2024–2025 and 2025–2026

Oregon Furbearer Information Summary and Regulation Proposals

June 14, 2024

Furbearer Regulations

Review Process

Since the previous adoption of the Furbearer Regulations, communication with various public and professional groups occurred to inform staff proposals. 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 harvest data information was shared with the Oregon Beaver Action Plan Partnership. Department staff also had discussions with individuals and user groups including local sporting groups, state and federal agencies, Oregon Trappers Association, Center for Biological Diversity, Oregon State Police, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon United Sporting Dog Association, the Oregon Hunters Association, and public hunters at hunt review meetings. Other dialogue occurred with various non-governmental organizations, 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 for Youth and Landowners- 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, provide 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 trajectories. For example, years of low harvest may be incorrectly assumed to be an indicator of a declining population when fewer furtakers were actually involved with the harvest. CPUE 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.

Also very telling is the number of animals released from traps or not harvested by hunters which does not get included in calculating CPUE. For some species like bobcats and foxes, the number of releases may exceed the harvest total. This value may indicate the level of discretion and selectivity by a hunter/trapper but also the abundance and availability of the species in that area. This often results in the harvest of targeted sex/age classes (e.g. adult males) and allows more population-critical cohorts (e.g. adult females) to go unharvested.

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. Examining males vs. females, proportion of young vs. adult, and overall proportion of adult females in the harvest allows biologists to understand current age structure and harvest level impacts over time.

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, distribution, and indications of ecosystem health and impacts from climate change. For example, muskrat (sometimes mink and river otter) are often considered indicator species for wetland and general aquatic health so monitoring their populations may serve as an indicator for the health of those ecosystems. 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

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. Trap check times were most recently modified in June 2022 following a Commission directed Trap Check Work Group. Current regulations establish a 48-hour trap check requirement for restraining traps and snares and a 14-day requirement for killing traps and snares for predatory animals.

Through review and public correspondence, current regulations are adequate in meeting the Furbearer Program goals and staff propose no changes to trapper education, license requirements, and trap restrictions and requirements.

Species Specific Information and Regulation Proposals

Note: Due to late reports continuing to arrive through much of the 2024-2025 license year, the 2023-2024 data will not be complete for nearly another year. However, 2023 data were included when possible.

General Trend in Licenses and Report Cards

Furtaker licenses (valid for both trapping and hunting) and Hunting Licenses for Furbearers (valid for hunting only) issued have been on a slow decline over the past decade (Appendix 1). Furtaker reporting rates (including on-time and late reports) have been high and stable since 2017 when the department created an on-line reporting option but were noticeably low in 2021, 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 2023 season will continue to be submitted through much of the 2024 season but on time reports were at 81%.

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). For river otter, the number of record cards purchased has been low but stable for the past eight years (Appendix 3). 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 declining for much of the past decade with a recent low of 1,326 in 2022 (Appendix 4). The number of furtakers (both hunters and trappers) reporting attempted take of western Oregon bobcats has remained below 300 for the last nine years and the number of bobcat furtakers in eastern Oregon has been on a five-year decline (Appendix 6).

Western Oregon

Harvest for both trappers and hunters has declined from 811 in 2017 to 355 in 2021, with the last five years well-below the previous ten-year average of 968 (Appendix 6). Number of trap-nights have been relatively low and decreasing over the past five years, but trap harvest/100 nights have been up and stable in recent years (Appendix 6). The number of hunt-days has been low but somewhat stable, and hunt harvest/100 days is half of what it was in previous decades (Appendix 6), a likely product of effort, accessibility, and hunter interest.

The proportion of young bobcats in the total harvest in Western Oregon continues to range between 20-35% (Appendix 10) and with that smaller proportion of young in the harvest, the average age continues to be around 3.4-3.7 years old and higher than that of Eastern Oregon (Appendix 8). The proportion of females in the harvest remain low with males comprising the majority of the harvest (Appendix 9). The proportion of adult females in the harvest remain low but are up from a historic low observed in 2020 (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 low (Appendix 9).

While a lower CPUE (measured in take/100 days or nights) for hunter harvest is has been low, other measurements of CPUE, overall low harvest rates, consistency in average ages and age structure and low proportions of adult females in the harvest are indications that harvest is sustainable and not having any negative affect at measurable scales. This use of harvest as a population monitoring tool suggests and knowledge of bobcat habitat all suggest a robust population of bobcats in western Oregon.

Eastern Oregon

In eastern Oregon, harvest by trappers and hunters has been on a decline from 1,676 in 2017 to less than half that value in 2022 (827, Appendix 6). The total number of trap-nights has declined in recent years but trap harvest/100 nights has increased over that time (Appendix 6). The number of hunt-days has been relatively stable the past decade but were lower than usual the past two years and hunt harvest/100 days has increased since a noticeable drop in 2020 (Appendix 6).

