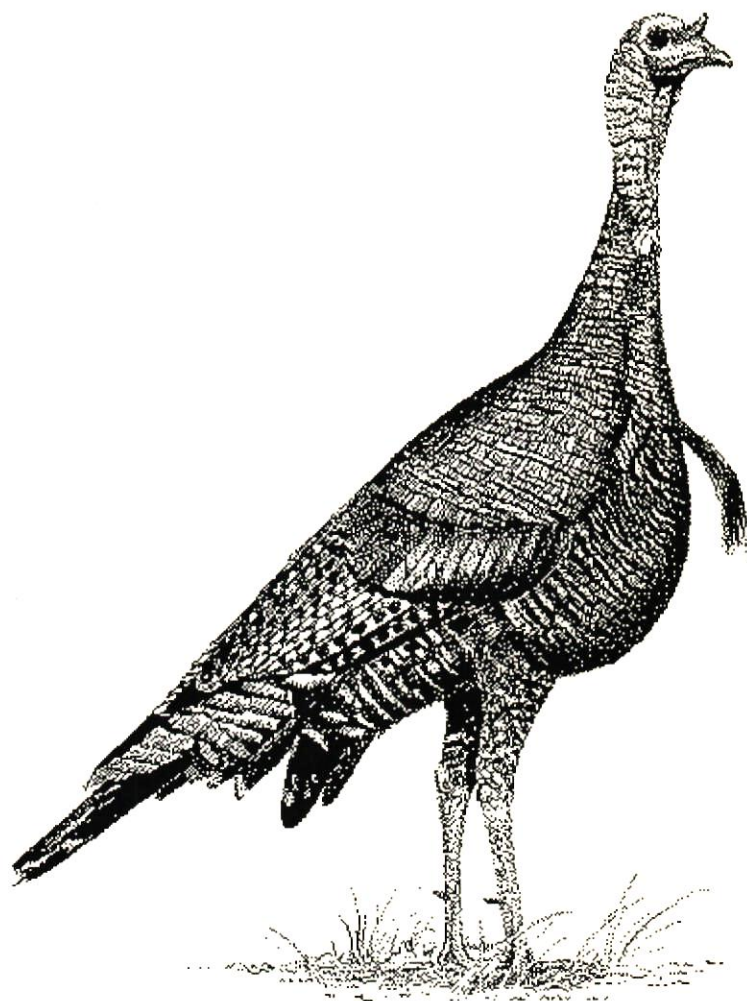


**BIG
GAME
HUNTING
STATISTICS
1997**



GF 5.3:H 85



HUNT

ARIZONA

STATE OF ARIZONA

Fife Symington, Governor

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

Michael Golightly, Commission Chair
Herb Guenther, Commissioner
Fred Belman, Commissioner
M. Jean Hassell, Commissioner
Nonie Johnson, Commissioner



ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

Duane L. Shroufe, Director
Thomas W. Spalding, Deputy Director

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Bruce D. Taubert, Assistant Director

The enclosed information is collected annually by Arizona Game and Fish Department personnel and compiled by the Wildlife Management Division.

UNDER
Federal Aid Project W-53-M-46
Job Narrative 3 - Game Management and Survey

The assistance of personnel from cooperating agencies in obtaining this information is gratefully appreciated.

1997

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HOW TO USE THE SURVEY AND HARVEST DATA	3
--	---

BEATING THE ODDS	3-5
------------------------	-----

DEER

Natural History Notes	
Mule Deer	6
White-tailed Deer	7
Survey Data	8-10
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	
General	11-20
Muzzleloader	21
Archery	22-23

ANTELOPE

Natural History Notes	24
Survey Data	25
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	
General	26-27
Archery	28

ELK

Natural History Notes	29
Survey Data	31
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	
General	32-36
Muzzleloader	36
Archery	36-39

MERRIAM'S TURKEY

Natural History Notes	40
Survey Data	41
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	
Spring Turkey	42
Fall Firearm	43
Fall Archery	44



TABLE OF CONTENTS

JAVELINA

Natural History Notes	45
Survey Data	46-47
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	
General	48-49
Ham	49-50
Archery	50-51

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Natural History Notes	52
Survey Data	53
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	54-55

BUFFALO

Natural History Notes	56
Survey Data	57
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	57

BLACK BEAR

Natural History Notes	58
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	59

MOUNTAIN LION

Natural History Notes	60
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	61-62

SANDHILL CRANES

Natural History Notes	63
Harvest Data/Hunt Odds	64



HOW TO USE Survey and Harvest Data

Both the new and the experienced hunter will find the survey and harvest data in this publication a valuable resource. It is a compendium of facts regarding hunting in Arizona. Data are provided that show which game management units have the most game animals, which units have the highest male:female ratios, which units and hunts have the highest hunt success, and which hunts have the best drawing odds. Historical information is also provided to allow a comparison of trends for the different game species in each management unit.

It is relatively simple to use. Looking through the section on deer, for example, you'll find the summary of survey data for each unit for both mule deer and white-tailed deer. This information is helpful when trying to determine whether a unit has a good number of bucks, whether the unit has been having good fawn production, and also allows a comparison of the total deer populations between units. Due to differences in survey techniques and survey effort between years, it should be realized that these surveys are merely estimates of the male:female:young ratios and of relative population size.

Next you'll find a summary of the hunt information. From these figures, a hunter can determine the hunter success rates and the drawing rates for each hunt held during the last three years. Remember that in each unit, there may be different hunts for various types of weapons, dates, or legal animals, so make sure you're looking at the hunt in which you're interested. Your selection of hunts for which to apply is then a matter of weighing this information, and incorporating your own preferences of hunt area, weapon type, season dates, and type of animal you wish to harvest.

Using the information in this summary the average hunter should be able to make a more informed hunt selection considering drawing odds and success rates. Use it well. Good luck and good hunting.

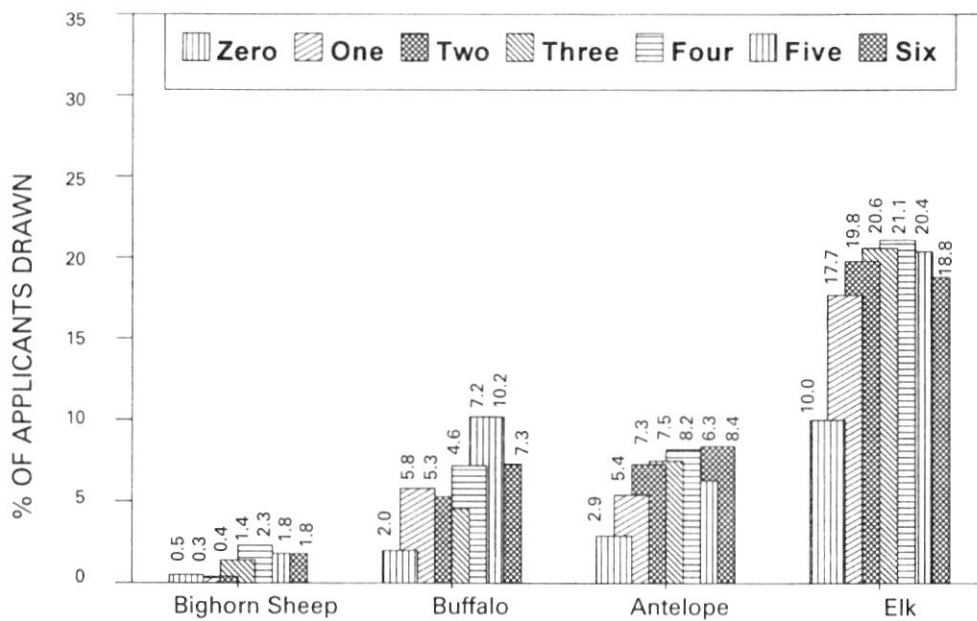
BEATING THE ODDS

Permits for limited 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 last draw. Draw rates for each hunt are calculated by dividing successful first choice applicants by total first choice applicants. Since some first choice applicants may be unsuccessful because permits were issued to second choice applicants, this method accurately reflects competition from second choice applicants.

The odds of receiving your second choice hunt instead of your first choice is the draw rate for the second choice hunt minus the draw rate for the first choice hunt. Your overall odds for receiving your first or second choice are 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, and 60 percent overall (assuming that the results of the next draw will be similar to those of the last draw). It makes little sense to apply for a second choice hunt that had a lower draw rate than your first choice hunt. Only those hunts which did not fill with first or second choice applications are considered for third, fourth, or fifth choices. Therefore, only hunts with draw rates of 100 percent are good candidates for these choices.

While overall draw rates are fairly good for turkey, javelina, and most deer, the draw is much more competitive for elk, antelope, buffalo, and bighorn sheep. Beginning with the fall 1991 draw, the Department began issuing bonus points to unsuccessful applicants for these species. Each point accumulated gives the applicant an extra entry for draws in subsequent years for the same species. For more information about the bonus point system, please refer to R12-4-107 in the 1996-97 Hunting Regulations.

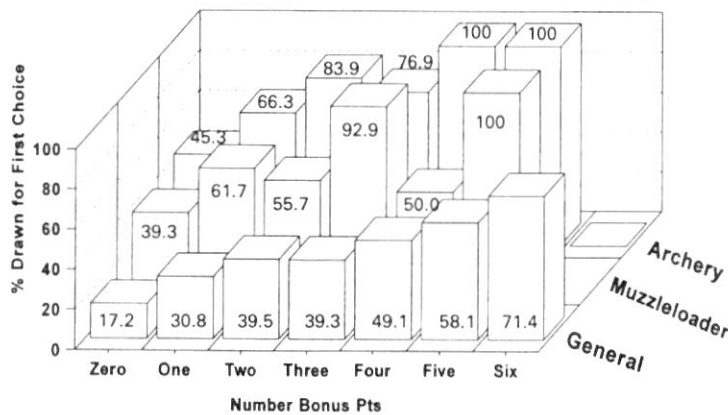
From the first chart, it would initially appear that there is little advantage to having more than one or two bonus points. Further analysis, however, reveals that applicants with the most number of bonus points are applying for the hunts with the lowest draw rates, which obscures the benefits of having multiple bonus points. For example, elk applicants with no bonus points applied for hunts with draw rates that averaged 20.1 percent, while those with 5 bonus points applied for hunts with draw rates that averaged 8.7 percent. This pattern held true for their second choices as well.



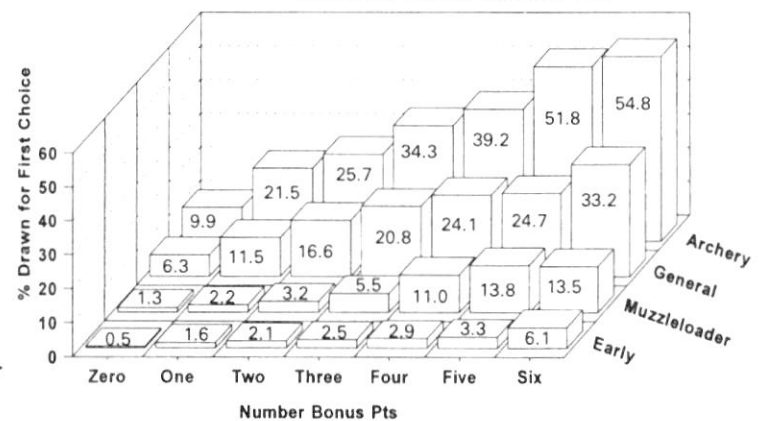
**1996 DRAW RATES
BY NUMBER OF
BONUS POINTS**

Lumping applicants depending on the type of their first choice hunt reveals a truer picture of the advantages of having bonus points, particularly for those applying for low odds hunts. General antelope applicants with 6 bonus points, for example, were drawn for their first choice hunt at over 7 times the rate of applicants with no bonus points (8.1 percent versus 1.2 percent).

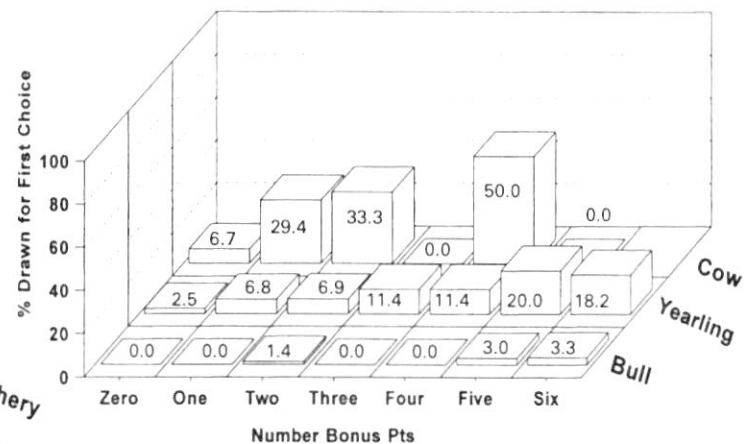
**1996 DRAW RATES
ANTLERLESS ELK HUNTS**



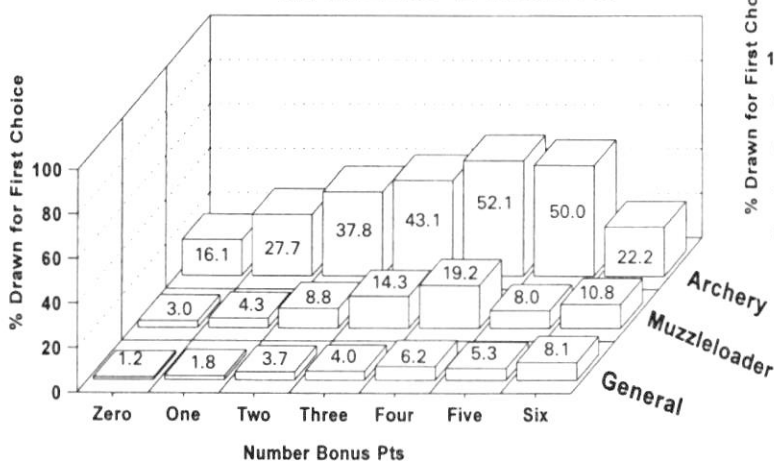
**1994 DRAW RATES
BULL ELK HUNTS**



**1996 DRAW RATES
BUFFALO HUNTS**



**1996 DRAW RATES
ANTELOPE HUNTS**



Draw rates 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 points. In the 1997 draw, the average applicant for elk tags will have about 1.5 bonus points while those for antelope, bighorn sheep, and buffalo tags will have between 2-2.5 bonus points. If your number of points differs significantly from these averages, your odds will too.

Some hunts have a non-resident restriction. If the percent of applicants who are non-residents exceeds the percent of permits available to them, your odds as a resident are better than those published, and are worse if you're a non-resident. Following is a listing of 1996 hunts which were affected by this restriction.

1996 HUNTS AFFECTED BY NON-RESIDENT RESTRICTIONS.

DEER NORTH OF THE COLORADO RIVER

UNIT	RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)	NON-RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)
12AE	14.8	8.0
12AE	2.3	.4
12AW	14.0	2.3
12B	27.4	12.9
12B	5.2	.6
13A	14.9	2.0
13B	5.1	.9

MUZZLELOADER BULL ELK

UNIT	RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)	NON-RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)
4B	6.0	4.0
09	4.0	.5
10	6.1	2.3
19B	11.9	9.1
27	4.0	2.5

BIGHORN SHEEP

UNIT	RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)	NON-RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)
10	2.3	.0
12A/13A	.0	.0
13BN	5.3	.0
13BS	4.8	.0
15BW	3.1	.0
15CN	1.2	.5
15D	1.3	.0
16A	.0	.0
22	.0	.0
31/32N	.4	.0
37A	.9	.0
39	7.1	.0
40BW	5.3	.0
40BW	.0	.0
43A	11.1	.0
45A	1.4	.4
45C	1.5	.7
27S	1.1	.0

EARLY BULL ELK

UNIT	RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)	NON-RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)
01	1.1	.1
03A/03C	2.0	.6
03B	4.0	.0
07	2.1	1.1
18	3.2	1.0
323	3.4	.7
23	3.3	2.4

ARCHERY BULL ELK

UNIT	RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)	NON-RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)
01	15.6	6.7
03A/03C	17.0	5.2
03B	16.8	3.4
04B	19.6	11.6
05A	23.7	7.7
05BN	33.6	17.6
06A	21.9	15.7
06B	22.1	8.3
07	19.4	8.5
08	22.9	7.4
09	10.9	2.0
10	22.7	2.6
22	33.3	27.3
27	23.8	4.8

GENERAL BULL ELK

UNIT	RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)	NON-RESIDENT DRAW RATE (1st Choice)
06B	18.8	13.7
09	11.1	6.6
10	16.5	2.9
22	11.8	4.5
23	17.6	6.9
27	18.8	9.4

Another factor to consider when choosing hunts is the number of people on your application. This can be important when applying for hunts with low numbers of permits, since no permits will be issued if there aren't enough for everyone on the application. Applying with 3 other people for a 10 permit hunt, for example, cuts your odds by 30 percent. Since the number of bonus points assigned to an application is the average accumulated by the group, it is also bad math to apply with people who have fewer bonus points than you have.

One last tip to keep in mind is that new hunts, or hunts in which permits have been increased, generally have slightly better draw rates than do other hunts. Conversely, hunts which experience a permit decrease generally have lower rates.

DEER



The most numerous, widespread and popular of Arizona's big-game animals are deer. The state has two distinct species, the mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).

Mule deer

Distribution

The most abundant deer in Arizona is the Rocky Mountain mule deer. Mule deer are not limited to any one type of terrain, being found from sparse, low deserts to high forested mountains. Generally they prefer the more rugged country.

Life History

The mule deer gets its name from its large ears. Coat color is reddish-brown in summer, turning to a blue-gray in winter. Its forehead is much darker than its face, while its throat, belly and inner leg surfaces are white. Mule deer have white rump patches and short, narrow, black-tipped white tails.

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

Typical mule deer antler configuration has each side branching equally into two main beams, each may fork into two tines.

The size and number of "points" is dependent on a combination of age, nutrition, and genetic background. The antlers grow under a layer of skin called velvet. The velvet supplies blood to the growing antlers, which are soft. When fully grown, the antlers harden, the velvet dries, and is rubbed off. Antlers are composed of material similar to that of bone. Each year in the spring, after the breeding season has passed, antlers are shed. It is in preparation for the rut that mule deer grow antlers. Bucks are polygamous and fight for a harem of does during the winter breeding season.

After a gestation period of about 190 days, the does give birth to spotted fawns, often twins. Fawns are "dropped" about mid-summer. At higher elevations the fawns are born early after the last spring storms to allow the young to grow large enough to withstand the winter storms. At lower, drier elevations, drop time is synchronized more with summer rains that bring on new plant growth. A fawn's spots will disappear in about two months and the young will stay with their mother until the following spring. They will become sexually mature in a year and a half. In the wild deer have a life span of about ten years.



MULE DEER DISTRIBUTION



Steven W. Smith

Behavior

Deer feed on grasses and forbs in the spring and summer, however, they are primarily browsers. They eat such items as twigs, bark, buds, leaves, and nuts. Important plants in a mule deer's diet include mountain-mahogany, buckbrush, cliffrose, sagebrush, buckthorn, juniper, and oak. Most feeding is done at dawn and dusk, although human activity may cause a shift to more feeding at night. In Arizona, predation on deer is mainly by coyotes, bobcats, and mountain lions.

DEER



White-tailed deer

Distribution

Arizona's other deer, the Coues, is a subspecies of the white-tailed deer. Coues deer are most common in Arizona's southeastern mountains, but range up to the edge of the Mogollon Rim and into the White Mountains. They are most abundant in areas of predictable summer precipitation. They prefer woodlands of chaparral, oak, and pine, with interspersed clearings.

Life History

In contrast to a mule deer's equally branching antlers, those of the whitetail consist of a number of tines arising from a main beam which curves forward. Mature bucks generally have three to four tines per side.

Coat color is grayish-brown salt-and-pepper with white underparts; the face is marked with white "halos" around the eyes and a white band across the muzzle. The most distinguishing characteristic of the whitetail is its long, broad tail. The tail is all white on the underside, gray to reddish-black on top, and is often carried high 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 over 100 pounds. Does average 65 pounds.

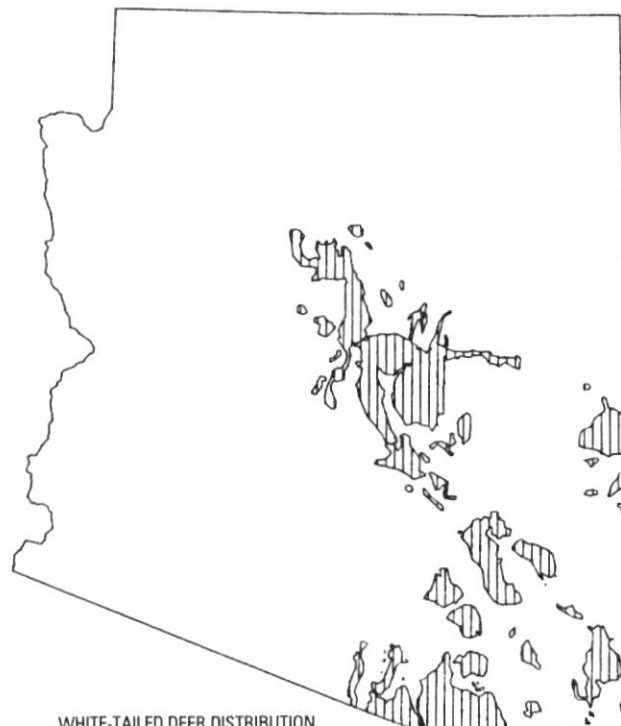
A doe's first pregnancy usually results in a single fawn; thereafter she may bear twins. Fawn drop coincides with the new growth following the summer rains. Usually, a whitetail fawn will stay with its mother longer than a mule deer will.

Behavior

When seen at a distance, two distinguishing characteristics between the species are evident—their tails and gait. The Coues has a flagging white tail and a more natural run. The mule deer on the other hand "run" using a stiff legged, bounding gait. When at a closer range, other differences include facial markings, ear size, and antler configuration. In addition to physical features, habitat preferences vary. In Arizona's southern mountain ranges whitetails are generally found at higher elevations than are mule deer.



