

2020–2021 and 2021–2022

**Oregon Furbearer
Regulation Proposals**

June 12, 2020

Furbearer Regulations

Review Process

Since the previous adoption of the Furbearer Regulations, communication with various public and professional groups occurred to compose staff proposals. These include discussions with individuals and user groups including local sporting groups, the Oregon State Police, the Oregon Trappers Association, the Oregon United Sporting Dogs Association, the Oregon Hunters Association, and public hunters at hunt review meetings. Professional and semi-professional group meetings included the Oregon Beaver Working Group, the Umpqua Beaver Working Group, the Oregon Forest Carnivore Working Group, the WAFWA Forest Carnivore Work Group, the AFWA U.S. Furbearer Conservation Technical Work Group, the Cascade Animal Damage Coop, the OFIC Animal Damage Committee, the Sierra Nevada Red Fox Work Group (OR & CA), and the Humboldt Marten Working Group (OR). Numerous discussions occurred surrounding coastal marten rulemaking in September 2019 Commission meeting. Other dialogue occurred with researchers, state and federal agencies, and news media.

Principal Regulations

Trapper Education- By action of the 1985 Oregon Legislature, all trappers born after June 30, 1968, and all first-time Oregon trappers are required to complete an approved trapper education course. The course is not required of persons trapping on land owned or leased by that person, the person's immediate family, or a person's agent who is controlling damage to livestock or agricultural crops. The course may be completed at home. Testing takes place at Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) offices throughout the state. A furtaker's license is issued by the ODFW headquarters office after the test has been successfully completed and submitted. Course materials are available by contacting ODFW.

License Requirements- Juveniles younger than 12 years of age are not required to purchase a license, except to hunt or trap bobcats and river otters. They must also register to receive a brand number through the Salem ODFW office. To trap bobcats or river otters, juveniles must complete the Trapper Education course. Landowners must obtain either a furtaker's license, a hunting license for furbearers, or a free license to take furbearers on land they own and on which they reside. To receive the free license, the landowner must obtain the free landowner license from the Salem ODFW office prior to hunting or trapping furbearing mammals on that land.

Mandatory Annual Harvest Reporting and Check-Ins- Annual reporting of activities by all licensed furtakers is required by ODFW for the purposes of monitoring furbearer populations. Persons who were licensed, but did not fill out and return a completed harvest report by April 15 will not be issued a furtaker license for the following season unless they complete and return the late harvest report form and application with a \$50.00 fee at time of renewal. Report data, which includes species, county, method, effort, harvest, and release, provides enormous detail on these activities, but they also allow staff to calculate catch per unit effort (CPUE), often expressed as harvest per 100 days hunting/trapping.

CPUE is an incredibly valuable metric for evaluating harvest because it can help account for variation in the number of licensed hunters/trappers, effort, and harvest when attempting to evaluate population trajectory. For example, years of low harvest may be incorrectly assumed to

be an indicator of a declining population when in reality fewer furtakers were involved with the harvest. Catch per unit effort across these high and low years would remain a similar value indicating population stability and not decline.

In addition to mandatory reporting, all furtakers must check in the pelt for tagging and forfeit the lower jaw of every bobcat and river otter harvested. Furtaker reports and age data from bobcat and river otter check-ins prove the Department a robust database to ensure sustainable harvest and direct furbearer management.

Trap Restrictions and Requirements- Traps must be legibly marked with the owner's license number (brand number) allowing law enforcement to determine ownership without the trapper present. Larger traps are prohibited or limited to water only (i.e. not allowed on land) and 'toothed' traps are entirely prohibited. No traps may be set:

- Within 50 feet of any public trail
- Within 300 feet of any trailhead
- Within 300 feet of any public campground or picnic area
- Within 500 feet of ODOT Wildlife Crossings
- In National, State, and public parks
- In Federal wildlife refuges
- In public campgrounds
- In Cemeteries
- Within city boundaries
- On school lands
- On many Wildlife Areas and Natural Areas

Trap Check Requirements- Current trap check requirements are products of Oregon statute and enormous public rulemaking processes. The 2001 Oregon Legislative Assembly passed ORS 498.172 which states that traps set for furbearers must be checked at least once during each 48 hour period and traps set for predatory animals (ORS 610.002) must be checked on a regular basis. That same year, HB 3147 was passed with a provision that a task force be formed to review trapping management practices and submit a report to the Oregon Legislature with specific legislative recommendations for modifications to trapping regulations in Oregon. Among the recommendations were to maintain the 48-hour trap-check interval for furbearers, but include an exception of a 72-hour interval for killing traps for furbearers. For predatory animals a trap-check interval of at least once during each 76-hour period was recommended except that for killing traps, no trap-check time be required.

During 2003, the Department of Justice issued an opinion that defining "on a regular basis" was a responsibility delegated by the legislature to the Commission. The Commission requested formation of a Predator Trap Check Working Group to further address the trap-check period requirement for trapping predatory animals and were charged with review of existing and new information, and development of recommendations regarding trap-check requirements. The Commission used these recommendations when establishing predatory animal trap check requirements in February 2004. Substantial staff review, public comment, and Commission discussion occurred in 2012 regarding trap check requirements but no changes to those regulations were made by the Commission.

Current trap check requirements:

Classification/Circumstance	Trap Check Requirements	Source
Furbearers	48 hours	Oregon Legislature
Unprotected Mammals	48 hours	ODFW Commission
Predatory Animal w/Restraining Trap	76 hours	Oregon Legislature directed Task Force
Predatory Animal w/Restraining Trap & Damage is Occurring	7 days	ODFW Commission directed Predator Trap Check Working Group
Predatory Animal w/Killing Trap	30 days	ODFW Commission directed Predator Trap Check Working Group

Staff proposes no changes to trapper education, license requirements, mandatory reporting, trap restrictions and requirements, and trap check requirements.

Species Specific Information and Regulation Proposals

Note: Due to late reports continuing to arrive through much of the 2020-2021 license year, the 2019-2020 data will not be complete for nearly another year. However, 2019 data was included when possible.

Notable Proposed Regulation Changes

Staff are proposing administrative rules changes requiring any licensed furtaker to report any incidental capture or other forms of take of protected species (wolverine, fisher, ringtail, sea otter, Canada lynx, and kit fox) to the Department with 48 hours. The Department has federal statutory requirements to report any take of Canada lynx to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, however the Department does not currently require licensed furtakers to report take. This proposed rule change will ensure Department compliance.

Staff are also proposing changing the Eastern Oregon bobcat record card to be a Statewide record card. Furtakers desiring to hunt, trap, or salvage bobcats would have the option to select the new Statewide Oregon bobcat record card (good statewide, but with a bag limit of five) or the Western Oregon bobcat record card (valid only in western Oregon, but with an unlimited bag limit). All other record card regulations would remain in place with furtakers being unable to purchase or possess both the Western and Statewide Oregon bobcat record cards. No changes are proposed to the Western Oregon bobcat record card. This request came from furtakers that desire the ability to recreate in both eastern and western Oregon and are content with maintaining a reduced bag limit to not over harvest bobcat.

General Trend in Licenses and Report Cards

Combined Furtaker (valid for both trapping and hunting) and Hunting License for Furbearer sales peaked during the 2008 season at 2,782, and fluctuated in succeeding seasons between 1,851 and 2,635 licenses sold (Appendix 1). Licenses issued have been relatively stable over the

past 5 years, which was likely due to few changes in fur market prices over that time (Appendix 5). Furtaker reporting rates (including on-time and late reports) have been increasing since 2017 when the Department created an on-line reporting option (Appendix 2). Rates of furtaker email addresses are also up (81% in 2019) and the Department has sent targeted email reminders leading up to the April 15 deadline. Those targeted efforts as well as social media reminders have resulted in the highest on-time reporting rate (81% in 2019) since the change in the late reporting penalty (2012)(Appendix 2). Late reports for the 2019 season will continue to be submitted through much of the 2020 season, but overall reporting rates for 2019 have already exceeded that of 2016 and 2017 (Appendix 2).

River otter and bobcat are both specifically listed by the Council on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) as look-alike species. As such, CITES requires each animal be tagged and the number harvested recorded. The number of bobcat record cards has been relatively stable the past five years, but a slight jump was observed in 2017 following high bobcat fur prices in the 2016 season (Appendix 3, Appendix 5). In 2019, 1,025 eastern and 554 western bobcat record cards were issued (Appendix 3). For river otter, the number of record cards purchased has been on a bit of a decline over recent years. River otter record cards decreased from 334 in 2015 to just 211 in 2019, the lowest number in over three decades (Appendix 3). While river otter pelt prices have been relatively stable, average prices for most other semi-aquatic species have been on the decline (Appendix 4) and is likely a reason for this trend.