After a lower proportion of juveniles (i.e. kits and yearlings) in the total harvest in eastern Oregon was observed in 2019 and 2020, the proportion returned to the 10-year average of 0.45 (Appendix 10). The mean age of harvested bobcats in eastern Oregon remained the same in recent years (Appendix 8). The proportion of females and adult females (≥ 3 years of age) in the eastern Oregon bobcat harvest also remained mostly unchanged (Appendix 9). The proportion of male harvest remained high and the proportion of adult males in the harvest are within the norm (Appendix 9).

Total bobcat harvest for eastern Oregon has been in a decline over the last five years and CPUE (measured in take/100 days or nights) has been stable or increasing which is to be expected. The proportion of females in the harvest are still low and the proportion of adult males and adult females in the harvest are within the range of normal recorded values. 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. All of the eastern Oregon bobcat harvest data indicates indications that harvest is sustainable and not having any negative affect at measurable scales. This use of harvest as a population monitoring tool suggests and knowledge of bobcat habitat all suggest a robust bobcat population in eastern Oregon.

<u>Data and Discussion for the 2024 and 2025 Bobcat Seasons</u>

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. Furtakers continue to focus harvest on males as the number of bobcats reported as released/not harvested (often females and younger animals) consistently far exceeds the number of bobcats harvested. 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

- Harvest Season: December 1 – last day of February
- 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 (trapping and hunting) total gray fox harvest has been on a decline for many years (Appendix 13). Catch per unit effort (CPUE) for gray fox was relatively stable for trappers but continues to be relatively low for hunters (Appendix 13). A substantial number of gray foxes are released by furtakers annually with release numbers being similar to harvest.

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

- Harvest Season: October 15 – last day of February
- Open Area: Entire state

Red Fox

Combined total red fox harvest was relatively low in 2021 and 2022 but similar to totals in other recent years (Appendix 13). A similar occurrence was observed for catch per unit effort (CPUE) for red fox trappers and but high CPUE values were observed for hunters, a likely product of a very small dataset (Appendix 13).

There is one species of red fox in Oregon but depending on location, a red fox may be a Rocky Mt red fox (a native subspecies found in the Blue Mountains), a Sierra Nevada red fox (SNRF, a native subspecies found in the Oregon Cascades), or a nonnative fur farm fox (found mostly in the Willamette Valley and Columbia River Basin). A distinct population segment (DPS) of the SNRF in the Sierra Nevada region of California is listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act and the Lassen population (also California) has seen a substantial contraction. In Oregon, the SNRF is a Sensitive species in the Oregon Conservation Strategy and the current range extends from Mt. Hood down to Crater Lake along the crest of the Cascades. There are three primary concentrations of SNRF around Crater Lake National Park, the Central Cascades, and Mt Hood. The Central Cascades region may possess the greatest abundance of SNRF than anywhere else across its entire range. A high-level of research and monitoring has been occurring on Oregon SNRF for over a decade trying to provide answers on distribution, connectivity, density, and habitat selection of this Oregon population. Another question that has arisen is the possibility/feasibility of the Oregon SNRF serving as a potential source population for augmentation of the Lassen SNRF population.

Harvest of red fox statewide has been low and investigations into harvest of Oregon SNRF indicate little-to-no harvest occurs throughout the Oregon range. The 2022 Conservation Strategy for the Sierra Nevada Red Fox and previous USFWS findings acknowledge that harvest is rare in Oregon and is not an identified stressor to SNRF, and harvest closures are not a recommended management action.

Despite the extremely limited harvest and few concerns regarding harvest impact, the large amount of research and number of looming questions mentioned before have generated a lot of interest in the opportunity to temporarily suspend red fox harvest in the SNRF range until more answers are found. The duration of the suspension would likely depend on finding answers to questions regarding California SNRF populations and potential population augmentation. Through public outreach it appears groups representing the licensed furtakers that would be directly impacted from a closure would indeed consider suspending harvest. These groups

emphasized that harvest is not currently an identified stressor to SNRF populations but are supportive of ongoing research, conservation actions, and revisiting the suspension once more information is available. Staff therefore recommend modifying the red fox harvest area to exclude a 15-mile buffer along the Pacific Crest Trail from the Washington border south to the intersection with Interstate 5. The majority of contemporary fox locations occur within that buffer. No other changes are proposed for red fox.

Staff Recommendations for Red Fox

- Harvest Season: October 15- the last day of February
- Open Area: Entire state except that portion fifteen miles from the Pacific Crest Trail from the Washington border south to Interstate 5

Beaver

Beaver harvest has remained relatively low for the past decade with only 1,165 harvested in 2020, 1,071 in 2021, and 1,435 in 2023* (*dataset is not yet complete) (Appendix 11).

