

2022–2023 and 2023–2024

**Oregon Furbearer
Information Summary and
Regulation Proposals**

June 17, 2022

Furbearer Regulations

Review Process

Since the previous adoption of the Furbearer Regulations, communication with various public and professional groups occurred to inform staff proposals. Professional and semi-professional group meetings included 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 NW Oregon Animal Damage Coop, the OFIC Animal Damage Committee, the Sierra Nevada Red Fox Work Group (OR & CA), and the Commission's Trap Check and Beaver Management Work Groups which included representation from industry, animal welfare, and conservation groups across the non-governmental organization (NGO) spectrum. Department staff also had 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. Other dialogue occurred with various NGO's, researchers, state and federal agencies, and news media.

Principal Regulations and Proposals

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 (department) offices throughout the state. A furtaker license is issued by the department's headquarters office after the test has been successfully completed and submitted. Course materials are available by contacting the department.

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 department's Salem office. To trap bobcats or river otters, juveniles must complete the Trapper Education course. Landowners must obtain either a furtaker license, a hunting license for furbearers, or a free license to take furbearers on land they own and on which they reside. The landowner must obtain the free landowner license from the department's Salem office prior to hunting or trapping furbearing mammals on that land.

Mandatory Annual Harvest Reporting, Check-Ins, and Population Monitoring- Annual reporting of activities by all licensed furtakers is required by the department 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/animals treed (i.e. animals pursued up a tree but not harvested) per 100 days hunting/trapping.

CPUE is a valuable metric for evaluating harvest because it can help account for variation in the number of licensed hunters/trappers, effort, and harvest/animals treed 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. Other factors such as access and furtaker interest can affect CPUE over long time periods and are accounted for when assessing CPUE. For example, coyote populations are by all accounts fairly robust but CPUE for trapping is on a slight decline if one looks at the last thirty years of data.

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 so the department can assess age and monitor the structure of the harvested population.

All of this information is critical to the department's ability to monitor populations of these species. This occurs to not only ensure regulations meet an objective of sustainable harvest, but to also monitor population trajectory and distribution. For most of these species, data provided by licensed Oregon furtakers represents the best data for those species in the state. As such, this dataset serves as the foundation of understanding for conservation and management decision-making, not only for native species but non-natives (e.g., nutria, Virginia opossum) as well.

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 on the following areas except as authorized by permit:

- 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

In an effort to maintain consistency across similar properties and recreational activities, staff are proposing to expand trapping closures on department-owned lands. This includes closing trapping at six additional Wildlife Management Areas, posted Refuges and Safety Zones, and at most properties owned by the department for the purpose of angling or boat access. Trapping could still be allowed at these areas by permit from the department for specific circumstances.

Trap Check Requirements- Current trap check requirements are products of Oregon statute and extensive public rulemaking processes. The 2001 Oregon Legislative Assembly adopted 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 species defined as furbearers, but include an exception to allow a 72-hour interval for killing traps for furbearers. For statutorily defined predatory animals a trap-check interval of at least once during each 76-hour period was recommended except killing traps which did not have a prescribed trap-check time.

In 2003, 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. In 2012, as prompted by receiving a petition for rulemaking, there was substantial review, public comment, and Commission discussion 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	Commission
Predatory Animal with Restraining Trap	76 hours	Oregon Legislature directed Task Force
Predatory Animal with Restraining Trap and Damage is Occurring	7 days	Commission directed Predator Trap Check Working Group
Predatory Animal with Killing Trap	30 days	Commission directed Predator Trap Check Working Group

Definitions

Furbearers: include beaver, bobcat, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, red fox and gray fox (ORS 496.004(8))

Unprotected Mammals: means, for the purposes of OAR 635-050-0015 through 635-050-0210, badger, coyote, gophers, moles, mountain beaver, yellowbellied marmots, nutria, opossum, porcupine, spotted skunk, striped skunk, and weasel. (OAR 635-050-050(9))

Predatory Animals: includes feral swine as defined by State Department of Agriculture rule, coyotes, rabbits, rodents and birds that are or may be destructive to agricultural crops, products and activities, but excluding game birds and other birds determined by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission to be in need of protection (ORS 610.002)

In the June 2020 Commission meeting, the Commission directed staff to revisit the trap check requirements by way of composing a stakeholder work group. The Commission directed the department to contract with a firm to provide facilitation for the work group (final contract included facilitation for both the Trap Check and Beaver Management Work Groups for a total not-to-exceed cost of \$213,425.00). The participating Commissioner selected stakeholder representatives and the 13-member Trap Check Work Group met nine times from June 2021 through January 2022. The group focused their discussion on the furbearer and predatory animal classifications and associated regulations. The group did not develop a consensus set of recommendations, concluded in January, and a final report was produced in February 2022.