Bobcat

Currently, a person must choose to hunt/trap/salvage bobcats either in western Oregon (no harvest limit) or in eastern Oregon (harvest limit of 5 bobcats). See Page 2 for proposed changes to Eastern Oregon bobcat record card. Current seasons for both areas of the state open December 1 and close at the end of February. The Department requires furtakers to turn in lower jaws from all harvested bobcats, along with information on location, date, and sex of each bobcat harvested. A tooth from the lower jaw is analyzed in a laboratory to assess age and the structure of the harvested population is monitored for trends.

Harvest Trends

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. Therefore, numerous harvest criteria are used to monitor bobcat harvest including total harvest, effort, percentage of females in the harvest, and percentage of young (kits and yearlings) in the harvest.

Based on CITES tagging data, total statewide bobcat harvest has been fluctuating between 1,500 and 2,000 for the past four years (Appendix 4). The number of furtakers (both hunters and trappers) reporting attempted take of western Oregon bobcats has remained below 300 for the last five years but the number of bobcat furtakers in eastern Oregon returned to around 600 in 2017 and 2018 following two years of much lower numbers (425 in 2015, 457 in 2016) (Appendix 6). The average price paid for bobcat pelts (eastern and western combined) has

fluctuated around the 10-year average of \$276, with \$231.00 in 2017 and \$287.00 in 2018 (Appendix 5).

Western Oregon

Harvest for both trappers and hunters decreased from 811 in 2017 to 590 in 2018, with both years well-below the previous ten year average of 997 (Appendix 6). Number of trap-nights saw a 70% decline from 2011 to 2018, but trap harvest/100 nights has been relatively stable (Appendix 6). After a decline from 2013 to 2015, the number of hunt-days returned to more average numbers in 2016-2018, but hunt harvest/100 days declined from 15.59 in 2016 to 9.79 in 2018 (Appendix 6).

Fewer young bobcats were harvested in western Oregon in 2017 than 2016 (Appendix 10) and corresponded with an increase in the average age of harvest (from 3.1 in 2016 to 3.5 in 2017) (Appendix 8). Similarly, the percent of adults (≥ 3 years of age) in the male harvest was 24% in 2016 and 31% in 2017; the percent of adults (≥ 3 years of age) in female harvest was 42% in 2016 and 51% in 2017 (Appendix 9). The number of females in the harvest decreased from 43% in 2016 to 40% in 2017 (Appendix 9).

Eastern Oregon

In eastern Oregon, harvest by trappers and hunters increased from a low of 960 bobcats in 2015 to 1,676 in 2017 and 1,434 in 2018 (Appendix 6). The total number of trap-nights in 2017 and 2018 increased from lows in 2015 and 2016, while trap harvest/100 nights remained relatively stable (Appendix 6). Number of hunt-days also increased and hunt harvest/100 days remained about the same (Appendix 6).

The 2017 eastern Oregon bobcat harvest consisted of a lower proportion of juveniles (i.e. kits and yearlings) than previous years. Mean age of bobcats harvested in eastern Oregon increased slightly from 2.1 in 2016 to 2.3 in 2017 (Appendix 8), and the proportion of young bobcats (i.e. kits and yearlings) decreased from 57% in 2016 to 49% in 2017 (Appendix 10). Percent of adults (≥ 3 years of age) in male harvest increased in 2017 (31%) from 2016 (24%) but the percent of adults (≥ 3 years of age) in female harvest decreased from 26% (2016) to 21% (2017) (Appendix 9). The proportion of females in the bobcat harvest remained the same at 41% from 2016 to 2017 (Appendix 7). Both the proportion of females (41%) and proportion of adult females in the harvest (9%) are below the previous ten year averages of 45% and 16% (Appendix 9).

Data and Discussion for 2020 and 2021 Bobcat Seasons

The Department's bobcat data suggests that harvest is not having a negative impact on Oregon bobcat populations. Harvest and harvest pressure have been relatively low but CPUE remains stable. There is good representation of multiple age classes of harvested bobcats on both sides of the state with harvest of 1-2 year olds and adult females (i.e. the most influential demographic group) comprising a low proportion of the harvest. The Department is proposing to retain a bag limit in eastern Oregon to reduce risk of over harvest. As the proposed Statewide bobcat record card covers eastern and western Oregon, the bag limit of 5 bobcat per furtaker will apply to that card only. This means the bag limit is 5 bobcats for Statewide record card holders, regardless of where they were harvested. Staff continue to propose no limit to bobcat harvest in western Oregon and the corresponding Western Oregon bobcat record card.

Staff Recommendations for Bobcat

- December 1, 2020 – February 28, 2021 and December 1, 2021 – February 28, 2022
- Bag Limit: Western Oregon record card: No Limit
- Bag Limit: Statewide Oregon record card: Five per Season
- Maintain that no person may purchase or possess both Western and Statewide Oregon bobcat record cards
- Maintain current requirement for all bobcat jaws to be collected.

Gray Fox

Combined total gray fox take decreased from 350 in 2017 to 200 in 2018 (Appendix 13). For the 2017 and 2018 seasons, catch per unit effort (CPUE) for gray fox was relatively stable for trappers but decreased for hunters from a high value of 40.77/100 days hunting in 2017 down to 7.43/100 days hunting in 2018 (Appendix 13). Average pelt prices for gray fox remained the same for those two years at \$11.00 (Appendix 4).

As gray fox and red fox can occur in the same areas, staff propose maintaining identical gray fox and red fox seasons.

Staff Recommendations for Gray Fox

- Season: October 15, 2020 - February 28, 2021 and October 15, 2021 - February 28, 2022
- Entire state

Red Fox

Combined total red fox take increased from 170 in 2017 to 198 in 2018 (Appendix 13). For the 2017 and 2018 seasons, catch per unit effort (CPUE) for red fox decreased slightly for trappers but very low values for hunters were observed (Appendix 13). Average pelt prices for red fox have been relatively stable at \$20.00 (2017) and \$23.00 (2018) (Appendix 5).

Staff Recommendations for Red Fox

- Season: October 15, 2020 - February 28, 2021 and October 15, 2021 - February 28, 2022
- Entire state

Beaver

Beaver harvest remained low for 2017 and 2018 with only 981 harvested in 2017 (Appendix 14), the lowest since harvest was re-opened in 1951. Average beaver pelt prices have been low and stable: \$11.00 in 2017 and \$13.00 in 2018 (Appendix 5). Many beaver from the relatively low annual harvest are taken in response to resolving damage complaints on private land.

Staff continue to receive inquiries regarding beaver harvest levels, potential population impacts, trapper activities, and possible needs to close areas to harvest. Addressing these inquiries first starts with a discussion on beaver behavior and ecology.

Behavior and Ecology

Beaver are an herbivorous semi-aquatic rodent found throughout much of North America and that can live in the wild sometimes as long as 20 years. Beaver live in colonies consisting of a breeding pair and young up to two years old, with colony numbers typically ranging from 2-8 (average 5-6). Beaver are very territorial with a colony home range around 0.5-1.5 linear miles and are density-dependent breeders meaning reproductive output will adjust to resource availability (i.e. carrying capacity). Breeding females will often suppress reproduction of younger females, especially in a population at capacity where the breeding females may not produce any kits. While at capacity, beaver must venture farther from water for forage and become far more susceptible to predation. Every medium to large carnivore including bobcat, coyote, black bear, cougar, and wolf will readily prey on beaver. As density-dependent breeders, beaver can also increase their reproductive output to account for loss and/or an increase in resources. That behavior is a common factor in harvest management and greater numbers of beaver may occur in a response to harvest. Beaver will fiercely patrol their home ranges and attack outsiders resulting in most adult beaver commonly missing portions of their hide and/or tails. Due to this territorial behavior, juvenile beaver can disperse very long distances to find unoccupied habitat. Beaver habitat consists of early-seral conditions with deciduous tree species (willow, red alder, hazel, vine maple) within 100ft of the waterline for food and building material and water depths sufficient for movement and avoidance of predators. The annual dietary needs of a single beaver colony are equivalent to 18 acres of mature willow. Poor habitat conditions include areas lacking riparian vegetation, full canopy closure, large diameter at breast height trees, coniferous dominated stands, reed canary grass dominated riparian vegetation, degraded stream banks, and some ephemeral waterways. Beavers live in open water lodges, bank lodges, or bank dens. Bank dens are the most common in Oregon therefore the presence of lodges (in addition to many other potential techniques) is an inadequate measurement for assessing beaver presence. All beaver are capable of building dams but not all do due to a lack of necessity or an inability to do so due to habitat or hydrological conditions. By impounding water, dams are built to increase water depth to provide safety from predators and area to move should ice form, and to increase stream width to create easier and safer access to riparian vegetation. For those reasons, beaver do not build dams in sizeable ponds, rivers, and lakes but may in off channels. Beaver do not live in dams. In some places dams cannot be established due any mix of factors including poor soils, lack of building material, incised waterways, stream gradient and inappropriate hydrology (high volume and discharge).