Harvest and Metrics

Furtaker harvest has declined greatly over time (Appendix 14) with a statewide average total harvest of 1,231 for the last 3 years (Table 1). In the last three years, beaver harvest has occurred in 33 of 36 Oregon counties (no harvest in Curry, Gilliam, or Wheeler Counties). Trappers continue to represent the majority of the harvest (average 98% over last decade) and CPUE for trappers has been increasing for many years (Appendix 14).

With changes to mandatory harvest reporting made in 2022, the department now has expanded beaver harvest data that includes watershed subbasin or hydrologic unit code 8 (HUC) scale, water feature (river, stream, pond, etc.), land ownership, and purpose, in addition to all the previously collected fields. The new data have exponentially increased the department biologists' abilities to examine and evaluate harvest and better understand where, how, and why harvest is occurring and address numerous questions and concerns. Regarding spatial scale alone, shifting from data by 36 counties to now include 91 HUC 8 watersheds and the hundreds of combinations of the two is a massive increase in spatial resolution, and that doesn't yet include all the other new data fields. This shift to an increase in harvest data quantity and resolution are identified needs in Pillar 3 of the department's 3-Year Action Plan for Beaver-Modified Landscapes (Beaver Action Plan).

In the 2022-2023 license year, 1,075 beaver were harvested across 32 counties (Table 1) and 40 known HUCs (44% of state)(Table 2). Excluding unknown records, five HUCs with the highest harvest accounted for 52% of the total harvest. The majority of harvest occurred on rivers (67%, Table 3) and private land (53%) or navigable waters (35%) (Table 4). Harvest on federal land (n=48) was 5% of the statewide total and only occurred on rivers (Table 4). Harvest for state land (n=60) was 6% of the statewide total and was 77% on rivers, followed by streams (13%) and a small amount of ponds, ditches, and other water features (Table 4). The total take of beavers on streams on public land (i.e. state, federal) numbered eight for 2022 (Table 5) and only occurred on state lands in the Lower Columbia HUC. This represents 0.8% of the statewide harvest of known locations.

In the preliminary data for the most recent 2023 license year, 1,495 beaver were harvested across 32 counties (Table 1) and 52 known HUCs (57% of state)(Table 2). Excluding unknown records,

five HUCs with the highest harvest accounted for 55% of the total harvest. The majority of harvest occurred on rivers (50%)(Table 3) and private land (54%) or navigable waters (42%) (Table 4). Harvest on federal land (n=21) was 1% of the statewide total and occurred on rivers (62%), lakes (24%) and rivers (14%) (Table 4). Harvest on state land (n=38) was 3% of the statewide total and was 55% on rivers, followed by ponds (24%), streams (13%) and other water features (8%) (Table 4). The total take of beavers on streams on public land (i.e. state, federal) numbered eighteen for 2023 (Table 5) and were distributed across five HUCs (Lower Columbia, Lower Willamette, Silver, South Umpqua, Upper Deschutes, Upper Klamath Lake). This represents 1.2% of the statewide harvest of known locations.

Table 1. Number of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap, roadkill) by county for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 license years. Note the 2023 dataset is incomplete until all late reports have been received.

County	2021	2022	2023*
BAKER	46	49	63
BENTON	20	53	100
CLACKAMAS	171	36	70
CLATSOP	85	47	130
COLUMBIA	39	15	57
COOS	33	124	81
CROOK	14	8	25
CURRY	0	0	0
DESCHUTES	13	0	26
DOUGLAS	6	71	17
GILLIAM	0	0	0
GRANT	9	6	16
HARNEY	19	1	21
HOOD RIVER	0	23	8
JACKSON	1	3	12
JEFFERSON	0	5	5
JOSEPHINE	15	28	20
KLAMATH	19	3	15
LAKE	23	5	11
LANE	203	72	118
LINCOLN	8	4	5
LINN	54	36	115
MALHEUR	52	125	112
MARION	10	110	102
MORROW	9	3	9
MULTNOMAH	13	10	7
POLK	10	24	135
SHERMAN	0	11	0
TILLAMOOK	19	18	18
UMATILLA	8	32	24
UNION	89	19	31
WALLOWA	2	4	13
WASCO	21	15	17
WASHINGTON	79	86	76
WHEELER	0	0	0
YAMHILL	32	29	36
Total	1,122	1,075	1,495

Table 2. Number and proportion of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap, roadkill) by watershed (HUC) for the 2022 and 2023 license years. Note the 2023 dataset is incomplete until all late reports have been received.

