IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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Project W-170-R-25

Job Progress Report

MULE DEER

Study I, Job 2

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PROGRESS REPORT
SURVEYS AND INVENTORY

STATE:	Idaho	**JOB TITLE:**	Mule Deer Surveys and Inventories
PROJECT:	W-170-R-25		
SUBPROJECT:	1-7	**STUDY NAME:**	Big Game Population Status, Trends Utilization, and Associated Habitat Studies
STUDY:	I		
JOB:	2		

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001

MULE DEER

OVERVIEW

Mule deer are Idaho's most abundant and widely-distributed big game animal. They provide more recreational opportunity than any other big game species. Mule deer densities are highest in Idaho south of the Salmon River. North of the Salmon River, white-tailed deer are the dominant deer species, but mule deer populations are found scattered throughout northern Idaho where there is suitable habitat.

Mule deer are primarily browsers, so most of their diet is composed of the leaves and twigs of shrubs and trees, particularly during winter. Grasses and forbs can be important dietary components at certain times of the year, such as spring and early summer.

Winter range is a critical component of mule deer habitat. Mule deer are susceptible to high mortality during periods of prolonged deep snow and low temperatures. Winter range has long been recognized as an important habitat component, but our ideas about it have changed as we have learned more about how deer use it. In the 1950s and 1960s, most of our emphasis was on the food resources on winter range. This was reflected in plantings of bitterbrush and measurements of utilization of browse plants. It was obvious that the food resources of winter range were important, but it could not account for all the variation observed in winter range use.

Even under the best conditions, deer lose weight all winter long. The best "winter range" a mule deer has is the fat stored in the body during the spring, summer, and fall. Therefore, the condition of a deer at the start of winter depends on the quality of the habitat it occupies during the rest of the year. The main strategy of a mule deer in winter is to survive by minimizing energy loss and by eating enough to prolong fat reserves. Deer commonly seek winter ranges where there is good thermal cover to minimize energy loss. Deer often become very sedentary during winter, moving and feeding as little as possible to conserve energy.

Our view of winter range has changed, but not its importance. Cover, aspect, and elevation are recognized as crucial components, and during certain times are more important than food. Human disturbance of deer on winter ranges cause them to move from favored sites and waste precious energy. The size of winter range is important to allow for different snow conditions and fluctuations in deer populations.

Much of Idaho's historic mule deer winter range has been developed for other uses and is now occupied by man. Ranches, farms, subdivisions, and industry located in the foothills and at lower elevations have eliminated winter range. In many parts of Idaho, deer winter range is adequate for the "average" winter, but when severe winters occur, deer are forced to low elevations where they come into conflict with man. Deer can damage standing and stored crops; most commonly hay, ornamental shrubs, trees, and orchards. Depredations by mule deer can be severe and, in many cases, is an important factor in determining the optimum size of a deer population.

Early spring is an important time of year for mule deer and spring range is a key component of year-round habitat. Most winter-related mortality actually occurs in the early spring. Fawns and old bucks are most likely to die of winter stress. Mortality of does is usually light but their condition is particularly critical because they are entering the third trimester of pregnancy and development of the fetus taxes their resources. The quality and quantity of nutritious forage in the spring (March, April, May) has a major effect on the production and survival of fawns. The timing of spring green-up is also important. A winter-stressed deer needs good forage as soon as possible. Cold, late spring weather with late green-up can increase mortality and reduce production.

Summer-fall ranges are obviously important because this is where deer produce fat reserves that will allow survival through the winter. The quality of summer-fall forage directly influences pregnancy and ovulation rates and, therefore, fawn production. Late fall is the last opportunity for deer to forage and store fat before moving to winter range. High quality fall range is important for bucks because their body reserves are reduced by rutting.

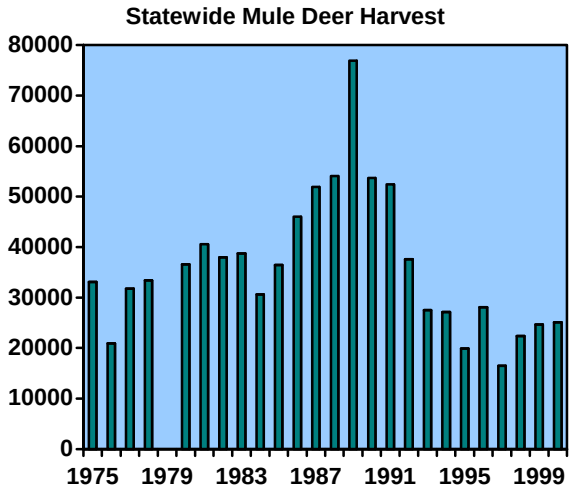
Many of Idaho's mule deer are migratory. They commonly travel long distances (20 to 100 miles) from summer range to winter range. Mule deer are fairly traditional and return to the same summer and winter ranges each year. Tagging and radio telemetry studies indicate that deer summering in the same area may go to different winter ranges, often in different game management units or different states. We have also found that deer wintering together can move to entirely different summer ranges. The migratory behavior of deer and the differential distribution of bucks and does complicates the measurement and interpretation of population parameters.

Given mule deer's fidelity for winter ranges; many of man's activities can disrupt or even eliminate migrations, forcing deer to winter on suboptimal ranges that may increase their mortality rates. Interstate highways, deer proof fences, and urbanization represents examples of activities that can disrupt migration patterns. Survival through winter is a tenuous balance between energy conservation and energy expenditure. Activities that increase energy expense likely increase overwinter mortality.

The structure of mule deer populations varies with the habitat and populations size. Populations at low density (below carrying capacity) tend to have high reproductive and turnover rates and are dominated by younger animals. Populations with these characteristics are capable of rapid growth. Some populations stabilize at low density because they are susceptible to high mortality during unfavorable conditions. This is typical of populations in marginal habitat.

Populations at high density (near carrying capacity) tend to have low reproductive and turnover rates, and a stable age distribution. Population growth is slow, if it occurs at all. The annual production replaces the annual mortality. This type of population is commonly found in stable, well established habitat types, particularly climax forests. A wide spectrum of population structures is found between these 2 extremes.

Overall, mule deer populations statewide have declined since the 1950s and 1960s. It is unlikely that populations will ever increase to those levels again. Mule deer are best adapted to seral, transitional habitat types. Habitat succession is a continual and dynamic process and those habitats best suited for mule deer cannot be expected to remain indefinitely or even be managed for on a large enough scale to have significant population effects. Recent population declines in parts of southern Idaho that were marked by the 1992-1993 winters are a natural process in mule deer dynamics. Populations are expected to increase given favorable environmental conditions. However, the long-term outlook for mule deer statewide is that of slowly diminishing habitat quantity and quality over time. Maintaining healthy populations with harvestable surplus is expected and will continue; however, populations reminiscent of the "good-old-days" are unrealistic.



The effect of harvest mortality is highly variable in mule deer. Generally, the majority of the annual mortality is not hunter-harvest related. Factors such as predation, malnourishment overwinter, accidents, and disease are responsible for the majority of deaths in mule deer populations. Therefore, population response tends to be independent of harvest. Exceptions to this rule include antlerless opportunity designed to stabilize or reduce populations and effects of hunter harvest on buck survival and age structure. Hunting seasons designed to offer greatly more opportunity for antlered deer than antlerless deer or during periods when bucks are vulnerable (rut, winter range) can reduce the proportion of bucks and particularly older bucks in the population. Buck-only seasons will not limit population growth; however, they can affect the number of older bucks. The Idaho Fish and Game Commission established a statewide minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does post-season, primarily as the minimum ratio that hunters would accept. It is unknown what the lower threshold value for buck:doe ratio is where negative impacts on production parameters can occur. However, we believe that the statewide minimum is above that necessary for adequate reproduction.

Proper harvest management for mule deer, given their relative independence to harvest effects, is to adequately monitor populations annually and be responsive to population changes. Liberal seasons can be applied during periods when populations are expanding rapidly and conservative seasons applied when environmental factors are limiting population growth.

This plan represents a statewide change in how we monitor mule deer populations. Historically, harvest parameters and periodic unit-wide surveys were conducted to assess population status. Beginning with this plan, we have established a statewide, uniform approach to monitor mule deer populations on an annual basis, thus, being more responsive to population changes. The state has been divided into 22 analysis areas (groupings of game management units) that represent similar habitats, discrete mule deer populations, and/or similar management objectives. With little exception, each analysis area will have at least one trend area (winter range) that will be monitored annually. Trend areas have been chosen to be representative of the analysis area as a whole, and should reflect population parameters throughout the grouping of units. Information that will be collected for each trend area includes buck:doe:fawn ratios and abundance. Additionally, radio-collared fawns in several of the trend areas across the state will be monitored to determine overwinter survival and recruitment to spring.

Antlerless harvest thresholds have been established for each of the trend areas (with few exceptions). These thresholds represent trend area population "goals." We recognize that mule deer populations are primarily a function of the environment rather than any direct Department action. These threshold values have been established to define optimum populations taking into account habitat potential, winter range conditions, harvest opportunity, and depredation concerns. As mule deer populations rise and fall, we will recommend harvest opportunity consistent with these population thresholds.

In addition to monitoring trend area populations, the Department will monitor harvest and %4+ points in the harvest relative to minimum criterion established by the Commission. Currently, the telephone harvest survey provides information for harvest. Beginning in 1998, a statewide mandatory report card system was implemented. If compliance is adequate, more precise data on harvest and antler point class will be available.

ANTLERLESS HARVEST

General season antlerless harvest is an option that may allow managers to influence deer numbers and provide added hunting opportunity when population levels allow. Determining whether to have antlerless seasons or the length of a season often results in controversy among hunters and between hunters and wildlife managers. To help reduce disagreement and guide decisions about antlerless harvest, the following decision model was developed. This model was developed with the intent of an adaptive learning process; as new data become available and knowledge increases regarding deer population response to harvest, refinements will occur.

Three variables are considered in this decision model; population level relative to antlerless threshold values listed for each analysis area, animal physical condition, and winter severity. Population level is determined by annual aerial surveys of trend areas; animal condition is determined at Department check stations and/or through hunter interviews; and winter severity is determined by a severity index or fawn mortality if radio-collared animals are available. Each variable is given a relative score and then these scores are summed and the maximum season framework can then be determined.

This decision model is not designed to dictate when the Department will offer general antlerless opportunity, rather it is intended to guide discussion amongst all of Idaho's mule deer

enthusiasts. Additionally, depredation decisions and subsequent actions are not intended to be influenced by the decision model.

DECISION MODEL

	Variable Score		
Population Level	**Below Threshold**	**At Threshold**	**Above Threshold**
	-5	5	15
Animal Condition	**Poor**	**Good**	
	0	5	
Winter Severity	**Severe, >60% Fawn Mortality**	**Average, 40-60% Fawn Mortality**	**Mild, <40% Fawn Mortality**
	-5	5	10

TOTAL SCORE	SEASON FRAMEWORK
<10	No Antlerless Harvest
10	Controlled Harvest
15	7 Days
20	14 Days

DECISION MODEL EXAMPLES:

1) Antlerless Harvest Threshold Value = 2000
   Population Survey = 3000 deer observed
   Animal Condition = good
   Winter Severity = avg, 50% fawn mortality
   Total Score = 15 + 5 + 5 = 25
   Maximum Antlerless Framework = 21+ days

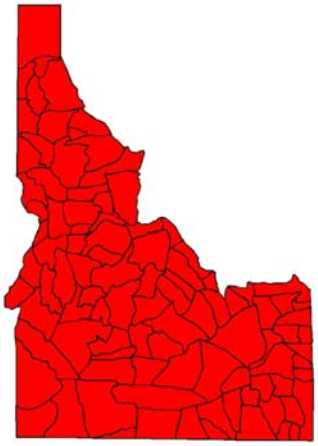
2) Antlerless Harvest Threshold = 2000
   Population Survey = 1500 deer observed
   Animal Condition = poor
   Winter Severity = severe, 75% fawn mortality
   Total Score = -5 + 0 + -5 = -10
   Maximum Antlerless Framework = 0 days

Mule Deer Status, Threshold, & Criterion Statewide

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Statewide	1992-00	85546	80300
Total		**85546**	**80300**

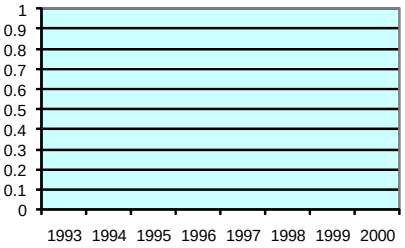
Note: Estimates within parentheses are based on information other than sightability surveys.



Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	1993-99	19	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	36	15

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

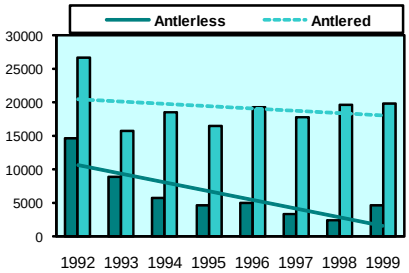


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Statewide	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Comparable Surveys Total	**NC**	**NC**	**NC**	**NC**	**NC**	**NC**	**NC**	**NC**

Note: NC = all surveys not comparable statewide.

Harvest* with Trend



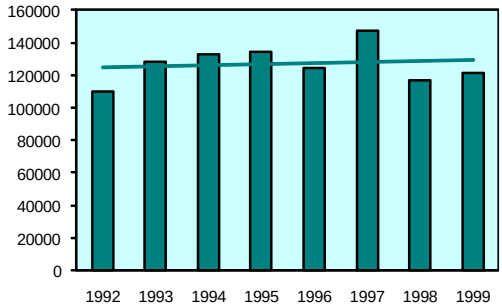
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

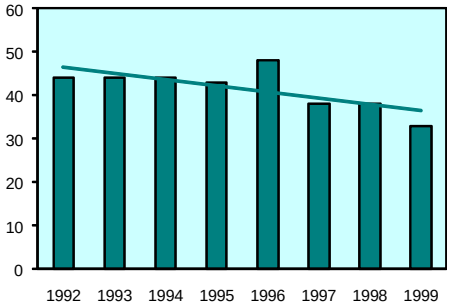
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	14725	8884	5833	4713	5028	3437	2393	4695
Antlered Harvest	26679	15863	18599	16478	19318	17737	19656	19955
% 4+ Points	44	44	44	43	48	38	38	33
Hunter Numbers	109770	128000	133063	134722	124795	147244	116771	121364

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers include all deer hunters.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 1 (UNITS 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9)

Management Objectives

The objective for this analysis area is to maintain at least 30% ≥4-point bucks in the harvest on a three-year, unweighted running average.

Historical Perspective

Forest Service records and the memories of long-term residents both indicate big game, including mule deer, were relatively scarce in the early 1900s. Large-scale fires between 1910 and 1931 created large brushfields favored by mule deer. This newly-created habitat, in combination with a major predator reduction program beginning in the early 1920s, allowed sustained growth of the mule deer, as well as white-tailed deer and elk populations. Despite a series of severe winters, mule deer populations continued to increase, and by the mid-1950s mule deer were estimated by the Forest Service and Fish and Game biologists, alike, to outnumber white-tailed deer in the central part of the analysis area.

Concern about overbrowsed winter ranges, and an overabundance of deer, in general, throughout the state, led to aggressive management to reduce the deer population. By the early 1970s this goal was accomplished, and shorter seasons were authorized. Deer seasons in this Analysis Area have traditionally allowed hunters to take either mule deer or white-tailed deer under the same tag. With the exception of Unit 1, beginning in 1998 all seasons have been for either-sex deer, season-long. The Unit 1 mule deer season is antlered-only, November 1 through December 1.

Habitat Issues

Much of the land in these units is administered by the Forest Service, with private lands mostly restricted to the valley bottoms. Recreation and timber management are the dominant human uses of the landscape in these units. This is in a generally moist region with nearly continuous canopy coverage. Mule deer mix with white-tailed deer during winter, although there is a tendency for mule deer to winter at slightly higher elevations. Mule deer depredations are nonexistent.

Much of mule deer habitat in this area is the result of large fires during the early 1900s, with some habitat created when large areas were block clearcut during the 1960s. Both influences currently have little effect on the landscape, and mule deer habitat can be expected to decline in quantity and quality as succession progresses, turning brushfields back into timber.

Biological Issues

There is very little known about the ecology of mule deer in the heavily forested environments typical of this Analysis Area. The timbered nature of the landscape, combined with the relative scarcity of mule deer concentrations, does not allow aerial surveys to be used to monitor mule deer populations in this Area. The influence of hunting on mule deer population dynamics is believed to be minor, based on the minor influence of hunting measured on white-tailed deer

populations in the same areas. The relatively high proportion of ≥4-point bucks within the antlered harvest is consistent with this hypothesis.

Interspecific Issues

White-tailed deer, mule deer, and elk have sympatric ranges throughout the year in the Analysis Area. Mountain goat and moose distribution overlaps that of mule deer in some areas. The effects of interspecific competition are unknown, but are felt to be of minor consequence at existing population levels.

Predation Issues

Mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, and coyote exist throughout the Area. Recently, a major increase in the mountain lion population has been detected, leading to increased public concern over the impacts of predation of future mule deer populations. Predation is likely an important factor in the population dynamics of mule deer in this Analysis Area. Radio-telemetry studies conducted in the Priest River Basin during the late 1980s and early 1990s indicated this was the case with white-tailed deer.

Winter Feeding Issues

Winter feeding of mule deer has not occurred in these units in the past few years.

Information Requirements

With the exception of check station information, the Department did not collect information specific to mule deer harvest in this Analysis Area from 1979 to 1995. Hunter effort has only been documented since 1996. Good harvest data is of utmost importance here, because aerial surveys are impractical to conduct due to heavy tree cover and only small, scattered pockets of wintering mule deer.

Basic ecological information is lacking on mule deer ecology in heavily timbered environments.

Analysis Area 1 (Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
ND	ND	ND	NA
Total		**ND**	**NA**

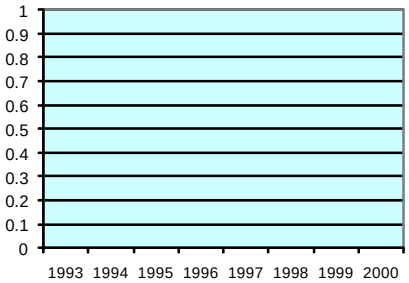
Note : ND = no survey data available, NA = not applicable.

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	ND	ND	NA
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	ND	30

Note: ND = no survey data available, NA = not applicable.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

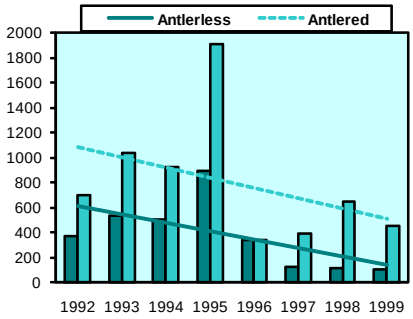


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



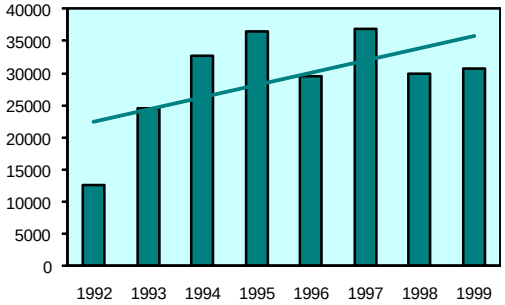
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

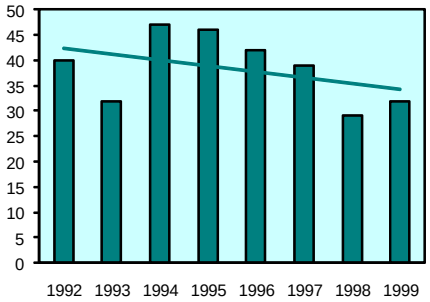
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	372	535	500	894	339	128	118	100
Antlered Harvest	701	1033	927	1904	338	389	644	453
% 4+ Points	40	32	47	46	42	39	29	32
Hunter Numbers	12638	24481	32782	36514	29548	36893	30002	30805

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data. Hunter numbers include all deer hunters. 1992 hunter estimate low due to omission of lifetime license and deer-bear-elk package buyers.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 2 (UNITS 8, 8A, 10, 10A, 12, 15, 16)

Management Objectives

Given the relative lack of good mule deer habitat, low mule deer populations, and priorities placed on white-tailed deer and elk, no population trend areas nor antlerless harvest threshold levels will be established for this zone. The management objective will be limited to maintaining at least 30% ≥4 points in the harvest.

Historical Perspective

Mule deer populations in this Analysis Area were historically low. Accounts from Lewis and Clark during the early 1800s suggested that very few animals were found throughout the Clearwater River country. Populations probably did not change much until the large fires of the early 1900s that converted large expanses of unbroken forest into a mosaic of successional vegetation types. Populations probably peaked during the 1930s-1950s as a result of new, high-quality habitat and lack of competition by other ungulates. As elk and white-tailed deer populations increased and habitat changes including succession, development, and loss of key winter ranges occurred, mule deer populations likely decreased. Information derived from estimates made by Department wildlife managers suggested mule deer populations declined from around 2,000 in 1960 to about 600 in 1990. Harvest declined 60% from 1991 to 1996.

Historically, white-tailed deer and mule deer were managed as a "single species"; a single general season harvest framework was established for both species. In 1973 the Department began to offer species-specific seasons in the Clearwater Region.

Habitat Issues

This Analysis Area varies from the highly productive Palouse Prairie to the timbered ridges and mountainous terrain of the upper Clearwater River. In Units 8 and 8A, dryland agriculture began in the 1880s and currently nonforested land is tilled and only small patches of perennial vegetation remain. Farmland in Units 8 and 8A has provided high-quality forage for deer. The flat terrain, low elevation, abundance of meadows, and high productivity of the land make Units 8 and 8A highly productive for wildlife, but with a high likelihood of conflict with humans.

Units 10, 10A, 12, 15, and 16 are predominately timbered, with the majority of ownership being private timber companies, IDL, or USFS. Most private ownership is at lower elevations along the breaks of the Clearwater River. Timber harvest began in Unit 10A during the early 1900s and increased dramatically in the 1970s. In 1971 Dworshak Reservoir flooded approximately 45 miles of the North Fork Clearwater River in Unit 10A and permanently removed thousands of acres of prime low-elevation big game winter range. Until the 1930s wildfire was the primary habitat disturbance mechanism in Units 10, 12, and 16. Between 1900 and 1934, approximately 70% of the Lochsa River drainage was burned by wildfires. From the 1920s to 1990, thousands of miles of road were built for timber harvest in Units 10A, 10, 12, 15, and 16. In 1964 most of the southern portion of Unit 12 was designated as part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

Construction of new home sites has decreased available mule deer winter range. This Analysis Area is characterized by high road densities in the western portion and backcountry and limited access except for trails in the eastern portions. Noxious weeds such as yellowstar thistle and spotted knapweed are out-competing native vegetation on mule deer spring and winter ranges.

Mule deer depredations have been low in this area due to low populations and limited mule deer habitat. Mule deer densities within agricultural areas of Analysis Area 2 have rarely exceeded landowner tolerance levels. Currently, there are no depredation concerns involving mule deer.

Biological Issues

Although mule deer have never been numerous in this area, small populations do still exist where good mule deer habitat is available. These units are managed mainly for elk and white-tailed deer populations. Given habitats within this Analysis Area have low potential for supporting substantial numbers of mule deer; management emphasis will be placed on maintaining mule deer populations.

Interspecific Issues

A decline in cattle grazing and successive years of drought during the late 1980s and early 1990s may have contributed to rangeland changes. Intensive logging has created extensive brushy areas on winter ranges. These shifts in vegetation have resulted in increases in white-tailed deer and elk populations, creating possible competition with mule deer. Current research in Starkey suggests that elk may displace mule deer.

Predation Issues

Mountain lion numbers increased in this Analysis Area during the early and mid-1990s, but more recently have declined and or leveled off in most of these units. A likely reason for the initial increase was probably due to a dramatic increase in white-tailed deer numbers. Black bear numbers have remained static throughout most of this area for the past decade. Coyote numbers remain high and may contribute to some fawn mortality. Increases in road densities during the past several decades have contributed to increased predator hunting opportunities. Wolves have established themselves in Units 10, 10A, 12, and 15 due to reintroduction efforts by the USFWS and likely contribute substantially to deer mortality.

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency winter feeding of mule deer has not occurred in the past few years.

Information Requirements

Harvest and aerial survey information for this Analysis Area are limited. Low mule deer numbers make it difficult to assess population levels with aerial surveys. Incidental mule deer observations will be recorded during aerial surveys for elk. Improved harvest information may be the best way to assess population trends in this area. Prior to 1994 all harvest data was for

mule deer and white-tailed deer combined. Future data collection efforts should continue to be separated for both deer species.

Harvest

Total harvest in Analysis Area 2 units during 2000 was estimated at 229 mule deer according to the 2000 mandatory harvest reports. This represents an 18% decrease in harvest from 1999. Hunter numbers in Analysis Area 2 units were estimated at 3,949 with an average success rate of 8% in 1999 (no data for 2000). Harvest statistics for Analysis Area 2 units tend to fluctuate, probably due to low sample sizes for mule deer harvest. Hunter numbers in 1999 increased 7% compared to 1998, while success rates increased 3%. Overall, recent years' harvest trends indicate a slightly decreasing mule deer population in Analysis Area 2 units.

Aerial Surveys

Sightability is performed on mule deer observed during elk sightability surveys in Analysis Area 2 units. Harvest surveys remain the best way to assess mule deer populations in these units. Estimates using sightability on mule deer in Analysis Area 2 units are extremely variable due to low sample sizes. Classification is not possible because the deer are observed after antler drop. Thus, there are no meaningful composition data for mule deer in the analysis area. However, we did derive mule deer sightability estimates for total population in Unit 12 in February 1997 while conducting elk surveys. The survey revealed an observed count of 46, with a corrected total of 63 ∀ 20 (90% CI). Observed mule deer for January 1997 elk surveys in Units 8 and 8A were 19 and 0, respectively. A 1996 survey in Unit 10A revealed an observed total count of 14, with a corrected total of 40 ∀ 30 (90% CI). No mule deer were observed in Unit 16 during elk surveys in January 2000.

Climatic Conditions

During the 2000 hunting season, snowfall was light with warmer than average temperatures throughout the fall until late November. Clearwater Region snowpack was 50% of average for 2000-2001. Low and dry snow conditions resulted in 52% of average snow water equivalent. Winter conditions for big game were favorable throughout the region. Green-up was initiated early, but was delayed in the higher elevations as the spring weather remained cooler and wet until July.

Mule Deer

Analysis Area 2 (Units 8, 8A, 10, 10A, 12, 15, 16)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
ND	ND	ND	NA
Total		**ND**	**NA**

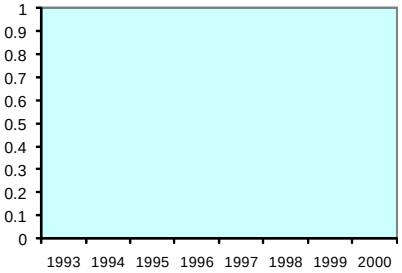
Note: ND = no survey data available, NA = not applicable.

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	ND	ND	NA
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	23	30

Note: ND = no survey data available. NA = not applicable.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

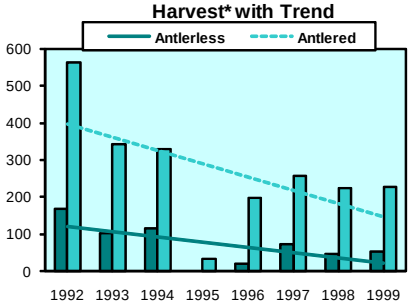


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



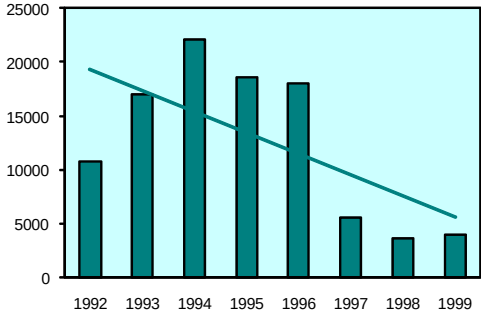
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

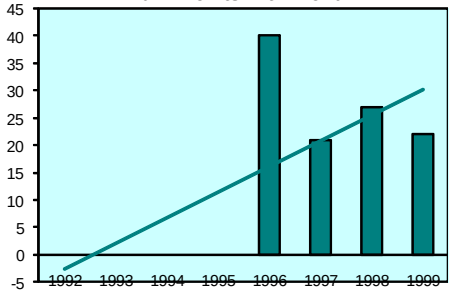
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	167	104	114	0	20	73	47	52
Antlered Harvest	564	342	328	34	199	258	225	226
% 4+ Points	ND	ND	ND	ND	40	21	27	22
Hunter Numbers	10786	16968	22063	18615	18007	5521	3674	3949

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers prior to 1997 include all deer hunters.
ND = no data available.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 3 (UNITS 11, 11A, 13, 14, 18, 23)

Management Objectives

Given the limited amount of aerial survey population information available for this Analysis Area, an antlerless harvest threshold has not been established. However, the Department will make efforts to annually monitor the newly established trend area and develop a threshold value. The current emphasis is to increase mule deer numbers and buck quality; therefore, the Department will recommend restrictive antlerless opportunity until improved population information is available and a threshold is established. Antlered controlled hunts were established in 1998 in order to improve buck numbers and quality. An additional objective is to maintain at least 30% ≥4 points in the harvest.

Historical Perspective

Mule deer populations in this Analysis Area were historically low. Accounts from Lewis and Clark during the 1800s suggested that very few animals were found throughout the Clearwater River country. Populations probably did not change much until the large fires of the early 1900s that converted large expanses of unbroken forest into a mosaic of successional vegetation types and large numbers of domestic livestock altered grass-dominated habitats into greater amounts of shrub cover. Populations probably peaked during the 1930s-1960s as a result of new, high-quality habitat and lack of competition by other ungulates. As elk and white-tailed deer populations increased and habitat changes including succession, development, and loss of key winter ranges occurred, mule deer populations likely decreased. Information derived from estimates made by Department wildlife managers suggests mule deer numbers in this area declined from around 23,000 in 1960 to about 15,000 in 1990.

Historically, white-tailed deer and mule deer were managed as a "single species"; a single general season harvest framework was established for both species. In 1973 the Department began to offer species-specific seasons in the Clearwater Region.

Habitat Issues

Habitat productivity varies widely throughout the zone with steep, dry, river canyon grasslands having low annual precipitation, to higher elevation forests having good habitat productivity and greater precipitation. Late successional forest cover types have become fragmented within the area. Various weeds have disturbed many grassland cover types and nonnative grasses such as cheat grass and yellowstar thistle. Road density is moderate, and access is restricted in many areas. This results in medium to low vulnerability of big game to hunters, especially within the Snake River and the Salmon River canyons below White Bird.

Historically, sheep and cattle ranchers homesteaded the canyon lands in this Analysis Area, while farmers settled prairie land. Around the turn of the century, northern Unit 11 and the prairie land in Unit 11A was under intensive use for dryland agriculture and numerous orchards were planted in the Lewiston area. As settlement increased the forested portions of the area were intensively logged, especially on private land. The forests were frequently high-graded, and the

existing forests still show the scars. In addition, intensive-grazing practices degraded many meadow areas and canyons, allowing invasion of noxious weed species in drier areas.

This analysis area contains large tracts of both privately- and publicly-owned lands. Unit 11 and 11A are mostly private land except for the Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area along the Snake and Salmon Rivers. Unit 13 has been mostly under private ownership since settlement, and is managed for agriculture and livestock. Historically, sheepherders ran their flocks in the canyons of Units 14, 18, and 23, and logging occurred in the forested areas of these units. Units 14 and 18 are two-thirds public lands with the remaining private land located at lower elevations along the Salmon River. The majority of the Hells Canyon Wilderness Area, designated in 1975, is in Unit 18. Unit 23 is mostly public land with some private land located at lower elevations along the Little Salmon River.

Grazing by cattle is gradually decreasing in the zone due to reductions in USFS and BLM allotments, along with land ownership shifting from private to public. Several large ranches remain in private ownership with limited access. Available mule deer winter range is being encroached upon by construction of summer homes and resorts along the Snake and Salmon Rivers.

Landowners registered enough complaints of mule deer causing damage to small grain, legume, and hay crops during the 1980s that a special mule deer season was developed in the Waha and Maloney Creek areas of Unit 11. This season helped reduce damage complaints and the Maloney Creek portion of the hunt was eliminated in 1997 due to the decline of mule deer in southern Unit 11. This decline was also experienced in agricultural areas of Units 11A, 13, 14, 18, and 23. Landowner complaints in Unit 11A relate to damage caused to rapeseed, bluegrass, and winter wheat. Complaints in Units 13, 14, 18, and 23 involve damage to irrigated alfalfa, orchards, standing hay, and stored hay on agricultural land along the Salmon River breaks. Currently, there are only a few depredation concerns involving mule deer in Analysis Area 3. Since 1998 antlerless mule deer have increased in areas surrounding agricultural fields.

During 2000 fire burned a large portion of Unit 11 along the Salmon and Snake Rivers from Maloney Creek down to Dough Creek and all the way to the ridgeline in most places. This fire alteration on the landscape is just now being analyzed for impacts. Grasses and native vegetation are being replanted and many of the bulldozer lines recovered. Still, it will be years before the shrub component fully recovers and decades before conifer regeneration provides thermal and hiding cover.

Biological Issues

Poor productivity and declining mature buck numbers as reflected in decreasing fawn:doe:buck ratios, a decrease in total numbers, and a 50% decrease in harvest since the late 1980s have contributed to concerns for the mule deer herds in these units. In 1992 aerial surveys in Units 14 and 18 indicated buck:doe ratios at 7:100 and 13:100, respectively. A December 1999 sightability survey in Unit 14 indicated a buck:doe ratio of 18:100. White Bird Trend Area surveys conducted in December 1999 indicated a total population of 1,725 mule deer. This represents a 26% decrease in total numbers from the same subunits flown during the early 1990s.

In 1990 controlled hunt permit numbers in Unit 11 were reduced significantly. Since then fawn:doe:buck ratios have improved along with percent 4-point bucks and total buck numbers. Due to declines in mule deer populations, Units 11A, 13, 14, and 18 went from general hunts to controlled hunts in 1998. The deer population in Unit 23 increased dramatically in the late 1980s, but subsequently declined in the severe winter of 1992-1993 but appear to be increasing since then. General hunting opportunities have been maintained in Unit 23.

Interspecific Issues

A decline in cattle grazing and successive years of drought during the late 1980s and early 1990s may have contributed to rangeland shifting from forbs to grasses. Intensive logging has created extensive brushy areas on winter ranges. These shifts in vegetation have resulted in increases in white-tailed deer and elk populations, creating competition with mule deer on both winter and summer ranges.

Predation Issues

Mountain lion harvest has increased slightly in this area during the past several decades and most likely reflects an increase in mountain lion numbers, which may be contributing to lower deer densities. Bear populations remain stable, with harvest fluctuating about 10-20% per year. The semi-arid climate and sparse timber limit the extent of highly productive bear foods in Units 11, 11A, 13, 14, and 18 and does not allow for bears to reach the densities they do in more timbered habitats such as Unit 23. However, due to the extensive old homestead sites in these units, numerous fruit trees and shrubs were planted and remain in the areas today providing excellent bear foods in the autumn. Some of the largest bears in the state annually come from Unit 11. Bears are not thought to have an effect on deer recruitment in this analysis area. Wolves have not yet established themselves in this zone; however, they are frequent visitors to some units.

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency winter feeding of mule deer has not occurred in the past few years.

Information Requirements

Harvest and aerial survey information for this Analysis Area are limited. Improved estimates are needed for yearly harvest data. Previous to 1994 all harvest data was for mule deer and white-tailed deer combined. Data should continue to be separated for both deer species. Initiation of controlled hunts in Units 11A, 13, 14, and 18 in 1998 should improve harvest information. Units 11 and 14 are the only units within this Analysis Area that have been flown for unit-wide winter range surveys since 1994. Aerial surveys have never been conducted in Unit 11A. Due to declining sex and age ratios and declines in harvest in most units, increased aerial surveys are needed throughout this Analysis Area to set harvest quotas and accurately track populations. The White Bird Trend Area was first flown in December 1999. The intent is to fly the White Bird Trend Area once per year in order to obtain annual population estimates and more accurately establish trends in deer numbers for this area.