Harvest and Metrics

In the last 5 years, beaver harvest has occurred in 35 of 36 Oregon counties (no harvest in Curry Co since 2011) (Table 1) and beaver continue to be found everywhere there is beaver habitat. Detecting beaver can be challenging as beaver are primarily nocturnal and most public and professionals are unfamiliar with most beaver sign. Furtaker harvest has declined greatly over time (Appendix 14) with a statewide average trapper harvest of 1,529 for the last 5 years (Table 1). Through multiple studies, it is generally known that beaver populations can sustain an annual harvest up to 30%, with much higher rates observed in more productive habitats (e.g., lower elevation, moderate climates). Evaluating harvest numbers, beaver density estimates from the scientific literature, and the amount of beaver habitat in a given area, nowhere in Oregon does the harvest likely come close to reaching that 30% population threshold.

Department data shows that a reduction in harvest is not a product of declining beaver populations, but instead a decline in furtakers and effort. The number of beaver trappers

statewide averages just 147 for the past 5 years (Table 1). If beaver populations were in decline, furtakers would have to put in more effort to successfully harvest a beaver and CPUE would decline. Instead, CPUE has remained stable over time (Appendix 14). This reduction in effort is a likely by-product of relatively poor pelt prices (Appendix 5). Beaver are by far the largest furbearer and the most difficult and unique pelt to prepare, so the level of effort required in the field and following harvest is relatively cumbersome compared to other species of interest.

The Department regularly contacts beaver trappers to inquire about their activities including where they are trapping, how much is to address damage, and overall motivations. It is well-known that most beaver trappers are trapping on private land with good access, at lower elevations, close to home, and often to address damage issues. However, a handful of very successful beaver trappers will trap very large waterways such as trapping on the Willamette River by boat. These direct conversations have allowed the Department to closely monitor these activities, develop collaborative partnerships for projects, make non-regulatory requests, and address inquiries with good data. For example, the Department began a voluntary program in 1997 to discourage the trapping of beaver in critical coho habitat in Oregon coastal streams. Average annual harvest for western Oregon was reduced from 4,239 to 2,612 following that non-regulatory effort that remains in place today. Also, telephone surveys of coastal beaver trappers were conducted from 1999-2001 to determine the level of harvest occurring in critical coho rearing areas. It was discovered that only 1.2% of coastal beaver harvest occurred in those critical areas. Today, western Oregon total beaver harvest by all methods averages just 1,237 per year, a 70% reduction from just 20 years ago.

Harvest Closures and New Requests

Closing areas to beaver harvest has been a practice implemented numerous times in the past with many closures being lifted after some period of time. Not accounting for all the areas closed to trapping and/or all forms of harvest (e.g., most wildlife areas, research forests, federal refuges, public campgrounds, national, state, and public parks, cemeteries, city boundaries and school lands), there are 16 specific areas currently closed to beaver harvest which average 47 years in duration (Table 2). Note: River otter harvest is closed in these areas as well to reduce chance of beaver bycatch. All closures were the product of satisfying requests from outside the Department. Fourteen of the 16 closures are on or affiliated with federal lands with most associated with National Forests. These National Forest closures average 46 years. Some closures occurred in concert with beaver relocation efforts but many of those were reported to have failed because beaver left the release site due to poor habitat conditions. For all closures, limited information is available or being collected to determine why the closures were implemented, if they were successful, or if the closures should continue. Efforts to address these questions with data and a science-based approach are desired.

Table 1. Number of beaver harvested and beaver trappers by Oregon county for 2014-2018. No harvest was reported from Curry County over this time.

County	5 Year		
	Total Harvest	Average Annual No. Beaver Trappers	Average Annual Beaver Harvest
BAKER	86	5	17
BENTON	466	10	93
CLACKAMAS	271	9	54
CLATSOP	721	9	144
COLUMBIA	299	10	60
COOS	249	6	50
CROOK	126	4	25
DESCHUTES	150	6	30
DOUGLAS	196	5	39
GILLIAM	10	2	2
GRANT	59	4	12
HARNEY	48	2	10
HOOD RIVER	20	2	4
JACKSON	181	5	36
JEFFERSON	59	2	12
JOSEPHINE	105	3	21
KLAMATH	281	12	56
LAKE	30	3	6
LANE	592	20	118
LINCOLN	101	6	20
LINN	367	13	73
MALHEUR	105	6	21
MARION	712	15	142
MORROW	33	1	7
MULTNOMAH	25	1	5
POLK	217	9	43
SHERMAN	1	1	<1
TILLAMOOK	768	6	154
UMATILLA	205	6	41
UNION	211	7	42
WALLOWA	57	3	11
WASCO	79	5	16
WASHINGTON	405	8	81
WHEELER	12	2	2
YAMHILL	396	9	79
Total	7643	6/County, 147/State	1529

Table 2. Current areas explicitly closed to beaver harvest in Oregon.

Location	County	Year Closed	Years Closed	National Forest
Mt Hood NF	Clackamas	1972	48	Mt Hood
Ochoco NF	Crook, Grant, Wheeler	1986	34	Ochoco
Malheur NF	Grant	1982	38	Malheur
Umatilla NF	Union	1972	48	Umatilla
Wallowa-Whitman NF	Union	1972	48	Wallowa-Whitman
Prineville Reservoir	Crook	1975	45	
Rogue River	Curry, Josephine	1980	40	<i>Rogue-Siskiyou?</i>
Willow Creek	Jefferson	1975	45	Ochoco
Grande Ronde River	Union	1933	87	
Peavine Creek	Wallowa	1986	34	Wallowa-Whitman
Minam River & tribs	Wallowa	1964	56	Wallowa-Whitman
Wallowa River	Wallowa	1970	50	Wallowa-Whitman
Lostine River & tribs	Wallowa	1970	50	Wallowa-Whitman
Hurricane Creek & tribs	Wallowa	1970	50	Wallowa-Whitman
Bear Creek & tribs	Wallowa	1970	50	Wallowa-Whitman
Bridge Creek	Wheeler	1990	30	
Average of All Closures			47	n= 16 closures
Average of National Forest Closures			46	n= \geq 11 closures

In the December 2019 ODFW Commission meeting, a member of the public presented a request to close beaver harvest throughout the Siuslaw National Forest (SNF) and on state lands within the Upper Nehalem watershed. The request included letters from various parties including the SNF Supervisor. Like all regulation changes, any proposal should have data and scientific evidence to support the use of a harvest closure to meet the determined goals and objectives. While this may be difficult to produce by some public parties, those expectations are especially true if the proposal comes from a science-based natural resource professional, group, or agency. As such, following the December letter, the Department spoke with SNF staff to collect that information to guide decision-making. Through those discussions and in other public comment received in support of the closure, no data nor scientific evidence has been produced regarding beaver presence-absence, beaver habitat condition and distribution, beaver mortality sources and indications of those sources being additive or compensatory, and no empirical connection between a requested ban and desired goals have been presented.

The SNF stated other National Forests with current beaver closures observed success with those closures and those situations served as a model for their request, but did not present any data from those forests. The Department contacted those five forests to request information and of their responses, either limited or no data was available to provide any insight on if these closures actually benefited beaver or improved fish habitat. No positive trends have been observed and in one review of beaver data (2011-2019) across numerous forests, beaver sign was documented four times as frequently in areas open to beaver harvest (n=100) than areas with beaver closures (n=23). This data highlighted that beaver presence does not guarantee dams as 72% of the time the Forest Service found beaver sign but no dams.

