

Oregon Furbearer Regulation Proposals

2010–2011 and 2011–2012

June 4, 2010

General Furtaker Regulation Proposals

Trap size clarification

Although referred to in the Furtaker Regulations, there is no definition of a Number 3 foothold trap. Some trappers are building traps from purchased or scrounged components, or they are buying factory traps which do not follow standard sizing guidelines. The Oregon State Police (OSP) have checked traps with a seven inch jaw spread and the trap pan is marked No. 2. The intent of the rule is to have adequate spacing for the larger traps. Specifying the jaw spread will standardize spacing irrespective of manufacturer

Wording in bold is proposed to be added to clarify regulations and reduce the advantage of placing the trap pan from a number 2 trap on a number 3 or home modified trap to circumvent the requirement for offset jaws.

- It is unlawful for any person to trap for wild animals using:
A No. 3 or larger foothold trap **or any foothold trap with an inside jaw spread at dog greater than 6”** not having a jaw spacing of at least 3/16 of one inch when the trap is sprung (measurement excludes pads on padded jaw traps) and when the set is not capable of drowning the trapped animal.

Documentation for use of traps belonging to another individual

The current regulation states:

- It is unlawful for any person to trap for wild animals using:
6. Or possessing the branded traps or snares of another unless in possession of written permission or a bill of sale from the person to whom the brand is registered.

The Department is proposing to delete “or a bill of sale “, this will continue the requirement for written permission to use borrowed traps however it will remove the requirement to perpetually need a bill of sale when using previously owned traps even after they have been marked with the current owners brand.

Clarification of requirements to qualify for a bobcat or otter ownership tag

The furbearer regulations state that the jaw must "accompany" the pelt in order to receive an ownership tag for a bobcat or otter pelt. It does not explicitly state the trapper/hunter provide the jaw to the department. Age data derived from analyzing teeth from the lower jaw provides important information regarding the structure of the population. This information is considered when setting seasons and bag limits. While the data can survive less than 100% of the jaws being sampled, it is an issue when furtakers refuse to leave the jaws from any of their animals, which is occurring with the present wording of the regulation.

The proposed wording below makes it clear the jaws must be relinquished to the Department.

635-050-0183 Bobcat and River Otter Ownership Tags

(7) A furtaker shall be responsible for surrendering to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife the lower jawbone and information on sex, date of catch and county of harvest with each individual Oregon bobcat and river otter to qualify for ownership tags.....

License Requirements

In the past the OSP have checked furtakers in the field who did not have their Trapping or Furbearer Hunting License on their person. This proposal would create consistency with other hunting and fishing license requirements and reflect regulations many trappers and furbearer hunters already believe are in place. The Department proposes to add the following statement in the regulations: The appropriate Furtaker’s license or Hunting License for Furbearers must be in possession to hunt and/or trap furbearers.

Use of a light to aid in dispatch of restrained animals

Most trapping occurs during the winter when daylight hours are short. Many trappers attend to trap lines in the early morning to minimize time an animal may be in the trap or snare. Traps are also checked in the evening after dark rather than waiting until the next day. Current regulations do not allow the use of an artificial light to assist in the humane dispatch of animals caught in traps or snares with a firearm. The Department is proposing the following regulation to reflect an ongoing practice that has not caused any enforcement problems.

An artificial light may be used to provide light to aid in the dispatch of animals legally restrained in a trap or snare.

Replace the term “wild animals”

The term "wild animals" is not defined in OAR or ORS; however furbearers, unprotected mammals, and predatory animals are defined in the Furbearer Regulations. For consistency and to reduce confusion these defined terms would replace “wild animals” in the regulation below.

- It is unlawful for any person to trap for ~~wild animals~~ furbearers, predatory animals, and/or unprotected mammals using:

Taxidermy and Fur Dealer inspection inconsistency

It is unclear if wildlife parts in possession of a taxidermist are subject to inspection by OSP or staff during routine checks. OAR 497.218 and 497.238 establish the requirement for a license to engage in taxidermy and fur dealing. OAR Division 200 further defines the conditions. In OAR 635-200-0030 (5) fur dealer records and **pelts** are subject to inspection. In OAR 635-200-0030 (10) only records are noted as subject to inspection, there is no mention of inspection of parts in possession. The and OSP recommend this rule be modified to specifically include inspection of all wildlife parts in possession of a taxidermist similar to the fur dealer requirement. The modified OAR would read:

(10) Taxidermy records and all wildlife possessed by licensed taxidermists for the purpose of taxidermy are subject to inspection at any time by any Oregon State Police officer or representative.

Species Specific Information and Regulation Proposals

Note: Due to changing the discussion and adoption of the Oregon Furbearer Trapping and Hunting Regulations from the July, 2010 meeting of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission) to the June meeting, and the limited time between the April 15 deadline for furtakers to report harvest and effort and deadlines to develop the Commission Packet, there are places in the narrative and tables where 2009-2010 data was not yet available. Updated information will be provided at the June 4, 2010 Commission Meeting.

General Trend in Licenses and Report Cards

Both Furtaker (valid for both trapping and hunting) and Hunting License for Furbearer sales peaked for the 2008–2009 season at 2,782, declining to 2,431 for the 2009–2010 season (Table 1). The percentage of licensed furtakers returning report cards dropped from 92% for the 2007–2008 seasons to 87% for the 2008-9 season (Table 2). River otter and bobcat are both specifically listed by CITES (Council on International Trade in Endangered Species) and CITES require each animal be tagged and number harvested recorded. The number of bobcat record cards purchased increased for both eastern and western Oregon in 2008–2009 and declined in both areas for 2009–2010 (Table 3). For river otter, (Table 3) the number of record cards purchased increased slightly to ~500 in 2008–2009 and 2009–2010.

Bobcat

Guidelines for Bobcat Season Structure (emphasis on eastern Oregon)

Since the July 2008 Commission meeting the Department has been working with furtakers, primarily the Oregon Trappers Association (OTA) and Oregon United Sporting Dog Association (OUSDA) to develop guidelines for determining the structure of the bobcat season in Oregon. Avoiding excessive take that would cause a long term impact to the bobcat population is ultimately what both furtakers and the Department are striving for. Ideas include, 1) setting an annual take/harvest objective, and 2) adjusting season length. Following is a discussion of these two concepts.

Note: unless noted otherwise the following discussion is directed at eastern Oregon since there is no bag limit for bobcats in western Oregon.

1) Annual Harvest Objective (Total Take)

Concept:

- Set a target number for total bobcat catch/year in any two year period. Adjust the season length up or down biennially if + or – 20% of the average is harvested.
- b. Use the Male/Female ratio as a secondary consideration for determining if the bobcat population is in balance.

c. Review the harvest target number every five years based on all available data and information. Re-adjust total target harvest number if necessary.