Harvest

Total harvest in Analysis Area 3 during 2000 was estimated at 1,348 mule deer according to the 2000 mandatory harvest reports. This represents a 75% increase in harvest from 1999. Total hunter numbers in the analysis area were not estimated. Harvest increased in Units 11A and 23 resulting from increased doe harvest. Unit 13 buck harvest continues to increase.
The minimum criterion for buck:doe ratios in Analysis Area 3 units is 15:100. Using the 1999 aerial survey, Analysis Area 3 as a whole exceeds this level at 20 bucks per 100 does. Using the 1998-2000 telephone harvest information and mandatory harvest report, Analysis Area 3 as a whole exceeds the minimum criterion for bucks (30%) at 31% 4-points and above. The Clearwater Region units are at 49% 4-points and above. According to telephone harvest survey information, buck quality in Analysis Area 3 units has declined since the late 1980s.

Aerial Surveys

According to 1999 White Bird Trend Area Survey information, the total mule deer population in Analysis Area 3 has declined by 26% since 1994. This survey also indicated Unit 13 may have a significantly lower fawn:doe:buck ratio than the other units in Analysis Area 3.

Sightability surveys conducted on the Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area in Unit 11 in December 1999 revealed an estimated fawn:doe:buck ratio of 53:100:24, and a corrected total of 1,398. This indicates a slight increase in productivity and buck composition with a decrease in total numbers since the mid-1990s. Aerial surveys have not been conducted in Unit 13 since 1994. The December 1994 survey indicated a fawn:doe:buck ratio of 37:100:20 with a corrected total of 3,753. A sightability survey conducted in Unit 14 during December 1999 revealed a fawn:doe:buck ratio of 50:100:18. These results indicated increases in both productivity and buck composition, with a 14% decrease in total population since 1992.

Unit 18 was last surveyed in December 2000. The total estimate from the 2000 survey in Unit 18 was 2,523, a 23% increase from 1990, suggesting an increasing population. The observed fawn:doe:buck ratio in 2000 was 59:100:29, which indicated similar productivity and an improved sex ratio relative to the previous 5-year survey average of 62:100:18. The Unit 18 buck:doe ratio of 29:100 is well above the minimum criteria of 15:100, likely a result of implementing a change from a general hunt to a controlled hunt in 1999. Overall, aerial surveys in Analysis Area 3 units indicate a slight recovery in productivity and sex ratios during recent years, with variability among units in total numbers when compared to the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Climatic Conditions

During the 2000 hunting season, snowfall was light with warmer than average temperatures throughout the fall until late November. Clearwater Region winter snowpack was considered “50% of normal” for 2000-2001. Snowpack was 50% of average, while dry snow conditions resulted in 52% of average snow water equivalent. Winter conditions for big game were favorable throughout the region. A cooler than normal spring delayed green-up at higher elevations until July.

Mule Deer

Analysis Area 3 (Units 11, 11A, 13, 14, 18, 23)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

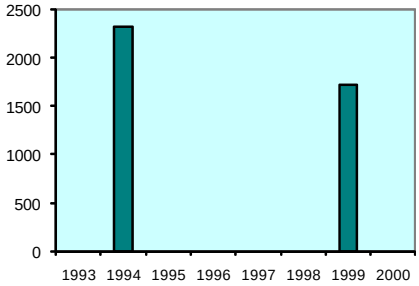
	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
White Bird (13, 14, 18)	1999	1725	NA
Total		**1725**	**NA**

Note: NA = not applicable.

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	1999	20	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	44	30

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

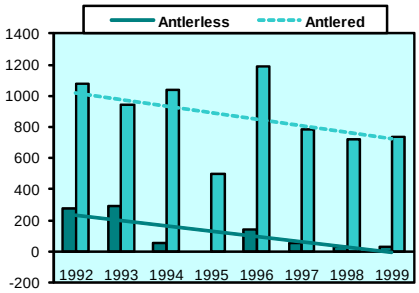


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
White Bird (13, 14, 18)	ND	2317	ND	ND	ND	ND	1725	
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**2317**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**1725**	

Note: ND = no survey data available.
1994 survey is 1992-1994 data

Harvest* with Trend



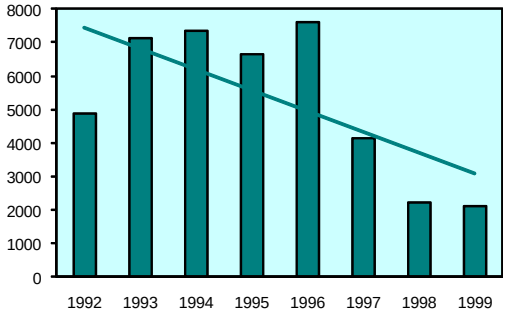
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data. Hunter numbers prior to 1997 include all deer hunters.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

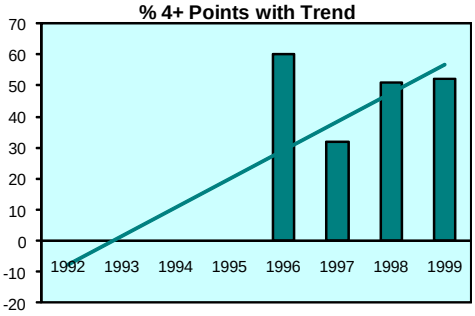
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	277	289	57	0	140	57	33	33
Antlered Harvest	1077	946	1035	497	1189	782	724	739
% 4+ Points	ND	ND	ND	ND	60	32	51	52
Hunter Numbers	4889	7121	7343	6655	7612	4123	2234	2119

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers prior to 1997 include all deer hunters.
ND = no data available.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 4 (UNITS 16A, 17, 19, 19A, 20, 20A, 25, 26, 27)

Management Objectives

The objectives for these units are to maintain a minimum of 25 bucks per 100 does in post-season surveys and to maintain 50% ≥4-point bucks in the harvest. When estimated deer numbers exceed 2,700 in the Unit 27 trend area, antlerless seasons will be considered.

Historical Perspective

These units represent the core of Idaho's backcountry; much of the area is designated Wilderness. With the rugged, remote terrain and difficult access, management control of deer herds has been difficult at best. The forces of weather, fire, and plant succession have ultimately played a much larger role in deer populations than efforts of wildlife managers. In the late 1800s human populations reached their peak as gold seekers poured into the area and established mining boom towns. With the miners came year-round big game hunting for meat, followed shortly by intensive livestock grazing. Depleted game herds plus heavy grazing of grass ranges set the stage for a shrub explosion in the early 1900s. At the same time, the mining boom collapsed and deer management emphasized protection from harvest; large "game preserves" were created.

By the 1930s managers were recognizing that deer herds had grown to levels that were damaging winter ranges. Management emphasis shifted from protection to trying to achieve enough harvest to maintain winter range condition. Seasons were extended from mid-September through November to mid-December. Second and third deer tags were offered in some areas from the 1940s through the 1960s. A mid-September to late November season has been standard in the backcountry units since the 1950s. Even today, much of the deer harvest is localized around access points such as roads and airstrips.

Ultimately, the shrub winter ranges could not be sustained. More controlled livestock grazing and fire suppression allowed grasses and conifers to out compete shrub seedlings; shrub ranges began to revert to grasslands and forests. As the habitat went, so went the deer; long-term trend counts in Unit 27 show a steady decline in deer numbers from the 1920s to the mid-1960s. Since that time the trend in deer numbers and harvest has been relatively flat. For example, 2,900 deer were counted during a 1968 helicopter deer survey of Unit 27. During a 1995 helicopter elk survey of the same area, 2,100 deer were observed incidental to elk counts.

Habitat Issues

Habitat ultimately determines deer densities and productivity. In these units where hunter harvest has historically been light, particularly for females, deer herds could be expected to exist much of the time at densities approaching carrying capacity (unless suppressed by predators or temporarily set back by severe winters). Deer herds at or near carrying capacity can be expected to be relatively unproductive, recruiting few fawns, thus few bucks, into the population, and these herds can be expected to produce bucks with small antlers. Unit 27 does produce relatively small-antlered bucks for their age, but this has not been definitively tied to deer densities or habitat. Continued shrubland deterioration, conifer encroachment, and booming elk populations, will probably continue to further erode habitat capacity for deer. Fire may enhance summer

ranges and winter ranges in the more moist northern units; but fire is not likely to benefit the more arid southern winter ranges. Already established in some areas, the spread of noxious weeds such as knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and leafy spurge could ultimately have significant impacts on winter range productivity.

Biological Issues

Very little mule deer aerial survey data has been collected in these units since the 1960s. What data has been collected suggests a fairly stable number of deer since that time. For example, a 1965 helicopter trend count in Unit 27 resulted in a tally of 1,963 deer. The same area flown in 1968 resulted in 2,929 deer observed, while 2,133 deer were counted incidental to elk surveys in 1995. Buck harvests since the mid-1970s in Unit 27 are variable, but indicate no definite upward or downward trend. Similarly, there is no evident trend in % 4-point bucks in the harvest, which varies annually, but averages approximately 55%. However, in recent years backcountry outfitters have suggested that total deer numbers and mature buck numbers may have declined.

Interspecific Issues

Current high elk densities may be having some impact on the area's capacity to produce deer. White-tailed deer, a potentially strong competitor, are rare south of the Salmon River but occur at greater densities in the more northern units. In some limited areas, mountain goats and mule deer may be competing for the same mountain mahogany winter ranges. Bighorn sheep also share some ranges, but generally overlap little with deer. Livestock rangeland grazing, another potential source of competition, is generally a very minor activity in most of these units.

Predation Issues

Black bear densities appear to be low to moderate in the southern units and increasing towards the north. Mountain lion densities are at least moderate, perhaps high, and appear to have increased in recent years, probably at least in part due to increased elk densities. Coyotes are common and have an unknown impact on deer populations. Bobcats and golden eagles are present, but are not thought to cause significant predation on deer. Wolves reintroduced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service appears to have become well established in these units. The addition of wolves will likely have an impact on black bear, mountain lion, and coyote populations. At some level, predation could benefit deer herds to the extent that it reduces elk competition and keeps deer herds below carrying capacity, where they can be more productive. However, excessive levels of predation can also suppress prey populations to undesirably low levels. At this point it is unclear what the net impact of predation will be with the new mix of large predators.

Winter Feeding Issues

Winter feeding has not occurred in these remote big game units.

Information Requirements

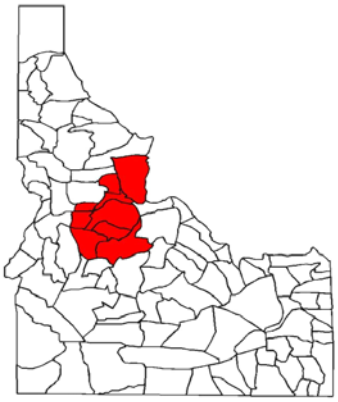
Survey data on mule deer herd sex and age composition and trends in deer numbers are inadequate. Impacts of elk on mule deer production and survival are suspected but unknown. The most productive deer herds are those maintained at a level well below carrying capacity (at which point recruitment equals mortality and there is no harvestable surplus). Better information is needed to identify appropriate deer densities that will maintain optimum productivity and harvest. The potential impact of the new mix of large predators is unknown. Migratory patterns are largely unknown.

Mule Deer

Analysis Area 4 (Units 16A, 17, 19, 19A, 20, 20A, 25, 26, 27)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Middle Fork (27)	2000	2225	2700
Total		**2225**	**2700**

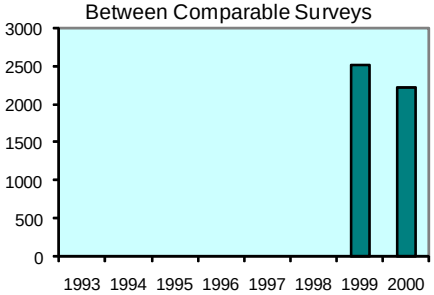


Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	23	25
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	55	50

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

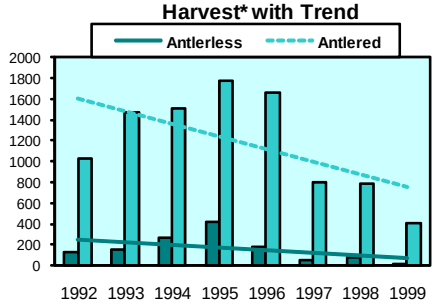


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Middle Fork (27)	ND	ND	(1495)	ND	ND	ND	2519	2225
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**ND**	**(1495)**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**2519**	**2225**

Note: ND = no survey data available, estimates within parenthesis are based on information other than sightability surveys.

Harvest* with Trend



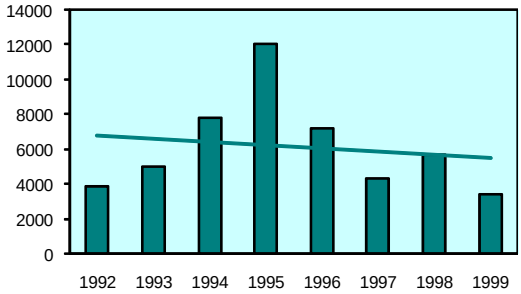
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

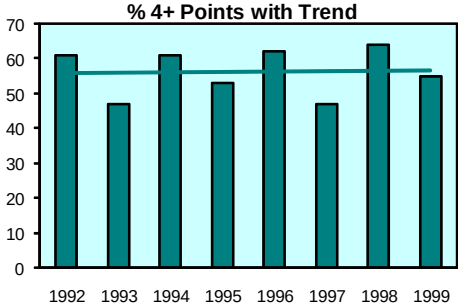
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	127	152	270	425	179	55	72	14
Antlered Harvest	1035	1472	1509	1772	1658	803	782	402
% 4+ Points	61	47	61	53	62	47	64	55
Hunter Numbers	3892	5007	7769	12001	7228	4287	5661	3424

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
Hunter numbers include all deer hunters.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 5 (UNITS 21, 21A, 28, 36B)

Management Objectives

The objectives for this zone are to maintain a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in post-season surveys and to maintain 30% ≥4-point bucks in the harvest. When estimated deer numbers exceed 1,800 in the North Fork trend area and 2,500 in the Challis trend area, antlerless seasons will be considered.

Historical Perspective

Mule deer were scarce and harvest low for much of the early part of the 20th century. From 1917 until the 1940s, parts of Units 28 and 36B were designated as no hunting "game preserves." By the early 1940s deer herds had expanded to the point that long either-sex seasons were being offered (early October to mid-November). This pattern continued into the 1970s, when the antlerless portion of the season began to be shortened and the total season length was shortened to include mid-October to mid-November. In 1991 concerns for mature buck escapement led to shifting the deer season earlier so that it ended in October before the rut began. Since 1991 the deer season framework has been the most conservative these units have seen in at least 50 years.

Approximately 4,000-5,000 people have participated in rifle hunts in Analysis Area 5 in recent years, harvesting 550-1,600 bucks annually. Antlerless deer harvest was eliminated in 1998 and buck harvest declined in subsequent years. This decline may be attributable to increased competition between does and bucks for limited forage resources.

Habitat Issues

Cattle ranching, livestock grazing, mining, timber harvest, and recreation are the dominant human uses of the landscape in Analysis Area 5. Deer depredations on agricultural crops are minor. The intrusion of human development into winter ranges is accelerating.

Habitat ultimately determines deer densities and productivity. However, specific limiting factors within the habitat are poorly understood. Deer herds at or near carrying capacity can be expected to be relatively unproductive, recruiting few fawns, thus few bucks into the population; antlers will be relatively small for the age of the buck; and antler drop will occur relatively early in winter. Deer herds in this group of units exhibit all these traits to some degree, but this has not been definitively tied to deer densities or habitat. In some areas deer winter in mature stands of mountain mahogany that are relatively stagnant and unproductive. Elk may have removed much of the mahogany canopy within reach of deer. Forests are slowly encroaching into shrub and grassland communities. The spread of noxious weeds such as knapweed and leafy spurge could ultimately have significant impacts on winter range productivity.

Biological Issues

A trend area in Unit 21 near North Fork has been flown annually since December 1990 and a similar trend area has been flown in Unit 36B south of Challis since December 1994. However, the value of these surveys as indicators of total deer numbers is questionable; strong variations,

including biological impossibilities, occur from one year to the next. These flights do provide insights into herd productivity and sex/age structure. Fawn production is typically moderate, averaging 64 fawns per 100 does in early winter. Buck:doe ratios in Unit 21 made modest gains after the 1991 season change, but they have since stabilized at 15-18 bucks per 100 does. Buck:doe ratios are slightly higher in Unit 36B; generally closer to 20 bucks per 100 does.

Interspecific Issues

Area 5 contains the majority of the most productive deer units in the Salmon Region; parts of Units 21, 21A, and 36B contain high densities of wintering deer. Current high elk densities may be having some impact on the area's capacity to produce deer. This impact may be particularly pronounced during severe winters when deep snow moves elk down onto deer winter ranges. White-tailed deer, a potentially strong competitor, are mostly restricted to private lands along major riparian areas between Salmon and Gibbonsville. Pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat share some ranges, but generally overlap little with mule deer. Livestock rangeland grazing, another potential source of competition, has generally been reduced in recent years.

Predation Issues

Black bear densities appear to be moderate in Analysis Area 5. Mountain lion densities are at least moderate, perhaps high in some areas, and appear to have increased in recent years, probably at least in part due to increased elk densities. Coyotes are common and have an unknown impact on deer populations. Bobcats, red fox, and golden eagles also occur in the area but are not thought to account for significant predation on deer. Two packs of wolves reintroduced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have become established in Unit 28. Wolves also occasionally frequent the other units in Analysis Area 5, but 1 pack may be established in Unit 21. The addition of wolves will likely have an impact on black bear, mountain lion, and coyote populations. At some level predation could benefit deer herds to the extent that it reduces elk competition and keeps deer herds below habitat carrying capacity, where they can be more productive. However, excessive levels of predation can also suppress prey populations to undesirably low levels. At this point it is unclear what the net impact of predation will be with the new mix of large predators.

Winter Feeding Issues

Limited amounts of deer feeding occurred about once per decade in the North Fork area. Minor private feeding activities also occur from time to time.

Information Requirements

Although surveys have been conducted since 1990 in Unit 21 and 1994 in Unit 36B, long-term survey data on mule deer herd sex and age composition and trends in deer numbers are inadequate. Impacts of elk on mule deer production and survival are suspected but unknown. The most productive deer herds are those maintained at a level well below carrying capacity (at which point recruitment equals mortality and there is no harvestable surplus). Better information

is needed to identify appropriate deer densities that will maintain optimum productivity and harvest. Migratory patterns are largely unknown. Potential impact of the new mix of large predators is unknown.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 5 (Units 21, 21A, 28, 36B)

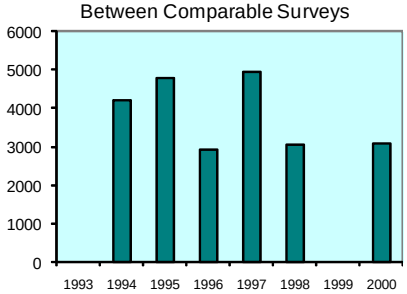
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
North Fork (21)	2000	1104	1800
Challis (36B)	2000	1963	2500
Total		**3067**	**4300**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	13	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	30	30

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

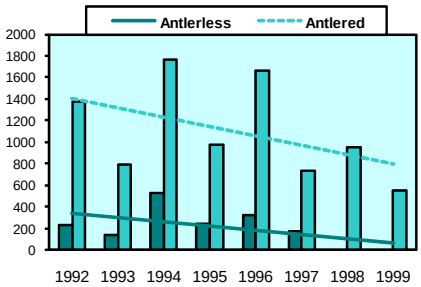


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
North Fork (21)	1907	1835	1693	1129	2027	1226	ND	1104
Challis (36B)	ND	2357	3094	1796	2926	1840	2163	1963
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**4192**	**4787**	**2925**	**4953**	**3066**	**ND**	**3067**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



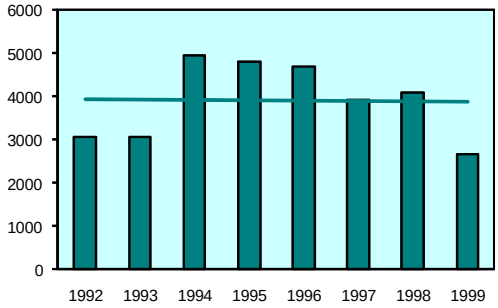
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	232	140	528	238	319	176	0	0
Antlered Harvest	1376	792	1761	981	1660	730	952	553
% 4+ Points	45	31	43	38	41	35	27	28
Hunter Numbers	3060	3050	4942	4788	4684	3907	4082	2660

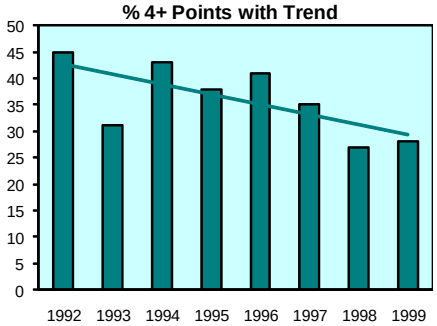
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 6 (UNITS 22, 24, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 39)

Management Objectives

The objectives for this area are to maintain buck harvest above 30% 4+ points and maintain buck:doe ratios from herd composition surveys above the statewide minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does. Antlerless harvest will be restricted when trend area deer populations are below threshold levels of 3700 deer in Unit 22, 3400 in Unit 31, 2000 in Unit 33, and 20000 in Unit 39. Conversely, liberal antlerless harvest will be encouraged when deer numbers exceed these threshold values. These values represent intermediate populations between current status and numbers observed during the late 1980s when deer populations were considered higher than could be supported during a normal winter and presented depredation concerns for agri-businesses.

Historical Perspective

These units represent the major deer units in the Southwest Region. In late 1800s deer herds were reduced by extensive meat hunting throughout the area. Hunting was restricted in the early 1900s. The subsequent increase in the deer herds led to large winterkills in some areas, extensive winter feeding programs, and concern for the status of vegetation on deer winter range.

Over one-third of Idaho's population lives near these big game units. These units provide deer hunting opportunity, but that opportunity has to be closely regulated to prevent over harvest. This is particularly true for does throughout the area, and for bucks in the open sagebrush habitats where they are more vulnerable.

Habitat Issues

The habitats range from the Snake River breaks, to the sagebrush ranges in the Payette and Weiser River drainage to the Sawtooth Mountain Range. The majority of mule deer summer on land administered by the U.S. Forest Service. The mule deer typically spend the summers in the forest habitats and move to lower sagebrush/grass winter ranges. Low elevation winter ranges consist of more private land than the summer ranges. Logging, grazing, and fires have substantially affected the condition of these ranges. The logging activity has increased shrub fields and provided increased forage for mule deer. The effect of fire on summer ranges has been positive, improving forage conditions for deer. The effects of fire on the low elevation winter ranges have been more negative. In many cases the fires have reduced the shrubs that deer are dependent on during the winter. An exception has been some winter ranges burned with cooler spring fires to maintain important shrubs species such as bitterbrush and sagebrush. The proliferation of noxious weeds poses a threat to mule deer winter range.

In the Boise area, the expansion of home developments onto mule deer winter range has been a significant problem. This urban development is impacting the wintering areas of one-third of Unit 39's mule deer herd.

Biological Issues

Population performance in this area is closely associated with winter severity and body condition of deer when entering the winter period. Buck harvest parameters are at 30% 4+ Points. Aerial survey information indicates buck: doe ratios are near 15:100 or above in most places.

Interspecific Issues

Elk densities are currently high throughout most of the area. These high elk densities may be limiting the ability of the area to support mule deer. There are some white-tailed deer in Units 22, 24, 32, 32A, and 33. The white-tailed deer populations do not seem to be expanding their distribution. Intensive cattle and sheep grazing are present on much of the range. Competition among species is largely unknown.

Predation Issues

Bobcats, coyotes, mountain lions, and black bears are the large predators throughout the area. Wolves occur in Units 24, 33, 34, and 35. The impact of these large predators on mule deer is largely unknown.

Winter Feeding Issues

Winter feeding has been fairly common in these units. In the Garden Valley area, winter feeding occurs about two out of five years. In other areas, extensive winter feeding occurs less often the most recent being the winter of 1992-93.

Winter feeding operations have been widespread and controversial throughout these units. Early attempts to use hay to feed deer in the winter were not very successful. The current pelletized ration can effectively support deer through tough winter conditions. During the last ten years, winter feeding operations have centered around the Boise Front, Garden Valley, and the Weiser/Brownlee Reservoir areas.

Information Requirements

The large area in these units necessitates several trend areas. These trend areas need to be surveyed on an annual basis to determine the status of the herd. There is little information on herd composition in many of these units. This data collection effort needs to be increased. Information on interspecific competition is also needed.

Mule Deer

Analysis Area 6 (Units 22, 24, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 39)

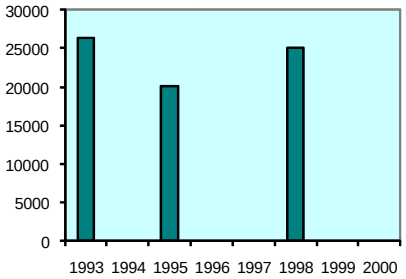
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
(22)	2000	4091	3700
(31)	2000	3826	3400
Garden Valley (33)	1999	1869	2000
Boise Front (39)	1998	21300	20000
Total		**31086**	**29100**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio (22)	2000	7	15
(32A)	2000	14	15
Boise Front (39)	1999	19	15
%4+ Pts in the Harves	1997-99	23	30

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

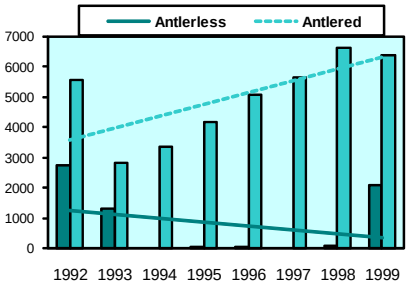


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
(22)	1964	(1439)	2820	3384	ND	3687	ND	4091
(31)	ND	ND	ND	ND	(2091)	3433	ND	3826
Garden Valley (33)	1550	1350	1450	ND	1250	2050	1869	ND
Boise Front (39)	24400	ND	17300	ND	ND	21300	ND	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	**26364**	**ND**	**20120**	**ND**	**ND**	**24987**	**ND**	**ND**

Note: ND = no survey data available, estimates within parenthesis are based on information other than sightability surveys

Harvest* with Trend



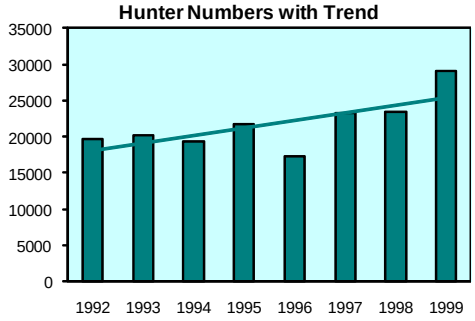
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

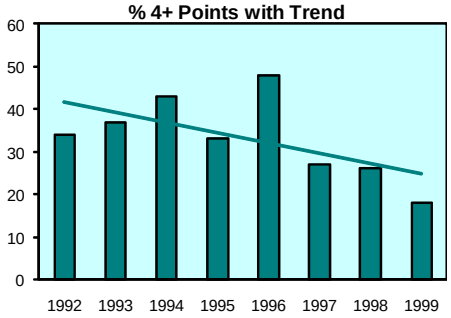
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	2746	1315	0	34	36	0	98	2081
Antlered Harvest	5576	2819	3351	4174	5059	5643	6638	6397
% 4+ Points	34	37	43	33	48	27	26	18
Hunter Numbers	19675	20117	19354	21722	17357	23296	23485	29021

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 7 (UNITS 43, 44, 45, 48, 52)

Management Objectives

An objective for Analysis Area 7 is to restrict antlerless harvest when trend area populations are less than 5,000 deer; conversely, antlerless harvest will be considered when deer numbers exceed this threshold value. Additionally, deer populations will be managed to maintain or exceed 20 bucks per 100 does in the prewinter population and >45% bucks with 4-point or larger antlers in the general harvest.

Historical Perspective

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, mule deer populations in Analysis Area 7 were reduced to very low levels by unregulated harvest. Miners, market hunters, and other inhabitants of the area relied heavily on deer and elk meat. Mule deer habitat was also greatly altered during this period by excessive livestock use. Dense shrubs fields, dominated by sagebrush and bitterbrush, replaced plant communities dominated by grasses. This pronounced change in habitat combined with restrictions on deer hunting prompted increases in deer numbers. Hunting seasons were closed or very conservative through 1940. At that time winter ranges were considered to be overbrowsed and in a downward trend, and hunting seasons were designed to reduce deer numbers. Deer numbers remained strong through the 1950s and 1960s. Following a significant decline in numbers during the mid-1970s, deer populations increased again during the late 1980s, a period of prolonged drought conditions and mild winters. During the winter of 1992-1993, deer populations declined by approximately 50%. Deer had entered the winter in poor physiological condition and high overwinter mortality of fawns and bucks occurred. Since 1993 deer numbers have increased in this area but remain below the population levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Harvest management includes both general (Units 43 and 48) and controlled (Units 44, 45, and 52) hunting seasons. The controlled hunts are very popular with sportsmen desiring quality, high hunter success, low hunter density, and the opportunity to observe many deer. The Bennett Hills (Unit 45) has had controlled hunting seasons since 1972 and has the most highly sought after mule deer permits in Idaho. Drawing odds for the November buck hunt have been about 1 in 25. Since the 1993 decline, liberal antlerless hunts have been maintained in Units 43, 44, and 45 to slow the recovery of deer on deteriorated winter ranges in Unit 45.

Units 45 and 52 provide most of the winter habitat for deer in this Analysis Area. Important winter ranges include: Black Butte Hills (Unit 52), Picabo Hills (Unit 52), and King Hill (Unit 45).

Habitat Issues

This Analysis Area encompasses about 5,487 mi^2 of which 24% is managed by the U. S. Forest Service, 49% is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, 5% is administered by the Idaho Department of Lands, and 22% is private land.

Most of Unit 52 and the southern portion of Unit 45 is primarily arid semi-desert dominated by sagebrush-grass. The Mount Bennett Hills in the northern portion of Unit 45 is a low range of mountains or high plateaus consisting of sagebrush-grass and mixed mountain shrub communities with small pockets of aspen and Douglas fir on northern exposures and more mesic sites. Units 43, 44, and 48 include the Soldier, Boulder, and Smoky Mountains. Mountain shrub and mountain big sagebrush communities are common on south-facing exposures while northern exposures are timbered.

Grazing by cattle and domestic sheep is the primary land use on public and private lands. Conflicts tend to be localized rather than widespread and include excessive use of forage on winter ranges and riparian area degradation.

Overall habitat security for deer during the hunting season is good in Units 43 and 48. Seasonal road closures implemented primarily for elk security also benefit mule deer. Cover is relatively open and road densities are higher in Units 44, 45, and 52, necessitating controlled hunts to maintain the desired buck age structure.

Important habitat issues include: 1. Succession, and in some cases heavy livestock use, has caused a general decline in the health of aspen communities. Many stands have become decadent and/or are being replaced by conifers. 2. Winter ranges, primarily in Units 45 and 52, are considered to be limiting to mule deer in this Analysis Area. Winter ranges are predominately sagebrush-grass and generally do not have a strong bitterbrush component. Much of the winter habitat has been used heavily by deer and livestock for many years and is considered in poor condition in many areas. Medussahead rye has invaded winter ranges following fires and is considered a serious concern to the long-term health of the habitat. The prevalence of cheatgrass has also increased in deer winter habitats following fire and/or prolonged heavy grazing pressures that have depleted other understory species. Rehabilitation and protection of these very critical winter ranges will require careful long-term planning that will maintain adequate browse for wintering deer and improve understory vegetation. Conservation easements and/or acquisition of private lands in strategic locations would also help increase or maintain the winter carrying capacity for deer. 3. Timber harvesting and consequent road building activities continue in portions of Unit 43. Access management will continue to be an important issue for deer and elk management. Increased access frequently leads to more conservative and restricted hunting season frameworks. 4. Private interests own or control access to important summer and fall habitats in Units 44 and 45. This has been a subject of much concern by hunters unable to gain access to areas they wish to hunt. 5. Depredation problems can become acute during severe winters in the King Hill/Bliss areas of Unit 45. Private land used for growing crops and pasturing livestock occurs along the lower perimeter of the deer winter range. On the Camas Prairie (Units 44 and 45) summer depredation problems on growing alfalfa are common during drought years.

Biological Issues

Data from the King Hill trend area in Unit 45 suggest mule deer populations in the Analysis Area have increased substantially since 1994. Prior to the decline in deer in 1993, deer populations exceeded winter range carrying capacity and damage to private property was extreme in some

years. The short-term management goal has been to maintain the population at lower levels through liberal antlerless harvest. Despite the liberal antlerless harvest strategy, the estimated population in the trend area increased by 58% from 1994 to 2001. Herd composition survey data suggest a decline in reproductive performance measured in December from 85 fawns:100 does (1973-1992) to 65 fawns:100 does (1993-1999). However, observed recruitment rates since 1991 have ranged from 21% in 1993 to 42% in 1996 and have averaged 33%, sufficient to allow modest population increases. Buck to doe ratios are currently at 32 bucks per 100 does, well above the objective of 20 bucks per 100 does.

Interspecific Issues

The analysis area supports a substantial population of elk; a few moose; antelope; and, at higher elevations, mountain goats. The relationship between deer and elk is presently unclear but is not believed to be a significant issue because there is little or no known overlap in winter use areas between deer and elk. On the Bennett Hills Front deer winter ranges, mule deer will maintain management priority over elk if there are competitive concerns during winter. A small population of antelope also occurs in Units 44 and 45 but there is little overlap of seasonal use areas.

Cattle and domestic sheep have imposed the major forage demand in this zone since the 1870s. Excessive use by cattle and domestic sheep severely damaged soil and vegetation in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Today livestock use has been reduced to less than 15% of the historic use and competitive concerns remain but tend to be more localized.

Predation Issues

Mountain lions, coyotes, black bears, and bobcats are potential predators on mule deer in the Analysis Area. In recent years mountain lion populations have increased in these units, presumably in response to the high deer populations in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Coyote numbers are believed to have increased in the past 30 years; however, they are subject to unregulated hunting and periodic control activities by USDA Wildlife Services. Black bear numbers have increased slightly in recent years but densities are considered relatively low. Because the management objective has been to slow the rate increase in this deer herd, any effects that predators may have had on deer population dynamics is considered inconsequential.

Winter Feeding Issues

Supplemental winter feeding of deer has not occurred in the past few years and is not considered an important issue in this analysis area.

Information Requirements

The King Hill winter trend area will continue to be surveyed annually to monitor population status in relation to management objectives. Pre- and post-winter herd composition surveys will be conducted to monitor overwinter fawn mortality, recruitment rate, and the buck to doe ratio.

The Bennett Hills Front has some of the highest wintering deer densities in Idaho and winters a high proportion of the mule deer in the Magic Valley Region. There is a need for improved monitoring of winter range condition and trend.

Mule Deer

Analysis Area 7 (Units 43, 44, 45, 48, 52)

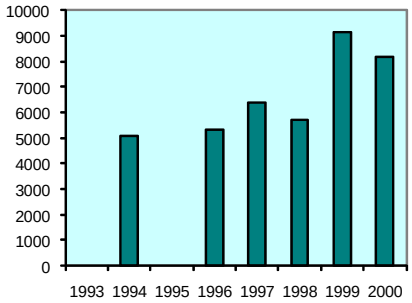
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
King Hill (45)	2000	8198	5000
Total		**8198**	**5000**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	1999	30	20
%4+ Pts in the Harves	1997-99	42	45

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

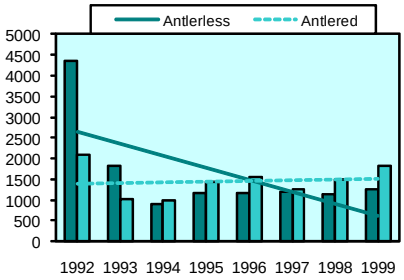


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
King Hill (45)	ND	5096	ND	5341	6375	5720	9165	8198
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**5096**	**ND**	**5341**	**6375**	**5720**	**9165**	**8198**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



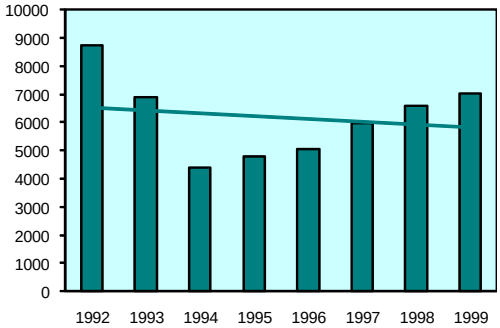
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

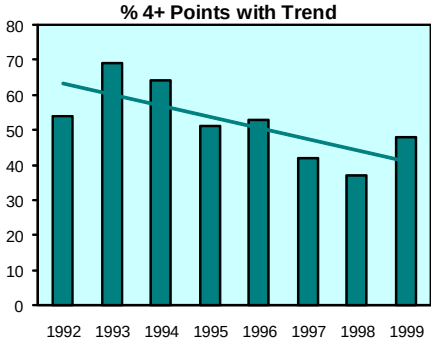
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	4346	1824	898	1157	1165	1203	1150	1247
Antlered Harvest	2088	1016	993	1445	1564	1248	1496	1815
% 4+ Points	54	69	64	51	53	42	37	48
Hunter Numbers	8729	6903	4397	4782	5030	5966	6573	7006

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 8 (UNITS 36, 36A, 49, 50)

Management Objectives

The objectives for these units are to maintain a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in post-season surveys and to maintain 30% ≥4-point bucks in the harvest. When estimated deer numbers exceed 4,100 in the Unit 50 trend area, antlerless seasons will be considered.