An understanding of the historical and current situation for beaver on the coast is important for identifying issues and possible solutions. Historically, beaver populations in the coast range were common but not abundant. However, they did not see the population impacts from over harvest in the 1800s that were observed elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest, primarily due to the

difficulty of traversing that landscape and native tribes were not accustomed to hunting and trading beaver pelts. Coastal populations of beaver previously benefitted from largescale fires and timber harvest where both occurrences created large amounts of beaver habitat. With the current lack of early seral habitat throughout the coast range, beaver habitat is severely lacking. In addition, periods of extensive clearing, splash-damming, diking, severe runoff and channelization made current conditions in many areas unsuitable for dam construction. Presently, research from Oregon State University and the USDA APHIS National Wildlife Research Center documented beaver in the upper and lower reaches of coastal watersheds and gene flow between populations suggesting beaver are capable of moving throughout the entire range. Therefore, beaver can occur anywhere there is habitat, but other factors may impact persistence and dam construction, such as predators and hydrology. These researchers continue to investigate beaver habitat and situations of beaver presence but no dams, but their recent work on beaver relocation documented high beaver mortality due to large predators. The Oregon coast range has robust populations of bears, cougars, bobcats, and coyotes and predation is most likely the highest source of beaver mortality in the coast range and elsewhere.

The Department is very familiar with the level of beaver harvest in the coast range and possesses decades of data. As stated earlier, trapper (and all) harvest has declined greatly over the years yet CPUE remains stable. Past surveys conducted of coastal beaver trappers from 1999-2001 documented an average annual trapper harvest of 1,312 but today, even including all of Douglas and Lane Counties, average annual trapper harvest in coastal counties is only 400 for 2016-2018 (281 if exclude Douglas and Lane). Most, but not all, of these trappers are trapping on private land and for the before mentioned reasons, but also because that is where more beaver and beaver habitat occur.

The Department is still engaged with the Siuslaw National Forest to develop an investigation to develop a baseline understanding, identify limiting factors, and a management response, including a closure(s) if the science deems it an appropriate tool for achieving goals in specific areas. Otherwise, no data nor scientific findings have identified any areas warranting a harvest closure. In fact, all Department and external data indicates limited harvest and impact, intact, connected populations with wide distribution, and widespread beaver habitat limitations.

Staff proposes no changes to beaver regulations. The Department will continue with discussions and pending investigations with various partners around Oregon to assess and address riparian habitat functionality for a suite of fish and wildlife species.

Staff Recommendations for Beaver

- Season: November 15, 2020 – March 15, 2021 and
November 15, 2021 – March 15, 2022
- Open Area: Entire state with closures as specified in regulations.

Muskrat

Harvest has declined greatly from a recent high of 12,910 in 2012 to 1,929 in 2018 (Appendix 14). The change is likely due to pelt prices as average prices for muskrat were up to \$10.00 in 2012 but have fallen to \$3.00 in 2018 (Appendix 5). However, CPUE for trappers has stayed relatively stable throughout these years (Appendix 14). Staff proposes no changes to muskrat regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Muskrat

- Season: November 15, 2020 – March 31, 2021 and November 15, 2021 – March 31, 2022

River Otter

Based on issued CITES tags, river otter harvest saw a substantial decrease from 2017 to 2018 with a 30-year low of 139 (Appendix 4). This is not of concern as CPUE remains within the normal range and the low harvest is a product of fewer furtakers and reduced effort (likely another side effect of below-average pelt prices for semiaquatic furbearer pelts) (Appendix 15). Average river otter pelt prices have been relatively stable over the past few years (\$57 in 2017 to \$65.00 in 2018) (Appendix 5). Staff proposes no changes to river otter regulations.

Staff Recommendation for River Otter

- Season: November 15, 2020 – March 15, 2021 and November 15, 2021 – March 15, 2022
- Open Area: Entire State, except for all areas closed to beaver trapping.
- Maintain current requirement for all river otter jaws to be collected.

Marten

Marten harvest remains low with 10 successful furtakers in 2017 reporting a harvest of 31 (13 western, 18 eastern Oregon) and 11 successful furtakers in 2018 reporting a harvest of 48 (25 western, 23 eastern Oregon) (Appendix 16). Harvest was similar between eastern and western Oregon over recent years (Appendix 16) and most harvest occurred in Douglas, Deschutes, and Klamath Counties. Average pelt price decreased from \$27.00 in 2017 to \$19.00 in 2018 (Appendix 5). Staff proposes no changes to marten regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Marten

- Season: November 1, 2020 – January 31, 2021 and November 1, 2021 – January 31, 2022
- Open Area: Eastern Oregon and that portion of Western Oregon east of the Interstate 5 corridor.

Mink

Total mink harvest has been relatively low in recent years with just 132 harvested in 2017 and 92 in 2018 (Appendix 17). Furtaker effort has also declined but trapping CPUE has remained relatively stable (Appendix 17). Average mink pelt prices have increased from a recent low of \$6.00 in 2015 to \$12.00 in 2017 (Appendix 5). Staff proposes no changes to mink regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Mink

- Season: November 15, 2020 – March 31, 2021 and November 15, 2021 – March 31, 2022
- Open Area: Entire state.

Raccoon

Total harvest of raccoons has been low since 2015 with only 761 harvested in 2017 and 781 in 2018 (Appendix 17). That corresponds with a reduction in the number of furtakers reporting harvest of raccoons (Appendix 17). Average pelt price for raccoons have been relatively stable but low at \$6.00 in 2017 and \$8.00 in 2018 (Appendix 5). District Biologists continue to report high numbers of raccoon damage complaints registered by the public. Staff proposes no changes to raccoon regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Raccoon

- Season: November 15, 2020 – March 15, 2021 and
November 15, 2021 – March 15, 2022
- Open Area: Entire state.

Protected Mammals

Seasons would remain closed throughout the state for fisher, ringtail, wolverine, kit fox, Canada lynx, and sea otter, but a 48 hour reporting requirement of incidental take is proposed to ensure the Department is compliant with Federal regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Protected Mammals

- Season: Closed Season Entire Year
- Incidental take must be reported to the Department within 48 hours.

Unprotected Mammals

Mammals harvested by furtakers that are not defined as furbearers are instead classified as unprotected mammals and for these furbearer regulations include badger, coyote, nutria, Virginia opossum, spotted skunk, striped skunk, and weasels. For coyotes and nutria, these species are classified as predatory animals on private land. There are no closed seasons and no bag limits for unprotected mammals and two species (nutria and Virginia opossum) are non-native invasive species in Oregon. Many furtakers continue to take unprotected mammals (Appendix 14). Total harvest is generally considered minimal for unprotected mammals and is not at levels likely to be detrimental to populations despite that being the desired goal for nutria and Virginia opossum. Additionally, current season structure provides flexibility for landowners when addressing damage situations. No changes are proposed for regulations related to unprotected mammals.

Staff Recommendation for Unprotected Species

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

Pursuit Seasons

Pursuit seasons allow individuals with a Furtaker License or a Hunting License for Furbearers to pursue bobcat, raccoon, red fox, and gray fox with dogs. No animals may be harvested outside defined take seasons and pursuit seasons end the same day as the take season. Pursuit effort was up in 2017 and 2018 when compared to the previous decade, averaging 289 reporting furtakers with 4,848 days of pursuit effort and 1,615 animals treed (Appendix 12). CPUE (number treed/day) remained in the normal range with 35.41 in 2017 and 31.44 in 2018 (Appendix 12).

The majority of pursuit effort was for bobcat, highest CPUE was for individuals pursuing raccoon (2017) and gray fox (2018).

The Oregon United Sporting Dogs Association (OUSDA) has previously requested an expansion of pursuit seasons (August 1 through March 31 for bobcat, fox, and raccoon) and the request has been proposed again. Currently, pursuit season for raccoon ends March 15, and pursuit seasons for bobcat and fox end February 28. Due to this continued interest, the Department again re-evaluated the request and would like to note the following:

- August is typically the hottest month of year, there is concern for increased disturbance and stress on pursued species and other wildlife; particularly young of the year, and adults with dependent young.
- Enforcement concern, especially for March. Fur of some species, including bobcat, is still good at end of season. Currently pursuit seasons end with harvest seasons except for red fox which tend to have declining fur quality earlier than many other species.
- Some landowners do not support additional spring seasons in areas of mixed private and public ownership.
- As it gets later in March there is increased likelihood of some wildlife species including raccoon and bobcat having dependent young.

Staff is proposing no changes to pursuit seasons.

Staff Recommendation for Pursuit Seasons

- Bobcat: September 1, 2020 – February 28, 2021 and
September 1, 2021 – February 28, 2022
- Red and Gray Fox: September 1, 2020 – February 28, 2021 and
September 1, 2021 – February 28, 2022
- Raccoon: September 1, 2020 – March 15, 2021 and
September 1, 2021 – March 15, 2022

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Appendix 1. Trend in furtaker licenses issued,
1986–2019.