Judd Cooney



WHITE-TAILED DEER DISTRIBUTION

DEER SURVEY

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS/ 100 DOES	FAWNS/ 100 DOES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS/ 100 DOES	FAWNS/ 100 DOES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS/ 100 DOES	FAWNS/ 100 DOES
MULE DEER					MULE DEER					MULE DEER				
1	1994	258	12	39	8	1996	343	7	28	17A	1996	165	16	34
1	1995	154	9	45	9	1994	522	15	33	17B	1994	207	20	29
1	1996	184	18	20	9	1995	519	16	50	17B	1995	173	15	36
2	1994	287	16	14	9	1996	554	13	22	17B	1996	143	16	27
2	1995	312	21	30	10	1994	472	26	25	18A	1994	226	38	34
2	1996	177	19	16	10	1995	449	14	24	18A	1995	228	22	28
3A/3C	1994	161	24	28	10	1996	566	13	19	18A	1996	240	15	7
3A/3C	1995	170	28	33	12A	1996	111	13	69	18B	1994	258	14	11
3A/3C	1996	89	38	33	12A East	1994	596	24	53	18B	1995	133	26	16
3B	1994	78	59	41	12A East	1995	143	42	48	18B	1996	199	15	25
3B	1995	103	29	33	12A East	1996	298	23	41	19A	1994	444	13	19
3B	1996	96	32	14	12A West	1994	988	15	59	19A	1995	179	14	26
4	1994	293	19	23	12A West	1995	785	19	84	19A	1996	302	9	10
4	1995	340	10	24	12A West	1996	1007	17	69	19B	1994	126	37	24
4	1996	86	10	7	12B	1994	525	14	58	19B	1995	218	17	30
5	1994	467	12	43	12B	1995	528	11	53	19B	1996	200	14	13
5	1995	944	17	37	12B	1996	436	18	42	20A	1994	264	12	23
5	1996	340	14	32	13A	1994	43	42	84	20A	1995	216	21	19
5A	1996	6	20	0	13A	1995	51	29	35	20A	1996	198	11	17
5B	1996	55	6	41	13B	1994	143	69	52	20B	1994	168	31	31
5B North	1996	42	28	40	13B	1995	88	183	79	20B	1995	157	20	24
6A	1994	693	11	43	13B	1996	154	87	33	20B	1996	107	18	29
6A	1995	772	11	40	15A/15B	1994	226	12	25	20C	1994	219	24	29
6A	1996	465	6	22	15A/15B	1995	156	29	38	20C	1995	216	19	31
6B	1994	279	8	23	15A/15B	1996	208	17	46	20C	1996	230	31	25
6B	1995	147	16	28	15B	1996	52	37	37	21	1994	289	15	23
6B	1996	170	11	21	15C/15D	1994	5	0	67	21	1995	257	19	19
7	1994	294	18	50	16A	1994	128	20	24	21	1996	147	15	16
7	1995	307	14	41	16A	1995	72	41	15	22	1994	649	25	35
7	1996	228	14	17	16A	1996	107	19	40	22	1995	387	23	18
8	1994	566	9	50	17A	1994	289	26	48	22	1996	270	18	21
8	1995	497	8	45	17A	1995	97	19	43	3BAR	1994	74	14	14

DEER SURVEY (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS/ 100 DOES	FAWNS/ 100 DOES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS/ 100 DOES	FAWNS/ 100 DOES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS/ 100 DOES	FAWNS/ 100 DOES
MULE DEER					MULE DEER					MULE DEER				
3BAR	1995	79	7	4	32	1996	555	11	32	37B	1996	126	11	20
3BAR	1996	97	5	18	33	1994	78	21	36	37M	1994	36	48	19
23	1994	354	18	30	33	1995	132	20	14	37M	1995	36	19	15
23	1995	275	21	24	33	1996	109	19	23	37M	1996	50	21	52
23	1996	302	11	12	34A	1994	124	27	41	39	1996	47	52	36
24A	1994	104	19	34	34A	1995	116	16	45	39/40	1994	188	36	28
24A	1995	170	25	28	34A	1996	37	40	45	39/40	1995	86	31	16
24A	1996	216	14	17	34B	1994	293	24	32	40A	1996	35	40	25
24B	1994	257	15	30	34B	1995	265	13	38	41	1994	165	19	40
24B	1995	255	10	24	34B	1996	209	17	34	41	1995	211	18	10
24B	1996	167	15	14	35	1996	424	13	45	41	1996	176	20	20
27	1994	749	17	21	35A	1994	262	12	42	42	1994	155	25	38
27	1995	848	13	23	35A	1995	291	12	32	42	1995	264	38	23
27	1996	514	22	26	35A	1996	363	9	45	42	1996	202	28	27
28	1994	422	24	35	35B	1994	22	33	50	42M	1994	2	-	-
28	1995	330	9	28	35B	1995	7	0	133	42M	1995	50	38	19
28	1996	336	17	37	35B	1996	61	44	47	43A	1994	68	27	24
29	1994	359	13	21	36A	1994	262	15	56	43A	1995	180	18	11
29	1995	366	8	20	36A	1995	540	15	65	43A	1996	5	0	67
29	1996	329	14	29	36A	1996	366	21	56	43B	1994	22	43	14
30A	1994	577	10	24	36B	1994	243	21	38	43B	1995	58	36	30
30A	1995	461	6	24	36B	1995	385	12	42	43B	1996	28	33	53
30A	1996	413	12	40	36B	1996	268	12	40	44A	1994	418	36	32
30B	1994	398	13	29	36C	1994	159	15	29	44A	1995	375	30	24
30B	1995	473	9	33	36C	1995	276	16	41	44A	1996	235	17	15
30B	1996	328	11	39	36C	1996	263	18	42	44B	1994	13	33	83
31	1994	243	21	32	37A	1994	119	31	32	44B	1995	22	19	19
31	1995	257	14	28	37A	1995	50	42	19	44B	1996	6	0	20
31	1996	266	11	28	37A	1996	53	27	47	45	1994	204	27	30
32	1994	688	11	22	37B	1994	378	18	23	45	1995	135	23	22
32	1995	815	13	35	37B	1995	229	14	12	45	1996	108	32	14

DEER SURVEY (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS/ 100 DOES	FAWNS/ 100 DOES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS/ 100 DOES	FAWNS/ 100 DOES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS/ 100 DOES	FAWNS/ 100 DOES
WHITETAIL DEER					WHITETAIL DEER					WHITETAIL DEER				
5	1994	5	0	25	24A	1996	112	23	19	33	1995	150	32	27
5	1995	2	0	0	24B	1994	109	15	31	33	1996	124	22	28
6A	1994	71	30	32	24B	1995	167	32	34	34A	1994	430	15	25
6A	1995	83	21	27	24B	1996	101	22	25	34A	1995	354	17	36
6A	1996	42	19	33	27	1994	113	47	14	34A	1996	277	25	34
6B	1994	17	15	15	27	1995	127	20	21	34B	1994	162	20	22
6B	1995	21	9	36	27	1996	64	18	8	34B	1995	193	28	26
6B	1996	24	50	21	29	1994	169	19	23	34B	1996	146	32	47
8	1994	46	60	24	29	1995	123	28	20	35	1996	345	21	29
8	1995	42	38	38	29	1996	181	22	30	35A	1994	140	27	26
8	1996	10	13	13	30A	1994	106	23	21	35A	1995	152	21	23
21	1994	102	30	16	30A	1995	196	19	18	35A	1996	183	25	30
21	1995	126	24	18	30A	1996	221	10	28	35B	1994	212	23	21
21	1996	77	25	13	30A/30B	1996	364	20	31	35B	1995	223	28	20
22	1994	144	28	26	30B	1994	79	22	33	35B	1996	162	16	28
22	1995	132	27	16	30B	1995	107	33	37	36A	1994	183	33	25
22	1996	162	25	13	30B	1996	143	37	35	36A	1995	267	31	43
3BAR	1995	19	27	0	31	1994	167	42	33	36A	1996	246	27	31
3BAR	1996	26	43	29	31	1995	122	19	26	36B	1994	233	35	30
23	1994	115	36	16	31	1996	125	19	19	36B	1995	183	22	38
23	1995	141	30	22	31/32	1996	311	25	21	36B	1996	249	27	39
23	1996	133	16	15	32	1994	249	28	36	36C	1994	117	38	29
24A	1994	84	22	34	32	1995	236	21	21	36C	1995	166	16	25
24A	1995	122	22	20	32	1996	186	29	22	36C	1996	123	23	26
					33	1994	198	22	29					

DEER HUNT
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
1	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	400	1219	842	30.8	372	67	18
1	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	300	1093	812	26.3	284	103	36
1	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	300	1312	925	22.5	267	52	19
2	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	100	370	290	25.9	88	45	51
2	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	75	411	286	17.5	68	27	40
2	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	75	372	269	18.8	71	39	55
3A/3C	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	300	642	818	42.1	283	44	16
3A/3C	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	300	669	847	36.5	284	68	24
3A/3C	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	250	672	696	34.1	221	29	13
3A/3C (Jr.)	1996	AA	10/04-10/07	50	50	66	76.0	47	11	23
4	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	800	1872	1944	41.1	743	105	14
4	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	500	1627	1701	28.6	459	88	19
4	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	500	1487	1795	32.4	460	82	18
5	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	2200	4138	4823	45.9	2078	309	15
5	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	2200	4461	4933	40.3	2025	341	17
5	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	2200	4811	5114	39.6	2078	218	10
6A	1994	MD	10/28-11/06	1900	4793	4769	38.1	1828	405	22
6A	1995	MD	10/27-11/05	1900	5002	5131	35.1	1802	318	18
6A	1996	MD	10/25-11/03	1900	4967	5234	35.5	1775	261	15
6A	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	300	394	389	55.1	283	83	29
6A	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	300	443	477	49.9	276	77	28
6A	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	300	534	511	42.9	273	65	24
6B	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	500	511	924	66.5	466	73	16
6B	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	400	485	849	53.2	368	50	14
6B	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	400	424	749	59.4	368	55	15
6B/8	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	100	62	144	80.6	93	24	26
6B/8	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	100	42	126	92.9	92	18	20
6B/8	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	100	69	173	72.5	93	11	12
7	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	1875	1575	1828	81.0	1713	337	20
7	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	1875	1719	2187	73.5	1798	302	17
7	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	1875	1748	2291	70.8	1719	282	16
8	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	2400	4014	3324	52.5	2255	435	19

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
8	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	2200	3674	3323	52.3	2065	262	13
8	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	1500	2882	2658	47.2	1387	159	11
9	1994	AA	10/28-10/31	725	551	785	83.8	693	223	32
9	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	1150	1196	1321	65.3	1098	259	24
9	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	1150	1207	1300	65.7	1080	257	24
9	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	425	496	740	61.7	399	117	29
10	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	1550	1967	1962	63.7	1476	359	24
10 (Jr.)	1994	AA	12/16-12/31	50	203	93	22.2	48	29	60
10	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	1550	2396	2290	53.7	1466	278	19
10 (Jr.)	1995	AA	12/15-12/31	20	182	78	9.9	20	11	55
10	1996	AA	10/25-11/10	1425	2235	2187	51.9	1324	219	17
12AE (Jr.)	1996	AA	10/25-10/28	100	400	28	24.5	93	47	51
12AE	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	400	1958	1926	17.8	380	153	40
12AE	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	300	1525	1587	13.8	288	148	51
12AE	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	300	1470	1424	13.7	290	119	41
12AE	1994	AA	11/18-11/27	50	3355	703	1.5	45	35	78
12AE	1995	AA	11/17-11/26	50	3031	709	1.6	50	36	72
12AE	1996	AA	11/22-12/01	50	3101	963	1.6	50	40	80
12AW	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	1150	6535	2206	16.7	1105	530	48
12AW	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	1000	6746	2057	13.9	964	458	48
12AW	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	1000	6654	1768	14.1	934	450	48
12AW	1994	AA	11/11-11/20	500	2825	3347	14.1	474	176	37
12AW	1995	AA	11/10-11/19	250	2289	2360	8.6	239	122	51
12AW	1996	AA	11/15-11/24	250	1949	2274	9.6	236	133	56
12B	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	400	815	1144	28.6	382	137	36
12B	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	400	579	1003	29.2	371	148	40
12B	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	300	653	926	24.7	285	162	57
12B	1994	AA	11/11-11/20	200	1309	1258	13.1	195	123	63
12B	1995	AA	11/10-11/19	100	1291	938	6.5	98	57	58
12B	1996	AA	11/22-12/01	50	1327	1119	3.5	50	37	74
13A	1994	AA	11/11-11/20	100	411	734	13.9	97	43	44

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
13A	1995	AA	11/10-11/19	100	533	876	12.8	106	51	48
13A	1996	AA	11/08-11/17	100	569	874	10.4	92	29	32
13B	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	45	1003	302	4.1	45	34	76
13B	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	50	1330	401	3.5	50	41	82
13B	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	60	1718	497	3.4	57	40	70
15C/15D	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	25	46	40	52.2	23	7	30
15C/15D	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	25	41	47	51.2	20	6	30
15C/15D	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	25	38	30	55.3	22	0	0
16A	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	300	427	395	66.5	290	65	22
16A	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	250	413	334	55.9	238	54	23
16A	1996	AA	10/25-11/10	250	384	390	58.3	237	40	17
17A	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	850	1086	848	64.7	787	125	16
17A	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	850	1108	898	65.3	810	154	19
17A	1996	AA	10/25-11/10	830	984	750	69.4	769	87	11
17A (Jr.)	1996	AA	10/04-10/07	20	18	47	66.7	20	9	45
17B	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	900	1922	1842	44.6	861	228	26
17B	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	850	1806	1557	43.1	790	176	22
17B	1996	AA	10/25-11/10	850	1388	1420	54.7	784	126	16
18A	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	825	527	627	100.0	774	128	17
18A	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	825	413	688	100.0	759	80	11
18A (Jr.)	1995	AA	12/15-12/31	20	34	87	38.2	20	4	20
18A	1996	AA	10/25-11/10	825	370	627	100.0	752	121	16
18B	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	600	676	943	66.1	560	171	31
18B	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	500	543	765	65.6	457	108	24
18B	1996	AA	10/25-11/10	460	508	581	76.0	422	139	33
18B (Jr.)	1996	AA	12/13-12/31	20	66	59	25.8	20	15	75
19A	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	1200	1571	2044	62.3	1146	227	20
19A	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	1050	1399	1775	60.0	1002	188	19
19A	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	900	1162	1462	59.6	832	157	19
19B	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	550	573	831	72.3	517	107	21
19B	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	550	489	740	73.4	527	92	17

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
19B	1996	AA	10/25-11/10	400	418	527	75.8	372	74	20
19B (Jr.)	1996	AA	12/13-12/31	20	56	80	35.7	20	7	35
20A	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	1400	2284	1976	55.2	1310	265	20
20A	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	1200	1818	1733	57.2	1110	247	22
20A	1996	AA	10/25-11/10	1000	1683	1733	51.9	921	138	15
20B	1994	AA	11/11-11/20	600	683	812	70.7	550	111	20
20B	1995	AA	11/10-11/19	500	717	757	63.3	454	90	20
20B	1996	AA	11/08-11/17	450	670	714	58.4	425	76	18
20C	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	550	897	750	54.3	515	137	27
20C (Jr.)	1994	AA	12/16-12/31	75	148	97	43.2	72	48	67
20C	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	600	821	655	63.8	575	142	25
20C	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	500	597	611	67.7	469	120	26
20C (Jr.)	1996	AA	11/22-12/01	50	44	43	70.5	44	13	30
21	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	1100	1338	1418	66.1	1012	240	24
21	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	1000	1313	1478	59.1	931	151	16
21	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	800	1004	1215	59.8	733	132	18
21	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	1400	1278	2118	71.8	1301	279	21
21	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	1000	1109	1769	65.8	940	181	19
21	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	700	948	1349	59.6	636	109	17
21	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	400	248	434	93.1	359	99	28
21	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	400	248	496	86.7	346	73	21
21	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	350	294	525	73.8	325	45	14
22	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	850	1975	2180	38.1	788	237	30
22	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	850	2202	2335	35.0	774	192	25
22	1996	MD	10/25-11/03	750	1788	1883	38.5	698	166	24
22	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	650	442	837	80.8	572	185	32
22	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	650	594	1006	67.7	553	132	24
22	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	550	586	981	57.3	494	87	18
3BAR	1994	MD	11/11-11/20	50	742	223	6.7	50	30	60
3BAR (Jr.)	1995	AA	12/15-12/31	25	232	52	10.8	25	11	44
3BAR (Jr.)	1996	AA	12/13-12/31	25	131	76	19.1	22	8	36
23	1994	MD	10/28-11/06	900	2011	1788	41.0	858	208	24

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
23	1995	MD	10/27-11/05	900	2079	1985	39.0	839	198	24
23	1996	MD	10/25-11/03	900	2146	1735	39.0	806	164	20
23	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	400	633	681	52.6	350	156	45
23	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	400	722	891	43.4	371	143	39
23	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	400	878	902	39.6	351	93	26
24A (Jr.)	1996	AA	10/25-10/28	75	35	47	100.0	74	24	32
24A	1994	MD	11/11-11/20	300	574	710	43.0	285	111	39
24A	1995	MD	11/10-11/19	250	647	672	38.2	241	99	41
24A	1996	MD	11/08-11/17	250	717	686	33.9	231	63	27
24A	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	750	581	611	90.7	671	232	35
24A	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	750	588	651	88.4	687	201	29
24A	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	600	571	698	70.1	537	153	28
24B	1994	MD	11/11-11/20	900	1403	1051	53.2	838	198	24
24B	1995	MD	11/10-11/19	700	1376	994	46.9	646	99	15
24B	1996	MD	11/08-11/17	600	977	911	48.2	559	109	19
24B	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	500	326	571	98.8	463	188	41
24B	1995	WT	11/10-11/19	100	85	188	81.2	93	15	16
24B	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	350	322	511	78.3	312	94	30
24B	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	100	45	121	100.0	90	33	37
24B	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	350	315	451	77.5	321	71	22
27 (Jr.)	1996	AA	10/04-10/07	50	104	76	46.2	49	28	57
27	1994	AA	10/28-10/31	2000	2556	1749	66.1	1844	504	27
27	1995	AA	10/27-10/30	1500	2424	1697	52.1	1388	394	28
27	1996	AA	10/25-10/28	1500	2601	2023	48.4	1367	171	13
27	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	1600	1403	2182	83.7	1443	345	24
27	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	1800	1450	2158	81.0	1681	336	20
27	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	1000	1427	2397	54.6	892	238	27
27/28	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	300	158	208	100.0	241	57	24
27/28	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	300	210	321	88.6	276	72	26
27/28	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	250	201	362	65.7	201	57	28
28 (Jr.)	1995	AA	12/15-12/31	75	112	80	49.1	73	55	75
28	1994	AA	10/28-10/31	650	542	568	95.8	609	155	25

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
28	1995	AA	10/27-10/30	600	487	606	89.1	575	142	25
28	1996	AA	10/25-10/28	550	430	504	91.2	510	60	12
28	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	650	669	708	87.3	614	165	27
28	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	600	691	777	78.6	565	158	28
28	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	550	622	729	71.7	523	92	18
29	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	150	225	193	64.4	136	36	26
29	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	150	205	205	68.3	138	40	29
29	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	150	182	170	77.5	141	49	35
29	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	350	203	279	100.0	325	101	31
29	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	300	187	335	100.0	272	81	30
29	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	250	212	337	87.7	233	77	33
29	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	500	173	169	100.0	452	72	16
29	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	700	200	312	100.0	628	107	17
29	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	100	342	240	28.7	91	36	40
29	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	100	286	230	30.4	91	35	38
29	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	50	300	259	15.7	50	20	40
29/30/31	1994	WT	10/28-10/31	2100	419	559	100.0	1858	403	22
29/30/31	1995	WT	10/27-10/30	2100	353	602	100.0	1887	444	24
29/30/31	1994	WT	11/11-11/20	2800	507	1035	100.0	2387	551	23
29/30/31	1995	WT	11/10-11/19	2800	548	1110	100.0	2425	531	22
30/31/32	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	900	1186	961	60.5	827	384	46
30A	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	550	813	579	63.0	510	187	37
30A	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	450	758	535	54.7	434	145	33
30A	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	400	617	439	63.9	377	91	24
30A	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	850	632	729	100.0	773	270	35
30A	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	650	643	649	81.0	614	238	39
30A	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	550	699	686	69.2	500	223	45
30A	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	150	223	217	53.8	137	61	45
30A/30B	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	500	110	131	100.0	450	56	12
30A/30B	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	650	128	300	100.0	561	139	25
30A/30B	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	100	362	290	25.1	94	49	52
30B	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	800	476	476	100.0	731	118	16

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
30B	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	650	406	443	100.0	612	111	18
30B	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	600	371	352	100.0	543	89	16
30B	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	800	510	550	100.0	723	142	20
30B	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	650	451	486	100.0	608	107	18
30B	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	600	501	495	97.2	564	98	17
30B/31/3	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	650	1117	934	48.9	587	233	40
31	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	300	276	391	81.5	290	58	20
31	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	300	314	359	66.9	291	59	20
31	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	250	296	303	65.5	227	46	20
31	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	500	262	489	100.0	475	105	22
31	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	500	292	428	100.0	443	93	21
31	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	450	237	451	100.0	419	66	16
31/32	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	1250	205	298	100.0	1084	130	12
31/32	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	1350	362	715	100.0	1174	331	28
31/32	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	200	828	685	21.9	178	87	49
32	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	550	1373	770	39.2	514	195	38
32	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	450	1234	817	35.3	429	174	41
32	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	450	1226	785	35.1	425	140	33
32	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	850	887	1236	69.3	799	292	37
32	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	650	1073	1244	51.0	613	191	31
32	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	650	946	1250	56.6	597	207	35
33	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	600	346	398	100.0	532	105	20
33	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	500	314	337	100.0	477	53	11
33	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	400	245	298	100.0	354	54	15
33	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	600	244	540	100.0	565	89	16
33	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	500	272	450	100.0	452	71	16
33	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	400	258	388	100.0	365	75	21
33	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	450	87	115	100.0	404	80	20
33	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	450	137	309	100.0	400	116	29
33	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	400	434	505	67.1	370	172	46
33	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	300	470	479	48.9	273	102	37
33	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	300	523	489	39.6	256	99	39

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
33/34/35	1994	WT	10/28-10/31	4000	1410	1419	100.0	3643	924	25
33/34/35	1995	WT	10/27-10/30	4000	1549	1429	100.0	3566	943	26
33/34/35	1994	WT	11/11-11/20	4000	2214	2064	100.0	3626	1093	30
33/34/35	1995	WT	11/10-11/19	4000	2269	2529	100.0	3656	1119	31
34A	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	50	271	177	18.5	48	13	27
34A	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	75	292	177	25.7	75	32	43
34A	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	75	238	169	30.3	71	14	20
34A	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	1000	505	631	100.0	873	160	18
34A	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	1000	570	913	100.0	906	268	30
34A	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	250	661	670	34.6	230	112	49
34A	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	150	806	723	17.9	141	62	44
34A	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	200	851	744	22.2	183	82	45
34B	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	275	431	307	55.2	262	69	26
34B	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	275	345	288	69.0	262	38	15
34B	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	225	306	255	66.3	209	53	25
34B	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	275	209	433	79.9	262	72	27
34B	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	275	267	410	82.0	255	59	23
34B	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	225	279	344	69.2	221	58	26
34B	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	300	92	122	100.0	264	83	31
34B	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	300	123	209	100.0	263	81	31
34B	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	100	186	248	45.7	95	59	62
34B	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	100	277	275	30.7	91	45	49
34B	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	100	309	288	26.2	94	30	32
35A	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	300	72	97	100.0	278	40	14
35A	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	350	133	283	100.0	294	68	23
35A	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	250	316	254	65.2	230	77	33
35A	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	250	309	278	59.5	234	64	27
35A	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	100	249	228	35.7	94	29	31
35B	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	500	171	203	100.0	452	50	11
35B	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	450	243	345	100.0	394	74	19
35B	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	250	246	491	61.4	230	75	33
35B	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	200	266	389	52.3	184	67	36

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
35B	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	100	306	306	24.8	88	26	30
36A (Jr.)	1996	AA	12/20-12/31	200	101	57	100.0	173	29	17
36A	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	550	697	515	68.9	502	115	23
36A	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	600	673	552	72.2	572	56	10
36A	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	600	523	489	88.9	573	94	16
36A	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	550	472	614	91.5	513	120	23
36A	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	600	571	717	81.3	566	80	14
36A	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	600	592	726	76.7	559	71	13
36A	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	300	111	164	100.0	261	69	26
36A	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	400	147	244	100.0	368	102	28
36A	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	150	212	325	50.9	145	60	41
36A	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	150	241	406	43.6	143	61	43
36A	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	150	261	359	39.1	143	50	35
36A/36B (Jr.)	1995	AA	12/15-12/31	150	262	93	48.1	146	95	65
36A/36C (Jr.)	1994	AA	12/16-12/31	150	257	65	49.8	144	95	66
36B	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	100	426	355	23.2	100	45	45
36B	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	125	507	431	24.3	121	34	28
36B	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	125	449	298	27.8	109	18	17
36B	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	100	237	448	38.8	90	41	46
36B	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	125	312	501	31.7	117	38	32
36B	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	125	295	440	24.7	115	48	42
36B	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	950	565	505	100.0	829	219	26
36B	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	950	766	1029	81.2	886	244	28
36B	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	250	870	742	25.9	234	130	56
36B	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	250	981	771	23.4	238	139	58
36B	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	250	1271	803	18.9	241	113	47
36C	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	150	306	169	47.7	146	43	29
36C	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	125	338	212	36.1	124	10	8
36C	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	125	263	163	45.2	114	25	22
36C	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	150	165	293	60.0	140	55	39
36C	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	125	289	281	43.3	119	39	33
36C	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	125	230	280	47.0	116	40	34

