HUNTING HARVEST STATISTICS

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2018 SMALL GAME HUNTER MAIL SURVEY

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INTRODUCTION

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife Research unit annually conducts a mail survey of small game hunters. The small game mail survey was initiated in 1976 as a means to gather small game harvest information, which is used to inform our constituency and guide decisions about hunting regulations and season structure.

METHODS

A postcard survey (Figure 1) was mailed in early March following the close of the small game hunting season. Hunters who returned it within three weeks were eliminated from a follow-up mailing to non-respondents. The sampling frame consisted of individuals who purchased a small game hunting license (any type) for the 2018-19 small game hunting season (N=225,932). A stratified random sample (n=7,000, 3.1%), allocated proportionally by license type, was drawn from the Minnesota DNR electronic licensing system (ELS) database. Small game license types included: Resident Senior Citizen, Resident Youth, Resident Adult, Resident Individual Sport, Resident Combination Sport, Resident Lifetime, Resident Lifetime Sport, Nonresident Youth, and Nonresident Adult. For analysis, license types were pooled into "Resident" (N=219,214) and "Nonresident" (N=6,718) (Figure 2). A free youth license was added to the sampling frame for 2010-13 but that license has since been discontinued. Estimates for those years have been recalculated without the youth license so harvest estimates and license sales are comparable among years. Also, beginning in 2017, license holders <18-yrs old at the time of the survey were excluded from the sampling frame but included in the overall expansion for sampling. This group comprised <3% of license holders and thus estimates should be comparable among years.

Recipients were asked if they hunted small game in 2018-19 and if not, they were instructed to return the survey. Respondents who hunted were asked: (1) total number of days they hunted small game, (2) number bagged by species, (3) number of days hunted by species and (4) the county in which they hunted most for each species listed. Returned surveys were checked for completeness, consistency, and biological practicability. Dual key-entry and quality control checks were used to minimize transcription errors. Data were tabulated using Viking Data Entry VDE+ software and analyzed using Program R (ver. 3.5.2; R Development Core Team 2018).

RESULTS

Survey Response and Overall License Sales Trends

Statewide (resident and nonresident) small game license sales and survey response rate are shown in Figure 2. Of the 7,000 mailed surveys, 181 surveys were returned as undeliverable; 2,904 surveys were completed and returned for an adjusted response rate of 43%. The percent of respondents who said they hunted or did not hunt is reported in Table 1. Overall, statewide license sales (225,932 small game licenses) declined 7% from the previous year (Figure 2,

Table 2) and were at their lowest level since 1969. Nonresident small game license sales (6,718 licenses) declined slightly in 2018 but was slightly above the 10-year average (6,591 stamps; Table 3).

Estimates by Species

Harvest trends for the four most sought-after small game species (ducks – all species, Canada geese, ruffed grouse, and ring-necked pheasants) in Minnesota since 2002 are shown in Figure 3 and discussed separately below. For all other species, estimated harvest (Table 2) and number of statewide hunters (Table 4) declined compared to 2017. Similarly, the estimated harvest per active hunter declined for most species except gray partridge which increased slightly (Table 5). Most successful hunters harvested fewer animals except for those hunting American woodcock, gray partridge, and white-tailed jackrabbit who harvested a similar number of animals compared to 2017 (Table 6). Most hunter success rates declined or held steady from last year except for gray partridge and white-tailed jackrabbits success rates which both increased (Table 6).

Ducks – all species

Fewer state duck stamps (82,955 stamps) were sold in 2018 than in each of the previous 10 years (Table 2). The 2018 duck harvest (614,780) was lower than 2017 (688,225 ducks; Table 2) but there were also fewer duck hunters (61,618) afield in 2018 compared to 2017 (63,426 duck hunters; Table 4). Although the estimated harvest per active duck hunter (10.0 ducks/hunter; Table 5) and the mean harvest for successful duck hunters (11.3 ducks/successful hunter; Table 6) were lower in 2018 than 2017 (10.9 ducks/hunter and 12.5 ducks/successful hunter, respectively), the duck hunter success rate (89%) was slightly better than 2017 (87%; Table 6). Despite there being 28% fewer nonresident duck hunters in 2018 than last year, the estimated nonresident harvest was comparable (Table 3).

Canada geese

The 2018 Canada goose harvest (187,578) was well-below the estimated 2017 harvest (267,192 geese) and was the second lowest harvest total in the last 11 years (Table 2). The estimated number of goose hunters (38,278) was also lower than 2017 (44,678 hunters) and the 10-year average (51,526 hunters; Table 4). The estimated harvest per active hunter (4.9) was below the 2017 estimate (6.0 geese/hunter) but comparable to the 10-year average (4.8 geese/hunter; Table 5). Similarly, the mean harvest for successful hunters (6.3) was below the 2017 estimate (7.4 geese/successful hunter) but comparable to the 10-year average of 6.4 geese/successful hunter (Table 6). The 2018 goose hunter success rate (77%) was down from 2017 (81%) but was slightly greater than the 10-year average (75%; Table 6). The number of nonresident goose hunters declined by 27% and their estimated goose harvest (2,940) declined 58% from last year's record high (6,994 geese) (Table 3).

Ruffed grouse

The 2018 ruffed grouse harvest (195,515) declined 30% from the 2017 estimate (285,180 grouse) and was the lowest harvest in the last 11 years (Table 2) while the estimated number of grouse hunters (67,765) was the lowest on record (spanning more than 40 years). The harvest per active hunter (2.9 grouse/hunter) was below the 2017 estimate (3.5 grouse/hunter) and the 10-year average (3.9 grouse/hunter), and the mean harvest for successful hunters (4.3 grouse/successful hunter) was below the 2017 estimate (4.8 grouse/successful hunter) and the 10-year average (5.4 grouse/successful hunter)(Tables 4, 5, and 6, respectively). The 2018 ruffed grouse hunter success rate was 67%, which was below 2017 (73%) and the 10-year average (72%; Table 6). Although a similar number of nonresidents hunted ruffed grouse in

2018 (2,270 hunters) compared to the previous year (2,280 hunters), they harvested 63% fewer grouse (2,856 grouse in 2018 compared to 6,994 grouse in 2017; Table 3).

Ring-necked pheasants

Slightly more pheasant stamps were sold in 2018 (72,192) than in 2017 but these sales have been declining overall in the last 10 years (Table 2). The pheasant harvest increased 19% with 205,395 roosters harvested in 2018 compared to 171,883 roosters the previous year (Table 2). The estimated number of pheasant hunters (55,861) increased from 2017 (45,263 hunters) but is well-below the 10-year average of 73,341 hunters (Table 4). The estimated harvest per active hunter was 3.7 pheasants/hunter which was similar to 2017 (3.8 pheasants/hunter) and slightly above the 10-year average (3.5 pheasants/hunter; Table 5). The mean harvest per successful hunter in 2018 was similar to 2017 (5.4 vs. 5.5 roosters) and slightly above the 10-year average (5.2 roosters; Table 6). Pheasant hunter success in 2018 (68%) was similar to 2017 (69%) and the 10-year average (68%; Table 6). The number of nonresident pheasant hunters increased 54% (2,350 hunters in 2018 vs. 1,520 hunters in 2017) but their harvest was down 17% from last year (6,048 roosters in 2018 vs. 7,274 roosters in 2017) (Table 3).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Dear Small Game Hunter:

You have been selected at random from among Minnesota's small game hunting license buyers to assist us in evaluating the 2018-2019 small game hunting season (March 2018-February 2019). We need information to estimate the season's harvest and to help set future small game seasons. Answer only for your Minnesota 2018 hunting experience.

YOUR RESPONSE IS NEEDED EVEN IF YOU DID NOT HUNT OR HARVEST SMALL GAME

Please fill out the attached questionnaire and mail as soon as possible. A reminder will be sent to individuals not returning the questionnaire within three weeks. No envelope or stamp is necessary; just tear along the perforation and drop into a mailbox.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

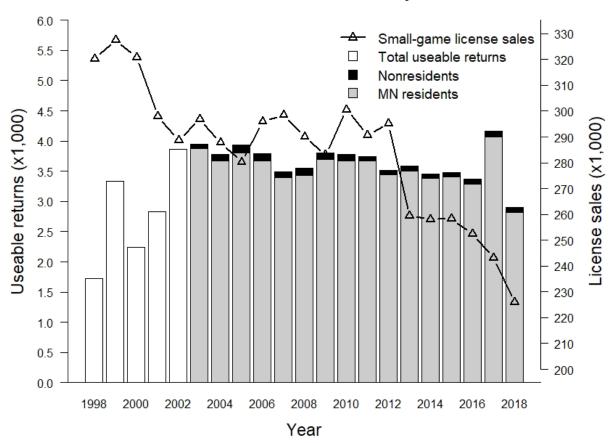
Lou Cornicelli, Wildlife Research Program Manager Division of Fish and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources

2018 Small Game Hunter Report

- 1. Did you hunt small game, listed below, in Minnesota this year (March 2018 Feb 2019)? □No □Yes (Please check box)
- 2. Indicate the total number of days spent hunting small game of all species listed below, in Minnesota.
- 3. For the species you hunted indicate your harvest, number of days hunted, and county in which you hunted most for each species, even if None were bagged. Report only game you personally bagged and retrieved in Minnesota. Do not include birds taken on shooting preserves or game farms.

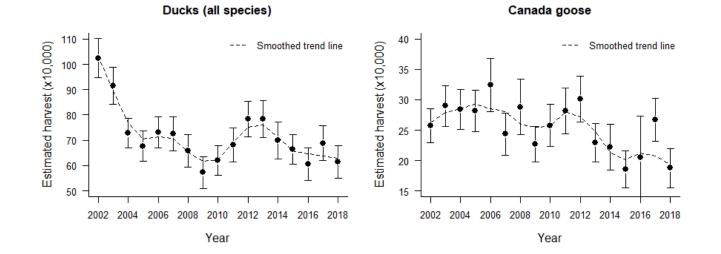
		Number You bagged	Days Hunted	County
Ducks (all species)	01	<u> </u>		
	50			
9	40			
Other geese	41			
Snipe (jacksnipe)	51			1
	52			
	53	<u></u>		
	60			
	65			1
	70			
	71			
Spruce grouse	72			
Sharp-tailed grouse	73			
	74			
	89			
	90			
	91			
	92			
*****	93			
	35			
	97			
	96			
	94			
Red fox	95			

Figure 1. Sample of Small Game Hunter survey card.



MNDNR Small-Game Mail Survey

Figure 1. Number of Minnesota small game licenses sold and usable returned surveys, 1998-2018. Includes resident and non-resident licenses, and excludes duplicate and free licenses.



Ring-necked Pheasant



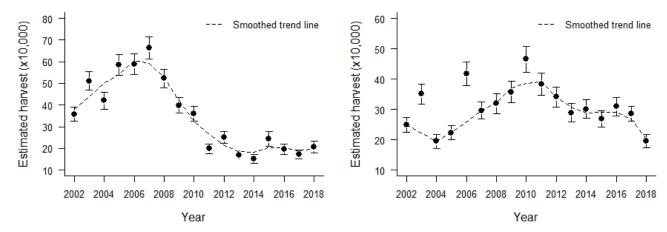


Figure 3. Harvest trends for top four small game species harvested in Minnesota, 2002-2018.

		Returns from mail	Projections from
		survey	license sales
2008-09	Hunted	2,678 (75%)	218,753
	Did not hunt	873 (25%)	71,311
		3,551 (100.0%)	290,064
2009-10	Hunted	2,850 (75%)	212,126
	Did not hunt	<u>952 (25%)</u>	<u>70,857</u>
		3,802 (100.0%)	282,983
2010-11	Hunted	2,824 (75%)	210,129
	Did not hunt	<u>953 (25%)</u>	<u>70,911</u>
		3,777 (100.0%)	281,040
2011-12	Hunted	2,761 (74%)	214,137
	Did not hunt	<u>987 (26%)</u>	<u>76,549</u>
		3,748 (100.0%)	290,686
2012-13	Hunted	2,669 (76%)	223,808
	Did not hunt	<u>851 (24%)</u>	<u>71,360</u>
		3,520 (100%)	295,168
2013-14	Hunted	2,586 (72%)	186,317
	Did not hunt	<u>1,003 (28%)</u>	<u>72,264</u>
		3,589 (100%)	258,581
2014-15	Hunted	2,476 (72%)	185,186
	Did not hunt	<u>975 (28%)</u>	<u>72,923</u>
		3,451 (100%)	258,109
2015-16	Hunted	2,505 (72%)	185,604
	Did not hunt	<u>980 (28%)</u>	<u>72,612</u>
		3,485 (100%)	258,216
2016-17	Hunted	2,426 (72%)	181,614
	Did not hunt	<u>945 (28%)</u>	<u>70,744</u>
		3,371 (100%)	252,358
2017-18	Hunted	2,768 (66%)	161,658
	Did not hunt	<u>1,395 (34%)</u>	<u>81,472</u>
		4,163 (100%)	243,130
2018-19	Hunted	2,000 (69%)	155,601
	Did not hunt	<u>904 (31%)</u>	<u>_70,331</u>
		2,904 (100%)	225,932

Table 1. Percent of respondents who hunted small game, 2008-09 through 2018-2019^a.

^a Includes resident and non-resident information. Excludes duplicates and free licenses (youth under 16, active-duty military and disabled veterans).

2010-19.											
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ^b	2012-13 ^b	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Small game license sales ^c	290,064	282,983	282,227	271,768	264,063	258,581	258,109	258,208	252,358	243,130	225,932
State duck stamp sales	95,675	89,942	88,069	89,681	90,052	93,412	94,265	92,176	88,905	86,258	82,955
Pheasant stamp sales	123,270	110,456	104,286	86,868	90,541	77,597	74,295	77,750	76,920	71,925	72,192
Estimated harvest ^d											
Ducks	658,186	572,220	619,600	681,550	784,360	782,810	699,620	663,811	606,458	688,225	614,780
Canada geese	288,411	227,160	257,530	281,630	301,550	229,120	221,620	185,012	204,825	267,192	187,578
Other geese	13,895	6,250	3,940	4,800	8,820	7,130	6,510	4,448	7,188	8,062	1,557
American coot	23,871	14,810	26,340	10,520	16,720	15,130	17,050	15,861	21,564	19,976	10,663
Common snipe	2,210	1,490	1,940	1,390	1,420	2,310	520	223	1,948	1,928	1,401
Rails / gallinules	163	300	80	390	80	70	80	1,039	n.a.e	1,697	n.a. ^f
Crow	51,742	56,350	57,300	81,500	90,260	67,440	56,020	57,576	48,590	110,034	34,940
American woodcock	29,210	35,430	29,770	24,980	30,360	31,920	25,810	37,270	46,867	38,546	30,500
Mourning dove	132,577	109,940	100,230	74,000	92,760	80,480	103,370	96,552	58,618	88,021	54,623
Ring-necked pheasant	522,071	398,130	359,400	198,500	250,140	169,100	152,800	243,176	196,141	171,883	205,395
Ruffed grouse	318,338	357,420	465,580	383,150	341,320	288,410	301,190	267,997	308,955	285,180	195,515
Spruce grouse	16,997	19,130	14,960	18,640	11,980	13,110	14,590	9,856	15,348	12,032	7,081
Sharp-tailed grouse	13,695	9,530	16,820	11,600	10,650	7,130	8,530	7,929	8,610	11,097	5,681
Gray partridge	9,660	8,040	9,150	3,950	5,160	2,380	3,590	3,187	3,745	4,557	3,893
Gray squirrel	121,534	109,790	138,920	115,840	126,110	84,010	91,250	96,400	95,374	105,712	71,888
Fox squirrel	51,079	53,970	61,690	48,100	49,750	33,940	40,840	46,383	39,603	41,994	28,398
Eastern cottontail	79,927	57,760	53,870	34,640	64,140	40,710	38,820	41,716	49,187	47,135	32,057
White-tailed jack rabbit	6,446	2,610	7,220	5,180	1,910	1,870	1,050	742	1,124	585	623
Snowshoe hare	11,343	5,360	6,770	8,430	16,800	6,200	7,860	6,374	5,990	10,864	3,191
Raccoon	72,026	66,700	77,690	44,080	48,340	46,690	52,800	38,387	22,312	68,685	29,332
Red fox	4,408	10,270	8,780	7,120	7,990	5,190	3,220	3,780	2,247	9,229	1,868
Gray fox	2,443	1,860	2,380	1,160	250	430	600	816	225	3,798	78
Coyote	45,689	46,070	44,050	33,410	51,990	23,630	17,430	35,123	24,481	56,184	22,408
Badger	490	750	600	230	330	290	80	149	375	760	78

Table 2^a. Statewide (resident and non-resident) small game hunting license sales and estimated hunter harvest, 2008-09 through 2018-19.

^a Harvest estimates in this table, and the number of hunters and mean take per hunter in Table 4, are calculated from different questions on the survey form. The sample used in calculations differs from one estimator to the next. This is because some respondents give specific answers to one question but not to a related one. A formula is used to calculate the total estimated take for each species that appear in this table. In most years the formula produces results rather close to those obtained by multiplying the average take per hunter times the number of hunters. However, in other years results of the two methods are quite divergent, perhaps as a result of an unusual sample. This is being investigated further, and as a result, numbers may change somewhat in future reports. The most current report of survey findings will have the best data available at that time.

^b Estimates from these years were recomputed without license type 99- free youth license to be consistent with other years of data.

^c Includes all types of small game licenses. Duplicate and free licenses not included.

^d Estimates based upon response of hunters to questionnaires.

^e Only 1 respondent indicated they hunted rails and they reported 0 bagged.

^f No respondents indicated they hunted rails.