# of Licenses Issued for			
Year	Furtaker	Furbearer Hunter	Total
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	1,212	1,279	2,491
2010	1,147	1,206	2,353
2011	1,257	1,220	2,477
2012	1,341	1,150	2,491
2013	1,495	1,140	2,635
2014	1,271	1,068	2,339
2015	1,099	974	2,073
2016	967	884	1,851
2017	1,045	937	1,982
2018	1,037	942	1,979
2019	999	856	1,855
10yr Avg	1,166	1,038	2,204

Appendix 2. Trend in licenses issued and reporting of effort for furbearers in Oregon, 2011–2019. *Values will change as late reports are received.

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fur Trap/Hunt																		
Licenses Sold	1,257		1,341		1,495		1,271		1,099		967		1,047		1,033		1,001	
Returning Reports	1,016	81	1,128	84	1,283	86	1,019	80	913	83	719	75	906	87	922	90	870	87
Reported On Time	875	74	970	72	1,057	71	902	71	745	68	703	73	841	80	869	84	849	85
Reported Did Hunt or Trap	831	82	898	67	968	65	729	57	607	55	567	79	691	77	669	73		
Did Not Hunt or Trap	185	19	230	17	319	21	290	23	307	28	153	22	93	11	89	10		
Reporting Harvest	791	78	838	62	879	59	668	53	554	50	506	71	623	69	598	65		
Reporting No Harvest	185	19	240	18	277	19	202	16	156	14	160	23	196	22	190	21		
Fur Hunt Only																		
Licenses Sold	1,220		1,150		1,140		1,068		974		884		962		945		859	
Returning Reports	852	70	879	77	852	75	759	71	664	67	566	64	754	79	752	80	671	79
Reported On Time	786	61	772	67	725	61	646	60	558	57	560	63	681	69	684	72	660	77
Reported did Hunt	543	64	576	66	532	63	465	43	397	41	425	48	563	75	509	68		
Did Not Hunt	309	37	303	35	320	38	294	27	268	28	144	16	73	10	89	12		
Reporting Harvest	447	53	470	54	412	49	363	34	307	32	347	39	443	59	386	52		
Reporting No Harvest	217	26	242	28	242	29	213	20	198	20	189	21	256	34	261	35		
Combined Totals																		
Licenses Sold	2,477		2,491		2,635		2,339		2,073		1,851		2,009		1,978		1,863	
Returning Reports	1,870	76	2,010	81	2,121	80	1,782	76	1,512	77	1,285	70	1,653	82	1,669	85	1,539	83
Reported On Time	1,661	67	1,742	70	1,782	68	1,547	66	1,303	63	1,263	68	1,522	76	1,553	79	1,509	81
Reported Did Hunt or Trap	1,376	56	1,477	59	1,486	56	1,196	51	957	46	992	54	1,249	76	1,174	71		
Did Not Hunt or Trap	494	20	533	21	639	24	586	25	557	27	297	33	165	10	177	11		
Reporting Harvest	1,240	50	1,310	53	1,277	48	1,032	44	829	40	853	46	1,061	65	980	59		
Reporting No Harvest	403	17	484	19	516	20	417	18	354	15	349	19	452	28	451	28		

Appendix 3. Number of individuals purchasing record cards and number of record cards purchased for river otter, western bobcat, and eastern bobcat in Oregon, 1986–2019.

Season	River Otter		Western Bobcat		Eastern Bobcat	
	# Individuals	# Tags/Cards	# Individuals	# Tags/Cards	# Individuals	# Tags/Cards
1986	470	470	1,013	1,164	1,314	1,314
1987	502	502	1,053	1,205	1,417	1,471
1988	328	328	484	553	644	644
1989	326	331	666	692	858	858
1990	245	248	560	574	622	622
1991	264	271	588	605	583	583
1992	266	268	582	600	770	770
1993	265	276	599	616	613	613
1994	309	323	678	702	724	725
1995	286	297	609	626	646	646
1996	306	316	600	623	737	737
1997	355	362	676	715	737	737
1998	343	351	609	626	668	668
1999	314	322	593	611	723	723
2000	303	313	554	566	705	705
2001	340	348	556	572	748	749
2002	379	394	639	668	888	888
2003	409	429	676	730	1,155	1,155
2004	436	453	700	748	1,235	1,235
2005	421	440	711	752	1,259	1,259
2006	483	494	774	842	1,509	1,509
2007	467	474	821	855	1,498	1,498
2008	494	502	893	931	1,557	1,557
2009	480	492	856	882	1,287	1,287
2010	353	369	717	755	1,237	1,254
2011	370	381	744	790	1,375	1,421
2012	396	412	734	763	1,418	1,433
2013	422	442	758	806	1,517	1,535
2014	386	399	677	706	1,304	1,320
2015	329	334	658	674	1,100	1,101
2016	233	242	551	565	979	979
2017	257	270	561	577	1,117	1,117
2018	211	215	556	572	1,105	1,105
2019	208	211	542	554	1,025	1,025

Appendix 4. Number of bobcat and river otter CITES tags issued each license year. Source data is reports from ODFW tagging offices.

License Year	River Otter	Western Bobcat	Eastern Bobcat	Bobcat Total
1989	337	949	790	1,739
1990	241	720	502	1,222
1991	305	979	569	1,548
1992	277	710	996	1,706
1993	400	661	721	1,382
1994	405	807	883	1,690
1995	-	449	549	998
1996	521	936	1,118	2,054
1997	467	1,045	994	2,039
1998	351	635	578	1,213
1999	363	471	804	1,275
2000	272	530	361	891
2001	400	578	674	1,252
2002	600	876	964	1,840
2003	542	1,339	1,864	3,203
2004	465	1,297	2,177	3,474
2005	542	969	2,087	3,056
2006	371	1,369	3,033	4,402
2007	271	1,040	2,054	3,094
2008	346	929	1,434	2,363
2009	355	805	1,140	1,945
2010	407	1,048	1,900	2,948
2011	422	1,355	2,353	3,708
2012	473	956	2,187	3,143
2013	602	1,267	1,996	3,263
2014	362	897	1,330	2,227
2015	192	575	986	1,561
2016	231	668	1,230	1,898
2017	221	519	1,462	1,981
2018	139	432	1,320	1,752

Appendix 5. Average pelt prices (rounded to nearest \$1.00) for selected furbearers from Oregon fur sales, 1989–2018. Prices are not corrected for inflation.

Season	Beaver	Western Bobcat	Eastern Bobcat	Statewide Bobcat Average	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Riv. Otter	Raccoon
1989	\$11	\$26	\$105	\$52	\$6	\$12	\$24	\$13	\$1	\$27	\$6
1990	\$8	\$26	\$71	\$50	\$6	\$10	\$26	\$12	\$1	\$21	\$3
1991	\$10	\$51	\$145	\$79	\$9	\$14	\$31	\$12	\$2	\$36	\$8
1992	\$7	\$26	\$72	\$47	\$8	\$11	\$17	\$10	\$1	\$40	\$5
1993	\$21	\$32	\$107	\$66	\$11	\$14	\$15	\$11	\$2	\$65	\$8
1994	\$12	\$24	\$62	\$24	\$8	\$18	\$16	\$7	\$2	\$48	\$6
1995	\$20	\$27	\$59	\$44	\$9	\$18	\$19	\$12	\$3	\$48	\$11
1996	\$26	\$50	\$126	\$79	\$11	\$20	\$22	\$12	\$3	\$42	\$14
1997	\$16	\$23	\$60	\$42	\$7	\$11	\$16	\$9	\$2	\$40	\$10
1998	\$12	\$23	\$62	\$42	\$9	\$13	\$13	\$6	\$1	\$36	\$4
1999	\$11	\$26	\$56	\$41	\$6	\$15	\$18	\$7	\$2	\$50	\$7
2000	\$13	\$39	\$84	\$61	\$12	\$18	\$19	\$7	\$2	\$62	\$7
2001	\$10	\$17	\$88	\$75	\$6	\$28	\$15	\$7	\$3	\$61	\$8
2002	\$11	\$92	\$181	\$139	\$9	\$29	\$21	\$7	\$2	\$94	\$6
2003	\$14	\$51	\$176	\$117	\$17	\$23	\$17	\$7	\$2	\$94	\$8
2004	\$17	\$46	\$166	\$114	\$12	\$21	\$19	\$8	\$2	\$94	\$8
2005	\$21	\$109	\$237	\$182	\$24	\$24	-	\$11	\$3	\$98	\$8
2006	\$18	\$72	\$221	\$114	\$33	\$20	\$23	\$10	\$3	\$65	\$7
2007	\$20	\$118	\$413	\$265	\$36	\$21	\$32	\$15	\$3	\$55	\$16
2008	\$17	\$53	\$216	\$134	\$17	\$18	\$31	\$9	\$3	\$51	\$8
2009	\$19	\$67	\$289	\$178	\$19	\$21	\$22	\$11	\$6	\$49	\$10
2010	\$17	\$121	\$414	\$267	\$23	\$24	\$32	\$13	\$8	\$64	\$10
2011	\$21	\$88	\$414	\$291	\$27	\$47	.	\$14	\$9	\$90	\$7
2012	\$17	\$158	\$665	\$493	\$36	\$56	\$67	\$19	\$10	\$70	\$9
2013	\$20	\$49	\$351	\$255	\$27	\$33	\$40	\$9	\$9	\$76	\$6
2014	\$14	\$48	\$249	\$195	\$18	\$26	\$28	\$11	\$5	\$66	\$6
2015	\$11	\$43	\$252	\$211	\$11	\$19	\$20	\$6	\$2	\$60	\$4
2016	\$12	\$104	\$441	\$349	\$17	\$31	\$38	\$13	\$4	\$59	\$6
2017	\$11	\$54	\$274	\$231	\$13	\$20	\$27	\$27	\$2	\$57	\$6
2018	\$13	\$87	\$365	\$287	\$13	\$23	\$19	\$12	\$3	\$65	\$8
2019	\$8	\$41	\$235	\$201	\$16	\$18	\$21	\$15	\$3	\$58	\$5