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
36C	1996	WT	10/25-10/28	200	89	109	100.0	180	48	27
36C	1996	WT	11/08-11/17	200	115	231	94.8	187	47	25
36C	1994	WT	12/16-12/31	75	312	215	19.2	73	46	63
36C	1995	WT	12/15-12/31	100	334	237	24.3	97	37	38
36C	1996	WT	12/13-12/31	75	361	204	19.4	70	40	57
37A	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	350	243	250	100.0	319	37	12
37A	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	350	203	289	100.0	333	50	15
37A	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	250	186	224	100.0	226	26	12
37A	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	350	295	363	99.7	332	29	9
37A	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	250	272	459	78.7	239	21	9
37A	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	250	214	357	87.9	238	14	6
37B	1994	MD	10/28-10/31	1050	926	1064	87.0	978	120	12
37B	1995	MD	10/27-10/30	850	976	937	74.0	796	96	12
37B	1996	MD	10/25-10/28	675	596	698	88.1	618	44	7
37B	1994	MD	11/04-11/13	1050	1069	1299	83.5	1009	179	18
37B	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	850	1033	1359	68.9	811	80	10
37B	1996	MD	11/01-11/10	675	813	839	70.5	634	95	15
39/40	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	750	488	335	100.0	680	97	14
39/40	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	650	516	421	100.0	597	74	12
39/40	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	550	562	500	86.1	505	77	15
41	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	600	603	646	91.9	554	89	16
41	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	500	623	724	77.5	454	56	12
41	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	400	558	554	69.4	367	76	21
42	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	500	402	351	100.0	454	131	29
42	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	500	471	434	86.8	476	108	23
42	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	400	488	437	71.9	371	95	26
43/44	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	1000	846	777	98.9	921	198	21
43/44	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	1000	765	848	98.8	937	176	19
43/44	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	900	773	720	91.6	835	178	21
45	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	500	604	372	79.5	463	107	23
45	1995	AA	11/03-11/12	500	601	310	79.9	473	92	19
45	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	350	469	236	71.6	321	58	18
45A/45B/45C (Jr.)	1996	AA	10/25-10/28	50	49	32	75.5	47	3	6

DEER HUNT (continued)
AA—ANY ANTLERED DEER; WT—ANTLERED WHITETAIL; MD—ANTLERED MULE DEER

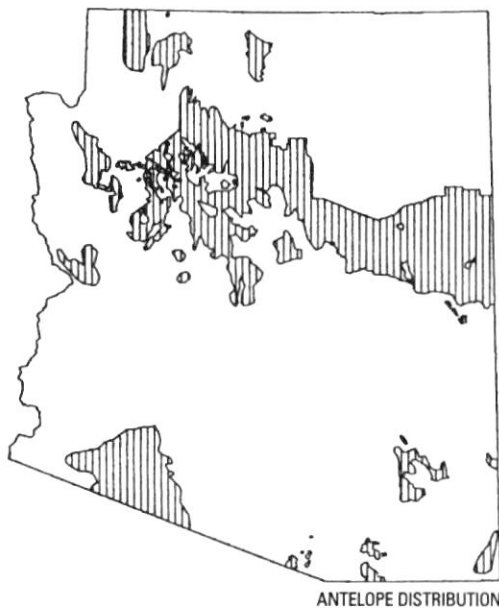
UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
MUZZLELOADER										
3B	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	50	92	62	43.5	46	13	28
3B	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	50	110	74	33.6	44	10	23
3B	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	60	136	101	38.2	48	12	25
6B	1994	AA	10/28-10/31	400	98	127	100.0	357	53	15
6B	1995	AA	10/27-10/30	300	138	130	100.0	262	24	9
6B	1996	AA	10/25-10/28	300	142	147	100.0	257	19	7
15A/15B	1994	AA	10/28-11/13	450	397	128	94.2	420	97	23
15A/15B	1995	AA	10/27-11/12	300	276	137	87.0	278	50	18
15A/15B (Jr.)	1995	AA	12/15-12/31	50	15	10	100.0	47	19	40
15A/15B	1996	AA	10/25-11/10	350	284	117	100.0	319	51	16
15A/15B (Jr.)	1996	AA	12/13-12/31	40	22	23	100.0	40	5	13
20B	1996	AA	10/25-11/03	300	105	112	100.0	262	34	13
20B	1994	AA	10/28-11/06	400	84	58	100.0	359	39	11
20B	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	350	85	128	100.0	317	46	15
24A	1995	AA	10/27-11/05	50	74	59	62.2	44	9	20
34A	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	100	35	32	100.0	94	14	15
34A	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	100	39	43	100.0	93	14	15
34A	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	100	29	32	100.0	88	11	13
35	1994	AA	11/04-11/13	75	49	67	93.9	65	12	18
35	1994	AA	12/16-12/31	50	104	75	38.5	49	19	39
35	1995	MD	11/03-11/12	75	35	65	100.0	62	18	29
35	1995	MD	12/15-12/31	50	108	53	45.4	45	15	33
35A/35B	1996	AA	11/01-11/10	75	41	72	82.9	70	17	24
35A/35B	1996	AA	12/13-12/31	50	135	90	28.9	44	17	39
39/40/41	1994	AA	12/16-12/31	150	122	127	100.0	140	37	26
39/40/41	1995	AA	12/15-12/31	150	193	174	66.3	137	36	26
39/40/41	1996	AA	12/13-12/31	100	219	202	32.4	88	16	18
43/44	1994	AA	12/16-12/31	150	89	112	100.0	137	32	23
43/44	1995	AA	12/15-12/31	150	150	184	72.7	132	45	34
43/44	1996	AA	12/13-12/31	100	144	188	50.7	88	18	20

DEER HUNT (continued)

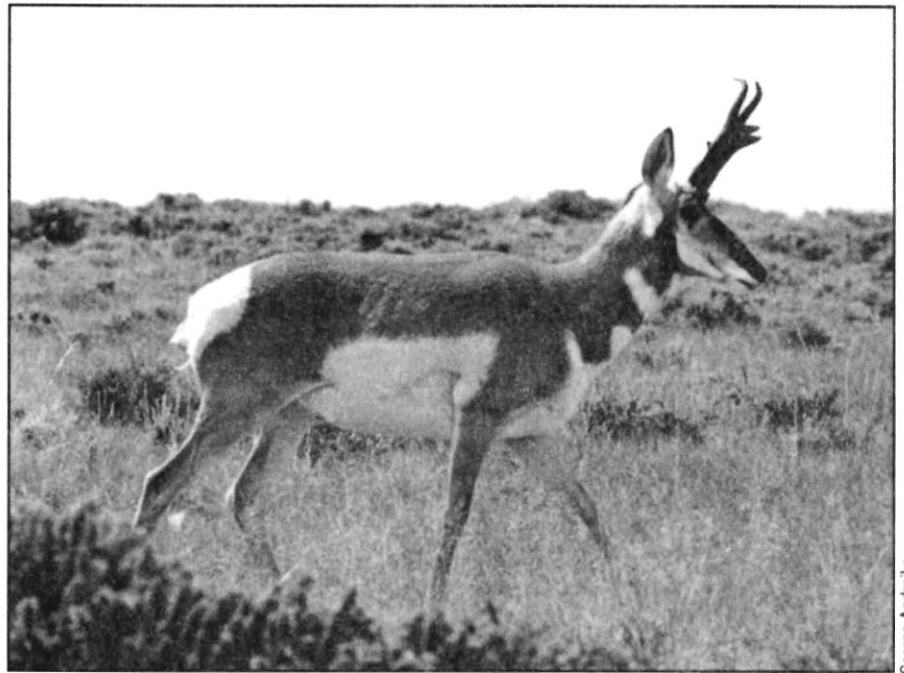
UNIT	YEAR	HUNTERS	TOTAL HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	HUNTERS	TOTAL HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	HUNTERS	TOTAL HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
ARCHERY					ARCHERY					ARCHERY				
1	1993	941	33	4	8	1995	808	12	1	17B	1994	446	6	1
1	1994	886	43	5	9	1993	160	20	13	17B	1995	536	18	3
1	1995	709	49	7	9	1994	189	6	3	18A	1993	173	7	4
2	1993	67	0	0	9	1995	179	12	7	18A	1994	171	12	7
2	1994	43	6	14	10	1993	934	40	4	18A	1995	290	12	4
2	1995	62	0	0	10	1994	983	30	3	18B	1993	294	19	6
3A/3C	1993	340	27	8	10	1995	1097	30	3	18B	1994	202	0	0
3A/3C	1994	257	12	5	12A	1993	3102	307	10	18B	1995	179	0	0
3A/3C	1995	271	12	4	12A	1994	3366	250	7	19A	1993	614	7	1
3B	1993	140	0	0	12A	1995	2472	197	8	19A	1994	660	37	6
3B	1994	183	0	0	12B	1993	200	7	4	19A	1995	678	25	4
3B	1995	117	0	0	12B	1994	147	0	0	19B	1993	360	7	2
4	1993	740	13	2	12B	1995	154	6	4	19B	1994	299	0	0
4	1994	819	6	1	13A	1993	127	0	0	19B	1995	364	12	3
4	1995	690	12	2	13A	1994	171	0	0	20A	1993	954	20	2
5	1993	1694	33	2	13A	1995	173	25	14	20A	1994	812	12	1
5	1994	1545	43	3	15A/15B	1993	220	7	3	20A	1995	912	18	2
5	1995	1529	55	4	15A/15B	1994	281	0	0	20B	1993	380	0	0
6A	1993	1814	27	1	15A/15B	1995	253	24	9	20B	1994	483	12	2
6A	1994	1839	18	1	15C/15D	1993	13	0	0	20B	1995	709	12	2
6A	1995	1806	18	1	15C/15D	1994	37	0	0	20C	1993	160	13	8
6B	1993	520	7	1	15C/15D	1995	43	0	0	20C	1994	220	18	8
6B	1994	391	0	0	16A	1993	53	0	0	20C	1995	308	25	8
6B	1995	327	6	2	16A	1994	92	6	7	21	1993	1294	33	3
7	1993	1554	80	5	16A	1995	80	0	0	21	1994	1753	37	2
7	1994	1448	43	3	17A	1993	320	13	4	21	1995	1862	50	3
7	1995	1147	31	3	17A	1994	446	30	7	22	1993	1301	34	3
8	1993	867	13	1	17A	1995	524	12	2	22	1994	1179	55	5
8	1994	874	24	3	17B	1993	514	40	8	22	1995	1282	36	3

DEER HUNT (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	HUNTERS	TOTAL HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	HUNTERS	TOTAL HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	HUNTERS	TOTAL HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
ARCHERY					ARCHERY					ARCHERY				
23	1993	687	27	4	32	1995	666	12	2	37B	1994	922	24	3
23	1994	635	24	4	33	1993	680	20	3	37B	1995	943	0	0
23	1995	666	12	2	33	1994	812	24	3	37M	1993	220	20	9
24A	1993	440	14	3	33	1995	845	37	4	37M	1994	287	18	6
24A	1994	452	6	1	34A	1993	620	66	11	37M	1995	339	6	2
24A	1995	475	30	6	34A	1994	892	49	5	39/40	1993	67	0	0
24B	1993	634	0	0	34A	1995	1085	74	7	39/40	1994	134	0	0
24B	1994	446	6	1	34B	1993	287	7	2	39/40	1995	191	6	3
24B	1995	530	18	3	34B	1994	458	18	4	39M	1993	27	0	0
27	1993	1154	74	6	34B	1995	438	18	4	39M	1994	18	0	0
27	1994	1307	103	8	35A	1993	427	27	6	39M	1995	18	0	0
27	1995	1270	68	5	35A	1994	489	24	5	41	1993	80	0	0
28	1993	173	13	8	35A	1995	543	18	3	41	1994	61	0	0
28	1994	238	0	0	35B	1993	187	7	4	41	1995	123	6	5
28	1995	179	0	0	35B	1994	128	6	5	42	1993	187	7	4
29	1993	307	20	7	35B	1995	142	0	0	42	1994	238	6	3
29	1994	263	18	7	36A	1993	407	27	7	42	1995	277	18	6
29	1995	321	31	10	36A	1994	556	24	4	42M	1993	180	0	0
30A	1993	367	14	4	36A	1995	561	0	0	42M	1994	104	0	0
30A	1994	287	12	4	36B	1993	547	27	5	42M	1995	99	0	0
30A	1995	450	18	4	36B	1994	629	56	9	43/44	1993	160	14	9
30B	1993	354	26	7	36B	1995	654	36	6	43/44	1994	208	6	3
30B	1994	373	18	5	36C	1993	360	13	4	43/44	1995	173	12	7
30B	1995	364	30	8	36C	1994	391	18	5	45	1993	40	0	0
31	1993	427	7	2	36C	1995	610	30	5	45	1994	98	0	0
31	1994	373	30	8	37A	1993	320	13	4	45	1995	123	0	0
31	1995	469	30	6	37A	1994	440	36	8					
32	1993	567	20	4	37A	1995	549	24	4					
32	1994	629	42	7	37B	1993	774	20	3					



ANTELOPE DISTRIBUTION



George Andrejko

ANTELOPE

Distribution

Pronghorn antelope are native to the prairies of North America. At one time they numbered in the millions and were found on the open plains from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from Mexico to central Canada. With the European settlement of the plains, the population was reduced nearly to extinction. In Arizona, antelope are found primarily in the northern plains. They also inhabit high elevation meadows between forested areas, and scattered herds are found in the grasslands of southeastern Arizona. The endangered Sonoran pronghorn occurs in Mexico and southwestern Arizona.

Life History

The name pronghorn comes from the pronged or sharply pointed horn of the male antelope. The females' horns 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. Horns reach their maximum size during the summer and the sheaths are shed annually, usually in the fall.

Antelope have exceptional eyesight, often compared to high-powered binoculars, and are one of the fastest of the animals, being able to run in excess of 60 miles-per-hour. Despite their speed, antelope are reluctant to jump over objects, preferring to crawl under or through fences.

A conspicuous characteristic of the antelope is the white rump patch. When alarmed, the hair stands erect

and appears as a white flash that can be seen for miles. Tan is the dominant body color, with sharply contrasting white markings on the head and neck. The top of the buck's nose is dark and there is usually a triangular black patch below the ear. The doe does not have this black cheek patch. A short mane is present along the top of the neck. Shedding is continuous with the individual hairs being loosely attached making antelope hides worthless as rugs. Since the hairs are hollow and can be erected at will, pronghorns are able to adjust to temperature changes.

Adult male antelope weigh 90 to 120 lbs. Females are about 20 lbs. lighter. Antelope are primarily browsers, especially on sagebrush, with grass being only a minor food source. Wild antelope usually reach ages of 6 to 8 years.

Behavior

Antelope are gregarious. They are found in mixed herds most of the year; except in the spring when the bucks are alone or in small groups. In the fall, bucks collect harems numbering up to 15 does, which they then defend from other bucks. Antelope breed in August and September and the young are born in May and June. The gestation period for the antelope is the longest for big-game animals in the United States. About eight months after mating, one or two fawns are born. The young are not spotted like the fawns of the deer family, but instead have markings similar to the adults. The fawns remain hidden, with the doe feeding them several times a day until they are strong enough to travel with the adults.

ANTELOPE SURVEY DATA

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS PER 100 DOES	FAWNS PER 100 DOES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS PER 100 DOES	FAWNS PER 100 DOES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BUCKS PER 100 DOES	FAWNS PER 100 DOES
1	1994	626	48	29	6B	1995	33	25	13	18B	1994	204	36	31
1	1995	535	37	40	6B	1996	4	33	0	18B	1995	238	43	34
1	1996	572	30	12	7	1994	339	23	21	18B	1996	120	21	17
2A	1994	263	36	14	7	1995	340	35	23	19A	1994	844	45	37
2A	1995	352	43	28	7	1996	196	36	7	19A	1995	1363	45	63
2A	1996	307	44	2	8	1994	199	23	27	19A	1996	1131	51	10
2B	1994	237	20	8	8	1995	199	19	17	19B	1994	983	30	30
2B	1995	226	23	28	8	1996	175	17	29	19B	1995	1056	34	18
2B	1996	235	27	11	9	1994	175	21	15	19B	1996	563	35	2
2C	1994	448	31	25	9	1995	284	25	13	21	1994	113	40	42
2C	1995	366	35	30	9	1996	218	34	6	21	1995	145	43	32
2C	1996	325	45	5	10	1994	1182	35	25	21	1996	69	23	8
3A	1994	174	41	11	10	1995	1408	29	16	27	1994	31	13	22
3A	1995	242	33	26	10	1996	1018	34	3	27	1995	17	14	7
3A	1996	206	42	6	12	1994	56	41	34	27	1996	27	12	47
3B	1994	300	46	32	12	1995	67	28	44	28	1994	20	73	9
3B	1995	350	40	35	12AB	1996	50	22	14	28	1995	26	73	64
3B	1996	328	43	11	13A	1994	372	43	29	28	1996	24	140	0
3C	1994	93	18	23	13A	1995	398	49	34	28	1994	161	39	26
3C	1995	102	28	31	13A	1996	339	45	16	30A	1995	194	35	57
3C	1996	23	38	38	13B	1994	84	58	17	30A	1996	171	47	2
4A	1994	313	34	50	13B	1995	81	43	34	31/32	1994	208	30	20
4A	1995	390	42	24	13B	1996	119	27	13	31/32	1995	179	40	23
4A	1996	184	33	7	15A	1994	31	53	29	31/32	1996	210	64	6
4B	1994	101	20	33	15A	1995	44	40	36	34A	1994	8	25	75
4B	1995	267	20	26	15A/15B	1996	38	64	9	34A	1995	11	17	67
4B	1996	89	23	21	15B	1994	33	65	29	34B	1994	68	26	2
5A	1994	227	42	20	15B	1995	37	71	47	34B	1995	48	21	18
5A	1995	118	33	6	17A	1994	86	20	12	34B	1996	78	27	15
5A	1996	117	21	3	17A	1995	98	38	11	35	1994	91	35	17
5B	1994	454	27	10	17A	1996	67	38	2	35	1995	101	27	24
5B	1995	518	19	6	17B	1994	181	53	42	35	1996	91	26	31
5B	1996	304	22	1	17B	1995	121	40	26	36B	1994	61	64	6
6A	1994	31	7	4	17B	1996	137	50	6	36B	1995	51	37	9
6A	1995	53	66	17	18A	1994	453	35	10	36B	1996	52	49	0
6A	1996	24	19	31	18A	1995	617	25	23					
6B	1994	5	25	0	18A	1996	365	33	4					

ANTELOPE HUNT

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										GENERAL									
1	1994	9/16- 9/19	30	1317	536	2.3	29	29	100	5B	1995	9/29-10/02	20	970	626	2.1	20	16	80
1	1995	9/22- 9/25	35	1593	597	2.1	35	35	100	5B	1996	9/27- 9/30	20	868	654	2.1	20	14	70
1	1996	9/20- 9/23	40	1887	773	2.1	41	41	100	6A	1994	9/23- 9/26	20	253	335	5.9	18	11	61
2A	1994	9/16- 9/19	30	343	447	5.8	27	27	100	6A	1995	9/29-10/02	10	243	248	3.7	10	1	10
2A	1995	9/22- 9/25	30	373	510	4.3	30	29	97	6A	1996	9/27- 9/30	10	190	211	1.1	10	7	70
2A	1996	9/20- 9/23	30	295	549	5.4	26	23	88	7	1994	9/16- 9/19	60	957	1136	5.5	60	51	85
2C	1994	9/16- 9/19	15	239	623	3.8	15	15	100	7	1995	9/29-10/02	55	999	1179	4.8	55	52	95
2C	1995	9/22- 9/25	20	258	785	4.3	20	19	95	7	1996	9/27- 9/30	55	1225	1328	3.6	55	45	82
2C	1996	9/20- 9/23	25	283	781	4.2	24	24	100	9	1994	9/23- 9/26	40	375	645	8.0	40	25	63
3A	1994	9/16- 9/19	5	153	115	3.3	5	3	60	9	1995	9/29-10/02	30	360	599	5.6	29	20	69
3A	1995	9/22- 9/25	10	188	173	4.8	10	10	100	9	1996	9/27- 9/30	30	326	695	6.1	29	27	93
3A	1996	9/20- 9/23	10	193	193	3.6	10	10	100	10	1994	9/23- 9/28	160	2766	1865	5.4	160	125	78
3B	1994	9/16- 9/19	10	184	238	2.7	10	7	70	10	1995	9/29-10/04	160	3203	1943	4.4	159	113	71
3B	1995	9/22- 9/25	15	223	245	4.0	14	14	100	10	1996	9/27-10/02	120	3097	2094	3.6	116	85	73
3B	1996	9/20- 9/23	25	354	418	4.0	24	21	88	12	1994	9/23- 9/26	10	90	63	4.4	10	10	100
3C	1994	9/16- 9/19	10	115	141	6.1	10	10	100	12	1995	9/29-10/02	5	88	97	3.4	5	3	60
3C	1995	9/22- 9/25	5	86	101	3.5	5	3	60	12	1996	9/27- 9/30	5	74	71	5.4	5	5	100
3C	1996	9/20- 9/23	5	75	102	6.7	5	5	100	13A	1994	9/23- 9/26	20	92	140	4.3	20	18	90
4A	1994	9/16- 9/19	10	211	165	4.7	10	10	100	13A	1995	9/28-10/04	30	156	97	12.8	30	27	90
4A	1995	9/22- 9/25	15	307	239	4.6	16	16	100	13A	1996	9/27-10/02	45	301	339	9.3	45	44	98
4A	1996	9/20- 9/23	20	418	276	3.8	20	19	95	13B	1994	9/23- 9/28	10	139	129	7.2	10	10	100
4B	1994	9/16- 9/19	15	206	231	5.3	15	12	80	13B	1995	9/29-10/04	10	49	77	16.3	10	10	100
4B	1995	9/22- 9/25	15	216	249	6.9	15	14	93	13B	1996	9/27-10/02	10	109	195	6.4	10	9	90
4B	1996	9/20- 9/23	10	228	235	4.4	8	7	88	17A	1994	9/16- 9/19	5	63	90	4.8	5	3	60
5A	1994	9/23- 9/26	5	196	179	2.6	3	3	100	17A	1995	9/22- 9/25	3	61	64	4.9	3	3	100
5A	1995	9/29-10/02	10	261	248	3.1	10	10	100	17A	1996	9/20- 9/23	3	92	65	3.3	3	3	100
5A	1996	9/27- 9/30	5	299	197	1.7	5	5	100	17B	1994	9/16- 9/19	5	151	94	3.3	3	3	100
5B	1994	9/23- 9/26	20	957	590	2.1	20	14	70	17B	1995	9/22- 9/25	5	125	119	4.0	5	5	100