Historical Perspective

Mule deer were scarce and harvests low for much of the early part of the 20th century. By mid-century, mule deer had become the predominant big game animal. Once known for strong mule deer populations, particularly in Unit 36A, these units produced very high mule deer harvests in the 1950s and 1960s. By the 1970s harvests had dropped by two-thirds as more conservative management strategies were implemented. Despite 2 decades of very conservative antlerless harvests and increasingly conservative buck seasons, mule deer populations have failed to return to their previous high densities and may yet be declining. Although deer herds declined well before any significant increase in elk numbers, current high elk densities may well be helping to suppress deer populations.

Habitat Issues

Cattle ranching, livestock grazing, and recreation are dominant human uses of the landscape in these units. This is in a generally arid region where forage production and deer harvest can be strongly influenced by growing season precipitation. Deer depredations on agricultural crops are common and are especially pronounced in dry years.

Habitat ultimately determines deer densities and productivity. However, specific limiting factors within the habitat are poorly understood. In some areas deer winter in mature stands of mountain mahogany that appear relatively stagnant and unproductive. Elk may have removed much of the mahogany canopy within reach of deer. Forests are slowly encroaching into shrub and grassland communities. Spread of noxious weeds such as knapweed and leafy spurge could ultimately have significant impacts on winter range productivity.

Biological Issues

Very little aerial survey data have been collected in these units in recent years. In these units buck harvest in the late 1980s reached the highest levels since at least 1970. In the 1990s the harvest dropped to near average levels, except in Unit 49, which remained well above the long-term average. Since seasons were shifted earlier in 1991, comparatively more of the Unit 36/ 36A buck harvest has come from Unit 36.

Interspecific Issues

Current high elk densities may be having some impact on the area's capacity to produce deer. Pronghorn antelope, mountain goat, and bighorn sheep also share the range but generally overlap

little with mule deer. Livestock rangeland grazing, another potential source of competition, has generally been reduced in recent years.

Predation Issues

Black bear densities appear to be low to moderate and stable. Mountain lion densities are low to moderate and appear to have increased in recent years, probably at least in part due to increased elk densities. Coyotes are common and have an unknown impact on deer populations. Bobcats, red fox, and golden eagles also occur in the area but are not thought to account for significant predation on deer. Wolves recently reintroduced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in central Idaho may become established in Area 8, which may have some effect on other predators and on deer.

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency winter feeding of deer occurs infrequently, only during critical winter conditions. In Unit 50 adequate winter range combined with low snow accumulations precludes the need for supplemental feeding. Small-scale private feeding operations may occur throughout the Analysis Area.

Information Requirements

Survey data on mule deer herd sex and age composition and trends in deer numbers are inadequate. Impacts of elk on mule deer production and survival are suspected but unknown. The most productive deer herds are those maintained at a level well below carrying capacity (at which point recruitment equals mortality and there is no harvestable surplus). Better information is needed to identify appropriate deer densities that will maintain optimum productivity and harvest. Migratory patterns are largely unknown.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 8 (Units 36, 36A, 49, 50)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

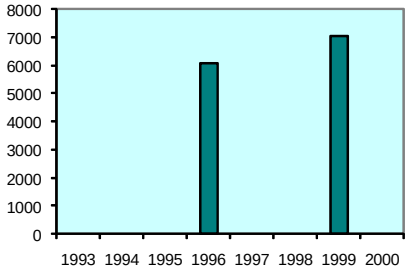
	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
(50)	1999	7063	4100
Total		**7063**	**4100**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	11	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	30	30

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

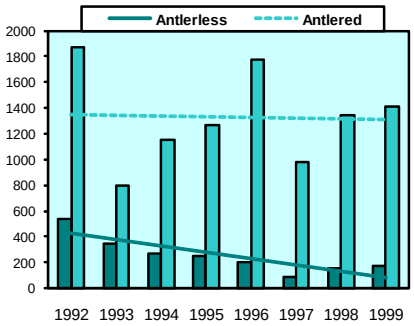


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
(50)	ND	ND	ND	6059	ND	ND	7063	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**6059**	**ND**	**ND**	**7063**	**ND**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



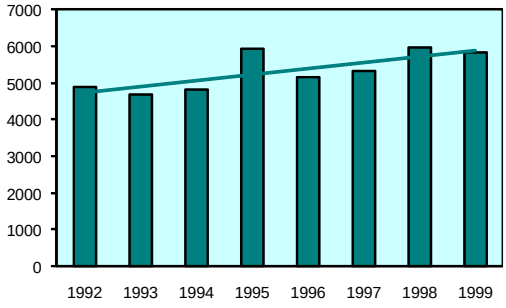
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

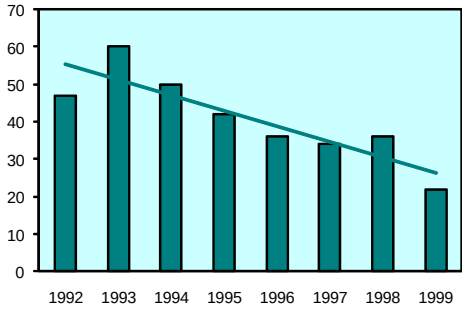
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	541	344	271	255	199	92	153	170
Antlered Harvest	1867	801	1155	1270	1773	978	1348	1415
% 4+ Points	47	60	50	42	36	34	36	22
Hunter Numbers	4884	4665	4818	5931	5150	5310	5961	5821

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 9 (UNITS 29, 37, 37A, 51, 58W)

Management Objectives

The objectives for these units are to maintain a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in post-season surveys and to maintain 30% ≥4-point bucks in the harvest. When estimated deer numbers exceed 1,300 in the Unit 51/58W trend area and 1,000 in the Unit 29 trend area, antlerless seasons will be considered.

Historical Perspective

Mule deer were scarce and harvests low for much of the early part of the 20th century. By midcentury mule deer had become the predominant big game animal. Once known for productive mule deer populations, particularly in the Pahsimeroi and Little Lost valleys, these units yielded very large mule deer harvests in the 1950s and 1960s. By the 1970s harvests had dropped by two-thirds as more conservative management strategies were implemented. Despite 2 decades of very conservative antlerless harvests and increasingly conservative buck seasons, mule deer populations have failed to return to their previous high densities and are stable to declining. Although deer herds declined well before any significant increase in elk numbers, current high elk densities may be contributing to suppressed deer populations.

Habitat Issues

Much of the land in these units is administered by BLM or USFS, with private lands mostly restricted to valley bottoms. Cattle ranching, livestock grazing, and recreation are dominant human uses of the landscape. The Analysis Area is generally arid; forage production and deer harvest can be strongly influenced by growing season precipitation. Deer depredations on agricultural crops are common in Units 29, 37, and 37A and are especially pronounced in dry years. Depredations in Units 51 and 58 are limited.

Habitat ultimately determines deer densities and productivity. However, specific limiting factors within the habitat are poorly understood. In some areas deer winter in mature stands of mountain mahogany that appear relatively stagnant and unproductive. Winter range shrub stands in parts of the Little Lost Valley have been lost or degraded. Elk and livestock may have removed much of the mahogany canopy within reach of deer. Forests are slowly encroaching into shrub and grassland communities. Spread of noxious weeds such as knapweed and leafy spurge could ultimately have significant impacts on winter range productivity.

Biological Issues

Very little aerial survey data has been collected in these units in recent years. There is a contrast in harvest trends within this group of units. Buck harvest in the southern unit (51) averaged 184 from 1981-1985; then increased 80% to average 331 during 1986-1990; then dropped back to 211 during 1991-1995 and 178 during 1996-2000. In contrast, buck harvest in the northern units (29, 37, 37A) averaged 618 during 1981-1985; then increased only 6% to 653 during 1986-1990; and then declined to an average 412 bucks during 1991-1995 and 309 bucks during 1996-2000.

Interspecific Issues

Current high elk densities may be having some impact on the area's capacity to produce deer. White-tailed deer, a potentially strong competitor, are mostly restricted to private agricultural lands along major riparian areas. In some limited areas, mountain goats and mule deer may be competing for the same mountain mahogany winter ranges. Pronghorn antelope and bighorn sheep also share the range, but generally overlap little with mule deer. Livestock rangeland grazing, another potential source of competition, has generally been reduced in recent years, but some competition probably still exists, particularly in the moister summer range habitats.

Predation Issues

Black bear densities appear to be low and stable. Mountain lion densities are low to moderate and appear to have increased in Units 29, 37, and 37A in recent years, probably at least in part due to increased elk densities. Coyotes are common and have an unknown impact on deer populations. Bobcats, red fox, and golden eagles also occur in the area but are not thought to account for significant predation on deer. Wolves were observed in parts of the analysis area, but appeared to be primarily transient.

Winter Feeding Issues

Because this is an arid area with relatively little snowfall, winter feeding has not occurred in these units in recent years.

Information Requirements

Survey data on mule deer herd sex and age composition and trends in deer numbers have not been consistently collected in the past and are inadequate. Impacts of elk on mule deer production and survival are suspected but unknown. The most productive deer herds are those maintained at a level well below carrying capacity (at which point recruitment equals mortality and there is no harvestable surplus). Better information is needed to identify appropriate deer densities that will maintain optimum productivity and harvest. Migratory patterns are largely unknown.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 9 (Units 29, 37, 37A, 51)

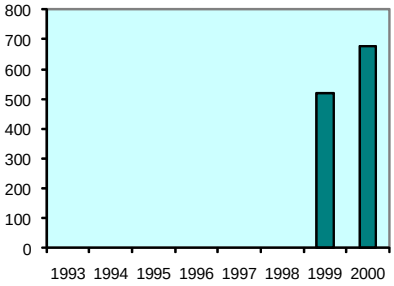
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Tendoy (29)	2000	676	1000
Total		**676**	**1000**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	17	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	37	30

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

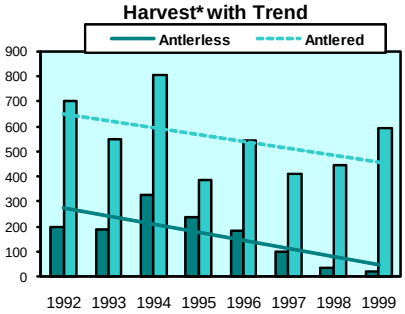


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Tendoy (29)	ND	(470)	ND	ND	ND	(592)	521	676
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**(470)**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**(592)**	**521**	**676**

Note: ND = no survey data available, estimates within parenthesis are based on information other than sightability surveys.

Harvest* with Trend



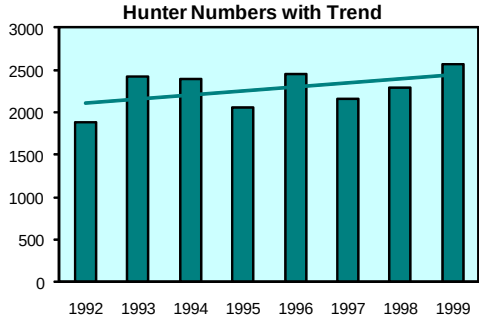
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	200	189	327	238	184	98	37	20
Antlered Harvest	703	549	804	384	545	410	445	595
% 4+ Points	34	37	30	17	42	46	38	29
Hunter Numbers	1882	2417	2391	2058	2451	2156	2299	2567

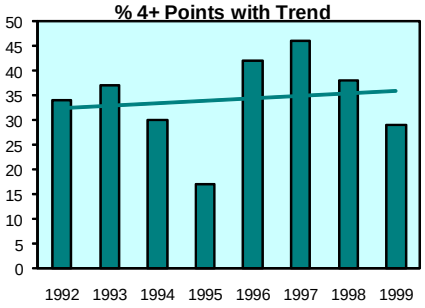
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 10 (UNITS 30, 30A, 58E, 59, 59A)

Management Objectives

The objectives for these units are to maintain a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in post-season surveys and to maintain at least 30% four-point bucks in the harvest. When estimated deer numbers exceed 1,400 in the Unit 58/59A trend area and 1,200 in the Unit 30/30A trend area, general antlerless seasons will be considered.

Historical Perspective

Mule deer were scarce and harvests low for much of the early part of this century. Parts of some units were designated as no hunting "game preserves." By mid-century, mule deer had become the predominant big game animal. These units produced high mule deer harvests in the 1950s and 1960s. By the 1970s harvests had dropped by one-half as more conservative management strategies were implemented. Despite two decades of very conservative antlerless harvests and increasingly conservative buck seasons, mule deer harvests have remained relatively stable since the early 1970s in Units 30 and 30A and since the early 1980s in Units 58, 59, and 59A. Although deer herds declined well before any significant increase in elk numbers, current high elk densities may well be helping to suppress deer populations in Units 30 and 30A. Further south in Units 58, 59, and 59A where elk densities have also increased substantially, trend counts suggest that deer populations are now at or slightly above late 1960s levels.

Many of these deer, particularly in the Lemhi Valley, migrate to higher quality summer ranges in Montana, returning to Idaho winter ranges in November.

Habitat Issues

The BLM or Forest Service administers much of the land in these units, with private lands mostly restricted to the valley bottoms. Cattle ranching, livestock grazing, and recreation are the dominant human uses of the landscape in these units. This is in a generally arid region where forage production and deer harvest can be strongly influenced by growing season precipitation. Deer depredations on agricultural crops are common and are especially pronounced in dry years in Units 30 and 30A, but have not been a problem in Units 58, 59, and 59A.

Habitat ultimately determines deer densities and productivity. However, specific limiting factors within the habitat are poorly understood. In some areas deer winter in mature stands of mountain mahogany which appear to have become relatively stagnant and unproductive. Elk and livestock may have removed much of the mahogany canopy within reach of deer. Forests are slowly encroaching into shrub and grassland communities. The spread of noxious weeds such as knapweed and leafy spurge could ultimately have significant impacts on winter range productivity.

Traditionally, deer in Units 58, 59, and 59A concentrate on winter ranges at the south end of the Beaverhead Range. Heavy snows in the late 1960s placed tremendous pressure on very narrow portions of these units, killing many browse plants. Winter range habitat condition is still poor to fair for may of the bitterbrush and mountain mahogany stands important to wintering deer.

Mountain mahogany, the primary winter browse species, is still heavily hedged with little regeneration. Winter domestic sheep grazing is contributing to this overuse.

Biological Issues

This analysis area contains two trend areas: Leadore (Units 30/30A) in the Salmon Region and Reno Point (Units 58/59A) in the Upper Snake Region. Total deer estimated in 2001 for both areas combined (3,237) exceeded the antlerless harvest threshold of 2,600.

However, neither of the two management objectives (minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does post-season and at least 30% of the buck harvest being $\geq$4 point) was met. Composition counts resulted in an estimate of 11 bucks per 100 does and the percent $\geq$4 points in the buck harvest for 1998-2000 was 26.

Consequently, the Salmon Region units will maintain an October 5-22 general season open for antlered deer only in 2001. The general season for Units 58, 59, and 59A in the Upper Snake Region will run from October 5-31 for antlered deer only and the controlled either sex hunt was eliminated for 2001.

Interspecific Issues

Current high elk densities in Units 30 and 30A may be having some impact on the area's capacity to produce deer. However, this is not believed to be a problem in Units 58, 59, and 59A because deer and elk appear to use different winter and summer ranges. It should be noted, however, that deer-elk interactions are not well understood. White-tailed deer, a potentially strong competitor, are mostly restricted to private agricultural lands along the major riparian areas. In some limited areas, mountain goats and mule deer may be competing for the same mountain mahogany winter ranges. Antelope and bighorn sheep also share the range but generally overlap little with mule deer. Livestock rangeland grazing, another potential source of competition, has generally been reduced in recent years, but is still a concern on the southern winter ranges.

Predation Issues

Black bear densities appear to be low and stable. Mountain lion densities are low to moderate and appear to have increased in recent years in Units 30 and 30A, probably at least in part due to increased elk densities. Coyotes are common and have an unknown impact on deer populations. Bobcats, red fox, and golden eagles also occur in the area but are not thought to cause significant predation on deer.

Winter Feeding Issues

Winter feeding has not occurred in these units in the past few years.

Information Requirements

Survey data on mule deer herd sex and age composition and trends in deer numbers have been inadequate in this analysis area but are improving. Impacts of elk on mule deer production and survival are suspected but unknown. The most productive deer herds are those maintained at a level well below carrying capacity (at which point recruitment equals mortality and there is no harvestable surplus). Better information is needed to identify the appropriate deer densities to maintain optimum productivity and harvest. Although strong interstate movements have been suspected, very little information exists on migration patterns. The Reno Point trend area was included in the Upper Snake Region's fawn mortality work starting in 2000-2001. Telemetry results will provide information on movement patterns of deer from this winter range.

Mule Deer

Analysis Area 10 (Units 30, 30A, 58, 59, 59A)

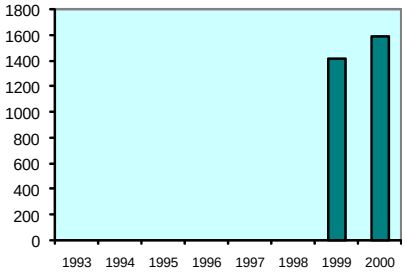
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
(58)	2000	1016	1100
(59/59A)	2000	1264	1000
Leadore (30/30A)	2000	1587	1200
Total		**3867**	**3300**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	10	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	22	30

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

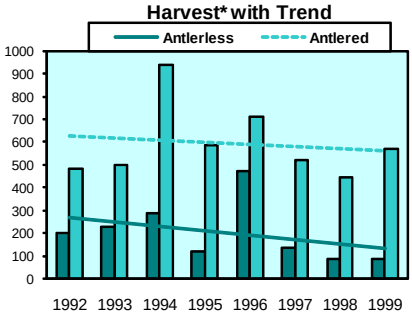


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
(58)	ND	ND	1422	ND	ND	ND	ND	1016
(59/59A)	ND	(892)	ND	1080	ND	ND	ND	1264
Leadore (30/30A)	(663)	ND	ND	ND	(910)	ND	1411	1587
Comparable Surveys Total	**(663)**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**(910)**	**ND**	**1411**	**1587**

Note: ND = no survey data available, estimates within parenthesis are based on information other than sightability surveys.

Harvest* with Trend



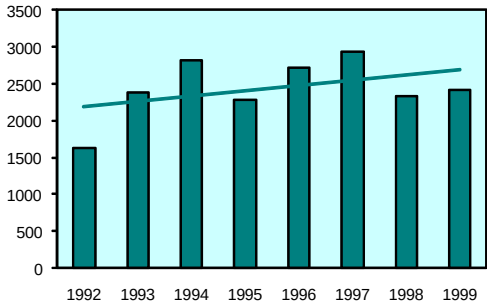
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

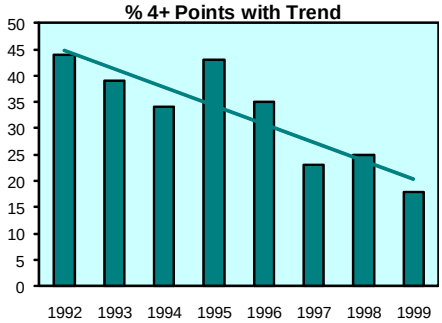
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	202	231	286	119	470	134	85	86
Antlered Harvest	485	502	941	585	712	524	446	571
% 4+ Points	44	39	34	43	35	23	25	18
Hunter Numbers	1632	2387	2821	2284	2719	2928	2328	2423

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 11 (UNITS 38)

Management Objectives

The objective is to maintain the deer population at, or below, its current level. The area is not likely to become a major deer hunting destination. With limited sportsman's desire for hunting in this unit, minimizing agricultural depredation is the major goal.

Historical Perspective

This unit contains the irrigated farmland and orchards in the Treasure Valley. There is some high desert habitat in the Snake River Birds of Prey Area. The majority of the deer are associated with the Boise, Snake, and Payette River corridors and nearby orchards and vineyards. With the density of residences and developed agricultural properties in the area big game hunters have been restricted to short range weapons. The portion of Unit 32 in the Emmett Valley has similar characteristics to Unit 38 and is managed under the same management goals.

Relatively few hunters specifically plan their deer hunts for Unit 38. Most deer are harvested incidentally to upland bird or waterfowl hunting. The current season is either-sex, short-range weapons only, for 50 days. The harvest has remained about 200 deer.

Habitat Issues

The majority of land is in private ownership. High value crops produced by agriculture make deer depredations a major factor. Deer depredation complaints are common. Depredation hunts and kill permits are used on a regular basis in this area.

Biological Issues

The agricultural nature of this unit provides excellent habitat for good deer production. Good deer production is not desired in this unit due to the high incident of deer depredation. Deer populations in this unit are managed with liberal seasons to maintain low densities.

Interspecific Issues

Mule deer are the primary species in the unit. White-tailed deer were reintroduced onto the C.J. Strike and Fort Boise WMA's in the 1980s. The white-tailed deer are well established and contributing to some depredation problems.

Predation Issues

Coyotes, bobcats, domestic dogs, and some mountain lions are the significant large predators in this area. There are no wolves or black bears in the area. The impact of predators on the deer is largely unknown, but does not present a major management issue.

Winter Feeding Issues

Winter feeding has not been required in this area because of the mild climate in the Treasure Valley.

Information Requirements

This area will not be managed to provide a significant amount of deer hunting opportunity. The primary need for deer management in this area is techniques to limit damage to agricultural crops in an economically realistic way.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 11 (Unit 38)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
ND	ND	ND	NA
Total		**ND**	**NA**

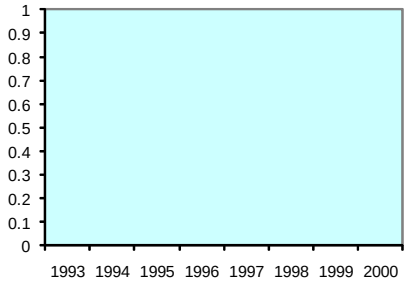
Note: ND = no survey data available, NA = not applicable.

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	ND	ND	NA
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99		25

Note: ND = no survey data available, estimates within parenthesis are based on information other than sightability surveys.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

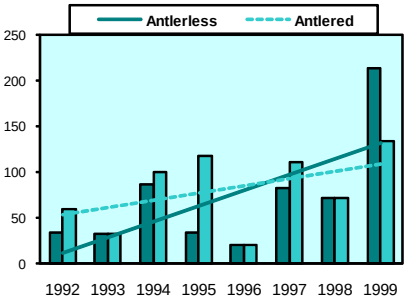


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



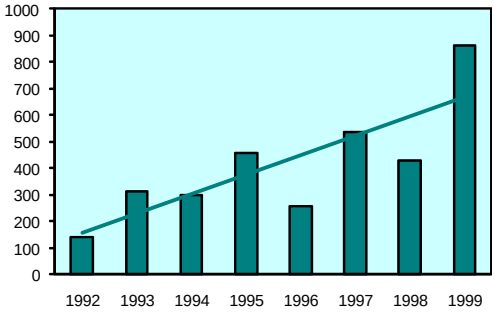
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

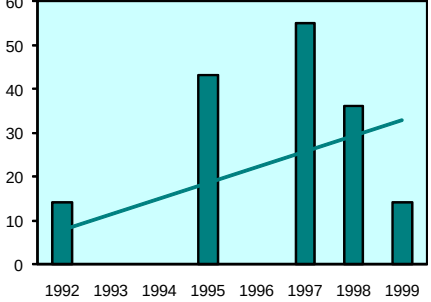
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	34	32	86	34	20	83	72	213
Antlered Harvest	60	32	100	118	20	111	72	134
% 4+ Points	14	0	0	43	0	55	36	14
Hunter Numbers	140	312	299	458	258	535	427	860

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 12 (UNITS 40, 41, 42, 46, 47)

Management Objectives

Post-season buck:doe ratios will be maintained at a minimum of 25 bucks per 100 does and the % 4+ points in the harvest will be maintained at no less than 35%. The lack of trend area surveys makes it difficult to set measurable population objectives for this area. Usually, the level of depredation complaints is the key indicator of the need to consider antlerless harvest.

Historical Perspective

Units 40, 41, 42, and 47 have traditionally supported substantial deer herds and provided hunting opportunity for southern Idaho hunters. Unit 46 has never supported a large resident deer herd, but nonetheless has provided important general hunting opportunity. During the 1930s and 1940s, deer populations were low and hunting opportunities were very limited in these units. By the 1950s and 1960s, the deer numbers had increased to very high levels and depredation complaints were common. Deer seasons were liberalized and in some years extended to mid-December. Hunters who ventured into Owyhee County could take their pick of "a deer behind every bush." In 1955 an either-sex deer hunt with a two-deer bag limit was authorized in parts of Area 12 and 5,500 deer were harvested. Liberal hunting seasons continued into the early 1970s when an area-wide decline in deer populations resulted in more conservative hunting seasons. During the 1980s the harvest averaged 1,500 bucks and a few hundred does per year. Since 1991 hunters have been restricted to taking 2-point, or smaller, bucks during the general season in Units 40, 41, and 42. Unit 47 has been managed with controlled hunts since 1970 and general antlered-only seasons have been maintained in Unit 46. All Analysis Area 12 units have controlled hunts for any buck in November with a dozen, or more, applicants for each permit.

These deer herds use habitat in Oregon, Nevada, and Idaho. As much as 80% of the deer herd in western Owyhee County migrates to Oregon to winter. On the eastern side of Owyhee County, substantial numbers of deer migrate north from Nevada to winter in Idaho. This interstate mixing of deer populations makes evaluation of the status of Idaho's herd very difficult

Habitat Issues

About 90% of the land area is in public ownership. The Bureau of Land Management manages the majority of the area, and the Idaho Department of Lands administers smaller segments. The area is primarily high; desert habitat dominated by sagebrush-grass and juniper cover types. Isolated mountain ranges and foothill areas include mixed mountain shrub and aspen types.

There have been several major changes in mule deer habitat over the last 30 years. Fires have destroyed large portions of winter ranges in Units 41 and 46. The burned areas are now dominated by planted crested wheatgrass or cheatgrass and have little browse to support wintering deer. In recent years fire rehabilitation efforts have included sagebrush where deer habitat range was a concern. In Unit 42 there has been a substantial encroachment of juniper into former summer and winter ranges. In several areas where juniper has replaced more important browse species, the number of wintering deer has been reduced from several thousand to a few hundred deer.

Biological Issues

Very little mule deer aerial survey data exists for this zone.

Interspecific Issues

Currently, elk populations are relatively small in this area. There are fewer than a hundred elk east of Highway 51 and about 600 elk on the west side of Owyhee County. This elk herd will be managed to maintain the current population level and it is not anticipated that elk populations will constitute a significant management concern for mule deer.

Livestock grazing is and has been the predominant land use in the area. In the early part of the century, excessive grazing by livestock combined with fire suppression severely altered plant communities to favor shrubs and mule deer benefited. Extensive areas have burned during the past several decades and much of the sagebrush steppe was reseeded to crested wheatgrass to benefit livestock grazing or was invaded by cheatgrass. The reestablishment of sagebrush in many areas will likely conflict with livestock grazing interests. Livestock numbers are currently significantly less than during the early part of the century. Serious conflicts are localized on winter ranges and critical riparian areas rather than widespread.

Predation Issues

Coyotes, bobcats, and mountain lions are the large predators in this area. The mountain lion population increased during the late 1980s and early 1990s when deer numbers were high and remain healthy. In local areas, mountain lion and coyote predation could have some impact on the deer population but the relationship is poorly understood. There are no wolves or black bears in the area.

Winter Feeding Issues

The remoteness of winter deer herds has limited the demand for and the ability to conduct supplemental winter feeding. No winter feeding has occurred for many years in these units. The Department will work with the Regional Winter Feeding Advisory Committee to discourage unsanctioned winter feeding and to identify any situations where feeding may be appropriate.

Information Requirements

The primary data need for these units is population information. The winter ranges contain some mixture of deer from Oregon/Idaho or Nevada/Idaho. The herds can be surveyed in the winter, but status of these wintering animals needs to be allocated to the appropriate hunting season herds. This lack of population information on these important deer herds is a concern to managers.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 12 (Units 40, 41, 42, 46, 47)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
ND	ND	ND	NA
Total		**ND**	**NA**

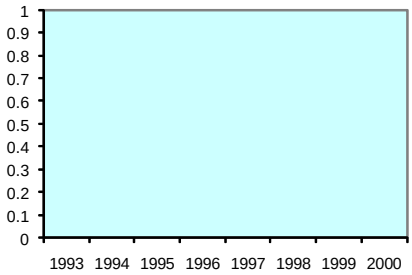
Note: ND = no survey data available, NA = not applicable.

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	ND	ND	25
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99		35

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

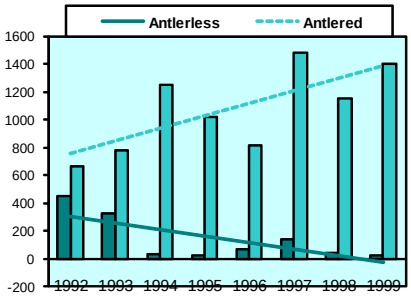


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



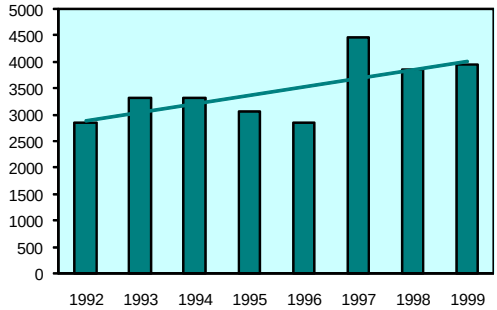
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

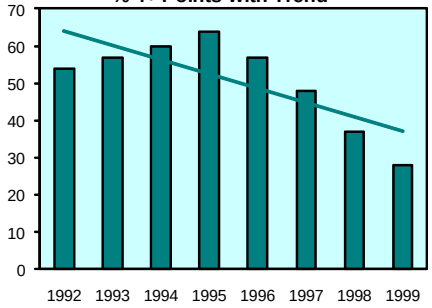
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	452	326	33	29	70	139	45	26
Antlered Harvest	663	782	1253	1018	812	1482	1152	1405
% 4+ Points	54	57	60	64	57	48	36.8	28
Hunter Numbers	2859	3310	3313	3050	2841	4450	3862	3937

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.
%4+ points does not include 2-point only hunts.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 13 (UNITS 53)

Management Objectives

The objective for Analysis Area 13 is to maintain a small resident population of mule deer compatible with the area's agriculture. Current hunting season frameworks appear to be accomplishing this objective. Given the limited priority placed on managing for mule deer, no trend area will be established.

Historical Perspective

It has been reported that mule deer were relatively abundant in Unit 53 around 1900. However, deer habitat was substantially altered with human settlement, which brought an increase in range fires and the development of large-scale irrigation projects. Today more than half of Unit 53 is irrigated farmland. The northern portion of the unit contains an extensive tract of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) primarily for livestock grazing. Much of the BLM lands have been reseeded to crested wheatgrass reducing their value for mule deer.

Unit 53 currently has a small resident deer population and cannot support many deer without unacceptable conflicts with agriculture. Depredation complaints from orchards in the Snake River canyon are common. Unit 53 has some importance as winter range for mule deer from units to the north. Movement of deer into Unit 53 during winter was first noted in the early 1980s following extensive fires and loss of sagebrush habitat in Unit 52A. The number of wintering deer varies considerably depending on winter severity and snow depths. During the 1985-1986 winters, more than 3,000 mule deer moved into Unit 53 and resulted in 54 depredation complaints.

Harvest management is currently designed to keep resident deer numbers low. Short-range weapon hunting on the west side of the unit has been successful in minimizing complaints from orchard owners. On the east side of the unit, a liberal 4-month archery season allows a substantial amount of hunting opportunity close to the region's population centers.

Habitat Issues

Lands administered by the BLM provide important winter habitat, especially during severe winters when large numbers of deer are present. Because of the potential for considerable depredation problems on private lands, BLM lands have added value for wintering deer. Sagebrush removal projects to maintain crested wheatgrass seeding for livestock grazing may become an issue on some grazing allotments. As sagebrush reestablishes on burned areas in Unit 52A, the need for maintaining winter habitat in Unit 53 may lessen.

Biological Issues

No population monitoring is conducted in this unit.

Interspecific Issues

There are no competitive concerns with the few elk and antelope that occur in Unit 53.

Heavy livestock use in some areas has the potential to be a problem in those winters when large numbers of mule deer move into Unit 53.

Predation Issues

Coyotes are the only important predators of deer present in substantial numbers; a few mountain lions inhabit the unit primarily in the Snake River Canyon. Predation is not a major issue because the objective is to maintain only a small resident deer population and large numbers of wintering deer occur in the unit infrequently.

Winter Feeding Issues

Winter feeding was conducted during the 1985-1986 winter in an attempt to help reduce winter losses and keep deer away from roads where collisions with vehicles were common. The Department will work closely with the Regional Winter Feeding Advisory Committee to evaluate any future supplemental feeding issues.

Information Requirements

None.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 13 (Unit 53)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
ND	ND	ND	NA
Total		**ND**	**NA**

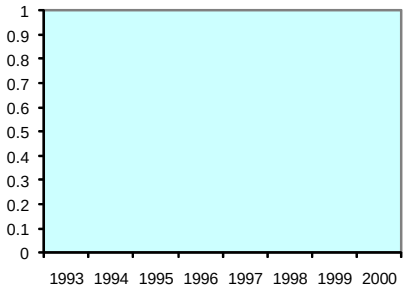
Note: ND = no survey data available, NA = not applicable.

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	ND	ND	NA
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99		15

Note: ND = no survey data available, NA = not applicable.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

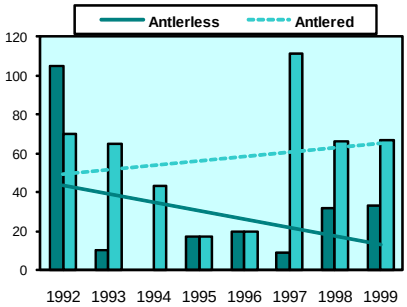


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



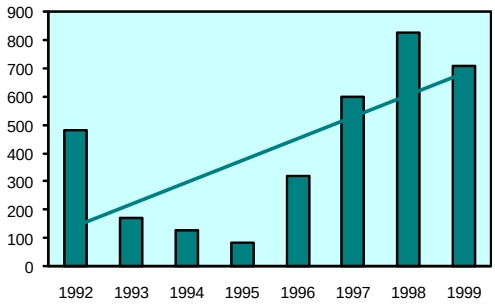
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

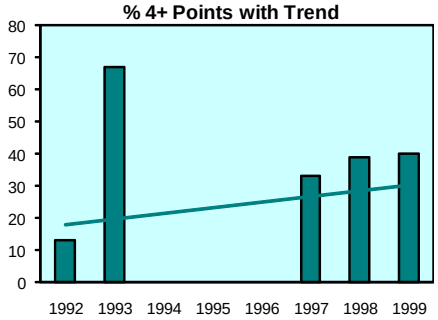
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	105	10	0	17	20	9	32	33
Antlered Harvest	70	65	43	17	20	111	66	67
% 4+ Points	13	67	0	0	0	33	39	40
Hunter Numbers	481	172	128	85	318	599	827	706

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 14 (UNITS 54, 55, 57)

Management Objectives

The objective for Analysis Area 14 is to restrict antlerless harvest when trend area populations are less than 3,200 deer; conversely, antlerless harvest will be considered when deer numbers exceed this threshold value. This value represents an intermediate population size between current status and numbers observed during the late 1980s and early 1990s when deer populations were considered higher than could be sustained with existing habitat conditions and depredation levels. Deer populations will be managed to maintain or exceed 25 bucks per 100 does in the prewinter population and >35% bucks with 4-point or larger antlers in the October harvest.