Despite the conclusion of the work group without recommendations, department staff (with two Commissioner representatives present) followed-up with individual stakeholder groups to see if

there may be agreement on specific topics. To honor the work group process, staff only used the ideas, proposals, and other content that occurred in the work group meetings to help facilitate these follow-up discussions. Like in the work group discussion, staff were unable to present options for modification that were commonly supported by individual stakeholder groups except that there was some interest in possible modification of the 30-day trap check time for predatory animal kill traps to a shorter timeframe. As such, staff are proposing changing the 30-day trap check to a 14-day trap check.

Staff proposes no changes to trapper education, license requirements, and trap restrictions and requirements. Staff propose specific changes to mandatory reporting requirements regarding beaver harvest (see Beaver below).

Species Specific Information and Regulation Proposals

Note: Due to late reports continuing to arrive through much of the 2022-2023 license year, the 2021-2022 data will not be complete for nearly another year. However, 2021 data was included when possible.

General Trend in Licenses and Report Cards

Combined Furtaker (valid for both trapping and hunting) and Hunting License for Furbearer sales have been on a slow decline over the past decade (Appendix 1). Licenses issued are usually relatively stable when few changes in fur market prices are observed over that time (Appendix 5). However, recent declines in market values have likely contributed to a noticeable dip in licenses for 2020 and 2021 (Appendix 1). Furtaker reporting rates (including on-time and late reports) had been high since 2017 when the department created an on-line reporting option but have slipped since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic (Appendix 2). On-time reports for 2021 were noticeably low, a possible product of a substantial decrease in furtaker interest and activity near the end of the season (due to very low fur prices and very high fuel prices) and/or the department did not send out reminder emails as done in recent years. Late reports for the 2021 season will continue to be submitted through much of the 2022 season.

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. For the past ten years, the number of bobcat record cards has been relatively stable for eastern/statewide record cards but western record cards have been on a slow decline (Appendix 3). In 2020, 1,119 statewide and 362 western bobcat record cards were issued and in 2021, 1,068 statewide and 352 western cards were issued (Appendix 3). For river otter, the number of record cards purchased has been low but stable for the past five years (Appendix 3). While river otter pelt prices have previously been relatively stable, in recent years average prices started to decline and match most other semi-aquatic species pelt prices that have been on the decline for some time (Appendix 5). The low prices are often correlated with low card purchases. All harvested bobcat and river otter must have a CITES ownership tag affixed to pelt at a department office within five business days after the season ends.

Bobcat

In order for a licensed furtaker to hunt/trap/salvage a bobcat during the open season, a person must choose between a western Oregon harvest card that is limited to western Oregon but has no annual harvest limit, or a statewide Oregon harvest card that is valid statewide but has an annual harvest limit of five bobcats. 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 six of the seven past years with a drop to 1,381 most recently in 2021 (Appendix 4). The number of furtakers (both hunters and trappers) reporting attempted take of western Oregon bobcats has remained below 300 for the last seven years and the number of bobcat furtakers in eastern Oregon returned to around 500 after two years of high numbers in 2017 and 2018 (Appendix 6). The average price paid for bobcat pelts (eastern and western combined) over the last ten years averages \$261, with a noticeable decline in the last three years, mostly driven by a decline in prices for eastern Oregon bobcats (Appendix 5).

Western Oregon

Harvest for both trappers and hunters has declined from 811 in 2017 to just 435 in 2021, with the last three years well-below the previous ten year average of 968 (Appendix 6). Number of trap-nights have been relatively low over the past five years, but trap harvest/100 nights have been up in recent years (Appendix 6). The number of hunt-days has been somewhat stable, but hunt harvest/100 days declined from 15.59 in 2016 to just 5.93 in 2020 (Appendix 6).

The proportion of young bobcats in the total harvest in Western Oregon from 2018 to 2020 were near the previous ten-year average of 28% (Appendix 10). Although a small increase in the average age of harvest was observed over those years, the values were similar to previous ten-year averages (3.5) (Appendix 8). The proportion of females in the harvest declined to historic lows in 2018 and 2020 (37% and 39%, respectively) (Appendix 9). The proportion of adult females (≥ 3 years of age) in those recent years remained relatively stable (Appendix 9). While males composed the majority of the harvest in recent years, the percent of adults (≥ 3 years of age) in the male harvest was relatively high (Appendix 9).

While lower CPUE (measured in take/100 days or nights) for hunter harvest is very low, other measurements of CPUE, overall low harvest rates, and low proportions of adult females in the harvest are indications that harvest is sustainable and not having a negative affect at measurable scales.