Appendix 6. Oregon bobcat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker in Oregon, 1997–2018. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where trap and/or hunt effort and take are reported.

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	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
	2009	428	59,962	0.71	438	4,095	10.7	866	385	2.3
	2010	557	50,034	1.11	574	4,410	13.02	1,131	352	3.2
	2011	643	78,626	0.82	671	3,888	17.26	1,314	355	3.7
	2012	523	70,392	0.74	603	4,564	13.21	1,126	339	3.3
	2013	565	62,947	0.90	739	4,482	16.49	1,304	358	3.6
	2014	395	50,635	0.78	447	3,721	12.01	842	298	2.8
	2015	245	29,849	0.82	338	2,696	12.54	583	218	2.7
	2016	174	15,528	1.12	593	3,803	15.59	767	230	3.3
	2017	314	30,323	1.04	497	4,224	11.77	811	283	2.9
2018	226	22,752	0.99	364	3,719	9.79	590	256	2.3	
East	1999	427	50,764	0.84	429	2,804	15.3	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
	2009	657	182,204	0.36	461	5,129	8.99	1,118	624	1.8
	2010	1,015	200,298	0.51	880	6,165	14.23	1,895	750	2.5
	2011	1,292	305,806	0.43	856	5,602	15.28	2,148	732	2.9
	2012	1,204	269,009	0.45	980	6,499	15.08	2,184	825	2.7
	2013	1,065	338,704	0.31	731	5,437	13.44	1,796	778	2.3
	2014	771	218,920	0.35	516	3,567	14.47	1,287	581	2.2
	2015	484	107,105	0.45	476	3,181	14.96	960	425	2.3
	2016	534	73,005	0.73	615	3,702	16.61	1,149	457	2.5
	2017	848	177,835	0.48	828	5,047	16.41	1,676	639	2.6
2018	793	161,507	0.49	641	4,317	14.85	1,434	592	2.4	

Appendix 7. Number of furtakers taking specific numbers of bobcats in Oregon, 2006–2018.
 Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest is reported.

Area	# Taken	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Western Oregon	1	105	95	123	89	97	103	62	65	97	81
	2	38	46	44	48	44	36	33	37	40	30
	3	22	20	26	31	32	21	19	21	23	18
	4	21	23	17	17	26	13	9	30	15	14
	5	13	11	15	13	16	14	12	9	9	6
	6	8	13	20	19	16	13	6	7	8	7
	7	5	11	15	8	7	5	5	6	8	6
	8	9	3	4	5	11	5	6	3	3	5
	9	1	2	6	6	8	2	3	3	4	4
	10	1	4	4	6	1	4	3	4	6	3
	11	1	3	1	3	4	0	2	4	0	2
	12	4	7	6	1	3	1	1	0	4	1
	13	4	3	4	6	2	3	1	0	1	3
	14	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
	15	0	5	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	3
>15	7	10	15	8	15	8	3	7	7	6	1
Total		242	259	303	264	287	230	166	197	228	185
Eastern Oregon	1	163	221	190	225	214	176	118	121	195	168
	2	91	127	131	180	136	96	67	104	106	111
	3	65	95	106	130	104	78	65	69	79	86
	4	45	75	110	90	91	65	42	32	73	61
	5	83	169	188	172	130	89	72	103	156	116
	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	>7	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total		448	687	726	806	676	505	364	429	611	540

Appendix 8. Mean age of bobcat taken in Oregon 1983–2017. Information from the ODFW Wildlife Health and Population Lab, data obtained from surrendered bobcat jaws. 2018 data incomplete at time of writing.

Season	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	3.7
2006	2.1	3.5
2007	2.6	3.7
2008	3.3	4.1
2009	2.9	3.9
2010	2.3	3.6
2011	2.4	3.8
2012	2.3	3.5
2013	2.8	3.7
2014	3.0	3.0
2015	2.2	3.1
2016	2.1	3.1
2017	2.3	3.5

Appendix 9. Percent of total bobcat taken by sex and percent adult (≥ 3 years of age), 1983–2017. Information from the ODFW Wildlife Health and Population Lab, data obtained from surrendered bobcat jaws. 2018 data incomplete at time of writing.

Season	Eastern Oregon				Western Oregon				% Adult Females in Harvest		
	% Male	Of Males % Adult	% Female	Of Females % Adult	% Male	Of Males % Adult	% Female	Of Females % Adult	Eastern Oregon	Western Oregon	Total
1983	52	36	48	45	51	46	49	45	22	22	22
1984	54	43	46	45	53	39	47	39	21	18	20
1985	51	42	49	43	52	36	48	42	21	20	21
1986	49	49	51	40	48	45	52	41	20	21	21
1987	50	40	50	32	54	27	46	29	16	13	15
1988	46	24	54	24	54	21	46	22	13	10	12
1989	54	34	46	24	56	36	44	31	11	14	12
1990	52	35	48	24	55	36	45	29	12	13	12
1991	53	29	47	21	57	58	43	47	10	20	15
1992	52	34	48	27	56	61	44	57	13	25	19
1993	53	47	47	34	62	63	38	58	16	22	19
1994	53	45	47	38	59	63	41	56	18	23	20
1995	52	46	48	35	57	67	43	53	17	23	20
1996	55	47	45	42	57	64	43	55	19	24	21
1997	57	49	43	40	54	63	46	59	17	27	22
1998	57	43	43	37	57	56	43	44	16	19	17
1999	55	38	45	33	58	61	42	48	15	20	18
2000	59	42	41	37	61	62	39	50	15	20	17
2001	51	46	49	40	59	64	41	54	20	22	21
2002	55	55	45	40	61	59	39	53	18	21	19
2003	58	43	42	34	58	59	42	49	14	21	17
2004	54	36	46	29	57	59	43	50	13	22	17
2005	57	29	43	26	53	54	47	51	11	24	18
2006	55	27	45	23	58	53	42	49	10	21	15
2007	54	34	46	33	54	64	46	56	15	26	20
2008	54	54	46	52	57	70	43	61	24	26	25
2009	53	54	47	45	53	60	47	57	21	27	24
2010	56	32	44	31	56	53	44	48	14	21	17
2011	57	26	43	25	57	58	43	48	11	21	16
2012	56	26	44	28	54	54	46	49	12	23	17
2013	54	43	46	40	56	63	44	54	18	24	21
2014	55	50	45	49	56	47	44	38	22	17	19
2015	55	35	45	27	59	43	41	52	12	21	17
2016	59	24	41	26	56	49	43	42	11	18	14
2017	59	31	41	21	60	57	40	51	9	20	15

Appendix 10. Proportion of bobcat kits and yearlings taken in Oregon, 1983-2017.
 Information based on bobcat jaws with attached jaw tags composed by ODFW Wildlife
 Health and Population Lab. 2018 data incomplete at time of writing.