Historical Perspective

During the early 1900s mule deer populations in Analysis Area 14 were very low, due in part to unregulated harvest. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, heavy use by domestic livestock greatly altered the habitat. Dense shrubs fields, dominated by sagebrush and bitterbrush, replaced plant communities dominated by grasses. This change in habitat set the stage for dramatic increases in deer numbers. Closed hunting seasons from 1909-1935 and very conservative seasons through 1940 helped allow deer populations to increase. By 1950 deer numbers had reached an estimated 20,000 head in Unit 54 and winter ranges were considered severely over browsed. Efforts were made to reduce deer populations with both general and controlled season frameworks. Following a significant decline in numbers during the mid-1970s, deer populations increased again during the late 1980s, a period of prolonged drought conditions and mild winters. During the winter of 1992-1993, deer populations declined by an estimated 35-40%. Deer had entered the winter in poor physiological condition and high overwinter fawn mortality occurred. Since 1993 deer numbers have remained at relatively low levels despite favorable climatic conditions and conservative hunting seasons.

Since 1970 this area has been managed exclusively with controlled firearms seasons. These units are very popular with sportsmen desiring quality; high hunter success, low hunter density, and the opportunity to observe many deer. Since the 1993 population decline, antlerless hunts have been eliminated and antlered permits reduced.

Segments of the deer populations exhibit interstate movements. In Units 54 and 55, there are migrations south to winter ranges in Nevada and Utah, respectively. Harvest management in Utah and Nevada has been compatible with the Department's management objectives. Important winter ranges in this Analysis Area are: Eightmile (Unit 57), Jim Sage (Unit 55), Willow Creek (Unit 55), Dry Creek (Unit 54) and Sugarloaf (Unit 54).

Habitat Issues

This Analysis Area is characterized by isolated mountain ranges surrounded by farmland and sagebrush-grass semi-desert. At low to mid elevations, juniper woodlands are common with mixed mountain shrub and aspen communities occurring along riparian areas and on some north- and east-facing slopes. At higher elevations, pockets of conifers (lodgepole pine, Douglas fir,

and subalpine fir) and aspen occur on north- and east-facing aspects and more mesic sites. Primarily the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management manage important summer and winter habitats. When deer populations are high, depredation complaints on growing alfalfa are common in Unit 55.

Important habitat issues include: 1. Succession, and in some cases heavy livestock use, has caused a general decline in the health of aspen communities. Many stands have become decadent and/or are being replaced by conifers. Where the vigor and size of aspen communities can be improved, prescribed fire should be considered. 2. The quality and quantity of winter habitat is considered to be limiting to mule deer in this Analysis Area. During the past 30 years, fire has altered much of the critical habitat in Unit 54. The loss of extensive bitterbrush stands on the Dry Creek, Sugarloaf, and Buckbrush Flat winter ranges is expected to have long-term negative effects on deer populations. While sagebrush is beginning to reestablish on some of these winter ranges, bitterbrush recovery has been slow or nonexistent. In Unit 55 the distribution and density of juniper has increased on some winter ranges replacing important browse for wintering deer. Management should favor the reestablishment and long-term maintenance of shrubs on winter ranges. Bitterbrush plantings should be undertaken in areas where natural recovery is not evident. In some areas, carefully designed projects to remove junipers by burning or chaining may have long-term benefits for mule deer. 3. Because of the open nature of the habitat and high road densities in some areas, habitat security for deer during the hunting season is considered moderate, although some high security areas exist in all units. Road densities are considered high in Unit 54 and moderate in Units 55 and 57. Several motorized vehicle area closures have been implemented in Unit 54 to provide additional security habitat and nonmotorized hunting opportunity. Additional motorized vehicle restrictions may be recommended to maintain quality hunting opportunity and desired buck age structures in Unit 54.

Biological Issues

Despite conservative harvest management, deer populations in this Analysis Area have continued to decline since the 1993 winter die-off. Estimated recruitment rates in Unit 54 have averaged only 27% since 1993. Causes for the lowered reproductive performance are unknown. Winter fawn mortality has been average, however, the ratio of fawns entering the winter has been low. From 1974-92, a pre-winter ratio averaged 83 fawns per 100 does compared to 65 fawns per 100 does from 1993-2001. Buck to doe ratios in the Analysis Area are at the objective of 25 bucks per 100 does.

Interspecific Issues

Elk, black bears, and bighorn sheep were eliminated from these units during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Today, small numbers of elk occur, generally near the Nevada and Utah borders. There are currently no competitive concerns with deer and elk. Deer will maintain management priority over elk in these units, especially if winter distribution between the 2 species overlaps. A small population of California bighorn sheep inhabits the northeast portion of the Sawtooth National Forest in Unit 54 but poses no concern with mule deer management.

Livestock have imposed the major forage demand throughout these units for over a century. Currently, on public lands livestock management is generally compatible with deer habitat management, although heavy livestock use in some localized areas has negative effects. In the past conversion of large areas from native sagebrush/grass communities to crested wheatgrass seeding have had negative effects on deer habitat.

Predation Issues

Mountain lions, coyotes, and bobcats are potential predators on mule deer in the Analysis Area. Mountain lion populations increased markedly in these units, presumably in response to the high deer populations, in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Mountain lion harvest doubled, depredations on domestic sheep increased, and the frequency of reported mountain lion observations increased substantially. While the relationship between deer and mountain lions is unclear, mountain lions may have played a role in slowing the recovery in the deer herds. There are recent indications from mountain lion hunters and researchers that mountain lion populations have declined, probably in response to the reduced mule deer prey base. Coyote numbers are believed to have increased in the past 30 years; however, they are subject to unregulated hunting and periodic control activities by U.S.D.A. Wildlife Services. The effect, if any, of coyote predation on mule deer population dynamics is unknown.

Winter Feeding Issues

Supplemental winter feeding of deer has not occurred in the past few years and is not considered an important issue in this Analysis Area.

Information Requirements

Annual aerial surveys of trend areas are needed to monitor population status in relation to management objectives. Periodic sightability surveys are needed to monitor changes in winter distribution.

A better understanding of the relationship between road densities and buck survival during the hunting season would improve our ability to make sound decisions about access and harvest management.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 14 (Units 54, 55, 57)

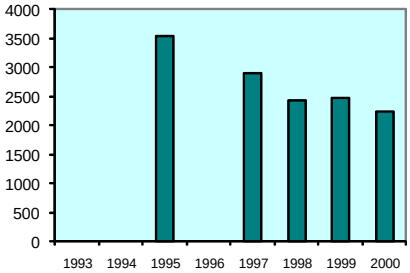
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Sugarloaf (54)	2000	737	1400
Dry Creek (54)	2000	480	1000
Jim Sage (55)	2000	1022	800
Total		**2239**	**3200**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	1999	22	25
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	38	35

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

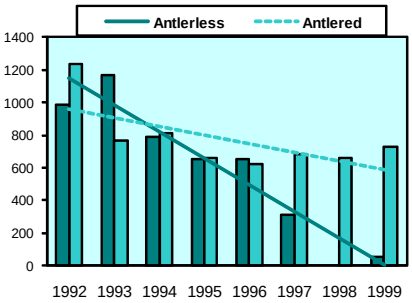


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sugarloaf (54)	ND	1507	1487	1602	1193	972	1031	737
Dry Creek (54)	ND	928	1167	843	921	773	647	480
Jim Sage (55)	ND	ND	870	ND	773	675	796	1022
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**ND**	**3524**	**ND**	**2887**	**2420**	**2474**	**2239**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



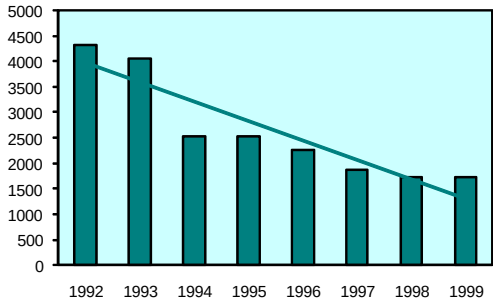
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

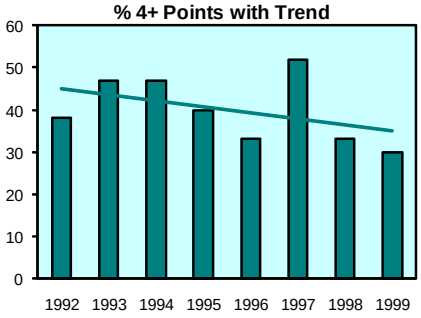
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	989	1169	786	654	649	310	0	57
Antlered Harvest	1235	765	810	663	624	680	662	730
% 4+ Points	38	47	47	40	33	52	33	30
Hunter Numbers	4315	4066	2536	2534	2270	1865	1727	1718

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 15 (UNITS 52A, 63, 63A, 68, 68A)

Management Objectives

Given the low habitat potential for Analysis Area 15 to support high densities of deer and the limited ability to collect reliable population information, the management objective will be to maintain deer and not fall below 30% 4+ points antlered deer in the harvest. No trend area will be established in this Analysis Area.

Historical Perspective

The deer population probably has changed very little since historic times in this Analysis Area. Accounts of trappers through this area in the mid-1800s indicated that buffalo, elk, antelope, and bighorn sheep were far more common than mule deer. Given the low densities of deer and low priority for deer in this Analysis Area, little data is available to indicate what population trends have occurred through time.

Harvest management has been a general hunt format, except for Units 63A and 68A where human safety issues have warranted either archery or short-range weapon hunts.

Habitat Issues

This Analysis Area primarily is comprised of dry desert shrub types, thus representing a low productivity site. Potential to support high numbers of mule deer is extremely limited. However, agriculture combined with riparian habitats along the Snake River in Units 63A and 68A can provide for high density populations.

The BLM administers the majority of the public ground (54% of total area) in Analysis Area 15. Private ground makes up 33% and the Idaho National Environmental and Engineering Laboratory, Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and Craters of the Moon National Park combine for the remaining 12%. Most of the private ground is used for production of row crops and is situated along the Snake River floodplain. Both mule deer and white-tailed deer periodically create depredation concerns within the agricultural zones.

Wildfires continue to play a big role with habitat throughout the Analysis Area. In many cases fire has replaced climax sagebrush stands with perennial grasses.

Biological Issues

The majority of this Analysis Area lacks potential to support good numbers of mule deer. No reliable population information is available to determine changes and/or trends in populations. Mule deer probably increase somewhat during favorable environmental conditions, but can be drastically reduced during significant winter events. White-tailed deer comprise a small percentage of the total deer in this area, and are primarily restricted to the riparian/agriculture habitats of the Snake River floodplain. No information exists as to the trends in composition of mule deer versus white-tailed deer.

Interspecific Issues

Mule deer share the habitat with livestock, elk, antelope, and white-tailed deer. It is unknown what impacts an increasing elk population or sympatric whitetails may have on mule deer. It is doubtful that antelope have any impact on mule deer population parameters. Much of the Snake River floodplain is used to winter livestock, and in many cases the riparian shrub communities have been significantly degraded. Additionally, a social intolerance for livestock may make much of the riparian habitats unavailable to mule deer during winter months.

Predation Issues

Coyotes and bobcats are the predominate potential predators of mule deer in this Analysis Area. Trends in bobcat numbers are unknown; it is believed that coyotes have increased over the last 30 years. It is unknown whether coyotes are significantly impacting mule deer population dynamics.

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency supplemental feeding has not been conducted in the past few years. However, private feeding operations probably occur periodically.

Information Requirements

Given the low potential for supporting high numbers of mule deer throughout this Analysis Area, little population information would be warranted. However, some information for Unit 68A, which has high archery participation, would be valuable.

Mule Deer

Analysis Area 15 (Units 52A, 63, 63A, 68, 68A)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
ND	ND	ND	NA
Total		**ND**	**NA**

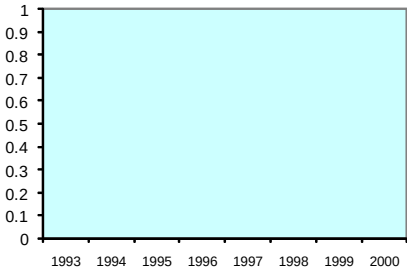
Note: ND = no survey data available, NA = not applicable.

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	ND	ND	NA
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99		30

Note: ND = no survey data available, NA = not applicable.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

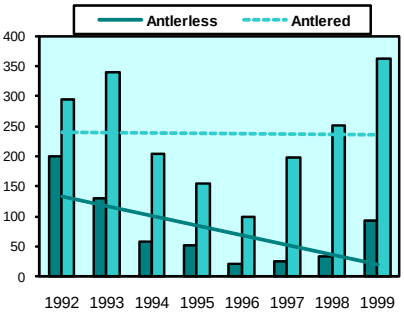


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



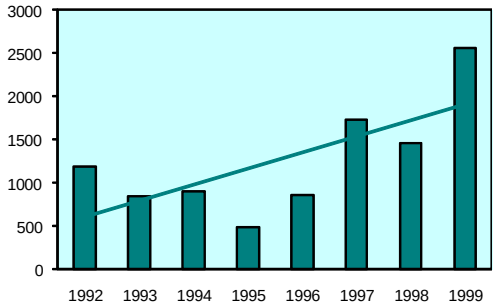
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

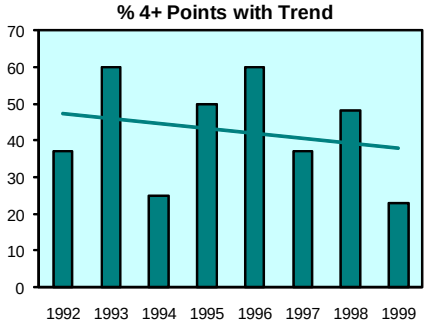
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	199	129	58	51	20	26	34	92
Antlered Harvest	295	340	203	154	99	198	251	363
% 4+ Points	37	60	25	50	60	37	48	23
Hunter Numbers	1188	848	901	490	863	1732	1460	2566

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 16 (UNITS 60, 60A, 61, 62A)

Management Objectives

The management objectives for these units are to maintain a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in post-season surveys and to maintain at least 30% ≥4 points or larger bucks in the general season harvest. Additionally, general antlerless harvest opportunity will be encouraged when trend area populations exceed 1,500 deer. Attempts to reduce populations to a level more in balance with available winter range have met with very limited success to date. Conservative antlerless hunting opportunity in surrounding regions has limited management options. Controlled hunts have thus far reduced this population only slightly.

Historical Perspective

Since the early to mid-1980s, raw counts on the Sand Creek winter range (Unit 60A) indicate that deer populations have at least doubled, steadily increasing from just over 1,300 deer in 1984 to 3,000 or more in 1996, 1997, and 2000. This population has historically been very susceptible to hard winters. Populations have been built rapidly during periods without severe winter conditions only to crash with the next hard winter. Historically, these population reductions have occurred about every 4-6 years. However, the most recent winter that resulted in any significant mortality was 1988-1989. This has undoubtedly contributed to the current high population level.

Deer that winter on the Sand Creek winter range summer throughout Units 60, 61, and 62A, resulting in a low deer density. Consequently, hunting pressure in these units is low and dispersed. The only time that hunting pressure is significant on this population is when early snow forces deer down onto their high desert winter range during the general hunt.

Habitat Issues

The gentle topography lodgepole pine communities of the Island Park caldera and the moderate to steeply-sloped Centennial Mountain Range with lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir communities dominate most of the deer summer range for this group of units. Most of this summer range occurs on lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

The Sand Creek winter range supports a vegetative complex typical of high desert shrub steppe dominated by sagebrush. Bitterbrush and chokecherry are prominent on areas of stabilized sand. Rocky Mountain juniper is locally abundant. Land ownership consists of a checkerboard of State, BLM, and private property. Cooperative use trade agreements have benefited big game populations on this winter range.

Biological Issues

Winter deer populations have been very high in this group of units. The current population of about 3,000 deer is the highest level documented for this herd and is double the antlerless harvest threshold of 1,500 total deer. The absence of a severe winter over the last decade has undoubtedly contributed to this increase.

The Sand Creek trend area was flown in late March 2001. This green-up timed survey was a departure from historical counts that were conducted while deer were on winter range. The 2001 trend count resulted in an estimate of 1,332 deer, down from the 2,866 estimated the previous winter. It is believed that the 2001 estimate is not an accurate reflection of the status of this population, but is an artifact of the timing of this survey. Deer were already widely dispersed and a significant component of the population was undoubtedly not accounted for on this survey. Future surveys will be conducted earlier, when deer are still on winter range.

Both of the management objectives for this analysis area (minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does and at least 30% of the buck harvest being $\geq$4 points) were met for this reporting period. Composition counts resulted in an estimate of 20 bucks per 100 does and the percent $\geq$4 points in the buck harvest for 1998-2000 was 37.

Recruitment data for this trend area indicates the productive nature of this herd with fawn:doe ratios typically in the 80-90 ranges. The fawn:doe ratios for the 2001 survey resulted in an estimate of 81 fawn per 100 does.

Interspecific Issues

Although deer-elk interactions are not well understood, little evidence exists to support the notion of a negative relationship between mule deer, elk, and moose, as all 3 presently occur at historical high population levels in this group of units. White-tailed deer are found throughout most of the zone but are relatively uncommon.

Sheep and cattle grazing occurs throughout this group of units, which could pose some competitive concerns, especially on winter range during drought years.

Predation Issues

Black bear densities appear to be low and stable in this group of units. Mountain lions are extremely rare. Coyotes are common, especially on the Sand Creek Desert winter range. Wolves recently introduced in Yellowstone National Park may become established in this group of units, which could affect other predators and ungulates.

Winter Feeding Issues

No Department-sponsored feeding activities occur in this group of units except under emergency situations. However, social pressure to feed deer arises during any winter of average or greater severity.

Information Requirements

Survey protocol was revised beginning in 2000-2001. Future plans include the continuation of annual composition and trend surveys, utilizing sightability methodology, as specified by the current Mule Deer Management Plan.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 16 (Units 60, 60A, 61, 62A)

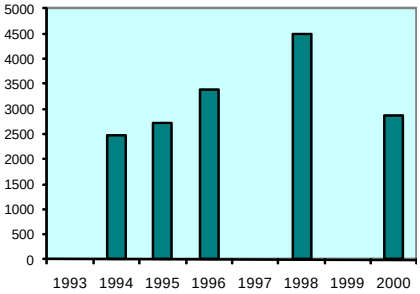
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Sand Creek (60A)	2000	2866	1500
Total		**2866**	**1500**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	20	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	39	30

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

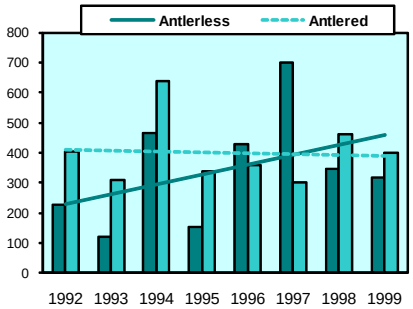


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sand Creek (60A)	ND	2479	2732	3397	ND	4484	ND	2866
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**2479**	**2732**	**3397**	**ND**	**4484**	**ND**	**2866**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



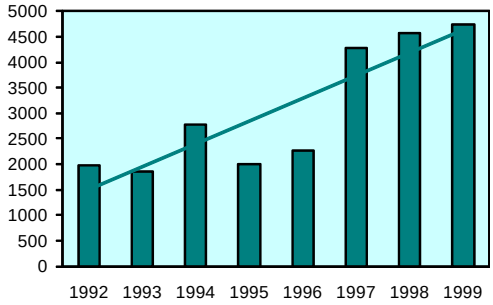
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

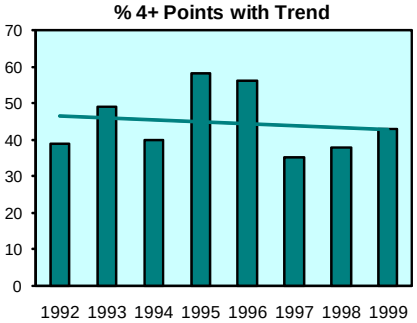
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	225	119	467	153	428	700	347	317
Antlered Harvest	404	311	636	337	357	301	463	401
% 4+ Points	39	49	40	58	56	35	38	43
Hunter Numbers	1988	1869	2785	2000	2278	4267	4559	4748

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 17 (UNITS 62, 65)

Management Objectives

The management objectives for these units are to maintain a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in post-season surveys, and to maintain a minimum of 30% 4 point or larger deer in the buck harvest. Additionally, general antlerless harvest will be encouraged when trend area sightability estimates exceed 400 deer. Maintaining this population at a level where it does not cause chronic depredations and subsequent spontaneous deer feeding by private citizens, in Unit 65 particularly is an ongoing priority.

Historical Perspective

Old records of mule deer in this analysis area are sketchy and inconclusive; however, it is probable that they have always been present in unknown density. Early homesteaders reported that deer were scarce. Mule deer populations throughout the region increased in the l940s and l950s and remained high through the l980s. Severe winters in l988-1989 and l992-1993 probably took much of the recruitment for those years. The population has since remained low, with the exception of the segment, which winters in the Teton River Canyon. The Teton River Canyon deer are primarily winter migrants from Wyoming and their population level is highly subject to the vagaries of winter severity, periodically suffering significant winter kill.

Habitat Issues

Summer habitat for Analysis Area 17 mule deer is relatively secure and capable of supporting far more animals than is the available winter range. In Unit 65 elevation and associated snow depths have always limited winter range. Additionally, what little winter range existed on private land is currently being developed into home sites. The best winter range in Unit 62 was first inundated by the Teton Dam and then destroyed further by its failure. Some of the area has shown some slow recovery.

Biological Issues

Regional personnel believe that approximately half of the mule deer that winter in this analysis area spends spring, summer, and fall in Wyoming. This confounds management because the deer often do not enter Idaho until after normal hunting seasons. Keeping this population below a level where they cause depredations to ornamental shrubs in the winter or where they encourage people to provide them food requires cooperative management with Wyoming.

Mule deer in this analysis area are currently meeting all management objectives, including those required to allow general antlerless hunting. Management objectives for this analysis area are to maintain a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does post-season and 30 percent $\geq$4 points in the buck harvest. A December composition survey resulted in an estimate of 38 bucks per 100 does and the percent $\geq$4 points in the buck harvest for 1998-2000 was 38 for this reporting period.

A trend count was conducted in late March and early April 2001. This survey resulted in an estimate of 614 total deer relative to the 400 total deer antlerless harvest threshold. However,

this estimate was down significantly from the 1,626 deer estimated the previous winter (2000). It is believed that the 2001 estimate is not an accurate reflection of the status of this population. It is likely that mild winter/early spring conditions resulted in either deer not coming all the way to the Teton River Canyon winter range or leaving early, prior to the trend survey.

Interspecific Issues

Mule deer share habitat in this analysis area with elk, moose, white-tailed deer, and high numbers of domestic livestock. Interspecific relationships are not monitored and are poorly understood. White-tailed deer have increased dramatically in Teton Basin over the past 10-15 years and have undoubtedly replaced mule deer in riverine habitats. Elk have also increased over the same time period that mule deer have declined; however, there is no information to demonstrate this represents a cause and effect relationship.

Predation Issues

There are no known unique or unusual predator issues affecting mule deer populations in this analysis area.

Winter Feeding Issues

Authentic winter range is limited in this analysis area, particularly in Unit 65. The lowest spot in the unit is above 6,000 feet in elevation. The area has few steep south and west facing slopes. Consequently, winters can be harsh on mule deer and, since home sites and ranches also occupy the winter range, calls to feed the deer are common and private efforts occur frequently. Feeding, either intentionally or incidentally to livestock operations, has produced a rapid growth in the area's white-tailed deer population. Discouraging the start of winter feeding operations in this area requires constant efforts.

Information Requirements

Survey protocol was revised beginning in 2000-2001. Future plans include the continuation of annual composition and trend surveys, utilizing sightability methodology, as specified by the current Mule Deer Management Plan.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 17 (Units 62, 65)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

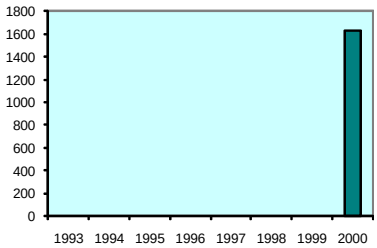
	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Teton River (62)	2000	1626	400
Total		**1626**	**400**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	38	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	46	30

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

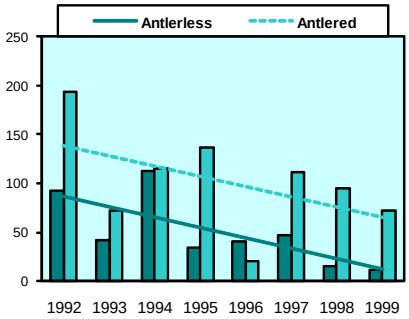


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
(62)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1626
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**1626**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



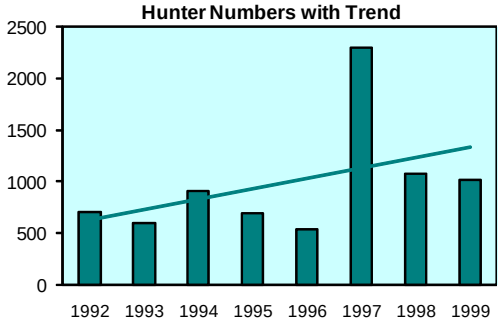
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	93	42	113	34	40	47	15	11
Antlered Harvest	194	72	115	136	20	111	95	72
% 4+ Points	63	73	25	25	50	32	70	35
Hunter Numbers	707	594	912	695	536	2302	1071	1013

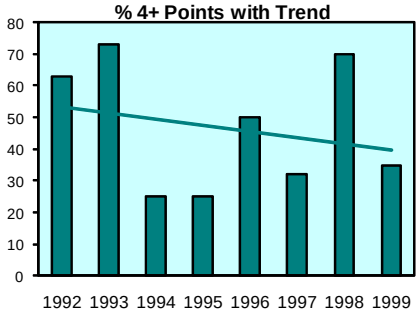
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 18 (UNITS 64, 67)

Management Objectives

The management objectives for these units are to maintain a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in post-season surveys, and to maintain a minimum of 30% 4 point and larger bucks in the general season harvest. Additionally, antlerless harvest will be encouraged when trend area sightability estimates exceed 1,500 deer. Maintaining this population at a level where it does not cause chronic depredations and require winter feeding, particularly in Swan Valley, is an ongoing priority.

Historical Perspective

Old records of mule deer in this analysis area are sketchy and inconclusive; however, it is probable that they have always been present in unknown density. Early homesteaders reported that deer were scarce. Mule deer populations throughout the region increased in the l940s and l950s and remained high through the l980s. Severe winters in l988-1989 and l992-1993 probably took much of the recruitment for those years. The population has rebounded to levels at or above the long-term average. Liberal general seasons extending tens days into November were offered in these units until l990. The recent philosophy has been to move seasons into October to reduce vulnerability of adult males during the rut. This has been successful in reducing deer harvest and hunter satisfaction. This analysis area offers most of what little backcountry hunting opportunity remains in southeast Idaho

Habitat Issues

Abundant spring, summer, and fall habitat exists in this zone. Winter range is limited and is more characteristic of mule deer habitat than elk habitat. Winter range has been lost to agriculture, and is currently threatened by proposed homesites. Efforts are underway to inventory both occupied and potential winter range in the zone as part of a strategy to reduce the need for winter feeding. Opportunities to preserve or enhance winter range will be pursued. Winter range on slopes in the vicinity of the mouth of Rainey Creek appears to have suffered from years of overgrazing by elk and mule deer. The west slope of the Palisades Bench and the area between Table Rock Canyon and Kelly Canyon currently winter high concentrations of mule deer. Mature mountain mahogany stands throughout the zone may be providing only limited forage in addition to precluding all but a sparse understory of other species. Some bench areas in the Black Canyon to Wolverine Canyon stretch appear to be converting from a shrub dominated to a grass dominated community.

Biological Issues

Mule deer in this analysis area are currently meeting management objectives including those required to allow general antlerless harvest. Populations were at or near all time highs prior to the severe l988-1989 and l992-1993 winters. Following a decline of unmeasured magnitude, they have recently recovered to at or above long-term average levels. Distribution has changed particularly at Rainey Creek where it was common to feed up to 500 deer through the l987-1988 winter. Recently there have been fewer than 200 fed at this location. Strategies designed to

increase wintering elk in some parts of the area to offset elimination of the Rainey Creek feed site will need to be carefully monitored to protect existing mule deer populations. Snowmobile activity may be precluding the use of traditional winter range in Canyon Creek.

Management objectives for this analysis area are to maintain a minimum of 15 buck per 100 does post-season and 30 percent ≥4 points in the buck harvest. A December composition survey resulted in an estimate of 25 bucks per 100 does and the percent ≥4 points in the buck harvest for 1998-2000 was 36 for this reporting period. A late March trend count resulted in an estimate of 1,542 total deer, which exceeds the antlerless harvest threshold of 1,500.

Interspecific Issues

In addition to mule deer, this analysis area supports a large elk population and numerous moose. Domestic livestock extensively grazes portions of it. Interspecific relationships are not monitored and are poorly understood. If the elk population is not carefully managed, conflicts with deer on winter range could develop.

Predation Issues

There are no known unique or unusual predator issues affecting mule deer populations in this analysis area.

Winter Feeding Issues

Mule deer have been fed during severe winters on an emergency basis below the Palisades Bench, near Heise, and in Canyon Creek. They have been fed on a regular basis at the mouth of Rainey Creek along with elk. Plans to eliminate feeding of elk at that site will remove the site's strong attraction to deer and should result in the end of deer feeding as well. With the new and planned homesite developments occurring in Swan Valley, will come new residents tempted to bait or feed deer and elk. All such efforts will be discouraged.

Information Requirements

Survey protocol was revised beginning in 2000-2001. Future plans include the continuation of annual composition and trend surveys, utilizing sightability methodology, as specified by the current Mule Deer Management Plan.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 18 (Units 64, 67)

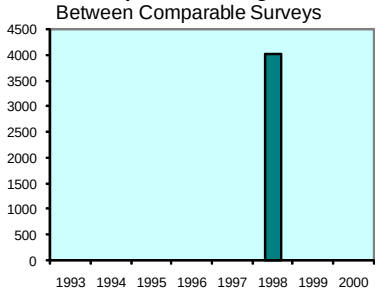
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Heise (67)	1998	4014	3800
Total		**4014**	**3800**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	25	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	29	30

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

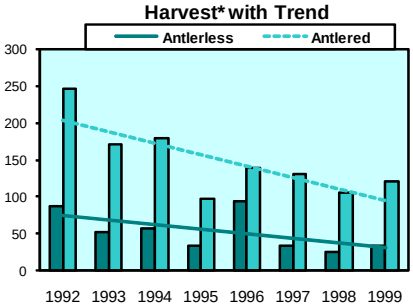


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Heise (67)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4014	ND	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**4014**	**ND**	**ND**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



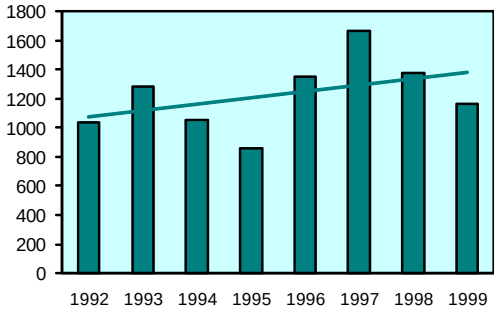
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

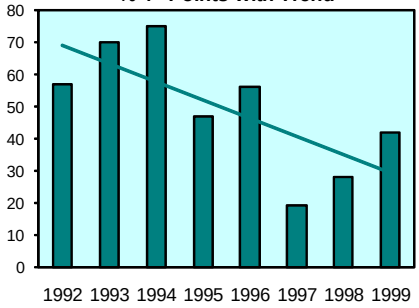
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	87	53	58	34	94	33	26	34
Antlered Harvest	246	171	180	98	139	131	105	121
% 4+ Points	57	70	75	47	56	19	28	42
Hunter Numbers	1040	1287	1051	856	1354	1666	1377	1165

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 19 (UNITS 66, 66A, 69)

Management Objectives

The management objectives for these units are to maintain a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in post-season surveys, and to maintain a minimum of 30% 4 point and larger bucks in the general season harvest. Additionally, general antlerless harvest will be encouraged when trend area sightability estimates exceed 3,000 deer.

Historical Perspective

Osbourne Russell did not mention mule deer in this area in the l840s. Since he liked to hunt deer, and noted the presence of other big game in the general area, it is likely deer were not common. Early homesteaders reported that deer were scarce. Mule deer apparently increased during the l940s and l950s, perhaps in response to overgrazing by domestic livestock, which encourages shrubs over grasses. Deer numbers peaked during the late l960s and then declined dramatically. They peaked again during the late l980s and early l990s; then declined again following a severe winter in l992-1993. Recently the population has recovered to the level of the long-term average. Hunting seasons over the years have been adjusted in an attempt to respond to obvious fluctuations in the population. Units 66 and 69 have supported one of the longest running late-season controlled buck hunts in the state. Permits for this hunt have extremely high appeal.

Habitat Issues

Habitat throughout Analysis Area 19 is or has the potential to be highly productive. The fertile, mineral rich soils of the area produce diverse plant communities including sagebrush-grasslands, extensive aspen patches, and cool moist conifer stands primarily on north and east facing slopes. Terrain is generally mild and much of the private land of the area is dry farmed with cereal grains. Over half of the zone is private land with the balance of public lands administered by the United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Department of Lands, and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Approximately 250 square miles of the southwest corner of the area is Fort Hall Indian Reservation land. A significant portion of the private land is CRP enrolled and is contributing substantially to the area's carrying capacity during all seasons. The Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area, partially owned and totally managed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, provides 30,000 acres of prime winter habitat for mule deer, elk, and moose in the zone. This land was purchased to mitigate for habitat inundated or destroyed by Ririe, Palisades and Teton Dams.

Biological Issues

Both of the management objectives for this analysis area (minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does post-season and at least 30% of the buck harvest being $\geq$4 points) were met for this reporting period. Composition counts resulted in an estimate of 21 bucks per 100 does and the percent $\geq$4 points in the buck harvest for 1998-2000 was 41.

A trend count was flown in late March 2001. This survey resulted in an estimate of 2,331 total deer, which is below the 3,508 estimated on the previous survey (1999) and the antlerless harvest threshold of 3,000. It is believed that the 2001 estimate is not an accurate reflection of the status of this population. It is likely that the mild winter/early spring conditions resulted in either deer not coming all the way to the surveyed winter range or leaving early, prior to the trend survey in late March.

Mule deer populations were at a historical high in this analysis area when surveyed in February l991. The winter of l992-1993 was severe and significant mortality occurred, especially to fawns. The population rebounded rapidly to long-term average levels, but has not approached the extreme highs of the late l980s and early l990s. If the current series of mild winters continues, this highly productive population will respond positively.

Interspecific Issues

In addition to mule deer, this analysis area supports a large elk population and numerous moose. Domestic livestock extensively grazes portions of it. Interspecific relationships are not monitored and are poorly understood. If the elk population is not kept in check, conflicts with deer on winter range could develop. Currently, agricultural practices, particularly management of CRP lands, are of greater concern than are potential interspecific conflicts.

Predation Issues

There are no known unique or unusual predator issues affecting mule deer populations in this analysis area.

Winter Feeding Issues

Mule deer have not been fed in this analysis area. Feeding should be discouraged in all but extreme emergency conditions.

Information Requirements

Sightability surveys and harvest reports are needed to monitor status of the population relative to objectives. A comprehensive inventory of winter range quality and quantity including the status and terms of enrollment of CRP lands would be valuable for long-range planning and management. CRP is particularly important because such a large percentage of the analysis area is privately owned. A large-scale conversion from CRP back to cultivated crops could result in significant depredation problems by both mule deer and elk under current population objectives for both species.