Setting an annual harvest objective based on total take as proposed by furtakers has merit. Total bobcat take is heavily influenced by a number of factors that are difficult to predict or control such as weather conditions during the season, pelt price, and total effort. These factors may affect harvest independent of the bobcat population. For example, when pelt prices drop, harvest is likely to decline regardless of whether the bobcat population increases or decreases. It is therefore possible that relying solely on total take could lead to frequent unwarranted changes to bobcat seasons. Frequent changes to bobcat regulations and seasons would complicate the bobcat management process, potentially confuse furtakers, and make it more difficult to evaluate the results of regulation changes.

The Department will use total take as one of the considerations for determining if bobcat bag limit changes are necessary during the two-year regulations cycle. Initially the Department is considering a Harvest Objective of 1,250 bobcats per season in eastern Oregon. The average take per season from 1989-90 to 2008-09 was ~1,200 bobcats per year. Harvest adjustments could occur if the take is more than 1,500 (+20%) for two years or less than 1,000 (-20%) for two years and the change is consistent with other criteria discussed below.

The Department and furtakers are also in agreement that excessive take of females can be detrimental to bobcat populations. Due to differences in susceptibility to harvest between males and females, harvest tends to be biased toward males. Because of this bias it should be remembered that male/female ratio in the harvest is not necessarily the same as the male/female ratio in the population. As a criteria Utah uses 45 % females in the harvest as a consideration for harvest reduction; Montana uses 40%. The Department proposes to use 45% females in the harvest as a secondary consideration for harvest adjustments.

Generally a low proportion of young of the year (YOY) in the take may indicate low production, and a high proportion of YOY in the take cannot occur without good production in the population. However, when the proportion of YOY in the harvest is $\geq 30\%$, or the proportion of juveniles (YOY plus yearlings) is $\geq 50\%$ (Utah uses 49% as a mean) the Department has concerns that the potential gain from the high reproduction is being removed from the population by high harvest pressure; particularly if the proportion of females in the harvest is also high ($\geq 45\%$) and the average age of the harvest is low (≤ 2.5 , a criteria used by Montana) indicating few animals are surviving to older age classes.

Because weather, pelt prices and other factors influence harvest the Department will continue to annually monitor Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) and biological parameters of the population including, percent of the total take that are females, average age of the harvest, % kittens and % juveniles in the harvest.

The harvest objective will be reviewed after 5 seasons. The harvest objective could be reduced if any two population parameters show a negative trend compared to the long term mean. If harvest is below the annual harvest objective and population parameters are stable or show positive trends increasing the harvest objective will be considered.

This type of harvest strategy provides triggers to prevent long term over harvest, and applies adaptive management that will hopefully provide stability to season structure and harvest.

2) Season Length:

Concept:

- Manage bobcat harvest by adjusting season length.

There are a number of factors to consider related to using season length rather than bag limit to manage total harvest.

- Harvest data from Oregon indicates that with the current season length typically ~15% (12%-21%) of the bobcats harvested are taken during the last three weeks of the season. A three week reduction in season length as proposed by some furtakers would not be likely to achieve the desired effect of significantly reducing total bobcat harvest.
- Bobcat populations and associated management are different in eastern and western Oregon. There is no indication that total take in western Oregon warrants a season change. Shortening the season statewide would unnecessarily restrict furtakers in western Oregon.
- Shortening the season in only eastern Oregon, when data indicates the need, but not western Oregon would complicate law enforcement relative to bobcats.
- Currently all bobcat seasons (trapping, hunting, and pursuit) have the same opening and closing dates. Removing the last three weeks of the bobcat season would also reduce opportunities for individuals to hunt or pursue bobcats without taking them during the pursuit season. The alternative of different dates would complicate seasons and enforcement.
- There is a long history of bag limits in eastern Oregon and furtakers are familiar with the strategy.
- Using bag limits allows for longer seasons and provides more flexibility for furtakers to go when and where time and weather conditions allow.
- Many trappers would compensate for shorter seasons by starting trapping earlier and/or setting more traps.
- Reducing the late portion of the season eliminates the opportunity for furtakers to go late to avoid conflicts with bird hunters (chukar seasons ends Jan. 31) and others more active during the early season.

For the reasons outlined above, at this time the Department is not proposing to manage bobcat harvest based on season length.

Data and Discussion for 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 Bobcat Seasons

In winter 2006–2007, furtakers harvested 4,500 bobcats, the highest total bobcat take since 1989. In winter 2007–2008 1,187 furtakers harvested 3,144 bobcats, the decline continued with 2,335

reported taken in 2008-2009 (Table 4). The decline in take is consistent with reduced average pelt prices which peaked in 2007–2008 at \$265 representing the highest average price recorded in Oregon (Table 5). Average prices were \$134 in 2008-2009 and \$154 for the 2009-2010 season. The price decrease can be attributed to reduced demand from foreign markets. Approximately 60% (1,366) of the total take was from eastern Oregon for 2008–2009.

Oregon's bobcat populations are monitored using two primary methods: catch per unit effort (CPUE) and the distribution of sexes and ages within the harvest. CPUE measures the harvest per unit of time, usually 100 hunt days or 100 trap nights, and allows biologists to infer potential impacts of harvest levels. Decreased values of CPUE indicate greater effort (trap nights or days hunted) was required to harvest individual animals. Population size, trapper/hunter experience, and weather conditions can affect CPUE. Monitoring changes in the distribution of sex and ages of harvest animals can be used to infer relative changes in the population. The Department requires furtakers to turn in lower jaws from all harvested bobcat, along with information on location, date, and sex of each bobcat harvested. A sample of teeth from lower jaws is submitted annually for age determination. Ages from the sample are then used for population monitoring using life tables.

For bobcat trappers, CPUE has generally declined since 1998 in eastern Oregon and since 2000 in western Oregon (Table 6) suggesting increasing difficulty trapping bobcats. CPUE for eastern Oregon bobcat trappers and hunters for the 2008-2009 season was the lowest since 1990 (Table 6). The sex composition of the harvest remained relatively stable at 46% male/ 54% female for eastern Oregon and 44% male/ 56% female for western Oregon (Table 7). The mean ages for bobcats taken in eastern Oregon increased to 3.2 and in western Oregon to 4.0 (Table 8).

Currently, a person must choose to hunt/trap bobcats either in western Oregon with no limit on harvest during the season or in eastern Oregon with a five bobcat limit. Current seasons for both areas of the state open December 1 and close February 28. Total effort and total take of bobcats is related to average pelt price the previous year. With continued high prices for bobcat pelts (Table 5), expectations are that hunting and trapping effort for bobcats will remain high.

Because of the declining trend in CPUE for eastern Oregon bobcats (Table 6), the declining trend in the percent of adults in the harvest in eastern Oregon (Table 7), the decline in average age of the harvest (Table 8), and expectations that effort and take would remain high due to high pelt prices, in 2008 the eastern Oregon bobcat limit was reduced from 7 to 5. Most data for the 2009-2010 season is not yet available; at this time staff proposes to maintain the eastern Oregon bag limit at 5 for the 2010-2011 and 201-2012 seasons.