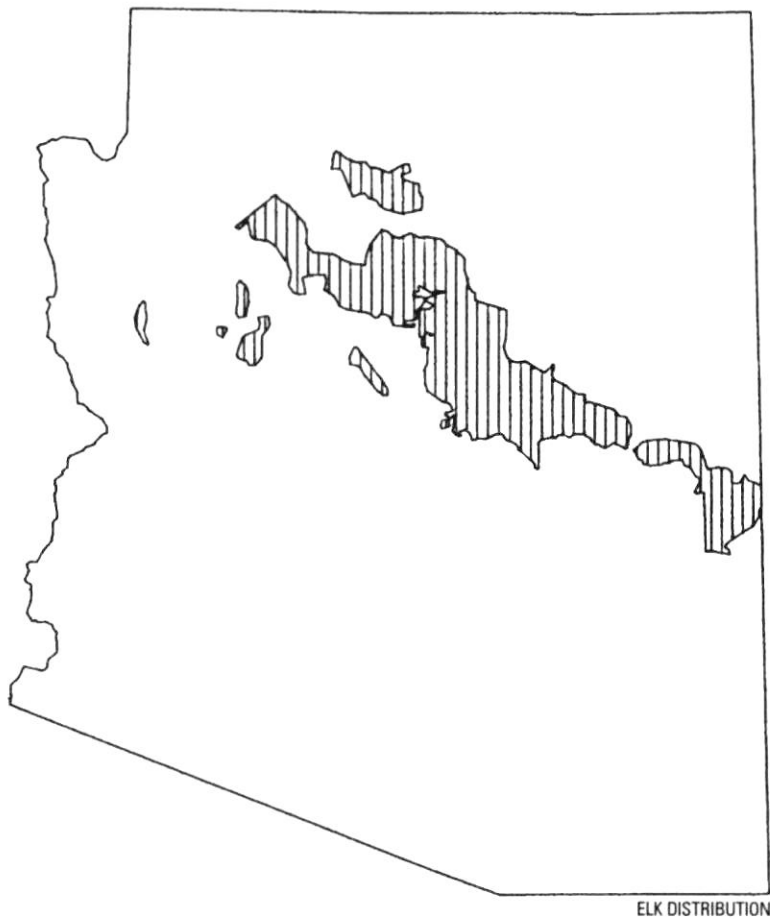
ANTELOPE HUNT (cc:tinued)

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL									
18A	1994	9/23-9/28	40	392	598	7.1	40	36	90
18A	1995	9/29-10/04	35	376	566	8.5	36	31	86
18A	1996	9/27-10/02	25	454	468	4.6	19	18	95
18B	1994	9/23-9/26	10	83	95	12.0	10	9	90
18B	1995	9/29-10/02	10	235	228	4.3	10	2	20
18B	1996	9/20-9/23	10	81	107	3.7	10	8	80
18B	1996	9/27-10/02	5	17	49	23.5	5	4	80
19A	1994	9/23-9/26	13	367	409	3.0	13	10	77
19A	1995	9/29-10/02	15	385	428	3.4	14	11	79
19A	1996	9/27-9/30	15	350	359	4.3	15	14	93
19A	1996	9/20-9/23	10	650	343	1.5	10	10	100
19A	1996	9/27-10/02	10	119	243	5.0	10	10	100
19B	1994	9/16-9/19	60	1049	1221	5.1	59	49	83
19B	1995	9/22-9/25	60	1108	1507	4.9	62	58	94
19B	1996	9/20-9/23	60	1194	1360	4.5	60	57	95
21	1994	9/16-9/19	30	483	363	5.2	29	14	48
21	1995	9/22-9/25	30	441	405	4.1	29	15	52
21	1996	9/27-9/30	30	325	315	6.5	30	10	33
30A	1994	9/16-9/19	5	95	131	4.2	5	5	100
30A	1995	9/29-10/02	10	181	130	5.0	9	9	100
30A	1996	9/27-9/30	10	181	126	5.5	9	9	100
31/32	1994	9/23-9/28	10	403	192	2.0	10	10	100
31/32	1995	9/29-10/04	5	265	177	1.5	5	5	100
31/32	1996	9/27-10/02	5	287	178	1.7	4	4	80
34B	1994	9/23-9/26	2	202	100	1.0	2	2	100
34B	1995	9/29-10/02	1	146	62	.7	1	1	100
34B	1996	9/27-9/30	1	144	60	.7	1	1	100
MUZZLELOADER									
2B	1994	9/16-9/19	25	133	82	12.0	24	13	54
2B	1995	9/22-9/25	20	151	136	11.3	19	13	68
2B	1996	9/20-9/23	20	166	122	8.4	18	10	56
6B/8	1994	9/23-9/28	60	258	178	17.1	59	22	37
6B/8	1995	9/22-9/27	60	300	277	14.0	56	8	14
6B/8	1996	9/20-9/25	30	222	177	8.1	30	17	57
15A&B	1995	9/22-9/25	2	28	18	7.1	1	1	100
15A&B	1996	9/20-9/23	3	20	18	15.0	3	3	100
18A	1994	9/16-9/19	25	138	138	11.6	25	16	64
18A	1995	9/22-9/25	25	160	158	14.4	25	9	36
18A	1996	9/20-9/25	20	181	231	6.6	20	8	40
19A	1994	9/16-9/19	30	119	176	12.6	30	11	37
19A	1995	9/22-9/25	30	120	202	13.3	30	20	67
19A	1996	9/20-9/23	30	196	258	13.3	29	21	72
34B	1994	9/16-9/19	2	26	37	7.7	2	1	50
34B	1995	9/22-9/25	1	22	27	4.5	1	0	0
34B	1996	9/20-9/23	1	21	25	.0	1	1	100
35	1994	9/16-9/19	4	34	40	5.9	4	4	100
35	1995	9/22-9/25	2	29	30	3.4	2	1	50
35	1996	9/20-9/23	2	18	18	.0	2	2	100

ANTELOPE HUNT (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
ARCHERY										ARCHERY									
1	1994	8/19- 9/01	30	69	56	26.1	21	1	5	15A/15B1995	8/25- 9/07	3	11	4	27.3	3	2	67	
1	1995	8/25- 9/07	30	75	72	30.7	28	3	11	15A/15B1996	8/23- 9/05	5	13	13	23.1	5	0	0	
1	1996	8/23- 9/05	30	73	91	24.7	26	2	8	17B	8/19- 9/01	5	34	20	11.8	5	0	0	
3A/3C	1994	8/19- 9/01	15	31	41	35.5	12	3	25	17B	8/25- 9/07	5	28	11	17.9	5	3	60	
3A/3C	1995	8/25- 9/07	15	28	36	42.9	15	4	27	19A	8/19- 9/01	120	241	203	34.0	117	30	26	
3A/3C	1996	8/23- 9/05	15	39	54	33.3	15	6	40	19A	9/02- 9/15	80	43	149	81.4	72	8	11	
3B	1994	8/19- 9/01	15	31	40	41.9	11	4	6	19A	8/25- 9/07	110	267	174	34.5	101	30	30	
3B	1995	8/25- 9/07	15	38	34	36.8	15	3	20	19A	9/08- 9/21	80	40	174	65.0	73	9	12	
3B	1996	8/23- 9/05	20	62	57	30.6	19	4	21	19A	8/23- 9/05	110	312	285	28.5	104	32	31	
4B	1994	8/19- 9/01	10	10	21	70.0	9	0	0	19A	9/06- 9/19	80	51	187	60.8	76	20	26	
4B	1995	8/25- 9/07	10	19	28	42.1	10	0	0	19BN	8/19- 9/01	30	44	64	59.1	28	13	46	
4B	1996	8/23- 9/05	10	21	20	38.1	10	1	10	19BN	8/25- 9/07	30	60	60	38.3	28	3	11	
5A	1994	8/19- 9/01	20	26	33	50.0	15	3	20	19BN	8/23- 9/05	30	75	83	30.7	28	2	7	
5A	1995	8/25- 9/07	15	32	47	37.5	13	6	46	19BS	8/19- 9/01	5	52	30	9.6	5	4	80	
5A	1996	8/23- 9/05	15	35	25	31.4	15	2	13	19BS	9/02- 9/15	5	10	26	20.0	5	2	40	
5B	1994	8/19- 9/01	75	132	152	39.4	73	16	22	19BS	8/25- 9/07	5	54	40	9.3	5	1	20	
5B	1995	8/25- 9/07	75	169	156	36.7	72	14	19	19BS	9/08- 9/21	5	6	42	.0	5	1	20	
5B	1996	8/23- 9/05	50	159	132	25.2	47	3	6	19BS	8/23- 9/05	5	40	29	2.5	5	0	0	
6B/8	1994	8/19- 9/01	60	40	106	60.0	52	4	8	21	8/19- 9/01	10	30	23	26.7	10	1	10	
6B/8	1995	8/25- 9/07	60	49	80	59.2	58	9	16	21	8/25- 9/07	15	29	29	41.4	15	0	0	
6B/8	1996	8/23- 9/05	30	53	84	32.1	27	2	7	21	8/23- 9/05	15	26	25	42.3	14	3	21	
10/18	1994	8/19- 9/01	150	248	208	45.6	137	15	11	31/32	8/19- 9/01	25	50	40	28.0	22	10	45	
10/18	1995	8/25- 9/07	150	207	234	48.8	132	11	8	31/32	8/25- 9/07	15	55	34	23.6	12	3	25	
10/18	1996	8/23- 9/05	150	277	259	39.4	135	11	8	31/32	8/23- 9/05	15	59	23	16.9	15	4	27	
12	1994	8/19- 9/01	5	15	4	26.7	5	0	0	34B	8/19- 9/01	3	47	31	6.4	3	2	67	
12	1995	8/25- 9/07	10	3	8	100.0	7	0	0	34B	8/25- 9/07	2	43	23	4.7	2	0	0	
12	1996	8/23- 9/05	10	12	25	50.0	7	2	29	34B	8/23- 9/05	2	39	22	2.6	2	0	0	
13B	1994	8/19- 9/01	5	1	7	100.0	5	0	0	35	8/19- 9/01	10	25	31	32.0	10	0	0	
13B	1995	8/25- 9/07	5	1	0	100.0	5	2	40	35	8/25- 9/07	10	16	24	12.5	9	1	11	
13B	1996	8/23- 9/05	5	8	20	37.5	5	5	100	35	8/23- 9/05	10	16	29	31.3	10	2	20	

ELK



ELK DISTRIBUTION

Distribution

Elk were at one time the most widely distributed member of the deer family in North America—found everywhere except the Great Basin desert and the Southern coastal plains. Their population was estimated to total 10 million before European man arrived. Elk withstood the impacts of the western settlement better than the buffalo because they inhabited rougher terrain. The great reduction in elk numbers is attributable to market hunting and agriculture. The population low of 90,000 occurred in 1922, of these, 40,000 were in Yellowstone Park. The Park's herds became a reservoir for stocking breeding elk. Between 1912 and 1967 more than 13,500 elk were transplanted from the Park. In February 1913, 83 elk were released in Cabin Draw near Chevelon Creek. From these transplants the Arizona elk population has grown to nearly 35,000 animals.

Summer elk range is typically within a 1/2 mile of water. Winter range is often the limiting factor for elk herds as only about 10 percent of their total habitat is winter range. Elk prefer the summer range, moving to high elevations early and staying until absolutely forced down by snow depth. Summer range varies from 7,000 feet in the mixed conifers to 10,000+ in the spruce fir-sub-alpine belt. Winter range varies from 5,500 to 6,500 feet in Arizona, the pinyon-juniper zone.

Life History

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; the sides and back are grayish brown; and the rump patch is yellowish bordered by a dark brownish stripe. While the female is usually somewhat lighter, both sexes have heavy dark manes. In summer, the coat becomes a deep reddish brown. There is little to no undercoat, giving the animals a sleek, muscular appearance.

Calves are born from late May to early June after an 8 to 8 and a half month gestation. Twins are extremely rare. Calves average nearly 30 lbs. with males averaging 4 lbs. more than females. The calf is dark russet colored with white spots on the back and sides.

Behavior

The cow will separate from the herd and seek out dense cover for a nursery. The female will drive off last year's calf only weeks before parturition. Within hours, the newborn calf can move and is led from the birthing spot to a safer place. After a week, the female will band with other females and after two to three weeks the calves, now able to run, will join the group creating herds numbering in the hundreds. By September, the calves have shed their juvenile spotted



coats. The life span of elk is 14 to 16 years for males and 15 to 17 for females, though in 1937 a tagged elk in Arizona was 25 when it was harvested.

Antler development is a function of age. The antler cast occurs in January to March for adult bulls and from March through May for sub-adults. New growth occurs shortly after the cast. The growing period ranges from 90 days for yearlings to 150 days for adult bulls. Therefore it's possible to see yearlings with old spikes at the same time as bulls with a foot of velvet.

By early August, antler growth is complete. The velvet dries up and the antlers harden. The velvet is stripped off in a matter of hours and the elk polishes its antlers against

trees. By early September, the bull is ready for the rut. Bugling and harem formation occurs. Harems may number up to 30, depending on the vigor of the bull, but usually average 15 to 20.

A large bull can weigh up to 1,200 lbs. but usually will range from 600 to 800 lbs. Mature cows will range from 450 to 600 lbs. live weight. Elk evolved as distance runners. Elk can approach 40 mph for short periods and nearly 30 mph for longer periods. They are strong swimmers—even calves can swim over a mile. Elk can jump vertically 8 to 10 feet.

The benefits of herding are realized in that elk eat grasses, which are generally found in open country exposed to danger. In a herd, some animals can always be on the alert.

ELK SURVEY DATA

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BULLS/ 100 COWS	CALVES/ 100 COWS	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BULLS/ 100 COWS	CALVES/ 100 COWS
1	1994	945	18	32	6B	1996	398	33	38
1	1995	1729	18	37	7	1994	959	26	44
1/2C	1996	2126	16	28	7	1995	1147	23	45
3A/3C	1996	210	49	35	7	1996	1160	24	38
3B	1994	106	37	40	8	1994	581	46	47
3B	1995	331	45	38	8	1995	556	33	62
3B	1996	250	26	39	8	1996	610	34	36
3C	1994	173	53	51	9	1994	359	39	53
3C	1995	163	48	26	9	1995	226	52	45
4A	1994	922	23	40	9	1996	494	35	41
4A	1995	850	18	32	10	1994	462	40	56
4A	1996	757	15	20	10	1995	530	52	61
4B	1994	188	50	50	10	1996	899	51	52
4B	1995	167	43	33	17	1995	42	19	42
4B	1996	271	34	32	17/18B	1994	33	145	55
5A	1994	644	22	42	18A	1994	35	60	73
5A	1995	870	26	38	18A	1995	112	87	57
5A	1996	636	34	29	18A	1996	66	40	49
5B North	1994	914	31	43	19A	1994	15	71	43
5B North	1995	1393	31	40	22	1994	412	69	44
5B North	1996	669	21	35	22	1995	387	61	34
5B South	1994	824	22	32	22	1996	571	79	27
5B South	1995	565	24	51	22 South	1996	72	205	38
5B South	1996	658	21	37	23	1994	335	56	51
6A	1994	2156	36	49	23	1995	273	44	34
6A	1995	1248	33	46	23	1996	412	53	40
6A	1996	2046	35	41	27	1994	574	10	36
6B	1994	645	37	46	27	1995	387	18	26
6B	1995	424	22	44	27	1996	296	39	24

ELK HUNT (continued)

Herd units: BC = Beaver Creek, BR (Unit1) = Black River, BR (Unit5A) = Blue Ridge, C = Chevelon, CB = Campbell Blue, DC = Diablo Canyon, GG = Green/Green's Peak, GP (Unit1) = Green's Peak, GP (Unit 8) = Garland Prairie, H = Hannagan, MM = Melatone Mesa, MV = Milligan Valley, RH = Red Hill, V = Vernon.

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
1	1995	B	9/29-10/04	50	4418	1387	1.1	49	45	92
1	1996	B	9/27-10/02	50	5312	1159	.9	50	47	94
1(BR)	1994	ALS	10/21-10/24	300	396	581	43.4	297	212	71
1(BR)	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	300	584	658	36.1	295	187	63
1(MV)	1994	ALS	11/25-11/28	300	402	606	44.0	296	164	55
1(MV)	1995	ALS	11/24-11/27	125	205	303	34.1	123	41	33
1(MV)	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	50	105	87	27.6	50	29	58
1/2B(ES)	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	75	45	153	57.8	74	42	57
1/2B(ME)	1996	ALS	12/06-12/12	250	94	359	79.8	238	151	63
1/2B(MV)	1996	ALS	11/22-11/25	75	125	122	43.2	73	37	51
1/2B/02C	1995	B	11/17-11/23	500	2800	2420	11.9	497	318	64
1/2B/02C	1996	B	11/15-11/21	500	2998	2974	11.3	483	279	58
1/2B/02C	1996	ALS	10/18-10/23	900	2181	2358	25.6	875	646	74
1/2C	1994	B	11/18-11/24	500	3555	2692	10.9	493	283	57
1/2C(GG)	1994	ALS	11/25-11/28	300	744	984	24.1	295	195	66
1/2C(GG)	1995	ALS	12/08-12/11	300	628	725	29.1	298	186	62
1/2C(GG)	1996	ALS	12/06-12/12	300	276	607	51.1	289	253	88
1/2C(GG)	1996	ALS	12/27-12/30	200	139	205	90.6	194	134	69
1/27	1996	ALS	11/22-11/25	300	138	339	82.6	283	117	41
3A/3C	1995	B	9/29-10/04	25	1165	709	1.8	25	23	92
3A/3C	1996	B	9/27-10/02	25	1225	786	1.8	25	22	88
3A/3C	1994	B	11/18-11/24	150	394	583	22.6	146	48	33
3A/3C	1995	B	11/17-11/23	175	386	622	24.4	172	60	35
3A/3C	1996	B	11/15-11/21	175	524	783	21.4	171	73	43
3A/3C	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	100	210	284	27.6	98	55	56
3B	1994	B	9/23-9/28	20	925	430	2.2	19	19	100
3B	1996	B	9/27-10/02	20	459	517	3.5	20	20	100
3B	1994	B	11/11-11/17	175	435	597	21.8	171	76	44
3B	1995	B	11/17-11/23	175	459	541	20.0	169	78	46
3B	1996	B	11/15-11/21	175	412	557	26.5	171	102	60
3B	1994	ALS	10/21-10/24	200	273	347	43.2	197	115	58
3B	1994	ALS	11/25-11/28	150	140	315	54.3	150	86	57
3B	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	200	208	312	56.7	195	127	65
3B	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	100	244	261	31.6	100	54	54
3B	1995	ALS	11/24-11/27	200	222	474	46.8	194	97	50
3B	1995	ALS	12/08-12/14	200	220	355	56.8	192	94	49
3B	1996	ALS	10/18-10/21	50	176	168	22.2	48	29	60
3B	1996	ALS	12/06-12/12	225	410	564	39.0	220	161	73
3B	1996	ALS	12/27-12/30	225	114	345	73.7	220	95	43
3C	1994	ALS	10/21-10/24	100	194	288	34.0	100	61	61
4A	1994	B	9/23-9/28	40	2305	980	1.7	40	37	93
4A	1996	B	9/27-10/02	40	2206	1061	1.7	40	32	80

GENERAL

ELK HUNT (continued)

Herd units: BC = Beaver Creek, BR (Unit1) = Black River, BR (Unit5A) = Blue Ridge, C = Chevelon, CB = Campbell Blue, DC = Diablo Canyon, GG = Green/Green's Peak, GP (Unit1) = Green's Peak, GP (Unit 8) = Garland Prairie, H = Hannagan, MM = Melatone Mesa, MV = Milligan Valley, RH = Red Hill, V = Vernon.

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
4A	1994	B	11/18-11/24	500	1676	1963	18.0	482	216	45
4A	1995	B	11/17-11/23	500	1732	2098	19.2	486	184	38
4A	1996	B	11/15-11/21	500	1694	2283	16.5	485	225	46
4A	1994	ALS	10/21-10/24	500	1346	1355	26.2	491	332	68
4A	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	500	1413	1281	27.5	486	347	71
4A	1996	ALS	10/18-10/21	200	768	926	20.6	197	153	78
4AN	1996	ALS	12/06-12/09	100	45	95	97.8	97	60	62
4B	1994	B	9/23-9/28	35	874	923	3.1	35	22	63
4B	1995	B	9/29-10/04	35	1189	930	2.7	35	30	86
4B	1994	B	11/18-11/24	200	435	817	25.5	195	78	40
4B	1995	B	11/17-11/23	250	652	1124	25.8	249	73	29
4B	1996	B	11/15-11/21	250	632	1058	24.8	248	100	40
4B	1994	ALS	10/21-10/24	150	242	634	38.0	144	77	53
4B	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	225	298	788	34.9	215	111	52
4B	1996	ALS	10/18-10/21	225	468	685	28.6	218	105	48
5A	1994	B	11/18-11/24	350	1639	1293	16.5	341	193	57
5A	1995	B	11/17-11/23	300	1557	1297	15.9	303	180	59
5A	1996	B	11/15-11/21	225	1512	1254	13.0	223	136	61
5A	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	200	352	434	36.6	180	131	73
5A	1995	ALS	11/10-11/13	150	301	503	38.2	145	85	59
5A(BR)	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	225	732	752	21.3	224	182	81
5A(BR)	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	200	674	633	23.7	196	155	79
5A(BR)	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	125	610	632	17.0	122	98	80
5A(RH)	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	150	123	339	48.0	150	72	48
5A(RH)	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	100	114	191	42.1	98	59	60
5A(RH)	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	100	202	433	26.7	96	54	56
5B(ML)	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	125	201	434	29.4	122	77	63
5BN	1994	B	11/18-11/24	550	2074	3181	17.4	544	264	49
5BN	1995	B	11/17-11/23	550	1823	3041	17.7	543	223	41
5BN	1996	B	11/15-11/21	475	1795	2959	16.5	469	253	54
5BN	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	350	479	816	40.7	340	180	53
5BN	1995	ALS	11/10-11/13	450	482	965	45.9	441	231	52
5BN(DC)	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	250	206	255	68.0	244	136	56
5BN(DC)	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	200	376	477	35.9	193	84	44
5BN(DC)	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	200	354	559	33.6	198	57	29
5BN(ML)	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	300	209	477	58.4	295	204	69
5BN(ML)	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	175	373	500	31.9	173	99	57
5BS	1994	B	11/18-11/24	500	2640	4207	12.8	486	285	59
5BS	1995	B	11/17-11/23	475	2409	3438	14.6	469	219	47
5BS	1996	B	11/15-11/21	450	2601	3704	13.6	443	279	63
5BS	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	700	1675	2342	27.3	686	515	75
5BS	1995	ALS	11/10-11/13	625	1556	1863	29.2	620	380	61

ELK HUNT (continued)

Herd units: BC = Beaver Creek, BR (Unit1) = Black River, BR (Unit5A) = Blue Ridge, C = Chevelon, CB = Campbell Blue, DC = Diablo Canyon, GG = Green/Green's Peak, GP (Unit1) = Green's Peak, GP (Unit 8) = Garland Prairie, H = Hannagan, MM = Melatone Mesa, MV = Milligan Valley, RH = Red Hill, V = Vernon.