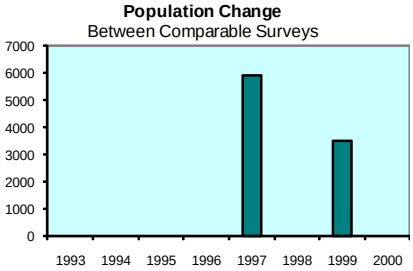
Mule Deer
Analysis Area 19 (Units 66, 66A, 69)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Tex Creek (69)	1999	3508	4500
Total		**3508**	**4500**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	1997	21	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99	52	30



Trend Area Surveys

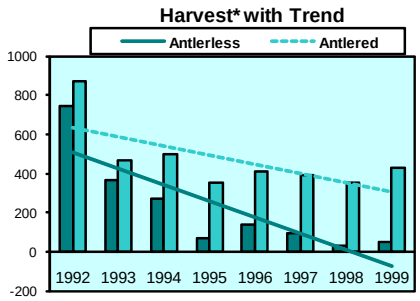
	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Tex Creek (69)	ND	(3087)	ND	ND	5914	ND	3508	ND
Comparable Surveys Total	**ND**	**(3537)**	**ND**	**ND**	**5914**	**ND**	**3508**	**ND**

Note: ND = no survey data available, estimates within parenthesis are based on information other than sightability surveys.

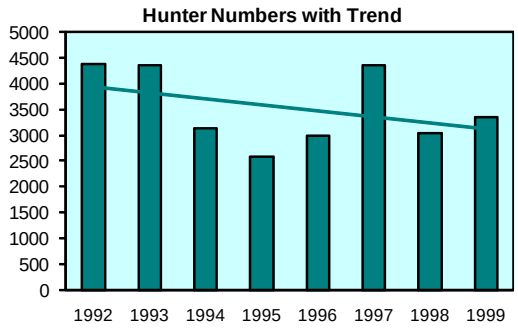
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

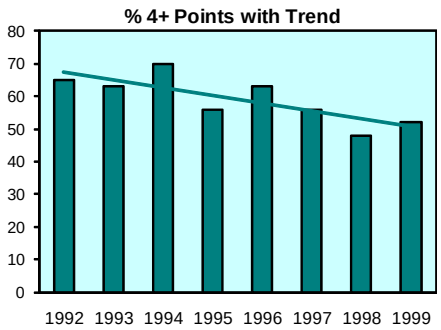
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	743	366	270	68	139	93	29	49
Antlered Harvest	869	465	501	355	411	389	353	430
% 4+ Points	65	63	70	56	63	56	48	52
Hunter Numbers	4384	4361	3134	2585	2992	4351	3038	3340

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.



* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.





ANALYSIS AREA 20 (UNITS 56, 70, 73, 73A)

Management Objectives

One objective for Analysis Area 20 is to restrict antlerless harvest when trend area populations are less than 5,700 deer; conversely, liberal antlerless harvest will be encouraged when deer numbers exceed this threshold value. This value represents an intermediate population size between current status and numbers observed during the late 1980s and early 1990s when deer populations were considered higher than could be supported during a normal winter and presented depredation concerns for agricultural producers. Additional objectives include not falling below 15 bucks:100 does post-season and not falling below 30% 4+ points in the harvest.

Historical Perspective

The mule deer population in Analysis Area 20 (Units 56, 70, 73, and 73A) has fluctuated widely since the mid-1800s. Deer numbers probably declined through the early 1900s, possibly due to unregulated harvest. By 1920 observations of deer were quite rare. Between 1920 and the early 1970s deer numbers increased dramatically, interrupted briefly by significant winter mortality. Following a significant decline in numbers beginning in 1972, numbers again increased until the late 1980s. The population level attained during this second peak probably did not reach that attained during the 1950s-early 1970s. Overall, mule deer numbers in these units appear to be highly volatile, with wide fluctuations over relatively short time periods.

Harvest management during the 1950s and 1960s was designed to maintain or reduce deer numbers in response to what was considered overbrowsed winter ranges. Season frameworks in these units have varied considerably more than elsewhere in southeastern Idaho. General seasons have been the rule except in Unit 56, which had controlled hunts from 1970 through 1981. Season lengths have varied from 3 days to 5 weeks. Additionally, either-sex opportunity has ranged from none to extra antlerless-only tags available in 1989 and 1990 for Units 70, 73, and 73A. Following the winter of 1992-1993, when significant winter mortality occurred, harvest management has been conservative. Unit 56 has had a 2-point only general season since 1991 to increase the proportion of mature males in the population. Research in the mid-1980s found very low survival of bucks in Unit 73. A 2-point only regulation was enacted there in 1997 after the buck:doe ratio fell below 10:100. Despite very conservative hunting seasons and low harvest since 1993, wintering populations of deer in Units 70, 73, and 73A have either remained stable at low levels or declined.

Major wintering areas in this Analysis Area are: Pauline (Unit 70), Lead Draw to Walker Creek (Unit 70), Elkhorn Mountain (Unit 73), Malad Face (Unit 73), Samaria Mountain (Unit 73), Hansel Mountains (Unit 73), Rockland Valley (Unit 73A), Knox Canyon (Unit 73A), Juniper (Unit 56), the Hagler Canyon complex (Unit 56), and Sweetzer Pass (Unity 56).

Habitat Issues

This Analysis Area represents the least productive habitats in southeastern Idaho. Low productive habitats combined with variable winter conditions undoubtedly cause mule deer numbers to vary considerably over time. Three main vegetation types predominate:

1) sagebrush-grassland, 2) aspen, and 3) conifer. Other variations of these 3 main types that are important to deer include: mixed shrub communities, Utah juniper, and curlleaf mahogany. The current mix of vegetation cover types is a result of fire suppression efforts and intensive grazing by livestock during the early 1900s. These factors converted what was predominately perennial grass stands into shrublands with depleted or sparse understories. Given that current livestock grazing practices are much more conservative and designed to promote grass and that the current shrublands are aging, it is logical that quality mule deer habitat probably peaked earlier in the century. Additionally, the current conversion of aspen to conifer and replacement of mixed shrub and sagebrush communities by juniper probably will reduce habitat suitability for mule deer.

Approximately 41% of the land in this Analysis Area is publicly owned. The BLM and the U.S. Forest Service administer the majority of public land. The Fort Hall Indian Reservation makes up approximately 7%, while the remaining 52% is private ground. The private ground is predominately used for rangeland pasture, small grains, and hay production. A substantial amount of private land has been enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program. Depredation complaints are generally limited to periods of high deer populations. Predominant land uses of the publicly owned ground include livestock grazing, timber management, and recreation. Of particular concern is the encroachment of human activity, either intense recreational efforts and/or structural developments, in mule deer winter range. Developments from the west side of Pocatello south to Walker Creek in Unit 70 have reduced the potential wintering area for deer.

Open habitat types combined with moderate to high road densities, and in some areas unrestricted ATV travel, result in a greater vulnerability standard for mule deer in this Analysis Area. Motorized travel on the Caribou National Forest within this Analysis Area is restricted to designate routes during the snow-free period of the year with the specific purpose of reducing impacts to wildlife habitat and reduced wildlife disturbance.

Biological Issues

Recruitment rates as evidenced by December/January fawn:doe ratios have ranged from 50-75 over the past few winters. It is believed that 70 fawns:100 does is adequate to maintain populations with normal winter mortality, while increased recruitment is necessary for population growth. Conversely, recruitment rates less than 70:100 are generally consistent with stable to declining populations.

Interspecific Issues

Although livestock grazes much of the mule deer range in this analysis area, interactions of concern are relatively few and tend to be limited to localized areas. Of primary concern are livestock winter feed lot operations that concentrate deer during winter. Of minor concern are a few localized areas (riparian and winter range) of intense livestock pressure.

The current trend of elk occupying mule deer winter ranges is an area of major concern. Some winter ranges in this Analysis Area do not lend themselves to niche separation by the 2 species and therefore either direct resource competition and/or social intolerance will likely impact mule

deer numbers. The Department will seek opportunities to minimize the occupancy by elk in key mule deer winter ranges.

Residential, recreational, and associated development has impacted available deer winter ranges, particularly in Unit 70. These impacts have likely had direct effects on numbers of deer, and will be impossible to mitigate. Continued growth of human populations will necessitate the acknowledgment of impacts to wildlife habitat and populations.

Predation Issues

Potentially major predators of mule deer in this Analysis Area include mountain lions, coyotes, and bobcats. Mountain lion and coyote populations probably have increased during the last 30 years. It is unknown specifically what impact these changing predator systems are having on mule deer population dynamics.

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency supplemental feeding of deer occurs periodically; however, these units generally have milder winter conditions then elsewhere in southeastern Idaho. In many cases emergency feeding is initiated after deer have been attracted to cattle feedlot operations or private citizens began feeding deer early in winter. Both of these circumstances probably short-stop deer from reaching more suitable winter range and generally result in high overwinter mortality rates. The Department, working in conjunction with the Winter Feeding Advisory Committee, will discourage livestock operators and other private citizens from encouraging deer use of non-traditional food sources.

Mule deer were provided supplemental winter feed at a Department-sanctioned, Commission-approved feed site east of Stone (Unit 56) during 12 of 15 winters between 1974 and 1988. An estimated 500-1,400 deer were fed annually. The feeding was initiated following the construction of Interstate 84 that blocked the traditional migration of deer from Unit 56 to winter ranges on the south end of Black Pine Mountain (Unit 57) and the east end of the Raft River range in Utah. In the early 1950s it was estimated that more than 4,000 deer from Unit 56 made the migration. During the open winters associated with the prolonged drought of the late 1980s, deer did not concentrate near the state line for several consecutive years and the feeding operation was permanently closed down. Unit 56 will be managed for the number of deer that can be supported on winter ranges without an annual winter feeding effort.

Information Requirements

The Department will explore various means of better quantifying overwinter mortality so that harvest recommendations are more responsive to changing populations.

Recent observed recruitment rates are consistent with either stable or slightly declining populations. A better understanding of factors affecting recruitment rates is needed.

Although habitat succession and change are occurring, it is unknown what specific impacts will occur to deer populations. Furthermore, it is unknown whether the aging of current mule deer habitat leads to ultimately less productive and nutritious vegetation.

Given that predator and elk populations and habitat have changed over time, a better understanding of the interrelationships and ecological processes governing mule deer population dynamics would greatly aid in management recommendation decisions.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 20 (Units 56, 70, 73, 73A)

Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

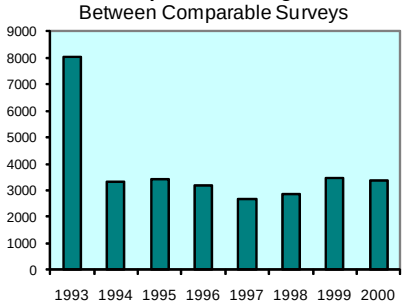
	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Heglar (56)	2000	1318	1800
Elkhorn (73)	2000	980	1200
Malad Face (73)	2000	885	1200
Rockland (73A)	2000	1533	1500
Total		**4716**	**5700**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	18	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99		30

Note: Unit 56 has a minimum buck:doe ratio criterion of 25,
%4+ point criteria does not apply to 2-point only hunts.

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

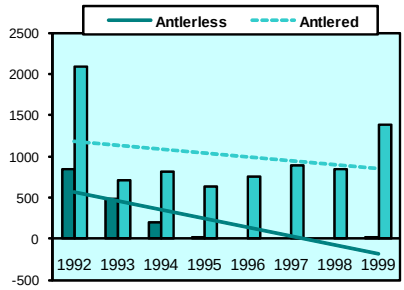


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Heglar (56)	ND	1854	ND	ND	1324	1325	1113	1318
Elkhorn (73)	2228	731	761	908	929	787	958	980
Malad Face (73)	3463	761	760	962	701	947	942	885
Rockland (73A)	2330	1823	1913	1324	1033	1121	1578	1533
Comparable Surveys Total	**8021**	**3315**	**3434**	**3194**	**2663**	**2885**	**3478**	**3398**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



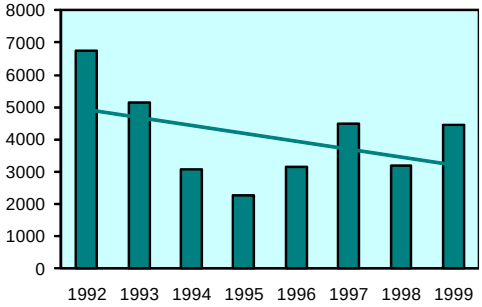
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	846	483	199	17	0	0	0	7
Antlered Harvest	2097	709	812	638	754	883	847	1379
% 4+ Points	45	47	55	70	67	50	45	35
Hunter Numbers	6738	5138	3065	2273	3157	4504	3172	4465

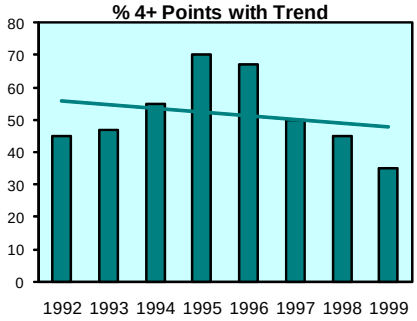
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include
general primitive weapons season data.
%4+ points does not include 2-point only hunts.

* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include
general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 21 (UNITS 71, 74)

Management Objectives

One objective for Analysis Area 21 is to restrict antlerless harvest when trend area populations are less than 2000 deer, conversely, liberal antlerless harvest will be encouraged when deer numbers exceed this threshold value. This value represents an intermediate population size between current status and numbers observed during the late 1980s and early 1990s when deer populations were considered higher than could be supported during a normal winter and presented depredation concerns for agricultural producers. Additional objectives include not falling below 15 bucks:100 does post-season and not falling below 30% 4+ points in the harvest.

Historical Perspective

The mule deer population in Analysis Area 21 (Units 71, 74) has fluctuated widely since the mid-1800s. Early accounts by trappers through the area suggested that deer were seen, but were less numerous than buffalo, bighorn sheep, and elk. Deer numbers probably declined through the early 1900s, possibly due to unregulated harvest. By 1920, observations of deer were quite rare. Between 1920 and the early 1970s deer numbers increased dramatically; interrupted briefly by significant winter mortality. Following a significant decline in numbers beginning in 1972, numbers again increased until the late 1980s. The population level attained during this second peak probably did not reach that attained during the 1950s - early 1970s.

Harvest management during the 1950s and 1960s was designed to maintain or reduce deer numbers in response to what was considered overbrowsed winter ranges. Long general either-sex seasons (3 - 5 weeks) predominated. Following the decline in the early 1970s, harvest management became more conservative with 2-4 week general seasons with varying amounts of either-sex opportunity offered. By the late 1980s, the deer population had increased to a point that a population reduction was desired. The years 1989 and 1990 were marked by 4-week general either-sex seasons with extra-deer tags available. Following the winter of 1992/93, when significant winter mortality occurred, harvest management has been conservative.

Major wintering areas in this Analysis Area are: Blackrock Canyon (Unit 71), Portneuf Winter Range, (Unit 71), the west facing slopes east of Downey (Unit 74), Hadley Canyon complex (Unit 74), Densmore Creek (Unit 74), and Treasureton (Unit 74).

Habitat Issues

This Analysis Area represents habitats that are intermediate in productivity between the highly productive units to the east and the less productive habitats to the west. Three main vegetation types predominate: 1)sagebrush-grassland, 2) aspen, and 3) conifer. Other variations of these 3 main types that are important to deer include: mixed brush communities, juniper, and mahogany. The current mix of vegetation cover types is a result of fire suppression efforts and intensive grazing by livestock during the early 1900s. These factors converted what was predominately perennial grass stands into shrublands. Given that current livestock grazing practices are much more conservative and designed to promote grass and that the current shrublands are aging, it is logical that quality mule deer habitat probably peaked earlier in the century. Additionally, the

current conversion of aspen to conifer and replacement of mixed shrub and sagebrush communities by juniper probably will reduce habitat suitability for mule deer.

Approximately 28% of the land in this Analysis Area is publicly owned. The U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Idaho Department of Lands administer nearly equal amounts of the public ground. The Fort Hall Indian Reservation makes up approximately 15%, while the remaining 57% is private ground. The private ground is predominately used for rangeland pasture, small grains, and hay production. Depredation complaints are generally limited to periods of high deer populations. Predominant land uses of the publicly owned ground include livestock grazing, timber management, and recreation. Of particular concern is the encroachment of human activity, either intense recreational efforts and/or structural developments, in mule deer winter range. Development along the Portneuf, Hadley Canyon complex, and Treasureton winter ranges, in particular, will undoubtedly reduce the potential for wintering greater numbers of deer.

Open habitat types combined with moderate road densities, and in some cases unrestricted ATV travel, probably result in a greater vulnerability standard for mule deer in this Analysis Area. Additionally, these 2 units receive high amounts of hunting pressure partly because of their close association to Pocatello.

Biological Issues

Recruitment rates in this analysis area, as evidenced by December/January fawn:doe ratios, have only been measured once: 74 fawns:100 does was observed in 1996. It is believed that 70 fawns:100 does is adequate to maintain populations with normal winter mortality, while increased recruitment is necessary for population growth. Conversely, recruitment rates less than 70:100 are generally consistent with stable to declining populations.

Interspecific Issues

Although livestock grazes much of the mule deer range in this analysis area, interactions of concern are relatively few and tend to be limited to localized areas. Of primary concern are livestock winter feed lot operations that over-concentrate deer during winter. Of a minor concern are a few localized areas (riparian and winter range) of intense livestock pressure.

Of greater concern than livestock interactions is the current trend of elk occupying mule deer winter ranges. Some winter areas in this Analysis Area do not lend themselves to niche separation by the 2 species and therefore either direct resource competition and/or social intolerance will likely impact mule deer numbers. Recent encroachment of elk into mule deer winter ranges will require immediate action. The Department will aggressively seek opportunities to minimize the occupancy by elk in key mule deer winter ranges.

Predation Issues

Potentially major predators of mule deer in this Analysis Area include black bears, mountain lions, coyotes, and bobcats. The black bear population is extremely low and probably has remained unchanged for many years. Mountain lion and coyote populations are believed to have increased during the last 30 years. It is unknown specifically what impact these changing predator systems are having on mule deer population dynamics.

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency supplemental feeding of deer occurs approximately every 3 years. Primary areas include between Inkom and McCammon, and the west facing hills between McCammon and Downey. In many cases, emergency feeding is initiated after deer have been attracted to cattle feed lot operations or private citizens began feeding deer early in winter. Both of these circumstances probably short-stop deer from reaching more suitable winter range and generally result in high over-winter mortality rates. The Department working in conjunction with the Winter Feeding Advisory Committee will discourage livestock operators and other private citizens from encouraging deer use of non-traditional food sources.

Information Requirements

The Department will explore various means of better quantifying over-winter mortality so that harvest recommendations are more responsive to changing populations.

The 1996 recruitment rate is consistent with a stable population. Annual monitoring of recruitment is needed along with a better understanding of factors affecting recruitment rates.

Although habitat succession and change are occurring, it is unknown specifically what quantitative impacts will occur with deer populations. Furthermore, it is unknown whether the aging of current mule deer habitat leads to ultimately less productive and nutritious vegetation. Given that predator populations are significantly different than 30 years ago, it is unknown what impacts to deer may be occurring.

Given that predator and elk populations and habitat have changed over time, a better understanding of the interrelationships and ecological processes governing mule deer population dynamics would greatly aid in management recommendation decisions.

Mule Deer
Analysis Area 21 (Units 71, 74)

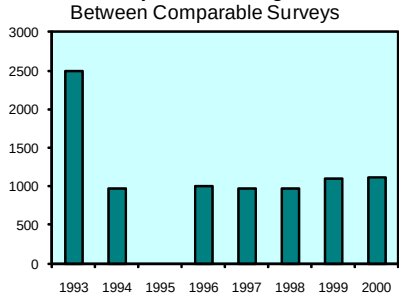
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
Portneuf (71)	2000	1118	1700
Total		**1118**	**1700**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	12	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99		30

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

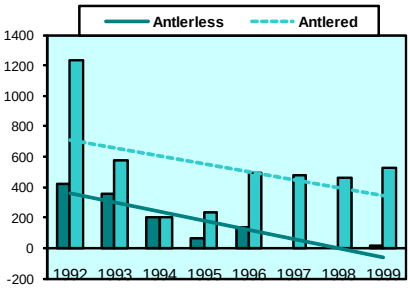


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Portneuf (71)	2491	976	ND	1003	978	978	1097	1118
Comparable Surveys Total	**2491**	**976**	**ND**	**1003**	**978**	**978**	**1097**	**1118**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



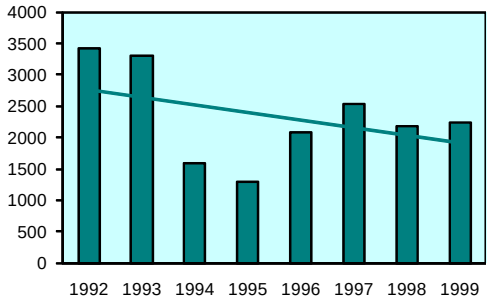
* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

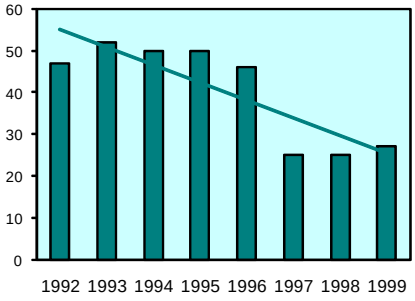
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	421	354	199	68	139	0	0	13
Antlered Harvest	1236	580	200	236	496	480	459	527
% 4+ Points	47	52	50	50	46	25	25	27
Hunter Numbers	3422	3299	1582	1303	2085	2535	2185	2239

Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



ANALYSIS AREA 22 (UNITS 72, 75, 76, 77, 78)

Management Objectives

One objective for Analysis Area 22 is to restrict antlerless harvest when trend area populations are less than 10,000 deer, conversely, liberal antlerless harvest will be encouraged when deer numbers exceed this threshold value. This value represents an intermediate population size between current status and numbers observed during the late 1980s and early 1990s when deer populations were considered higher than could be supported during a normal winter and presented depredation concerns for agricultural producers. Additional objectives include not falling below 15 bucks:100 does post-season and not falling below 30% 4+ points in the harvest.

Historical Perspective

The mule deer population in Analysis Area 22 (Units 72, 75, 76, 77, 78) has fluctuated widely since the mid-1800s. Early accounts by trappers through the area suggested that deer were seen, but were less numerous than buffalo, bighorn sheep, and elk. Deer numbers probably declined through the early 1900s, possibly due to unregulated harvest. By 1920, observations of deer were quite rare. Between 1920 and the early 1970s deer numbers increased dramatically; interrupted briefly by significant winter mortality. Following a significant decline in numbers beginning in 1972, numbers again increased until the late 1980s. The population level attained during this second peak probably did not reach that attained during the 1950s - early 1970s.

Harvest management during the 1950s and 1960s was designed to reduce deer numbers in response to what was considered overbrowsed winter ranges. Long general seasons with opportunity for extra-deer tags predominated. Following the decline in the early 1970s, harvest management became more conservative with 2-4 week general seasons with varying amounts of either-sex opportunity offered. By the late 1980s, the deer population had increased to a point that a population reduction was desired. The years 1989 and 1990 were marked by 4-week general either-sex seasons with extra-deer tags available. Following the winter of 1992/93, when significant winter mortality occurred, harvest management has been conservative.

Apparently a change in the winter distribution of mule deer has occurred, primarily in Unit 76. During the 1950s and 1960s deer use of the Soda Front (Wood Canyon south to Montpelier) was extensive; while use of the Bear Lake Plateau and the Soda Hills (Unit 72) was minimal. Currently, the Bear Lake Plateau and the Soda Hills represent the 2 most significant winter ranges for mule deer in Unit 76.

Major wintering areas in this Analysis Area are: Soda Hills (Unit 72), Bear Lake Plateau (Unit 76), West Bear Lake (Unit 78), Grace Front (Unit 75), and the Oneida Narrows Complex (Unit 77). An unknown number of deer migrate to and winter in Wyoming and Utah.

Habitat Issues

This Analysis Area represents the most productive habitats for mule deer in southeastern Idaho. Three main vegetation types predominate: 1)sagebrush-grassland, 2) aspen, and 3) conifer. Other variations of these 3 main types that are important to deer include: mixed brush

communities, juniper, and mahogany. The current mix of vegetation cover types is a result of fire suppression efforts and intensive grazing by livestock during the early 1900s. These factors converted what was predominately perennial grass stands into shrublands. Given that current livestock grazing practices are much more conservative and designed to promote grass and that the current shrublands are aging, it is logical that quality mule deer habitat probably peaked earlier in the century. Additionally, the current conversion of aspen to conifer and replacement of mixed shrub and sagebrush communities by juniper probably will reduce habitat suitability for mule deer.

Primarily the U.S. Forest Service publicly owns approximately 54% of the land in this Analysis Area. The remaining 46% of private ground is predominately used for rangeland pasture, small grains, and hay production. Depredation complaints are generally limited to periods of high deer populations. Predominant land uses of the publicly owned ground include livestock grazing, timber management, recreation, and phosphate mining. Of particular concern is the encroachment of human activity, either intense recreational efforts (i.e. over-snow machine travel) and/or structural developments, in mule deer winter range. Development in the Bear River Valley of Unit 77 and along the West Bear Lake winter range in Unit 78 will undoubtedly reduce the potential for wintering greater numbers of deer.

Open habitat types combined with moderate road densities, and in some cases unrestricted ATV travel, probably result in a greater vulnerability standard for mule deer in this Analysis Area.

Biological Issues

Recruitment rates as evidenced by December/January fawn:doe ratios have ranged from 60 - 85 over the past few years. It is believed that 70 fawns:100 does is adequate to maintain populations with normal winter mortality, while increased recruitment is necessary for population growth. Conversely, recruitment rates less than 70:100 are generally consistent with stable to declining populations.

Interspecific Issues

Although livestock grazes much of the mule deer range in this analysis area, interactions of concern are relatively few and tend to be limited to localized areas. Of primary concern are livestock winter feed lot operations that over-concentrate deer during winter. Of a minor concern are a few localized areas (riparian and winter range) of intense livestock pressure.

Of greater concern than livestock interactions is the current trend of elk occupying mule deer winter ranges. Some winter areas in this Analysis Area do not lend themselves to niche separation by the 2 species and therefore either direct resource competition and/or social intolerance will likely impact mule deer numbers. Recent encroachment of elk into the Soda Hills will require immediate action in order to maintain this area as a significant mule deer winter range. The Department will aggressively seek opportunities to minimize the occupancy by elk in key mule deer winter ranges.

Predation Issues

Potentially major predators of mule deer in this Analysis Area include black bears, mountain lions, coyotes, and bobcats. The black bear population is extremely low and probably has remained unchanged for many years. Mountain lion and coyote populations are believed to have increased during the last 30 years. It is unknown specifically what impact these changing predator systems are having on mule deer population dynamics.

Winter Feeding Issues

Emergency supplemental feeding of deer occurs approximately every 3 years. Primary areas include around Soda Springs, Georgetown Canyon, Montpelier Canyon, and St. Charles Canyon. In many cases, emergency feeding is initiated after deer have been attracted to cattle feed lot operations or private citizens began feeding deer early in winter. Both of these circumstances probably short-stop deer from reaching more suitable winter range and generally result in high over-winter mortality rates. The Department working in conjunction with the Winter Feeding Advisory Committee will discourage livestock operators and other private citizens from encouraging deer use of non-traditional food sources.

Information Requirements

The Department will add another winter census trend area and explore various means of better quantifying over-winter mortality so that harvest recommendations are more responsive to changing populations.

Recent observed recruitment rates are consistent with either stable or slightly increasing populations. A better understanding of factors affecting recruitment rates is needed.

Although habitat succession and change are occurring, it is unknown specifically what quantitative impacts will occur with deer populations. Furthermore, it is unknown whether the aging of current mule deer habitat leads to ultimately less productive and nutritious vegetation. Given that predator populations are significantly different than 30 years ago, it is unknown what impacts to deer may be occurring.

Given that predator and elk populations and habitat have changed over time, a better understanding of the interrelationships and ecological processes governing mule deer population dynamics would greatly aid in management recommendation decisions.

Mule Deer

Analysis Area 22 (Units 72, 75, 76, 77, 78)

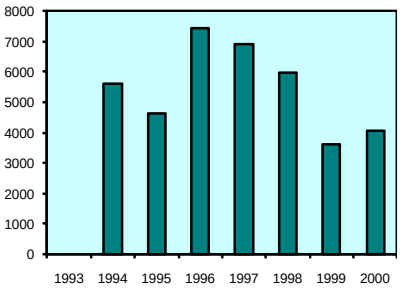
Trend Area Status & Antlerless Harvest Threshold

	Current Status		Antlerless Harvest
Trend Area (Unit)	Survey Year	Total Deer	Threshold Total Deer
West Bear Lake (78)	2000	1707	3000
Soda Hills (72)	2000	2378	4000
Bear Lake Plateau (76)	2000	3467	3000
Total		**7552**	**10000**

Buck Status & Minimum Criterion

	Survey Year(s)	Current Status	Minimum Criterion
Buck:Doe Ratio	2000	16	15
%4+ Pts in the Harvest	1997-99		30

Population Change
Between Comparable Surveys

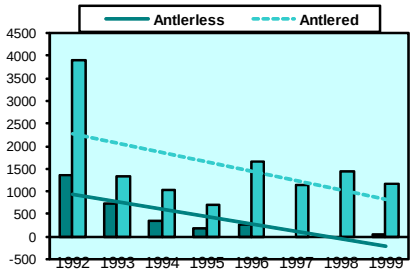


Trend Area Surveys

	Deer Numbers							
Trend Area (Unit)	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
West Bear Lake (78)	ND	2450	1884	3441	2760	2548	1790	1707
Soda Hills (72)	7423	3156	2754	4010	4145	3428	1826	2378
Bear Lake Plateau (76)	ND	2428	ND	ND	ND	ND	3427	3467
Comparable Surveys Total		**5606**	**4638**	**7451**	**6905**	**5976**	**3616**	**4085**

Note: ND = no survey data available.

Harvest* with Trend



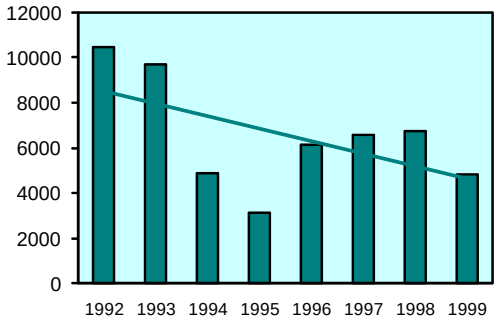
Analysis Area Harvest Statistics

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Antlerless Harvest	1362	721	342	194	258	0	0	40
Antlered Harvest	3904	1342	1042	698	1668	1143	1431	1160
% 4+ Points	48	49	36	28	47	43	40	30
Hunter Numbers	10472	9714	4888	3154	6155	6588	6767	4812

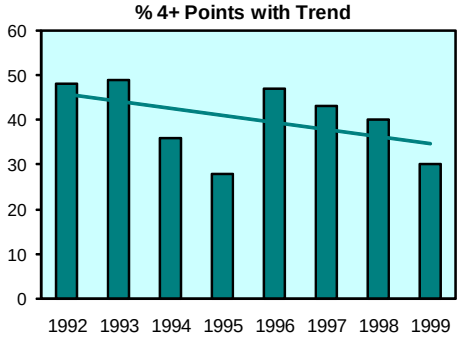
Note: Telephone survey harvest data prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

* Note: Harvest prior to 1998 does not include general primitive weapons season data.

Hunter Numbers with Trend



% 4+ Points with Trend



APPENDICES

Appendix A

A history of deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1935-2001.

		Estimated Values			
Season	Year	Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
Combined	1935		7659		
	1936		7800		
	1937		8795		
	1938		11597		
	1939		-		
	1940		-		
	1941		-		
	1942		4952		
	1943		11095		
	1944		13982		
	1945		21263		
	1946		26936		
	1947		18895		
	1948		21924		
	1949		22285		
	1950		22578		
	1951		33250		
	1952		30454		

Appendix A

A history of deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1935-2001.

		Estimated Values			
Season	Year	Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
Combined	1953		47200		
	1954		51400		
	1955		65074		
	1956		71862		
	1957		62154		
	1958		71013		
	1959		70237		
	1960		75213		
	1961		76001		
	1962		66645		
	1963		63546		
	1964		67379		
	1965		56438		
	1966		64629		
	1967		66350		
	1968		78441		
	1969		67176		
	1970		77087		

Appendix A

A history of deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1935-2001.

		Estimated Values			
Season	Year	Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
Combined	1971		54927		
	1972		47599		
	1973		54014		
	1974		42026		
	1975		40102		
	1976		25427		
	1977		39834		
	1978		39879		
	1979		42549		
	1980		45988		
	1981		50580		
General	1982	135000	43900	33	733000
	1983	139000	45600	33	732000
	1984	126000	37400	30	634000
	1985	130100	43200	33	714000
	1986	134000	53200	40	742000
	1987	139200	58100	42	756000
	1988	141800	69700	49	772000

Appendix A

A history of deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1935-2001.

		Estimated Values			
Season	Year	Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
General	1989	136100	76400	56	769000
	1990	140700	59400	42	949000
	1991	137700	57700	42	953000
	1992	97700	44600	46	588000
	1993	60400	18900	31	521000
	1994	53300	20000	38	459000
	1995	52800	13600	26	489700
	1996	87500	20500	23	410000
	1997	85800	16500	19	416200
	1998	116800	21950	19	
	1999	121400	24650	20	
	2000		16537		
	2001	82000	21650	26	471700
Extra	1989	12400	6800	55	72200
Archery	1982	13900	750	5	114000
	1983	11000	1200	11	65000
	1984	12700	1300	10	83000
	1985	12600	1200	10	75000

Appendix A

A history of deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1935-2001.

		Estimated Values			
Season	Year	Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
Archery	1986	13800	1600	12	89000
	1987	15600	1900	12	112100
	1988	19900	3100	16	143500
	1989	22700	1700	8	158400
	1990	19700	2000	10	145000
	1991	21300	2600	12	148000
	1992	25600	3000	12	175000
	1993	28000	1500	5	198000
	1994	20000	1900	10	143000
	1995	20100	1400	7	137300
	1996	21000	1700	8	145500
	1997	12700	800	6	80400
	1998				
	1999				
	2000		950		
	2001	10000	1250	13	75700
Muzzleloader	1982	3000	500	17	12000
	1983	2400	500	20	11000

Appendix A

A history of deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1935-2001.

		Estimated Values			
Season	Year	Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
Muzzleloader	1984	3100	600	19	13000
	1985	2500	550	22	10600
	1986	3800	600	17	16000
	1987	4300	900	20	19500
	1988	8900	4300	48	41600
	1989	13400	3200	24	59500
	1990	9000	1700	19	43000
	1991	10400	2400	24	47100
	1992	16300	6000	24	66000
	1993	15500	2000	13	71000
	1994	4900	900	19	24000
	1995	4900	800	17	29200
	1996	5100	1000	19	25000
	1997	1700	150	8	6700
	1998				
	1999				
	2000		300		
	2001	1600	32	2	6300

Appendix A

A history of deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1935-2001.

		Estimated Values			
Season	Year	Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
Limited Extra	1989	3200	2600	75	9100
Controlled	1982	6700	3500	58	15000
	1983	5400	,300	53	15000
	1984	6600	3300	42	15000
	1985	7100	4000	56	15000
	1986	5800	4400	70	15000
	1987	7100	5500	72	21000
	1988	6800	5100	71	20900
	1989	6300	4500	68	21600
	1990	13800	9000	61	51000
	1991	8800	6400	67	33000
	1992	10300	7600	69	37000
	1993	10300	5100	49	45000
	1994	6800	4300	64	29000
	1995	7700	4100	54	35600
	1996	8400	4900	59	36000
	1997	11100	5800	52	54200
	1998				

Appendix A

A history of deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1935-2001.

		Estimated Values			
Season	Year	Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
Controlled	1999				
	2000		7600		
	2001	13000	8050	62	61700
Total	1982	135000	48650	36	874000
	1983	139000	50600	36	823000
	1984	126000	42600	34	745000
	1985	130000	48950	38	814600
	1986	139800	59800	43	862000
	1987	146300	66400	45	908600
	1988	148600	82200	55	978000
	1989	142400	95200	67	1089800
	1990	154500	72100	47	1188000
	1991	146500	69100	47	1810000
	1992	107300	61200	57	866000
	1993	114200	27500	24	835000
	1994	85000	27100	32	655000
	1995	60500	19900	33	691800
	1996	95900	28100	29	616500

Appendix A

A history of deer harvest and hunter activity in Idaho, 1935-2001.