Staff Recommendations for Bobcat

- Western Oregon: December 1, 2010 – February 28, 2011 and
December 1, 2011– February 29, 2012
- Eastern Oregon: December 1, 2010 – February 28, 2011 and
December 1, 2011– February 29, 2012

- Bag Limit: Eastern Oregon: Five per Season
- Bag Limit: Western Oregon: No Limit
- Maintain current requirement for all bobcat jaws to be collected.

Gray Fox

Combined total gray fox take increased to 562 during 2008–2009. The increase was in the trapped segment of the harvest, hunting take was stable (Table 10). CPUE for gray fox increased for trappers but declined for hunters during the 2008–2009 season. Average pelt prices for gray fox decreased from \$36.00 during the 2007–2008 season to ~ \$18.00 (Table 5).

Staff Recommendations for Gray Fox

- Season: November 15, 2010 - February 28, 2011 and
November 15, 2011 - February 29, 2012
- Entire state

Red Fox

Combined total red fox take increased slightly to 126 during the 2008–2009 season (Table 10). CPUE increased for trappers and hunters. Average pelt prices for red fox remain stable at ~\$20.00 (Table 5).

Staff Recommendations for Red Fox

- Season open year round in Umatilla, Malheur, Harney, Baker, Morrow, Gilliam, Umatilla, Wallowa, Wheeler, and Union counties.
- Season October 15, 2010 – January 15, 2011 and October 15, 2011 – January 15, 2012 in remainder of the State.

Beaver

Beaver harvest was stable at ~2,500 (Table 11). Average beaver pelt prices were down slightly and varied from \$17.00 –\$19.00 (Table 5). Most areas with good quality beaver habitat currently support beaver populations. Many beaver are harvested in response to damage complaints.

The department proposes to open beaver trapping in Umatilla County. The closure has been in place since 1973, beaver are now found throughout the county in appropriate habitat. The department sees no biological reason to continue the beaver season closure in Umatilla County and in discussions with the USFS no information was provided to support maintaining the closure.

Staff Recommendations for Beaver

- Season: November 15, 2010 – March 15, 2011 and
November 15, 2011 – March 15, 2012
- Open Area: Entire state with closures as specified in synopsis.

Muskrat

Harvest essentially doubled to ~5,000 and CPUE increase slightly for the 2008-2009 season (Table 11). Increased interest was likely influenced by the average pelt price increasing to \$6.00 from \$3.20 (Table 5). Staff proposes no changes to muskrat regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Muskrat

- Season: November 15, 2010 – March 31, 2011 and
November 15, 2011 – March 31, 2012
- Open Area: Entire state.

River Otter

In winter 2008–2009, Oregon furtakers harvested 302 river otter compared to 208 during 2007–2008 although CPUE declined (Table 12). Statewide, average river otter pelt prices declined slightly to \$51.00 and \$49.00 for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010, respectively (Table 5).

The Department is proposing to open otter trapping in Grant County. The closure has been in place since 1983, and it occurred simultaneously with the closure of some areas to beaver trapping. River otter are now found throughout the county in appropriate habitat. The Department sees no biological reason to continue the otter season closure in Grant County. The change would create consistency with beaver trapping occurring in the area since otter trapping would continue to be closed in areas closed to beaver trapping.

Staff Recommendation for River Otter

- Season: November 15, 2010 – March 15, 2011 and
November 15, 2011 – March 15, 2012
- Open Area: Entire State, except for all areas closed to beaver trapping.

Marten

Interest in marten trapping continues to be low with 13 furtakers reporting trapping effort during the 2008–2009 season. Take was up from 100 marten in 2007–2008 to 127 during the 2008-2009 season (Table 13). Seventy-five percent of the harvest and 89% of the effort was in eastern Oregon. Average pelt price decreased from \$31.00 in 2008-2009 to \$22.00 in 2009-2010 (Table 5). Staff proposes no changes to marten regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Marten

- Season: November 1, 2010 – January 31, 2011 and
November 1, 2011 – January 31, 2012
- Open Area: Entire state.

Mink

Total mink take increased from 239 in 2007–2008 to 263 in 2008-2009 (Table 14). Average mink pelt prices dropped to ~\$10.00 (Table 5). Staff proposes no changes to mink regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Mink

- Season: November 15, 2010 – March 31, 2011 and
November 15, 2011 – March 31, 2012
- Open Area: Entire state.

Raccoon

Harvest was stable for 2008–2009 at ~2,400 (Table 14). Average pelt price for raccoons dropped from \$16.00 in 2007–2008 to \$8.00-\$10.00 (Table 5). District biologists continue to report high numbers of raccoon damage complaints registered by landowners. Staff proposes no changes to raccoon regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Raccoon

- Season: November 15, 2010 – March 15, 2011 and
November 15, 2011 – March 15, 2012
- Open Area: Entire state.

Protected Species

No changes are proposed for protected species. Seasons would remain closed yearlong for fisher, ringtail cat, wolverine, kit fox, and sea otter.

Staff Recommendation for Protected Species

- Season: Closed Season entire year

Unprotected Species

Many furtakers continue to take unprotected species (Table 4). Total harvest is generally considered minimal for unprotected species and is not at levels likely to be detrimental to populations. Additionally, current season structure provides flexibility for landowners when addressing damage situations. No changes are proposed at this time for badger, coyote, nutria, opossum, porcupine, spotted and striped skunks, and weasels.

Staff Recommendation for Unprotected Species

- Season: Open Season Entire Year
- Open Area: Entire state.

Pursuit Seasons

Pursuit seasons allow individuals with a Furtaker’s License or Hunting License for Furbearers to pursue bobcat, raccoon, red fox, and gray fox with dogs. No animals may be harvested outside defined take seasons. Pursuit seasons end the same day as the take season. During 2008–2009,

pursuit effort was very similar to the previous year, 309 participants reported 4,521 days of pursuit effort and treed 1,749 animals, down ~200 from 2007-2008 (Table 15). The bulk of the pursuit effort was for bobcat but the CPUE was highest for individuals pursuing raccoon.

No changes to pursuit seasons are proposed at this time. The Department is planning to propose revisions to rules related to dogs in the field late summer 2010. After the new “Dog Rules” are adopted the structure of pursuit seasons will be reviewed.

Staff Recommendation for Pursuit Seasons

- Bobcat: September 1, 2010 – February 28, 2011 and
September 1, 2011 – February 29, 2012
- Red and Gray Fox: September 1, 2010 – February 28, 2011 and
September 1, 2011 – February 29, 2012
- Raccoon: September 1, 2010 – March 15, 2011 and
September 1, 2011 – March 15, 2012

Special Area Trapping and Hunting Regulations

No changes are proposed.