Eastern Oregon

In eastern Oregon, harvest by trappers and hunters has decreased from approximately 1,500 for 2017 and 2018 to approximately 1,000 for 2019 and 2020 (Appendix 6). The total number of trap-nights has remained somewhat consistent over the past six years and trap harvest/100 nights are near the ten-year average of 0.45 (Appendix 6). Number of hunt-days has been relatively stable the past seven years and hunt harvest/100 days remained about the same except for a noticeable drop in 2020 (Appendix 6).

Lower proportions of juveniles (i.e. kits and yearlings) in the total harvest in eastern Oregon were observed in recent years (Appendix 10). This is reflected in an increase in the mean age of harvested bobcats in eastern Oregon (2.9 in 2019 and 2.8 in 2020) (Appendix 8). The proportion of females in the eastern Oregon bobcat harvest remained near or below ten-year average of 44% with an increase in the proportion of those females being adults (≥ 3 years of age) (Appendix 9). Proportion of male harvest remained high at 61% in 2019 and 58% in 2020 (Appendix 9). A notable increase in the proportion of adult males in the harvest occurred in recent years (50% with 2019 and 2020 having 50% (Appendix 9).

Total bobcat harvest for eastern Oregon is down in recent years and CPUE (measured in take/100 days or nights) range from low to average. The proportion of females in the harvest are low but the proportion of adult males and adult females in the harvest are high relative to previous years. While these metrics convey a mixed message, all these values are within the normal range of recorded values and align with cyclical patterns observed over time.

Data and Discussion for 2022 and 2023 Bobcat Seasons

In 2020, the Commission adopted the staff proposal to change the Eastern Oregon bobcat record card to be a Statewide record card. Furtakers desiring to hunt, trap, or salvage bobcats now had 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 remained in place with furtakers being unable to purchase or possess both the Western and Statewide Oregon bobcat record cards. No changes were made to the Western Oregon bobcat record card. All feedback from licensed furtakers, OSP, and department staff on this change has been positive. Although more furtakers now had the opportunity to potentially harvest more bobcats, harvest has been low since this change, relatively few bobcats from western Oregon were harvested on a Statewide record card (1 in 2020, 29 in 2021), no negative biological impacts have been detected.

The department's bobcat data suggests that harvest is being sustainably managed and not having a negative impact on Oregon bobcat populations. Harvest and harvest pressure have been relatively low (likely due to low pelt prices for eastern Oregon bobcats) but CPUE remains relatively stable. There is good representation of multiple age classes of harvested bobcats on both sides of the state with harvest of females, especially adult females (i.e., the most biologically influential demographic group), comprising a low proportion of the harvest. Staff are proposing to retain a bag limit for the Statewide record card to reduce risk of over harvest of eastern Oregon bobcats while we continue to closely monitor harvest metrics. This means the bag limit is five 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, 2022 – February 28, 2023 and December 1, 2023 – February 29, 2024
- 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 harvest was lower in recent years relative to harvest over the last decade (Appendix 13). For the 2019 and 2020 seasons, catch per unit effort (CPUE) for gray fox was relatively stable for trappers but decreased for hunters down to 8.93/100 days hunting in 2020 (Appendix 13). Average pelt prices for gray fox remained relatively low over recent years (Appendix 5).

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, 2022 - February 28, 2023 and October 15, 2023 - February 29, 2024
- Entire state

Red Fox

Combined total red fox harvest was relatively low in 2019 and 2020 but similar to totals in other recent years (Appendix 13). For the 2019 and 2020 seasons, catch per unit effort (CPUE) for red fox were low for both trappers and hunters (Appendix 13). Average pelt prices for red fox have varied greatly in recent years from \$57 in 2020 to just \$12 in 2021 (Appendix 5).

Staff Recommendations for Red Fox

- Season: October 15, 2022 - February 28, 2023 and October 15, 2023 - February 29, 2024
- Entire state

Beaver

Beaver harvest remained low for 2019 and 2020 with only 1,101 harvested in 2020 (Appendix 14). Average beaver pelt prices have been low and stable averaging \$12 over the last five years (Appendix 5).

Harvest and Metrics

In the last five years, beaver harvest has occurred in 35 of 36 Oregon counties (no harvest in Curry Co since 2011) (Table 1). Furtaker harvest has declined greatly over time (Appendix 14) with a statewide average trapper harvest of 1,181 for the last 5 years (Table 1). 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 172 for the past 5 years. 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). The observed reduction in effort is a likely by-product of relatively poor pelt prices (Appendix 5).

Harvest Closures

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 and average 49 years in duration (Table 2).

Questions and concerns were received by staff regarding the effectiveness of current closure language. Primarily, there were concerns that some rule language prohibited take in water but allowed for harvest on land. Although harvest was understood to be prohibited in and near these identified waterways by licensed furtakers, OSP, and department staff, staff are proposing rule language changes to improve consistency and public understanding of these closures.