	2022		2023	
Watershed (HUC)	Harvest	% Total	Harvest	% Total
Upper Willamette	139	15%	273	19%
Middle Willamette	114	12%	270	18%
Lower Columbia	49	5%	130	9%
Lower Willamette	45	5%	82	6%
Powder River	2	<1%	59	4%
Coos	31	3%	51	3%
Lower Columbia/Clatskanie	0	0%	51	3%
Silvies	0	0%	37	3%
Lower Owyhee	43	4%	32	2%
Coquille	87	9%	30	2%
Coast Fork Willamette	1	<1%	30	2%
Middle Snake/Payette	0	0%	30	2%
Upper Deschutes	0	0%	28	2%
Lower Malheur	11	1%	26	2%
Upper Crooked	0	0%	25	2%
Bully	0	0%	23	2%
Lower Deschutes	3	<1%	17	1%
Clackamas	0	0%	17	1%
Umpqua	53	6%	16	1%
Wilson/Trask/Nestucca	18	2%	16	1%
Lower Grande Ronde	0	0%	16	1%
Middle Fork Willamette	12	1%	15	1%
Mid-Columbia/Lake Wallula	0	0%	15	1%
Upper Grande Ronde River	19	2%	14	1%
Umatilla	31	3%	13	1%
Tualatin	84	9%	12	1%
Lower Columbia/Sandy	10	1%	12	1%
Upper Rogue	3	<1%	12	1%
Middle Rogue	14	1%	11	1%
Yamhill	17	2%	9	1%
Applegate	6	1%	9	1%
Middle Columbia-Hood	44	5%	8	1%
Wallowa River	0	0%	8	1%
Silver	0	0%	7	<1%
Molalla/Pudding	2	<1%	6	<1%
Siuslaw	2	<1%	6	<1%
North Santiam	4	<1%	5	<1%
Upper Klamath Lake	1	<1%	5	<1%
Imnaha River	0	0%	5	<1%
Trout	0	0%	5	<1%
Upper Klamath River	0	0%	5	<1%

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Table 2 continued…

	2022		2023	
Watershed (HUC)	Harvest	% Total	Harvest	% Total
Burnt River	2	<1%	4	<1%
Walla Walla	0	0%	4	<1%
Nehalem	10	1%	3	<1%
Lake Abert	0	0%	3	<1%
Siletz/Yaquina	0	0%	3	<1%
Sprague	0	0%	3	<1%
Alsea	0	0%	2	<1%
Middle Snake/Succor	71	7%	1	<1%
Summer Lake	5	1%	1	<1%
South Umpqua	4	<1%	1	<1%
North Fork John Day	0	0%	1	<1%
Upper John Day	5	1%	0	0%
South Santiam	4	<1%	0	0%
Lower John Day	3	<1%	0	0%
Lower Snake/Asotin	3	<1%	0	0%
Lower Crooked	2	<1%	0	0%
Harney/Malheur Lakes	1	<1%	0	0%
Lost River	1	<1%	0	0%
Middle Fork John Day	1	<1%	0	0%
Grand Total	957		1,467	
Unknown	118	12%	28	2%

Table 3. Number and proportion of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap, roadkill) by water feature for the 2022 and 2023 license years. Note the 2023 dataset is incomplete until all late reports have been received.

	2022		2023	
Water Feature	Harvest	% Total	Harvest	% Total
River	637	67%	734	50%
Ditch/Channel	32	3%	321	22%
Stream/Creek	128	13%	225	15%
Lake/Reservoir	6	1%	109	7%
Pond	91	10%	69	5%
Other	63	7%	3	0%
Total	957		1,461	

Table 4. Number and proportion of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap, roadkill) by land ownership for the 2022 and 2023 license years. Note the 2023 dataset is incomplete until all late reports have been received.

	2022		2023	
Land Ownership	Harvest	Total %	Harvest	Total %
Private	510	47%	786	53%
Navigable River/Open Water	339	32%	605	40%
State	60	6%	38	3%
Federal	48	4%	21	1%
City/Municipality	0	0%	4	0%
Other/Unknown	118	11%	41	3%
Total	1,075		1,495	

Table 5. Number of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap, roadkill) on streams/creeks by land ownership for the 2022 and 2023 license years. Note the 2023 dataset is incomplete until all late reports have been received.

Stream/Creek Harvest Only		
Land Ownership	2022	2023
Private	120	203
Federal	0	13
State	8	5
City/Municipality	0	4
Total	128	225

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 51 years in duration. No anecdotal nor empirical information indicates those closures have directly or indirectly benefited beaver nor increased beaver modified habitats in those areas. Fish and beaver survey data from the US Forest Service across multiple forests in Oregon have observed substantially higher rates of beaver occurrence and dams in areas open to harvest than in long-term closure areas. However, beaver survey efforts are underway in the Ochoco National Forest that may help shed light on limiting factors and the effectiveness of that closure. Investigations into these closures and any future closures to evaluate the effectiveness of population and habitat management tools are desired.