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Nonresident licenses issued ^a	7,114	6,934	6,695	6,312	6,456	6,031	6,056	6,755	6,701	6,854	6,718
Questionnaires:											
Number mailed	226	196	163	169	166	162	165	169	190	200	200
Number not delivered	15	10	6	11	11	10	12	5	15	19	16
Number (percent) returned	89 (42)	105 (54)	107 (66)	91 (54)	71 (43)	81 (50)	70 (42)	73 (43)	78 (41)	99 (50)	80 (40)
Estimated nonresidents and											
(percent) of all licensed											
nonresidents hunting:											
Ducks	2,293 (32)	1,849 (27)	2,003 (29.9)	2,430 (38.5)	2,360 (36.6)	2,010 (33.3)	2,340 (38.6)	1,850 (27.4)	2,320 (34.6)	2,350 (34.3)	1,680 (25)
Canada goose	1,587(22)	726 (10)	1,314 (19.6)	1,620 (25.6)	1,360 (21.1)	1,270 (21.0)	1,300 (21.4)	650 (9.6)	770 (11.5)	1,730 (25.3)	1,260 (18.8)
Ruffed grouse	1,940 (27)	1,915 (28)	2,503 (37.4)	1,460 (23.1)	2,820 (43.7)	2,010 (33.3)	2,600 (42.9)	2,870 (42.5)	3,520 (52.6)	2,280 (33.3)	2,270 (33.8)
Ring-necked pheasant	3,116 (44)	1,519 (22)	2,003 (29.9)	1,780 (28.2)	1,910 (29.6)	1,420 (23.5)	1,380 (22.9)	1,480 (21.9)	1,550 (23.1)	1,520 (22.2)	2,350 (35)
Raccoon ^{b,c}	0 (0)	0 (0)	63 (0.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	80 (1.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	170 (2.6)	70 (1.0)	0
Estimated nonresident take:											
Ducks	15,463	11,755	17,055	13,840	20,380	20,410	13,060	16,863	17,701	15,717	15,792
Canada goose	5,762	3,698	6,334	4,050	2,270	3,650	2,680	1,484	1,462	6,994	2,940
Ruffed grouse	6,938	8,651	12,600	8,980	10,090	4,990	9,090	13,805	11,772	6,994	2,856
Ring-necked pheasant	10,642	6,274	8,076	4,860	6,820	3,430	3,720	6,581	4,040	7,274	6,048
Raccoon ^{b, c}	0	0	593	0	0	1,280	0	0	172	770	0

Table 3. Mail survey results of nonresident small game hunters, 2008-09 through 2018-19.

^a Excludes duplicate licenses and nonresident shooting preserve licenses.

^b In 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015 and 2018 no non-residents reported hunting/harvesting raccoons. ^c In 2013 and 2017 only one non-resident reported hunting/harvesting raccoons. The extrapolated estimate is not reliable.

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12ª	2012-13ª	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Ducks	81,358	77,480	72,770	76,090	80,770	76,950	75,170	76,243	67,301	63,426	61,618
Canada goose	59,222	55,520	53,430	57,220	58,900	51,160	48,240	45,938	40,950	44,678	38,278
Other geese	4,411	3,280	3,650	2,710	3,830	2,810	2,770	2,520	2,321	2,512	1,323
American coot	4,166	4,090	4,610	3,480	3,990	3,820	4,410	3,261	3,519	3,446	3,113
Common snipe	1,797	1,340	1,340	1,160	1,160	1,370	820	667	899	1,285	934
Rails / gallinules	408	370	220	230	500	140	300	445	75	234	n.a. ^b
Crow	10,047	10,640	9,380	10,360	11,480	8,570	7,400	7,410	7,412	11,564	4,669
American woodcock	12,171	11,760	10,790	9,430	13,310	12,030	9,650	12,596	12,877	12,615	10,737
Mourning dove	11,599	10,500	10,640	8,970	9,230	10,380	9,950	8,966	7,636	8,878	6,536
Ring-necked pheasant	106,763	99,440	89,140	72,840	76,950	62,110	57,590	63,350	59,965	45,263	55,861
Ruffed grouse	86,505	87,230	92,490	88,620	91,260	81,130	83,020	79,058	82,348	80,654	67,765
Spruce grouse	8,332	9,750	8,860	10,210	7,400	10,810	10,320	8,225	9,658	8,819	7,314
Sharp-tailed grouse	6,616	5,510	7,140	6,190	6,570	6,700	5,460	5,113	6,214	5,198	4,202
Gray partridge	4,411	4,240	3,720	2,400	3,080	2,450	2,540	2,075	2,097	2,103	1,479
Gray squirrel	22,382	22,260	23,740	23,280	24,710	21,690	21,240	22,303	23,806	20,967	17,972
Fox squirrel	13,233	13,180	15,630	12,060	14,220	12,030	12,790	13,411	13,625	11,798	9,803
Eastern cottontail	17,644	16,300	15,030	12,300	16,390	14,550	13,160	11,633	16,096	14,368	12,449
White-tailed jackrabbit	2,451	1,790	2,230	2,320	1,750	1,220	1,350	890	1,423	643	623
Snowshoe hare	4,574	3,500	3,800	3,250	4,820	3,750	4,560	4,076	3,369	4,439	2,101
Raccoon	7,433	7,300	8,260	8,040	8,570	7,640	6,880	5,632	5,840	8,936	4,746
Red fox	5,800	7,820	7,220	6,030	5,820	5,910	4,560	4,150	3,594	5,549	3,035
Gray fox	1,879	1,790	1,640	1,390	1,580	1,730	1,050	1,186	899	2,103	623
Coyote	19,278	19,280	19,420	17,940	21,050	17,650	17,580	18,302	15,871	22,193	14,394
Badger	490	370	600	310	330	500	80	297	375	701	234

Table 4. Estimated number of statewide hunters by species, 2008-09 through 2018-19.

^a Estimates from these years were recomputed without license type 99- free youth license to be consistent with other years of data. ^b No respondents indicated they hunted rails.

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12ª	2012-13ª	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Ducks	8.1	7.4	8.5	9.0	9.7	10.2	9.3	8.7	9.0	10.9	10.0
Canada geese	4.9	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.0	5.0	6.0	4.9
Other geese	3.2	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.8	3.1	3.2	1.2
American coot	5.7	3.6	5.7	3.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.9	6.1	5.8	3.4
Common snipe	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.5	1.5
Rails/gallinules	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.3	n.a. ^b	7.2	n.a.º
Crow	5.2	5.3	6.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.8	6.6	9.5	7.5
American woodcock	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.8
Mourning dove	11.4	10.5	9.4	8.2	10.0	7.8	10.4	10.8	7.7	9.9	8.4
Ring-necked pheasant	4.9	4.0	4.0	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.7
Ruffed grouse	3.7	4.1	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.5	2.9
Spruce grouse	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.0
Sharp-tailed grouse	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.4
Gray partridge	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6
Gray squirrel	5.4	4.9	5.9	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.0	5.0	4.0
Fox squirrel	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.6	2.9
Eastern cottontail	4.5	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.9	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.6
White-tailed jackrabbit	2.6	1.5	3.2	2.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Snowshoe hare	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.5
Raccoon	9.7	9.1	9.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	7.7	6.8	3.8	7.7	6.2
Red fox	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.6
Gray fox	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.1
Coyote	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.6
Badger	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.3

Table 5. Estimated harvest per active hunter by species, 2008-09 through 2018-19.

^a Estimates from these years were recomputed without license type 99- free youth license to be consistent with other years of data.
 ^b Only 1 respondent indicated they hunted rails and they reported 0 bagged.
 ^c No respondents indicated they hunted rails.

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12ª	2012-13ª	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Ducks	9.8 (83)	9.2(80)	10.3 (83)	10.5 (85)	11.1 (87)	11.7 (87)	11.0 (85)	10.6 (82)	10.9 (83)	12.5 (87)	11.3 (89)
Canada geese	6.4 (77)	5.6 (73)	6.1 (80)	6.3 (78)	6.5 (78)	5.8 (77)	6.6 (69)	5.7 (71)	7.1 (70)	7.4 (81)	6.3 (77)
Other geese	6.3 (50)	3.5 (55)	2.6 (41)	3.4 (51)	4.4 (52)	5.5 (46)	4.3 (54)	4.0 (44)	8.0 (39)	8.6 (37)	3.3 (35)
American coot	6.9 (82)	5.5 (65)	7.2 (79)	4.4 (69)	5.2 (81)	5.2 (75)	5.0 (78)	6.7 (73)	7.6 (81)	8.1 (71)	5.3 (65)
Common snipe	1.7 (73)	1.8 (61)	2.2 (67)	1.6 (73)	2.1 (57)	2.1 (79)	1.4 (45)	1.0 (33)	3.2 (67)	2.5 (59)	2.6 (58)
Rails / gallinules	1.0 (40)	1.3 (60)	1.0 (33)	5.0 (33)	1.0 (17)	1.0 (50)	1.0 (25)	3.5 (67)	n.a. ^b	14.5 (50)	n.a.º
Crow	5.9 (88)	5.9 (90)	6.7 (91)	8.9 (88)	8.8 (90)	9.4 (84)	8.7 (87)	8.3 (94)	7.6 (86)	11.0 (86)	9.4 (80)
American woodcock	3.3 (74)	4.1 (73)	3.6 (76)	3.8 (70)	3.4 (68)	3.8 (70)	4.2 (64)	4.4 (67)	5.4 (67)	4.5 (69)	4.4 (65)
Mourning dove	13.2 (87)	11.4 (92)	11.1 (85)	10.5 (78)	12.5 (80)	9.2 (85)	12.5 (83)	13.3 (81)	10.3 (75)	11.6 (86)	10.2 (82)
Ring-necked pheasant	6.4 (77)	5.8 (69)	5.6 (72)	4.4 (63)	4.9 (67)	4.2 (64)	4.3 (61)	5.4 (71)	5.0 (65)	5.5 (69)	5.4 (68)
Ruffed grouse	5.0 (74)	5.5 (74)	6.6 (76)	5.9 (74)	5.2 (71)	5.2 (68)	5.1 (71)	4.9 (69)	5.3 (70)	4.8 (73)	4.3 (67)
Spruce grouse	3.0 (68)	3.1 (64)	2.4 (71)	3.0 (61)	2.8 (57)	2.4 (51)	2.5 (56)	2.4 (50)	2.7 (58)	2.4 (57)	1.9 (50)
Sharp-tailed grouse	3.2 (64)	3.0 (58)	3.5 (68)	3.1 (61)	3.4 (48)	3.2 (33)	3.8 (41)	3.1 (51)	2.9 (47)	4.0 (53)	3.0 (44)
Gray partridge	3.4 (65)	3.3 (58)	4.2 (58)	3.2 (52)	3.1 (54)	2.5 (38)	4.4 (32)	2.7 (57)	3.3 (54)	4.3 (50)	4.5 (58)
Gray squirrel	6.2 (88)	5.8 (86)	7.0 (84)	6.3 (78)	6.3 (80)	5.0 (77)	5.5 (78)	5.3 (81)	5.1 (79)	5.7 (89)	4.8 (83)
Fox squirrel	4.6 (83)	4.8 (85)	4.6 (86)	5.4 (74)	4.4 (80)	3.7 (75)	4.3 (75)	4.9 (71)	3.8 (76)	4.3 (83)	3.6 (81)
Eastern cottontail	5.3 (85)	4.3 (83)	4.4 (81)	4.1 (69)	5.5 (71)	3.5 (79)	4.1 (73)	5.0 (72)	4.0 (77)	4.0 (83)	3.6 (71)
White-tailed jackrabbit	3.8 (70)	2.1 (71)	4.6 (70)	3.5 (63)	2.3 (48)	5.2 (29)	1.8 (44)	2.0 (42)	1.9 (42)	1.7 (55)	1.6 (62)
Snowshoe hare	3.5 (71)	2.6 (60)	2.6 (69)	3.8 (69)	5.0 (69)	2.9 (58)	3.0 (57)	3.0 (53)	3.2 (56)	3.9 (63)	2.7 (56)
Raccoon	10.6 (91)	9.6 (95)	10.0 (94)	6.1 (89)	6.1 (93)	6.9 (89)	8.5 (90)	7.7 (88)	4.1 (92)	8.2 (93)	7.4 (84)
Red fox	1.5 (49)	2.4 (54)	2.3 (54)	2.4 (49)	2.7 (50)	2.0 (44)	1.7 (41)	1.6 (57)	1.4 (44)	2.6 (63)	1.2 (51)
Gray fox	3.3 (39)	2.5 (42)	4.0 (36)	2.5 (33)	1.0 (16)	1.5 (17)	2.0 (29)	1.4 (50)	1.0 (25)	2.8 (64)	1.0 (12)
Coyote	4.4 (54)	4.6 (52)	4.0 (57)	4.0 (47)	5.1 (49)	2.7 (50)	2.4 (41)	3.4 (57)	3.1 (49)	4.3 (59)	2.9 (53)
Badger	1.2 (83)	2.5 (80)	1.0 (100)	1.5 (50)	1.0 (100)	1.0 (57)	1.0 (100)	1.0 (50)	1.2 (80)	1.6 (67)	1.0 (33)

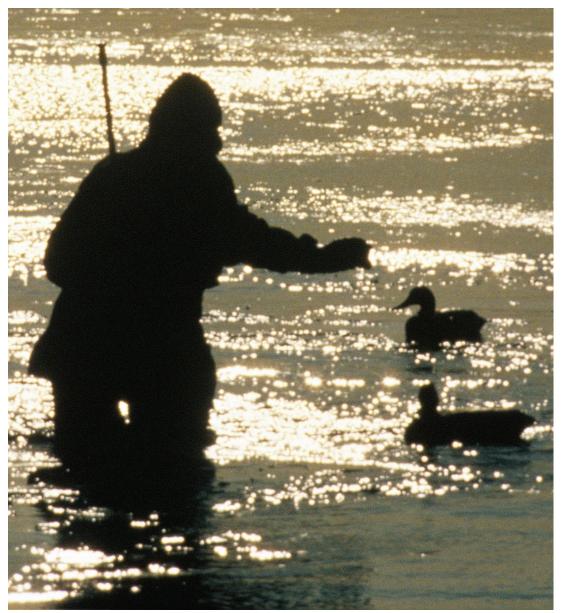
Table 6. Mean harvest for successful hunters and hunter success rates (%), 2008-09 through 2018-19.

^a Estimates from these years were recomputed without license type 99- free youth license to be consistent with other years of data.
 ^b Only 1 respondent indicated they hunted rails and they reported 0 bagged.
 ^c No respondents indicated they hunted rails.

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING ACTIVITY AND HARVEST DURING THE 2017 - 2018 AND 2018-19 HUNTING SEASONS.

The following information has been excerpted from: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Migratory bird hunting activity and harvest during the 2017 - 2018 and 2018-19 hunting seasons. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland, U.S.A. The entire report is available on-line at

https://fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/surveys-and-data/HarvestSurveys/MBHActivityHarvest2017-18and2018-19.pdf



Hunter setting decoys. USFWS/Milton Friend Table 1. Species composition of the Minnesota waterfowl harvest, 2017 and 2018. (from: Raftovich, R.V., S.C. Chandler, and C.M. Cain. 2019. Migratory bird hunting activity and harvest during the 2017-18 and 2018-19 hunting seasons. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland. USA August, 2019. 75 pp).

		Ν	linnesota H	larvest		Mississippi Flyway Harvest			
Species	2017	% of Harvest	2018	% of Harvest	Percent change in Harvest 17-18	2017	2018	Percent change Harvest 17-18	
Mallard	159,718	25.36	105,149	21.79	-34	1,643,472	1,407,353	-17	
Domestic mallard	0		212	0.04		1,184	1,397	15	
American black duck	308	0.05	212	0.04	-31	17,855	16,032	-11	
Black x mallard	0		0	0.00		477	1,186	60	
Gadwall	29,543	4.69	22,471	4.66	-24	623,532	421,296	-48	
American wigeon	11,386	1.81	10,812	2.24	-5	108,267	65,348	-66	
Green-winged teal	60,317	9.58	37,947	7.86	-37	717,625	452,685	-59	
Blue-winged /cinnamon teal	78,166	12.41	61,479	12.74	-21	439,383	399,992	-10	
Northern shoveler	11,079	1.76	5,724	1.19	-48	237,247	127,236	-86	
Northern pintail	13,541	2.15	5,300	1.10	-61	134,643	68,949	-95	
Wood duck	116,326	18.47	85,010	17.62	-27	610,542	407,754	-50	
Redhead	21,234	3.37	13,144	2.72	-38	57,348	60,193	5	
Canvasback	6,155	0.98	6,148	1.27	0	40,087	30,592	-31	
Greater scaup	2,462	0.39	3,180	0.66	29	28,929	35,375	18	
Lesser scaup	8,617	1.37	10,812	2.24	25	185,503	86,568	-114	
Ring-necked duck	80,321	12.75	81,618	16.92	2	267,900	182,667	-47	
Goldeneye	6,770	1.07	5,936	1.23	-12	31,870	44,721	29	
Bufflehead	12,925	2.05	16,960	3.52	31	96,285	98,519	2	
Ruddy duck	615	0.10	848	0.18	38	7,142	6,721	-6	
Scoters	1,231	0.20	424	0.09	-66	3,451	5,740	40	
Hooded merganser	8,309	1.32	8,904	1.85	7	47,789	33,738	-42	
Other mergansers	923	0.15	212	0.04	-77	11,140	7,334	-52	
Total Duck Harvest ^a	629,900		482,500			5,339,800	3,979,000		
(retrieved kill)	±15%		±16%		-23	±5%	±9%	-34	

^a Sum of all species does not equal total because of rounding error.