Multiple beaver-related topics and discussions have occurred in recent years and one common desire by biologists and interested stakeholders is to obtain more information on beaver harvest in Oregon. As part of the overall package of bills related to the Private Forest Accord, Senate Bill 1501, passed by the 2022 Oregon Legislative Assembly, requires any beaver taken on private forest lands to be reported to the department. To satisfy the requirements of Senate Bill 1501 and other interests for improved harvest data, staff are proposing expanding mandatory reporting requirements for licensed furtakers harvesting beaver. This additional reporting would include specific information on each beaver taken during the harvest season such as landownership (public or private), location, and if the activity was associated with addressing damage. Adding these components to the already robust reporting system would help fill data gaps and be a substantial factor in adaptive management decision-making. Additionally as part of Senate Bill 1501, a licensed furtaker that traps a beaver on privately owned forestland other than “small forestland” as defined in Senate Bill 1501 may not sell or exchange the pelt of the beaver. The new law defines “forestland” as land that is used for the growing and harvesting of forest tree species, regardless of how the land is zoned or taxed or how any state or local statutes, ordinances, rules or regulations are applied (pursuant to ORS 527.620 (7)) and “small forestland” where the owner owns or holds common ownership interest in less than 5,000 acres of forestland in this state. There is an exception for when beaver are taken to address damage however in most cases that is being done outside of the beaver harvest season.

Staff proposes no other changes to beaver regulations.

Staff Recommendations for Beaver

- Season: November 15, 2022 – March 15, 2023 and November 15, 2023 – March 15, 2024
- Open Area: Entire state with closures as specified in OARs and regulations.

Table 1. Number of beaver harvested and beaver trappers by Oregon county for license years 2016-2020. No harvest was reported from Curry County over this time.

County	Average Annual Number of Beaver Trappers	Average Annual Beaver Harvest
BAKER	5	23
BENTON	6	83
CLACKAMAS	9	56
CLATSOP	6	141
COLUMBIA	8	44
COOS	5	68
CROOK	4	20
DESCHUTES	4	16
DOUGLAS	5	22
GILLIAM	<1	1
GRANT	4	15
HARNEY	2	8
HOOD RIVER	1	2
JACKSON	4	11
JEFFERSON	2	8
JOSEPHINE	3	26
KLAMATH	8	35
LAKE	3	12
LANE	16	92
LINCOLN	3	8
LINN	10	74
MALHEUR	4	26
MARION	10	84
MORROW	1	3
MULTNOMAH	1	6
POLK	7	36
SHERMAN	<1	3
TILLAMOOK	5	66
UMATILLA	5	31
UNION	6	28
WALLOWA	2	6
WASCO	5	15
WASHINGTON	9	69
WHEELER	2	3
YAMHILL	6	41
Total	5/County, 172/State	1,181

Table 2. Current areas explicitly closed to beaver harvest in Oregon (NF – National Forest).

General Location	County	Year Closed	Years Closed
Mt Hood NF	Clackamas	1972	50
Ochoco NF	Crook, Grant, Wheeler	1986	36
Malheur NF	Grant	1982	40
Umatilla NF	Union	1972	50
Wallowa-Whitman NF	Union	1972	50
Prineville Reservoir	Crook	1975	47
Rogue River	Curry, Josephine	1980	42
Willow Creek	Jefferson	1975	47
Grande Ronde River	Union	1933	89
Peavine Creek	Wallowa	1986	36
Minam River & tribs	Wallowa	1964	58
Wallowa River	Wallowa	1970	52
Lostine River & tribs	Wallowa	1970	52
Hurricane Creek & tribs	Wallowa	1970	52
Bear Creek & tribs	Wallowa	1970	52
Bridge Creek	Wheeler	1990	32
			Avg. 49

Muskrat

Harvest remains low and has been low for the last five years (Appendix 14). However, CPUE for trappers has stayed relatively stable throughout these years (Appendix 14). The drop in harvest is likely due to pelt prices as average prices for muskrat have averaged just \$3.00 over that time (Appendix 5). Staff proposes no changes to muskrat regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Muskrat

- Season: November 15, 2022 – March 31, 2023 and November 15, 2023 – March 31, 2024

River Otter

Based on issued CITES tags, river otter harvest has been quite low for the last seven years (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 (Appendix 15). The reduction in harvest is likely another side effect of below-average pelt prices for semiaquatic furbearer pelts (Appendix 5). Average river otter pelt prices have notably dropped the past two years with the 2021 average of \$27 being the lowest in 30 years (Appendix 5). Staff proposes no changes to river otter regulations.