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
5BS(HM)	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	250	310	538	47.7	246	213	87
5BS(HM)	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	25	201	257	9.5	23	16	70
5BS(MM)	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	125	147	149	59.9	122	70	57
5BS(MM)	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	125	311	429	30.9	125	89	71
5BS(MM)	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	75	276	296	18.1	72	33	46
6A	1995	B	9/29-10/04	40	4424	1374	1.0	44	42	95
6A	1994	B	11/18-11/24	975	11052	5440	8.4	961	716	75
6A	1995	B	11/17-11/23	1100	11073	5913	8.7	1089	654	60
6A	1996	B	11/15-11/21	1100	11793	5574	8.7	1076	744	69
6A	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	800	5238	4613	11.6	788	614	78
6A	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	600	1547	3479	20.0	591	442	75
6A	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	750	3670	4007	14.9	741	516	70
6A	1995	ALS	11/10-11/13	750	1605	3759	23.4	733	383	52
6A	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	900	4082	4616	14.9	895	620	69
6A	1996	ALS	11/08-11/11	900	2020	4207	25.1	881	554	63
6B	1994	B	11/18-11/24	150	529	770	14.6	146	80	55
6B	1995	B	11/17-11/23	150	469	731	19.6	149	89	60
6B	1996	B	11/15-11/21	150	622	962	18.2	146	89	61
6B	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	225	328	441	37.5	222	142	64
6B	1995	ALS	12/01-12/07	225	278	377	47.5	217	136	63
6B	1996	ALS	11/29-12/05	275	450	631	40.4	267	121	45
6B(Jr)	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	50	186	73	26.9	50	36	72
7	1996	B	9/27-10/02	40	2103	697	1.9	39	27	69
7	1994	B	11/18-11/24	700	2031	2259	22.8	675	294	44
7	1995	B	11/17-11/23	800	2301	2963	21.8	779	244	31
7	1996	B	11/15-11/21	675	1643	2490	21.4	663	355	54
7	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	250	545	813	25.9	247	187	76
7	1994	ALS	12/02-12/05	250	258	578	50.0	244	138	57
7	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	320	757	820	26.3	316	225	71
7	1995	ALS	11/10-11/13	320	318	814	49.1	320	150	47
7	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	320	742	1004	26.5	316	222	70
8	1994	B	9/30-10/05	40	2047	481	2.0	40	34	85
8	1994	B	11/18-11/24	190	968	1202	13.2	187	131	70
8	1995	B	11/17-11/23	300	1547	1441	15.2	301	159	53
8	1996	B	11/15-11/21	300	1357	1305	16.7	300	147	49
8	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	300	562	679	38.3	290	172	59
8	1995	ALS	12/01-12/07	400	618	850	43.5	395	178	45
8	1996	ALS	11/29-12/05	400	782	1029	35.7	386	210	54
8(Jr)	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	100	284	96	32.7	100	66	66
9	1994	B	11/18-11/24	125	858	588	11.7	125	83	66
9	1995	B	11/17-11/23	125	852	653	12.1	125	68	54
9	1996	B	11/15-11/21	140	947	792	10.1	140	76	54

ELK HUNT (continued) B=BULL, ALS=ANTLERLESS

Herd units: BC = Beaver Creek, BR (Unit1) = Black River, BR (Unit5A) = Blue Ridge, C = Chevelon, CB = Campbell Blue, DC = Diablo Canyon, GG = Green/Green's Peak, GP (Unit1) = Green's Peak, GP (Unit 8) = Garland Prairie, H = Hannagan, MM = Melatone Mesa, MV = Milligan Valley, RH = Red Hill, V = Vernon.

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
9	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	200	174	325	51.7	200	125	63
9	1995	ALS	11/10-11/13	200	231	273	49.8	198	93	47
9	1996	ALS	11/08-11/11	200	282	422	39.4	200	119	60
10	1994	B	11/18-11/24	125	482	734	18.9	118	58	49
10	1995	B	11/17-11/23	125	586	756	16.7	121	53	44
10	1996	B	11/15-11/21	125	629	738	14.9	125	74	59
10	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	175	222	295	52.3	173	86	50
10	1995	ALS	10/06-10/11	125	133	193	52.6	124	34	27
10	1995	ALS	12/01-12/07	225	198	342	64.1	220	76	35
10	1996	ALS	11/29-12/05	225	307	558	41.0	214	110	51
10(Jr)	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	75	269	46	25.3	75	31	41
17/18B	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	5	14	10	28.6	5	4	80
17/18B	1995	ALS	12/01-12/07	5	16	15	25.0	5	1	20
17/18B	1996	ALS	12/06-12/12	10	41	28	17.1	10	4	40
18	1996	B	9/27-10/02	5	228	73	2.2	5	2	40
18	1996	B	11/29-12/05	5	45	56	4.4	5	1	20
18	1996	ALS	9/27-10/10	10	7	20	28.6	10	0	0
18	1996	ALS	11/29-12/12	20	12	9	100.0	20	0	0
18A	1994	B	9/23-9/28	5	98	57	2.0	5	3	60
18A	1995	B	12/01-12/07	5	70	37	5.7	4	3	75
18A	1994	ALS	9/30-10/05	5	3	16	66.7	5	3	60
18A	1995	ALS	12/01-12/07	5	4	7	25.0	4	0	0
19B	1994	ALS	10/21-10/24	10	5	14	100.0	10	1	10
19B	1995	ALS	10/06-10/22	20	26	32	30.8	20	7	35
19B	1996	ALS	10/04-10/20	30	35	30	60.0	30	9	30
22	1994	B	9/23-9/28	40	947	469	3.4	40	39	98
22	1995	B	9/29-10/04	45	1188	530	3.1	46	44	96
22	1996	B	9/27-10/02	45	1300	578	3.1	45	44	98
22	1994	B	12/02-12/08	115	516	563	14.3	111	69	62
22	1995	B	12/01-12/07	135	678	859	14.2	131	78	60
22	1996	B	11/29-12/05	135	716	966	10.5	135	85	63
22	1994	ALS	11/25-12/01	225	277	363	49.5	222	109	49
22	1995	ALS	12/01-12/07	250	346	388	40.5	242	109	45
22	1996	ALS	12/06-12/09	250	303	391	46.9	240	106	44
23	1994	B	9/23-9/28	35	885	532	3.6	35	30	86
23	1995	B	9/29-10/04	40	924	627	3.8	40	40	100
23	1996	B	9/27-10/02	40	1169	812	3.2	40	39	98
23	1994	B	12/02-12/08	70	320	517	16.6	68	47	69
23	1995	B	12/01-12/07	90	481	632	12.5	85	51	60
23	1996	B	11/29-12/05	90	453	735	15.9	88	50	57
23	1994	ALS	11/25-12/01	100	203	223	32.0	99	70	71
23	1995	ALS	10/20-10/26	125	260	301	23.8	125	88	70

ELK HUNT (continued) B=BULL, ALS=ANTLERLESS

Herd units: BC = Beaver Creek, BR (Unit1) = Black River, BR (Unit5A) = Blue Ridge, C = Chevelon, CB = Campbell Blue, DC = Diablo Canyon, GG = Green/Green's Peak, GP (Unit1) = Green's Peak, GP (Unit 8) = Garland Prairie, H = Hannagan, MM = Melatone Mesa, MV = Milligan Valley, RH = Red Hill, V = Vernon.

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
GENERAL										
23	1996	ALS	10/18-10/24	125	271	342	31.0	121	74	61
27	1994	B	9/23-9/28	50	3519	894	1.3	50	45	90
27	1995	B	9/29-10/04	50	1803	1638	2.7	50	45	90
27	1994	B	11/18-11/24	500	1284	2268	15.1	483	164	34
27	1995	B	11/17-11/23	500	1224	1771	22.5	490	142	29
27	1996	B	11/15-11/21	450	1245	1996	17.6	428	159	37
27	1996	ALS	10/18-10/23	600	1016	1349	36.3	588	331	56
27(BC)	1994	ALS	10/21-10/24	200	239	400	42.7	195	113	58
27(BC)	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	200	354	497	36.7	200	126	63
27(CB)	1994	ALS	10/21-10/24	200	221	412	47.1	199	107	54
27(CB)	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	125	155	339	42.6	121	74	61
27(H)	1994	ALS	10/21-10/24	150	166	276	52.4	147	67	46
27(H)	1995	ALS	10/20-10/23	50	118	101	28.8	50	41	82
MUZZLELOADER										
1	1994	B	9/23-9/28	90	1269	713	5.6	88	63	72
1/2C(GG)	1994	ALS	12/02-12/08	250	95	151	100.0	234	65	28
1/2C(GG)	1995	ALS	11/24-11/30	250	163	211	69.3	238	83	35
3A/3C	1994	B	9/23-9/28	30	403	305	6.2	30	29	97
3A/3C	1996	ALS	10/18-10/23	250	274	309	47.4	243	87	36
3B	1995	B	9/29-10/04	20	319	242	4.4	20	20	100
4A	1995	B	9/29-10/04	40	759	409	5.3	40	34	85
4B	1996	B	9/27-10/02	50	702	487	5.7	50	28	56
5BS(HM)	1995	B	9/29-10/04	100	1053	679	8.2	103	80	78
5BS(HM)	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	250	245	393	47.8	250	157	63
7	1994	B	9/23-9/28	100	899	613	9.3	100	53	53
7	1994	ALS	9/23-9/28	200	223	321	42.6	196	106	54
8(GP)	1994	ALS	9/09-9/14	40	41	44	58.5	40	14	35
8(GP)	1994	ALS	9/16-9/21	40	6	34	100.0	40	18	45
8(GP)	1995	ALS	9/15-9/20	50	100	102	38.0	50	20	40
8(GP)	1995	ALS	9/29-10/04	50	37	113	59.5	49	16	33
8(GP)	1996	ALS	9/13-9/18	50	82	91	39.0	50	19	38
8(GP)	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	50	54	122	48.1	46	25	54
9	1996	B	9/27-10/02	40	1681	543	2.3	41	28	68
9	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	40	14	70	78.6	40	27	68
10	1996	B	9/27-10/02	25	350	584	5.1	25	8	32
10	1996	ALS	9/27-10/02	125	65	164	76.9	119	14	12
16A	1994	B	9/23-9/28	2	17	16	11.8	1	0	0
16A	1995	B	9/29-10/04	3	31	11	9.7	3	0	0
16A	1996	B	9/27-10/02	2	13	6	15.4	2	1	50
19B	1996	B	9/27-10/02	10	70	43	11.4	10	2	20
27	1996	B	9/27-10/02	50	902	746	3.8	50	32	64

ELK HUNT (continued)

Herd units: BC = Beaver Creek, BR (Unit1) = Black River, BR (Unit5A) = Blue Ridge, C = Chevelon, CB = Campbell Blue, DC = Diablo Canyon, GG = Green/Green's Peak, GP (Unit1) = Green's Peak, GP (Unit 8) = Garland Prairie, H = Hannagan, MM = Melatone Mesa, MV = Milligan Valley, RH = Red Hill, V = Vernon.

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
ARCHERY										
1	1994	B	9/09-9/22	150	701	683	18.0	148	53	36
1	1995	B	9/15-9/28	150	868	609	13.6	149	60	40
1	1996	B	9/13-9/26	150	876	635	13.9	150	57	38
1(BR)	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	100	62	169	61.3	100	23	23
1(BR)	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	100	63	144	68.3	95	24	25
1(BR)	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	175	91	230	67.0	175	59	34
1(MV)	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	75	25	84	92.0	75	19	25
1(MV)	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	75	32	100	87.5	75	11	15
3A/3C	1994	B	9/09-9/22	75	457	258	15.1	75	34	45
3A/3C	1995	B	9/15-9/28	75	405	191	14.8	75	48	64
3A/3C	1996	B	9/13-9/26	75	457	298	14.0	76	32	42
3B	1994	B	9/09-9/22	40	129	178	19.4	40	10	25
3B	1995	B	9/15-9/28	40	101	127	25.7	39	13	33
3B	1996	B	9/13-9/26	40	142	181	14.1	40	10	25
4A	1994	B	9/09-9/22	250	765	534	28.8	245	95	39
4A	1995	B	9/15-9/28	250	867	631	24.9	248	94	38
4A	1996	B	9/13-9/26	250	913	765	22.8	250	64	26
4A	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	250	217	397	63.6	250	97	39
4A	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	250	206	383	59.2	244	81	33
4A	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	250	209	478	55.0	241	86	36
4B	1994	B	9/09-9/22	100	210	292	28.1	100	46	46
4B	1995	B	9/15-9/28	100	329	395	19.8	102	32	31
4B	1996	B	9/13-9/26	100	293	351	18.4	100	24	24
4B	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	150	57	138	100.0	142	31	22
4B	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	150	47	207	87.2	145	34	23
4B	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	150	46	196	84.8	143	31	22
5A	1994	B	9/09-9/22	400	835	753	38.7	397	129	32
5A	1995	B	9/15-9/28	300	905	780	29.3	301	94	31
5A	1996	B	9/13-9/26	225	939	649	21.9	223	47	21
5A	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	375	177	431	87.0	372	84	23
5A	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	250	172	409	69.2	242	73	30
5A	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	100	131	343	38.9	99	22	22
5BN	1994	B	9/09-9/22	275	578	612	38.1	268	58	22
5BN	1995	B	9/15-9/28	275	587	739	32.5	276	48	17
5BN	1996	B	9/13-9/26	275	636	888	31.9	273	34	12
5BN	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	425	87	371	100.0	406	84	21
5BN	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	400	111	440	100.0	388	63	16

ELK HUNT (continued)

Herd units: BC = Beaver Creek, BR (Unit1) = Black River, BR (Unit5A) = Blue Ridge, C = Chevelon, CB = Campbell Blue, DC = Diablo Canyon, GG = Green/Green's Peak, GP (Unit1) = Green's Peak, GP (Unit 8) = Garland Prairie, H = Hannagan, MM = Melatone Mesa, MV = Milligan Valley, RH = Red Hill, V = Vernon.

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
ARCHERY										
5BN	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	220	85	382	68.2	216	16	7
5BS	1994	B	9/09-9/22	275	891	712	29.3	273	95	35
5BS	1995	B	9/15-9/28	225	941	686	23.0	222	94	42
5BS	1996	B	9/13-9/26	175	907	688	17.9	175	38	22
5BS	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	500	269	694	81.4	487	148	30
5BS	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	450	251	713	70.5	442	155	35
5BS	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	50	111	203	22.5	50	13	26
6A	1994	B	9/09-9/22	700	2144	1385	29.1	695	203	29
6A	1995	B	9/15-9/28	700	2269	1497	26.2	696	209	30
6A	1996	B	9/13-9/26	700	2738	1648	21.2	682	132	19
6A	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	900	626	1257	68.7	879	186	21
6A	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	900	541	1299	70.1	888	211	24
6A	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	950	638	1602	54.2	918	152	17
6B	1994	B	9/09-9/22	80	243	156	30.5	77	24	31
6B	1995	B	9/15-9/28	80	254	210	27.6	80	27	34
6B	1996	B	9/13-9/26	80	285	213	20.4	80	11	14
6B	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	80	59	113	54.2	77	16	21
6B	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	80	35	112	85.7	78	17	22
6B	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	80	33	157	57.6	80	15	19
7	1994	B	9/09-9/22	275	582	710	32.1	272	62	23
7	1995	B	9/15-9/28	315	729	888	30.0	319	67	21
7	1996	B	9/13-9/26	150	550	543	16.5	144	32	22
7	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	300	131	270	100.0	280	54	19
7	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	385	122	357	100.0	383	68	18
7	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	360	142	462	76.8	354	61	17
8(BW)	1994	B	9/09-9/22	90	186	190	32.8	90	23	26
8(BW)	1995	B	9/15-9/28	90	298	233	27.5	90	34	38
8(BW)	1996	B	9/13-9/26	100	394	344	20.8	100	23	23
9	1994	B	9/09-9/22	100	604	249	14.4	100	52	52
9	1995	B	9/15-9/28	100	830	269	11.2	99	60	61
9	1996	B	9/13-9/26	75	841	385	7.7	73	34	47
10	1994	B	9/09-9/22	75	139	238	33.1	75	14	19
10	1995	B	9/15-9/28	75	190	291	21.6	76	33	43
10	1996	B	9/13-9/26	75	289	386	17.3	73	15	21
10	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	50	8	43	100.0	50	10	20
10	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	50	10	44	100.0	47	7	15
10	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	75	9	78	100.0	74	13	18

ELK HUNT (continued)

Herd units: BC = Beaver Creek, BR (Unit1) = Black River, BR (Unit5A) = Blue Ridge, C = Chevelon, CB = Campbell Blue, DC = Diablo Canyon, GG = Green/Green's Peak, GP (Unit1) = Green's Peak, GP (Unit 8) = Garland Prairie, H = Hannagan, MM = Melatone Mesa, MV = Milligan Valley, RH = Red Hill, V = Vernon.

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
ARCHERY										
16A	1994	B	9/09-9/22	3	4	2	50.0	3	2	67
16A	1995	B	9/15-9/28	2	14	12	.0	2	0	0
16A	1996	B	9/13-9/26	3	14	7	7.1	3	0	0
17/18B	1994	B	9/09-9/22	5	30	8	16.7	5	1	20
17/18B	1995	B	9/15-9/28	5	32	7	15.6	5	1	20
17/18B	1996	B	9/13-9/26	10	90	10	11.1	10	0	0
18	1996	B	9/13-9/26	10	36	71	16.7	10	1	10
18	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	10	3	5	100.0	10	0	0
18A	1994	B	9/09-9/22	5	15	21	26.7	5	2	40
18A	1995	B	9/15-9/28	5	9	7	44.4	5	3	60
19A	1994	B	9/09-9/22	10	9	12	77.8	10	3	30
19A	1995	B	9/15-9/28	10	20	14	35.0	8	0	0
19A	1996	B	9/13-9/26	10	23	24	43.5	10	0	0
19B	1994	B	9/09-9/22	5	0	8		5	2	40
19B	1995	B	9/15-9/28	5	6	28	33.3	5	5	100
22	1994	B	11/11-11/24	115	107	130	62.6	115	12	10
22	1995	B	11/17-11/30	130	77	125	80.5	128	43	34
22	1996	B	11/08-11/21	130	175	367	32.6	128	30	23
22	1994	ALS	11/11-11/24	115	13	52	100.0	102	12	12
22	1995	ALS	11/17-11/30	130	9	64	100.0	129	22	17
22	1996	ALS	11/15-11/28	130	12	103	100.0	125	29	23
23	1994	B	11/11-11/24	75	38	136	81.6	67	8	12
23	1995	B	11/10-11/23	100	50	142	80.0	94	13	14
23	1996	B	11/08-11/21	100	97	167	57.7	91	22	24
23	1994	ALS	11/11-11/24	75	17	50	100.0	73	11	15
23	1995	ALS	11/17-11/30	100	17	52	100.0	93	9	10
23	1996	ALS	11/15-11/28	100	18	68	100.0	96	9	9
27	1994	B	9/09-9/22	200	765	555	20.4	200	34	17
27	1995	B	9/15-9/28	200	652	483	22.1	200	56	28
27	1996	B	9/13-9/26	150	555	538	20.2	148	26	18
27	1996	ALS	9/13-9/26	150	72	222	76.4	148	37	25
27(BC)	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	50	21	69	76.2	48	20	42
27(BC)	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	50	37	96	59.5	48	7	15
27(CB)	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	50	12	48	100.0	48	16	33
27(CB)	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	50	19	89	57.9	50	10	20
27(H)	1994	ALS	9/09-9/22	50	14	71	92.9	48	5	10
27(H)	1995	ALS	9/15-9/28	50	33	50	69.7	50	4	8

MERRIAM'S TURKEY

Distribution

Merriam's turkey are found throughout the Western United States primarily in the ponderosa pine forests of Colorado, New Mexico, and northern Arizona. They have been transplanted into the pine forests of Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota. Merriam turkey can be found not only in ponderosa pine forest but also other vegetation types in elevations ranging from 3,500 to 10,000 feet. In Arizona, they are found in much of the ponderosa pine forest north of the Gila River.

Life History

The onset of breeding is heralded by the commencement of gobbling as the temperatures warm in the spring. Gobbling may start late in February and early March. With a second peak of gobbling occurring in early May. Toms may continue to gobble into June. Hens mate once and may fertilize all of the 8 to 12 eggs from one union. Incubation takes 28 days. The hen does not begin to incubate until all the eggs are laid and all the eggs hatch within a single day. The young are capable of moving from the nest soon after hatching. The hens and poults spend the rest of the summer eating, loafing, and gaining weight. As winter approaches hens and poults begin to form flocks with other hens and poults. These become winter flocks. These flocks winter as high up on the mountain as snow permits. The cycle begins again in the spring.

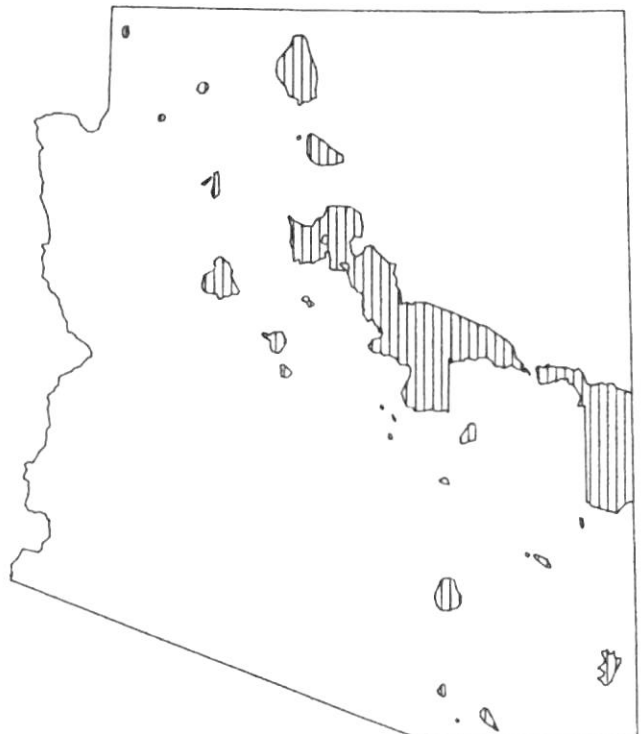
Behavior

During winter Merriam's turkey congregate in the pinyon pine-oak habitats at the interface with ponderosa pine. If weather permits they may even winter in the ponderosa pine. Deep snow forces them to move to lower elevations. During spring snow melt they again move up slope following the snow line and breeding activity begins. Toms begin to gobble and form harems. After mating, hens move into denser habitat at higher elevation to lay and incubate eggs. Toms and hens are not usually seen together except during the breeding season which is late March to early June. The remainder of the year they are in similar habitat, but do not flock together.

During the summer months hens and poults spend much of their time searching for bugs and seeds in small forest openings and forest meadows. As winter approaches, oaks and pinyon ripen. The hens, poults, and toms feed on these mast crops. With the onset of winter they begin to move out of the snow into pine stringers at lower elevations.