Table 2. Top 10 states in number of **adult duck hunters**, 2018, and number of hunter-days and retrieved duck kill. (from: Raftovich, R.V., S.C. Chandler, and C.M. Cain. 2019. Migratory bird hunting activity and harvest during the 2017-18 and 2018-19 hunting seasons. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland. USA August, 2019. 75 pp).

State	Number of active duck hunters	Duck hunter days afield	Total duck harvest	Seasonal duck harvest per hunter
Texas	74,300 ± 29%	358,200 ± 28%	955,900± 23%	12.9 ± 37%
Arkansas	60,700 ± 15%	500,900 ± 26%	1,006,200 ± 25%	16.6 ± 29%
Minnesota	53,200 ± 15%	264,900 ± 15%	482,500 ± 16%	9.7 ± 22%
California	51,400 ± 14%	370,000 ± 11%	1,083,300 ± 16%	21.1 ± 21%
Wisconsin	47,600 ± 19%	287,000 ± 26%	366,400 ± 21%	7.7 ± 28%
North Carolina	41,000 ± 25%	229,300 ± 27%	476,300 ± 27%	11.6 ± 36%
Louisiana	36,300 ± 17%	222,200 ± 37%	505,800 ± 32%	13.9 ± 37%
Missouri	35,100 ± 18%	256,100 ± 30%	314,100 ± 20%	9.0 ±27%
North Dakota	33,800 ± 11%	160,400 ± 13%	470,800 ± 14%	14.0 ± 18%
Michigan	33,200 ± 22%	165,500 ± 18%	239,600 ± 20%	7.2 ± 30%
Mississippi Flyway		2,452,800 ± 8%	3,979,000 ± 9%	
United States		5,491,500 ± 5%	10,813,400 ± 5%	

Table 3. Top 10 states in number of **adult goose hunters**, 2018, and number of hunter-days and retrieved goose kill.(from: Raftovich, R.V., S.C. Chandler, and C.M. Cain. 2019. Migratory bird hunting activity and harvest during the 2017-18 and 2018-19 hunting seasons. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland. USA August, 2019. 75 pp).

State	Number of active goose hunters	Goose hunter days afield	Total goose harvest	Seasonal goose harvest per hunter
Texas	43,600 ± 28%	166,600 ± 50%	149,500 ± 40%	3.4 ± 49%
Minnesota	43,200 ± 17%	215,800 ± 21%	144,200 ± 26%	3.3 ± 31%
California ^B	36,800 ± 12%	245,900 ± 15%	198,200 ± 19%	5.4 ± 23%
Wisconsin	36,000 ± 16%	221,600 ± 19%	128,600 ± 26%	3.6 ± 30%
Michigan	31,800 ± 22%	163,000 ± 27%	93,900 ± 26%	3.0 ± 35%
Arkansas	26,500 ± 19%	138,900 ± 28%	126,700 ± 42%	4.8 ± 46%
North Dakota	23,300 ± 10%	104,400 ± 13%	138,500 ± 34%	6.0 ± 36%
Maryland ^B	20,700 ± 9%	96,000 ± 13%	94,300 ± 16%	4.6 ± 19%
Pennsylvania	19,500 ± 25%	100,300 ± 25%	90,500 ± 29%	4.6 ± 38%
Washington ^B	18,000 ± 8%	108,600 ± 17%	118,500 ± 40%	6.5 ± 40%
Mississippi Flyway		1,334,300 ± 9%	843,900 ± 11%	
United States ^b		3,030,800 ± 6%	2,499,700 ± 6%	

^b. Goose hunter statistics do not include brant hunter statistics for coastal states with brant seasons: Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.



2019 LIGHT GOOSE CONSERVATION ORDER HARVEST IN MINNESOTA

Steve Cordts, Wildlife Populations and Regulations Unit

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INTRODUCTION

This report documents results of the 2019 Light Goose Conservation Order hunter mail questionnaire survey.

METHODS

Minnesota held a light goose Conservation Order harvest from 15 February - 30 April 2019. Participants were required to obtain a \$2.50 permit. No other license, stamp or permit was required. Shooting hours were 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset. There were no daily or possession limits. Use of electronic calls and unplugged shotguns was allowed.

All permit holders (except for youth <18 years old) were sent a questionnaire after the season. Survey questions are listed in Figure 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 965 permits were issued and 348 responses (41%) to the questionnaire were obtained (Table 1). In calculating harvest estimates, we assume that the 507 non-respondents participated in the conservation action and took light geese in the same manner as respondents. An estimated 444 hunters attempted to take light geese during the conservation order period. Active participants pursued light geese for 1,537 days and 1,612 light geese were shot and retrieved. This was an average retrieved take of 4 geese per active participant. An estimated 206 light geese were wounded and not retrieved.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project was funded in part by the Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson) Program.

MINNESOTA 2019 LIGHT GOOSE HARVEST SURVEY

For the Period of February 15 - April 30, 2019 ONLY

You are being asked to provide information to help us evaluate the harvest of light geese (snow, blue, and Ross' geese) in Minnesota during February 15 - April 30, 2019. Your cooperation is important. Please return this survey card even if you did not hunt light geese. Please answer the following questions to the best of your ability. **Answer only for your Minnesota 2019 hunting experience.** THANK YOU! Lou Cornicelli, Wildlife Research Program Manager, Division of Fish and Wildlife, MN DNR.

1. Did you hunt light geese in Minnesota during February 15 - April 30, 2019? Yes / No If NO, please disregard all remaining questions and return this survey card.

2. How many days did you hunt light geese in Minnesota during February 15 - April 30, 2019? _____

3. How many light geese did you personally shoot and retrieve in Minnesota?

4. How many light geese did you personally shoot, but were UNABLE to retrieve? ______

Figure 1. Light Goose Conservation Order hunter mail questionnaire, 2019.

· · · · ·					-	Year							
Statistic	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total permits sold	1,292	1,406	1,670	952	994	1,048	1,405	1,278	1,141	1,143	974	912	965
Useable returns	921	910	1,057	671	659	675	810	759	520	491	393	353	348
Response rate (%)	71.0	65.0	63.0	72.3	67.1	65.3	58.3	60.0	46	43	41	43	41
Active hunters (%)	39.8	54.9	66.0	40.8	45.7	56.9	54.9	44.0	50	47	48	35	46
Estimated total hunters	514	773	1,103	389	455	600	770	560	569	534	471	321	444
Estimated hunter days	2,302	3,404	4,647	1,475	1,830	2,270	3,070	2,580	2,434	2,605	1,966	1,204	1537
Mean days/hunter	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.6	4	5	4	3.8	4
Estimated harvest (shot & retrieved)	1,786	2,409	4,366	559	1,554	2,620	2,430	2,880	3,266	2,121	1,713	1,021	1612
Mean harvest/hunter	3.5	3.1	4.0	1.4	3.4	4.4	3.2	5.1	6	4	4	3.2	4
Estimated crippling losses	172	302	640	70	145	210	370	210	349	215	298	78	206
Percent using unplugged guns	43.6	46.7	46.8	44.9	44.2	43.0	49.4	48.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Est. number hunters using unplugged guns	224	361	516	175	201	260	380	270	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Est. number geese shot with unplugged guns	1,032	1,275	2,413	348	742	1,510	1,670	2,060	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Est. harvest with shell 4-5-6	277	339	822	131	311	460	620	770	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent using electronic calls	17.1	19.1	23.5	25.9	21.3	22.2	24.5	27.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Est. number hunters using e-calls	88	148	260	101	97	130	190	160	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Est. harvest while using e-calls	329	566	1,171	192	531	460	620	1,710	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent hunting 1/2-hr after sunset	38.3	42.3	43.1	39.7	39.7	42.4	33.4	36.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Est. number hunting after 1/2-hr sunset	197	326	475	154	180	250	260	200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Est. harvest 1/2-hr after sunset	209	511	713	87	238	240	260	550	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 1. Summary of Light Goose Conservation Order harvest in Minnesota, 2007 – 2019.



MINNESOTA'S WILD TURKEY HARVEST – FALL 2018, SPRING 2019

Lindsey Messinger, Farmland Wildlife Populations and Research Group

SUMMARY OF SEASON STRUCTURE

This report summarizes the fall 2018 and spring 2019 Minnesota wild turkey harvest. The fall turkey season was 30 days in length (29 September – 28 October) and allowed for an unlimited number of hunters to take one wild turkey of either sex in one of 12 hunter declared permit areas (501-512, Figure 1). Fall permits for youth hunters were valid statewide (i.e., no restrictions on permit area); all other hunters were restricted to a declared permit area.

There were no major changes to the spring turkey season structure in 2019. The spring turkey season was 45 days in length (17 April – 31 May) and allowed hunters to take one bearded wild turkey (tom, jake, or bearded hen). The spring turkey season was divided into six distinct time periods (A-F) with permits valid during a specified time period and permit area (501-512; Figure 1). A restricted number of permits were available through a lottery system in each permit area during time periods A and B (A: 17-23 April, and B: 24-30 April). Permits not sold during the lottery process were available for over-the-counter surplus sales. Permits for the remaining time periods (C: 1-7 May, D: 8-14 May, E: 15-21 May, F: 22-31 May) were available over-the-counter in unlimited quantities in each permit area. Hunters possessing a permit unfilled during time periods A-E were permitted to hunt during the final time period (F) in their respective permit area. Permits for archery and youth hunters were valid the entire season and statewide (i.e., no time period or permit area restrictions).

FALL 2018 SEASON

Permits Issued

Permits issued to hunters decreased 12% from 7,650 permits in 2017 to 6,719 permits in 2018 (Table 1, Figure 2), and was 10% below the 10-year average (7,488 permits issued). Youth permit sales accounted for 21% of total license sales during the fall 2018 season which was similar to 2017.

Harvest

There were 834 harvested turkeys registered during the fall 2018 season which decreased 18% from 1,015 harvested turkeys registered in 2017 and was 29% below the 10-year average (1,181 harvested turkeys registered) (Table 1; Figure 2). A hunter success rate of 12% in 2018 was similar to 2017 (13%), and was 23% below the 10-year average (16.1%) The greatest number of permits were issued in permit areas 507, 508, and 501 (Table 2). These three permit areas also had the highest registered harvest (Table 2). Statewide, females (hens) represented 56% of the total harvest while juvenile males (jakes) and mature males (toms) represented 15% and 28% of the total harvest respectively (Table 2).

SPRING 2019 SEASON

Permits Issued

There were 46,424 permits issued during the spring 2019 season, including 8,901 general lottery and landowner permits, 15,664 surplus over-the-counter permits, 10,032 youth permits, and 11,792 archery permits (Table 3). The total number of permits purchased increased 2% in 2019 from 2018 but was 13% below the 10-year average (39,724 permits issued) (Table 4). Youth permit sales comprised 22% of total permit sales while archery permits accounted for 25% of total permit sales (Table 3). These percentages were similar to 2018 (Table 4) and may indicate archery and youth permit sales are leveling after regulation changes in 2016 which allowed archery and youth hunters to hunt statewide during any time period. Purchase of lottery permits increased 2% from 2018; however, lottery permit applications remained undersubscribed in many permit areas. Surplus permits issued in 2019 were similar to 2018. The greatest number of regular gun permits were issued in permit areas 507, 501, and 508 (in descending order; Table 5). Permit areas 507 and 501 represent the core turkey range in Minnesota. Permit area 508 represents an area of potentially expanding opportunity as this permit area was expanded in 2016 to include the entire north-central and northeastern regions of Minnesota. Permit sales for the first non-lottery time period (C) were the highest statewide. followed by lottery time periods A and B, respectively (Table 6).

Harvest

Hunters registered 10,699 turkeys (Tables 3, 4, 5, & 7), which was 6% below the 10-year average (11,372 turkeys, Figure 3, Table 4). Although harvest remained the highest in the core turkey range in permit areas 507 (2,821 turkeys) and 501 (2,237 turkeys), harvest in permit area 508 (1,623 turkeys) continued to surpass 503 (1,139 turkeys) for the third year in a row (Table 5). Youth (1,835 turkeys), lottery (3,171 turkeys), and archery (1,721 turkeys) harvest each increased 4% from 2018 whereas surplus harvest (3,966 turkeys) decreased 6% from 2018 (Table 3). These trends may be attributable to weather conditions (see below).

Weather Summary

Weather conditions can impact wild turkey abundance and behavior as well as wild turkey hunter participation. Weather may help to explain short-term trends in hunter participation and harvest, particularly during the spring wild turkey hunting season when a majority of wild turkey hunter harvest occurs. Winter 2018-2019 was mild through mid-January 2019. Record-breaking low and persistent sub-zero temperatures occurred in the final week of January and multiple snowfall events in February and March blanketed much of the core turkey range with deep snow exceeding 6 inches from mid-February through mid-March. Prolonged periods of deep snow can impede the ability of adult turkeys to locate food resources which are critical for maintaining optimal body condition and may impact overwinter survival. Spring weather was wet and cold across much of the turkey range with multiple rain events throughout the spring hunting season. Lingering snow and colder than normal temperatures likely delayed nesting activities and vegetation "green up" was later than normal. Cold and wet weather conditions may have impacted hunter participation and effort, and therefore harvest, in some areas.

Year	Permits available	Applicants	Permits issued	Registered harvest	Hunter success (%)ª
2009	9,330	7,738	5,019	1,163	23.2
2010	10,430	6,869	6,607	1,353	20.5
2011	10,430	3,538	5,382	953	17.7
2012 ^b	Unlimited	N/A	10,628	1,752	16.5
2013 ^b	Unlimited	N/A	8,060	1,137	14.1
2014 ^b	Unlimited	N/A	8,236	1,216	14.8
2015 ^b	Unlimited	N/A	8,109	1,213	15.0
2016 ^b	Unlimited	N/A	8,469	1,176	13.9
2017	Unlimited	N/A	7,650	1,015	13.3
2018	Unlimited	N/A	6,719	834	12.4

Table 1. Permits available, number of applicants, permits issued, registered harvest, and hunter success rates for the ten most recent fall wild turkey seasons in Minnesota, 2009-2018.

^a Total hunter success (all permits issued divided by registered harvest). Success rates not adjusted for non-participation or un-registered harvest.

^b Permits issued, registered harvest, and derived hunter success (%) was reviewed and adjusted to address inconsistencies in data query and previous reporting.

Table 2. Permits issued, registered harvest by sex, total registered harvest, regular harvest, and hunter success rates during the 2018 fall wild turkey season in Minnesota.

Permit area	Regular permits issued ^a	Toms⁵	Jakes ^b	Hens⁵	Total registered harvest [♭]	Regular harvest ^c	Regular success rates (%) ^d
501	730	32	12	52	96	86	11.8
502	64	0	2	3	5	5	7.8
503	515	21	5	39	65	55	10.7
504	119	2	4	4	10	10	8.4
505	267	12	5	18	35	31	11.6
506	185	9	2	14	25	23	12.4
507	1,386	81	43	175	299	264	19.0
508	1,162	41	32	96	169	147	12.7
509	162	9	9	24	42	27	16.7
510	586	34	11	37	82	74	12.6
511	65	1	0	3	4	4	6.2
512	68	1	0	1	2	2	2.9
TOTAL	5,309	243	125	466	834	728	13.7

^a Youth permits were not included as there is no declared permit area (valid in all permit areas). No separate license type for archery hunters was available so archery hunters are reflected in regular permits issued.

^b Total harvest for all license types.

^c All firearm and archery harvest, excluding youth.

^d Overall youth success rate was 7.5% in 2018; unable to quantify by permit area as youth permits were valid in all permit areas).

	Total permits issued	Harvest	Success (%) ^a				
Lottery	8,901	3,171	35.6				
Surplus	15,664	3,966	25.3				
Youth	10,032	1,835	18.3				
Archery	11,792	1,721	14.6				
Military	35	6	17.1				
Total	46,424	10,699	23.0				

Table 3. Total permits issued, harvest, and success rate by permit type during the spring 2019 wild turkey season in Minnesota.

^a Success rates not adjusted for non-participation.

Table 4. Permits available, permits issued, registered harvest, and hunter success rates for the ten most recent spring wild turkey hunting seasons in Minnesota, 2010-2019.

		Permits			Harvest	
Year ^a	Available	lssued⁵	Issued (%)	Archery permits issued	Registered harvest	Success (%) ^c
2010 ^d	55,982	46,548	83.0	2,910	13,467	27.2
2011 ^d	Unlimited	43,521	N/A	2,462	10,055	21.9
2012 ^d	Unlimited	38,155	N/A	3,325	11,276	27.2
2013 ^d	Unlimited	40,430	N/A	3,885	10,321	23.3
2014 ^d	Unlimited	42,134	N/A	4,760	11,425	24.4
2015 ^d	Unlimited	40,824	N/A	4,930	11,694	25.6
2016 ^d	Unlimited	38,895	N/A	10,132	12,277	25.0
2017 ^d	Unlimited	37,882	N/A	11,043	11,803	24.1
2018 ^d	Unlimited	34,214	N/A	11,200	10,706	23.6
2019	Unlimited	34,632	N/A	11,792	10,699	23.0

^a Youth hunt data included.

^b Permits issued to archery hunters were not included to facilitate comparison to previous years.

^c Total hunter success (registered harvest divided by all permits issued). Success rates not adjusted for non-participation or un-registered harvest.

^d Permits issued, derived issued %, registered harvest, and derived hunter success (%) were reviewed and adjusted to address inconsistencies in data query and previous reporting.

Table 5. Regular (non-youth) firearm permits issued, registered harvest, and hunter success during the 2019 spring wild turkey season in Minnesota.