Staff Recommendation for River Otter

- Season: November 15, 2022 – March 15, 2023 and November 15, 2023 – March 15, 2024
- 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 relatively low but within the range of historical values and CPUE has been relatively high in recent years (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 fluctuated but remained relatively steady averaging \$24 over the last five years (Appendix 5). Staff proposes no changes to marten regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Marten

- Season: November 1, 2022 – January 31, 2023 and
November 1, 2023 – January 31, 2024
- 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 102 harvested in 2019 and 73 in 2020 (Appendix 17). Furtaker effort has also declined but trapping CPUE has remained relatively stable but increased in the last two years (Appendix 17). Average mink pelt prices have been on a slight decline from a high of \$27 in 2017 down to \$7 in 2021(Appendix 5). Staff proposes no changes to mink regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Mink

- Season: November 15, 2022 – March 31, 2023 and
November 15, 2023 – March 31, 2024
- Open Area: Entire state.

Raccoon

Total harvest of raccoons has been on a decline for the past decade with only 583 harvested in 2020 (Appendix 17). Trapper CPUE has remained constant but has been lower for raccoon hunters in recent years (Appendix 17). Average pelt price for raccoons have been relatively stable but low at \$7.00 in 2020 and \$8.00 in 2021 (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, 2022 – March 15, 2023 and
November 15, 2023 – March 15, 2024
- Open Area: Entire state.

Protected Mammals

Seasons would remain closed throughout the state for fisher, ringtail, wolverine, kit fox, Canada lynx, and sea otter.

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 often 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) and in years of high pelt prices (see Appendix 5), eastern Oregon coyotes are highly desirable. 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 harvest seasons and pursuit seasons end the same day as the harvest season. Pursuit effort has fluctuated but remained relatively high in recent years (Appendix 12). Measurements of CPUE (number treed/day) remained in the normal range of values (Appendix 12). The majority of pursuit effort was for bobcat, highest CPUE was for individuals pursuing raccoons in 2019 and 2020 (Appendix 12).

A common item of discussion from the Oregon United Sporting Dogs Association (OUSDA) is 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 close at the end of February. 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. Impacts from climate change are most pronounced during the late summer as drought conditions result in hotter temperatures and more frequent fire season closures on the landscape.
- There are enforcement concerns regarding potential harvest should the pursuit season extend past the harvest season. Currently pursuit seasons end with harvest seasons. For some species, particularly bobcat, fur quality can remain high after the harvest season ends. This creates a potential conflict where there is strong desire to harvest an animal despite the harvest season being closed. Again, impacts from climate change are being reflected in earlier onset of spring conditions and need for wildlife to respond to nutritional availability.
- 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, 2022 – February 28, 2023 and
September 1, 2023 – February 29, 2024
- Red and Gray Fox: September 1, 2022 – February 28, 2023 and
September 1, 2023 – February 29, 2024
- Raccoon: September 1, 2022 – March 15, 2023 and
September 1, 2023 – March 15, 2024

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Appendix 1. Trend in furtaker licenses issued,
1986–2021.

# 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	1,004	859	1,863
2020	812	811	1,623
2021	828	747	1,575
10yr Avg	1,090	951	2,041

Appendix 2. Trend in licenses issued and reporting of effort for furbearers in Oregon, 2013–2021. *Values will change as late reports are received.

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fur Trap/Hunt														
Licenses Sold	1,099		967		1,047		1,033		1,004		931		889	
Returning Reports	913	83	719	75	906	87	922	90	914	91	812	87	587	66
Reported On Time	745	68	703	73	841	80	869	84	851	85	755	81	538	61
Reported Did Hunt or Trap	607	55	567	79	691	77	669	73	648	71	577	71		
Did Not Hunt or Trap	307	28	153	22	93	11	89	10	78	9	49	6		
Reporting Harvest	554	50	506	71	623	69	598	65	574	63	519	64		
Reporting No Harvest	156	14	160	23	196	22	190	21	213	24	172	21		
Fur Hunt Only														
Licenses Sold	974		884		962		945		859		815		742	
Returning Reports	664	67	566	64	754	79	752	80	722	85	675	83	391	53
Reported On Time	558	57	560	63	681	69	684	72	659	77	609	75	357	48
Reported did Hunt	397	41	425	48	563	75	509	68	449	63	440	65		
Did Not Hunt	268	28	144	16	73	10	89	12	56	8	57	8		
Reporting Harvest	307	32	347	39	443	59	386	52	321	45	318	47		
Reporting No Harvest	198	20	189	21	256	34	261	35	221	31	236	35		
Combined Totals														
Licenses Sold	2,073		1,851		2,009		1,978		1,863		1,745		1,631	
Returning Reports	1,512	77	1,285	70	1,653	82	1,669	85	1,632	88	1,486	85	978	60
Reported On Time	1,303	63	1,263	68	1,522	76	1,553	79	1,509	81	1,363	78	895	55
Reported Did Hunt or Trap	957	46	992	54	1,249	76	1,174	71	1,094	68	1,013	68		
Did Not Hunt or Trap	557	27	297	33	165	10	177	11	134	9	105	7		
Reporting Harvest	829	40	853	46	1,061	65	980	59	892	55	833	56		
Reporting No Harvest	354	15	349	19	452	28	451	28	432	27	406	27		