Neal Mishler



MERRIAM'S TURKEY DISTRIBUTION

TURKEY SURVEY

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	POULTS/PER HEN	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	POULTS/PER HEN	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	POULTS/PER HEN
1	1993	113	1.3	6A	1996	16	2.0	13A	1995	39	0.6
1	1994	105	2.6	6B	1994	64	3.3	13A	1996	31	0.4
1	1995	89	1.0	6B	1995	106	3.4	13B	1994	112	0.1
1	1996	169	2.0	6B	1996	13	0.0	13B	1995	14	0.5
3	1994	51	2.3	7	1994	55	0.7	13B	1996	6	0.0
3	1995	62	3.7	7	1995	121	1.4	17A	1995	45	0.4
3B	1996	19	0.0	7	1996	25	0.0	17A	1996	55	0.0
3C	1996	2	-	8	1994	80	1.3	22	1994	27	1.6
4	1994	37	3.3	8	1995	91	5.8	22	1995	36	2.7
4	1995	19	1.4	8	1996	7	0.0	22	1996	12	1.7
4	1996	12	2.0	9	1994	115	0.8	23	1994	191	2.7
5A	1994	48	3.5	9	1995	87	2.7	23	1995	67	0.8
5A	1995	34	1.5	9	1996	2	0.0	23	1996	68	0.7
5A	1996	33	1.0	10	1994	15	2.0	27	1994	72	3.7
5B	1994	12	5.0	12A	1994	137	2.9	27	1995	47	4.0
5B	1996	9	2.0	12A	1995	18	0.8	27	1996	61	0.7
6A	1994	17	-	12A	1996	125	4.9				
6A	1995	100	1.3	13A	1994	77	0.2				

42

42

FALL FIREARM TURKEY HUNT

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
1	1994	10/07-10/13	850	751	414	100.0	653	84	13	8/10	1995	10/13-10/19	475	717	354	60.9	376	58	15
1	1995	10/13-10/19	850	949	440	87.2	613	86	14	8/10	1996	10/11-10/17	475	708	432	61.9	378	21	6
1	1996	10/11-10/17	650	1043	621	61.6	512	68	13	9	1994	10/07-10/13	200	137	135	100.0	159	29	18
4A	1994	10/07-10/13	525	337	509	100.0	415	48	12	9	1995	10/13-10/19	200	172	128	100.0	156	20	13
4A	1995	10/13-10/19	525	447	572	97.3	412	27	7	9	1996	10/11-10/17	200	178	202	89.9	152	5	3
4A	1996	10/11-10/17	200	377	474	51.7	135	12	9	12A	1994	10/07-10/13	750	503	100	100.0	562	256	46
4B	1994	10/07-10/13	175	165	225	100.0	142	20	14	12A	1995	10/13-10/19	750	628	115	100.0	580	397	68
4B	1995	10/13-10/19	175	153	244	100.0	144	24	17	12A	1996	10/11-10/17	600	789	136	74.0	466	199	43
5A	1994	10/07-10/13	475	420	445	95.0	376	47	13	13A	1994	10/07-10/13	30	27	52	63.0	21	4	19
5A	1995	10/13-10/19	475	454	619	80.0	369	36	10	13A	1995	10/13-10/19	10	19	44	21.1	8	7	88
5A	1996	10/11-10/17	475	492	680	68.3	373	27	7	13B	1994	10/07-10/13	10	33	9	30.3	9	9	100
5B	1994	10/07-10/13	550	482	1005	83.0	425	38	9	13B	1995	10/13-10/19	10	52	9	19.2	8	8	100
5B	1995	10/13-10/19	100	274	625	36.5	80	3	4	22	1994	10/07-10/13	150	240	122	60.8	119	34	29
5B	1996	10/11-10/17	100	293	592	34.1	83	2	2	22	1995	10/13-10/19	150	223	144	65.0	125	18	14
6A	1994	10/07-10/13	1000	1785	1144	56.0	778	116	15	22	1996	10/11-10/17	100	236	186	38.1	80	10	13
6A	1995	10/13-10/19	750	1736	1085	42.8	584	89	15	23	1994	10/07-10/13	800	578	408	100.0	616	85	14
6A	1996	10/11-10/17	750	1813	1237	40.7	600	19	3	23	1995	10/13-10/19	800	713	567	92.3	632	92	15
6B	1994	10/07-10/13	350	182	323	100.0	282	39	14	23	1996	10/11-10/17	800	835	626	73.5	629	39	6
6B	1995	10/13-10/19	350	200	408	97.0	277	67	24	27	1994	10/07-10/13	600	518	403	100.0	465	132	28
6B	1996	10/11-10/17	350	270	492	74.8	281	17	6	27	1995	10/13-10/19	600	566	516	95.2	483	100	21
8/10	1994	10/07-10/13	475	682	265	68.8	406	66	16	27	1996	10/11-10/17	650	687	614	75.7	499	67	13

FALL ARCHERY TURKEY HUNT

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
1	1993	8/20-9/09	166	2	1	9	1995	8/25-9/14	49	2	4
1	1994	8/19-9/08	177	8	5	10	1993	8/20-9/09	16	0	0
1	1995	8/25-9/14	151	0	0	10	1994	8/19-9/08	25	3	12
3B/3C	1993	8/20-9/09	48	4	8	10	1995	8/25-9/14	41	2	5
3B/3C	1994	8/19-9/08	50	0	0	12A	1993	8/20-9/09	436	23	5
3B/3C	1995	8/25-9/14	51	0	0	12A	1994	8/19-9/08	517	17	3
4	1993	8/20-9/09	72	0	0	12A	1995	8/25-9/14	409	12	3
4	1994	8/19-9/08	64	0	0	13A	1993	8/20-9/09	7	0	0
4	1995	8/25-9/14	88	0	0	13A	1994	8/19-9/08	11	0	0
5A	1993	8/20-9/09	120	2	2	13A	1995	8/25-9/14	7	0	0
5A	1994	8/19-9/08	97	3	3	17	1993	8/20-9/09	48	4	8
5A	1995	8/25-9/14	83	2	2	17	1994	8/19-9/08	47	3	6
5B	1993	8/20-9/09	116	4	3	17	1995	8/25-9/14	56	0	0
5B	1994	8/19-9/08	111	0	0	20A	1993	8/20-9/09	7	0	0
5B	1995	8/25-9/14	58	0	0	20A	1994	8/19-9/08	6	0	0
6A	1993	8/20-9/09	173	4	2	20A	1995	8/25-9/14	12	0	0
6A	1994	8/19-9/08	210	3	1	22	1993	8/20-9/09	25	0	0
6A	1995	8/25-9/14	180	0	0	22	1994	8/19-9/08	22	0	0
6B	1993	8/20-9/09	41	0	0	22	1995	8/25-9/14	29	0	0
6B	1994	8/19-9/08	44	8	18	23	1993	8/20-9/09	53	0	0
6B	1995	8/25-9/14	46	2	4	23	1994	8/19-9/08	39	0	0
8	1993	8/20-9/09	116	0	0	23	1995	8/25-9/14	58	2	3
8	1994	8/19-9/08	88	0	0	27	1993	8/20-9/09	120	12	10
8	1995	8/25-9/14	92	2	2	27	1994	8/19-9/08	180	11	6
9	1993	8/20-9/09	35	0	0	27	1995	8/25-9/14	195	2	1
9	1994	8/19-9/08	22	3	14						



Bob Miles

JAVELINA



JAVELINA DISTRIBUTION

Distribution

The collared peccary, or javelina, evolved in South America and migrated north, only recently arriving in Arizona. Peccary bones are not found in Arizona archaeological sites and early settlers made infrequent references to their occurrence. It's possible that the peccary spread simultaneously with the replacement of Arizona's native grasslands by scrub and cactus. The collared peccary has one of the greatest latitudinal ranges of any New World game animal, occurring from Arizona to Argentina. The range of the peccary is still expanding, primarily northwestward. The collared peccary, which occurs in the United States only in Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico, currently occupies approximately 34 percent of Arizona with an estimated population of 60,000 animals.

Life History

Adult javelina generally weigh 35 to 60 lbs, the male being slightly heavier than the female. New born javelina weigh about one pound. They are tan to brownish in color with a reddish dorsal stripe. They acquire adult coloration at three months. The salt and pepper appearance of adults is due to whitish bands on the black hairs. These hairs are up to six inches long, with the mane being blackest, longest, and erectile. In the winter, the coat is very dense and dark and the "collar" is visible. In summer, the javelina sheds

hair. The shorter hairs are lighter and the collar frequently is not visible.

Javelina continue to grow until they reach adult height in about 10 months. At this age, the javelina are sexually mature. Being of tropical origin, peccaries are capable of breeding throughout the year, the only wild ungulate in the western hemisphere with a year long breeding season. This long breeding season, early maturity, and the ability to have two litters in one year gives them the greatest reproductive potential of North American big game.

Breeding peaks in January, February, and March. After a 145-day gestation period, most births occur in June, July, and August. This peak corresponds with the maximum rainfall period. Two is the most common number of young. Unlike other animals, the javelina does not lick the offspring at birth, but rolls or tumbles it. The young are precocial, following their mothers shortly after birth and are usually weaned at six weeks.

While javelina have lived to 24 years in captivity, the average life span is closer to seven or eight. Predation on javelina is common from mountain lions and bobcats. Coyotes and golden eagles are effective predators of juvenile javelina.

Since javelina are found in so many habitats, its natural that their foods should vary. Javelina are opportunistic feeders. Eating flowers, fruits, nuts, berries, bulbs, and most succulent plants. Prickly pear cactus makes up the major portion of the diet.

Behavior

Javelina are herd animals with herd sizes averaging 8 to 9 animals. Territories are set up using droppings and the dorsal scent gland to mark these areas. Aggressive displays will be made to intruding javelina. Territory size varies with the productivity of the habitat, but averages about 750 acres.

JAVELINA SURVEY

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	AVERAGE HERD SIZE	YOUNG/ 100 ADULTS	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	AVERAGE HERD SIZE	YOUNG/ 100 ADULTS
6A	1993	92	7.0	37	20A	1994	117	7.2	31
6A	1994	103	7.7	27	20A	1995	107	9.7	22
6A	1995	81	11.6	27	20A	1996	94	6.2	16
6A	1996	74	7.2	30	20B	1994	195	13.0	36
6B	1994	33	6.6	14	20B	1995	445	13.1	20
6B	1995	30	7.5	36	20B	1996	172	10.1	19
6B	1996	41	6.8	41	20C	1994	262	11.9	20
8	1994	4	4.0	0	20C	1995	232	9.5	12
8	1995	2	2.0	0	20C	1996	233	8.9	16
16A	1994	12	4.0	50	21	1994	206	11.4	22
16A	1995	32	7.8	28	21	1995	101	6.7	11
16A	1996	13	13.0	63	21	1996	178	6.6	12
17	1996	101	10.0	26	22	1994	368	8.7	25
17A	1994	35	8.8	46	22	1995	326	7.7	15
17A	1995	55	7.9	41	22	1996	357	10.4	24
17A	1996	42	10.5	35	23	1994	222	8.9	17
17B	1994	36	6.0	24	23	1995	289	10.7	22
17B	1995	126	11.5	37	23	1996	214	9.3	23
17B	1996	59	9.7	20	24A	1994	139	7.7	7
18A	1994	62	7.8	38	24A	1995	180	8.1	18
18A	1995	141	8.3	29	24A	1996	131	7.3	20
18A	1996	68	6.2	33	24B	1994	94	7.2	22
18B	1994	96	8.7	33	24B	1995	228	9.9	20
18B	1995	258	11.7	35	24B	1996	191	9.6	12
18B	1996	132	10.2	18	27	1994	158	11.3	22
19A	1994	44	7.2	26	27	1995	75	10.7	3
19A	1995	100	7.1	16	27	1996	191	9.3	13
19A	1996	150	9.4	35	28	1994	259	8.3	23
19B	1994	131	9.4	60	28	1995	298	7.4	18
19B	1995	112	8.5	38	28	1996	271	7.9	28
19B	1996	124	12.4	41	29	1994	67	8.4	26

JAVELINA SURVEY (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	AVERAGE HERD SIZE	YOUNG/ 100 ADULTS	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	AVERAGE HERD SIZE	YOUNG/ 100 ADULTS
29	1995	252	8.4	19	36B	1994	136	8.5	21
29	1996	71	4.9	20	36B	1995	119	9.9	25
30A	1994	195	12.1	34	36B	1996	222	8.9	23
30A	1995	135	4	14	36C	1994	235	9.8	24
30A	1996	205	6.3	26	36C	1995	225	9.8	19
30B	1994	98	6.5	20	36C	1996	150	10.0	35
30B	1995	193	7.4	25	37A	1994	192	7.3	27
30B	1996	224	7.7	26	37A	1995	310	9.0	25
31	1994	95	5.9	22	37A	1996	165	10.9	38
31	1995	164	7.1	21	37B	1994	126	9.7	37
31	1996	123	7.2	18	37B	1995	236	8.4	18
32	1994	158	7.4	25	37B	1996	207	9.4	16
32	1995	292	9.1	28	37M	1994	22	7.3	22
32	1996	205	8.5	23	37M	1995	53	7.6	10
33	1994	156	8.7	39	37M	1996	68	6.8	26
33	1995	276	11.0	16	39	1995	11	5.5	-
33	1996	103	8.5	58	39M	1994	66	11.0	25
34A	1994	100	7.1	22	39M	1995	74	8.2	17
34A	1995	250	8.0	23	39M	1996	34	5.5	13
34A	1996	250	8.9	30	3BAR	1996	39	9.8	22
34B	1994	98	7.0	20	40A	1994	84	6.8	38
34B	1995	103	5.6	24	40A	1995	259	8.3	16
34B	1996	110	7.3	18	40A	1996	233	10.1	13
35A	1994	147	7.0	26	40B	1996	5	5.0	25
35A	1995	118	7.9	27	42	1994	68	5.6	13
35A	1996	176	8.7	21	42	1995	22	10.5	38
35B	1994	102	6.8	21	42M	1994	138	11.5	35
35B	1995	119	7.9	20	42M	1995	46	11.5	32
35B	1996	107	10.7	34	42M	1996	97	10.7	10
36A	1994	115	7.2	15	44A	1994	31	5.2	35
36A	1995	227	7.3	12	44A	1995	20	6.7	11
36A	1996	339	8.6	27					

JAVELINA HUNT

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HARVEST HUNTERS	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HARVEST HUNTERS	% HUNT SUCCESS		
GENERAL									GENERAL										
6B	1994	2/18-2/24	40	29	37	100.0	32	9	28	24B	1994	2/18-2/24	350	278	267	100.0	306	69	23
6B	1995	2/17-2/23	60	27	55	100.0	49	10	20	24B	1995	2/17-2/23	350	324	284	97.8	319	49	15
6B	1996	2/16-2/22	60	48	62	100.0	54	9	17	24B	1996	2/16-2/22	350	257	287	100.0	310	71	23
8	1996	2/16-2/22	50	53	43	100.0	126	19	15	28	1994	2/18-2/24	100	76	33	100.0	84	35	42
18B	1994	2/18-2/24	150	116	141	100.0	134	55	41	28	1995	2/17-2/23	100	112	33	89.3	90	19	21
18B	1995	2/17-2/23	150	151	130	99.3	134	28	21	28	1996	2/16-2/22	100	82	38	100.0	89	29	33
18B	1996	2/16-2/22	150	117	129	100.0	128	48	38	29	1994	2/18-2/24	150	20	25	100.0	45	14	31
20B	1994	2/18-2/24	350	447	469	77.4	310	105	34	29	1995	2/17-2/23	150	21	16	100.0	75	12	16
20B	1995	2/17-2/23	450	533	560	82.0	394	69	18	29	1996	2/16-2/22	150	16	16	100.0	74	10	14
20B	1996	2/16-2/22	600	559	598	74.2	400	97	24	30A	1994	2/18-2/24	250	120	81	100.0	232	83	36
20C	1994	2/18-2/24	400	422	223	92.2	367	113	31	30A	1995	2/17-2/23	250	125	95	100.0	222	76	34
20C	1995	2/17-2/23	400	384	228	94.8	359	65	18	30A	1996	2/16-2/22	150	146	75	100.0	136	46	34
20C	1996	2/16-2/22	400	439	221	88.8	365	82	22	30B	1994	2/18-2/24	200	53	75	100.0	162	48	30
21	1994	2/18-2/24	700	812	846	82.1	632	148	23	30B	1995	2/17-2/23	200	58	56	100.0	184	29	16
21	1995	2/17-2/23	700	982	962	71.3	621	122	20	30B	1996	2/16-2/22	200	55	79	100.0	137	33	24
21	1996	2/16-2/22	700	1035	947	67.6	607	120	20	31	1994	2/18-2/24	350	121	148	100.0	314	44	14
22	1994	2/18-2/24	610	511	750	94.1	546	100	18	31	1995	2/17-2/23	350	101	116	100.0	285	47	16
22	1995	2/17-2/23	560	564	811	86.4	495	70	14	31	1996	2/16-2/22	350	151	129	100.0	293	64	22
22	1996	2/16-2/22	500	550	832	78.4	444	107	24	32	1994	2/18-2/24	700	373	285	100.0	618	156	25
23	1994	2/18-2/24	200	396	406	50.5	173	37	21	32	1995	2/17-2/23	600	355	263	100.0	524	118	23
23	1995	2/17-2/23	250	369	352	67.8	193	32	17	322	1996	2/16-2/22	600	371	316	100.0	533	125	23
23	1996	2/16-2/22	250	365	422	68.5	209	62	30	33	1994	2/18-2/24	650	192	219	100.0	575	99	17
24A	1994	2/18-2/24	300	86	109	100.0	268	47	18	33	1995	2/17-2/23	650	168	233	100.0	591	87	15
24A	1995	2/17-2/23	300	97	131	100.0	266	30	11	33	1996	2/16-2/22	650	216	256	100.0	562	107	19
24A	1996	2/16-2/22	300	133	171	100.0	266	40	15	34A	1994	2/18-2/24	550	138	169	100.0	458	99	22

JAVELINA HUNT (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST % HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST % HUNT SUCCESS	
GENERAL									HAM									
34A	1995	2/17-2/23	500	186	158	100.0	461	81	18	6A	1994	2/18-2/24	100	177	146	56.5	87	34
34A	1996	2/16-2/22	500	184	211	100.0	448	89	20	6A	1995	2/17-2/23	100	224	158	44.6	89	29
34B	1994	2/18-2/24	100	54	32	100.0	89	14	16	6A	1996	2/16-2/22	100	224	138	44.6	89	19
34B	1995	2/17-2/23	100	55	61	100.0	93	11	12	16A	1994	2/25-3/03	50	36	26	100.0	44	18
34B	1996	2/16-2/22	100	56	47	100.0	86	26	30	16A	1995	2/24-3/02	35	37	32	89.2	30	17
35A	1994	2/18-2/24	100	32	45	100.0	84	30	36	17	1994	2/18-2/24	150	131	130	100.0	130	66
35A	1995	2/17-2/23	100	42	63	100.0	78	17	22	17	1995	2/17-2/23	175	200	173	85.0	156	37
35A	1996	2/16-2/22	100	31	50	100.0	75	5	7	17	1996	2/16-2/22	200	229	166	86.5	182	36
35B	1994	2/18-2/24	150	30	35	100.0	98	25	26	18A	1994	2/25-3/03	135	94	87	100.0	118	32
35B	1995	2/17-2/23	100	35	56	100.0	86	11	13	18A	1995	2/24-3/02	150	121	69	100.0	127	29
35B	1996	2/16-2/22	100	33	40	100.0	71	18	25	18A	1996	2/23-2/29	150	120	88	100.0	133	11
36B	1994	2/18-2/24	600	269	221	100.0	567	105	19	18B	1994	2/25-3/03	75	104	112	72.1	73	44
36B	1995	2/17-2/23	600	311	248	100.0	511	73	14	18B	1995	2/24-3/02	100	119	135	82.4	87	40
36B	1996	2/16-2/22	600	268	196	100.0	532	80	15	18B	1996	2/23-2/29	125	160	152	76.9	114	35
36C	1994	2/18-2/24	350	101	72	100.0	254	53	21	19A	1994	2/18-2/24	150	202	209	74.3	136	29
36C	1995	2/17-2/23	350	75	113	100.0	302	38	13	19A	1995	2/17-2/23	150	161	197	84.5	139	37
36C	1996	2/16-2/22	350	120	134	100.0	279	41	15	19A	1996	2/16-2/22	150	221	230	62.4	136	29
37A	1994	2/18-2/24	400	103	210	100.0	375	44	12	19B	1994	2/18-2/24	100	50	44	100.0	91	20
37A	1995	2/17-2/23	350	123	169	100.0	308	36	12	19B	1995	2/17-2/23	100	78	92	100.0	88	26
37A	1996	2/16-2/22	350	142	167	100.0	325	44	14	19B	1996	2/16-2/22	100	92	78	95.7	96	26
37B	1994	2/18-2/24	400	302	304	100.0	358	55	15	20A	1994	2/18-2/24	425	363	341	100.0	369	31
37B	1995	2/17-2/23	450	355	357	100.0	394	56	14	20A	1995	2/17-2/23	425	424	327	94.3	385	24
37B	1996	2/16-2/22	450	393	311	100.0	391	59	15	20A	1996	2/16-2/22	425	359	397	98.1	385	20
40	1996	2/16-2/22	100	68	30	100.0	93	25	27	20B	1994	2/25-3/03	600	460	716	100.0	542	31
										20B	1995	2/24-3/02	600	623	817	89.3	548	28
										20B	1996	2/23-2/29	650	654	872	86.5	604	35
										20B(Jr.)	1996	2/09-2/12	150	103	27	99.0	148	32
										21	1994	2/25-3/03	1750	2198	1380	77.6	1542	27
										21	1995	2/24-3/02	1750	2171	1400	78.7	1572	17

JAVELINA HUNT (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
HAM										HAM									
21	1996	2/23-2/29	1600	2185	1442	71.9	1446	406	28	31	1994	2/25-3/03	200	190	176	100.0	167	43	26
22	1994	2/25-3/03	850	1091	1469	76.4	790	204	26	31	1995	2/24-3/02	200	125	178	100.0	171	46	27
22	1995	2/24-3/02	875	1001	1376	83.5	772	167	22	31	1996	2/23-2/29	200	162	185	100.0	183	60	33
22	1996	2/23-2/29	775	949	1344	76.5	680	197	29	32	1994	2/25-3/03	700	435	497	100.0	600	199	33
23	1994	2/25-3/03	250	361	397	65.4	227	83	37	32	1995	2/24-3/02	600	534	442	100.0	508	141	28
23	1995	2/24-3/02	250	352	474	70.2	225	65	29	32	1996	2/23-2/29	600	509	406	100.0	520	170	33
23	1996	2/23-2/29	250	343	431	70.9	217	74	34	33	1994	2/25-3/03	700	555	480	100.0	637	181	28
24A	1994	2/25-3/03	450	360	289	100.0	399	116	29	33	1995	2/24-3/02	700	449	421	100.0	606	177	29
24A	1995	2/24-3/02	450	318	331	100.0	381	80	21	33	1996	2/23-2/29	700	450	396	100.0	629	181	29
24A	1996	2/23-2/29	400	327	276	100.0	367	120	33	33(Jr.)	1994	2/11-2/14	150	88	6	100.0	138	49	36
24B	1994	2/25-3/03	500	461	460	96.5	446	100	22	34A	1994	2/25-3/03	550	351	332	100.0	506	155	31
24B	1995	2/24-3/02	500	484	474	97.3	437	56	13	34A	1995	2/24-3/02	500	284	322	100.0	446	106	24
24B	1996	2/23-2/29	500	424	468	100.0	440	71	16	34A	1996	2/23-2/29	500	364	267	100.0	449	117	26
27	1994	2/18-2/24	300	67	41	100.0	247	90	36	34B	1994	2/25-3/03	150	83	144	100.0	139	41	30
27	1995	2/17-2/23	300	98	60	100.0	248	82	33	34B	1995	2/24-3/02	150	74	119	100.0	129	46	36
27	1996	2/16-2/22	300	99	59	100.0	258	83	32	34B	1996	2/23-2/29	150	80	133	100.0	142	41	29
28	1994	2/25-3/03	350	166	85	100.0	292	114	39	35A	1994	2/25-3/03	100	63	70	100.0	80	38	48
28	1995	2/24-3/02	200	187	103	100.0	195	73	37	35A	1995	2/24-3/02	100	69	74	100.0	92	42	46
28	1996	2/23-2/29	350	183	109	100.0	311	128	41	35A	1996	2/23-2/29	100	90	81	100.0	95	30	32
28(Jr.)	1995	2/10-2/13	150	50	3	92.0	78	16	21	35B	1994	2/25-3/03	250	118	132	100.0	226	53	23
29	1994	2/25-3/03	250	78	68	100.0	200	85	43	35B	1995	2/24-3/02	200	140	131	100.0	180	35	19
29	1995	2/24-3/02	250	54	65	100.0	222	55	25	35B	1996	2/23-2/29	200	141	123	100.0	173	67	39
29	1996	2/23-2/29	350	47	116	100.0	242	85	35	36A	1994	2/25-3/03	900	476	361	100.0	833	208	25
30A	1994	2/25-3/03	600	231	198	100.0	525	256	49	36A	1995	2/24-3/02	800	516	412	100.0	743	169	23
30A	1995	2/24-3/02	600	275	179	100.0	535	189	35	36A	1996	2/23-2/29	800	453	414	100.0	741	186	25
30A	1996	2/23-2/29	500	264	188	100.0	457	217	47	36B	1994	2/25-3/03	400	340	332	100.0	351	105	30
30A(Jr.)	1996	2/09-2/12	100	28	13	92.9	43	18	42	36B	1995	2/24-3/02	400	361	440	100.0	361	90	25
30B	1994	2/25-3/03	450	171	131	100.0	401	108	27	36B	1996	2/23-2/29	400	327	413	100.0	361	90	25
30B	1995	2/24-3/02	350	161	123	100.0	289	70	24	36C	1994	2/25-3/03	600	252	213	100.0	534	106	20
30B	1996	2/23-2/29	350	136	144	100.0	300	99	33	36C	1995	2/24-3/02	600	284	169	100.0	524	84	16