Permit area	Regular permits issued ^a	Total registered harvest ^b	Regular gun harvest ^c	Regular gun success rates (%) ^d
501	5,927	2,237	1,747	29.5
502	533	149	110	20.6
503	2,801	1,139	828	29.6
504	623	253	160	25.7
505	1,859	749	571	30.7
506	895	332 191		21.3
507	6,036	2,821 1,792		29.7
508	3,546	1,623	1,013	28.6
509	354	250	115	32.5
510	1,801	1,060	573	31.8
511	123	48	24	19.5
512	102	38	19	18.6
TOTAL	24,600	10,699	7,143	29.0

^a Permits issued for the archery, youth, and the Camp Ripley disabled veterans hunt were not included.

^b Total harvest for all license types.

^c All lottery, military, and surplus permit harvest, excluding youth and archery licenses.

^d Regular gun success (regular gun harvest divided by regular permits issued). Success rates not adjusted for non-participation or un-registered harvest.

Table 6. Permits available and issued by license type and time period for the spring 2019 wild turkey season in Minnesota.

Time period	Permits available	General lottery ^a permits issued	Surplus permits issued	Youth permits issued	Archery permits issued	
A: 17-23 April	7,010	5,117	781	Not applicable – Youth and archery permits were valid during all time periods.		
B: 24-30 April	7,010	3,801	1,997			
C: 1-7 May	Unlimited	6	7,241			
D: 8-14 May	Unlimited	9	2,984			
E: 15-21 May	Unlimited	2	1,860			
F: 22-31 May	Unlimited	1	801 ^b			
Total	Unlimited	8,936	15,664	10,032	11,792	

^a Includes landowner and military permits.

^b Number of surplus licenses sold for this time period. Actual number of hunters is unknown because all unsuccessful hunters from previous time periods were permitted to hunt in the final (F) season.

Time period	Total harvest	Harvest (%)
А	3,608	33.7
В	2,436	22.8
С	2,306	21.6
D	897	8.4
E	537	5.0
F	915	8.6
Total	10,699	100

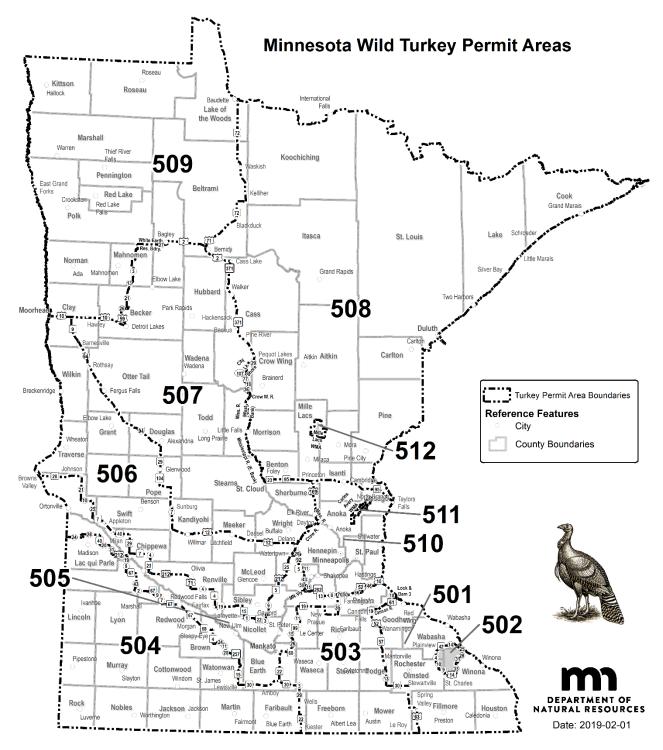


Figure 2. Permit areas open for hunting, fall 2018 and spring 2019 wild turkey seasons in Minnesota.

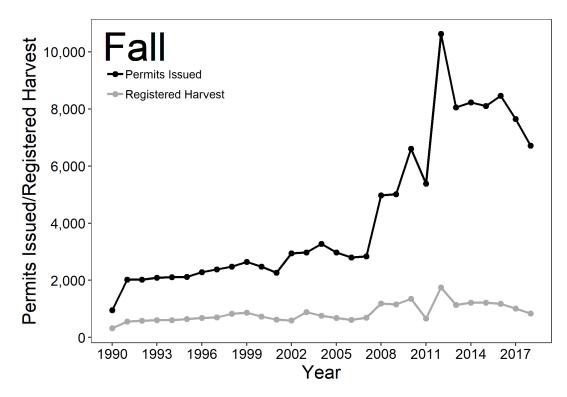


Figure 3. Permits issued and registered harvest for fall wild turkey seasons in Minnesota, 1990-2018.

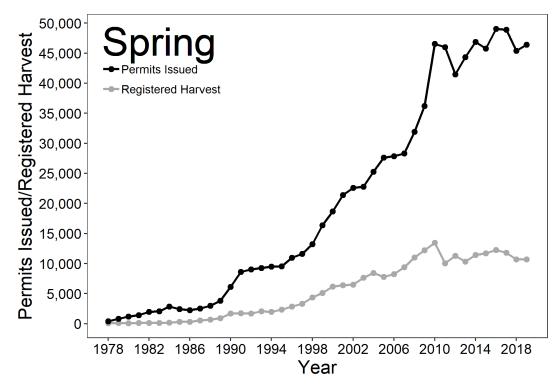


Figure 4. Permits issued and registered harvest for spring wild turkey seasons in Minnesota, 1978-2019.



2018 MINNESOTA PRAIRIE-CHICKEN HARVEST SURVEY

Charlotte Roy, Forest Wildlife Populations and Research Group

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Minnesota DNR conducts a postcard survey of Greater Prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus*) hunters each year to estimate hunter numbers and harvest, and to evaluate hunter success and satisfaction. In 2018, 104 hunters were estimated to have gone afield and harvested 82 prairie-chickens and 36 sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) during prairie-chicken hunts. Hunter success (0.51) and satisfaction (4.0 on a scale of 1-5) were similar to recent years and consistent with improvement following changes to the permit areas and season (i.e., longer length and earlier dates) in 2013.

INTRODUCTION

Prairie-chicken (Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus) hunting in Minnesota was closed in 1943 because of population declines resulting from habitat loss. However, hunting was reopened in 2003 because prairie-chicken populations were considered robust enough to allow a limited season. During 2003-2005, a limited-entry 5-day hunting season was opened in 7 permit areas in western Minnesota. Permits were awarded through a lottery system, with a bag and season limit of 2 prairie-chickens. In 2006, 4 new permit areas were added and the number of permits was increased in some areas. Surplus licenses were offered for sale after the lottery for the first time in 2011, and in 2013, the permit areas were revised again. These most recent changes eliminated 801A and 802A. modified 803A to include portions of the former 802A and 803A. and added 812A and 813A to expand hunting eastward (Figures 1 and 2). The number of available permits was also reduced in some permit areas to more closely reflect opportunities to harvest prairie-chickens in each permit area. The season was lengthened from 5 days to 9 days to provide hunting opportunity on >1 weekend and was moved from mid-October to open in late-September. The earlier season was an attempt to improve hunter success and satisfaction by providing hunting opportunities before pheasant season opened (to reduce hunter interference and flushing distance). These changes were based on hunter comments received by DNR Wildlife Managers during prior years and input received during a public input survey during March 2013. Responses of surveyed prairie-chicken hunters in 2015 provided additional evidence that the earlier season is preferred by most, although hunter preferences were clearly divided. In 2018, the prairie-chicken season opened 29 September and closed 7 October.

Prairie-chicken hunting in Minnesota is a privilege that is only available to residents. Landowners or tenants of \geq 40 acres of grassland within a permit area are eligible to apply for a landowner lottery that awards \leq 20% of the available permits in a permit area. Extra landowner permits are then included with the regular lottery. Any landowner not receiving a permit through the landowner lottery can participate in the regular lottery. The lottery gives preference to persons that have applied for a permit unsuccessfully for the most years. Upon selection, lottery winners must purchase a prairie-chicken hunting permit before hunting. Although sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) hunting is closed south of U.S. Highway 2 in the western part of the state (i.e., in permit areas 804A–813A), licensed prairie-chicken hunters may also take sharp-tailed grouse while hunting prairie-chickens. Harvest is documented each year in this annual report.

METHODS

Lottery applicants, winners, and permit purchasers were recorded by the Electronic Licensing System (ELS). Registration of harvested birds has not been mandatory except during 2003-2006, so I determined harvest through a postcard survey. I sent a postcard to each lottery winner the week before hunting season. Five weeks later I sent another postcard to people who had not yet responded. Postcards contained 6 questions: did you purchase a permit, did you hunt, and if so, for how many days, how many prairie-chickens did you harvest, how many sharp-tailed grouse did you harvest during prairie-chicken hunts, and how satisfied were you (on a scale of 1-5)?

Only responses from lottery winners who purchased a hunting permit or reported hunting were considered in the analysis. I compared responses from the first mailing to responses from the second mailing to examine possible nonresponse bias. I did not detect a bias in the number of days afield or the number of sharp-tailed grouse harvested between respondents to the first and second mailings. However, a nonresponse bias was detected in the number of respondents that hunted and the number of prairie-chickens harvested. Therefore, I calculated the number of birds harvested, birds per harvester, and hunter success for each permit area assuming that non-respondents were more similar to respondents from the second mailing than to those from the first mailing. Each of these metrics was calculated by permit area and summed for all areas.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The combined quota for the 11 permit areas during 2018 was 125 permits, and 303 individuals applied in the lottery (Table 1). Of the 128 lottery winners, 104—including 4 landowners—later purchased a permit. One additional winner who was not on the list of purchasers returned a survey indicating that he/she hunted, so he/she was added to the sample of "purchasers" for this analysis and summary. All permit areas had more applicants than permits available.

Ninety permit purchasers (86%, n = 105) responded to the survey; 79 (76%) responded to the first mailing and 11 (11%) to the second mailing. This response rate is similar to survey response rates since 2010 (mean: 87%; range: 83-95%). Respondents to the first mailing reported harvesting prairie-chickens at higher rates (60% vs. 30%) and reported harvesting more chickens (0.9 vs. 0.3 birds per hunter). Thus, hunters that were more successful were more likely to respond to the survey. Respondents to the first mailing were more likely than respondents to the second mailing to have hunted (100% vs. 91% of respondents), they hunted a similar number of days (2.2 vs. 2.9), harvested a similar number of sharp-tailed grouse (0.4 vs. 0.4 birds per hunter), and reported similar satisfaction (mean 4.1 vs. 3.1, median 5 vs. 3), with 90% and 87% of respondents reporting satisfaction scores >3, respectively.

To correct for the nonresponse bias in harvest this year, I assumed that non-respondents to the survey would have had similar success to respondents to the second mailing (i.e., class method of correction). This assumption may not eliminate nonresponse bias if non-respondents were less successful than respondents to the second mailing, but should more closely approximate the actual harvest than assuming similar responses of non-respondents and all respondents.

Eighty-nine respondents reported that they hunted prairie-chickens (Table 2). I estimated the total number of hunters to be 104 (i.e., purchasers who went afield) after accounting for hunting by non-respondents. Hunters reported harvesting 79 prairie-chickens and total harvest after accounting for non-respondents was estimated as 82 prairie-chickens. An estimated 53 hunters bagged >1 chicken. Survey respondents reported harvesting 36 sharp-tailed grouse while

hunting prairie-chickens from permit areas 803A, 804A, 805A, and 807A, 808A, and 810A (Figure 1). Although successful hunters reported higher average satisfaction (4.4) than respondents that were not successful (3.4), satisfaction of prairie-chicken hunters was high overall.

Prairie-chicken hunter success and satisfaction during 2018 were similar to 2013-2017, which is consistent with improved success and satisfaction following changes to the season framework in 2013 to accomplish this goal (Table 3). Hunter survey responses in the 2013 Wildlife Public Input Survey and through this postcard survey in 2015 indicated that hunter preferences are split, but that the majority of hunters support the current season framework. Both the 2013 and 2015 surveys asked hunters about their preference for a season opening on the last Saturday in September or an opener on the Saturday nearest 20 October. The majority of respondents to the 2013 survey (64% of respondents who expressed an opinion) indicated a preference for the earlier season. Likewise, in the 2015 survey, 56% of respondents indicated a preference for the earlier season. Supporters of the early season indicated that the birds were less wary early in the season and pheasant hunting did not affect the hunt. Reasons provided in support of a later season included cooler weather for hunters and dogs, better plumage on birds, fewer standing crops, opportunity to harvest pheasants while hunting chickens, and no conflict with the waterfowl opener. Although a large minority still indicated a preference for a later season, the current season meets the timing preferences of the majority of responding prairie-chicken hunters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This survey was funded in part by the Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson) Program. I would like to thank Laura Gilbert for preparing and mailing the postcards and entering data. I would also like to thank Mike Larson for commenting on the report.

			Lotte	Lottery winners		Permit purchasers ^a	
Permit area	Permits available	No. of applicants	No. ^b	Proportion	No.	Proportion	Surplus purchasers ^c
803A	8	19	9	0.47	8	0.89	0
804A	10	20	10	0.50	9	0.90	0
805A	10	61	10	0.16	10	1.00	0
806A	12	31	13	0.42	8	0.62	0
807A	20	38	21	0.55	20	0.95	0
808A	20	40	20	0.50	14	0.70	0
809A	15	30	15	0.50	12	0.80	0
810A	15	33	15	0.45	13	0.87	0
811A	5	5	5	1.00	3	0.60	0
812A	5	18	5	0.28	4	0.80	0
813A	5	8	5	0.63	4	0.80	0
All	125	303	128	0.42	105	0.82	0

Table 1. Prairie-chicken hunt lottery applicants, winners, and hunting permit purchasers in Minnesota during 2018.

^a Lottery winners who purchased a hunting permit.

^b The number of permits may exceed the quota when the last applicant selected in the lottery belongs to a hunting party.

^c Number of people purchasing a surplus permit after the lottery because the permit quota was not met during the lottery. Surplus permits were not available in 2018.

Permit	No. of hunters ^a		Birds harvested		Birds per	Success
area	Self-reported	Estimated	Self-reported	Estimated	harvester ^b	rate ^c
803A	7	8	7	7	1.4	0.63
804A	8	9	5	5	1.3	0.44
805A	9	10	8	8	2.0	0.40
806A	5	8	5	6	1.5	0.50
807A	18	20	19	20	1.5	0.65
808A	12	13	13	13	1.6	0.62
809A	9	12	10	11	1.8	0.50
810A	12	13	3	3	1.0	0.23
811A	2	3	2	2	1.0	0.67
812A	3	4	1	1	1.0	0.25
813A	4	4	6	6	2.0	0.75
All	89	104 ^d	79	82 ^d	1.5 ^d	0.51 ^d

Table 2. Prairie-chicken harvest in Minnesota during 2018.

^a Permit purchasers who hunted.

^b Estimated number of birds harvested per successful hunter, assuming non-respondents had success similar to that of respondents to the second mailing.

^c Proportion of estimated hunters harvesting ≥ 1 prairie-chicken.

^d Assumed that non-respondents were represented by respondents in the second mailing.

Year	Permits available	Applicants	Hunters ^a	Birds harvested	Success rate ^b	Hunter satisfaction ^c
2003	100	853	92	130	0.75	4.4
2004	101	759	87	58	0.45	3.6
2005	110	500	86	94	0.63	4.0
2006	182	512	149	109	0.49	3.6
2007 ^d	187	519		122	0.53	
2008	186	535	137	133	0.58	3.9
2009	186	512	143	118	0.52	3.4
2010	186	421	136	78 ^e	0.32	3.0
2011	186	264	138	103	0.45	3.4
2012	186	298	158	86	0.39	3.4
2013	126	277	93 ^f	96 ^f	0.60 ^f	3.7 ^f
2014	126	305	102	95	0.54	3.7
2015	126	271	112	103	0.55	3.6
2016	126	304	111	102	0.58	3.8
2017	125	317	97	86 ^f	0.55 ^f	4.0 ^f
2018	125	303	104	82 ^f	0.51 ^f	3.9 ^f

Table 3. Summary of prairie-chicken hunting in Minnesota during 2003–2018.

^a Estimated number who went hunting, not permit purchasers.

^b Proportion of hunters harvesting ≥1 prairie-chicken.

 $^{\circ}$ Mean on a scale of 1–5.

^d A hunter survey was not conducted during 2007; results are from the Electronic Licensing System, which documented 150 permit purchasers.

^e One hunter reported harvesting 10 prairie-chickens in 2010.

^f Assumed that non-respondents were represented by respondents in the second mailing in 2013, 2017, and 2018.

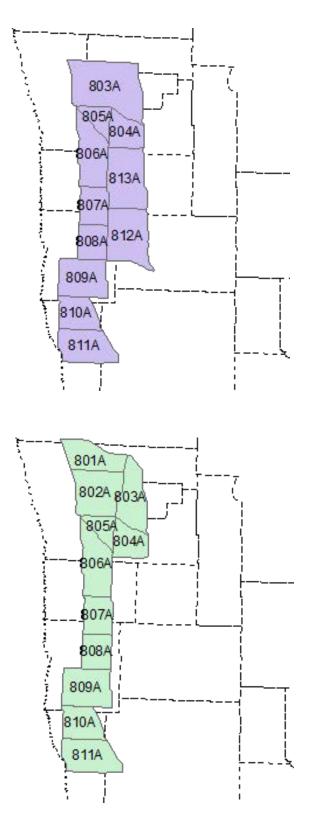


Figure 1. Prairie-chicken hunting permit area boundaries in northwestern Minnesota since 2013 (top) compared to during 2006–2012 (bottom). County boundaries are indicated by dashed lines. Permit areas 812A and 813A were added, 801A was eliminated, and 802A and portions of 803A were combined into a revised permit area 803A.