Appendix 3. Number of individuals purchasing record cards and number of record cards purchased for river otter, western bobcat, and eastern bobcat in Oregon, 1986–2021.

Season	River Otter		Western Bobcat		Eastern/Statewide 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
2020*	227	228	358	362	1,116	1,119
2021	240	239	349	352	1,066	1,068

*Eastern Card/Tags replaced by Statewide

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
2019	259	511	1,234	1,745
2020*	151	446	1,057	1,503
2021	229	366	1,015	1,381

*Eastern Card/Tags replaced by Statewide

Appendix 5. Average pelt prices (rounded to nearest \$1.00) for selected furbearers from Oregon fur sales, 1989–2021. Prices are not corrected for inflation.

Season	Beaver	Western Bobcat	Eastern Bobcat	Statewide Bobcat Average	Coyote	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	\$25	\$11	\$19	\$20	\$6	\$2	\$60	\$4
2016	\$12	\$104	\$441	\$349	\$56	\$17	\$31	\$38	\$13	\$4	\$59	\$6
2017	\$11	\$54	\$274	\$231	\$53	\$13	\$20	\$27	\$27	\$2	\$57	\$6
2018	\$13	\$87	\$365	\$287	\$68	\$13	\$23	\$19	\$12	\$3	\$65	\$8
2019	\$8	\$41	\$235	\$201	\$79	\$16	\$18	\$21	\$15	\$3	\$58	\$5
2020	\$11	\$55	\$227	\$191	\$50	\$22	\$57	\$19	\$13	\$4	\$42	\$7
2021	\$16	\$45	\$235	\$196	\$18	\$16	\$12	\$33	\$7	\$2	\$27	\$8

Appendix 6. Oregon bobcat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker in Oregon, 2001-2020. 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	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
	2019	240	23,315	1.03	279	3,603	7.74	519	250	2.1
	2020	195	16,610	1.17	240	4,047	5.93	435	254	1.71
East	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
	2019	617	150,754	0.41	495	3,292	15.04	1,112	499	2.2
	2020	550	130,257	0.42	401	3,434	11.68	951	469	2.0

Appendix 7. Number of furtakers taking specific numbers of bobcats in Oregon, 2011–2020.
 Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest is reported.

Area	# Taken	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Western	1	123	89	97	103	62	65	97	81	79	104
Oregon	2	44	48	44	36	33	37	40	30	54	52
	3	26	31	32	21	19	21	23	18	35	34
	4	17	17	26	13	9	30	15	14	20	17
	5	15	13	16	14	12	9	9	6	22	14
	6	20	19	16	13	6	7	8	7	14	12
	7	15	8	7	5	5	6	8	6	12	11
	8	4	5	11	5	6	3	3	5	1	11
	9	6	6	8	2	3	3	4	4	8	3
	10	4	6	1	4	3	4	6	3	7	8
	11	1	3	4	0	2	4	0	2	3	4
	12	6	1	3	1	1	0	4	1	3	2
	13	4	6	2	3	1	0	1	3	3	2
	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0
	15	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	3	3	6
		>15	15	8	15	8	3	7	6	1	11
	Total	303	264	287	230	166	197	228	185	279	290
Eastern	1	190	225	214	176	118	121	195	168	155	148
Oregon	2	131	180	136	96	67	104	106	111	91	90
	3	106	130	104	78	65	69	79	86	76	53
	4	110	90	91	65	42	32	73	61	54	45
	5	188	172	130	89	72	103	156	116	98	87
	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8
	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	2
		>7	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	14
	Total	726	806	676	505	364	429	611	540	494	445

Appendix 8. Mean age of bobcat taken in Oregon 1983–2020. 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
2018	2.4	3.7
2019	2.9	3.4
2020	2.8	3.6

Appendix 9. Percent of total bobcat taken by sex and percent adult (≥ 3 years of age), 1996–2020. Information from the ODFW Wildlife Health and Population Lab, data obtained from bobcat jaws received at mandatory check-ins.