Private Forest Accord (PFA)

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 that beaver taken on private forest lands be reported to the department. The report must include the reason for the taking, the location of the taking, and the number of beavers taken. These records get entered into the department's Wildlife Damage Database and include fields similar to those in the mandatory harvest report (e.g. HUC,

water feature, etc.). The department is required to submit a summary of these beaver take reports to the Commission. This section is intended to fulfill the department's reporting requirement for 2023. In 2023, 121 beaver complaints were received by the department across 38 HUCs. Six of those complaints were associated with private forestland and no beaver were reported taken (Table 6). As of the end of April 2024, 36 beaver complaints have been received in 2024 and none were associated with private forestland and thus no beaver were reported taken on private forestland. Beaver taken by licensed furtakers on small private forestland totaled eight for the 2023-2024 license year with seven taken on a stream in the Columbia County portion of the Lower Columbia/Clatskanie watershed and one taken on a river in the Marion County portion of the Molalla/Pudding watershed. All eight were reported as taken to address landowner conflict.

Table 6. Private forestland beaver complaints received by ODFW in 2023.

County	HUC	Private Forestland Classification	Complaint Type	Water Feature	Beavers Taken
Columbia	Lower Willamette	Large (>5000ac)	Bridge/Culvert	Stream/Creek	0
Polk	Yamhill	Small (<5000ac)	Agriculture	Stream/Creek	0
Marion	Middle Willamette	Small (<5000ac)	Structures	Pond	0
Jackson	Middle Rogue	Small (<5000ac)	Landscaping	Ditch/Channel	0
Jackson	Middle Rogue	Small (<5000ac)	Timber	Stream/Creek	0
Klamath	Little Deschutes	Small (<5000ac)	Agriculture	River	0

Beaver Harvest Summary

Harvest remains low and is limited in distribution throughout the state. Areas of high harvest are limited in number and distribution and are associated with large rivers. Early review suggests limited overlap with areas designed to increase beaver modified habitats such as Beaver Emphasis Areas associated with the Beaver Action Plan and habitat or research project sites. Staff proposes no changes to beaver regulations.

Staff Recommendations for Beaver

- Harvest Season: November 15 – March 15
- Open Area: Entire state with closures as specified in OARs and regulations

Muskrat

Harvest has continued to decline for the last five years however, CPUE for trappers has stayed relatively stable over the last two decades (Appendix 14). Staff proposes no changes to muskrat regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Muskrat

- Harvest Season: November 15 – March 31
- Open Area: Entire state

River Otter

Based on issued CITES tags, river otter harvest has been quite low for the last decade (Appendix 4) but CPUE remains within the normal range. The low harvest is a product of fewer furtakers and reduced effort (Appendix 15). Staff proposes no changes to river otter regulations.

Staff Recommendation for River Otter

- Harvest Season: November 15, – March 15
- 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 has been extremely low and in fact, no harvest was reported for the 2022 license year (Appendix 16). However, preliminary 2023 data shows minimal harvest and further suggests marten harvest is greatly dictated by a few individuals. Staff proposes no changes to marten regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Marten

- Harvest Season: November 1 – January 31
- Open Area: Eastern Oregon and that portion of Western Oregon east of the Interstate 5 corridor

Mink

Total mink harvest has been very low in recent years (Appendix 17). Furtaker effort has also greatly declined but trapping CPUE has increased greatly (Appendix 17). Staff proposes no changes to mink regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Mink

- Harvest Season: November 15 – March 31
- Open Area: Entire state

Raccoon

Total harvest of raccoons has been on a decline for the past decade with only 432 harvested in 2022 (Appendix 17). CPUE has also been relatively low (Appendix 17) but is likely an artifact of limited effort and furtaker interest. Like a few other species (e.g., bobcats), a substantial number of raccoons are captured or treed but are released or not taken. For example, in 2022, furtaker hunters reporting effort harvested 126 raccoons but chose not to harvest 419, and only harvest factors into CPUE. 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

- Harvest Season: November 15 – March 15
- 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

- Harvest 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

- Harvest 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 and CPUE (number treed/day) remained in the normal range of values (Appendix 12). The majority of pursuit effort was for bobcat and the highest CPUE varies between gray fox and raccoons (Appendix 12). Staff is proposing no changes to pursuit seasons.