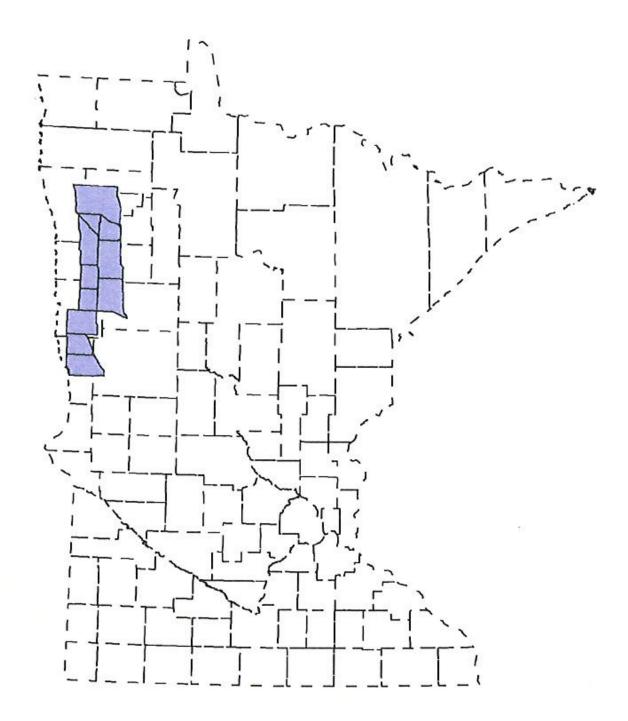


Figure 2. Northwestern location of prairie-chicken hunting permit areas within the state relative to county boundaries (dashed lines).





STATUS OF MINNESOTA BLACK BEARS, 2018

Dave Garshelis and Andy Tri, Forest Wildlife Research Group

INTRODUCTION

The Minnesota bear range has historically been divided into 11 bear management units (BMU). Each has a separate quota on hunting licenses, and hunters must enter a lottery (based on preference points) to obtain a license. Outside the primary bear range, where bear depredation to crops is a primary concern, license sales are unlimited (no-quota area), and hunters can purchase licenses right up to and through the season, over the counter. In all areas the season runs from September 1 through mid-October. About 80% of hunters use bait. This report summarizes status and trends in bear hunting and harvests.

METHODS

Successful hunters must register their bears, in person at designated registration stations or electronically by internet or phone. Stations are not staffed by DNR personnel. Harvest data are a simple tally of these registrations. Hunters also are required to submit a tooth from harvested bears, which is used to estimate age, and thus harvest age structure. Tooth envelopes must be acquired at registration stations.

RESULTS

Permits, licenses, harvest, and success rates

Permit applications for bear licenses exceeded 21,000 again in 2018 (as they did in 2017) (Table 1). Of these, >3,200 (15%), a record high number, applied for area 99, meaning that they only sought to raise their preference level for the permit system. Permit availability was the same as in 2017, but the harvest was 13% lower because natural food availability was high during fall of 2018, making hunters' baits less attractive. Hunting success is inversely related to the number of hunters but also strongly affected by fall foods. (Figure 1).

Bear Management Units

There are currently 13 Bear Management Units (BMUs) where license sales are limited by a quota, and 4 BMUs with no quota (Figure 2). The BMU divisions in the no-quota zone are for internal data analysis purposes only: hunters do not have to choose a BMU in which to hunt within this zone. In the quota zone, hunters must apply for a certain BMU and are drawn through a preference lottery based on their number of previously unsuccessful applications (Table 4). The first digit in each BMU (1–5) refers to 5 larger BMUs in which each was previously a part (when numbering began in 1985). Since then several BMUs have been split, to better adjust hunting pressure. The most recent split was in 2016, when BMU 26 was divided into 27 and 28, and BMU 44 was split into 46 and 47 (BMUs 28 and 47 comprise the Leech Lake Reservation). This split, along former BMU lines, allows current data to be regrouped into these former BMUs and thereby compared to older data (which is done in this report).

Quota zone permits and licenses

The number of quota zone permits available in 2018 was the same as it was for 2017 for all BMUs (Table 2). This is the 6th year (since 2013) that permits have been kept low (<3,900). This was the 8th year (since 2011) of a system whereby licenses for the quota zone that were not purchased by permittees selected in the lottery could be purchased later as surplus. All surplus licenses (>400) were purchased (Table 3).

Quota zone applicants

Statewide, quota zone applications increased 17% over the past 10 years (Figure 3), but much of that increase was for area 99 (preference level application). Among applications for specific BMUs, only BMU 45 showed a significant, steady increase, and was one of the few BMUs with higher applications in 2018 than in 2017 (Figure 3).

Quota zone lottery

The low quota zone permit availability over the past 6 years has made it increasingly difficult to succeed in the lottery (Table 4). This year, although quotas were the same as last year, a higher level of preference was needed to secure a permit because a large number of hunters who had accumulated preference points by previously applying to area 99 entered the lottery for a BMU. First-time applicants were successful only in BMU 22 (wilderness area hunt), and second-time applicants were successful only in BMUS 22 and 13. Four BMUs required a preference level of at least 4 for a chance of success, and BMU 45 required a preference level of 5 or above. This high threshold for BMU 45 is due to the increasing number of applicants (Figure 3), not a change in number of available permits (Table 2).

Harvest by BMU

The statewide harvest in 2018 was lower than in 2017 (Table 5). However, BMUs along the northern edge of the state (BMU 11, 12, 13, 25) had slightly higher harvests in 2018. The most extreme declines from 2017 to 2018 were in the east-central portion of the bear range (BMUs 51 and 52; BMU 51 was the lowest since the division of these 2 BMUs in 1987; Figure 2). The sex ratio of the harvest was ≥60% males in all BMUs except one (BMU 31). The statewide harvest sex ratio of 66% males equaled the record set in 2015. The statewide harvest sex ratio has exceeded 60% in all years since 2013 (Table 1), when permits were reduced. However, these same highly male-biased sex ratios have also occurred in the no-quota area, suggesting that it is not just due to low hunter density.

Harvest by quota vs no-quota zones

Permit availability continuously declined during the decade 2003–2013 (Table 1), and with that, total harvests declined and the percent of the harvest in the no-quota zone increased (Figure 4). The percent harvest in the no-quota zone has leveled off in recent years, with stabilization of the number of quota-zone permits available, but nevertheless was a record high this year (28%), most of it occurring in BMU 11 (16% of statewide harvest; Table 5). Nearly half the bear hunters were hunting with a no-quota license in 2017 and 2018.

Hunting success by BMU

Record-breaking success was experienced by hunters in 2016 and 2017 (Table 6). In 2018, success was generally lower, yet was still exceptionally high in many areas (>50% in BMUs 12, 13, 25; 60% in BMU 28 [which has a high proportion of guided hunters]). Success rate in the no-quota zone as a whole (15%) was less than half that in the quota zone (38%). The distribution of hunters within the no-quota zone is gleaned from where they said they would hunt when they purchased their license: a growing proportion indicated that they planned to hunt in BMU 10 (although the hunting success rate in this area is lowest in the state).

Harvest by date

During years of normal fall food abundance, about 70% of the harvest occurs during the 1st week of the bear season, and ~83% occurs by the end of the 2nd week (Table 7). During years with abundant fall foods, the harvest is shifted later in the season, with <60% occurring during the first week. This delayed pattern occurred in 2018.

Predictions of harvest

The 2018 statewide harvest was close, but slightly higher than expected (1766 actual vs. 1715 predicted), based on regression of harvest as a function of hunter numbers and the fall food productivity index (Figure 5). This regression is even stronger (and has accurately predicted previous harvests) when only the past 15 years are considered. For the quota zone, the actual harvest in 2018 was also close but higher (1272 actual vs. 1201 predicted) than predicted by this regression.

Harvest sex ratios

Harvest sex ratios within BMUs varied considerably year-to-year over the past 2 decades. Five BMUs have shown a significantly increasing trend in percent males during 1998–2018; these were not concentrated in a single region but rather represent the northwest (BMU 13), north-central (BMU 25, 26), and southeastern (BMU 51, 52) portions of the bear range (and include both quota and no-quota areas. Statewide there has been a clear shift toward more males in the harvest (see Figure 9). Sex ratios of harvested bears reflect both the sex ratio of the living population (which varies with harvest pressure) as well as the relative vulnerability of the sexes to hunters (which varies with natural food conditions, hunter selectivity, and possibly density of baits). (Figure 6).

Harvest ages

Statewide, the median age of harvested females dipped below 3 years old, breaking what had been a 3-year upward trend (Figure 7). Likewise, the proportion of the female harvest composed of 1–2 year-olds increased slightly and 4–10 year-olds decreased. On a BMU-basis, median ages of harvested females has not shown an obvious trend over the past 20 years. However, it is notable that BMUs 45 and 52 had especially young females harvested in 2018 (median ages <2 years in both of these BMUs, Figure 8). This was likely a result of the abundant fall foods in the southern portion of the bear range: it is common for older females in particular to shun hunters' baits when natural foods are abundant. The median age of harvested males (slightly over 2 years old statewide) has been relatively stable (Figure 9), but creeping upward.

Submission of bear teeth for aging

Ages of harvested bears are used as the principal means of monitoring population trends. Although hunters are required to submit a tooth from their harvested bear, historically >25% did not comply. Reminder notices were sent to non-compliant hunters each year during 2014– 2017, which spurred a higher initial compliance the following years (>80%). However, ~90% compliance was achieved only through a reminder mailing (Figure 10). In 2018 no reminder mailing was sent and compliance was 85%. Since 2013, hunters could register by phone or internet, and pick up a tooth submission envelope later: tooth submission compliance by these hunters has been significantly less than for hunters who registered their bear in person and picked up a tooth envelope at that time (Figure 11). Less than 80% of successful hunters in BMUs 41, 46, and 10 submitted a tooth.

Trends in harvest rates

The sex ratio of harvested bears varies by age in accordance with the relative vulnerability of the sexes. Male bears are more vulnerable to harvest than females, so males always predominate among harvested 1-year-olds (67–75%). Males also predominate, but less strongly among 2 and 3-year-old harvested bears (Figure 12). However, older-aged harvested bears (≥8 years) are nearly always dominated by females, because, although old females continue to be less vulnerable, there are far more of them than old males in the living population. The age at which the line fitted to these proportions crosses the 50:50 sex ratio is approximately the inverse of the harvest rate. Segregating the data into time blocks showed harvest rates increasing from 1980–1999, then declining with reductions in hunter numbers (Figure 1). Based on this method, harvest rates since 2015 have been significantly less than what they were in the early 1980s, when the bear population was increasing.

One problem in using this very simple method is that it assumes that the relative difference for males versus females in their vulnerability to harvest does not change systematically through time. This may not be true, given the steadily increasing male-skewed harvests since the late 1990s, and especially in recent years (Figure 9).

Note: All data contained herein are subject to revision, due to updated information, improved analysis techniques, and/or regrouping of data for analysis.

Table 1. Bear permits, licenses, hunters, harvests, and success rates, 1998–2018.

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Permit applications ^a	30245	29384	29275	26824	21886	16431	16466	16153	15725	16345	17362	17571	18647	19184	18103	18107	18885	18422	19958	21034	21184
Permits available ^b	18210	20840	20710	20710	20610	20110	16450	15950	14850	13200	11850	10000	9500	7050	6000	3750	3750	3700	3850	3350	3350
Licenses purchased (total)	° 16737	18355	19304	16510	14639	14409	13669	13199	13164	11936	10404	9892	9689	9555	8986	6589	6620	6962	7177	6655	6550
Quota zone °	14941	16563	17021	13632	12350	9833	10063	9340	9169	8905	7842	7342	7086	5684	4951	3188	3177	3257	3420	2954	2922
Quota surplus/military ^c				235	209	2554	1356	1591	1561	526	233	77	83	1385	1070	578	583	446	441	401	428
No-quota zone °	1796	1792	2283	2643	2080	2022	2238	2268	2434	2505	2329	2473	2520	2486	2965	2823	2860	3259	3316 ^h	3300 ^h	3200
% Licenses bought																					
Of permits available ^d	82.0	79.5	82.2	67.0	60.9	61.6	69.4	68.5	72.3	71.4	67.7	73.4	74.6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Of permits issued ^d	84.4	87.2	83.9	69.8	66.3	65.7	68.3	67.1	68.9	70.0	67.2	73.8	74.5	80.7	82.7	85.0	84.7	87.9	88.7	88.2	87.2
Estimated no. hunters °	14500	15900	16800	15500	13800	13600	12900	12500	12500	11300	9900	9400	9200	9200	8600	6300	6300	6700	6900	6400	6300
Harvest	4110	3620	3898	4936	1915	3598	3391	3340	3290	3172	2135	2801	2699	2131	2604	1866	1627	1971	2641	2040	1766
Harvest sex ratio (%M) ^f	55	53	58	56	61	58	57	59	58	57	62	59	59	61	59	62	62	66 ⁱ	61	63	66 ⁱ
Success rate (%)																					
Total harvest/hunters ^g	28	23	23	29	14	26	26	26	26	28	21	30	29	23	30	30	26	30	39	32	28
Quota harvest/licenses	25	20	20	28	14	25	26	25	25	28	21	30	30	24	33	37	33	39 j	50 ^j	46 ^j	38

^a From 2008 to 2018, includes area 99, a designation to increase preference but not to obtain a license (2008 = 528, 2009 = 835; 2010 = 1194; 2011 = 1626; 2012 = 1907; 2013 = 2129; 2014=2377; 2015=2455; 2016=2641; 2017=2803; 2018=3254 (record high); additionally, area 88 nuisance-only bear license applications counted in this total in 2017=3 and 2018=6 (people who selected area 88 as 1st preference).

^b Beginning in 2011 a procedure was implemented that ensures that all available licenses are purchased (see Table 2).

^cQuota zone established in 1982. No-quota zone established in 1987. Surplus licenses from undersubscribed quota areas sold beginning in 2000; originally open only to unsuccessful permit applicants, but beginning in 2003, open to all. In 2011, surplus licenses offered for all lottery licenses not purchased by August 1. Free licenses for 10 and 11 year-olds were available beginning 2009.

^d Quota licenses bought (including surplus)/permits available, or licenses bought (prior to surplus)/permits issued. Beginning in 2008, some permits were issued for area 99; these are no-hunt permits, just to increase preference, and are not included in this calculation. In 2011–17, all unpurchased licenses were put up for sale and were bought.

• Number of licensed hunters x percent of license-holders hunting. Percent hunting is based on data from bear hunter surveys conducted during 1981–91, 1998 (86.8%), 2001(93.9%) and 2009 (95.3%). Beginning in 2011 all unpurchased quota licenses were sold as "surplus" in August, and this process is quick and competitive; thus, for 2011–17 all Surplus and Military license-holders were considered to have hunted.

^fSex ratio as reported by hunters; hunters classify about 10% of female bears as males, so the actual harvest has a lower %M than shown here. In good food years, the harvest is more male-biased.

⁹ Success rates in 2001–2012 were calculated as number of successful hunters/total hunters, rather than bears killed/total hunters, because no-quota hunters could take 2 bears. After 2012, hunters could take 2 bears only if they bought 2 licenses (1 quota + 1 no-quota). In both 2016 and 2017, 5 hunters legally killed 2 bears.

h Record high number of no-quota zone licenses purchased in 2016; record high % of licenses in no-quota zone in 2017 (nearly 50%; see Fig. 4).

ⁱRecord high % males in statewide harvest.

¹2015: highest success rate in quota zone since very poor food year of 1995; 2016: record high success rate; 2017: second-highest success rate.

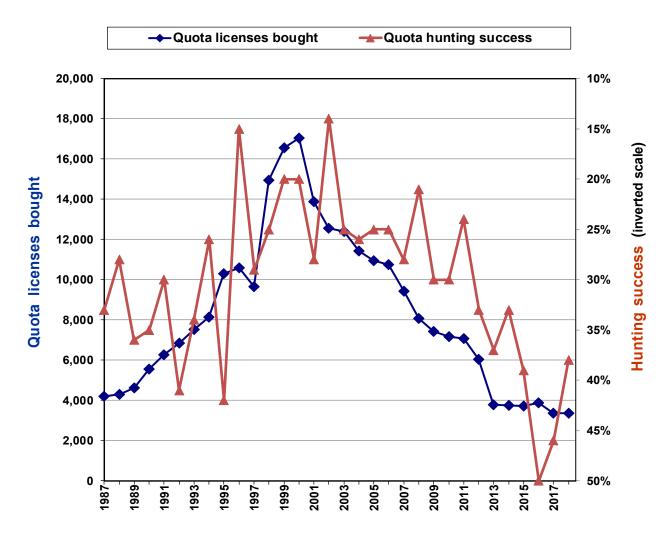


Figure 1. Relationship between licenses sold and hunting success (note inverted scale) in quota zone, 1987–2018 (no-quota zone first partitioned out in 1987). Number of licenses explains 47% of variation in hunting success during this period. Large variation in hunting success is also attributable to food conditions (e.g., during 2013–2018, when licenses were held relatively constant).

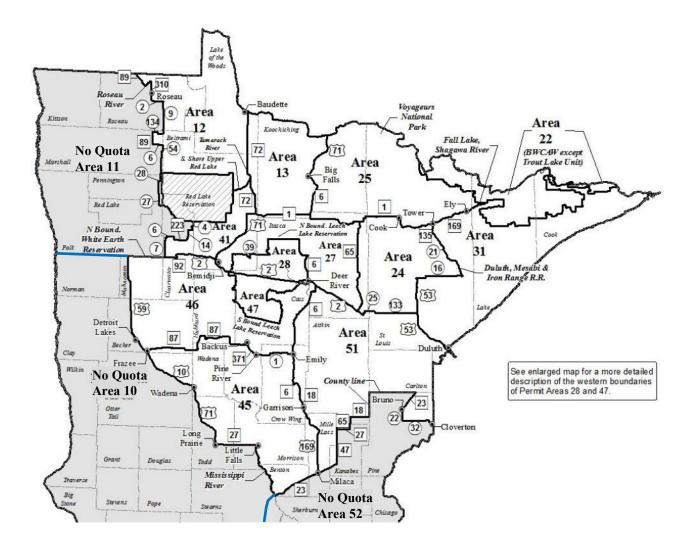


Figure 2. Bear management units (BMUs) within quota (white) and no-quota (gray) zones. Hunters in the quota zone are restricted to a single BMU. In 2016, BMU 26 was divided into 27 and 28, and BMU 44 was split into 46 and 47 (BMUs 28 and 47 comprise the Leech Lake Reservation). No-quota hunters can hunt anywhere within the gray-colored zone, including the southeast corner of Minnesota (not shown; designated area 60).