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
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
2018	58	38	42	33	63	63	37	64	14	24	19
2019	61	50	39	39	60	59	40	48	15	19	17
2020	58	50	42	47	65	65	35	42	20	15	17

Appendix 10. Proportion of bobcat kits and yearlings taken in Oregon, 1983-2020.
 Information based on bobcat jaws with attached jaw tags composed by ODFW Wildlife
 Health and Population Lab.

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
2018	0.07	0.18	0.25	0.17	0.30	0.47
2019	0.12	0.18	0.30	0.10	0.24	0.34
2020	0.09	0.19	0.28	0.20	0.13	0.33

Appendix 11. Number of successful furtakers and number of animals taken (hunt or trap only) by species in Oregon, 2011–2020. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported.

Species	# Successful Furtakers										# Animals Taken									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Badger	76	86	66	46	27	47	60	54	48	43	341	254	156	88	107	145	222	233	136	181
Beaver	252	286	317	220	177	164	172	165	170	180	2,732	2,897	3,306	1,981	1,329	1,268	993	1,288	1,534	1,101
Bobcat	1,093	1,176	1,148	893	662	698	914	845	746	696	3,477	3,358	3,118	2,166	1,569	1,952	2,487	2,027	1,631	1,386
Coyote	494	525	518	404	326	327	404	412	392	369	5,907	5,946	4,852	3,776	3,347	3,840	4,436	5,103	4,772	5,221
Gray Fox	119	116	126	99	89	93	84	82	73	70	715	685	504	408	341	327	350	200	193	187
Red Fox	56	70	83	38	35	34	9	10	9	7	174	268	238	68	134	102	31	48	48	59
Marten	18	13	19	19	19	9	57	41	41	33	99	70	114	45	109	37	132	92	102	73
Mink	94	136	125	96	57	45	104	91	84	78	356	399	427	263	192	77	3,657	1,952	2,786	1,682
Muskrat	183	228	242	172	130	98	51	61	55	49	9,606	13,024	12,994	8,619	5,425	3,301	828	1,116	1,108	883
Nutria	101	132	125	90	70	59	64	61	52	48	2,209	2,540	2,253	1,603	1,107	838	231	191	222	209
Opossum	124	108	125	111	93	68	208	203	184	176	765	648	789	531	503	316	761	781	698	583
Raccoon	358	381	422	294	217	201	51	58	43	55	2,063	2,077	2,262	1,247	927	833	170	234	95	150
River Otter	128	161	156	110	77	86	84	74	79	58	413	523	534	362	203	263	224	189	255	138
Spotted Skunk	60	55	65	49	22	34	22	18	24	15	266	403	354	293	102	127	109	79	72	58
Striped Skunk	150	135	137	129	89	80	71	73	77	64	905	733	676	607	614	362	406	370	363	464
Weasel	13	19	14	13	16	9	14	8	7	1	19	44	29	28	18	9	17	5	25	0

Appendix 12. Number of Oregon furtakers reporting pursuit season effort and success (Animals treed/100 nights or days of pursuit), 2012–2020. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported.

	2012				2013				2014			
Species	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days
Bobcat	229	917	3,340	27.46	208	870	3,040	28.62	192	793	2,611	30.37
Gray Fox	16	85	235	36.17	23	81	363	22.31	17	146	286	51.05
Red Fox	0	0	0	0	4	2	37	5.41	0	0	0	0
Raccoon	47	413	673	61.37	39	227	540	42.04	34	221	446	49.55
Total		1,415	4,248			1,180	3,980			1,160	3,343	
	2015				2016				2017			
Species	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days	# 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	229	1,228	3,754	32.71
Gray Fox	21	98	314	31.21	19	102	269	37.92	21	160	326	40.61
Red Fox	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	100	0	0	0	0
Raccoon	25	107	228	46.93	30	213	401	53.12	40	241	520	46.35
Total		852	2,625			1,415	3,662			1,629	4,600	
	2018				2019				2020			
Species	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/100 Days
Bobcat	224	1,154	3,883	29.72	193	1,182	3,345	35.34	185	1,125	3,194	35.22
Gray Fox	29	247	490	50.41	17	99	263	37.64	19	158	355	44.51
Red Fox	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	1	0	20	0
Raccoon	35	200	719	27.82	35	404	526	76.81	36	298	525	56.75
Total		1,601	5,092			1,685	4,154			1,581	4,094	

Appendix 13. Oregon gray and red fox catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2001–2020. 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	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	857	12.37	350	84	4.17
	2018	146	8,115	1.8	54	727	7.43	200	82	2.44
	2019	131	6,835	1.92	62	581	10.67	193	73	2.64
	2020	137	9,825	1.39	50	560	8.93	187	70	2.67
Red Fox	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	19.23	170	51	3.33
	2018	225	25,161	0.89	9	148	6.08	234	58	4.03
	2019	88	39,516	0.22	7	38	18.42	95	43	2.21
	2020	134	45,893	0.29	16	130	12.31	150	55	2.73