JAVELINA HUNT (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
HAM										ARCHERY									
36C	1996	2/23-2/29	600	242	194	100.0	542	103	19	24A	1994	1/01-1/31	300	186	197	100.0	272	57	21
37A	1994	2/25-3/03	800	475	362	100.0	729	135	19	24A	1995	1/01-1/31	325	167	172	100.0	294	85	29
37A	1995	2/24-3/02	800	421	369	100.0	710	128	18	24A	1996	1/01-1/31	275	209	185	100.0	246	83	34
37A	1996	2/23-2/29	800	469	406	100.0	720	180	25	24B	1995	1/01-1/31	350	296	315	99.3	314	57	18
37B	1994	2/25-3/03	1000	708	765	100.0	894	200	22	24B	1996	1/01-1/31	350	230	313	100.0	326	102	31
37B	1995	2/24-3/02	1000	719	735	100.0	906	156	17	24B/39M	1994	1/01-1/31	350	309	323	100.0	344	65	19
37B	1996	2/23-2/29	1000	814	753	100.0	897	236	26	27/28/29/30/31/32	1994	1/01-1/31	1500	786	453	100.0	1285	447	35
ARCHERY										ARCHERY									
Various	1994	1/01-1/31	1000	579	304	100.0	904	309	34	27/28/29/30/31/32	1995	1/01-1/31	1500	807	404	100.0	1340	456	34
Various	1995	1/01-1/31	1200	752	258	100.0	1086	326	30	27/28/29/30/31/32	1996	1/01-1/31	1500	820	404	100.0	1299	545	42
Various	1996	1/01-1/31	1200	749	385	100.0	1093	325	30	33/37B	1994	1/01-1/31	950	641	576	100.0	868	180	21
6/8/19A	1994	1/01-1/31	800	318	309	100.0	694	149	21	33/37B	1995	1/01-1/31	950	531	557	100.0	838	202	24
6/8/19A	1995	1/01-1/31	800	382	331	100.0	713	200	28	33/37B	1996	1/01-1/31	950	473	551	100.0	845	187	22
6/8/19A	1996	1/01-1/31	800	433	376	100.0	709	163	23	34A/37A/37M	1994	1/01-1/31	800	442	402	100.0	703	185	26
20A/20C	1994	1/01-1/31	600	408	430	100.0	554	162	29	34A/37A/37M	1995	1/01-1/31	800	462	414	100.0	721	182	25
20A/20C	1995	1/01-1/31	600	455	466	100.0	559	222	40	34A/37A/37M	1996	1/01-1/31	800	383	367	100.0	685	184	27
20A/20C	1996	1/01-1/31	600	523	469	100.0	543	164	30	34B/35	1994	1/01-1/31	300	96	233	100.0	191	53	28
20B	1994	1/01-1/31	500	424	539	100.0	463	158	34	34B/35	1995	1/01-1/31	300	122	222	100.0	181	59	33
20B	1995	1/01-1/31	500	505	639	94.9	461	158	34	34B/35	1996	1/01-1/31	300	104	199	100.0	204	69	34
20B	1996	1/01-1/31	550	513	658	93.2	514	159	31	36	1994	1/01-1/31	700	502	290	100.0	630	176	28
21	1995	1/01-1/31	1500	1555	1177	92.2	1397	405	29	36	1995	1/01-1/31	700	419	261	100.0	624	151	24
21/42M	1994	1/01-1/31	1550	1656	978	91.2	1406	409	29	36	1996	1/01-1/31	700	424	232	100.0	633	191	30
21/42M	1996	1/01-1/31	1250	1597	1053	75.3	1128	267	24	39M/42M	1995	1/01-1/31	200	58	43	100.0	153	34	22
22	1994	1/01-1/31	575	774	944	74.3	535	139	26	39M/42M	1996	1/01-1/31	200	60	45	100.0	168	41	24
22	1995	1/01-1/31	600	791	771	75.0	538	144	27										
22	1996	1/01-1/31	400	698	821	57.3	356	103	29										
23	1994	1/01-1/31	250	287	339	82.9	225	62	28										
23	1995	1/01-1/31	200	302	293	66.2	184	72	39										
23	1996	1/01-1/31	250	367	285	68.1	229	78	34										

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP



Distribution

At their peak, North American bighorn sheep numbers were estimated at 2 million. Desert populations have since fallen to about 20,000; of which about 4,500 are found in Arizona. The causes for this decline, which occurred primarily between 1850 and 1900, were competition with livestock for food and water and livestock associated parasites and diseases.

Life History

Desert bighorns show considerable differentiation between the sexes. Adult males weigh between 160 and 200 lbs. with a maximum weight of 225 lbs. Adult females range from 75 to 130 lbs. and average 110 lbs. The biggest visual difference between the two sexes is the horns. Ewe horns are generally 10 to 13 inches long with a circumference of 5 to 6 inches. Ram horns may measure 30 to 40 inches along the outside curl with a basal circumference of 13 to 15 inches. The horn core is honeycombed with chambers, or sinuses, which reduce the weight of the skull.

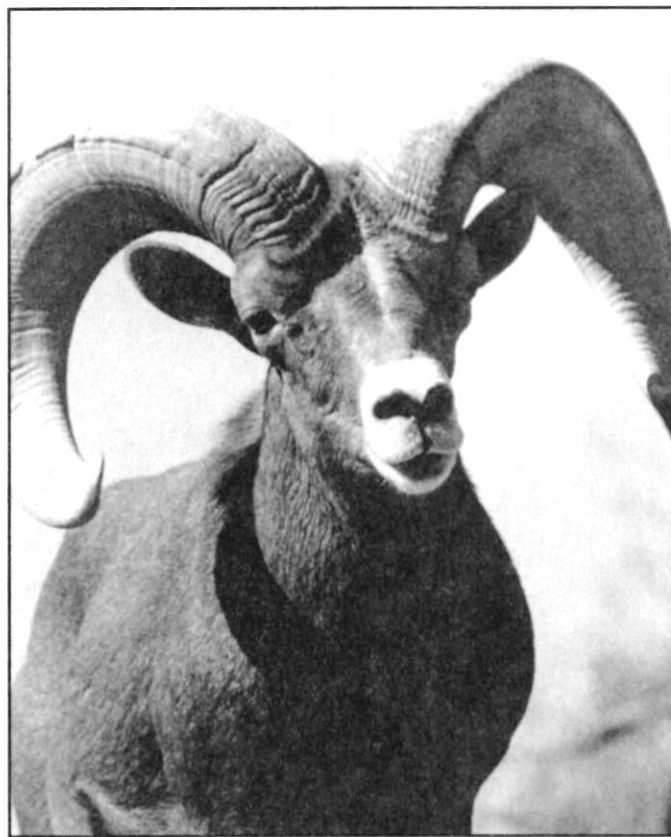
Newborn bighorn lambs weigh 8 to 10 lbs. The young are active within minutes after birth. The young have dark eyes and fuzzy, dark-grey hair. As they mature, their eyes take on the characteristic golden or amber color. After several months, they take on adult coloration; dark brown in their northern range and pale buff in the southern. Color accents are a white muzzle, rump patch, eye rings, and edging on the rear legs, with a black tail. Bighorn sheep have a life expectancy of 10 to 12 years, but can reach 17 or older.

Usually one, rarely two lambs will be born. Young rams stay with their mothers until two years of age. They then leave the nursery herds and join in the bachelor herds. Except during the breeding season, and sometimes during the spring when early vegetation sprouts, bighorn adults separate according to sex.

Behavior

Physiological and behavioral sexual maturity varies. While rams as young as six months may be capable of breeding, they don't, due to the dominance of older rams. In nature, ewes probably aren't bred until they are two and a half years old and rams don't breed until three and a half. The breeding season extends from early June through October. Peak rutting activity occurs in August. The gestation period is 179 days.

Bighorn sheep are diurnal animals. Females, with lambs and yearlings, usually travel further than rams be-



Bob Miles



BIGHORN SHEEP DISTRIBUTION

cause of there being more mouths to feed. Bighorn usually occur in small groups, but have been seen in herds of 50 or more.

In the wild, grasses are important to the bighorn. Bighorn also feed heavily on jojoba. Pincushion and saguaro cactus provide moisture. Preferred plant species vary with habitat quality, locality, and species availability.

Mountain lions, golden eagles, bobcats, and coyotes have all been implicated as predators.

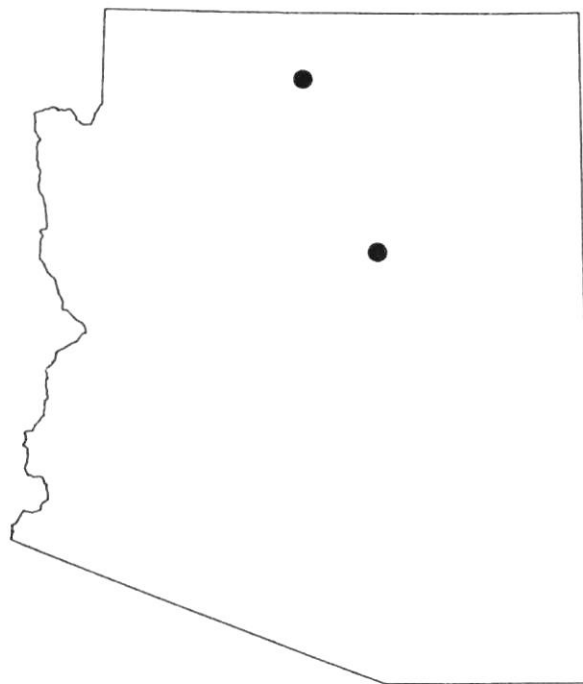
BIGHORN SHEEP SURVEY

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	RAMS/ 100 EWES	LAMBS/ 100 EWES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	RAMS/ 100 EWES	LAMBS/ 100 EWES	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	RAMS/ 100 EWES	LAMBS/ 100 EWES
1	1994	86	45	43	16A	1995	70	35	13	37A	1996	42	70	4
1	1995	49	21	36	16A	1996	41	33	11	39	1994	54	60	36
1	1996	31	35	35	16B	1994	44	79	50	39	1996	13	44	0
10	1995	19	78	33	22	1994	116	72	26	39 East	1996	90	88	20
10	1996	15	20	30	22	1995	66	83	21	39M	1994	21	100	38
12A/13A	1995	146	51	43	22	1996	64	78	6	40A	1994	58	35	10
12B	1994	98	70	37	24B	1994	27	90	70	40A	1995	116	42	19
12B	1995	72	90	13	24B	1995	39	63	38	40A South	1996	42	39	4
12B	1996	58	63	13	24B	1996	31	29	41	40B East	1994	59	122	26
13A	1994	132	64	31	27 North	1994	105	81	21	40B West	1994	83	61	27
13A	1996	86	52	25	27 North	1995	115	37	42	40B West	1995	35	50	25
13B North	1994	56	50	43	27 North	1996	147	36	15	41	1994	98	50	20
13B North	1995	54	39	36	27 South	1994	56	92	20	43A	1995	21	88	50
13B South	1994	42	60	35	27 South	1995	48	40	70	43B	1995	103	42	22
13B South	1995	53	56	20	27 South	1996	22	50	33	44A	1995	47	48	28
15A/15B East	1994	118	39	24	27/28 Rocky Mt.	1994	136	28	62	44A	1996	15	117	17
15A/15B East	1995	83	33	19	28 Rocky Mt.	1995	133	51	52	44B North	1994	89	61	41
15B West	1994	252	44	15	28 Rocky Mt.	1996	149	34	25	44B North	1995	87	78	2
15B West	1995	349	57	30	28 Desert	1996	12	57	14	44B North	1996	56	61	3
15B West	1996	204	53	13	31/32	1994	63	57	50	44B South	1994	61	33	21
15C North	1994	240	44	11	31/32	1995	58	41	25	44B South	1995	38	33	7
15C North	1995	390	38	34	31/32	1996	42	75	35	44B South	1996	51	77	8
15C North	1996	227	53	16	32	1994	23	50	25	45A	1994	195	57	15
15C South	1994	184	47	7	32	1995	5	150	0	45B	1994	111	52	11
15C South	1995	159	58	19	32	1996	4	33	0	45C	1994	153	54	16
15D	1994	268	47	12	33	1994	1	-	-	46A	1996	61	69	3
15D	1995	195	55	14	33	1995	3	200	0	46B	1996	155	37	23
15D	1996	56	73	0	37A	1994	46	39	17					
16A	1994	96	45	13	37A	1995	34	65	35					

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
01/27 North	1994	9/30-10/16	1	189	116	0.5	1	0	0
01/27 North	1995	10/05-10/19	2	285	141	0.7	2	10	0
01/27 North	1996	10/04-10/17	2	306	198	0.7	2	2	100
10	1996	12/01-12/31	1	47	38	2.1	1	1	100
12A/13A	1994	12/02-12/18	2	34	35	0.0	2	2	100
12A/13A	1995	12/01-12/17	3	89	55	3.4	3	2	67
12A/13A	1996	12/01-12/31	4	228	91	0.0	4	2	50
12B	1994	9/30-10/16	4	105	41	3.8	4	4	100
12B	1995	10/05-10/26	4	139	82	2.2	4	4	100
12B	1996	10/01-10/24	4	140	67	2.1	4	4	100
13B North	1994	12/02-12/18	2	46	32	4.3	2	2	100
13B North	1995	12/01-12/17	2	35	42	0.0	2	2	100
13B North	1996	12/01-12/31	1	25	31	4.0	1	0	0
13B South	1994	12/02-12/18	2	32	37	6.3	2	0	0
13B South	1995	12/01-12/17	1	18	25	5.6	1	1	100
13B South	1996	12/01-12/31	1	24	38	4.2	1	1	100
15A/15B East	1994	12/02-12/18	1	21	29	4.8	1	1	100
15A/15B East	1995	12/01-12/31	2	70	65	1.4	2	1	50
15A/15B East	1996	12/01-12/31	2	65	37	3.1	2	2	100
15B West	1994	12/02-12/15	9	606	399	1.3	9	9	100
15B West	1994	12/16-12/31	8	171	570	1.2	7	6	86
15B West	1995	12/01-12/14	7	323	298	1.2	7	7	100
15B West	1995	12/15-12/31	7	117	334	3.4	7	7	100
15B West	1996	12/01-12/15	6	317	306	1.9	6	6	100
15B West	1996	12/16-12/31	5	140	302	1.4	5	5	100
15C North	1994	12/02-12/18	8	430	357	1.4	8	8	100
15C North	1995	12/01-12/31	7	470	413	1.7	9	9	100
15C North	1996	12/01-12/31	7	545	609	0.9	7	7	100
15C South	1994	12/02-12/18	4	86	209	2.3	4	4	100
15C South	1995	12/01-12/31	5	157	345	1.3	5	5	100
15C South	1996	12/01-12/31	5	110	312	0.9	4	4	100
15D	1994	12/02-12/18	8	299	218	2.0	8	8	100

BIGHORN SHEEP HUNT (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
37A	1995	12/01-12/31	1	133	38	0.8	1	1	100	41 East	1995	12/01-12/31	2	60	52	3.3	2	2	100
37A	1996	12/01-12/31	1	117	55	0.9	1	1	100	41 East	1996	12/01-12/31	2	56	48	3.6	2	2	100
39	1994	12/02-12/18	3	104	78	2.9	3	3	100	41 West	1994	12/02-12/18	2	49	38	4.1	2	2	100
39	1995	12/01-12/31	3	99	87	3.0	3	3	100	41 West	1995	12/01-12/31	1	30	26	3.3	1	1	100
39	1995	12/01-12/31	1	29	39	0.0	1	1	100	41 West	1996	12/01-12/31	1	26	28	3.8	1	1	100
39	1996	12/01-12/31	3	85	66	1.2	3	3	100	43	1994	12/02-12/18	4	92	111	2.2	3	3	100
39	1996	12/01-12/31	1	15	35	6.7	1	1	100	43A	1995	12/01-12/31	1	24	26	4.2	1	1	100
40A North	1994	12/02-12/18	1	36	44	0.0	1	1	100	43A	1996	12/01-12/31	1	11	21	9.1	1	1	100
40A North	1995	12/01-12/31	1	54	58	0.0	1	0	0	43B	1995	12/01-12/17	3	78	76	1.3	3	3	100
40A North	1996	12/01-12/31	2	85	72	2.4	2	2	100	43B	1996	12/01-12/31	3	71	85	2.8	3	3	100
40A South	1994	12/02-12/18	1	32	36	3.1	1	1	100	44B North	1994	12/02-12/18	4	278	182	1.4	4	4	100
40A South	1995	12/01-12/31	1	55	51	1.8	1	1	100	44B North	1995	12/01-12/31	4	326	195	1.2	4	4	100
40A South	1996	12/01-12/31	1	42	54	2.4	1	1	100	44B North	1996	12/01-12/31	4	280	183	1.4	4	4	100
40B West Gila Mts	1994	12/02-12/18	1	29	32	3.4	1	0	0	44B South	1994	12/02-12/18	3	69	169	1.4	3	3	100
40B West Gila Mts	1995	12/01-12/31	1	13	28	7.7	1	1	100	44B South	1995	12/01-12/17	2	51	128	3.9	2	1	50
40B West Gila Mts	1996	12/01-12/31	1	21	37	0.0	1	1	100	44B South	1996	12/01-12/31	2	58	142	3.4	2	1	50
40B West Mohawk/Copper Mts	1994	12/02-12/18	1	19	17	5.3	1	1	100	45A	1994	12/02-12/18	6	452	298	1.3	5	5	100
40B West Mohawk/Copper Mts	1995	12/01-12/31	1	22	27	0.0	1	1	100	45A	1995	12/01-12/17	6	479	388	0.8	6	6	100
40B West Mohawk/Copper Mts	1996	12/01-12/31	1	21	37	0.0	1	1	100	45A	1996	12/01-12/31	6	595	458	1.0	6	5	83
40B West Mohawk/Copper Mts	1994	12/02-12/18	1	19	17	5.3	1	1	100	45B	1994	12/02-12/18	3	78	196	1.3	3	1	33
40B West Mohawk/Copper Mts	1995	12/01-12/31	1	22	27	0.0	1	1	100	45B	1995	12/01-12/17	4	109	277	0.9	4	4	100
40B West Mohawk/Copper Mts	1996	12/01-12/31	1	20	32	5.0	1	1	100	45B	1996	12/01-12/31	4	92	300	1.1	4	3	75
40B West Tinajas Altas Mts	1994	12/02-12/18	1	32	35	0.0	1	1	100	45C	1994	12/02-12/18	6	272	374	1.8	6	6	100
40B West Tinajas Altas Mts	1995	12/01-12/31	1	43	23	2.3	1	1	100	45C	1995	12/01-12/17	5	210	301	1.4	5	5	100
40B West Tinajas Altas Mts	1996	12/01-12/31	1	30	13	3.3	1	1	100	45C	1996	12/01-12/31	5	286	383	1.0	5	5	100
40B West Tinajas Altas Mts	1994	12/02-12/18	1	32	35	0.0	1	1	100	46A	1994	12/02-12/18	3	81	84	3.7	3	2	67
40B West Tinajas Altas Mts	1995	12/01-12/31	1	43	23	2.3	1	1	100	46A	1995	12/01-12/17	3	85	88	2.4	3	3	100
40B West Tinajas Altas Mts	1996	12/01-12/31	1	36	37	2.8	1	1	100	46A	1996	12/01-12/31	3	88	129	1.1	3	3	100
41 East	1994	12/02-12/18	1	30	13	3.3	1	1	100	46B	1994	12/02-12/18	4	89	111	3.4	4	3	75
										46B	1995	12/01-12/17	4	85	112	4.7	4	4	100
										46B	1996	12/01-12/31	4	104	123	2.9	4	2	50



BUFFALO DISTRIBUTION

BUFFALO

Distribution

In Arizona, buffalo are found on two wildlife areas operated by the Game and Fish Department; Raymond, located east of Flagstaff, and House Rock, located east of the North Kaibab. Both wildlife areas are managed to provide viewing opportunities as well as recreation for sport hunters.

Life History

Buffalo are the largest living member in the cow family. Live adult weights range from 1,400 to 2,500 pounds for males and 750 to 1,600 pounds for females. Male buffalo have massive appearing front quarters with a large hump above the shoulders; these are covered with woolly hair up to 1.5 inches long that also covers the head and forelegs. This hair will turn tan with age and is two to five times thicker than hind quarter hair. The head has a broad triangular appearance with a beard. Calves are reddish-tan at birth and change to brown or black at three months. The hump and horns begin developing at six months age. Both

males and females exhibit horns. Male horns can reach 20" long. Female horns are always smaller. Smell and hearing is acute, while eyesight is poor. Adult buffalo can run sprints of 35 mph for up to 1/4 of a mile and they can run longer distances at slower speeds. Buffalo are also capable of jumping over 6 foot high fences without touching the fence. While buffalo may live as long as 28 years, few attain the age of 12 to 15 years. They are gregarious and can form large herd groups. Herd groups are unstable and group composition changes constantly. Herd groups are dominated by a matriarchal female, except during breeding.

Adult buffalo eat approximately 35 pounds per day. Although local variations in forage availability and preferences occur, they will shift toward the most abundant forage; eating grasses, forbs, and browse.

Behavior

Breeding occurs from mid-July to early September. Males are polygamous, but they do not form harems. During the rut males may lose up 300 pounds. Most breeding is done by mature males five to eight years old. Gestation ranges from 270 to 285 days. Calves are born in the spring from late April through May. Twinning has not been documented. Nursing activity occurs primarily during the daylight hours and each nursing bout can last up to 20 minutes.

Numerous state game agencies and federal agencies have been trying to maintain or develop representative herds of wild and free ranging sustainable populations of buffalo. They are trying to develop herds that provide recreational hunting, scientific research, and aesthetic uses with minimal management efforts. In these areas, hunting and live-animal sales remove excess animals to keep the habitat within carrying capacity.

BUFFALO SURVEY

UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BULLS/ 100 COWS	CALVES/ 100 COWS	UNIT	YEAR	TOTAL SURVEYED	BULLS/ 100 COWS	CALVES/ 100 COWS
5B	1994	116	31	79	12	1994	124	80	78
5B	1995	113	25	75	12	1995	134	85	70
5B	1996	85	26	72	12	1996	132	66	60

BUFFALO HUNT

UNIT	YEAR	HUNT TYPE	DATE	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
5B	1994	Bull	9/30-10/16	1	101	71	1.0	1	1	100
5B	1995	Bull	1/01-3/31	2	170	0	1.2	2	0	0
5B	1996	Bull	1/01-3/31	2	107	48	1.9	2	2	100
5B	1994	Yrl	9/30-10/16	31	350	44	8.3	31	30	97
5B	1995	Yrl	10/06-10/22	29	378	29	7.7	28	28	100
5B	1996	Yrl	10/04-10/23	26	434	18	6.0	26	26	100
12A	1994	Bull	10/28-11/06	2	219	50	.5	2	2	100
12A	1995	Bull	11/03-11/12	15	428	5	3.5	15	7	47
12A	1996	Bull	10/04-10/13	3	335	56	.9	3	2	67
12A	1996	Bull	10/18-10/18	2	80	261	.0	2	1	50
12A	1996	Bull	1/01-3/31	2	105	53	1.0	2	2	100
12A	1994	Cow	10/14-10/23	10	26	31	26.9	10	8	80
12A	1995	Cow	10/20-10/29	15	33	69	18.2	15	10	67
12A	1996	Cow	10/04-10/13	8	36	37	16.7	8	5	63
12A	1996	Cow	10/18-10/27	8	16	32	25.0	8	3	38
12A	1994	Yrl	9/30-10/10	18	46	98	15.2	14	4	29
12A	1995	Yrl	9/22-10/01	16	33	72	18.2	14	7	50
12A	1995	Yrl	10/06-10/15	16	33	62	24.2	14	7	50
12A	1996	Yrl	10/04-10/13	9	49	88	12.2	9	1	11
12A	1996	Yrl	10/18-10/27	9	13	37	23.1	9	1	11



BLACK BEAR DISTRIBUTION

BLACK BEAR



Judd Cooney

Distribution

Black bears are the most common and widely distributed of the three North American bears. Historically, black bears occurred in all forested habitats in North America, including Mexico. The species has been extirpated from many eastern and mid-western states, but still occurs in 38 states, 11 Canadian provinces, and seven Mexican states.