				2016			
BMU	2013	2014	2015	Before BMU split ^a	After BMU split	2017	2018
12	200	200	<mark>150</mark>	150	150	<mark>125</mark>	125
13	250	250	250	250	250	<mark>225</mark>	225
22	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
24	200	200	200	200	200	<mark>175</mark>	175
25	500	500	500	500	500	<mark>400</mark>	400
26	350	350	350	<mark>325</mark>			
27					250	<mark>225</mark>	225
28					75	<mark>60</mark>	60
31	550	550	550	550	550	<mark>500</mark>	500
41	150	150	150	<mark>125</mark>	125	125	125
44	450	450	450	450			
46					400	<mark>350</mark>	350
47					50	<mark>40</mark>	40
45	150	150	150	<mark>250</mark>	250	<mark>175</mark>	175
51	900	900	900	<mark>1000</mark>	1000	<mark>900</mark>	900
Total	3750	3750	3700	3850	3850	3350	3350

Table 2. Number of bear hunting quota area permits available, 2013–2018. Highlighted values show a change from the previous year. BMUs 26 and 44 were divided into 27/28 and 46/47, respectively, in 2016.

^a In 2016, the Leech Lake Reservation was split from BMUs 26 and 44 to form BMUs 28 (north) and 47 (south), with the remaining area of BMU 26 renamed BMU 28 and remaining area of BMU 44 renamed BMU 46. The column shows permit allocation before the split in order to compare with previous years.

		2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018	
BMU	Apps	Bought license	Surplus bought	Apps	Bought license	Surplus bought	Apps	Bought license	Surplus bought	Apps	Bought license	Surplus bought	Apps	Bought license	Surplus bought	Apps	Bought license	Surplus bought
12	70	7 160	44	661	164	36	612	130	20	624	133	17	774	113	12	703	109	16
13	66	4 213	37	703	218	32	692	210	40	716	221	29	772	200	25	682	177	47
22	5	5 36	14	65	33	17	48	36	9 b	52	37	13	47	34	16	76	36	14
24	76	3 170	30	875	174	26	771	171	29	884	173	27	945	158	17	928	155	20
25	157	5 432	69	1533	424	76	1396	433	67	1443	440	60	1651	354	46	1561	355	44
26	169	5 303	47	1696	298	52	1650	309	42									
	27									1224	219	31	1297	197	28	1265	204	21
	28									325	72	3	330	52	8	309	52	8
31	226	478	72	2257	468	82	2021	488	62	2180	489	62	2076	441	59	2074	428	71
41	57	5 135	15	561	129	21	570	129	21	618	114	11	614	109	16	648	114	11
44	268	2 386	65	2751	393	57	2626	402	48									
	46									2690	370	30	2774	319	31	2769	317	33
	47									194	45	5	214	33	7	182	35	5
45	120	5 141	9	1403	127	23	1703	139	11	2046	227	23	2323	161	14	2383	160	15
51	379	5 734	166	4003	748	152	3878	810	90	4321	880	121	4411	783	117	4344	779	123
Total	1597	3 3188	568	5406	875	175	5581	949	101	17317	3420	432	9722	1296	169	17924	2921	428

Table 3. Number of quota BMU permit applicants (Apps), licenses bought (after permits drawn) and surplus licenses bought, 2013–2018^a. Shaded values indicate undersubscribed (applications less than permits available).

^a Beginning in 2011, all licenses not purchased by permittees were sold as "surplus". In all cases but one (see footnote b), all of the surplus licenses were purchased. Surplus = Permits available (Table 2) minus Bought license (±4 to account for groups applying together).

^b Even after purchase of surplus licenses, this BMU remained undersubscribed.

^c Beginning in 2008, applicants could apply for area 99 in order to increase future preference, but not buy a license; these are not included in the total number of applications (unlike Table 1, where they are included).

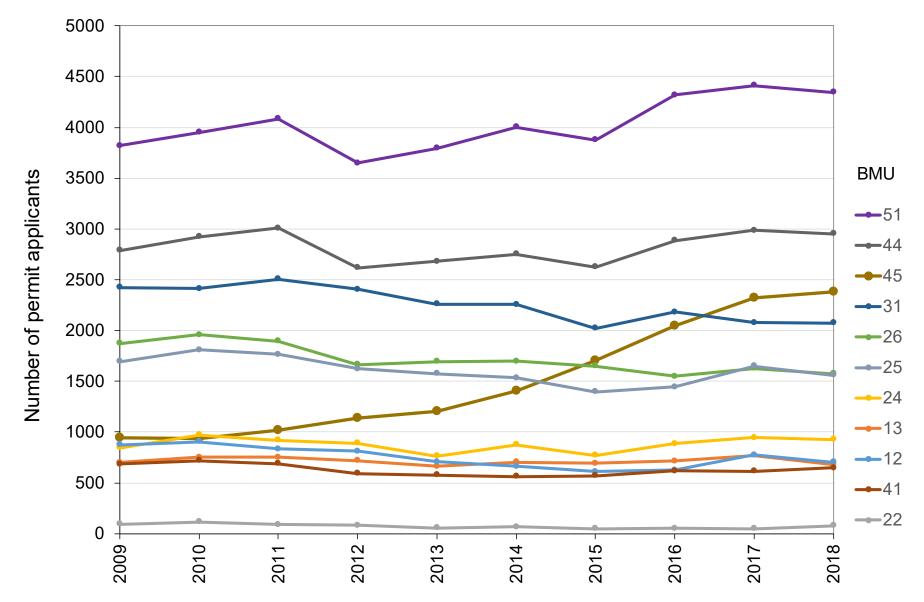


Figure 3. Trends in number of applicants for quota zone permits by BMU over past 10 years, 2009–2018. For 2016 - 2018, BMUs 27 and 28 were grouped into old BMU 26 and BMUs 46 and 47 were grouped into old BMU 44. BMU 45 is highlighted because applications there nearly tripled over this time period.

Table 4. Percent of quota BMU lottery applicants with preference levels 1 (1st-year applicants), 2, 3, and 4 who were drawn for a bear permit during 2013–2018. Blank spaces indicate 100% of applicants were drawn. All preference level 2 applicants were drawn, except where 0 preference level 1 applicants were drawn. Likewise, all preference level 3 applicants were drawn, except where 0 preference level 2 applicants were drawn.

1		2013			2014				2015				2016				2017				2018		
BMU	Pref 1	Pref 2	Pref 3	Pref 1	Pref 2	Pref 3	Pref 1	Pref 2	Pref 3	Pref 4	Pref 5												
12	0	46		0	40		0	17			0	0	98		0	0	57		0	0	41		
13	4			0	72		0	56			0	38			0	16			0	11			
22	89			72			100				98				100				60				
24	0	41		0	13		0	2			0	0	86		0	0	57		0	0	26		
25	0	81		0	57		0	44			0	42			0	6			0	0	80		
26 ^b	0	7		0	0	80	0	0	51														
27											0	0	30		0	0	2		0	0	0	85	
28											0	0	0	99	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	46	
31	0	45		0	15		0	0	87		0	0	75		0	0	67		0	0	48		
41	0	43		0	19		0	0	99		0	0	77		0	0	56		0	0	27		
44 ^b	0	0	68	0	0	41	0	0	18														
46											0	0	0	85	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	24	
47											0	0	10		0	0	0	49	0	0	0	26	
45	0	0	75	0	0	30	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	72
51	0	53		0	22		0	0	89		0	0	72		0	0	54		0	0	35		

^a As an example, in 2017: BMU 12: 0% of preference level 1 and 2 applicants were drawn, 57% of preference level 3, and 100% of preference level 4 and above were drawn for a permit; BMU 22: all preference level 1 applicants were selected; BMU 45: no preference level 1–3 applicants were drawn, 16% of hunters with preference 4 were drawn, and 100% of hunters with preference level 5 and above were drawn.

^b BMU 26 was split into 27/28 and BMU 44 was split into 46/47 in 2016.

		2018									Record low	Record high
BMU	M (9	%M)	F	Total	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	5-year mean	harvest (yr)	harvest (yr)
Quota												
12	42	(64)	24	66	54	78	60	38 ^d	62	58	38 (14)	263 (01)
13	84	(71)	35	119	100	147	72 ^e	91	95	101	71 (88)	258 (95)
22	3	(75)	1	4	8	5	7	5	9	7	3 (03)	41 (89)
24	37	(62)	23	60	81	96	97	50 ^f	76	80	50 (14)	288 (95)
25	149	(67)	74	223	212	287	227	168 ^g	197	218	149 (96)	584 (01)
26	[94]	[67]	[47]	[141]	[162]	[171]	121	117 ^h	121	138	117 (14)	513 (95)
27	70	(70)	35	105	120	131						
28	24	(67)	12	36	42	40						
31	125	(59)	86	211	262	312	307	221	197	260	157 (88)	697 (01)
41	36	(62)	22	58	61	57	35 ⁱ	36	40	46	35 (15)	201 (01)
44	[102]	[66]	[52]	[154]	[158]	[215]	158	170	181	176	130 (11)	643 (95)
46	93	(67)	46	139	141	190						
47	9	(60)	6	15	17	25						
45	33	(64)	18	51	77	102 ^m	55	54	48	67	32 (11)	178 (01)
51	131	<mark>(71)</mark> ٩	54	<mark>185ª</mark>	372	463	302	291	349	355	247 (91)	895 (01)
Total	836	(66)	436	1272	1547	1933	1441	1241 ^j	1375	1507	1192 (88)	4288 (01)
No-Quota ^b												
11	193	(67)	94	287	179	291	195	77 ^k	136	176	38 (87)	351 (05)
10	16	(76)	5	<mark>21º</mark>	18	15	11	8	9	12		18 (17
52	127	(68)	59	<mark>186</mark> ₽	295	402	324	301	346	334	105 (02)	405 (12)
60	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0		. ,	
Total	336	(68)	158	494	493	708 ⁿ	530	386	491	522	198 (87)	708 (16)
State	1172	<mark>(66)</mark> q	594	1766	2040	2641	1971	1627 ^j	1866	2029		4956 (95)

Table 5. Minnesota bear harvest tally for 2018 by Bear Management Unit (BMU)^a and sex^b compared to harvests during 2013–2017 and record high and low harvests (since establishment of each BMU).

^aSome tooth envelopes were received from hunters who did not register their bear. These were added to the harvest tally:

2013:6; 2014:3; 2015:6; 2016:7; 2017:4; 2018:2

Some hunters with no-quota licenses hunted in the quota zone, and their kills were assigned to the BMU where they apparently hunted:

2013:11; 2014:4; 2015:12; 2016:9; 2017:2; 2018:4*

*None were authorized NQ license-holders hunting in quota zone. Some quota area hunters also apparently hunted in the wrong BMU, based on the block where they said they killed a bear, but these were recorded in the BMU where they were assigned (presuming most were misreported kill locations).

^b Sex recorded on tooth envelopes may differ from the registered sex. Sex shown on table is the registered sex.

° BMU 60 designates SE Minnesota, which is within No-quota zone. The only hunter-harvested bear in this area was in 2017..

Notable harvests:

^d Record low harvest since this area was established in 1987.

^e Lowest harvest since 1988.

^fRecord low harvest since this area was established in 1989.

gLowest harvest since 1996.

^h Record low harvest since this area was established in 1991.

ⁱRecord low harvest since this area was established in 1990.

^j Lowest harvest since 1988 (quota—no-quota split in 1987).

^kLowest harvest since 1999.

^m Highest harvest since 2007.

ⁿ Record high harvest.

^pRecord high % males.

^q Record high % males (or tie for record).

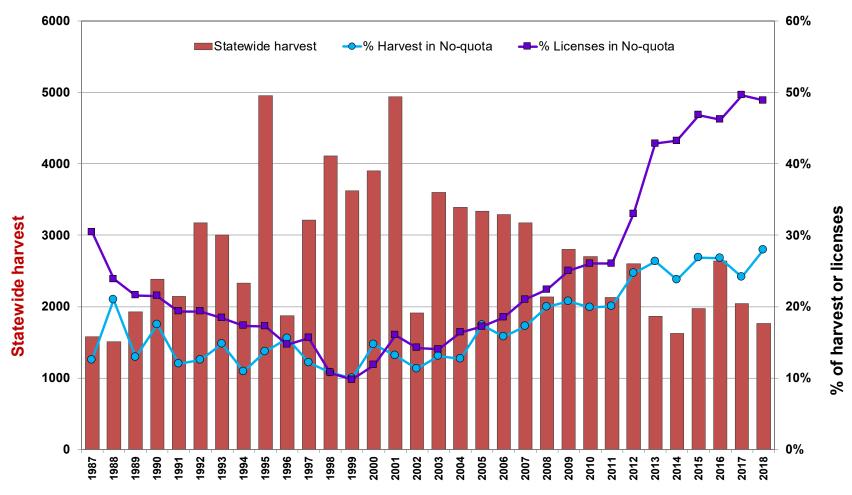


Figure 4. Trends in statewide bear harvest and proportions of harvest and licenses in the no-quota zones, 1987–2018.

BMU	(yr)	success prior to 2018	Mean success 2013–2017	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
12	52	(16)	37	<mark>53</mark> ⊳	43	<mark>52°</mark>	40	19 ^e	30
13	59	(95,16)	41	<mark>53°</mark>	45	<mark>59^b</mark>	29	36	38
22	21	(92)	13	8	16	10	13	10	<mark>18</mark> °
24	48	(15,16)	41	34	<mark>46°</mark>	<mark>48</mark> ⁵	<mark>48</mark> ⁵	25	38
25	57	(16)	46	<mark>56°</mark>	53	<mark>57</mark> ⁵	45	34	39
26	59	(95)	42	49	<mark>57°</mark>	52	34	33	34
27				47	53	52			
28				60	<mark>70</mark> d	53			
31	56	(15,16)	48	42	52	56 ^b	56 ^b	40	36
141	50	(95)	34	46	<mark>49°</mark>	46	23	24	26
44	48	(16)	40	39	41	<mark>48</mark> ⁵	35	38	40
46				39	40	47			
47				38	43	50			
45	44	(17)	37	29	<mark>44^b</mark>	<mark>40°</mark>	36	36	32
51	46	(16)	38	21	<mark>41</mark> °	<mark>46^b</mark>	33	32	39
Quota	50	(16)	41	38	<mark>46^C</mark>	<mark>50^в</mark>	39	33	37
11 ^f			18	25	17	28	20	9	15
10 ^f			9	9	8	9	7	7	12
52 ^f			17	10	14	19	15	16	19
No Quota	32	(95)	18	15	15	21	16	13	17
Statewide	40	(95)	29	27	31	37 ^C	28	25	28

Table 6. Bear hunting success (%) by BMU, measured as the registered harvest divided by the number of licenses sold ^a, 2013–2018

a Registered harvest/licenses instead of harvest/hunters because BMU-year-specific estimates for the proportion of license-holders that hunted are unreliable. Statewide estimates of harvest/hunters are presented in Table 1.

^b Record high (or tied record high) success.

^C Second highest success.

^d Highest success ever for any BMU.

e Tied record lowest success.

^f Since 2013, an attempt was made to differentiate the number of no-quota (NQ) hunters by BMU in order to estimate success rates. When no-quota hunters bought licenses, they recorded the deer block where they anticipated hunting. A significant number chose blocks in the quota zone; those who did not harvest a bear in the quota zone were divided up into NQ-BMUs in proportion to those who chose blocks in or adjacent to NQ-BMUs. A few chose BMU 60 (SE Minnesota); the first bear was harvested there in 2017.

Table shows % indicating where they planned to hunt (number of hunters in parentheses for BMU 60 and Quota zone):

BMU	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013	
11	34.6		29.8		30.3		29.3		28.5		30.0	
10	7.4		6.6		4.9		4.4		4.1		2.6	
52	55.3		59.2		61.2		63.9		64.7		62.6	
60 (n)	0.1	(4)	0.1	(4)	0.4	(12)	0.2	(8)	0.6	(17)	0.4	(10)
Quota zone (n)	2.6	(83)	4.2	(137)	3.2	(105)	3.1	(101)	2.1	(60)	4.5	(127)

Year	Day of week for opener	Aug 22/23 – Aug 31	Sep 1 – Sep 7	Sep 1 – Sep 14	Sep 1 – Sep 30
1997	Mon		76	88	97
1998	Tue		76	87	96
1999	Wed		69	81	95
2000	Wed	57	72	82	96
2001	Wed	67	82	88	98
2002	Sun		57ª	69ª	90
2003	Mon		72	84	96
2004	Wed		68	82	95
2005	Thu		72	81	94
2006	Fri		69	83	96
2007	Sat		69	82	96
2008	Mon		58ª	71ª	92
2009	Tue		74	86	96
2010	Wed		69	84	96
2011	Thu		65	78	93
2012	Sat		68	83	96
2013	Sun		61	76	94
2014	Mon		60	75	92
2015	Tue		58 ^b	75	91
2016	Thu		68	83	95
2017	Fri		69	83	93
2018	Sat		59ª	75	91

Table 7. Cumulative bear harvest (% of total harvest) by date, 1997–2018.

^a The low proportion of total harvest taken during the opening week (<60%) reflects a high abundance of natural foods.