		Estimated Values			
Season	Year	Number of Hunters	Harvest	Percent Success	Days Hunted
Total	1997	85800	17400	20	503400
	1998	116800	21950	19	
	1999	121400	24650	20	
	2000		25200		
	2001	125300	32100	26	779879

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 01

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	428	177	7,576	8%	87,089	38	0	125	30%	799	466	177	643
1994	286	171	10,348	4%	111,357	26	0	100	26%	523	312	171	483
1995	566	258	10,741	8%	117,816	29	0	100	29%	536	595	258	853
1996	139	129	10,324	3%	79,116	30	0	87	34%	409	169	129	298
1997	175	65	9,733	2%	59,474	61	0	91	67%	409	236	65	301
1998	276	39	10,670	3%	60,608	1	0	30	3%	168	277	39	316
1999	160	47	9,984	2%	57,678	12	0	53	23%	306	172	47	219
2000	135	4	0	0%	0	8	1	31	0%	0	143	5	149
2001	243	4	5,263	5%	34,432	13	0	35	42%	144	256	4	262

Unit: 02

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	16	13	2,225	1%	24,545	0	0	0		0	16	13	29
1994	29	15	2,038	2%	18,429	0	0	0		0	29	15	44
1995	69	42	2,420	5%	23,711	0	0	0		0	69	42	111
1996	0	40	3,375	1%	25,174	0	0	0		0	0	40	40
1997	9	17	3,060	1%	21,087	0	0	0		0	9	17	26
1998	26	7	3,189	1%	20,684	0	0	0		0	26	7	33
1999	13	0	3,172	0%	23,221	0	0	0		0	13	0	13
2000	4	4	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	4	4	8
2001	14	2	2,273	1%	13,978	0	0	0	0%	0	14	2	17

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 03

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	53	25	3,439	2%	33,701	0	0	0		0	53	25	78
1994	72	28	3,791	3%	36,630	0	0	0		0	72	28	100
1995	69	42	4,018	3%	39,319	0	0	0		0	69	42	111
1996	0	20	3,871	1%	32,341	0	0	0		0	0	20	20
1997	27	19	4,783	1%	29,640	0	0	0		0	27	19	46
1998	33	13	4,292	1%	24,871	0	0	0		0	33	13	46
1999	7	0	4,072	0%	27,713	0	0	0		0	7	0	7
2000	14	5	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	14	5	19
2001	25	2	3,147	1%	16,501	0	0	0	0%	0	25	2	28

Unit: 04

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	161	171	4,900	7%	53,539	0	0	0		0	161	171	332
1994	300	114	7,910	5%	84,063	0	0	0		0	300	114	414
1995	229	192	8,930	5%	102,035	0	0	0		0	229	192	421
1996	80	79	5,341	3%	50,765	0	0	0		0	80	79	159
1997	129	28	9,631	2%	52,478	0	0	0		0	129	28	157
1998	157	20	5,670	3%	31,853	0	0	0		0	157	20	177
1999	113	33	7,111	2%	46,401	0	0	0		0	113	33	146
2000	74	39	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	74	39	112
2001	67	44	3,265	3%	16,771	0	0	0	0%	0	67	44	111

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 04A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	14	7	516	4%	5,610	0	0	0		0	14	7	21
1994	14	14	770	4%	7,240	0	0	0		0	14	14	28
1995	32	11	881	5%	8,685	0	0	0		0	32	11	43
1996	20	0	655	3%	5,102	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	0	0	995	0%	5,539	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1998	20	6	630	4%	3,668	0	0	0		0	20	6	26
1999	7	7	793	2%	4,412	0	0	0		0	7	7	14
2000	10	4	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	10	4	14
2001	13	4	406	4%	1,800	0	0	0	0%	0	13	4	18

Unit: 05

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	18	5	1,236	2%	11,531	0	0	0		0	18	5	23
1994	0	29	1,625	2%	14,994	0	0	0		0	0	29	29
1995	51	22	2,016	4%	18,578	0	0	0		0	51	22	73
1996	0	20	1,526	1%	11,039	0	0	0		0	0	20	20
1997	18	0	1,862	1%	14,765	0	0	0		0	18	0	18
1998	20	0	1,732	1%	12,252	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1999	0	0	1,740	0%	10,990	0	0	0		0	0	0	
2000	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	4	0	4
2001	6	1	1,264	1%	7,703	0	0	0	0%	0	6	1	7

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 06

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	177	93	3,084	9%	32,024	0	0	0		0	177	93	270
1994	71	100	3,977	4%	39,181	0	0	0		0	71	100	171
1995	263	162	4,374	10%	50,370	0	0	0		0	263	162	425
1996	20	0	2,987	1%	26,485	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	18	10	3,953	1%	21,990	0	0	0		0	18	10	28
1998	79	13	2,848	3%	18,335	0	0	0		0	79	13	92
1999	87	13	2,826	4%	17,782	0	0	0		0	87	13	100
2000	28	9	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	28	9	37
2001	65	25	1,673	5%	9,559	0	0	0	0%	0	65	25	90

Unit: 07

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	61	25	1,118	8%	12,541	0	0	0		0	61	25	86
1994	100	29	1,810	7%	16,277	0	0	0		0	100	29	129
1995	66	50	2,592	4%	24,592	0	0	0		0	66	50	116
1996	40	59	1,112	9%	8,815	0	0	0		0	40	59	99
1997	36	19	2,433	2%	14,138	0	0	0		0	36	19	55
1998	33	13	814	6%	4,377	0	0	0		0	33	13	46
1999	53	0	900	6%	4,939	0	0	0		0	53	0	53
2000	24	14	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	24	14	39
2001	34	13	507	10%	2,371	0	0	0	0%	0	34	13	48

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 08

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	18	6	1,515		12,025	0	0	0		0	18	6	24
1994ab	28	0	2,323		21,607	0	0	0		0	28	0	28
1995ab	0	0	1,949		16,973	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1996	20	0	397	5%	1,449	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	83	0	590	14%	2,728	0	0	0		0	83	0	83
1998	66	7	510	13%	2,237	0	0	0		0	66	7	73
1999	53	7	396	13%	1,519	0	0	0		0	53	7	60
2000	35	8	0	0%	0	0	8	0	0%	0	35	8	44
2001	26	3	1,829	2%	10,372	0	0	0	0%	0	26	3	30

Unit: 08A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	31	15	3,396		35,162	0	0	0		0	31	15	46
1994ab	28	14	4,732		45,723	0	0	0		0	28	14	42
1995ab	0	0	4,042		41,504	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1996	40	0	1,072	4%	4,844	0	0	0		0	40	0	40
1997	28	28	829	7%	4,424	0	0	0		0	28	28	56
1998	40	26	920	7%	4,244	0	0	0		0	40	26	66
1999	40	6	971	5%	5,131	0	0	0		0	40	6	46
2000	29	5	0	0%	0	0	1	0	0%	0	29	5	34
2001	30	10	3,640	1%	22,572	0	0	0	0%	0	30	10	40

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 09

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	67	19	387	22%	4,428	0	0	0		0	67	19	86
1994	29	0	513	6%	5,630	0	0	0		0	29	0	29
1995	82	15	542	18%	4,957	0	0	0		0	82	15	97
1996	40	0	357	11%	2,799	0	0	0		0	40	0	40
1997	0	0	461	0%	2,820	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1998	0	7	157	4%	1,181	0	0	0		0	0	7	7
1999	13	0	207	6%	1,140	0	0	0		0	13	0	13
2000	7	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	7	0	7
2001	7	2	89	10%	426	0	0	0	0%	0	7	2	9

Unit: 10

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	116	27	1,977		18,774	0	0	0		0	116	27	143
1994ab	72	71	2,651		25,826	0	0	0		0	72	71	143
1995ab	0	0	2,034		17,814	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1996	79	0	774	10%	3,395	0	0	0		0	79	0	79
1997	28	9	673	5%	2,525	0	0	0		0	28	9	37
1998	0	7	304	2%	1,495	0	0	0		0	0	7	7
1999	13	7	284	7%	1,519	0	0	0		0	13	7	20
2000	16	1	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	16	1	18
2001	13	4	559	3%	3,280	0	0	0	0%	0	13	4	18

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 10A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	77	24	5,534		50,373	0	0	0		0	77	24	101
1994ab	85	0	7,525		71,406	0	0	0		0	85	0	85
1995ab	0	0	5,723		49,553	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1996	20	0	1,608	1%	6,035	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	46	28	1,189	6%	4,802	0	0	0		0	46	28	74
1998	53	7	854	7%	4,018	0	0	0		0	53	7	60
1999	46	13	1,050	6%	4,470	0	0	0		0	46	13	59
2000	53	13	0	0%	0	2	1	131	0%	0	55	14	70
2001	44	19	4,314	1%	26,763	0	0	0	0%	0	44	19	63

Unit: 11

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	53	13	1,075		8,758	49	0	75	65%	267	102	13	115
1994ab	57	14	1,226		11,345	51	0	75	68%	267	108	14	122
1995ab	0	0	898		8,109	51	0	75	68%	276	51	0	51
1996	60	20	496	16%	2,164	57	0	100	57%	333	117	20	137
1997	46	18	304	21%	1,281	63	0	100	63%	409	109	18	127
1998	0	20	166	20%	675	69	0	100	69%	354	69	20	89
1999	0	0	125	0%	277	72	0	100	72%	402	72	0	72
2000	4	6	0	0%	0	77	0	97	0%	0	81	6	86
2001	1	1	1,179	0%	5,302	73	3	98	79%	383	74	4	78

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 11A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	92	23	1,408		12,670	0	0	0		0	92	23	115
1994ab	86	14	2,024		17,417	0	0	0		0	86	14	100
1995ab	34	0	1,463		14,788	0	0	0		0	34	0	34
1996	119	20	854	16%	3,455	0	0	0		0	119	20	139
1997	37	28	719	9%	2,700	0	0	0		0	37	28	65
1998	0	0	0	0%	0	24	0	50	48%	99	24	0	24
1999	0	0	0	0%	0	32	0	50	64%	214	32	0	32
2000	1	1	0	0%	0	36	21	186	0%	0	37	22	60
2001	11	2	1,763	1%	8,588	13	95	140	82%	582	24	97	122

Unit: 12

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	16	5	537		5,717	0	0	0		0	16	5	21
1994ab	71	15	884		8,181	0	0	0		0	71	15	86
1995ab	34	0	1,185		9,747	0	0	0		0	34	0	34
1996	20	0	318	6%	1,489	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	9	0	332	3%	1,641	0	0	0		0	9	0	9
1998	13	0	185	7%	960	0	0	0		0	13	0	13
1999	7	0	112	6%	740	0	0	0		0	7	0	7
2000	17	2	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	17	2	20
2001	20	6	225	11%	1,223	0	0	0	0%	0	20	6	25

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 13

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	198	38	548		3,654	0	0	0		0	198	38	236
1994ab	185	0	470		3,035	0	0	0		0	185	0	185
1995ab	68	0	509		3,962	0	0	0		0	68	0	68
1996	139	60	556	36%	1,846	0	0	0		0	139	60	199
1997	129	0	516	25%	2,184	0	0	0		0	129	0	129
1998	0	0	0	0%	0	90	0	145	62%	444	90	0	90
1999	0	0	0	0%	0	119	0	186	64%	731	119	0	119
2000	3	0	0	0%	0	163	0	224	0%	0	166	0	167
2001	18	0	261	7%	1,142	141	0	221	69%	831	159	0	165

Unit: 14

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	164	48	1,902		14,755	12	0	50	24%	309	176	48	224
1994ab	213	29	1,596		13,939	14	0	50	28%	173	227	29	256
1995ab	0	0	1,699		12,093	29	0	50	58%	219	29	0	29
1996	238	20	1,013	25%	3,494	0	0	0		0	238	20	258
1997	203	9	783	27%	2,903	0	0	0		0	203	9	212
1998	0	0	0	0%	0	84	0	150	56%	460	84	0	84
1999	0	0	0	0%	0	112	0	155	72%	636	112	0	112
2000	1	1	0	0%	0	95	0	141	0%	0	96	1	97
2001	11	3	967	1%	4,016	102	0	147	76%	639	113	3	119

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 15

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	69	22	2,590		19,731	0	0	0		0	69	22	91
1994ab	43	14	2,608		18,657	0	0	0		0	43	14	57
1995ab	0	0	2,613		21,068	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1996	20	20	794	5%	2,641	0	0	0		0	20	20	40
1997	28	9	544	7%	2,055	0	0	0		0	28	9	37
1998	40	0	457	9%	1,992	0	0	0		0	40	0	40
1999	40	13	581	9%	2,608	0	0	0		0	40	13	53
2000	34	11	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	34	11	45
2001	37	13	1,866	3%	9,803	0	0	0	0%	0	37	13	51

Unit: 16

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	15	5	1,419		11,832	0	0	0		0	15	5	20
1994ab	1	0	1,340		9,207	0	0	0		0	1	0	1
1995ab	0	0	1,069		8,782	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1996	0	0	218	0%	1,171	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1997	18	0	147	12%	885	0	0	0		0	18	0	18
1998	20	0	199	10%	953	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1999	20	0	191	10%	495	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
2000	0	1	0	0%	0	10	59	91	0%	0	0	1	1
2001	3	2	1,001	1%	4,346	0	0	0	0%	0	3	2	6

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 16A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	7	4	279		2,805	0	0	0		0	7	4	11
1994ab	14	0	356		3,492	0	0	0		0	14	0	14
1995ab	34	0	559		4,232	0	0	0		0	34	0	34
1996	20	0	199	10%	754	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	37	0	157	24%	461	0	0	0		0	37	0	37
1998	0	20	119	17%	636	0	0	0		0	0	20	20
1999	0	0	59	0%	502	0	0	0		0	0	0	
2000	2	6	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	2	6	8
2001	4	1	119	5%	740	0	0	0	0%	0	4	1	6

Unit: 17

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	70	38	484		3,955	0	0	0		0	70	38	108
1994ab	356	14	1,383		10,718	0	0	0		0	356	14	370
1995ab	169	0	2,236		15,761	0	0	0		0	169	0	169
1996	199	40	1,410	17%	6,750	0	0	0		0	199	40	239
1997	175	18	885	22%	4,958	0	0	0		0	175	18	193
1998	93	13	675	16%	3,840	0	0	0		0	93	13	106
1999	46	0	449	10%	2,674	0	0	0		0	46	0	46
2000	50	1	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	50	1	51
2001	55	7	330	19%	2,344	0	0	0	0%	0	55	7	62

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 18

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	100	20	720		5,567	31	29	150	40%	650	131	49	180
1994ab	85	0	812		5,730	30	0	50	60%	173	115	0	115
1995ab	0	0	696		5,260	34	0	50	68%	198	34	0	34
1996	218	20	615	39%	2,422	0	0	0		0	218	20	238
1997	111	0	424	26%	1,641	0	0	0		0	111	0	111
1998	0	0	0	0%	0	62	0	100	75%	313	62	0	62
1999	0	0	0	0%	0	64	0	100	64%	320	64	0	64
2000	1	0	0	0%	0	61	35	93	0%	0	62	35	97
2001	2	0	456	0%	1,790	69	1	90	81%	361	71	1	72

Unit: 19

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	50	25	355		3,600	0	0	0		0	50	25	75
1994ab	285	0	933		7,169	0	0	0		0	285	0	285
1995ab	153	34	847		5,715	0	0	0		0	153	34	187
1996	199	40	675	35%	3,236	0	0	0		0	199	40	239
1997	120	18	433	32%	2,627	0	0	0		0	120	18	138
1998	33	7	278	14%	1,946	0	0	0		0	33	7	40
1999	0	0	132	0%	1,010	0	0	0		0	0	0	
2000	59	7	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	59	7	66
2001	48	11	210	28%	1,326	0	0	0	0%	0	48	11	59

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 19A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	64	0	226	28%	1,236	7	0	10	70%	70	71	0	71
1994	57	0	299	19%	1,383	6	0	10	60%	24	63	0	63
1995	169	0	831	20%	5,659	8	0	10	80%	36	177	0	177
1996	130	0	316	41%	1,913	4	0	10	40%	26	134	0	134
1997	55	0	332	17%	2,267	3	0	10	30%	91	58	0	58
1998	131	0	683	19%	3,282	6	0	10	60%	37	137	0	137
1999	80	0	547	15%	2,806	4	0	10	40%	46	84	0	84
2000	55	0	0	0%	0	6	8	1228	0%	0	61	8	70
2001	56	3	276	22%	1,534	4	0	9	57%	40	60	3	65

Unit: 20

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993ab	84	23	269		2,353	0	0	0		0	84	23	107
1994ab	57	14	513		4,176	0	0	0		0	57	14	71
1995ab	51	17	526		4,314	0	0	0		0	51	17	68
1996	60	20	278	29%	1,132	0	0	0		0	60	20	80
1997	28	0	166	17%	1,392	0	0	0		0	28	0	28
1998	33	0	179	19%	1,012	0	0	0		0	33	0	33
1999	13	0	125	10%	885	0	0	0		0	13	0	13
2000	13	5	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	13	5	20
2001	24	3	145	19%	895	0	0	0	0%	0	24	3	28

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 20A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	86	0	247	35%	1,967	0	0	0		0	86	0	86
1994	114	14	485	26%	3,563	0	0	0		0	114	14	128
1995	118	51	780	22%	5,167	0	0	0		0	118	51	169
1996	186	37	557	40%	3,287	0	0	0		0	186	37	223
1997	46	0	295	16%	1,475	0	0	0		0	46	0	46
1998	79	0	453	17%	2,382	0	0	0		0	79	0	79
1999	27	0	160	17%	906	4	0	20	20%	0	31	0	31
2000	29	0	0	0%	0	16	0	53	0%	0	45	0	47
2001	30	1	147	21%	833	19	0	64	32%	391	49	1	50

Unit: 21

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	150	22	527	33%	3,933	0	0	0		0	150	22	172
1994	328	100	926	46%	5,658	0	0	0		0	328	100	428
1995	136	34	867	20%	6,214	0	0	0		0	136	34	170
1996	317	60	834	45%	5,102	0	0	0		0	317	60	377
1997	175	0	829	21%	4,562	0	33	45	73%	189	175	33	208
1998	217	0	709	31%	3,616	0	0	0		0	217	0	217
1999	107	0	427	25%	2,299	0	0	0		0	107	0	107
2000	152	0	0	0%	0	4	0	58	0%	0	152	0	152
2001	156	0	407	38%	1,984	0	0	0	0%	0	156	0	156

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 21A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	118	11	398	32%	3,396	0	0	0		0	118	11	129
1994	342	57	770	52%	4,504	0	0	0		0	342	57	399
1995	237	68	949	32%	6,646	0	0	0		0	237	68	305
1996	377	60	834	52%	5,003	0	0	0		0	377	60	437
1997	157	0	700	22%	4,083	0	29	39	74%	164	157	29	186
1998	236	0	722	33%	4,101	0	0	0		0	236	0	236
1999	133	0	467	28%	2,306	0	0	0		0	133	0	133
2000	219	0	0	0%	0	4	0	0	0%	0	219	0	219
2001	164	2	357	47%	1,678	0	0	0	0%	0	164	2	166

Unit: 22

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	290	0	1,343	22%	9,070	27	78	210	50%	278	317	78	395
1994	442	0	1,668	26%	8,623	23	0	30	77%	131	465	0	465
1995	527	0	1,866	28%	11,201	21	0	30	70%	146	548	0	548
1996	427	0	1,356	31%	7,633	34	0	40	85%	149	461	0	461
1997	507	0	1,889	27%	8,110	25	0	40	63%	177	532	0	532
1998	919	0	2,605	35%	14,404	23	0	40	58%	148	942	0	942
1999	686	0	2,759	25%	13,776	25	288	410	76%	1476	711	288	999
2000	503	30	0	0%	0	42	254	331	0%	0	545	284	831
2001	600	97	1,698	41%	6,117	36	218	325	82%	1179	636	315	960

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 23

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	226	118	1,193	29%	9,253	21	0	30	70%	159	247	118	365
1994	299	0	1,040	29%	7,554	15	0	15	100%	49	314	0	314
1995	323	0	1,290	25%	8,527	9	0	15	60%	57	332	0	332
1996	390	0	1,040	38%	7,633	21	0	25	84%	93	411	0	411
1997	221	0	866	26%	3,631	19	0	25	76%	88	240	0	240
1998	433	0	1,765	25%	9,325	21	0	25	84%	113	454	0	454
1999	387	0	1,866	21%	10,324	13	0	25	52%	111	400	0	400
2000	365	18	0	0%	0	14	11	49	0%	0	379	29	408
2001	340	45	1,267	30%	6,527	12	0	24	50%	152	352	45	397

Unit: 24

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	387	193	2,267	26%	13,788	3	0	30	10%	126	390	193	583
1994	143	0	1,596	9%	9,663	0	0	0		0	143	0	143
1995	290	0	2,055	14%	13,527	0	0	0		0	290	0	290
1996	316	0	1,504	21%	9,150	0	0	0		0	316	0	316
1997	378	0	1,659	23%	7,318	0	0	0		0	378	0	378
1998	427	0	2,303	19%	11,438	0	0	0		0	427	0	427
1999	360	0	2,546	14%	13,576	0	0	0		0	360	0	360
2000	237	55	0	0%	0	7	43	0	0%	0	244	98	343
2001	287	69	1,510	24%	6,963	0	0	0	0%	0	287	69	359

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 25

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	172	54	967	23%	5,524	7	0	10	70%	37	179	54	233
1994	157	0	1,397	11%	8,694	10	0	10	100%	41	167	0	167
1995	356	0	2,460	14%	14,214	8	0	10	80%	32	364	0	364
1996	186	0	966	19%	6,370	8	0	10	80%	33	194	0	194
1997	65	0	756	9%	3,640	3	0	10	30%	36	68	0	68
1998	92	0	814	11%	4,298	8	0	10	80%	26	100	0	100
1999	87	0	826	11%	4,252	7	0	10	70%	46	94	0	94
2000	60	19	0	0%	0	9	8	8	0%	0	69	27	96
2001	75	13	589	15%	2,699	6	0	8	86%	21	81	13	94

Unit: 26

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	129	32	441	37%	3,503	0	0	0		0	129	32	161
1994	114	57	812	21%	4,119	0	0	0		0	114	57	171
1995	220	17	967	25%	6,660	0	0	0		0	220	17	237
1996	130	37	501	33%	2,563	0	0	0		0	130	37	167
1997	37	0	240	15%	1,429	0	0	0		0	37	0	37
1998	177	0	623	28%	4,219	0	0	0		0	177	0	177
1999	33	0	253	13%	1,480	46	0	91	51%	473	79	0	79
2000	22	0	0	0%	0	37	0	83	0%	0	59	0	59
2001	40	1	160	26%	953	40	0	69	62%	401	80	1	82

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 27

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	763	11	1,719	45%	11,939	0	0	0		0	763	11	774
1994	356	171	1,696	31%	9,264	0	0	0		0	356	171	527
1995	676	221	2,777	32%	19,565	0	0	0		0	676	221	897
1996	616	99	1,767	40%	10,225	0	0	0		0	616	99	715
1997	240	0	1,143	21%	7,060	0	19	80	24%	322	240	19	259
1998	328	0	1,431	23%	9,279	0	0	0		0	328	0	328
1999	113	0	600	19%	2,879	70	0	251	28%	1261	183	0	183
2000	85	0	0	0%	0	87	0	168	0%	0	172	0	172
2001	122	2	427	29%	2,436	149	0	269	62%	1525	271	2	277

Unit: 28

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	365	86	1,333	34%	9,038	0	0	0		0	365	86	451
1994	627	200	1,810	46%	13,668	0	0	0		0	627	200	827
1995	289	102	1,662	24%	11,294	0	0	0		0	289	102	391
1996	536	159	1,807	38%	11,455	0	0	0		0	536	159	695
1997	258	0	1,926	13%	10,442	0	76	103	74%	432	258	76	334
1998	322	0	1,732	19%	10,788	0	0	0		0	322	0	322
1999	200	0	1,073	19%	5,845	0	0	0		0	200	0	200
2000	246	1	0	0%	0	1	0	0	0%	0	247	1	248
2001	265	2	865	31%	3,668	0	0	0	0%	0	265	2	269

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 29

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	183	107	838	35%	6,190	63	0	520	12%	0	246	107	353
1994	342	143	784	62%	5,829	24	0	90	27%	479	366	143	509
1995	135	68	661	31%	4,233	34	0	168	20%	761	169	68	237
1996	159	79	774	31%	4,606	0	0	0		0	159	79	238
1997	157	0	1,226	13%	5,788	0	46	71	65%	277	157	46	203
1998	131	0	873	15%	4,594	16	0	78	21%	329	147	0	147
1999	207	0	906	23%	4,592	57	0	132	43%	603	264	0	264
2000	170	0	0	0%	0	30	0	209	0%	0	200	0	200
2001	162	0	539	30%	2,026	61	1	194	35%	1015	223	1	224

Unit: 30

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	139	54	494	39%	4,051	0	0	0		0	139	54	193
1994	413	100	855	60%	4,974	0	0	0		0	413	100	513
1995	135	34	493	34%	2,816	0	0	0		0	135	34	169
1996	337	139	1,052	45%	5,539	24	0	50	48%	243	361	139	500
1997	157	0	922	17%	5,189	27	39	111	59%	590	184	39	223
1998	203	0	853	24%	3,859	0	0	0		0	203	0	203
1999	160	0	720	22%	3,779	0	0	0		0	160	0	160
2000	286	0	0	0%	0	11	0	0	0%	0	286	0	286
2001	213	1	492	44%	1,744	0	0	0	0%	0	213	1	215

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 30A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	21	11	107	30%	548	0	0	0		0	21	11	32
1994	114	14	314	41%	1,710	0	0	0		0	114	14	128
1995	86	0	305	28%	1,726	0	0	0		0	86	0	86
1996	79	20	238	42%	1,568	0	0	0		0	79	20	99
1997	120	0	571	21%	2,267	0	5	8	63%	31	120	5	125
1998	33	0	184	18%	669	0	0	0		0	33	0	33
1999	27	0	87	31%	487	0	0	0		0	27	0	27
2000	80	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	80	0	80
2001	44	0	151	29%	493	0	0	0	0%	0	44	0	44

Unit: 31

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	181	12	602	32%	3,589	5	83	170	52%	644	186	95	281
1994	114	0	755	15%	3,762	9	0	20	45%	44	123	0	123
1995	221	0	986	22%	5,009	14	0	20	70%	96	235	0	235
1996	338	20	794	45%	3,479	18	0	30	60%	107	356	20	376
1997	608	0	1,309	46%	4,544	23	0	30	77%	86	631	0	631
1998	650	0	1,503	43%	7,369	19	0	30	63%	97	669	0	669
1999	607	0	1,540	39%	7,258	28	188	355	61%	1032	635	188	823
2000	414	9	0	0%	0	42	260	369	0%	0	456	269	727
2001	439	66	1,099	46%	3,412	27	215	360	72%	1092	466	281	756

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 32

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	453	74	2,128	25%	12,734	17	45	170	36%	679	470	119	589
1994	456	0	2,451	19%	13,696	17	0	26	65%	83	473	0	473
1995	526	17	2,681	20%	15,588	19	0	20	95%	78	545	17	562
1996	615	20	2,144	30%	9,589	37	0	40	93%	106	652	20	672
1997	1,097	0	2,940	37%	12,682	36	0	40	90%	169	1,133	0	1,133
1998	1,326	59	3,320	42%	17,600	37	0	40	93%	0	1,363	59	1,422
1999	1,466	100	4,426	35%	24,354	43	416	522	88%	0	1,509	516	2,025
2000	837	45	0	0%	0	65	406	371	0%	0	902	451	1,361
2001	1,063	308	3,300	42%	11,138	34	256	369	82%	1207	1,097	564	1,669

Unit: 32A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	247	0	1,515	16%	9,349	18	84	190	54%	930	265	84	349
1994	371	0	1,767	21%	10,532	14	0	20	70%	48	385	0	385
1995	424	0	1,868	23%	11,796	15	0	20	75%	109	439	0	439
1996	316	0	1,319	24%	6,444	20	0	30	67%	107	336	0	336
1997	553	0	2,009	28%	9,456	23	0	30	77%	163	576	0	576
1998	945	0	2,750	34%	14,529	24	0	30	80%	132	969	0	969
1999	840	0	2,653	32%	13,803	16	211	310	73%	1143	856	211	1,067
2000	520	24	0	0%	0	29	169	171	0%	0	549	193	743
2001	601	133	2,022	36%	7,443	19	99	167	73%	691	620	232	855

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 33

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	64	129	1,601	12%	9,801	0	0	0		0	64	129	193
1994	100	0	1,297	8%	9,178	91	0	262	35%	837	191	0	191
1995	153	0	1,442	11%	8,738	163	0	469	35%	2372	316	0	316
1996	119	20	1,112	13%	5,420	191	19	648	32%	2325	310	39	349
1997	101	0	1,051	10%	4,857	122	0	513	24%	2905	223	0	223
1998	197	6	1,299	16%	7,888	49	0	146	34%	0	246	6	252
1999	227	20	1,620	15%	9,991	26	0	75	35%	0	253	20	273
2000	179	14	0	0%	0	41	17	139	0%	0	220	31	252
2001	220	45	1,270	21%	5,105	49	2	144	41%	762	269	47	321

Unit: 34

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	65	32	634	15%	3,987	0	0	0		0	65	32	97
1994	100	0	1,097	9%	5,872	0	0	0		0	100	0	100
1995	169	17	1,270	15%	7,145	0	0	0		0	169	17	186
1996	60	20	675	12%	2,779	0	0	0		0	60	20	80
1997	46	0	415	11%	1,825	0	0	0		0	46	0	46
1998	46	0	656	7%	3,714	0	0	0		0	46	0	46
1999	73	14	1,006	9%	6,092	2	0	11	18%	0	75	14	89
2000	36	13	0	0%	0	2	2	0	0%	0	38	15	54
2001	46	8	468	12%	1,874	0	0	0	0%	0	46	8	55

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 35

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	65	21	602	14%	3,976	0	0	0		0	65	21	86
1994	71	0	656	11%	3,078	0	0	0		0	71	0	71
1995	153	0	764	20%	4,424	0	0	0		0	153	0	153
1996	60	0	417	14%	1,787	0	0	0		0	60	0	60
1997	74	0	406	18%	1,954	0	0	0		0	74	0	74
1998	79	0	433	18%	2,336	0	0	0		0	79	0	79
1999	60	13	467	16%	2,599	15	0	47	32%	0	75	13	88
2000	114	3	0	0%	0	20	7	0	0%	0	134	10	144
2001	128	18	464	31%	1,825	0	0	0	0%	0	128	18	145

Unit: 36

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	151	118	1,171	23%	6,491	0	0	0		0	151	118	269
1994	342	43	2,038	19%	11,074	0	0	0		0	342	43	385
1995	390	102	2,864	17%	18,466	0	0	0		0	390	102	492
1996	516	119	1,707	37%	9,172	0	0	0		0	516	119	635
1997	166	0	1,677	10%	10,101	0	19	70	27%	284	166	19	185
1998	302	0	1,680	18%	9,167	0	0	0		0	302	0	302
1999	213	0	1,206	18%	6,545	0	0	0		0	213	0	213
2000	130	1	0	0%	0	0	1	0	0%	0	130	2	132
2001	160	2	822	20%	3,375	0	0	0	0%	0	160	2	163

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 36A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	43	32	279	27%	1,827	14	0	20	70%	102	57	32	89
1994	100	43	428	33%	2,124	18	0	20	90%	84	118	43	161
1995	102	34	526	26%	4,572	9	0	20	45%	79	111	34	145
1996	179	0	457	39%	2,263	12	0	20	60%	81	191	0	191
1997	138	0	617	22%	3,622	14	0	20	70%	84	152	0	152
1998	66	0	367	18%	2,047	0	0	0		0	66	0	66
1999	60	0	313	19%	1,686	0	0	0		0	60	0	60
2000	91	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0	0%	0	92	0	92
2001	94	0	278	34%	1,261	0	0	0	0%	0	94	0	95

Unit: 36B

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	129	21	752	20%	5,223	30	0	40	75%	213	159	21	180
1994	428	171	1,397	43%	7,497	36	0	40	90%	149	464	171	635
1995	288	34	1,272	25%	8,963	30	0	40	75%	156	318	34	352
1996	397	60	1,171	39%	8,398	32	0	40	80%	170	429	60	489
1997	230	0	1,373	17%	8,369	30	39	93	74%	500	260	39	299
1998	177	0	919	19%	6,195	0	0	0		0	177	0	177
1999	113	0	693	16%	4,066	0	0	0		0	113	0	113
2000	214	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	214	0	214
2001	218	1	598	37%	2,915	0	0	0	0%	0	218	1	220

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 37

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	107	22	312	41%	1,838	11	0	20	55%	103	118	22	140
1994	128	57	499	37%	2,337	13	0	20	65%	101	141	57	198
1995	136	51	424	44%	2,623	5	0	20	25%	94	141	51	192
1996	139	20	457	35%	2,740	0	0	0		0	139	20	159
1997	74	0	461	16%	2,230	0	0	0		0	74	0	74
1998	66	0	289	23%	1,490	8	0	39	21%	166	74	0	74
1999	60	0	307	20%	1,633	2	0	11	18%	53	62	0	62
2000	70	0	0	0%	0	11	0	0	0%	0	81	0	81
2001	65	0	217	30%	825	0	0	0	0%	0	65	0	65

Unit: 37A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	86	0	183	47%	1,322	14	0	114	12%	0	100	0	100
1994	43	14	171	33%	955	5	0	20	25%	106	48	14	62
1995	34	17	187	27%	1,865	7	0	37	19%	168	41	17	58
1996	60	0	119	50%	874	0	0	0		0	60	0	60
1997	55	0	276	20%	1,797	0	0	0		0	55	0	55
1998	85	0	144	59%	833	10	0	51	20%	213	95	0	95
1999	20	0	60	33%	207	12	0	23	52%	108	32	0	32
2000	37	0	0	0%	0	13	0	0	0%	0	50	0	51
2001	41	0	110	37%	483	0	0	0	0%	0	41	0	41

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 38

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	32	32	312	21%	1,913	0	0	0		0	32	32	64
1994	100	86	299	62%	2,052	0	0	0		0	100	86	186
1995	118	34	458	33%	2,322	0	0	0		0	118	34	152
1996	20	0	258	8%	1,727	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	194	0	452	43%	2,562	0	0	0		0	194	0	194
1998	72	72	427	34%	2,166	0	0	0		0	72	72	144
1999	213	134	860	40%	4,659	0	0	0		0	213	134	347
2000	91	109	0	0%	0	2	0	0	0%	0	93	109	202
2001	148	127	963	28%	3,162	0	0	0	0%	0	148	127	274

Unit: 39

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	950	512	7,286	20%	39,987	47	2	269	18%	1026	997	514	1,511
1994	1,326	0	7,782	17%	44,354	74	0	200	37%	1168	1,400	0	1,400
1995	1,477	0	8,400	18%	45,964	102	0	300	34%	1784	1,579	0	1,579
1996	2,164	60	7,783	29%	39,991	107	17	300	41%	1382	2,271	77	2,348
1997	2,046	0	7,935	26%	37,649	140	0	200	70%	1593	2,186	0	2,186
1998	1,791	33	8,163	22%	43,048	106	0	199	53%	0	1,897	33	1,930
1999	1,740	86	8,951	20%	44,822	183	745	1352	69%	0	1,923	831	2,754
2000	1,860	33	0	0%	0	179	661	1112	0%	0	2,039	694	2,746
2001	1,934	374	7,650	30%	31,258	170	530	1123	66%	5147	2,104	904	3,024

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 40

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	419	22	1,429	31%	7,254	49	185	520	45%	817	468	207	675
1994	542	0	1,525	36%	8,584	119	0	200	60%	749	661	0	661
1995	475	0	1,493	32%	7,007	124	0	200	62%	885	599	0	599
1996	417	20	1,350	32%	4,467	251	0	500	50%	1506	668	20	688
1997	627	0	1,788	35%	6,424	197	0	300	66%	4565	824	0	824
1998	551	26	1,929	30%	8,413	97	0	199	49%	0	648	26	674
1999	653	27	2,073	33%	9,451	125	2	212	60%	0	778	29	807
2000	577	35	0	0%	0	111	5	220	0%	0	688	40	729
2001	486	9	1,237	40%	3,321	123	1	221	58%	1268	609	10	622

Unit: 41

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	86	11	333	29%	2,053	22	0	30	73%	78	108	11	119
1994	86	0	513	17%	2,095	119	0	75	159%	253	205	0	205
1995	136	6	340	42%	1,801	48	0	75	64%	282	184	6	190
1996	139	0	437	32%	1,807	70	49	236	50%	598	209	49	258
1997	212	0	590	36%	2,700	99	111	350	60%	1563	311	111	422
1998	138	6	551	26%	2,481	60	0	100	60%	0	198	6	204
1999	173	0	527	33%	2,773	50	0	95	53%	0	223	0	223
2000	120	2	0	0%	0	60	0	95	0%	0	180	2	183
2001	86	3	270	33%	797	54	0	99	56%	480	140	3	143