Staff Recommendation for Pursuit Seasons

- Bobcat: September 1 – last day of February
- Red and Gray Fox: September 1– last day of February
- Raccoon: September 1 – March 15

Appendices

Appendix 1. Trend in furtaker licenses issued, 1986–2023.

	# 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	931	815	1,746
2021	889	742	1,631
2022	765	746	1,511
2023	819	741	1,560
10yr Avg	1,050	911	1,925

Appendix 2. Trend in licenses issued and reporting of effort for furbearers in Oregon, 2017–2023. *Values will change as late reports are received.

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fur Trap/Hunt														
Licenses Sold	1,047		1,033		1,004		931		889		765		819	
Returning Reports	906	87	922	90	914	91	812	87	717	81	692	90	704	86
Reported On Time	841	80	869	84	851	85	755	81	472	53	546	71	690	84
Reported Did Hunt or Trap	691	77	669	73	648	71	577	71	492	69	462	67	481	70
Did Not Hunt or Trap	93	11	89	10	78	10	49	6	57	8	48	7	54	8
Reporting Harvest	623	69	598	65	574	71	519	64	450	63	403	58	427	62
Reporting No Harvest	196	22	190	21	213	26	172	21	144	20	234	34	235	34
Fur Hunt Only														
Licenses Sold	962		945		859		815		747		747		741	
Returning Reports	754	79	752	80	722	85	675	83	524	70	611	82	589	79
Reported On Time	681	69	684	72	659	77	609	75	336	45	533	71	571	77
Reported did Hunt	563	75	509	68	449	63	440	65	325	62	393	64	372	61
Did Not Hunt	73	10	89	12	56	8	57	8	51	10	36	6	37	6
Reporting Harvest	443	59	386	52	321	45	318	47	242	46	303	50	112	18
Reporting No Harvest	256	34	261	35	221	31	236	35	153	29	212	35	74	12
Combined Totals														
Licenses Sold	2,009		1,978		1,863		1,745		1,636		1,512		1,560	
Returning Reports	1,653	82	1,669	85	1,632	88	1,486	85	1,234	75	1,304	86	389	25
Reported On Time	1,522	76	1,553	79	1,509	81	1,363	78	808	49	1,079	71	1,261	81
Reported Did Hunt or Trap	1,249	76	1,174	71	1,094	68	1,013	68	818	66	853	65	289	22
Did Not Hunt or Trap	165	10	177	11	134	9	105	7	108	9	84	6	41	3
Reporting Harvest	1,061	65	980	59	892	55	833	56	693	56	702	54	253	19
Reporting No Harvest	452	28	451	28	432	27	406	27	297	##	444	34	151	12

Appendix 3. Number of individuals purchasing record cards and number of record cards purchased for river otter, western bobcat, and eastern bobcat in Oregon, 2004–2023.

Season	River Otter		Western Bobcat		Eastern Bobcat	
	# Individuals	# Tags/Cards	# Individuals	# Tags/Cards	# Individuals	# Tags/Cards
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	239	240	349	352	1,066	1,066
2022	206	207	301	314	996	996
2023	220	223	307	311	1,050	1,050

*Eastern card/tags replaced by Statewide

Appendix 4. Number of bobcat and river otter CITES tags issued each license year 2004-2023. Source data is reports from ODFW tagging offices.

License Year	River Otter	Western Bobcat	Eastern/ Statewide Bobcat	Bobcat Total
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
2022	173	299	1,027	1,326
2023	212	296	1,072	1,368

*Eastern Card/Tags replaced by Statewide

Appendix 5. Average pelt prices (rounded to nearest $1.00) for selected furbearers from Oregon fur sales, 2004-2023. Prices are not corrected for inflation.

Season	Beaver	Western Bobcat	Eastern Bobcat	Statewide Bobcat Average	Coyote	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	River Otter	Raccoon
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
2022	$26	$130	$363	$330	$16	$12	$16	$30	$6	$3	$48	$3
2023	$35	$83	$386	$335	$26	$27	$13	$45	$7	$4	$50	$4

Appendix 6. Oregon bobcat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker in Oregon, 2003-2022. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where trap and/or hunt effort and take are reported.

		Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
Area	Year	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take /100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take /100 Days	Total Take	# Furtakers	Take / Furtaker
West	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
	2021	184	17,698	1.04	171	2,748	6.22	355	202	1.8
	2022	158	14,244	1.11	204	3,020	6.75	362	225	1.6
East	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
	2021	561	100,098	0.56	329	2,558	12.86	890	377	2.4
	2022	440	68,589	0.64	387	3,047	12.7	827	375	2.2

Appendix 7. Number of furtakers taking specific numbers of bobcats in Oregon by record card, 2013–2022. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest is reported.