Supporting Data Summaries

Table 1. Trend in furtaker license sales, 1986–2009	13
Table 2. Trend in license sales and reporting of effort for furbearers in Oregon, 2003–2008.	14
Table 3. Number of individuals purchasing tag or record cards and number of tag or record cards purchased for river otter, western bobcat, and eastern bobcat in Oregon, 1986–2009.	15
Table 4. Number of successful furtakers and number of animals taken by species in Oregon, 1998–2008.....	16
Table 5. Average pelt prices (Rounded to nearest \$1.00) for selected furbearers from Oregon fur sales, 1954–2009.....	17
Table 6. Oregon bobcat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker in Oregon. 1990–2008.....	18
Table 7. Proportion of total bobcat taken by sex and proportion adult, 1983–2008.	19
Table 8. Mean age of bobcat taken in Oregon, 1983–2008.....	20
Table 9. Number of furtakers taking specific numbers of bobcats in Oregon, 2000–2008.....	21
Table 10. Oregon gray and red fox catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker 1990–2008.....	22
Table 11. Oregon beaver and muskrat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker 1990–2008.....	23
Table 12. Oregon river otter catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker 1990–2008.....	24
Table 13. Oregon marten catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker 1990–2008.....	25
Table 14. Oregon mink and raccoon catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker 1990–2008.....	26
Table 15. Number of Oregon furtakers reporting pursuit season effort and success (Animals treed/100 nights or days of pursuit) in 2007–2008 and 2008–2009.	27

Table 1. Trend in furtaker license sales, 1986–2009.

Year	# of Licenses Sold for		Total
	Furtaker	Furtaker-Hunter	
1986	2,052	865	2,917
1987	2,126	965	3,091
1988	1,641	935	2,576
1989	1,218	862	2,080
1990	908	766	1,674
1991	856	793	1,649
1992	906	871	1,777
1993	775	836	1,611
1994	863	930	1,793
1995	759	872	1,631
1996	826	881	1,707
1997	937	844	1,781
1998	847	799	1,646
1999	807	833	1,640
2000	767	813	1,580
2001	809	806	1,615
2002	891	924	1,815
2003	1,030	1,072	2,102
2004	1,140	1,098	2,238
2005	1,104	1,150	2,254
2006	1,247	1,309	2,556
2007	1,283	1,333	2,616
2008	1,377	1,405	2,782
2009	1,143	1,288	2,431

Table 2. Trend in license sales and reporting of effort for furbearers in Oregon, 2003–2008.

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Furtakers												
Licenses Sold	1,030		1,140		1,104		1,247		1,283		1,377	
Returning Reports	987	96	1,097	96	1,046	95	1,194	96	1,218	95	1,243	90
Reporting Effort	712	72	794	72	730	70	927	78	853	70	844	68
Not Hunting/Trapping	275	28	303	28	316	30	267	22	365	30	399	32
Reporting Harvest	668	94	730	92	681	93	869	94	789	92	749	89
Reporting No Harvest	44	6	64	8	49	7	58	6	64	8	95	11
Fur Hunters												
Licenses Sold	1,072		1,098		1,150		1,309		1,333		1,405	
Returning Reports	986	92	1,015	92	1,020	89	1,184	90	1,179	88	1,172	83
Reporting Effort	637	65	636	63	571	56	719	61	693	59	682	58
Not Hunting/Trapping	349	35	379	37	449	44	465	39	486	41	490	42
Reporting Harvest	528	83	501	79	467	82	573	80	514	74	484	71
Reporting No Harvest	109	17	135	21	104	18	146	20	179	26	198	29
Totals												
Licenses Sold	2,102		2,238		2,254		2,556		2,616		2,782	
Returning Reports	1,973	94	2,112	94	2,066	92	2,378	93	2,397	92	2,415	87
Reporting Effort	1,349	68	1,430	68	1,301	63	1,646	69	1,546	64	1,526	63
Not Hunting/Trapping	624	32	682	32	765	37	732	31	851	36	889	37
Reporting Harvest	1196	89	1,231	86	1,148	88	1,442	88	1,303	84	1,233	81
Reporting No Harvest	153	11	199	14	153	12	204	12	243	16	293	19

Table 3. Number of individuals purchasing tag or record cards and number of tag or record cards purchased for river otter, western bobcat, and eastern bobcat in Oregon, 1986–2009.

Season	River Otter		Western Bobcat		Eastern Bobcat	
	Individuals	Tags/Cards	Individuals	Tags/Cards	Individuals	Tags/Cards
86-87	470	470	1,013	1,164	1,314	1,314
87-88	502	502	1,053	1,205	1,417	1,471
88-89	328	328	484	553	644	644
89-90	326	331	666	692	858	858
90-91	245	248	560	574	622	622
91-92	264	271	588	605	583	583
92-93	266	268	582	600	770	770
93-94	265	276	599	616	613	613
94-95	309	323	678	702	724	725
95-96	286	297	609	626	646	646
96-97	306	316	600	623	737	737
97-98	355	362	676	715	737	737
98-99	343	351	609	626	668	668
99-00	314	322	593	611	723	723
00-01	303	313	554	566	705	705
01-02	340	348	556	572	748	749
02-03	379	394	639	668	888	888
03-04	409	429	676	730	1,155	1,155
04-05	436	453	700	748	1,235	1,235
05-06	421	440	711	752	1,259	1,259
06-07	483	494	774	842	1,509	1,509
07-08	467	474	821	855	1,498	1,498
08-09	494	502	893	931	1,557	1,557
09-10		504		895		1,307

Table 4. Number of successful furtakers and number of animals taken by species in Oregon, 1998–2008.

Species	# Successful Furtakers											# Animals Taken										
	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
Beaver	260	247	256	266	264	253	258	211	271	239	284	3,037	2,872	3,526	3,910	3,275	2,744	2,818	2,912	3,258	2,522	2,532
Bobcat	662	659	617	694	837	1,027	1,104	1,006	1,299	1,187	1,112	1,475	1,405	1,513	1,632	2,290	3,289	3,526	3,232	4,500	3,144	2,335
Gray Fox	54	48	53	64	66	74	76	57	77	87	104	136	157	123	183	243	303	287	237	433	508	600
Red Fox	38	40	55	48	52	70	72	63	60	60	51	67	85	203	172	251	223	259	222	198	138	151
Marten	5	6	6	5	8	4	9	3	13	14	13	17	16	56	57	19	14	34	31	58	100	127
Mink	84	80	80	80	100	76	71	61	86	58	82	310	311	367	299	363	256	254	372	411	277	355
Muskrat	152	123	134	141	154	130	126	102	136	87	131	5,615	11,085	9,888	8,692	6,446	4,758	5,718	6,675	5,506	2666	5,228
River Otter	118	124	112	129	144	166	115	102	120	104	115	388	377	445	466	627	549	466	553	357	276	346
Raccoon	424	372	336	361	411	874	388	328	365	373	385	3,868	2,944	3,789	2,607	2,877	3,371	3,279	1,964	2,386	2,624	2,666
Badger	52	42	60	49	43	76	75	75	99	85	49	179	111	172	92	116	269	405	370	724	482	178
Coyote	377	372	339	348	455	529	529	473	584	559	522	3,048	2,894	2,863	2,833	4,024	5,283	5,451	5,469	7,408	6,075	4,111
Nutria	144	113	134	112	113	98	80	67	81	74	100	10,345	5,010	5,325	4,189	4,419	3,260	4,266	2,125	2,431	2,064	3,189
Opossum	82	58	63	67	83	87	69	40	64	67	77	574	364	380	601	440	587	771	518	572	519	563
Spotted Skunk	35	24	35	36	60	50	49	31	51	25	33	136	206	210	193	293	394	443	491	682	266	293
Striped Skunk	81	58	66	69	110	110	82	66	87	76	82	439	544	706	481	656	815	1,293	663	630	554	781
Weasel	4	4	7	11	13	5	12	13	13	14	8	6	3	7	30	22	11	32	47	42	22	23

Table 5. Average pelt prices (Rounded to nearest \$1.00) for selected furbearers from Oregon fur sales, 1954–2009.