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 42

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	64	0	451	14%	3,009	10	0	20	50%	75	74	0	74
1994	100	0	342	29%	1,667	26	0	50	52%	200	126	0	126
1995	68	0	271	25%	1,745	27	0	50	54%	218	95	0	95
1996	119	20	457	30%	2,164	86	0	150	57%	533	205	20	225
1997	111	0	498	22%	2,369	82	0	150	55%	633	193	0	193
1998	112	13	413	30%	1,595	31	0	75	41%	0	143	13	156
1999	120	0	407	29%	1,793	45	0	75	60%	0	165	0	165
2000	58	1	0	0%	0	42	0	76	0%	0	100	1	101
2001	36	0	205	18%	590	40	0	74	58%	340	76	0	78

Unit: 43

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	409	204	1,795	34%	11,339	6	0	20	30%	66	415	204	619
1994	399	0	1,896	21%	11,493	7	0	20	35%	48	406	0	406
1995	713	51	2,020	38%	11,437	6	181	420	45%	1363	719	232	951
1996	724	19	2,061	36%	12,139	5	170	400	44%	1340	729	189	918
1997	525	19	2,636	21%	12,838	0	246	400	62%	1742	525	265	790
1998	722	26	2,612	29%	14,391	7	245	400	63%	1363	729	271	1,000
1999b	760	40	2,473	32%	13,030	70	385	675	67%	1911	830	425	1,255
2000	763	51	0	0%	0	31	390	1239	0%	0	794	441	1,247
2001	773	95	2,342	37%	8,766	10	371	686	60%	2524	783	466	1,260

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 44

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	0	0	0		0	122	615	1400	53%	4039	122	615	737
1994	0	0	0		0	121	329	800	56%	2707	121	329	450
1995	0	0	0		0	128	518	1000	65%	3290	128	518	646
1996	0	0	0		0	131	525	1000	66%	2746	131	525	656
1997	0	0	0		0	148	539	1025	67%	3428	148	539	687
1998	0	0	0		0	172	468	1024	63%	2928	172	468	640
1999a	0	0	0		0	151	543	1017	68%	2840	151	471	622
2000	7	1	0	0%	0	181	471	1125	0%	0	188	472	668
2001	0	0	0	0%	0	173	503	1099	66%	3848	173	503	698

Unit: 45

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	22	21	172	25%	1,010	65	697	1890	40%	4932	87	718	805
1994	0	0	205	0%	3,707	88	490	890	65%	2365	88	490	578
1995	129	0	222	58%	1,248	64	336	690	58%	2748	193	336	529
1996	139	23	555	29%	1,920	60	334	690	57%	2278	199	357	556
1997	65	0	415	16%	1,760	95	418	720	71%	2459	160	418	578
1998	39	0	72	54%	276	92	378	725	65%	1981	131	378	509
1999	87	40	407	31%	1,733	106	328	592	73%	1531	193	368	561
2000	127	66	0	0%	0	150	390	701	0%	0	277	456	737
2001	0	0	0	0%	0	256	579	1226	74%	4331	256	579	855

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 46

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	64	22	247	35%	1,547	0	0	0		0	64	22	86
1994	214	0	470	46%	2,993	0	0	0		0	214	0	214
1995	68	0	475	14%	2,968	0	0	0		0	68	0	68
1996	93	0	371	25%	1,836	0	0	0		0	93	0	93
1997	120	0	636	19%	2,885	0	0	0		0	120	0	120
1998	125	0	545	23%	2,572	0	0	0		0	125	0	125
1999	200	0	693	29%	4,039	0	0	0		0	200	0	200
2000	210	1	0	0%	0	5	2	0	0%	0	215	3	218
2001	206	0	650	32%	2,232	94	89	289	66%	1128	300	89	392

Unit: 47

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	0	0	0		0	68	86	285	54%	1160	68	86	154
1994	0	0	0		0	47	33	150	53%	400	47	33	80
1995	0	0	0		0	49	29	150	52%	530	49	29	78
1996	0	0	0		0	44	30	150	49%	508	44	30	74
1997	0	0	18	0%	74	43	0	100	43%	362	43	0	43
1998	0	0	33	0%	112	53	0	100	53%	344	53	0	53
1999	0	7	33	21%	593	49	0	89	55%	323	49	7	56
2000	4	1	0	0%	0	60	1	96	0%	0	64	2	66
2001	0	0	0	0%	0	46	0	95	51%	474	46	0	47

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 48

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	321	118	1,354	32%	8,896	8	0	30	27%	159	329	118	447
1994	299	0	1,397	21%	6,830	13	0	30	43%	88	312	0	312
1995	340	17	1,442	25%	9,961	14	0	30	47%	96	354	17	371
1996	445	19	1,300	36%	5,239	6	0	10	60%	50	451	19	470
1997	424	0	1,677	25%	8,710	3	0	10	30%	49	427	0	427
1998	361	13	1,306	29%	6,536	7	0	10	70%	33	368	13	381
1999	553	14	1,566	36%	7,925	5	0	10	50%	33	558	14	572
2000	506	2	0	0%	0	15	9	10	0%	0	521	11	533
2001	553	57	1,552	39%	5,379	8	70	129	67%	433	561	127	694

Unit: 49

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	290	97	1,376	28%	8,359	16	0	30	53%	149	306	97	403
1994	299	0	1,097	27%	5,592	9	0	30	30%	133	308	0	308
1995	476	17	1,596	31%	9,806	13	0	30	43%	98	489	17	506
1996	538	38	1,300	44%	7,007	5	0	10	50%	24	543	38	581
1997	415	0	2,083	20%	10,313	3	0	10	30%	50	418	0	418
1998	479	13	1,798	27%	8,820	5	0	10	50%	12	484	13	497
1999	593	7	2,133	28%	11,570	4	0	9	44%	40	597	7	604
2000	682	15	0	0%	0	21	24	10	0%	0	703	39	744
2001	663	132	1,837	43%	6,686	8	138	193	81%	555	671	270	946

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 50

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	290	97	1,773	22%	11,176	19	0	40	48%	164	309	97	406
1994	356	186	1,169	46%	6,129	30	0	40	75%	147	386	186	572
1995	255	101	865	41%	5,681	25	0	40	63%	226	280	101	381
1996	456	40	1,529	32%	8,199	30	0	40	75%	222	486	40	526
1997	249	0	1,382	18%	7,686	35	68	215	48%	912	284	68	352
1998	400	7	1,805	23%	9,600	76	130	335	61%	246	476	137	613
1999	400	0	1,620	25%	8,145	103	129	317	73%	1296	503	129	632
2000	490	10	0	0%	0	122	121	717	0%	0	612	131	745
2001	566	84	1,569	41%	6,429	19	251	372	75%	1578	585	335	924

Unit: 51

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	129	64	924	21%	5,760	0	0	0		0	129	64	193
1994	242	100	770	44%	4,319	46	41	214	41%	0	288	141	429
1995	51	101	678	22%	4,045	27	0	213	13%	0	78	101	179
1996	159	79	993	24%	5,182	114	38	362	42%	0	273	117	390
1997	129	0	627	21%	3,253	34	67	461	22%	1966	163	67	230
1998	118	0	748	16%	3,294	168	49	443	49%	489	286	49	335
1999	173	7	886	20%	3,979	24	20	172	26%	644	197	27	224
2000	91	5	0	0%	0	15	16	176	0%	0	106	21	127
2001	122	28	619	24%	2,269	18	18	172	26%	706	140	46	191

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 52

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	0	0	0		0	72	169	585	41%	2125	72	169	241
1994	0	0	0		0	66	79	185	78%	838	66	79	145
1995	0	0	0		0	51	54	185	57%	859	51	54	105
1996	0	0	0		0	54	75	185	70%	445	54	75	129
1997	0	0	0		0	64	0	85	75%	486	64	0	64
1998	0	0	0		0	50	0	81	62%	346	50	0	50
1999	0	0	0		0	70	0	82	85%	364	70	0	70
2000	7	1	0	0%	0	74	34	84	0%	0	81	35	118
2001	0	0	0	0%	0	75	160	269	89%	733	75	160	237

Unit: 52A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	32	22	129	42%	563	2	0	10	20%	47	34	22	56
1994	29	0	299	10%	2,043	3	0	10	30%	48	32	0	32
1995	68	34	170	60%	1,093	1	0	10	10%	51	69	34	103
1996	56	0	390	14%	2,344	3	0	10	30%	42	59	0	59
1997	83	0	452	18%	2,295	4	0	10	40%	43	87	0	87
1998	39	7	262	18%	1,234	2	0	10	20%	26	41	7	48
1999	100	7	387	28%	1,873	5	0	9	56%	48	105	7	112
2000	86	0	0	0%	0	6	1	10	0%	0	92	1	93
2001	82	20	371	27%	1,237	7	0	10	80%	63	89	20	109

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 53

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	64	22	172	50%	935	0	0	0		0	64	22	86
1994	43	0	128	34%	641	0	0	0		0	43	0	43
1995	17	17	85	40%	321	0	0	0		0	17	17	34
1996	18	18	297	12%	2,135	0	0	0		0	18	18	36
1997	111	9	599	20%	4,848	0	0	0		0	111	9	120
1998	66	32	827	12%	5,958	0	0	0		0	66	32	98
1999	7	26	633	5%	4,539	0	0	0		0	7	26	33
2000	52	40	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	52	40	91
2001	36	30	456	14%	1,171	0	0	0	0%	0	36	30	66

Unit: 54

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	0	0	0			411	651	2280	47%	7819	411	651	1,062
1994	0	0	0			458	545	1530	66%	4967	458	545	1,003
1995	0	0	0			368	426	1530	52%	5073	368	426	794
1996	0	0	0			373	445	1530	53%	4416	373	445	818
1997	18	19	571	6%	3,880	383	310	1280	54%	4921	401	329	730
1998	13	0	486	3%	3,334	391	0	776	50%	3080	404	0	404
1999	20	7	287	9%	2,053	395	0	701	56%	3125	415	7	422
2000	26	29	0	0%	0	441	52	699	0%	0	467	81	549
2001	0	0	0	0%	0	351	2	699	55%	3276	351	2	371

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 55

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	0	0	0			263	426	1725	40%	5484	263	426	689
1994	0	0	0			294	186	950	51%	3709	294	186	480
1995	0	0	0			245	174	950	44%	3375	245	174	419
1996	0	0	0			223	122	725	48%	2218	223	122	345
1997	0	0	120	0%	728	238	0	525	45%	1880	238	0	238
1998	7	0	98	7%	479	215	0	515	42%	1749	222	0	222
1999	0	13	80	16%	433	246	0	484	51%	1800	246	13	259
2000	12	1	0	0%	0	245	17	494	0%	0	257	18	275
2001	0	0	0	0%	0	228	1	490	53%	2159	228	1	247

Unit: 56

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	0	64	591	11%	2,826	11	0	20	55%	113	11	64	75
1994	143	0	342	42%	1,383	42	0	60	70%	224	185	0	185
1995	136	0	595	23%	2,768	61	0	75	81%	312	197	0	197
1996	99	0	695	14%	4,229	82	0	125	66%	545	181	0	181
1997	323	0	1,244	26%	5,797	81	0	125	65%	602	404	0	404
1998	177	0	945	19%	4,128	106	0	175	61%	851	283	0	283
1999	267	0	833	32%	3,946	80	0	123	65%	701	347	0	347
2000	225	2	0	0%	0	85	23	122	0%	0	310	25	337
2001	232	120	862	41%	2,542	35	0	50	80%	256	267	120	395

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 57

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	0	0	0			55	128	460	40%	1361	55	128	183
1994	0	0	0			66	46	220	51%	1460	66	46	112
1995	0	0	0			50	54	220	47%	811	50	54	104
1996	0	0	0			50	61	220	50%	874	50	61	111
1997	0	9	28	32%	101	59	0	120	49%	649	59	9	68
1998	0	0	66	0%	243	36	0	119	30%	519	36	0	36
1999	0	0	0		0	39	0	108	36%	366	39	0	39
2000	2	1	0	0%	0	76	4	117	0%	0	78	5	83
2001	0	0	0	0%	0	51	0	109	52%	493	51	0	54

Unit: 58

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	97	21	484	24%	3,256	13	0	25	52%	137	110	21	131
1994	100	43	470	30%	1,938	20	0	25	80%	98	120	43	163
1995	68	0	271	25%	1,286	11	0	25	44%	139	79	0	79
1996	79	20	338	29%	1,688	15	0	25	60%	103	94	20	114
1997	65	0	415	16%	1,825	9	0	25	36%	148	74	0	74
1998	85	0	374	23%	1,995	8	0	25	32%	141	93	0	93
1999	113	0	427	26%	2,266	13	0	24	54%	92	126	0	126
2000	108	0	0	0%	0	16	0	23	0%	0	124	0	124
2001	88	13	380	27%	1,154	11	0	20	55%	91	99	13	112

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 59

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
2000	158	2	0	0%	0	33	46	157	0%	0	191	48	240
2001	152	46	705	28%	2,068	3	90	132	73%	419	155	136	291

Unit: 59/59A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	257	151	1,408	29%	8,995	8	0	25	32%	163	265	151	416
1994	314	142	1,283	36%	6,086	16	0	25	64%	80	330	142	472
1995	305	85	1,255	31%	8,108	3	0	25	12%	140	308	85	393
1996	218	298	1,152	45%	5,956	11	0	25	44%	132	229	298	527
1997	240	0	1,355	18%	1,493	19	82	165	61%	0	259	82	341
1998	145	6	1,273	12%	7,080	23	58	165	49%	480	168	64	232
1999	267	13	1,573	18%	8,092	25	79	157	66%	655	292	92	384

Unit: 59A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
2000	64	0	0	0%	0	12	15	0	0%	0	76	15	91
2001	52	24	256	30%	794	0	0	0	0%	0	52	24	76

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 60

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	118	65	623	29%	4,008	0	0	0		0	118	65	183
1994	228	43	755	36%	4,632	0	0	0		0	228	43	271
1995	68	68	729	19%	4,591	0	0	0		0	68	68	136
1996	119	80	675	29%	3,455	0	0	0		0	119	80	199
1997	74	0	747	10%	3,880	13	487	1000	50%	6594	87	487	574
1998	105	7	1,004	11%	5,538	115	170	1000	29%	5005	220	177	397
1999	100	7	1,073	10%	7,158	126	166	927	31%	6056	226	173	399
2000	63	2	0	0%	0	94	106	938	0%	0	157	108	268
2001	107	25	765	17%	2,870	137	230	927	45%	6699	244	255	522

Unit: 60A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	43	11	279	19%	1,515	10	0	25	40%	97	53	11	64
1994	100	43	499	29%	2,180	23	210	325	72%	1525	123	253	376
1995	68	17	389	22%	2,655	14	0	25	56%	170	82	17	99
1996	119	0	338	35%	2,323	24	224	325	76%	1062	143	224	367
1997	74	0	304	24%	1,760	21	193	340	63%	1451	95	193	288
1998	59	0	407	14%	2,435	32	156	340	55%	1567	91	156	247
1999	47	6	620	9%	3,119	16	109	403	31%	2471	63	115	178
2000	81	1	0	0%	0	55	252	403	0%	0	136	253	392
2001	96	17	483	23%	2,214	27	174	391	55%	1864	123	191	320

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Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 61

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	97	32	784	16%	5,094	2	1	50	6%	265	99	33	132
1994	199	157	1,012	35%	4,746	5	5	152	7%	682	204	162	366
1995	136	34	779	22%	4,348	4	2	113	5%	473	140	36	176
1996	60	99	774	21%	4,010	0	0	203	0%	916	60	99	159
1997	111	0	802	14%	3,346	5	2	104	7%	718	116	2	118
1998	125	13	1,385	10%	7,973	1	1	115	2%	459	126	14	140
1999	73	27	1,340	7%	8,211	6	2	85	9%	561	79	29	108
2000	105	11	0	0%	0	34	55	102	0%	0	139	66	207
2001	101	20	867	14%	3,254	0	0	66	11%	484	101	20	127

Unit: 62

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	11	21	290	11%	1,429	7	0	25	28%	187	18	21	39
1994	86	42	570	22%	3,791	0	0	0		0	86	42	128
1995	85	17	508	20%	3,774	0	0	0		0	85	17	102
1996	79	40	556	21%	4,030	0	0	0		0	79	40	119
1997	37	9	553	8%	2,562	0	47	100	47%	412	37	56	93
1998	59	0	656	9%	3,078	16	15	100	31%	429	75	15	90
1999	53	0	607	9%	3,126	12	11	86	27%	479	65	11	76
2000	62	0	0	0%	0	21	24	92	0%	0	83	24	107
2001	56	17	404	18%	1,831	27	25	106	53%	632	83	42	126

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 62A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	43	11	183	30%	1,365	0	0	0		0	43	11	54
1994	86	14	214	47%	1,582	0	0	0		0	86	14	100
1995	51	34	103	83%	528	0	0	0		0	51	34	85
1996	79	20	179	55%	2,382	0	0	0		0	79	20	99
1997	28	0	313	9%	1,502	0	0	0		0	28	0	28
1998	26	0	308	8%	2,074	0	0	0		0	26	0	26
1999	33	0	300	11%	1,586	0	0	0		0	33	0	33
2000	36	0	0	0%	0	22	26	0	0%	0	58	26	85
2001	21	9	173	18%	699	0	0	0	0%	0	21	9	31

Unit: 63

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	43	43	430	20%	2,730	0	0	0		0	43	43	86
1994	57	29	356	24%	1,611	0	0	0		0	57	29	86
1995	34	0	51	67%	321	0	0	0		0	34	0	34
1996	20	0	179	11%	814	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	55	0	258	21%	857	0	26	50	52%	176	55	26	81
1998	66	0	643	10%	3,412	5	9	50	28%	288	71	9	80
1999	67	20	840	10%	4,399	21	14	46	76%	275	88	34	122
2000	16	0	0	0%	0	22	8	48	0%	0	38	8	46
2001	56	19	405	18%	1,472	0	22	45	56%	217	56	41	97

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 63A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	0	0	75	0%	247	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1994	43	0	200	22%	912	0	0	0		0	43	0	43
1995	0	0	101	0%	490	0	0	0		0	0	0	
1996	20	0	60	33%	417	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	28	0	166	17%	765	0	0	0		0	28	0	28
1998	20	6	269	10%	1,312	17	1	39	46%	183	37	7	44
1999	60	27	587	15%	3,906	14	26	81	49%	429	74	53	127
2000	12	4	0	0%	0	1	5	94	0%	0	13	9	21
2001	7	2	304	3%	1,232	12	14	68	48%	407	19	16	38

Unit: 64

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	75	32	656	16%	4,385	0	0	0		0	75	32	107
1994	71	15	499	17%	2,580	0	0	0		0	71	15	86
1995	51	17	475	14%	2,292	0	0	0		0	51	17	68
1996	20	99	278	43%	1,489	0	0	0		0	20	99	119
1997	74	0	544	14%	2,986	0	33	80	41%	385	74	33	107
1998	39	0	626	6%	2,881	17	26	80	54%	435	56	26	82
1999	47	6	480	11%	2,906	12	28	77	52%	404	59	34	93
2000	55	1	0	0%	0	28	21	127	0%	0	83	22	106
2001	73	21	528	18%	2,043	40	31	124	59%	688	113	52	165

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 65

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	54	21	279	27%	2,010	0	0	0		0	54	21	75
1994	29	71	342	29%	1,810	0	0	0		0	29	71	100
1995	51	17	187	36%	1,990	0	0	0		0	51	17	68
1996	20	0	437	5%	2,760	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1997	65	0	461	14%	2,470	0	0	0		0	65	0	65
1998	20	0	315	6%	1,280	0	0	0		0	20	0	20
1999	7	0	320	2%	1,646	0	0	0		0	7	0	7
2000	33	1	0	0%	0	2	1	39	0%	0	35	2	37
2001	42	7	240	20%	1,083	0	0	0	0%	0	42	7	48

Unit: 66

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	226	140	1,612	23%	10,392	15	0	35	43%	185	241	140	381
1994	114	57	855	20%	4,062	15	0	25	60%	121	129	57	186
1995	118	17	863	16%	6,060	9	0	25	36%	145	127	17	144
1996	119	40	973	16%	4,924	10	0	25	40%	109	129	40	169
1997	101	0	1,235	8%	6,120	8	32	175	23%	861	109	32	141
1998	85	0	919	9%	4,554	19	4	100	23%	550	104	4	108
1999	100	0	860	12%	5,199	14	13	93	29%	476	114	13	127
2000	128	2	0	0%	0	23	7	90	0%	0	151	9	161
2001	131	10	905	16%	3,603	22	13	91	44%	539	153	23	180

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 66A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	86	86	720	24%	5,234	0	0	0		0	86	86	172
1994	114	14	328	39%	1,596	0	0	0		0	114	14	128
1995	34	17	186	27%	981	0	0	0		0	34	17	51
1996	119	40	556	29%	3,812	0	0	0		0	119	40	159
1997	74	0	396	19%	2,479	0	0	0		0	74	0	74
1998	92	0	427	22%	2,973	0	0	0		0	92	0	92
1999	27	0	507	5%	2,999	0	0	0		0	27	0	27
2000	111	4	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	111	4	114
2001	141	17	647	24%	2,651	0	0	0	0%	0	141	17	157

Unit: 67

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	86	21	602	18%	4,438	10	0	30	33%	193	96	21	117
1994	85	43	527	24%	2,694	24	0	25	96%	151	109	43	152
1995	34	17	356	14%	2,605	13	0	25	52%	187	47	17	64
1996	99	40	655	21%	4,805	15	0	25	60%	136	114	40	154
1997	46	0	691	7%	3,705	11	0	25	44%	161	57	0	57
1998	26	0	722	4%	4,272	23	0	50	46%	289	49	0	49
1999	47	0	560	8%	3,059	15	0	48	31%	281	62	0	62
2000	97	1	0	0%	0	11	1	0	0%	0	108	2	112
2001	51	19	496	14%	1,949	0	0	0	0%	0	51	19	69

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 68

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	21	21	204	21%	881	0	0	0		0	21	21	42
1994	14	0	36	39%	513	0	0	0		0	14	0	14
1995	17	17	158	22%	1,032	0	0	0		0	17	17	34
1996	40	0	199	20%	913	0	0	0		0	40	0	40
1997	37	0	286	13%	1,733	0	0	0		0	37	0	37
1998	79	0	433	18%	2,310	0	0	0		0	79	0	79
1999	93	0	573	16%	2,959	0	0	0		0	93	0	93
2000	52	1	0	0%	0	0	1	0	0%	0	52	1	53
2001	82	18	350	28%	1,122	0	0	0	0%	0	82	18	99

Unit: 68A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
2000	1	0	0	0%	0	15	6	314	0%	0	16	6	22
2001	1	1	5	48%	35	61	33	379	29%	3055	62	34	98

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 69

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	118	140	1,924	13%	10,886	20	0	75	27%	478	138	140	278
1994	200	199	1,853	22%	8,551	58	0	75	77%	357	258	199	457
1995	170	34	1,440	14%	7,240	24	0	75	32%	478	194	34	228
1996	158	140	1,588	19%	7,127	44	0	75	59%	364	202	140	342
1997	175	0	1,714	10%	9,004	34	58	275	33%	1400	209	58	267
1998	112	0	1,417	8%	6,037	45	25	175	40%	749	157	25	182
1999	227	6	1,413	16%	6,991	62	30	167	55%	881	289	36	325
2000	198	2	0	0%	0	92	28	172	0%	0	290	30	323
2001	211	64	1,518	18%	4,652	62	23	168	57%	1090	273	87	365

Unit: 70

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	86	54	699	20%	3,998	0	0	0		0	86	54	140
1994	71	0	314	23%	1,425	0	0	0		0	71	0	71
1995	17	17	170	20%	1,306	0	0	0		0	17	17	34
1996	79	0	397	20%	2,065	0	0	0		0	79	0	79
1997	65	0	433	15%	1,806	0	0	0		0	65	0	65
1998	46	0	308	15%	1,608	0	0	0		0	46	0	46
1999	113	0	533	21%	2,319	0	0	0		0	113	0	113
2000	103	6	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	103	6	108
2001	161	34	637	31%	2,037	0	0	0	0%	0	161	34	195

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 71

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	193	193	1,408	27%	8,909	0	0	0		0	193	193	386
1994	86	128	741	29%	4,604	0	0	0		0	86	128	214
1995	135	17	677	22%	3,976	0	0	0		0	135	17	152
1996	139	0	615	23%	2,760	0	0	0		0	139	0	139
1997	194	0	885	22%	4,581	0	0	0		0	194	0	194
1998	131	0	786	17%	3,806	0	0	0		0	131	0	131
1999	160	7	846	20%	4,512	0	0	0		0	160	7	167
2000	212	2	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	212	2	214
2001	287	57	1,015	34%	3,722	0	0	0	0%	0	287	57	345

Unit: 72

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	193	129	1,386	23%	8,844	0	0	0		0	193	129	322
1994	100	71	684	25%	3,421	0	0	0		0	100	71	171
1995	85	34	528	23%	2,757	0	0	0		0	85	34	119
1996	139	0	695	20%	3,852	0	0	0		0	139	0	139
1997	120	0	940	13%	4,829	0	0	0		0	120	0	120
1998	144	0	984	15%	4,823	0	0	0		0	144	0	144
1999	200	7	1,006	21%	5,925	0	0	0		0	200	7	207
2000	122	2	0	0%	0	23	0	0	0%	0	145	2	147
2001	157	30	831	23%	3,092	0	0	0	0%	0	157	30	187

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 73

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	419	279	2,730	26%	16,152	0	0	0		0	419	279	698
1994	314	128	1,525	29%	7,843	0	0	0		0	314	128	442
1995	322	0	1,118	29%	6,658	0	0	0		0	322	0	322
1996	317	21	1,370	25%	6,671	0	0	0		0	317	21	338
1997	221	0	1,198	18%	5,539	0	0	0		0	221	0	221
1998	262	0	1,129	23%	5,650	0	0	0		0	262	0	262
1999	726	0	2,286	32%	10,211	0	0	0		0	726	0	726
2000	472	2	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	472	2	475
2001	816	70	1,996	45%	7,001	0	0	0	0%	0	816	70	890

Unit: 73A

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	193	86	1,118	25%	6,147	0	0	0		0	193	86	279
1994	242	71	884	35%	3,706	0	0	0		0	242	71	313
1995	102	17	390	31%	2,117	0	0	0		0	102	17	119
1996	238	0	695	34%	3,713	0	0	0		0	238	0	238
1997	203	0	1,060	19%	4,645	0	0	0		0	203	0	203
1998	256	0	978	26%	4,357	0	0	0		0	256	0	256
1999	353	7	1,226	29%	6,765	0	0	0		0	353	7	360
2000	413	6	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	413	6	419
2001	493	85	1,460	40%	5,277	0	0	0	0%	0	493	85	579

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 74

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	387	161	1,891	29%	13,261	0	0	0		0	387	161	548
1994	114	71	841	22%	4,689	0	0	0		0	114	71	185
1995	101	51	626	24%	4,163	0	0	0		0	101	51	152
1996	357	139	1,469	34%	6,353	0	0	0		0	357	139	496
1997	286	0	1,456	20%	7,668	0	0	0		0	286	0	286
1998	328	0	1,417	23%	8,078	0	0	0		0	328	0	328
1999	367	6	1,393	27%	8,118	0	0	0		0	367	6	373
2000	416	2	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	416	2	420
2001	467	93	1,412	40%	5,869	0	0	0	0%	0	467	93	564

Unit: 75

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	204	172	1,934	19%	13,379	0	0	0		0	204	172	376
1994	143	43	884	21%	6,157	40	11	226	23%	848	183	54	237
1995	101	34	407	33%	1,784	89	7	434	22%	2204	190	41	231
1996	259	19	1,032	27%	5,559	57	0	419	14%	1752	316	19	335
1997	120	0	728	16%	4,129	71	0	412	17%	2183	191	0	191
1998	210	0	919	23%	5,276	84	0	419	20%	2113	294	0	294
1999	220	7	953	24%	5,585	61	0	309	20%	1657	281	7	288
2000	280	5	0	0%	0	75	0	282	0%	0	355	5	361
2001	355	46	1,091	37%	4,496	166	37	503	44%	2831	521	83	610

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 76

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	784	355	4,954	23%	35,990	0	0	0		0	784	355	1,139
1994	599	185	2,337	34%	13,013	0	0	0		0	599	185	784
1995	304	119	1,694	25%	9,622	0	0	0		0	304	119	423
1996	1,051	200	3,455	36%	21,104	0	0	0		0	1,051	200	1,251
1997	737	0	3,539	21%	20,940	0	0	0		0	737	0	737
1998	637	6	3,163	20%	21,012	0	0	0		0	637	6	643
1999	786	23	3,426	24%	24,307	0	0	0		0	786	23	809
2000	935	32	0	0%	0	1	0	0	0%	0	936	32	968
2001	1,235	177	3,057	46%	14,205	0	0	0	0%	0	1,235	177	1,413

Unit: 77

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	107	11	677	17%	4,836	0	0	0		0	107	11	118
1994	171	29	570	35%	2,965	0	0	0		0	171	29	200
1995	51	0	339	15%	2,051	0	0	0		0	51	0	51
1996	159	40	496	40%	3,137	0	0	0		0	159	40	199
1997	120	0	544	22%	2,802	0	0	0		0	120	0	120
1998	164	0	604	27%	3,491	0	0	0		0	164	0	164
1999	200	0	713	28%	4,179	0	0	0		0	200	0	200
2000	173	1	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	173	1	174
2001	231	26	678	38%	3,055	0	0	0	0%	0	231	26	258

Appendix B

Estimated Mule Deer Harvest Reported by Unit.

Unit: 78

	General Harvest					Controlled Harvest					Total Harvest		
Year	Male	Female	Hunters	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Permits Issued	Percent Success	Hunter Days	Male	Female	Total
1993	54	54	763	14%	4,868	0	0	0		0	54	54	108
1994	29	14	413	10%	2,095	0	0	0		0	29	14	43
1995	68	0	186	37%	1,184	0	0	0		0	68	0	68
1996	59	20	476	17%	2,839	0	0	0		0	59	20	79
1997	46	0	433	11%	2,175	0	0	0		0	46	0	46
1998	164	0	591	28%	4,410	0	0	0		0	164	0	164
1999	200	7	613	34%	4,399	0	0	0		0	200	7	207
2000	219	2	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	219	2	223
2001	272	21	662	44%	3,068	0	0	0	0%	0	272	21	293

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 01

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	125	38	0	38	30%	799
1994	100	26	0	26	26%	523
1995	100	29	0	29	29%	536
1996	87	30	0	30	34%	409
1997	91	61	0	61	67%	409
1998	30	1	0	1	3%	168
1999	53	12	0	12	23%	306
2000	31	8	1	9	0%	0
2001	35	13	0	14	42%	144

Unit: 02

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 03

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 04

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 04A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 05

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 06

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 07

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 08

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	8	8	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 08A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	1	1	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 09

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 10

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 10A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	131	19	82	105	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 11

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	75	49	0	49	65%	267
1994	75	51	0	51	68%	267
1995	75	51	0	51	68%	276
1996	100	57	0	57	57%	333
1997	100	63	0	63	63%	409
1998	100	69	0	69	69%	354
1999	100	72	0	72	72%	402
2000	97	78	1	80	0%	0
2001	98	73	3	76	79%	383

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 11A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	50	24	0	24	48%	99
1999	50	32	0	32	64%	214
2000	186	50	98	150	0%	0
2001	140	13	95	109	82%	582

Unit: 12

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 13

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	145	90	0	90	62%	444
1999	186	119	0	119	64%	731
2000	224	164	0	166	0%	0
2001	221	141	0	147	69%	831

Unit: 14

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	50	23	0	23	46%	309
1994	50	14	0	14	28%	173
1995	50	29	0	29	58%	219
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	150	84	0	84	56%	460
1999	150	112	0	112	75%	636
2000	141	98	1	99	0%	0
2001	147	102	0	105	76%	639

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 15

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 16

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	91	10	59	70	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 16A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 17

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 18

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	150	35	57	92	61%	650
1994	50	30	0	30	60%	173
1995	50	34	0	34	68%	198
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	100	62	0	62	62%	313
1999	100	64	0	64	64%	320
2000	93	64	35	101	0%	0
2001	90	69	1	70	81%	361

Unit: 19

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 19A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	10	7	0	7	70%	70
1994	10	6	0	6	60%	24
1995	10	8	0	8	80%	36
1996	10	7	0	7	70%	26
1997	10	3	0	3	30%	91
1998	10	6	0	6	60%	37
1999	10	4	0	4	40%	46
2000	1228	8	8	17	0%	0
2001	9	4	0	4	57%	40

Unit: 20

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 20A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	20	4	0	4	20%	64
2000	53	21	0	23	0%	0
2001	64	19	0	19	32%	391

Unit: 21

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	45	0	33	33	73%	189
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	58	4	0	4	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 21A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	39	0	29	29	74%	164
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	4	0	4	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 22

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	210	27	78	105	50%	278
1994	30	23	0	23	77%	131
1995	30	21	0	21	70%	146
1996	40	34	0	34	85%	149
1997	40	25	0	25	63%	177
1998	40	23	0	23	58%	148
1999	410	25	288	313	76%	1476
2000	331	44	273	318	0%	0
2001	325	36	218	258	82%	1179

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 23

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	30	21	0	21	70%	159
1994	15	15	0	15	100%	49
1995	15	9	0	9	60%	57
1996	25	22	0	22	88%	93
1997	25	19	0	19	76%	88
1998	25	21	0	21	84%	113
1999	25	13	0	13	52%	111
2000	49	39	20	60	0%	0
2001	24	12	0	12	50%	152

Unit: 24

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	30	3	0	3	10%	126
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	7	50	58	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 25

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	10	7	0	7	70%	37
1994	10	10	0	10	100%	41
1995	10	8	0	8	80%	32
1996	10	8	0	8	80%	33
1997	10	3	0	3	30%	36
1998	10	8	0	8	80%	26
1999	10	7	0	7	70%	46
2000	8	9	8	17	0%	0
2001	8	6	0	6	86%	21

Unit: 26

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	91	46	0	46	51%	473
2000	83	38	0	38	0%	0
2001	69	40	0	41	62%	401

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 27

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	80	0	19	19	24%	322
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	251	70	0	70	28%	1261
2000	168	93	0	94	0%	0
2001	269	149	0	153	62%	1525

Unit: 28

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	103	0	76	76	74%	432
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	9	1	11	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 29

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	90	24	0	24	27%	479
1995	168	34	0	34	20%	761
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	71	0	46	46	65%	277
1998	78	16	0	16	21%	329
1999	132	57	0	57	43%	603
2000	209	43	1	44	0%	0
2001	194	61	1	62	35%	1015

Unit: 30

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	50	24	0	24	48%	243
1997	111	27	39	66	59%	590
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	11	0	11	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 30A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	8	0	5	5	63%	31
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 31

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	170	5	83	88	52%	644
1994	20	9	0	9	45%	44
1995	20	14	0	14	70%	96
1996	30	18	0	18	60%	107
1997	30	23	0	23	77%	86
1998	30	19	0	19	63%	97
1999	355	28	188	216	61%	1032
2000	369	44	275	322	0%	0
2001	360	27	215	249	72%	1092

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 32

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	170	17	45	62	36%	679
1994	26	17	0	17	65%	83
1995	20	19	0	19	95%	78
1996	40	37	0	37	93%	106
1997	40	36	0	36	90%	169
1998	40	37	0	37	93%	0
1999	522	43	416	459	88%	0
2000	371	67	424	500	0%	0
2001	369	34	256	296	82%	1207

Unit: 32A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	190	18	84	102	54%	930
1994	20	14	0	14	70%	48
1995	20	15	0	15	75%	109
1996	30	20	0	20	67%	107
1997	30	23	0	23	77%	163
1998	30	24	0	24	80%	132
1999	310	16	211	227	73%	1143
2000	171	31	181	213	0%	0
2001	167	19	99	119	73%	691

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 33

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	296	91	0	91	31%	837
1995	469	163	0	163	35%	2372
1996	648	191	19	210	32%	2325
1997	513	122	0	122	24%	2905
1998	146	49	0	49	34%	0
1999	75	26	0	26	35%	0
2000	139	47	17	65	0%	0
2001	144	49	2	56	41%	762