^b The slow start the first week was likely due to especially warm weather.

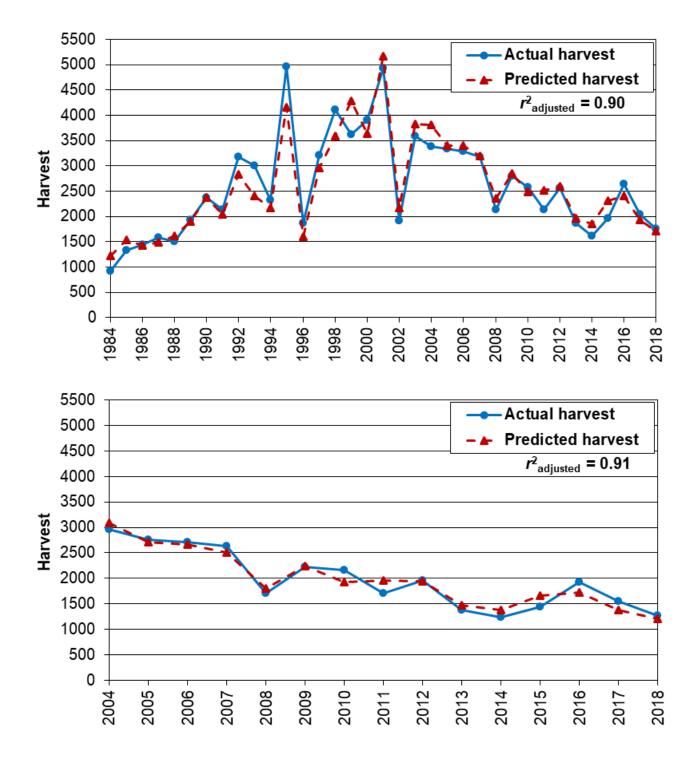


Figure 5. Number of bears harvested vs. number predicted to be harvested based on number of hunters and fall food production — top panel: statewide 1984–2018; bottom panel: quota zone only, most recent 15 years. Regression for the full dataset included an interaction term between food and hunters to better predict the drastic changes in harvest when fall foods were extremely high or low.

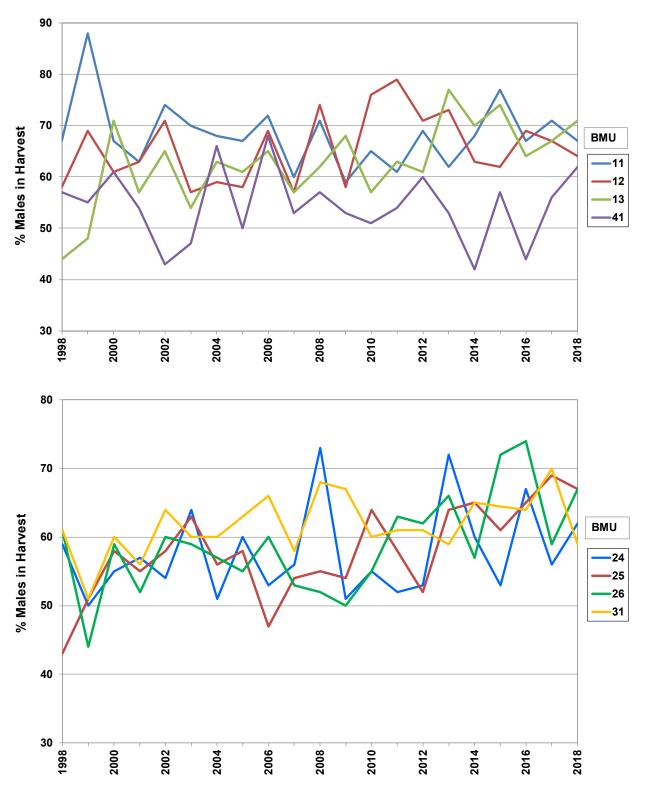


Figure 6. Sex ratios of harvested bears by BMU, 1998–2018. Thick lines show increasing trend across this period.

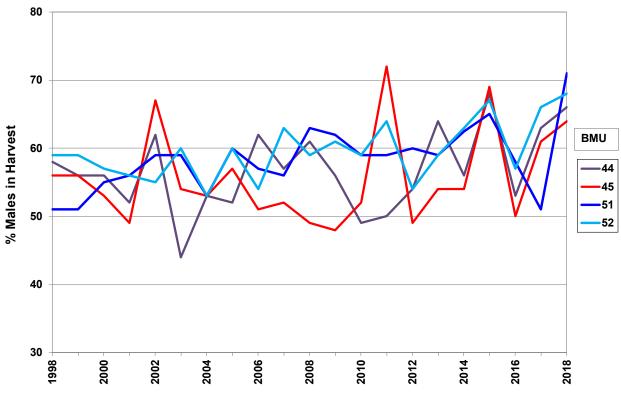


Figure 6 (continued)

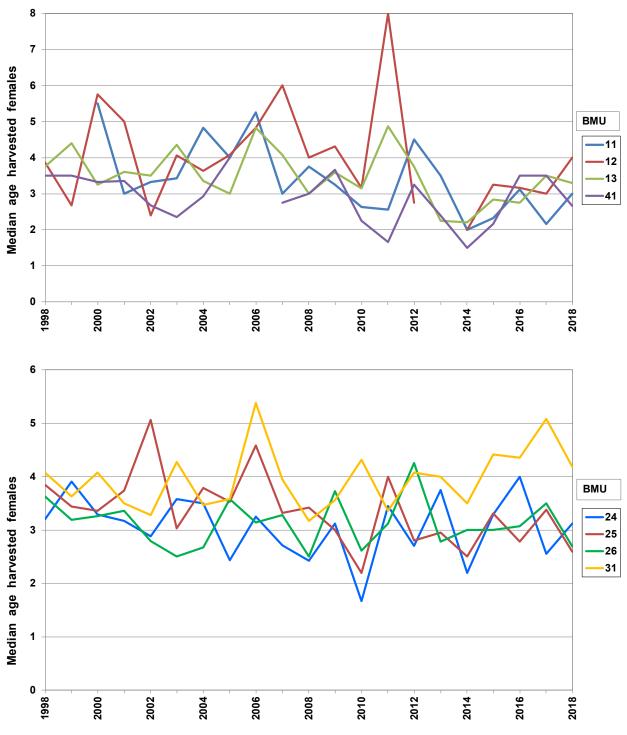


Figure 7. Median ages of harvested female bears by BMU, 1998–2018.

Thick lines show decreasing trends continuing through 2017. Breaks in line occur when sample sizes were too small to calculate a meaningful median.

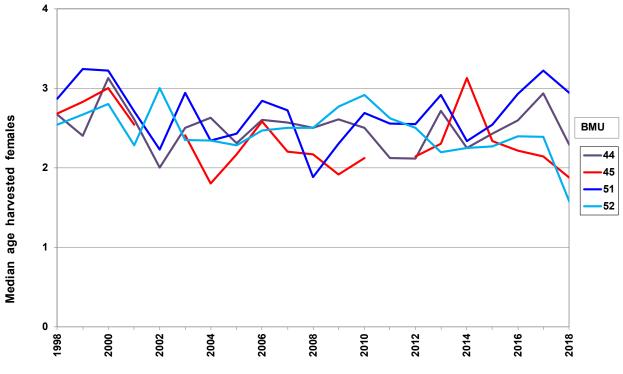


Figure 7. (continued)

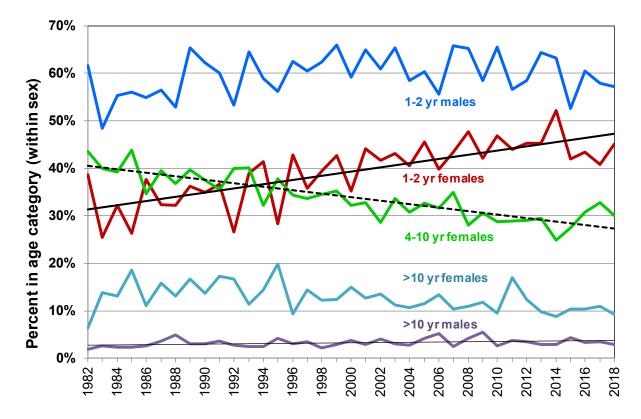


Figure 8. Statewide harvest structure: proportion of each sex in age category, 1982–2018. Trend lines are significant, but the last few years show a different trend.

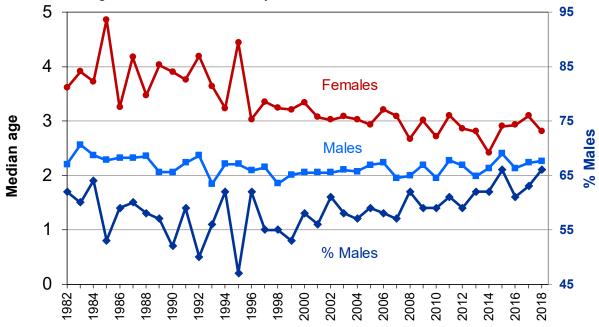


Figure 9. Statewide median ages (years) and sex ratio of harvested bears, 1982–2018.

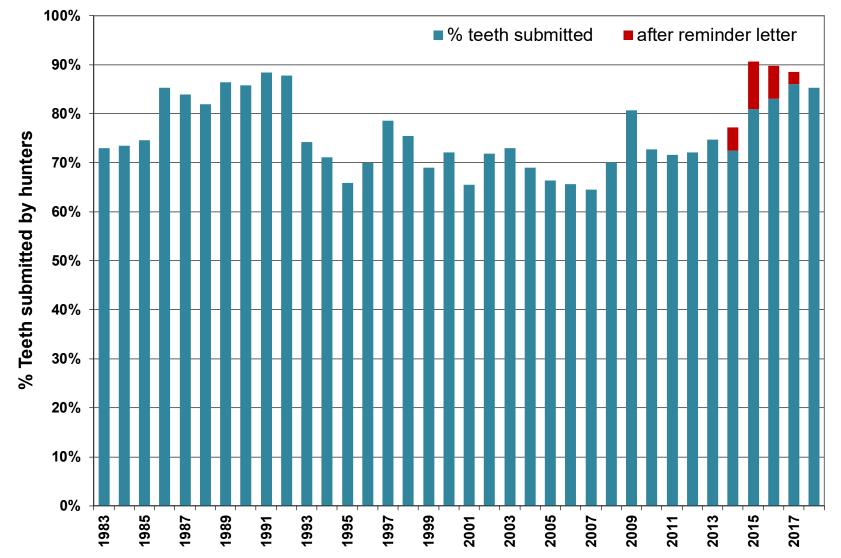


Figure 10. Percent of hunters submitting useable bear teeth for aging (vital for population monitoring, see Figs. 14–16). Cooperation levels exceeded 80% when registration stations were paid to extract teeth (this practice ended in 1993), and in recent years after a series of reminder letters (no letter was sent in 2018).

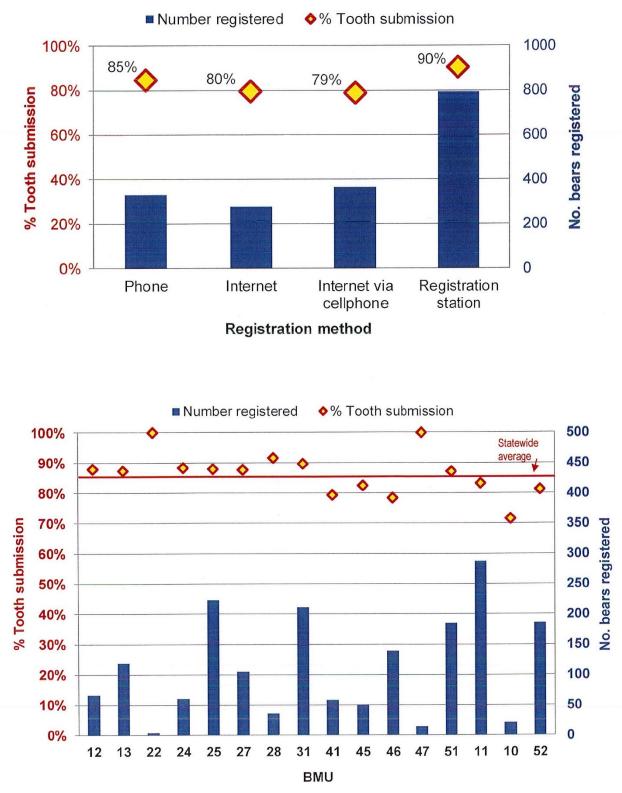


Figure 11. Percent of hunters who submitted a bear tooth in 2018 by method of registration (top panel) and by BMU (bottom panel). Beginning in 2013, hunters could register their bear by phone or internet, as well as in person at a station.

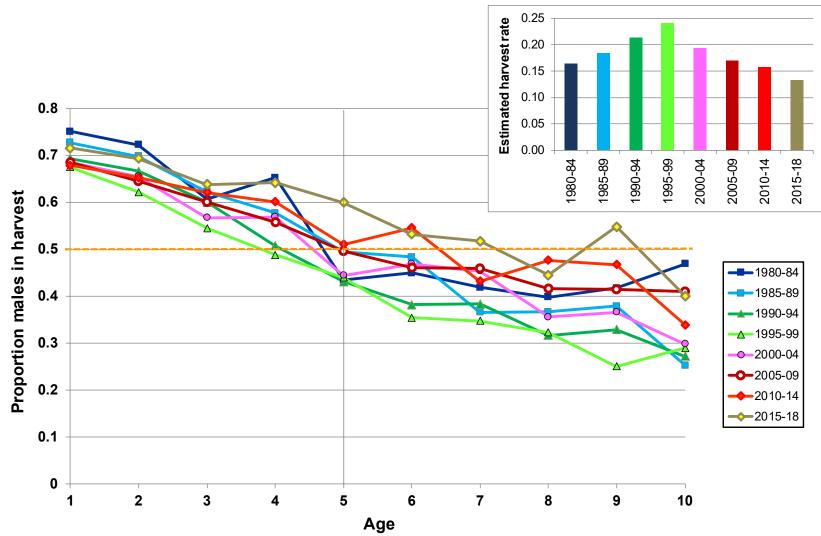


Figure 12. Trends in proportion of male bears in statewide harvest at each age, 1–10 years, grouped in 5-year time blocks, 1980–2018 (last interval is 4 years). Higher harvest rates result in steeper curves because males are reduced faster than females. Fitting a line to the data for each time block and predicting the age at which 50% of the harvest is male (dashed tan line) yields approximately the inverse of the harvest rate (derived rates are shown in inset). Flatter curves in recent years indicate lower harvest rates.



2018 MINNESOTA DEER HARVEST REPORT

Barbara Keller, Big Game Program Leader, Division of Fish and Wildlife

INTRODUCTION

The white-tailed deer may be considered Minnesota's most popular wildlife species. In 2018, nearly 500,000 hunters participated in the season. 2018 was a generally liberal season designed to stabilize or reduce deer population growth across much of the central and southern portions of the state after they had mostly recovered from consecutive severe winters. Management of deer populations in the northcentral and northeastern regions remained conservative. During the archery, firearms and muzzleloader seasons, hunters registered 188,706 deer.

METHODS

Every deer taken by hunting in Minnesota must be registered. Deer may be registered at any of the 825 to nearly 900 "Big Game Registration" stations available throughout the state. Beginning in 2011, deer could also be registered using the internet and telephone. Implementation of electronic licensing (ELS) has improved the efficiency and accuracy of deer harvest estimates and provides a more timely release of harvest information. Registered deer are recorded as adult buck, fawn buck, adult doe, or fawn doe. Additional information gathered at the time of registration includes date of kill, deer permit area, and season. In 2016, carcass import restrictions were instituted to help prevent the spread of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). CWD was detected in three deer in Fillmore County during routine surveillance efforts. This prompted additional late season deer harvest for sample collection in southeast Minnesota around that area. Additionally, deer farms in Meeker and Crow Wing counties tested positive for CWD in the spring of 2017. For 2018 mandatory testing of all deer > 1 year old was instituted for the opening weekend of firearms season in three areas of the state and for the entire hunting season in the newly created CWD disease management zone 603.

RESULTS

Outcomes of the 2018 deer harvest are presented in the following tables.

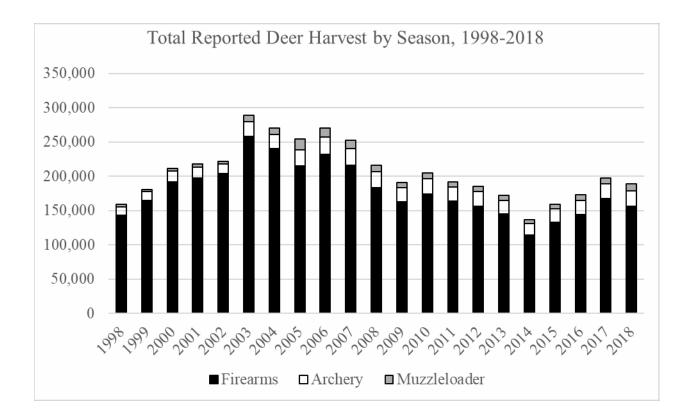


Figure 1. Total deer harvest by season, 1998-2018.