Area	# Taken	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Western	1	97	103	62	65	97	81	79	104	63	86
Record Card	2	44	36	33	37	40	30	54	52	24	17
	3	32	21	19	21	23	18	35	34	14	12
	4	26	13	9	30	15	14	20	17	8	9
	5	16	14	12	9	9	6	22	14	6	13
	6	16	13	6	7	8	7	14	12	5	2
	7	7	5	5	6	8	6	12	11	2	1
	8	11	5	6	3	3	5	1	11	1	2
	9	8	2	3	3	4	4	8	3	1	1
	10	1	4	3	4	6	3	7	8	0	0
	11	4	0	2	4	0	2	3	4	1	2
	12	3	1	1	0	4	1	3	2	0	0
	13	2	3	1	0	1	3	3	2	1	1
	14	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0
	15	5	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	4	1
	>15	15	8	3	7	6	1	11	10	0	1
	Total	287	230	166	197	228	185	279	290	130	148
Eastern/Statewide	1	214	176	118	121	195	168	155	148	159	183
Record Card	2	136	96	67	104	106	111	91	90	94	85
	3	104	78	65	69	79	86	76	53	69	57
	4	91	65	42	32	73	61	54	45	44	40
	5	130	89	72	103	156	116	98	87	79	87
	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	5	2
	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	2	1
	>7	0	1	0	0	1	0	14	12	9	8
	Total	676	505	364	429	611	540	494	445	461	463

Appendix 8. Mean age of bobcat taken in Oregon 1993–2022. Information from the ODFW Wildlife Health and Population Lab, data obtained from bobcat jaws received at mandatory check-ins.

Season	Eastern Oregon	Western Oregon
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	2.7	3.6
2021	2.7	3.4
2022	2.9	3.6

Appendix 9. Percent of total bobcat taken by sex and percent adult (≥3 years of age), 2003–2022. Information from the ODFW Wildlife Health and Population Lab, data obtained from bobcat jaws received at mandatory check-ins.

	Eastern Oregon				Western Oregon				% Adult Females in Harvest		
Season	% Male	Of Males % Adult	% Female	Of Females % Adult	% Male	Of Males % Adult	% Female	Of Females % Adult	Eastern Oregon	Western Oregon	Total
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	60	50	40	39	60	59	40	48	16	19	17
2020	58	48	42	46	65	65	35	42	19	15	17
2021	62	43	38	35	57	46	43	49	13	21	17
2022	56	41	44	34	63	49	37	56	15	21	18

Appendix 10. Proportion of bobcat kits and yearlings taken in Oregon, 2003-2022. Information based on bobcat jaws with attached jaw tags composed by ODFW Wildlife Health and Population Lab.

	Western Oregon			Eastern Oregon		
Season	Kits	Yearlings	Combined Total	Kits	Yearlings	Combined Total
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	0.18	0.30	0.48
2018	0.07	0.18	0.25	0.15	0.27	0.42
2019	0.12	0.18	0.30	0.09	0.21	0.30
2020	0.10	0.19	0.29	0.22	0.14	0.36
2021	0.09	0.23	0.32	0.18	0.30	0.48
2022	0.06	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.23	0.42

Appendix 11. Number of successful furtakers and number of animals taken (hunt or trap only) by species in Oregon, 2013–2022. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported.

	# Reporting Furtakers										# Animals Taken									
Species	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Badger	66	46	27	47	60	54	48	43	33	28	156	88	107	145	222	233	136	181	160	107
Beaver	317	220	177	164	172	165	170	180	143	130	3,306	1,981	1,329	1,268	993	1,288	1,534	1,101	1,165	1,071
Bobcat	1148	893	662	698	914	845	746	696	559	568	3,118	2,166	1,569	1,952	2,487	2,027	1,631	1,386	1,260	1,217
Coyote	518	404	326	327	404	412	392	369	273	229	4,852	3,776	3,347	3,840	4,436	5,103	4,772	5,221	3,948	2,201
Gray Fox	126	99	89	93	84	82	73	70	60	55	504	408	341	327	350	200	193	187	173	164
Red Fox	83	38	35	34	9	10	9	7	38	28	238	68	134	102	31	48	48	59	168	112
Marten	19	19	19	9	57	41	41	33	6	0	114	45	109	37	132	92	102	73	23	0
Mink	125	96	57	45	104	91	84	78	24	20	427	263	192	77	3,657	1,952	2,786	1,682	61	35
Muskrat	242	172	130	98	51	61	55	49	60	55	12,994	8,619	5,425	3,301	828	1,116	1,108	883	881	739
Nutria	125	90	70	59	64	61	52	48	40	46	2,253	1,603	1,107	838	231	191	222	209	560	626
Opossum	125	111	93	68	208	203	184	176	39	39	789	531	503	316	761	781	698	583	204	209
Raccoon	422	294	217	201	51	58	43	55	142	144	2,262	1,247	927	833	170	234	95	150	524	459
River Otter	156	110	77	86	84	74	79	58	62	62	534	362	203	263	224	189	255	138	177	186
Spotted Skunk	65	49	22	34	22	18	24	15	14	11	354	293	102	127	109	79	72	58	87	41
Striped Skunk	137	129	89	80	71	73	77	64	55	56	676	607	614	362	406	370	363	464	484	293
Weasel	14	13	16	9	14	8	7	1	6	0	29	28	18	9	17	5	25	0	12	0