Appendix 14. Oregon beaver and muskrat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2001–2020. 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	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	7.6
	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	7.9
	2019	1,523	31,981	4.8	11	82	13.4	1,534	170	9.0
	2020	1,079	24,647	4.4	22	203	10.8	1,101	180	6.1
Muskrat	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	21.5
	2019	2,775	34,813	8.0	11	55	20.0	2,786	84	33.2
	2020	1,645	18,012	9.1	37	70	52.9	1,682	78	21.6

Appendix 15. Oregon river otter catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 1992–2020. 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
2019	240	15,028	1.60	15	66	22.73	255	79	3.2
2020	123	7,197	1.71	15	95	15.79	138	58	2.4

Appendix 16. Oregon marten catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2001-2020. 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 Oregon	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
	2019	16	420	3.81	0	0	0	16	1	16.0
	2020	18	786	2.29	0	0	0	18	3	6.0
Eastern Oregon	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	4,062	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	16.67	23	7	3.3	
2019	26	864	3.01	6	18	33.33	32	9	3.6	
2020	41	1,422	2.88	0	0	0	41	5	8.2	

Appendix 17. Oregon mink and raccoon catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2001-2020. 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	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
	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	60.00	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	50.00	92	41	2.2
	2019	102	8,550	1.19	0	1	0.00	102	41	2.5
	2020	72	4,199	1.71	1	77	1.30	73	33	2.2
Raccoon	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
	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	23.20	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
	2019	564	27,561	2.05	134	871	15.38	698	184	3.8
	2020	455	26,406	1.72	128	1,030	12.43	583	176	3.3

Appendix 18. Oregon coyote catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2001-2020. 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
1989	1,699	102,601	1.66	808	1,493	54.12	2,507	330	7.6
1990	1,655	70,635	2.34	914	1,744	52.41	2,569	286	9.0
1991	2,029	131,466	1.54	1,380	2,143	64.40	3,409	335	10.2
1992	2,705	114,733	2.36	1,827	3,206	56.99	4,532	376	12.1
1993	2,452	116,529	2.10	994	2,172	45.76	3,446	362	9.5
1994	2,852	150,313	1.90	1,940	3,205	60.53	4,792	385	12.4
1995	1,784	101,107	1.76	1,180	2,336	50.51	2,964	319	9.3
1996	2,692	156,309	1.72	1,326	3,208	41.33	4,018	372	10.8
1997	3,137	180,381	1.74	1,573	3,536	44.49	4,710	400	11.8
1998	1,431	96,662	1.48	1,520	3,373	45.06	2,951	354	8.3
1999	1,567	74,710	2.10	1,103	2,679	41.17	2,670	328	8.1
2000	1,456	71,640	2.03	1,297	2,992	43.35	2,753	338	8.1
2001	1,434	116,227	1.23	1,074	2,359	45.53	2,508	334	7.5
2002	2,322	144,972	1.60	1,409	2,913	48.37	3,731	432	8.6
2003	3,033	202,384	1.50	1,733	3,766	46.02	4,766	505	9.4
2004	2,708	237,486	1.14	2,304	4,054	56.83	5,012	549	9.1
2005	2,682	211,067	1.27	2,353	5,645	41.68	5,035	502	10.0
2006	3,697	271,628	1.36	3,062	5,662	54.08	6,759	599	11.3
2007	3,252	254,701	1.28	2,639	4,846	54.46	5,891	577	10.2
2008	2,491	175,477	1.42	1,468	4,083	35.95	3,959	557	7.1
2009	1,933	180,668	1.07	1,763	4,865	36.24	3,696	481	7.7
2010	2,754	183,247	1.50	2,261	4,710	48.00	5,015	488	10.3
2011	3,405	368,724	0.92	2,138	4,884	43.78	5,543	480	11.5
2012	3,471	283,724	1.22	2,024	4,138	48.91	5,495	500	11.0
2013	2,934	293,461	1.00	1,591	3,608	44.10	4,525	488	9.3
2014	2,348	220,011	1.07	1,156	2,807	41.18	3,504	371	9.4
2015	4,175	262,887	1.59	1,921	3,556	54.02	6,096	308	19.8
2016	2,040	97,881	2.08	1,590	3,772	42.15	3,630	320	11.3
2017	2,399	176,326	1.36	1,659	4,003	41.44	4,058	404	10.0
2018	3,334	253,911	1.31	1,641	4,082	40.20	4,975	407	12.2
2019	3,294	275,717	1.19	1,478	3,945	37.47	4,772	392	12.2
2020	3,336	264,051	1.26	1,885	3504	53.8	5,221	369	14.1