Unit: 34

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	11	2	0	2	18%	0
2000	0	2	2	5	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 35

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	47	15	0	15	32%	0
2000	0	21	7	28	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 36

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	70	0	19	19	27%	284
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	1	1	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 36A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	20	14	0	14	70%	102
1994	20	18	0	18	90%	84
1995	20	9	0	9	45%	79
1996	20	12	0	12	60%	81
1997	20	14	0	14	70%	84
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	1	0	2	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 36B

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	40	30	0	30	75%	213
1994	40	36	0	36	90%	149
1995	40	30	0	30	75%	156
1996	40	32	0	32	80%	170
1997	93	30	39	69	74%	500
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 37

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	20	11	0	11	55%	103
1994	20	13	0	13	65%	101
1995	20	5	0	5	25%	94
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	39	8	0	8	21%	166
1999	11	2	0	2	18%	53
2000	0	13	0	13	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 37A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	20	5	0	5	25%	106
1995	37	7	0	7	19%	168
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	51	10	0	10	20%	213
1999	23	12	0	12	52%	108
2000	0	15	0	15	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 38

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	2	0	2	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 39

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	269	47	2	49	18%	1026
1994	200	74	0	74	37%	1168
1995	300	102	0	102	34%	1784
1996	300	107	17	124	41%	1382
1997	200	140	0	140	70%	1593
1998	199	106	0	106	53%	0
1999	1352	183	745	928	69%	0
2000	1112	186	716	917	0%	0
2001	1123	170	530	712	66%	5147

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 40

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	520	49	185	234	45%	817
1994	200	119	0	119	60%	749
1995	200	124	0	124	62%	885
1996	500	147	104	251	50%	1506
1997	300	197	0	197	66%	4565
1998	199	97	0	97	49%	0
1999	212	125	2	127	60%	0
2000	220	114	5	118	0%	0
2001	221	123	1	125	58%	1268

Unit: 41

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	30	22	0	22	73%	78
1994	75	54	0	54	72%	253
1995	75	48	0	48	64%	282
1996	236	68	51	119	50%	598
1997	350	99	111	210	60%	1563
1998	100	60	0	60	60%	0
1999	95	50	0	50	53%	0
2000	95	62	0	62	0%	0
2001	99	54	0	54	56%	480

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 42

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	20	10	0	10	50%	75
1994	50	26	0	26	52%	200
1995	50	27	0	27	54%	218
1996	150	86	0	86	57%	533
1997	150	82	0	82	55%	633
1998	75	31	0	31	41%	0
1999	75	45	0	45	60%	0
2000	76	42	0	42	0%	0
2001	74	40	0	42	58%	340

Unit: 43

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	20	6	0	6	30%	66
1994	20	7	0	7	35%	48
1995	420	6	181	187	45%	1363
1996	400	5	170	175	44%	1340
1997	400	0	246	246	62%	1742
1998	400	7	245	252	63%	1363
1999	675	70	385	455	67%	1911
2000	1239	33	410	456	0%	0
2001	686	10	371	390	60%	2524

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 44

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	1400	122	615	737	53%	4039
1994	800	121	329	450	56%	2707
1995	1000	128	518	646	65%	3290
1996	1000	131	525	656	66%	2746
1997	1025	148	539	687	67%	3428
1998	1024	172	468	640	63%	2928
1999	1017	151	543	694	68%	2840
2000	1125	188	497	703	0%	0
2001	1099	173	503	698	66%	3848

Unit: 45

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	1890	65	697	762	40%	4932
1994	890	88	490	578	65%	2365
1995	690	64	336	400	58%	2748
1996	690	60	334	394	57%	2278
1997	720	95	418	513	71%	2459
1998	725	92	378	470	65%	1981
1999	592	106	328	434	73%	1531
2000	701	151	415	574	0%	0
2001	1226	256	579	855	74%	4331

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 46

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	5	3	8	0%	0
2001	289	94	89	186	66%	1128

Unit: 47

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	285	68	86	154	54%	1160
1994	150	47	33	80	53%	400
1995	150	49	29	78	52%	530
1996	150	44	30	74	49%	508
1997	100	43	0	43	43%	362
1998	100	53	0	53	53%	344
1999	89	49	0	49	55%	323
2000	96	60	1	61	0%	0
2001	95	46	0	47	51%	474

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 48

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	30	8	0	8	27%	159
1994	30	13	0	13	43%	88
1995	30	14	0	14	47%	96
1996	10	6	0	6	60%	50
1997	10	3	0	3	30%	49
1998	10	7	0	7	70%	33
1999	10	5	0	5	50%	33
2000	10	16	9	26	0%	0
2001	129	8	70	82	67%	433

Unit: 49

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	30	16	0	16	53%	149
1994	30	9	0	9	30%	133
1995	30	13	0	13	43%	98
1996	10	5	0	5	50%	24
1997	10	3	0	3	30%	50
1998	10	5	0	5	50%	12
1999	9	4	0	4	44%	40
2000	10	21	24	44	0%	0
2001	193	8	138	149	81%	555

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 50

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	40	19	0	19	48%	164
1994	40	30	0	30	75%	147
1995	40	25	0	25	63%	226
1996	40	30	0	30	75%	222
1997	215	35	68	103	48%	912
1998	304	76	130	206	68%	1292
1999	317	103	130	233	74%	1296
2000	717	125	131	257	0%	0
2001	372	19	251	274	75%	1578

Unit: 51

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	214	46	41	87	41%	596
1995	213	27	0	27	13%	1051
1996	362	114	38	152	42%	1343
1997	461	34	67	101	22%	1966
1998	176	16	37	53	30%	455
1999	172	24	20	44	26%	644
2000	176	16	17	37	0%	0
2001	172	18	18	40	26%	706

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 52

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	585	72	169	241	41%	2125
1994	185	66	79	145	78%	838
1995	185	51	54	105	57%	859
1996	185	54	75	129	70%	445
1997	85	64	0	64	75%	486
1998	81	50	0	50	62%	346
1999	82	70	0	70	85%	364
2000	84	76	34	112	0%	0
2001	269	75	160	237	89%	733

Unit: 52A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	10	2	0	2	20%	47
1994	10	3	0	3	30%	48
1995	10	1	0	1	10%	51
1996	10	3	0	3	30%	42
1997	10	4	0	4	40%	43
1998	10	2	0	2	20%	26
1999	9	5	0	5	56%	48
2000	10	6	1	7	0%	0
2001	10	7	0	8	80%	63

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 53

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 54

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	2280	411	651	1062	47%	7819
1994	1530	458	545	1003	66%	4967
1995	1530	368	426	794	52%	5073
1996	1530	373	445	818	53%	4416
1997	1280	383	310	693	54%	4921
1998	776	391	0	391	50%	3080
1999	701	395	0	395	56%	3125
2000	699	455	53	517	0%	0
2001	699	351	2	371	55%	3276

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 55

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	1725	263	426	689	40%	5484
1994	950	294	186	480	51%	3709
1995	950	245	174	419	44%	3375
1996	725	223	122	345	48%	2218
1997	525	238	0	238	45%	1880
1998	515	215	0	215	42%	1749
1999	484	246	0	246	51%	1800
2000	494	256	17	279	0%	0
2001	490	228	1	247	53%	2159

Unit: 56

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	20	11	0	11	55%	113
1994	60	42	0	42	70%	224
1995	75	61	0	61	81%	312
1996	125	82	0	82	66%	545
1997	125	81	0	81	65%	602
1998	175	106	0	106	61%	851
1999	123	80	0	80	65%	701
2000	122	91	27	118	0%	0
2001	50	35	0	40	80%	256

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 57

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	460	55	128	183	40%	1361
1994	220	66	46	112	51%	1460
1995	220	50	54	104	47%	811
1996	220	50	61	111	50%	874
1997	120	59	0	59	49%	649
1998	119	36	0	36	30%	519
1999	108	39	0	39	36%	366
2000	117	81	4	85	0%	0
2001	109	51	0	54	52%	493

Unit: 58

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	25	13	0	13	52%	137
1994	25	20	0	20	80%	98
1995	25	11	0	11	44%	139
1996	25	15	0	15	60%	103
1997	25	9	0	9	36%	148
1998	24	10	0	10	42%	141
1999	24	13	0	13	54%	92
2000	23	18	0	18	0%	0
2001	20	11	0	11	55%	91

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 59

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
2000	157	38	54	93	0%	0
2001	132	3	90	93	73%	419

Unit: 59/59A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	25	8	0	8	32%	163
1994	25	16	0	16	64%	80
1995	25	3	0	3	12%	140
1996	25	11	0	11	44%	132
1997	165	19	82	101	61%	753
1998	158	23	58	81	51%	605
1999	157	25	79	104	66%	655

Unit: 59A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
2000	0	12	15	31	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 60

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	1000	13	487	500	50%	6594
1998	880	115	170	285	32%	5005
1999	927	126	166	292	31%	6056
2000	938	103	124	230	0%	0
2001	927	137	230	389	45%	6699

Unit: 60A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	25	10	0	10	40%	97
1994	325	23	210	233	72%	1525
1995	25	14	0	14	56%	170
1996	325	24	224	248	76%	1062
1997	340	21	193	214	63%	1451
1998	321	32	156	188	59%	1567
1999	403	16	109	125	31%	2471
2000	403	57	275	338	0%	0
2001	391	27	174	208	55%	1864

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 61

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	50	2	1	3	6%	265
1994	152	5	5	10	7%	682
1995	113	4	2	6	5%	473
1996	203	0	0	0	0%	916
1997	126	5	2	7	6%	718
1998	82	1	1	2	2%	459
1999	85	6	2	8	9%	561
2000	102	47	71	120	0%	0
2001	66	0	0	6	11%	484

Unit: 62

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	25	7	0	7	28%	187
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	100	0	47	47	47%	412
1998	84	16	15	31	37%	429
1999	86	12	11	23	27%	479
2000	92	24	33	57	0%	0
2001	106	27	25	53	53%	632

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 62A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	22	32	55	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 63

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	50	0	26	26	52%	176
1998	42	5	9	14	33%	288
1999	46	21	14	35	76%	275
2000	48	30	15	47	0%	0
2001	45	0	22	22	56%	217

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 63A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	38	5	12	17	45%	183
1999	81	14	26	40	49%	429
2000	94	35	38	73	0%	0
2001	68	12	14	29	48%	407

Unit: 64

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	80	0	33	33	41%	385
1998	74	17	26	43	58%	435
1999	77	12	28	40	52%	404
2000	127	33	27	61	0%	0
2001	124	40	31	71	59%	688

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 65

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	39	3	8	12	0%	0
`2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 66

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	35	15	0	15	43%	185
1994	25	15	0	15	60%	121
1995	25	9	0	9	36%	145
1996	25	10	0	10	40%	109
1997	175	8	32	40	23%	861
1998	100	19	4	23	23%	550
1999	93	14	13	27	29%	476
2000	90	26	10	36	0%	0
2001	91	22	13	39	44%	539

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 66A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 67

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	30	10	0	10	33%	193
1994	25	24	0	24	96%	151
1995	25	13	0	13	52%	187
1996	25	15	0	15	60%	136
1997	25	11	0	11	44%	161
1998	45	23	0	23	51%	289
1999	48	15	0	15	31%	281
2000	0	12	6	19	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 68

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	1	1	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 68A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	314	23	8	31	0%	0
2001	379	61	33	96	29%	3055

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 69

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	75	20	0	20	27%	478
1994	75	58	0	58	77%	357
1995	75	24	0	24	32%	478
1996	75	44	0	44	59%	364
1997	275	34	58	92	33%	1400
1998	171	45	25	70	41%	749
1999	167	62	30	92	55%	881
2000	172	100	34	138	0%	0
2001	168	62	23	90	57%	1090

Unit: 70

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 71

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 72

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	23	0	23	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 73

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 73A

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 74

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 75

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	226	40	11	51	23%	848
1995	434	89	7	96	22%	2204
1996	419	57	0	57	14%	1752
1997	412	71	0	71	17%	2183
1998	419	84	0	84	20%	2113
1999	309	61	0	61	20%	1657
2000	282	81	0	83	0%	0
2001	503	166	37	209	44%	2831

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 76

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	1	0	1	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Unit: 77

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix C

Controlled Mule Deer Harvest Report by Unit.

Unit: 78

Year	Permits Issued	Harvest				
		Male	Female	Total	Percent Success	Hunter Days
1993	0	0	0	0		0
1994	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	0		0
1996	0	0	0	0		0
1997	0	0	0	0		0
1998	0	0	0	0		0
1999	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	0	0	0%	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Appendix D

Controlled Hunt Regulations

2001 CONTROLLED HUNTS-- ANTLERED DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Area	Permits Offered	Permits Issued	Female	Total	Success	Male	Hunter Days
1001	Sep 01-Sep 14	1	73	35	0	14	42%	13	144
1002	Oct 10-Nov 03	11	74	72	2	55	79%	53	301
1003	Nov 10-Nov 20	11-1	25	25	1	20	80%	19	80
1004	Oct 10-Nov 03	11A	50	49	1	38	81%	37	239
1005	Oct 10-Nov 03	13	999999	221	0	147	69%	141	831
1006	Oct 10-Nov 03	14	147	131	0	90	74%	88	539
1007	Oct 10-Nov 03	18	93	85	1	68	81%	67	358
1008	Nov 10-Nov 24	19A	10	9	0	4	57%	4	40
1009	Nov 01-Nov 18	20A	999999	64	0	19	32%	19	391
1010	Nov 10-Nov 24	22	40	39	0	28	72%	27	170
1011	Nov 10-Nov 24	23	25	24	0	12	50%	12	152
1012	Nov 10-Nov 24	23-1	25	25	0	18	72%	17	119
1013	Nov 10-Nov 24	25	10	8	0	6	86%	6	21
1014	Nov 01-Nov 18	26	999999	69	0	41	62%	40	401
1015	Oct 23-Nov 18	27	999999	269	0	153	62%	149	1525
1016	Nov 10-Nov 24	31	30	29	0	17	61%	16	152
1017	Nov 10-Nov 24	32	40	39	0	30	77%	29	185
1018	Nov 10-Nov 24	32A	30	29	0	15	52%	15	199
1019	Aug 15-Sep 24	39-1	199	182	1	119	69%	116	941
1020	Nov 10-Nov 24	40-1	195	191	0	120	65%	119	998
1021	Nov 10-Nov 24	41	100	99	0	54	56%	54	480
1022	Nov 10-Nov 24	42	74	73	0	41	57%	40	339
1023	Oct 05-Oct 31	44-1	200	190	3	139	76%	134	786
1024	Nov 10-Nov 24	44-1A	25	25	0	13	54%	11	140

Appendix D

Controlled Hunt Regulations

2001 CONTROLLED HUNTS-- ANTLERED DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Area	Permits Offered	Permits Issued	Female	Total	Success	Male	Hunter Days
1025	Oct 05-Oct 31	45-1	75	73	0	56	81%	56	404
1026	Nov 10-Nov 24	45-1A	50	49	0	41	85%	41	273
1027	Oct 05-Oct 31	47-1	90	85	0	43	52%	42	407
1028	Nov 10-Nov 24	47-2	10	10	0	4	40%	4	67
1029	Nov 10-Nov 24	48	10	10	0	5	56%	4	53
1030	Nov 10-Nov 24	49	10	8	0	6	75%	5	49
1031	Nov 10-Nov 30	50-1	26	25	0	14	56%	14	126
1032	Oct 05-Oct 31	52	75	74	0	64	86%	64	319
1033	Nov 10-Nov 24	52-1	10	10	0	9	90%	9	40
1034	Nov 10-Nov 24	52A	10	10	0	8	80%	7	63
1035	Oct 05-Oct 31	54	700	669	2	350	55%	330	3132
1036	Nov 10-Nov 24	54-1	30	30	0	21	70%	21	144
1037	Aug 15-Sep 24	55	25	21	0	14	67%	13	86
1038	Oct 05-Oct 31	55-1	499	468	1	232	52%	214	2068
1039	Nov 10-Nov 24	56	50	50	0	40	80%	35	256
1040	Oct 05-Oct 31	57	109	99	0	47	50%	44	454
1041	Nov 10-Nov 24	57-1	10	9	0	6	67%	6	34
1042	Nov 10-Nov 30	58	20	20	0	11	55%	11	91
1043	Nov 10-Nov 30	60A	40	39	1	23	61%	22	233
1044	Nov 10-Nov 30	62	20	20	1	12	67%	11	102
1045	Nov 10-Nov 30	64	50	49	0	30	61%	30	316
1046	Nov 10-Nov 30	66	25	24	1	12	52%	10	157
1047	Nov 10-Nov 30	69-1	75	74	0	33	49%	30	418

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Controlled Hunt Regulations

2001 CONTROLLED HUNTS-- ANTLERLESS DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Area	Permits Offered	Permits Issued	Female	Total	Success	Male	Hunter Days
1048	Oct 10-Nov 20	10AX	350	311	152	188	64%	30	1690
1049	Oct 10-Nov 20	11AX-1	150	140	95	109	82%	13	582
1050	Oct 10-Nov 20	11AX-2	150	140	88	98	78%	9	480
1051	Oct 10-Nov 20	16X	250	235	109	140	68%	25	706
1052	Oct 05-Oct 24	22	300	286	218	230	84%	9	1009
1053	Oct 05-Oct 24	31	350	331	215	232	73%	11	940
1054	Oct 05-Oct 24	32	350	330	256	266	82%	5	1022
1055	Oct 05-Oct 24	32A	150	138	99	104	78%	4	492
1056	Oct 05-Oct 31	39-2	900	844	513	549	67%	25	3576
1057	Oct 05-Oct 31	43	800	686	371	390	60%	10	2524
1058	Oct 15-Nov 09	44-1	800	728	403	436	62%	19	2540
1059	Oct 25-Nov 09	45-2	800	744	525	562	79%	20	1915
1060	Oct 05-Oct 31	48	150	119	70	77	68%	4	380
1061	Oct 05-Oct 31	49	200	185	138	143	81%	3	506
1062	Oct 05-Nov 08	50-2	400	343	251	260	78%	5	1431
1063	Oct 25-Nov 09	52	200	185	160	164	90%	2	374
1064	Oct 05-Oct 31	59	140	132	90	93	73%	3	419
1065	Nov 01-Nov 30	60A	400	352	173	185	54%	5	1631
1066	Oct 05-Nov 08	63	50	45	22	22	56%	0	217

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Controlled Hunt Regulations

2001 CONTROLLED HUNTS-- EITHER SEX DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Area	Permits Offered	Permits Issued	Female	Total	Success	Male	Hunter Days
1067	Aug 30-Dec 19	50X	999999	1797	227	517	35%	238	10332
1068	Oct 05-Nov 30	60	1000	927	230	389	45%	137	6699
1069	Oct 05-Nov 08	62	100	86	24	41	50%	16	530
1070	Oct 05-Nov 08	64	80	75	31	41	57%	10	372
1071	Oct 05-Nov 08	66	75	67	12	27	41%	12	382
1072	Oct 05-Nov 08	69-2	100	94	23	57	62%	33	672

2001 CONTROLLED HUNTS-- ARCHERY DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Area	Permits Offered	Permits Issued	Female	Total	Success	Male	Hunter Days
1073	Nov 16-Dec 16	39-3	100	96	15	44	49%	29	626
1074	Aug 15-Sep 30	40-2	25	25	1	3	12%	2	248
1075	Aug 30-Dec 19	68A	999999	379	33	96	29%	61	3055

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Controlled Hunt Regulations

2001 CONTROLLED HUNTS-- MUZZLELOADER DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Area	Permits Offered	Permits Issued	Female	Total	Success	Male	Hunter Days
1076	Nov 25-Dec 09	29	999999	194	1	62	35%	61	1015
1077	Nov 10-Nov 02	33	149	144	2	56	41%	49	762
1078	Oct 05-Oct 31	45-1	30	30	0	24	83%	23	197
1079	Oct 05-Oct 31	45-3	999999	330	54	172	57%	116	1542
1080	Nov 25-Dec 09	51	200	172	18	40	26%	18	706
1081	Nov 11-Dec 09	61	999999	66	0	6	11%	0	484
1082	Nov 10-Nov 24	75	999999	503	37	209	44%	166	2831

2001 CONTROLLED HUNTS-- SHORT-RANGE WEAPON DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Area	Permits Offered	Permits Issued	Female	Total	Success	Male	Hunter Days
1083	Nov 10-Dec 09	21	999999	75	6	41	58%	30	473
1084	Oct 05-Oct 31	63A	100	68	14	29	48%	12	407
1085	Nov 15-Dec 31	65X	50	21	0	6	43%	2	54

2001 CONTROLLED HUNTS-- YOUTH DEER

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Area	Permits Offered	Permits Issued	Female	Total	Success	Male	Hunter Days
1086	Oct 05-Oct 31	46	300	289	89	186	66%	94	1128
1087	Oct 25-Nov 09	44-2	300	156	97	110	75%	10	382

Appendix D

Controlled Hunt Regulations

2001 CONTROLLED HUNTS-- OUTFITTER ALLOCATION DEER-Antlered Deer Only

Hunt No.	Season Dates	Controlled Hunt Area	Permits Offered	Permits Issued	Female	Total	Success	Male	Hunter Days
1088	Sep 01-Sep 14	1-1	2		0	0		0	
1089	Oct 10-Nov 03	11-2	1	1	0	1	100%	1	2
1090	Oct 10-Nov 03	14-1	3	16	0	15	94%	14	100
1091	Oct 10-Nov 03	18-1	7	5	0	2	100%	2	3
1092	Nov 10-Nov 24	33-1	1		0	0		0	
1093	Aug 15-Sep 24	39-1A	1	1	0	0	0%	0	4
1094	Nov 10-Nov 24	40-1A	5	5	0	2	50%	2	22
1095	Nov 10-Nov 24	42-1	1	1	0	1	100%	0	1
1096	Nov 10-Nov 30	50-1A	4	4	0	0	0%	0	21
1097	Oct 05-Oct 31	55-2	1	1	0	1	100%	1	5
1098	Oct 05-Oct 31	57-2	1	1	0	1	100%	1	5

Appendix E

Age Structure for mule deer.

Table 1. Right side antler points of mule deer checked in Group 1, Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, and 9.

		Right Side Antler Points								Percent	Percent
Year	Antlered	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4+ points	5+ points
1992	101	9	24	28	30	8	0	0	2	40%	10%
1993	50	11	17	6	10	4	1	0	1	32%	12%
1994	43	4	13	6	9	10	0	1	0	47%	26%
1995[a]	120	12	31	22	34	17	3	1	0	46%	18%
1996	102	14	21	25	17	12	13	0	0	41%	25%
1997	22	3	5	6	3	4	0	1	0	0%	0%
1997[b]	378	9	166	46	129	28	0	0	0	41%	7%
1998	586	53	224	152	136	7	7	7	0	27%	4%
1999	454	34	186	80	100	34	13	0	7	33%	12%

[a] Voluntary check for mule deer conducted 1995 and 1996.
[b] Telephone survey for mule deer.

Table 2. Age structure of antlered deer harvest in the Clearwater Region.

Year	*n*	% 4 Points ∀ 90% CI (Projection with CI)
1992	904	53 (50-56)
1993	752	40 (37-43)
1994 [a]	912	61 (58-64)
1994 [b]	192	62 (56-68)
1995 [a]	541	60 (56-64)
1996 [a]	356	60 (56-64)
1997 [b]	184	51 (45-57)
1998 [b]	259	53 (48-58)
1999 [b]	254	47 (41-52)

[a] Estimates for mule and white-tailed deer combined.
[b]Estimates for mule deer only.

Appendix E

Age Structure for mule deer.

Table 3. Age structure of antlered deer harvest in Clearwater Region management units.

Units	*n*	1991-1995 % 4 Points ± 90% CI (Projection with CI)	*n*	1996-1999 % 4 Points ∀ 90% CI (Projection with CI)
8	169	53 (±7)	26	40 (±18)
8A	247	46 (±5)	17	17 (±18)
10	125	55 (±8)	7	13 (±28)
10A	367	53 (± 4)	22	51 (±20)
11	70	57 (±10)	10	58 (±31)
11A	170	51 (±7)	13	17 (±21)
12	60	41 (±11)	6	25 (±37)
13	110	48 (±8)	21	25 (±18)
14	223	43 (±6)	36	39 (±15)
15	220	39 (±6)	16	50 (±24)
16	94	51 (±9)	8	21 (±30)
16A	29	27 (±15)	4	13 (±40)
17	133	70 (±7)	50	58 (±12)
18	99	44 (±9)	23	21 (±16)
19	75	42 (±10)	28	49 (±17)
20	44	55 (±13)	13	36 (±26)

Table 4. Age structure of antlered deer harvest in the Southwest Region (McCall) units 1991-1999.

	1991-1995 (Projection plus 90% CI)		1996-1999 (Projection plus 90% CI)	
Units	*n*	% 4 Points	*n*	% 4 Points
19A	25	60 (42-78)	39	36 (23-49)
20A	39	54 (39-69)	29	48 (33-63)
22	193	33 (27-39)	317	26 (22-30)
23	130	37 (30-44)	160	33 (27-39)
24	152	37 (30-44)	178	31 (25-37)
25	75	47 (36-58)	45	31 (20-42)
26	71	55 (44-66)	39	46 (33-59)
31	62	29 (19-39)	272	22 (18-26)
32A	145	32 (25-39)	344	21 (17-25)

Appendix E

Age Structure for mule deer.

Table 5. Age structure of general season antlered deer harvest in SW region. (Excluding general 2-pt harvest in Units 40, 41, and 42).

	1996-1999 (Projection plus 90% CI)	
Units	*n*	% 4 Points
32	138	20 (9-31)
33	77	21 (10-32)
34	25	40 (29-51)
35	32	16 (5-26)
38	54	22 (11-33)
39	839	27 (16-38)

Table 6. Age structure of antlered deer harvest in the Magic Valley Region units, October hunts.

	1991-1995		1996-1999	
Units	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)
43	291	47 (42-52)	308	34 (30-38)
44	211	63 (57-69)	184	55 (49-61)
45	196	78 (72-84)	142	68 (62-74)
46	47	32 (22-42)	66	30 (21-39)
47	119	22 (15-29)	96	26 (19-33)
48	209	42 (36-48)	206	27 (22-32)
49	239	37 (32-42)	235	25 (20-30)
52	163	56 (49-63)	137	59 (52-66)
52A	29	48 (33-63)	32	34 (20-48)
53	23	30 (15-45)	25	24 (10-38
54	367	38 (33-43)	249	30 (30-40)
55	243	44 (38-50)	178	31 (25-37)
57	138	40 (32-48)	83	45 (36-54)
All	2,275	46 (44-48)	1,941	38 (36-40)

Appendix E

Age Structure for mule deer.

Table 7. Age structure of antlered deer harvest, Magic Valley Region, October hunts 1992-1999.

Year	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)
1992	617	47 (44-50)
1993	346	54 (50-58)
1994	396	52 (48-56)
1995	350	45 (41-49)
1996	263	44 (39-49)
1997	464	45 (41-49)
1998	565	35 (32-38)
1999	649	34 (31-37)

Table 8. Age structure of antlered deer harvest the Magic Valley Region units, November hunts.

	1991-1995		1996-1999	
Units	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)
43	41	66 (54-78)	4	100
44	0		34	85 (75-85)
45	56	84 (76-92)	89	88 (82-94)
47	33	61 (47-75)	18	72 (53-90)
48	61	61 (51-71)	14	71 (50-92)
49	61	46 (35-57)	12	75 (53-97)
52	27	81 (68-94)	25	84 (72-96)
52A	15	67 (46-88)	11	73 (50-96)
54	83	67 (58-76)	67	79 (71-87)
55	67	66 (56-76)	46	46 (34-58)
56	156	88 (83-94)	156	85 (80-90)
57	20	55 (36-74)	20	90 (79-100)
All	563	69 (66-72)	496	80 (77-83)

Appendix E

Age Structure for mule deer.

Table 9. Age structure of antlered deer harvest, Magic Valley Region, November hunts, 1992-1999.

Year	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)
1992	95	64 (56-72)
1993	86	69 (61-77)
1994	122	81 (75-87)
1995	133	69 (62-76)
1996	103	80 (73-87)
1997	128	80 (74-86)
1998	135	81 (75-87)
1999	130	79 (73-85)

Table 10. Age structure of antlered deer harvest in the Southeast Region units.

		1991-1997	1998-1999
Units	*n*	% 4 Points (∀90% CI)	Mean % 4 Points
66A	61	69 (58-78)	63
68	19	47 (27-68)	56
70	68	35 (26-46)	17
71	144	36 (29-44)	31
72	125	30 (24-38)	41
73	404	34 (31-38)	32
73A	179	43 (37-49)	27
74	283	47 (42-52)	31
75	171	40 (33-46)	25
76	947	46 (43-49)	33
77	98	48 (39-57)	35
78	88	48 (38-57)	35

Appendix E

Age Structure for mule deer.

Table 11. Age structure of antlered deer harvest from the Southeast Region.

Year	*n*	% 4 Points ∀90% CI (Projection plus CI)
1992	1092	47 (46-51)
1993	258	50 (44-55)
1994	140	36 (29-43)
1995	79	44 (29-58)
1996	149	48 (41-55)
1997	241	38 (33-43)
1998	867	41 (30-52)
1999	1118	35 (28-42)

Table 12. Age structure of antlered deer harvest from the Upper Snake Region.

Year	*n*	% 4 Points ∀90% CI
1992	501	50 (45-54)
1993	231	58 (51-64)
1994	308	55 (49-60)
1995	188	53 (46-61)
1996	194	55 (48-62)
1997	270	48 (42-54)
1998	418	41 (37-46)
1999	520	37 (32-41)

Appendix E

Age Structure for mule deer.

Table 13. Age structure of antlered deer harvest in the Upper Snake Region Units.

	1991-1995		1996-1999	
Units	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)
50	318	50 (44-55)	304	48 (42-53)
51	107	36 (27-48)	106	32 (23-44)
58	89	49 (38-61)	78	45 (33-58)
59-59A	139	52 (43-61)	145	32 (24-42)
60	74	34 (23-49)	78	29 (20-45)
60A	105	58 (48-68)	76	68 (58-77)
61	64	27 (16-44)	65	32 (21-49)
62	59	61 (49-73)	41	54 (38-70)
62A	18	28 (11-68)	20	45 (24-73)
63	26	27 (13-59)	41	37 (22-58)
63A	7	14 (2-99)	32	31 (17-57)
64	33	39 (24-62)	40	15 (7-44)
65	38	53 (36-70)	22	59 (37-79)
66	171	57 (49-64)	80	56 (45-67)
67	114	68 (60-76)	73	51 (39-64)
69	270	61 (55-66)	196	54 (47-61)

Table 14. Age structure of antlered deer harvest from the Salmon Region, excluding Unit 27.

Year	*n*	% 4 Points ∀90% CI
1992	374	44 (40-48)
1993	139	35 (28-42)
1994	225	42 (36-48)
1995	116	37 (29-45)
1996	155	42 (35-49)
1997	156	35 (28-42)
1998	276	29 (24-33)
1999	194	25 (19-30)

Appendix E

Age Structure for mule deer.

Table 15. Age structure of antlered deer harvest from Unit 27.

Year	*n*	% 4 Points ∀90% CI
1992	154	63 (56-70)
1993	70	41 (31-51)
1994	25	64 (46-82)
1995	40	50 (36-64)
1996	32	59 (43-75)
1997	26	54 (36-72)
1998	48	85 (76-95)
1999	40	68 (54-81)

Table 16. Age structure of antlered deer harvest from the Salmon Region units.

	1991-1995		1996-1999	
Units	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)	*n*	% 4 Points (90% CI)
21	95	48 (39-57)	80	30 (21-39)
21A	100	41 (32-50)	88	31 (22-39)
27	324	57 (52-62)	146	69 (62-76)
28	196	35 (29-31)	128	27 (20-34)
29	103	26 (18-34)	73	30 (21-40)
30	115	31 (23-39)	85	27 (18-36)
30A	21	57 (37-77)	23	22 (5-38)
36	155	45 (38-52)	119	29 (22-37)
36A	59	54 (42-66)	41	49 (35-63)
36B	142	42 (35-49)	86	34 (25-43)
37	57	28 (17-39)	33	39 (24-55)
37A	25	40 (22-58)	25	52 (34-70)

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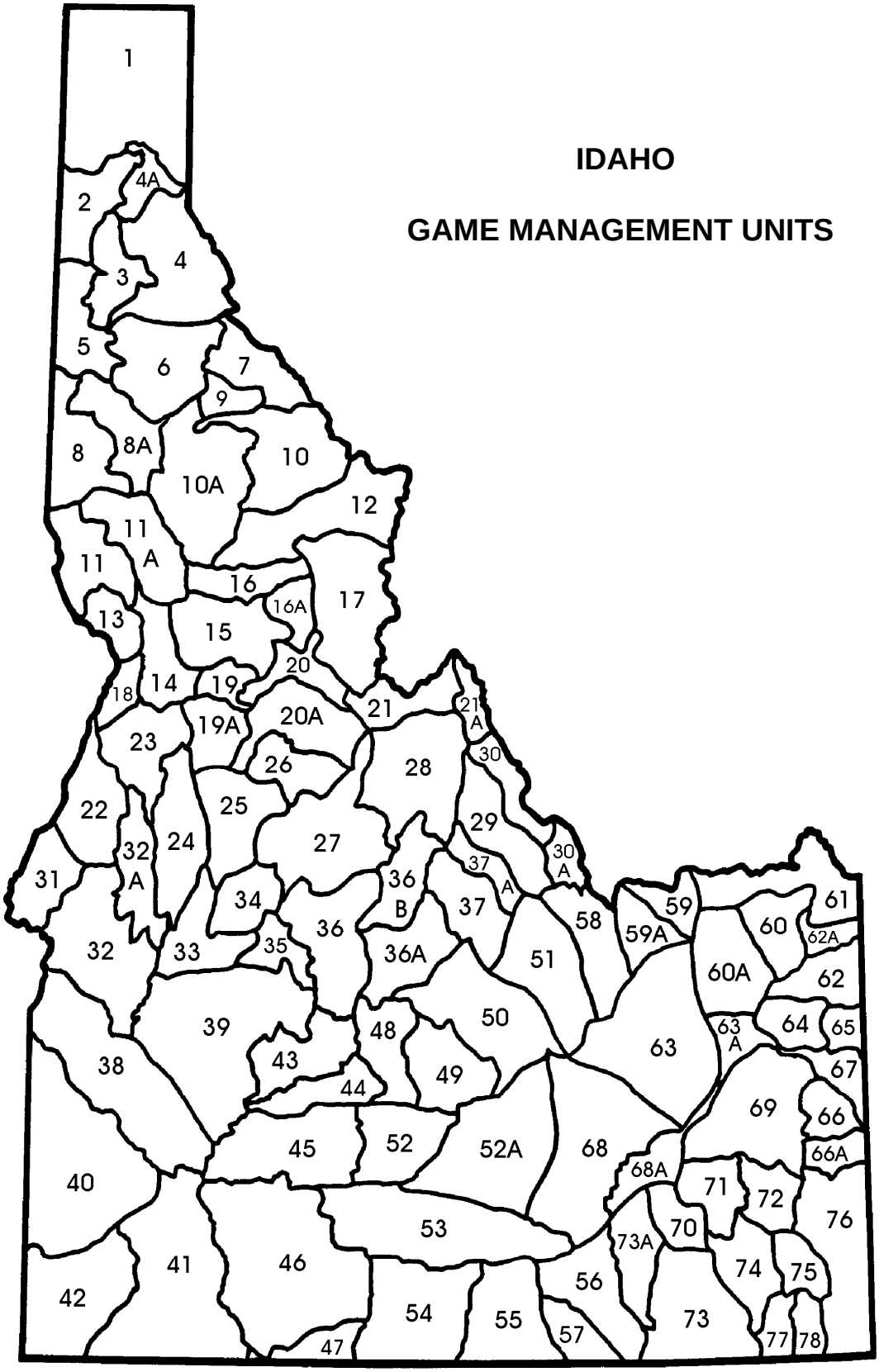
IDAHO

GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS



FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program consists of funds from a 10% to 11% manufacturer's excise tax collected from the sale of handguns, sporting rifles, shotguns, ammunition, and archery equipment. The Federal Aid program then allots the funds back to states through a formula based on each state's geographic area and the number of paid hunting license holders in the state. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game uses the funds to help restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wild birds and mammals for the public benefit. These funds are also used to educate hunters to develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to be responsible, ethical hunters. Seventy-five percent of the funds for this project are from Federal Aid. The other 25% comes from license-generated funds.