Season	Beaver	Bobcat	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	River	
								Otter	Raccoon
1954-55	\$ 13.00	\$ 1.00	\$ <0.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 1.00
1955-56	\$ 12.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	-	\$ 5.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 1.00
1956-57	\$ 9.00	\$ 2.00	\$ <0.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 1.00
1957-58	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ <0.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 1.00
1958-59	\$ 9.00	\$ 3.00	\$ <0.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 1.00
1959-60	\$ 12.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 2.00
1960-61	\$ 11.00	\$ 5.00	\$ <0.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 1.00
1961-62	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 2.00
1962-63	\$ 10.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 2.00
1963-64	\$ 11.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 2.00
1964-65	\$ 8.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 1.00
1965-66	\$ 12.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 2.00
1966-67	\$ 12.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 2.00
1967-68	\$ 13.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 2.00
1968-69	\$ 15.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00
1969-70	\$ 12.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 3.00
1970-71	\$ 10.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 2.00
1971-72	\$ 14.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 4.00
1972-73	\$ 17.00	\$ 39.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 47.00	\$ 7.00
1973-74	\$ 16.00	\$ 54.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 27.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 10.00
1974-75	\$ 13.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 34.00	\$ 10.00
1975-76	\$ 14.00	\$ 103.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 38.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 42.00	\$ 16.00
1976-77	\$ 18.00	\$ 103.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 57.00	\$ 21.00
1977-78	\$ 13.00	\$ 72.00	\$ 27.00	\$ 53.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 21.00
1978-79	\$ 18.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 64.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 57.00	\$ 24.00
1979-80	\$ 28.00	\$ 93.00	\$ 39.00	\$ 49.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 51.00	\$ 21.00
1980-81	\$ 19.00	\$ 119.00	\$ 31.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 41.00	\$ 24.00
1981-82	\$ 15.00	\$ 97.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 23.00
1982-83	\$ 11.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 16.00
1983-84	\$ 12.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 31.00	\$ 34.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 17.00
1984-85	\$ 15.00	\$ 152.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 31.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 17.00
1985-86	\$ 18.00	\$ 148.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 17.00
1986-87	\$ 21.00	\$ 233.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 29.00	\$ 20.00
1987-88	\$ 13.00	\$ 157.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 39.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.00
1988-89	\$ 12.00	\$ 99.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 41.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 27.00	\$ 4.00
1989-90	\$ 11.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 27.00	\$ 6.00
1990-91	\$ 8.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 3.00
1991-92	\$ 10.00	\$ 79.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 31.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 8.00
1992-93	\$ 7.00	\$ 47.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 5.00
1993-94	\$ 21.00	\$ 66.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 8.00
1994-95	\$ 12.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 48.00	\$ 6.00
1995-96	\$ 20.00	\$ 44.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 48.00	\$ 11.00
1996-97	\$ 26.00	\$ 79.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 42.00	\$ 14.00
1997-98	\$ 16.00	\$ 42.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 10.00
1998-99	\$ 12.00	\$ 42.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 4.00
1999-00	\$ 11.00	\$ 41.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 7.00
2000-01	\$ 13.00	\$ 61.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 7.00
2001-02	\$ 10.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 61.00	\$ 8.00
2002-03	\$ 11.00	\$ 139.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 29.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 94.00	\$ 6.00
2003-04	\$ 14.00	\$ 117.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 94.00	\$ 8.00
2004-05	\$ 17.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 94.00	\$ 8.00
2005-06	\$ 21.00	\$ 182.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 24.00	-	\$ 11.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 98.00	\$ 8.00
2006-07	\$ 18.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 7.00
2007-08	\$ 20.00	\$ 265.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 16.00
2008-09	\$ 17.00	\$ 134.00	\$ 17.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 31.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 51.00	\$ 8.00
2009-10	\$ 19.00	\$ 154.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 49.00	\$ 10.00

Table 6. Oregon bobcat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker in Oregon, 1990–2008.

Area	Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
		Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take /100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take /100 Days	Total Take	# Furtakers	Take / Furtaker
West	1990	308	32,880	0.94	449	2,319	19.36	757	262	2.9
	1991	578	49,349	1.17	442	2,352	18.79	1,020	296	3.4
	1992	225	17,741	1.27	548	2,553	21.46	773	291	2.7
	1993	374	32,360	1.16	446	2,210	20.18	820	295	2.8
	1994	477	32,069	1.49	536	3,044	17.61	1,011	324	3.1
	1995	192	15,520	1.24	411	2,642	15.56	603	288	2.1
	1996	486	45,544	1.07	554	2,407	23.02	1,020	274	3.7
	1997	522	43,297	1.21	622	2,996	20.76	1,144	314	3.6
	1998	233	20,062	1.16	499	3,139	15.90	732	293	2.5
	1999	234	28,518	0.82	315	2,474	12.73	530	256	2.1
	2000	254	17,210	1.48	406	2,237	18.15	653	223	2.9
	2001	294	20,870	1.41	406	2,895	14.02	701	264	2.7
	2002	696	51,593	1.35	419	3,846	10.89	1,115	331	3.4
	2003	913	88,263	1.03	559	4,125	13.55	1,468	348	4.2
	2004	735	72,240	1.02	617	4,290	14.38	1,352	380	3.7
	2005	582	47,458	1.23	450	3,980	11.31	1,032	321	3.2
	2006	706	76,773	0.92	731	4,371	16.72	1,437	394	3.6
	2007	605	67,203	0.90	502	4,155	12.08	1,107	391	2.8
	2008	485	48,748	0.99	449	4,519	9.94	934	387	2.4
East	1990	243	52,838	0.46	231	1,618	14.28	474	336	1.4
	1991	295	40,648	0.73	264	1,636	16.14	559	355	1.6
	1992	561	60,552	0.93	378	1,967	19.22	939	425	2.2
	1993	447	48,823	0.92	239	1,709	13.98	686	361	1.9
	1994	590	71,504	0.83	415	2,537	16.36	1,005	438	2.3
	1995	353	41,335	0.85	367	2,261	16.23	720	353	2.0
	1996	594	81,088	0.73	493	2,844	17.33	1,087	434	2.5
	1997	591	80,923	0.73	386	2,725	14.17	977	436	2.2
	1998	425	49,206	0.86	318	2,331	13.64	743	362	2.1
	1999	427	50,764	0.84	429	2,804	15.30	842	394	2.1
	2000	413	52,899	0.78	440	2,809	15.66	853	846	1.0
	2001	426	55,327	0.77	505	2,969	17.01	915	422	2.2
	2002	659	92,566	0.71	516	3,598	14.34	1,159	520	2.2
	2003	906	125,100	0.72	911	5,515	16.52	1,804	706	2.6
	2004	1,306	234,180	0.56	834	5,454	15.29	2,169	737	2.9
	2005	1,274	229,600	0.56	797	5,484	14.33	2,071	989	3.0
	2006	1,744	334,518	0.52	1,267	7,140	17.75	3,011	909	3.3
	2007	1,089	238,464	0.46	896	6,367	14.07	1,985	802	2.5
	2008	729	208,973	0.35	607	5,733	10.59	1,336	730	1.8