In Arizona the black bear is found in most woodland habitats, including pinyon-juniper, encinal, coniferous forest, and chaparral. An interesting footnote to black bear distribution in Arizona is the absence of any sizeable population of black bears north of the Colorado River.

Life History

Cubs are born during January in winter dens, usually in pairs, but larger litters are not uncommon. The cubs are very small and helpless at birth. Cubs emerge from the den in April and stay with their mother through the first summer and fall, denning with her their second winter. Female black bears in Arizona usually reach reproductive age in their fourth year, and usually breed every other year. Normal reproductive cycles in Arizona black bears may be adversely effected by drought and resultant poor physiological condition. Black bears are relatively long lived animals, with some individuals exceeding 20 years of age. The low reproductive potential of this species is becoming an increasingly important management consideration.

Behavior

Black bears are characterized as shy, secretive animals possessing considerable curiosity and displaying high levels of intelligence and exploratory behavior. Black bears are generally active in the early morning and late evening; they may alter their activity pattern to exploit sources of artificial food, becoming nocturnal at camp grounds and dump sites. Nuisance activities are nearly always associated with artificial food sources (beehives, campgrounds, and livestock).

Black bears are normally solitary animals, except for family groups (mother and cubs), breeding pairs, and congregations at feeding sites. Black bears 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 body temperature, heart rate, and metabolic function, while still remaining somewhat alert in the winter den.

SPRING BEAR HUNT

UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS	UNIT	YEAR	DATE	PERMITS AUTH	1ST CHOICE	2ND CHOICE	DRAW RATES	HUNTERS	HARVEST	% HUNT SUCCESS
31	1994	3/25-4/30	150	482	34	30.3	94	4	4	35A	1994	3/25-4/30	3	48	212	6.3	3	0	0
31	1995	3/24-4/30	150	556	50	25.7	86	2	2	35A	1995	3/24-4/30	3	56	259	5.4	3	0	0
31	1996	3/22-4/28	150	509	58	27.9	100	0	0	35A	1996	3/22-4/28	8	69	265	11.6	7	0	0

FALL BEAR HUNT

UNIT	YEAR	TAKEN WITH DOGS	MALES	FEMALES	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL HARVEST	UNIT	YEAR	TAKEN WITH DOGS	MALES	FEMALES	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL HARVEST
1	1994	1	25	11	1	37	10	1996	0	1	1	0	2
1	1995	2	8	3	0	11	18A	1995	0	0	1	0	1
1	1996	4	14	7	0	21	19B	1995	0	1	0	0	1
3B	1994	0	8	4	0	12	21	1994	0	1	1	0	2
3B	1995	0	3	1	0	4	21	1995	0	1	2	0	3
3B	1996	1	11	5	0	16	21	1996	0	1	2	0	3
3C	1994	10	6	8	0	14	22	1994	7	15	8	0	23
3C	1995	2	5	2	0	7	22	1995	6	29	5	0	34
3C	1996	1	2	4	0	6	22	1996	2	15	13	0	28
4A	1994	0	0	1	0	1	23	1994	9	17	11	0	28
4A	1995	0	0	1	0	1	23	1995	2	19	12	0	31
4A	1996	6	3	3	0	6	23	1996	2	25	22	0	47
4B	1994	0	1	0	0	1	24A	1994	0	8	5	0	13
5A	1994	0	2	0	0	2	24A	1995	0	6	3	0	9
5A	1995	0	1	2	0	3	24A	1996	0	9	7	0	16
5A	1996	1	0	3	0	3	24B	1996	0	2	0	0	2
5B	1994	0	1	0	0	1	27	1994	4	33	29	0	62
5B	1996	1	2	1	0	3	27	1995	11	39	10	0	49
6A	1994	2	7	5	0	12	27	1996	6	31	20	0	51
6A	1995	0	6	5	0	11	28	1994	0	3	2	0	5
6A	1996	1	24	5	0	29	28	1995	0	5	0	0	5
6B	1994	0	0	1	0	1	28	1996	0	3	1	0	4
6B	1995	0	1	1	0	2	29	1995	0	3	5	0	8
6B	1996	1	4	3	0	7	31	1994	0	8	11	0	19
7	1994	0	2	1	0	3	31	1995	0	6	1	0	73
7	1995	2	0	2	0	2	1	1996	0	2	2	0	4
8	1995	2	3	3	0	6	32	1995	0	1	1	0	2
8	1996	1	2	1	0	3	32	1996	0	2	1	0	3



MOUNTAIN LION DISTRIBUTION

MOUNTAIN LION

Distribution

The mountain lion occurs only in the western hemisphere and has one of the most extensive ranges of any land mammal, from the Straights of Magellan in South America to the Canadian Yukon. The major reduction in mountain lion distribution has come as a result of its extirpation from areas of historic range in the eastern United States and Canada. In Arizona mountain lions are absent only from the extremely arid southwestern portions of the state and those areas heavily impacted by human development. In general, the distribution of mountain lions in Arizona corresponds with the distribution of its major prey species, deer.

Life History

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, with litter sizes of two, three, or four being the most common. Young remain with the mother for 15 to 22 months learning the skills necessary for survival. Juvenile males tend to disperse long distances compared to relatively short dispersals for juvenile females. Mountain 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.

Deer, both whitetail and mule, are the principal mountain lion prey species in Arizona. In some areas javelina and/or livestock can be major components of mountain lion 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. A conscientious observer is usually able to detect the presence of mountain lion in an area through the presence of tracks, scrapes, kills, or other sign.

Behavior

Mountain lions are very specialized top predators and consequently do not normally exist in high concentrations. Mountain lions 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 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 kill large prey species with regularity, usually one deer-sized animal is killed every six to 12 days. Considerable skill executing stalks and more importantly consummating the kill is required to avoid debilitating injury.

LION HUNT

UNIT	YEAR	TAKEN WITH DOGS	MALES	FEMALES	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL HARVEST	UNIT	YEAR	TAKEN WITH DOGS	MALES	FEMALES	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL HARVEST
1	1993	3	0	3	0	3	12A	1994	9	5	4	0	9
1	1994	2	1	3	0	4	12A	1995	11	8	3	0	11
1	1996	1	1	0	0	1	12A	1996	3	3	4	0	7
2B	1995	0	0	1	0	1	12B	1994	1	1	0	0	1
3A	1996	0	0	1	0	1	12B	1995	1	0	1	0	1
3B	1995	1	1	0	0	1	13A	1994	2	1	1	0	2
3B	1996	2	2	0	0	2	13B	1996	4	1	4	0	5
3C	1994	1	1	0	0	1	15B	1994	0	0	1	0	1
3C	1995	1	1	0	0	1	15B	1995	1	0	1	1	2
3C	1996	2	2	0	0	2	15B	1996	0	0	1	0	1
4A	1994	0	1	0	0	1	16A	1994	2	0	2	0	2
4A	1995	1	1	0	0	1	16A	1995	6	5	1	0	6
4A	1996	1	1	1	0	2	16A	1996	3	2	3	0	5
4B	1994	1	0	2	0	2	17A	1994	3	5	0	0	5
4B	1995	1	1	0	0	1	17A	1995	3	2	3	0	5
4B	1996	1	2	0	0	2	17A	1996	9	7	5	0	12
5A	1994	1	2	0	0	2	17B	1994	7	5	5	0	10
5A	1995	0	0	1	0	1	17B	1995	6	6	2	0	8
5A	1996	0	0	1	0	1	17B	1996	4	3	2	0	5
5B	1994	0	0	1	0	1	18A	1995	1	2	0	0	2
5B	1995	4	1	3	0	4	18A	1996	1	1	1	0	2
5B	1996	2	1	3	0	4	18B	1994	6	4	2	0	6
6A	1994	2	1	4	0	5	18B	1995	5	3	3	1	7
6A	1995	2	1	2	1	4	18B	1996	4	4	4	0	8
6A	1996	1	1	3	0	4	19A	1994	0	1	1	0	2
6B	1994	0	0	1	0	1	19A	1995	4	3	3	0	6
6B	1996	3	2	1	0	3	19A	1996	2	2	1	0	3
7	1995	1	1	0	0	1	19B	1994	1	2	1	0	3
7	1996	2	1	1	0	2	19B	1995	2	2	2	0	4
8	1994	3	3	2	0	5	19B	1996	3	3	2	0	5
8	1995	2	2	2	0	4	20A	1994	5	4	1	0	5
8	1996	4	2	2	0	4	20A	1995	4	3	2	0	5
9	1996	5	3	2	0	5	20A	1996	1	0	1	0	1
10	1994	2	3	2	0	5	20B	1994	1	1	2	0	3
10	1995	3	2	3	0	5	20B	1995	1	0	3	0	3
10	1996	3	3	2	0	5	20B	1996	2	2	1	0	3

LION HUNT (continued)

UNIT	YEAR	TAKEN WITH DOGS	MALES	FEMALES	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL HARVEST	UNIT	YEAR	TAKEN WITH DOGS	MALES	FEMALES	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL HARVEST
20C	1994	2	1	1	0	2	31	1996	2	1	3	0	4
20C	1995	3	3	1	0	4	32	1994	5	7	2	1	10
20C	1996	1	2	0	0	2	32	1995	7	6	4	0	10
21	1994	3	4	7	0	11	32	1996	9	13	1	0	14
21	1995	8	6	6	0	12	33	1994	2	3	1	0	4
21	1996	4	6	3	0	9	33	1995	3	2	3	1	6
22	1994	4	8	3	0	11	33	1996	2	2	2	0	4
22	1995	8	6	4	1	11	34A	1994	1	1	2	0	3
22	1996	6	6	5	0	11	34A	1995	3	3	2	0	5
23	1994	17	15	7	0	22	34A	1996	1	0	4	0	4
23	1995	9	6	6	1	13	34B	1994	2	2	1	0	3
23	1996	9	9	2	0	11	34B	1995	1	1	2	0	3
24A	1994	5	6	3	0	9	34B	1996	2	2	2	0	4
24A	1995	3	5	2	0	7	35A	1994	1	1	0	0	1
24A	1996	4	2	6	0	8	35A	1995	0	1	1	0	2
24B	1994	8	7	4	0	11	35A	1996	0	0	2	0	2
24B	1995	4	4	2	0	6	35B	1994	1	1	1	0	2
24B	1996	2	1	2	0	3	35B	1995	2	1	1	0	2
27	1994	10	7	6	0	13	35B	1996	1	2	1	0	3
27	1995	19	12	19	0	31	36A	1994	1	2	0	0	2
27	1996	5	5	7	0	12	36A	1996	0	1	1	0	2
28	1994	0	0	2	0	2	36B	1994	0	0	3	0	3
28	1995	0	1	1	0	2	36B	1995	2	3	0	0	3
28	1996	2	2	2	0	4	36B	1996	4	4	2	0	6
29	1994	4	0	4	0	4	36C	1994	0	1	0	0	1
29	1995	5	5	0	0	5	36C	1995	2	2	1	0	3
29	1996	5	2	4	0	6	36C	1996	1	1	3	0	4
30A	1994	7	7	2	0	9	37A	1995	0	1	0	0	1
30A	1995	2	2	4	0	6	37A	1996	0	0	3	0	3
30A	1996	6	6	2	0	8	37B	1994	1	3	5	0	8
30B	1994	2	1	1	0	2	37B	1995	2	3	2	0	5
30B	1995	5	4	4	0	8	37B	1996	1	1	0	0	1
30B	1996	1	2	1	0	3	40A	1996	0	0	1	0	1
31	1994	2	1	3	1	5	44A	1996	0	0	1	0	1
31	1995	1	4	2	0	6							

SANDHILL CRANES

Distribution

A portion 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 of southeastern Arizona. Sandhills from the Lower Colorado River Valley (LCRV) population winter along the lower Colorado River, primarily on the Colorado River Indian Reservation and Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, and below Gillespie dam on the Gila River. RM cranes nest primarily in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah. LCRV cranes nest primarily in northeastern Nevada. The nesting range of the M-C encompasses most of Canada and Alaska. The M-C population migrates through the central plains, staging on the Platte River both spring and fall, to wintering grounds in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico.

Life History

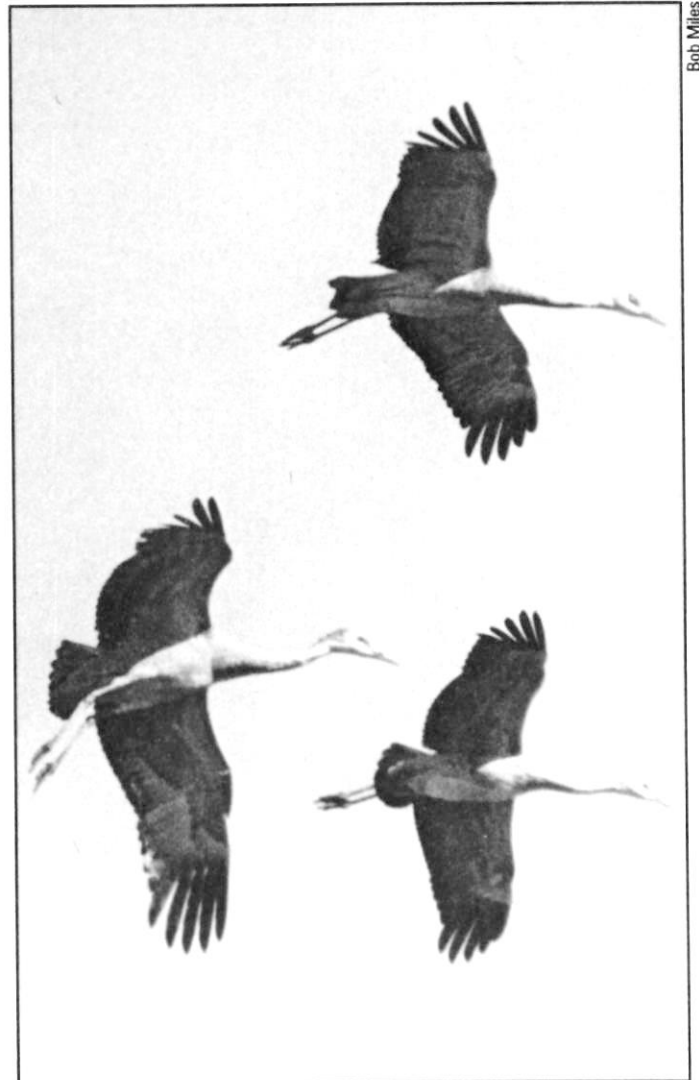
Wintering areas selected by sandhills feature shallow water roosting areas with low or no vegetation; playa lakes and sandbars along shallow/braided rivers are preferred. Cranes winter in close proximity to harvested grain fields, corn is preferred. In mid to late February cranes begin their return migration to nesting areas.

Cranes leave roosting areas in early morning, usually about sunrise, to fly to feeding areas, where they spend three to four hours. During midday the cranes return to the roost, or go to nearby loafing areas, which can be grasslands or wetlands. In the late afternoon cranes sometimes make short visits to feeding areas before returning to the roosts.

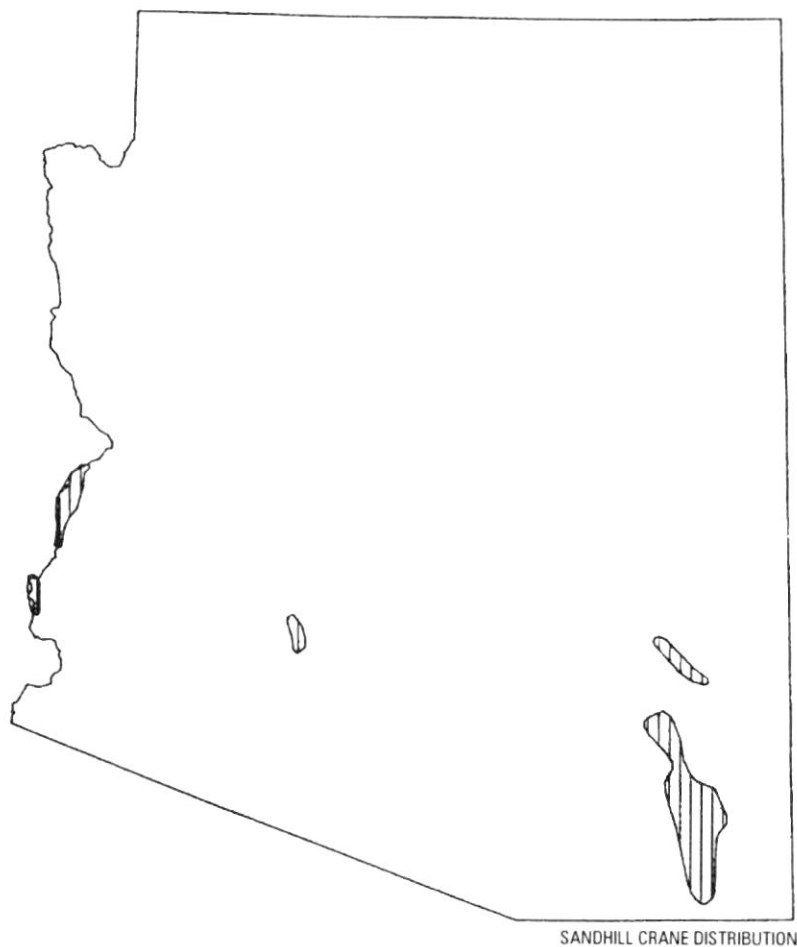
Behavior

Sandhill cranes in the western United States nest in high elevation shallow marshes and wet meadows. Sandhills do not nest until they are four to five years old and typically have very poor success the first couple of years. Typically, cranes lay two eggs, but only about 1/3 of the successful nesters are able to raise two young. 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 4 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 to congregate in local agricultural areas, called pre-migration staging areas, in late August. Migration to wintering areas begins in September. Cranes typically migrate in a few long, high altitude flights stopping at 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 wintering areas in late September.



Bob Miles



SANDHILL CRANE HUNT

YEAR	PERMITS AUTHORIZED	APPLICANTS	DRAW ODDS	HUNTERS	HARVEST	HUNT SUCCESS
1994	300	390	76.9	227	113	32
1995	270	390	69.2	211	157	48
1996	315	443	71.1	256	141	38



Thank You Hunters

This year marks the 60th Anniversary of the Wildlife Restoration Act. Thank you, hunters, for 60 years of conserving the wildlife of our state and nation.

During our country's settlement, habitat destruction, industrialization, and over-exploitation caused significant declines in many wildlife species. By the 1930s, sportsmen and other conservationists realized they must take action quickly to restore the nation's rapidly diminishing wildlife resources. Their concern influenced Congress to pass the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, also known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, which provides funding to assist state wildlife agencies. The funding comes from a tax on sporting arms and ammunitions, archery equipment, and handguns.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION SUCCESSES

Since the Act's passage, hunters and shooters have contributed \$3.2 billion nationwide for projects to conserve wildlife. Arizona's share totals \$72.3 million. Today, the wildlife abundance we enjoy can be directly credited to the Wildlife Restoration Act and the role that hunters have played in supporting sound, professional wildlife management.

HERE'S HOW IT WORKS

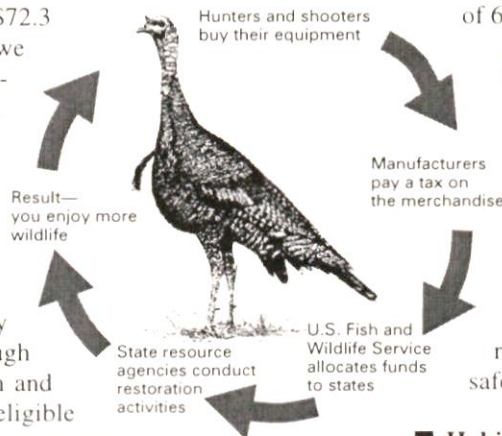
When you purchase a handgun, rifle, shotgun, ammunition, or archery equipment, you pay an excise tax collected by the U.S. Treasury, then passed on through the Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to state agencies for eligible wildlife management activities. Sporting arms, ammunition, and archery equipment are assessed an 11 percent excise tax, and handguns 10 percent. States receive funding on a matching basis of three Restoration dollars for each dollar of state funds expended. Eligible activities include wildlife management and restoration, habitat acquisition, hunter education, research, and shooting range development. In order for states to be eligible for Wildlife Restoration funding, they must pass assent legislation mandating that hunting license fees not be diverted for any other purpose other than the administration of the State fish and wildlife agency. This may be the most significant portion of the Act, it ensures protection of your investment.

BENEFITS TO ARIZONA'S WILDLIFE

- **Wildlife Management:** The Wildlife Restoration Act has produced a successful game management program which uses field data, surveys, and harvest information to ensure recreational opportunity for hundreds of thousands of hunters (both residents and nonresidents), while maintaining sound wildlife populations.
- **Wildlife Research:** Researchers gather information on wildlife behavior, habitat requirements, reproduction, diseases, etc., to provide management strategies for species such as

Gambel's, scaled, and Mearns' quail, desert bighorn sheep, black bear, pronghorn antelope, elk, mule and Coues deer, and mountain lions. As a result, these and other species are hunted, and populations are secured.

- **Water Development:** Over 850 water developments have been completed. Millions of gallons of life-sustaining water have been delivered to arid areas and to critical water holes in times of drought, dramatically improving habitat and increasing populations.
- **Wildlife Reintroductions:** Species such as the desert bighorn sheep, Gould's turkey, river otter, and pronghorn antelope have been reintroduced and populations restored. In many areas where these species were extirpated, they are now abundant. Desert bighorn sheep once numbered fewer than 1,000 statewide. Current numbers are in excess of 6,500 and growing.



- **Hunter Education:** In 1970, with Wildlife Restoration funding, Arizona's gun-safety course blossomed into a well-rounded program teaching not only firearm safety, but ethics and responsibilities, survival, hunting laws, and wildlife management and identification. To date, more than 150,000 people have completed Arizona's Hunter Education Course. As a result, hunting continues to be one of the safest outdoor activities.

- **Habitat Protection and Evaluation:** Restoration funding has helped to establish and maintain the Department's Environmental Evaluation and Protection Program, which annually evaluates over 2,000 land and water projects and recommends actions to enhance wildlife habitats and reduce adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources. Both non-game and hunted species have benefited through habitat improvement projects.
- **Habitat Acquisition:** With \$6.2 million in Restoration funding, over 250,000 acres of Arizona lands and water rights have been acquired, leased, or enhanced, as well as countless roads and fences built.

The Wildlife Restoration Act, based on the concept of "user-pay-user-benefit," has enriched the lives of all Americans for over half a century, and has helped the Arizona Game and Fish Department to conserve, enhance, and restore Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and habitats. Thank you, hunters, for your contribution to the greatest conservation effort in history. You have made it all possible with your support for professional wildlife management through the purchase of hunting licenses and permits, and the commitment you have made through the Wildlife Restoration Act.



©1997

Arizona Game and Fish Department
2221 W. Greenway Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85023