Season	Western Oregon			Eastern Oregon		
	Kits	Yearlings	Combined Total	Kits	Yearlings	Combined Total
1983	0.20	0.16	0.36	0.32	0.09	0.41
1984	0.20	0.22	0.41	0.23	0.16	0.39
1985	0.14	0.21	0.35	0.20	0.16	0.36
1986	0.27	0.13	0.40	0.35	0.08	0.43
1987	0.20	0.36	0.56	0.32	0.18	0.50
1988	0.20	0.28	0.47	0.36	0.20	0.56
1989	0.15	0.27	0.42	0.24	0.23	0.47
1990	0.19	0.23	0.42	0.34	0.17	0.51
1991	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.29	0.23	0.53
1992	0.15	0.10	0.25	0.27	0.23	0.49
1993	0.09	0.16	0.24	0.12	0.21	0.34
1994	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.29	0.10	0.39
1995	0.12	0.15	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.47
1996	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.34
1997	0.10	0.14	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.35
1998	0.18	0.16	0.33	0.25	0.17	0.42
1999	0.11	0.16	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.48
2000	0.12	0.08	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.41
2001	0.12	0.13	0.25	0.22	0.17	0.40
2002	0.13	0.12	0.25	0.24	0.15	0.39
2003	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.29	0.18	0.48
2004	0.14	0.15	0.29	0.27	0.23	0.51
2005	0.13	0.19	0.31	0.34	0.21	0.55
2006	0.08	0.16	0.24	0.31	0.26	0.56
2007	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.26	0.42
2008	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.22
2009	0.10	0.17	0.27	0.31	0.11	0.42
2010	0.15	0.16	0.31	0.34	0.24	0.58
2011	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.47
2012	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.48
2013	0.12	0.13	0.25	0.16	0.20	0.36
2014	0.12	0.19	0.31	0.27	0.16	0.43
2015	0.14	0.20	0.34	0.32	0.20	0.59
2016	0.10	0.24	0.34	0.23	0.35	0.57
2017	0.12	0.13	0.25	0.19	0.30	0.49

Appendix 11. Number of successful furtakers and number of animals taken (hunt or trap only) by species in Oregon, 2009–2018. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported.

Species	# Successful Furtakers										# Animals Taken									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Badger	56	77	76	86	66	46	27	47	65	50	200	309	341	254	156	88	107	145	260	251
Beaver	281	269	252	286	317	220	177	164	154	148	2,825	3,246	2,732	2,897	3,306	1,981	1,329	1,268	958	1,309
Bobcat	1,005	1,110	1,093	1,176	1,148	893	662	698	635	558	2,026	3,066	3,477	3,358	3,118	2,166	1,569	1,952	2,403	2,012
Coyote	472	510	494	525	518	404	326	327	322	335	3,899	5,505	5,907	5,946	4,852	3,776	3,347	3,840	4,058	4,975
Gray Fox	104	118	119	116	126	99	89	93	73	62	518	656	715	685	504	408	341	327	369	209
Red Fox	36	65	56	70	83	38	35	34	46	58	84	175	174	268	238	68	134	102	187	243
Marten	12	7	18	13	19	19	19	9	5	6	46	45	99	70	114	45	109	37	31	48
Mink	83	91	94	136	125	96	57	45	50	42	284	358	356	399	427	263	192	77	143	104
Muskrat	160	180	183	228	242	172	130	98	100	84	8,021	8,740	9,606	13,024	12,994	8,619	5,425	3,301	3,631	1,925
Nutria	101	119	101	132	125	90	70	59	51	62	2,026	2,080	2,209	2,540	2,253	1,603	1,107	838	836	1,129
Opossum	98	113	124	108	125	111	93	68	69	61	593	696	765	648	789	531	503	316	285	213
Raccoon	379	420	358	381	422	294	217	201	180	173	2,019	2,420	2,063	2,077	2,262	1,247	927	833	789	751
River Otter	133	126	128	161	156	110	77	86	66	61	357	408	413	523	534	362	203	263	237	211
Spotted Skunk	52	60	60	55	65	49	22	34	26	27	188	318	266	403	354	293	102	127	128	107
Striped Skunk	122	142	150	135	137	129	89	80	94	85	866	793	905	733	676	607	614	362	554	456
Weasel	13	18	13	19	14	13	16	9	11	4	17	36	19	44	29	28	18	9	20	5

Appendix 12. Number of Oregon furtakers reporting pursuit season effort and success (Animals treed/100 nights or days of pursuit), 2011–2018. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported.

Species	2011				2012			
	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days
Bobcat	197	613	2,700	22.7	229	917	3,340	27.46
Gray Fox	13	39	144	27.08	16	85	235	36.17
Red Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raccoon	42	240	474	50.63	47	413	673	61.37
Total	252	892	3,318	26.88	292	1,415	4,248	33.31

Species	2013				2014			
	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days
Bobcat	208	870	3,040	28.62	192	793	2,611	30.37
Gray Fox	23	81	363	22.31	17	146	286	51.05
Red Fox	4	2	37	5.41	0	0	0	0
Raccoon	39	227	540	42.04	34	221	446	49.55
Total	274	1,180	3,980	29.65	243	1,160	3,343	34.7

Species	2015				2016			
	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days
Bobcat	142	647	2,083	31.06	175	1,099	2,952	37.23
Gray Fox	21	98	314	31.21	19	102	269	37.92
Red Fox	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	100
Raccoon	25	107	228	46.93	30	213	401	53.12
Total	188	852	2,625	32.46	225	1,415	3,662	38.64

Species	2017				2018			
	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days
Bobcat	229	1,228	3,754	32.71	224	1,154	3,883	29.72
Gray Fox	21	160	326	40.61	29	247	490	50.41
Red Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raccoon	40	241	520	46.35	35	200	719	27.82
Total	290	1,629	4,600	35.41	288	1,601	5,092	31.44

Appendix 13. Oregon gray and red fox catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1999–2018. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort, but occur in Appendix 11.

Species	Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
		Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take /100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take /100 Days	Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take / Furtaker
Gray Fox	1999	133	3,723	3.57	26	196	13.27	144	39	3.7
	2000	89	1,979	4.5	34	210	16.19	91	42	2.2
	2001	129	3,229	4	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	16.3	270	67	4
	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	1.1	162	600	27	454	87	5.2
	2008	405	15,602	2.6	157	788	19.92	562	104	5.4
	2009	375	21,905	1.71	132	737	17.91	510	104	4.9
	2010	416	21,546	1.93	190	553	34.36	607	107	5.7
	2011	606	42,826	1.42	105	531	19.77	711	117	6.1
	2012	455	27,025	1.68	121	583	20.75	576	104	5.5
	2013	340	29,509	1.15	110	714	15.41	450	116	3.9
	2014	206	19,675	1.05	166	817	20.32	372	89	4.2
	2015	224	14,084	1.59	98	570	17.19	322	81	3.98
	2016	231	10,431	2.21	77	555	13.87	308	86	3.58
2017	244	20,414	1.2	106	4,020	40.77	350	84	4.17	
2018	146	8,101	1.3	54	727	7.43	200	81	2.47	
Red Fox	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
	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	1.2	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
	2008	100	9,303	1.07	26	118	22.03	126	51	2.5
	2009	50	3,887	1.29	26	106	24.53	75	36	2.1
	2010	139	22,648	1.93	28	139	20.14	167	57	2.9
	2011	157	27,547	0.57	17	28	60.71	174	56	3.1
	2012	211	45,482	0.46	20	79	25.32	231	58	4
	2013	184	15,653	1.18	24	440	21.82	208	71	2.9
	2014	51	5,291	0.96	10	27	37.04	61	32	1.9
	2015	125	31,431	0.40	2	13	15.38	127	72	2.75
	2016	80	6,118	1.31	15	53	28.30	95	31	3.06
2017	167	18,103	0.92	3	74	4.05	170	51	3.33	
2018	189	25,161	0.75	9	148	6.08	198	74	2.55	

Appendix 14. Oregon beaver and muskrat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1999–2018. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort, but occur in Appendix 11.