^a Data compiled from report cards where furtakers reported trap and/or hunt effort.

Table 7. Proportion of total bobcat taken by sex and proportion adult, 1983–2008.

Season	Eastern Oregon				Western Oregon			
	% Male	Of Males % Adult	% Female	Of Females % Adult	% Male	Of Males % Adult	% Female	Of Females % Adult
1983	0.52	0.36	0.48	0.45	0.51	0.46	0.49	0.45
1984	0.54	0.43	0.46	0.45	0.53	0.39	0.47	0.39
1985	0.51	0.42	0.49	0.43	0.52	0.36	0.48	0.42
1986	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.40	0.48	0.45	0.52	0.41
1987	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.32	0.54	0.27	0.46	0.29
1988	0.46	0.24	0.54	0.24	0.54	0.21	0.46	0.22
1989	0.54	0.34	0.46	0.24	0.56	0.36	0.44	0.31
1990	0.52	0.35	0.48	0.24	0.55	0.36	0.45	0.29
1991	0.53	0.29	0.47	0.21	0.57	0.58	0.43	0.47
1992	0.52	0.34	0.48	0.27	0.56	0.61	0.44	0.57
1993	0.53	0.47	0.47	0.34	0.62	0.63	0.38	0.58
1994	0.53	0.45	0.47	0.38	0.59	0.63	0.41	0.56
1995	0.52	0.46	0.48	0.35	0.57	0.67	0.43	0.53
1996	0.55	0.47	0.45	0.42	0.57	0.64	0.43	0.55
1997	0.57	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.54	0.63	0.46	0.59
1998	0.57	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.57	0.56	0.43	0.44
1999	0.55	0.38	0.45	0.33	0.58	0.61	0.42	0.48
2000	0.59	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.61	0.62	0.39	0.50
2001	0.51	0.46	0.49	0.40	0.59	0.64	0.41	0.54
2002	0.55	0.55	0.45	0.40	0.61	0.59	0.39	0.53
2003	0.58	0.43	0.42	0.34	0.58	0.59	0.42	0.49
2004	0.54	0.36	0.46	0.29	0.57	0.59	0.43	0.50
2005	0.58	0.28	0.42	0.26	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.51
2006	0.45	0.29	0.55	0.26	0.41	0.50	0.59	0.45
2007	0.46	0.32	0.54	0.32	0.46	0.63	0.54	0.56
2008	0.46	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.44	0.68	0.56	0.60

Adult = 3 years of age or older

Table 8. Mean age of bobcat taken in Oregon 1983–2008.

	Eastern Oregon	Western Oregon
1983	2.4	2.6
1984	2.6	2.6
1985	2.7	2.6
1986	2.9	2.6
1987	2.6	2.2
1988	2.1	1.9
1989	2.5	2.4
1990	2.0	2.3
1991	2.0	3.0
1992	2.2	3.2
1993	2.6	3.4
1994	2.4	3.5
1995	2.5	3.8
1996	2.9	3.9
1997	3.1	4.1
1998	2.9	3.6
1999	2.6	3.8
2000	2.9	4.0
2001	3.0	3.9
2002	3.0	3.9
2003	2.8	3.7
2004	2.5	3.6
2005	2.1	3.6
2006	2.2	3.3
2007	2.6	3.6
2008	3.3	4.0

Table 9. Number of furtakers taking specific numbers of bobcats in Oregon, 2000-2008.

Area	# Taken	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Western Oregon	1	61	78	108	80	98	86	109	105	100
	2	26	33	47	53	40	36	40	40	40
	3	29	21	19	29	37	14	27	30	23
	4	11	14	17	17	14	25	17	24	25
	5	11	8	13	15	9	10	19	10	17
	6	9	7	12	16	12	12	15	7	9
	7	8	8	7	6	10	12	5	11	7
	8	3	7	6	9	4	8	13	2	4
	9	1	3	6	1	11	2	9	5	3
	10	3	5	2	5	5	2	6	7	4
	11	3	2	4	3	4	3	6	2	1
	12	2	1	1	4	2	3	5	5	2
	13	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	1
	14	2	0	2	3	1	0	3	1	2
	15	1	4	1	1	5	0	2	4	1
		>15	4	2	10	19	15	13	18	9
	Total	176	194	256	263	270	227	297	266	249
Eastern Oregon	1	101	129	157	185	193	208	264	276	216
	2	65	72	90	149	107	133	152	147	137
	3	45	48	88	99	99	98	110	108	96
	4	42	36	54	74	79	64	98	83	76
	5	65	74	108	191	59	66	87	51	103
	6	0	0	4	4	55	42	59	53	7
	7	1	0	3	1	109	107	169	69	1
		>7	1	0	21	24	39	25	28	21
	Total	320	359	525	727	740	743	967	808	656

Table 10. Oregon gray and red fox catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1990-2008.