Appendix 12. Number of Oregon furtakers reporting pursuit season effort and success (Animals treed/100 nights or days of pursuit), 2014–2022. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported.

	2014				2015				2016			
Species	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/ 100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/ 100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/ 100 Days
Bobcat	192	793	2,611	30.37	142	647	2,083	31.06	175	1,099	2,952	37.23
Gray Fox	17	146	286	51.05	21	98	314	31.21	19	102	269	37.92
Red Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	100
Raccoon	34	221	446	49.55	25	107	228	46.93	30	213	401	53.12
Total		1,160	3,343			852	2,625			1,415	3,662	

	2017				2018				2019			
Species	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/ 100 Days	# 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	193	1,182	3,345	35.34
Gray Fox	21	160	326	40.61	29	247	490	50.41	17	99	263	37.64
Red Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	0
Raccoon	40	241	520	46.35	35	200	719	27.82	35	404	526	76.81
Total		1,629	4,600			1,601	5,092			1,685	4,154	

	2020				2021				2022			
Species	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/ 100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/ 100 Days	# Reporting Effort	# Treed	# Days	# Treed/ 100 Days
Bobcat	185	1,125	3,194	35.22	149	959	2,788	34.4	197	1,387	3,860	35.93
Gray Fox	19	158	355	44.51	21	124	334	37.13	22	115	411	27.98
Red Fox	1	0	20	0	1	4	15	26.67	1	3	12	25
Raccoon	36	298	525	56.75	26	115	346	33.24	41	339	717	47.28
Total		1,581	4,094			1,202	3,483			1,844	5,000	

Appendix 13. Oregon gray and red fox catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003-2022. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort but occur in Appendix 11.

		Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
Species	Year	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take /100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take /100 Days	Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take / Furtaker
Gray Fox	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
	2021	124	7,900	1.57	44	550	8	168	66	2.54
	2022	119	10,207	1.17	36	350	10.29	155	57	2.75
Red Fox	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
	2021	147	25,887	0.57	9	27	33.3	174	39	4.46
	2022	98	21,500	0.46	12	4	44.44	110	28	3.93

Appendix 14. Oregon beaver and muskrat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003-2022. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort but occur in Appendix 11.

		Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
Species	Year	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take/ Furtaker
Beaver	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
	2021	1,149	22,254	5.2	8	102	7.8	1,251	145	8.6
	2022	1,047	16,383	6.4	17	132	12.9	1,064	130	8.2
Muskrat	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
	2021	849	12,949	6.6	2	10	20.0	851	60	14.2
	2022	711	9,679	7.4	17	40	42.5	728	57	12.8

Appendix 15. Oregon river otter catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003–2022. 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
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
2021	147	8,923	1.65	4	28	14.29	175	62	2.8
2022	157	9,856	1.59	13	52	25	170	62	2.7

Appendix 16. Oregon marten catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003–2022. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort but occur in Appendix 11.

		Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
Area	Year	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take/ Furtaker
Western	2003	13	385	3.38	0	0	0	13	3	4.3
Oregon	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
	2021	4	162	2.47	0	0	0	4	1	4.0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Eastern	2003	1	24	4.17	0	0	0	1	1	1.0
Oregon	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
	2021	19	1,175	1.62	0	0	0	19	6	3.2
	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Appendix 17. Oregon mink and raccoon catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003-2022. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort but occur in Appendix 11.

		Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
Species	Year	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights	Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days	Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take/ Furtaker
Mink	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
	2021	58	2,207	2.63	0	3	0.00	58	24	2.4
	2022	33	1,635	2.02	2	2	100.00	35	20	1.8
Raccoon	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
	2021	390	24,093	1.62	94	729	12.89	484	142	3.4
	2022	306	21,942	1	126	842	14.96	432	147	2.94

Appendix 18. Oregon coyote catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003-2022. 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
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	3336	264,051	1.26	1885	3,504	53.8	5,221	369	14.15
2021	2946	186,520	1.58	890	2,253	39.5	3,836	304	12.61
2022	1415	92,121	1.54	774	2,308	33.54	2,189	248	8.82