Species	Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
		Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take/Furtaker
Beaver	1999	2,840	56,618	5.0	32	160	20.0	2,798	240	11.7
	2000	3,487	75,740	4.6	39	185	21.1	3,385	250	13.5
	2001	3,858	62,919	6.1	52	238	21.9	3,900	256	15.2
	2002	3,208	65,807	4.9	67	167	40.1	3,178	256	12.4
	2003	2,639	49,230	5.4	105	160	65.6	2,581	236	10.9
	2004	2,644	58,024	4.6	127	132	96.2	2,771	257	10.8
	2005	2,866	53,794	5.3	14	34	41.2	2,880	211	13.6
	2006	3,209	51,774	6.2	42	106	39.6	3,251	276	11.8
	2007	2,463	44,321	5.6	34	227	15.0	2,497	239	10.4
	2008	2,412	62,986	3.8	89	227	39.2	2,501	284	8.8
	2009	2,793	66,274	4.2	21	269	7.8	2,814	281	10.0
	2010	3,198	66,267	4.8	48	163	29.5	3,246	268	12.1
	2011	2,681	56,817	4.7	50	204	24.5	2,731	251	10.9
	2012	2,831	57,742	4.9	56	158	35.4	2,869	278	10.3
	2013	3,244	73,283	4.4	49	187	26.2	3,293	310	10.6
	2014	1,925	50,936	3.8	20	73	27.4	1,945	214	9.1
	2015	1,305	39,426	3.3	19	66	28.8	1,326	171	7.7
	2016	1,200	26,202	4.6	31	78	39.7	1,231	161	7.7
2017	981	32,886	3.0	12	112	10.7	993	172	5.8	
2018	1,260	30,805	4.1	28	96	29.2	1,288	164.0	7.9	
Muskrat	1999	10,876	63,606	17.1	209	73	286.3	10,379	102	101.8
	2000	9,622	57,182	16.8	266	45	591.1	9,746	105	92.8
	2001	8,525	50,005	17.1	167	147	113.6	8,424	105	80.2
	2002	6,305	55,545	11.4	141	40	352.5	6,284	123	51.1
	2003	4,475	38,507	11.6	283	84	336.9	4,402	95	46.3
	2004	5,554	31,642	17.6	85	40	212.5	5,639	125	45.1
	2005	6,573	62,537	10.5	1	3	33.3	6,574	102	64.5
	2006	5,398	69,549	7.8	32	6	533.3	5,430	128	42.4
	2007	2,531	27,176	9.3	44	78	56.4	2,575	87	29.6
	2008	5,008	53,068	9.4	16	2	800.0	5,024	131	38.4
	2009	7,730	82,916	9.3	93	137	67.9	7,823	160	48.9
	2010	8,698	102,683	8.6	8	15	53.3	8,706	170	51.2
	2011	9,577	107,606	8.9	29	75	38.7	9,606	183	52.5
	2012	12,858	149,447	8.6	52	46	113.0	12,910	212	60.9
	2013	12,888	143,180	9.0	11	121	16.7	12,899	222	58.0
	2014	8,461	100,017	8.5	7	14	50.0	8,468	155	54.6
	2015	5,272	77,725	6.8	13	18	72.2	5,285	121	43.7
	2016	3,155	33,804	9.3	34	36	94.4	3,189	90	35.4
2017	3,639	40,652	9.0	18	27	66.7	3,657	104	35.2	
2018	1,929	27,677	7.0	23	46	50.0	1,952	91	24.5	

Appendix 15. Oregon river otter catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1992–2018. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort, but occur in Appendix 11.

Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take/Furtaker
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	32.2	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	1.40	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
2009	323	33,720	0.96	24	173	13.87	347	133	2.6
2010	383	29,275	1.31	13	100	13	396	118	3.3
2011	382	35,530	1.08	30	167	17.96	412	127	3.2
2012	476	27,594	1.70	32	176	18.18	508	150	3.4
2013	479	42,730	1.12	25	115	21.74	504	145	3.5
2014	280	19,302	1.45	17	54	31.48	297	100	3.0
2015	188	16,269	1.16	10	31	32.26	198	72	2.8
2016	229	12,918	1.77	7	88	7.95	236	78	3.0
2017	195	10,247	1.90	29	143	20.28	224	84	2.7
2018	166	13,115	1.27	23	79	29.11	189	74	2.6

Appendix 16. Oregon marten catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1999–2018. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort, but occur in Appendix 11.

Area	Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
		Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take/Furtaker
Western	1999	15	262	5.73	1	3	33.33	16	6	2.7
	2000	26	600	4.33	0	0	0	26	3	8.7
	2001	29	1,920	1.51	0	0	0	29	2	14.5
	2002	18	660	2.73	0	0	0	18	4	4.5
	2003	13	385	3.38	0	0	0	13	3	4.3
	2004	20	533	3.75	0	0	0	20	4	5.0
	2005	9	162	5.56	0	1	0	9	3	3.0
	2006	45	852	5.28	0	0	0	45	7	6.4
	2007	33	1,413	2.34	0	0	0	33	6	5.5
	2008	31	619	5.01	0	0	0	31	6	5.2
	2009	26	1,273	2.04	0	2	0	26	6	4.3
	2010	27	1,367	1.98	0	0	0	27	5	5.4
	2011	56	2,234	2.51	0	0	0	56	12	4.7
	2012	46	2,917	1.58	0	0	0	46	8	5.8
	2013	57	5,189	1.1	0	0	0	57	11	5.2
	2014	23	5,859	0.39	0	1	0	23	7	3.3
	2015	50	2,835	1.76	0	0	0	50	8	6.3
	2016	12	450	2.67	0	3	0	12	4	3.0
2017	18	590	3.05	0	0	0	18	5	3.6	
2018	25	1,323	1.89	0	0	0	25	4	6.3	
Eastern	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	2000	30	694	4.32	0	0	0	30	4	7.5
	2001	28	1,338	2.09	0	0	0	27	3	9.0
	2002	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0
	2003	1	24	4.17	0	0	0	1	1	1.0
	2004	14	4062	0.34	0	0	0	14	5	2.8
	2005	7	138	5.07	0	0	0	7	1	7.0
	2006	13	3,290	0.4	0	0	0	13	7	1.9
	2007	67	5,042	1.33	0	0	0	67	10	6.7
	2008	96	5,498	1.75	0	0	0	96	10	9.6
	2009	20	1,023	1.96	0	6	0	20	7	2.9
	2010	18	998	1.8	0	0	0	18	2	9.0
	2011	43	3,794	1.13	0	0	0	43	10	4.3
	2012	24	1,864	1.29	0	0	0	24	7	3.4
	2013	57	10,989	0.52	0	0	0	57	11	5.2
2014	22	3,636	0.61	0	0	0	22	12	1.8	
2015	59	5,334	1.1	0	0	0	59	13	4.5	
2016	25	3,099	0.81	0	0	0	25	7	3.6	
2017	13	1,388	0.94	0	0	0	13	5	2.6	
2018	22	698	3.15	1	6	17	23	7	3.3	

Appendix 17. Oregon mink and raccoon catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1999–2018. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort, but occur in Appendix 11.

Species	Year	Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
		Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take/Furtaker
Mink	1999	308	11,366	2.71	3	5	60	219	62	3.5
	2000	366	10,760	3.40	1	2	50	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	291	61	4.8
	2006	353	20,650	1.71	5	4	125	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
	2009	235	28,616	0.82	3	11	27.27	238	83	2.9
	2010	344	37,379	0.92	1	16	6.25	344	81	4.2
	2011	352	38,956	0.90	4	47	8.51	356	94	3.8
	2012	333	62,184	0.54	8	77	10.39	341	113	3.0
	2013	389	37,669	1.03	6	54	11.11	395	108	3.7
	2014	233	23,851	0.98	3	5	60	236	82	2.9
	2015	172	18,626	0.92	5	9	55.56	177	51	5.7
	2016	61	12,995	0.47	1	11	9.09	62	38	1.6
2017	131	16,118	0.81	1	11	9.09	132	57	2.3	
2018	90	11,217	0.80	2	4	50	92	41	2.2	
Raccoon	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	39.6	2,409	373	6.5
	2008	1,368	59,353	2.30	1,025	2,879	35.6	2,393	385	6.2
	2009	1,087	72,474	1.50	842	2,858	29.46	1,929	379	5.1
	2010	1,530	82,199	1.86	805	2,423	33.01	2,335	390	6.0
	2011	1,602	107,360	1.49	425	1,372	30.98	2,027	350	5.8
	2012	1,482	64,181	2.31	437	1,804	24.22	1,919	343	5.6
	2013	1,693	73,267	2.31	345	1,505	22.92	2,038	375	5.4
	2014	820	45,312	1.81	295	1,274	23.2	1,115	259	4.3
	2015	610	38,923	1.57	226	857	26.37	836	199	4.2
	2016	539	20,684	2.61	198	840	23.57	737	185	4.0
2017	571	31,968	1.79	190	988	19.23	761	208	3.7	
2018	603	40,422	1.49	178	1,252	14.22	781	202	3.9	