Species	Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
		Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take /100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take /100 Days	Total Take	Total Effort	Take / Furtaker
Gray Fox	1990	50	5,969	0.84	12	166	7.23	62	35	1.8
	1991	112	7,511	1.49	52	242	21.49	164	47	3.5
	1992	66	1,987	3.32	51	240	21.25	117	41	2.9
	1993	54	2,813	1.92	16	102	15.69	70	32	2.2
	1994	84	6,540	1.28	44	118	37.29	128	41	3.1
	1995	42	3,794	1.11	69	208	33.17	111	43	2.6
	1996	138	5,742	2.40	41	176	23.30	179	45	4.0
	1997	114	4,970	2.29	31	142	21.83	145	51	2.8
	1998	106	615	17.24	30	192	15.63	131	51	2.6
	1999	133	3,723	3.57	26	196	13.27	144	39	3.7
	2000	89	1,979	4.50	34	210	16.19	91	42	2.2
	2001	129	3,229	4.00	54	296	18.24	161	51	3.2
	2002	197	6,430	3.06	46	297	15.49	200	54	3.7
	2003	221	14,018	1.58	82	503	16.30	270	67	4.0
	2004	175	18,808	0.93	109	546	19.96	284	75	3.8
	2005	116	7,822	1.48	78	359	21.73	194	57	3.4
2006	293	13,631	2.15	84	269	31.23	377	77	4.9	
2007	292	26,570	1.10	162	600	27.00	454	87	5.2	
2008	405	15,602	2.60	157	788	19.92	562	104	5.4	
Red Fox	1990	182	7,096	2.56	17	113	15.04	199	50	4.0
	1991	219	7,667	2.86	24	48	50.00	243	51	4.8
	1992	159	4,870	3.26	51	148	34.46	210	55	3.8
	1993	198	7,329	2.70	11	113	9.73	209	58	3.6
	1994	194	6,748	2.87	23	114	20.18	217	47	4.6
	1995	125	5,038	2.48	18	74	24.32	143	43	3.3
	1996	178	8,135	2.19	13	103	12.62	191	46	4.2
	1997	136	8,430	1.61	14	53	26.42	150	48	3.1
	1998	51	8,415	0.61	16	182	8.79	56	31	1.8
	1999	78	2,419	3.22	7	49	14.29	74	35	2.1
	2000	179	6,736	2.66	24	104	23.08	203	41	5.0
	2001	157	4,669	3.36	15	86	17.44	149	39	3.8
	2002	232	10,873	2.13	19	80	23.75	234	46	5.1
	2003	180	15,004	1.20	43	151	28.48	195	60	3.3
	2004	229	24,431	0.94	30	174	17.24	259	72	3.6
	2005	172	10,190	1.69	33	245	13.47	205	63	3.3
2006	152	20,674	0.74	12	44	27.27	164	70	2.3	
2007	84	20,736	0.41	37	284	13.03	121	60	2.0	
2008	100	9,303	1.07	26	118	22.03	126	51	2.5	

^a Data compiled from report cards where furtakers reported trap and/or hunt effort.

Table 11. Oregon beaver and muskrat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1990–2008.

Species	Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
		Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Effort	Take/Furtaker
Beaver	1990	4,122	82,513	5.00	42	140	30.00	4,164	393	10.6
	1991	4,490	78,066	5.75	31	140	22.14	4,521	275	16.4
	1992	2,984	60,123	4.96	32	115	27.83	3,016	352	8.6
	1993	4,492	76,283	5.89	44	254	17.32	4,536	279	16.3
	1994	4,427	75,060	5.90	53	146	36.30	4,480	268	16.7
	1995	3,420	61,174	5.59	61	158	38.61	3,481	224	15.5
	1996	5,064	91,366	5.54	69	234	29.49	5,133	281	18.3
	1997	5,442	102,346	5.32	97	302	32.12	5,539	341	16.2
	1998	2,995	62,831	4.77	42	110	38.18	2,976	249	12.0
	1999	2,840	56,618	5.02	32	160	20.00	2,798	240	11.7
	2000	3,487	75,740	4.60	39	185	21.08	3,385	250	13.5
	2001	3,858	62,919	6.13	52	238	21.85	3,900	256	15.2
	2002	3,208	65,807	4.87	67	167	40.12	3,178	256	12.4
	2003	2,639	49,230	5.36	105	160	65.63	2,581	236	10.9
	2004	2,644	58,024	4.56	127	132	96.21	2,771	257	10.8
	2005	2,866	53,794	5.33	14	34	41.18	2,880	211	13.6
	2006	3,209	51,774	6.20	42	106	39.62	3,251	276	11.8
	2007	2,463	44,321	5.56	34	227	14.98	2,497	239	10.4
	2008	2,412	62,986	3.83	89	227	39.21	2,501	284	8.81
Muskrat	1990	8,232	72,843	11.30	51	40	127.50	8,283	125	66.3
	1991	11,872	93,195	12.74	33	47	70.21	11,905	206	57.8
	1992	6,218	41,702	14.91	45	50	90.00	6,263	124	50.5
	1993	12,662	73,564	17.21	169	92	183.70	12,831	158	81.2
	1994	13,874	86,186	16.10	53	95	55.79	13,927	160	87.0
	1995	8,846	54,694	16.17	202	48	420.83	9,048	111	81.5
	1996	20,329	159,390	12.75	232	48	483.33	20,561	173	118.8
	1997	17,161	156,273	10.98	368	244	150.82	17,529	184	95.3
	1998	5,470	50,294	10.88	145	32	453.13	5,454	125	43.6
	1999	10,876	63,606	17.10	209	73	286.30	10,379	102	101.8
	2000	9,622	57,182	16.83	266	45	591.11	9,746	105	92.8
	2001	8,525	50,005	17.05	167	147	113.61	8,424	105	80.2
	2002	6,305	55,545	11.35	141	40	352.50	6,284	123	51.1
	2003	4,475	38,507	11.62	283	84	336.90	4,402	95	46.3
	2004	5,554	31,642	17.55	85	40	212.50	5,639	125	45.1
	2005	6,573	62,537	10.51	1	3	33.33	6,574	102	64.5
	2006	5,398	69,549	7.76	32	6	533.33	5,430	128	42.4
	2007	2,531	27,176	9.31	44	78	56.41	2,575	87	29.6
	2008	5,008	53,068	9.44	16	2	800.00	5,024	131	38.35

^a Data compiled from report cards where furtakers reported trap and/or hunt effort.

Table 12. Oregon river otter catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1990–2008.

Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Effort	Take/Furtaker
1990	163	11,836	1.38	8	19	42.11	171	59	2.9
1991	265	18,424	1.44	13	36	36.11	278	91	3.1
1992	230	10,128	2.27	36	103	34.95	266	82	3.2
1993	333	20,473	1.63	26	62	41.94	359	95	3.8
1994	420	18,111	2.32	10	85	11.76	430	103	4.2
1995	282	22,765	1.24	8	39	20.51	290	76	3.8
1996	341	23,369	1.46	19	59	32.20	360	105	3.4
1997	312	34,004	0.92	21	91	23.08	333	114	2.9
1998	375	23,164	1.62	13	41	31.71	383	94	4.1
1999	369	13,998	2.64	8	58	13.79	285	100	2.9
2000	435	14,672	2.96	8	57	14.04	361	89	4.1
2001	449	16,375	2.74	17	94	18.09	320	100	3.2
2002	618	37,526	1.65	9	39	23.08	578	126	4.6
2003	526	31,986	1.64	23	73	31.51	516	114	4.5
2004	441	36,533	1.21	15	71	21.13	456	114	4.0
2005	414	21,206	1.95	11	28	39.29	425	102	4.2
2006	276	19,732	1.4	14	110	12.73	290	120	2.4
2007	200	11,934	1.68	8	27	29.63	208	104	2.0
2008	281	24,027	1.17	21	85	24.71	302	115	2.6

^a Data compiled from report cards where furtakers reported trap and/or hunt effort.

Table 13. Oregon marten catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1990–2008.

Area	Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
		Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Reported Effort	Take/Furtaker
West	1990	31	2,309	1.34	0	1	0.00	31	6	5.2
	1991	21	288	7.29	0	1	0.00	21	6	3.5
	1992	22	1,665	1.32	0	0	0.00	22	4	5.5
	1993	2	92	2.17	0	0	0.00	2	2	1.0
	1994	6	71	8.45	0	0	0.00	6	3	2.0
	1995	4	37	10.81	0	1	0.00	4	4	1.0
	1996	1	4	25.00	0	0	0.00	1	1	1.0
	1997	10	196	5.10	0	0	0.00	10	3	3.3
	1998	5	23	21.74	0	0	0.00	5	3	1.7
	1999	15	262	5.73	1	3	33.33	16	6	2.7
	2000	26	600	4.33	0	0	0.00	26	3	8.7
	2001	29	1,920	1.51	0	0	0.00	29	2	14.5
	2002	18	660	2.73	0	0	0.00	18	4	4.5
	2003	13	385	3.38	0	0	0.00	13	3	4.3
	2004	20	533	3.75	0	0	0.00	20	4	5.0
	2005	9	162	5.56	0	1	0.00	9	3	3.0
	2006	45	852	5.28	0	0	0.00	45	7	6.4
	2007	33	1,413	2.34	0	0	0.00	33	6	5.5
	2008	31	619	5.01	0	0	0.00	31	6	5.17
East	1990	85	10,225	0.83	0	0	0.00	85	8	10.6
	1991	30	2,114	1.42	0	0	0.00	30	7	4.3
	1992	18	4,118	0.44	0	0	0.00	18	6	3.0
	1993	42	1,998	2.10	0	0	0.00	42	6	7.0
	1994	9	326	2.76	0	0	0.00	9	3	3.0
	1995	11	640	1.72	0	0	0.00	11	3	3.7
	1996	17	870	1.95	0	0	0.00	17	2	8.5
	1997	82	4,265	1.92	0	0	0.00	82	5	16.4
	1998	12	222	5.41	0	0	0.00	12	2	6.0
	1999	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.0
	2000	30	694	4.32	0	0	0.00	30	4	7.5
	2001	28	1,338	2.09	0	0	0.00	27	3	9.0
	2002	0	23	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	3	0.0
	2003	1	24	4.17	0	0	0.00	1	1	1.0
	2004	14	4062	0.34	0	0	0.00	14	5	2.8
	2005	7	138	5.07	0	0	0.00	7	1	7.0
	2006	13	3,290	0.40	0	0	0.00	13	7	1.9
	2007	67	5,042	1.33	0	0	0.00	67	10	6.7
	2008	96	5,498	1.75	0	0	0.00	96	10	9.6

^a Data compiled from report cards where furtakers reported trap and/or hunt effort.

Table 14. Oregon mink and raccoon catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and

average harvest per furtaker, 1990-2008.

Species	Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
		Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Effort	Take/Furtaker
Mink	1990	583	32,148	1.81	4	21	19.05	587	104	5.6
	1991	718	38,565	1.86	4	17	23.53	722	137	5.3
	1992	423	20,361	2.08	1	36	2.78	424	107	4.0
	1993	380	19,033	2.00	5	10	50.00	385	90	4.3
	1994	270	15,507	1.74	3	14	21.43	273	87	3.1
	1995	274	18,015	1.52	0	0	0.00	274	54	5.1
	1996	549	45,093	1.22	0	1	0.00	549	106	5.2
	1997	607	47,918	1.27	3	45	6.67	485	104	4.7
	1998	307	26,108	1.18	3	3	100.00	225	64	3.5
	1999	308	11,366	2.71	3	5	60.00	219	62	3.5
	2000	366	10,760	3.40	1	2	50.00	244	50	4.9
	2001	297	11,321	2.62	2	41	4.88	192	54	3.6
	2002	356	17,481	2.04	7	16	43.75	318	76	4.2
	2003	251	21,970	1.14	5	12	41.67	173	52	3.3
	2004	244	31,642	0.77	7	22	31.82	251	70	3.6
	2005	290	34,825	0.83	1	1	100.00	291	61	4.8
	2006	353	20,650	1.71	5	4	125.00	358	86	4.2
2007	236	21,452	1.10	3	65	4.62	239	58	4.1	
2008	263	25,301	1.04	7	72	9.72	270	82	3.1	
Raccoon	1990	797	39,206	2.03	1,823	3,590	50.78	2,620	397	6.6
	1991	2,109	72,405	2.91	2,578	4,374	58.94	4,687	569	8.2
	1992	830	29,964	2.77	2,292	4,133	55.46	3,122	475	6.6
	1993	1,158	37,368	3.10	2,388	3,938	60.64	3,546	424	8.4
	1994	1,163	44,713	2.60	2,115	3,942	53.65	3,278	458	7.2
	1995	995	32,786	3.03	1,830	3,575	51.19	2,825	407	6.9
	1996	2,126	87,590	2.43	2,199	3,785	58.10	4,325	467	9.3
	1997	2,520	90,957	2.77	2,334	3,595	64.92	4,854	471	10.3
	1998	1,640	48,456	3.38	2,228	3,070	72.57	3,590	380	9.4
	1999	1,268	25,416	4.99	1,676	2,806	59.73	2,661	321	8.3
	2000	1,868	34,383	5.43	1,921	2,328	82.52	3,446	345	10.0
	2001	1,447	26,030	5.56	1,160	2,126	54.56	2,221	309	7.2
	2002	1,676	50,038	3.35	1,201	2,463	48.76	2,592	354	7.3
	2003	2,242	59,699	3.76	1,129	2,329	48.48	2,983	369	8.1
	2004	2,137	75,112	2.85	1,105	2,853	38.73	3,242	387	8.4
	2005	868	46,781	1.86	790	2,451	32.23	1,658	328	5.1
	2006	1,062	57,913	1.83	920	2,288	40.21	1,982	365	5.4
2007	1,303	68,733	1.90	1,106	2,793	39.60	2,409	373	6.5	
2008	1,368	59,353	2.30	1,025	2,879	35.60	2,393	385	6.2	

^a Data compiled from report cards where furtakers reported trap and/or hunt effort.

Table 15. Number of Oregon furtakers reporting pursuit season effort and success (Animals treed/100 nights or days of pursuit), 2007–2008, and 2008–2009.

Species	2007–2008				2008-2009			
	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/ 100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/ 100 Days
Bobcat	224	1,034	3,172	32.6	218	916	3,102	29.5
Gray Fox	11	41	141	29.1	17	56	306	18.3
Red Fox	1	1	10	10.0	2	0	18	0
Raccoon	69	718	992	72.4	72	777	1,095	71.0
Total	305	1,794	4,315	41.6	309	1,749	4,521	118.8