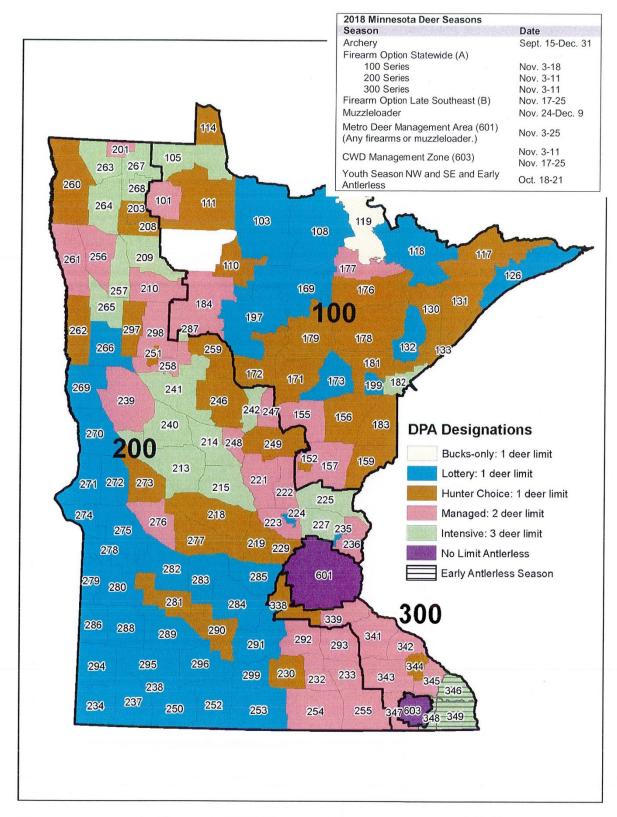


Figure 2. 2018 Deer Permit Areas, Seasons and Deer Management Designations.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REGULAR FIREARMS												
Resident License Sales	285,286	376,006	377,077	379,866	382,668	391,822	391,967	374,314	371,612	372,645	368,407	360,873
Non-Resident License Sales	12,520	11,883	11,759	11,908	11,955	12,483	12,496	11,674	13,501	12,540	12,923	12,928
Bonus Permit Sales	145,522	190,156	140,920	143,763	142,049	89,750	97,402	29,642	31,065	44,365	93,309	117,640
Multi-Zone Buck License Sales	15,051	N/A										
Youth License Sales	49,242	50,397	56,678	59,726	60,943	62,949	64,748	62,488	62,333	61,138	58,779	56,989
All Season Deer License Sales	76,385	N/A										
Total License Sales	584,006	628,442	586,434	595,263	597,615	557,004	566,613	478,118	478,511	490,688	533,418	548,430
Registered Buck Harvest ¹	97,528	85,646	83,820	88,027	76,003	84,729	70,627	69,851	83,939	87,855	88,467	81,772
Antlerless Permits Offered	18,830	32,325	60,100	60,083	15,525	32,854	36,816	26,332	31,065	39,646	20,540	14,023
Antlerless Permits Issued	18,830	32,325	60,100	60,083	15,525	32,854	36,816	26,332	31,065	39,646	20,385	13,971
Antlerless Permits App.	31,403	31,403	90,882	86,783	21,071	67,308	68,811	96,580	95,656	97,056	45,001	29,302
Registered AL Harvest ¹	118,860	98,147	78,525	86,077	88,197	71,140	67,885	44,038	48,758	52,338	79,033	74,203
Registered Total Harvest ¹	216,388	183,793	162,345	174,104	164,200	155,869	145,449	113,889	132,697	144,470	167,500	155,975
Registered % Successful ²	41.7	34.8	33.8	35.9	32.9	32.0	29.7	25.3	28.9	31.2	33.7	31.7
ARCHERY												
Resident License Sales	52,780	87,872	88,707	91,156	90,252	95,259	92,717	92,301	93,462	92,076	91,875	89,292
Non-Resident License Sales	1,509	1,509	1,610	1,638	1,718	1,814	1,952	1,946	2,032	2,062	2,016	2,020
Youth Archery Sales	7,663	9,005	9,157	9,577	10,306	11,276	12,212	11,965	11,905	10,846	9,961	9,052
Total License Sales	61,952	99,033	99,474	102,371	102,276	108,349	106,881	106,212	107,399	104,984	103,852	100,364
Total Archery Harvest	24,161	22,632	20,629	22,057	20,444	21,605	19,388	17,119	20,074	20,360	21,058	22,665
Registered % Successful ²	24.3	18.5	17.5	17.8	17.0	18.8	14.5	15.3	16.5	18.5	18.7	20.3
MUZZLELOADER												
Total Muzzleloader License Sales	9,867	64,673	63,282	55,640	59,384	58,363	51,092	43,946	50,176	53,097	51,961	48,589
Estimated All-Season Hunters	26,813	N/A										
Total Muzzleloader Harvest	12,138	9,572	7,929	9,023	7,416	7,779	7,045	5,847	6,572	8,383	9,210	10,066
Registered % Successful ²	28.2	13.4	11.3	14.4	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.0	15.2	16.6	18.7
Antlerless Permits Offered				5,792	1,997	1,626	2,144	1,593	1,434	1,352	935	874
Antlerless Permits App.				7,260	2,615	3,743	3,544	4,588	3,393	2,930	1,902	1,592
TOTAL Registered Harvest	260,434	221,837	194,186	207,313	192,331	186,634	172,781	139,442	159,343	173,213	197,768	188,706

Table 1. Statewide Firearms, Archery, and Muzzleloader Harvest, License Sales, and Success Rates, 2007-2018.

¹ Does not include free landowner licenses

²Based on total license sales - does not include all-season deer

Season	Total Hunters	Buck Harvest	Antlerless Harvest	Total Harvest	Successful Hunters ²	Overall Success
Archery	96,936	9,009	13,656	22,665	19,661	20.3%
100 Series A	157,401	28,185	22,018	50,203	48,077	30.5%
200 Series A	230,562	45,962	41,847	7,809	79,289	34.4%
300 Series A ¹	23,422	4,594	4,319	8,913	7,907	33.8%
300 Series B ¹	10,033	1,221	3,189	4,410	3,746	37.3%
Metro Firearms (601)	2,473	591	437	1,028	914	37.0%
Muzzleloader	47,472	3,784	6,033	9,817	9,038	19.0%
Youth	N/A	764	577	1,341	1,331	N/A
Early Antlerless	2,258	0	737	737	601	26.6%
Special Firearms Hunts ³	3,958	303	745	1,048	880	22.2%
Late CWD ⁴	N/A	181	554	735	N/A	N/A
Total	474,908	94,594	94,112	188,706	166,462	35.1%

Table 2. Deer Harvest by Season, 2018.

¹Includes deer harvested in area 603

²Number of individuals who harvested at least one deer

³Includes deer harvested from both special firearm and special muzzleloader hunt

⁴Harvest was underreported for the late CWD season, based on samples collected a least 1,003 deer were harvested.

Table 3. Firearms Deer Harvest by Sex and Age Class, 2018.Includes regular, youth, and antierless, but no special hunts.

Permit Area	Land Area (Sq. Mile)	Firearms Hunters	Hunters/ Sq. Mile	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Bucks/ Sq. Mile	Antlerless/ Sq. Mile	Total/ Sq. Mile
101	496	1,892	3.8	424	38	239	47	748	0.86	0.65	1.51
103	1,820	2,963	1.6	716	27	236	17	996	0.39	0.15	0.55
105	740	4,234	5.7	991	145	856	129	2,121	1.34	1.53	2.87
108	1,651	4,272	2.6	909	18	144	14	1,085	0.55	0.11	0.66
110	529	3,758	7.1	855	86	472	72	1,485	1.62	1.19	2.81
111	1,438	2,063	1.4	409	29	141	13	592	0.28	0.13	0.41
114	116	112	1.0	22	1	9	0	32	0.19	0.09	0.28
117	927	140	0.2	15	2	6	0	23	0.02	0.01	0.02
118	1,220	2,976	2.4	675	12	99	10	796	0.55	0.10	0.65
119	770	2,050	2.7	447	1	9	0	457	0.58	0.01	0.59
126	942	1,492	1.6	248	5	39	0	292	0.26	0.05	0.31
130	746	1,944	2.6	259	17	130	14	420	0.35	0.22	0.56
131	899	1,019	1.1	82	6	39	6	133	0.09	0.06	0.15
132	482	2,196	4.6	297	10	71	12	390	0.62	0.19	0.81
133	352	2,108	6.0	366	25	174	19	584	1.04	0.62	1.66
152	61	598	9.8	69	15	26	8	118	1.13	0.80	1.93
155	593	6,910	11.7	1,112	244	1,046	202	2,604	1.87	2.52	4.39
156	825	8,393	10.2	1,316	148	833	108	2,405	1.60	1.32	2.92
157	888	12,856	14.5	2,350	419	1,546	280	4,595	2.65	2.53	5.18
159	571	6,386	11.2	1,121	141	638	95	1,995	1.96	1.53	3.49
169	1,124	8,032	7.1	1,475	57	382	38	1,952	1.31	0.42	1.74
171	701	6,048	8.6	872	118	588	89	1,667	1.24	1.13	2.38
172	687	9,808	14.3	1,490	295	1,196	198	3,179	2.17	2.46	4.63
173	584	4,507	7.7	620	67	357	44	1,088	1.06	0.80	1.86
176	921	5,659	6.1	1,021	69	571	48	1,709	1.11	0.75	1.86
177	480	3,971	8.3	739	92	566	62	1,459	1.54	1.50	3.04
178	1,195	8,691	7.3	1,497	117	1,046	117	2,777	1.25	1.07	2.32
179	862	8,769	10.2	1,531	239	1,036	153	2,959	1.78	1.66	3.43
181	629	5,240	8.3	1,002	89	518	60	1,669	1.59	1.06	2.65
182	278	2,292	8.2	390	66	251	46	753	1.40	1.31	2.71
183	663	7,052	10.6	1,136	144	876	115	2,271	1.71	1.71	3.42
184	1,229	13,465	11.0	2,714	474	2,056	391	5,635	2.21	2.38	4.59
197	955	5,000	5.2	1,037	41	206	25	1,309	1.09	0.28	1.37
199	153	467	3.1	109	7	27	1	144	0.71	0.23	0.94
201	161	480	3.0	129	16	79	6	230	0.80	0.63	1.43
203	118	240	2.0	68	5	22	3	98	0.58	0.25	0.83

Permit Area	Land Area (Sq. Mile)	Firearms Hunters	Hunters/ Sq. Mile	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Bucks/ Sq. Mile	Antlerless/ Sq. Mile	Total/ Sq. Mile
208	379	1,031	2.7	256	22	110	11	399	0.68	0.38	1.05
209	640	2,562	4.0	579	90	393	83	1,454	0.91	0.89	1.79
210	615	3,874	6.3	827	137	535	100	1,599	1.34	1.25	2.60
213	1,057	10,030	9.5	2317	563	1514	432	4,826	2.19	2.37	4.57
214	554	7,099	12.8	1698	461	1297	379	3,835	3.06	3.86	6.92
215	701	7,006	10.0	1466	384	921	301	3,072	2.09	2.29	4.38
218	884	5,540	6.3	1034	150	518	132	1,834	1.17	0.91	2.07
219	391	3,270	8.4	592	83	274	79	1,028	1.51	1.11	2.63
221	642	5,750	9.0	1387	317	876	237	2,817	2.16	2.23	4.39
222	413	4,976	12.0	982	200	623	151	1,956	2.38	2.36	4.73
223	376	3,272	8.7	638	106	396	88	1,228	1.70	1.57	3.27
224	47	595	12.6	101	11	45	9	166	2.14	1.37	3.51
225	618	7,142	11.6	1612	300	910	218	3,040	2.61	2.31	4.92
227	472	4,709	10.0	989	182	528	144	1,843	2.10	1.81	3.91
229	284	1,424	5.0	286	34	92	21	433	1.01	0.52	1.52
230	452	1,357	3.0	192	45	128	19	384	0.42	0.42	0.85
232	377	1,292	3.4	239	32	140	40	451	0.63	0.56	1.20
233	385	898	2.3	189	31	91	17	328	0.49	0.36	0.85
234	636	745	1.2	158	11	34	7	210	0.25	0.08	0.33
235	34	349	10.4	52	5	10	1	68	1.54	0.47	2.02
236	370	2,942	8.0	632	82	281	58	1,053	1.71	1.14	2.85
237	728	1,056	1.4	208	6	36	5	255	0.29	0.06	0.35
238	95	276	2.9	69	2	23	3	97	0.73	0.29	1.02
239	919	7,582	8.3	1733	314	979	236	3,262	1.89	1.66	3.55
240	643	7,656	11.9	1882	417	1355	345	3,999	2.93	3.29	6.22
241	996	13,938	14.0	3187	751	2574	652	7,164	3.20	3.99	7.19
242	214	2,812	13.1	596	138	491	101	1,326	2.79	3.41	6.20
246	840	10,624	12.6	1812	320	1249	251	3,632	2.16	2.17	4.32
247	228	3,576	15.7	671	152	539	111	1,473	2.94	3.51	6.45
248	214	1,980	9.2	398	95	261	67	821	1.86	1.97	3.83
249	502	5,637	11.2	1121	256	757	177	2,311	2.23	2.37	4.61
250	713	1,363	1.9	278	15	67	8	368	0.39	0.13	0.52
251	55	420	7.6	63	20	47	12	142	1.15	1.44	2.58
252	715	1,297	1.8	265	17	95	16	393	0.37	0.18	0.55
253	974	1,761	1.8	328	12	78	18	436	0.34	0.11	0.45
254	929	2,445	2.6	434	66	288	33	821	0.47	0.42	0.88
255	774	1,809	2.3	418	65	178	39	700	0.54	0.36	0.90
256	654	2,228	3.4	500	73	362	81	1,016	0.76	0.79	1.55
257	412	1,868	4.5	419	73	355	71	918	1.02	1.21	2.23
258	343	4,202	12.3	837	203	682	153	1,875	2.44	3.03	5.47

Permit Area	Land Area (Sq. Mile)	Firearms Hunters	Hunters/ Sq. Mile	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Bucks/ Sq. Mile	Antlerless/ Sq. Mile	Total/ Sq. Mile
259	490	6,801	13.9	1018	212	752	140	2,122	2.08	2.25	4.33
260	1,249	1,713	1.4	403	31	165	14	613	0.32	0.17	0.49
261	795	794	1.0	181	17	122	14	334	0.23	0.19	0.42
262	677	903	1.3	177	13	79	12	281	0.26	0.15	0.41
263	512	1,895	3.7	452	56	340	43	891	0.88	0.86	1.74
264	669	3,522	5.3	760	91	566	96	1,513	1.14	1.13	2.26
265	494	2,114	4.3	478	108	437	98	1,121	0.97	1.30	2.27
266	617	1,918	3.1	400	32	119	18	569	0.65	0.27	0.92
267	472	1,253	2.7	317	42	253	35	647	0.67	0.70	1.37
268	228	1,326	5.8	302	29	255	36	622	1.32	1.40	2.72
269	650	1,268	2.0	254	17	80	11	362	0.39	0.17	0.56
270	748	978	1.3	187	7	49	7	250	0.25	0.08	0.33
271	632	1,062	1.7	233	14	71	11	329	0.37	0.15	0.52
272	531	1,063	2.0	176	12	42	8	238	0.33	0.12	0.45
273	571	2,577	4.5	427	48	205	37	717	0.75	0.51	1.25
274	354	1,094	3.1	165	15	59	19	258	0.47	0.26	0.73
275	764	1,829	2.4	300	14	89	9	412	0.39	0.15	0.54
276	542	3,129	5.8	554	73	331	58	1,016	1.02	0.85	1.87
277	812	6,624	8.2	1307	175	628	124	2,234	1.61	1.14	2.75
278	402	1,751	4.4	349	17	76	12	454	0.87	0.26	1.13
279	344	1,124	3.3	144	11	53	12	220	0.42	0.22	0.64
280	675	1,286	1.9	180	8	34	11	233	0.27	0.08	0.35
281	575	2,459	4.3	425	43	206	18	692	0.74	0.46	1.20
282	778	609	0.8	97	1	17	3	118	0.12	0.03	0.15
283	613	1,379	2.2	243	12	50	8	313	0.40	0.11	0.51
284	838	1,809	2.2	272	19	93	14	398	0.32	0.15	0.48
285	549	2,142	3.9	334	39	154	18	545	0.61	0.38	0.99
286	446	1,367	3.1	195	20	97	14	326	0.44	0.29	0.73
287	46	439	9.6	54	19	51	9	133	1.18	1.73	2.91
288	625	1,837	2.9	279	23	142	18	462	0.45	0.29	0.74
289	815	1,120	1.4	146	9	77	12	244	0.18	0.12	0.30
290	662	2,374	3.6	380	46	277	36	739	0.57	0.54	1.12
291	800	3,366	4.2	596	36	203	21	856	0.74	0.32	1.07
292	479	2,992	6.2	455	83	293	44	875	0.95	0.88	1.83
293	511	2,477	4.8	490	104	303	72	969	0.96	0.94	1.89
294	686	1,286	1.9	253	16	147	20	436	0.37	0.27	0.64
295	839	2,162	2.6	391	20	114	16	541	0.47	0.18	0.64
296	667	1,578	2.4	241	20	77	5	343	0.36	0.15	0.51
297	438	940	2.1	179	25	75	16	295	0.41	0.26	0.67
298	618	3,587	5.8	619	95	433	82	1,229	1.00	0.99	1.99

Permit Area	Land Area (Sq. Mile)	Firearms Hunters	Hunters/ Sq. Mile	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Bucks/ Sq. Mile	Antlerless/ Sq. Mile	Total/ Sq. Mile
299	386	1,501	3.9	238	23	88	16	365	0.62	0.33	0.95
338	454	1,956	4.3	233	33	159	28	453	0.51	0.48	1.00
339	394	1,701	4.3	246	84	210	58	598	0.63	0.89	1.52
341	612	4,774	7.8	815	205	676	169	1,865	1.33	1.71	3.05
342	349	3,577	10.2	567	163	521	129	1,380	1.62	2.33	3.95
343	663	3,838	5.8	603	159	472	107	1,341	0.91	1.11	2.02
344	190	2,380	12.6	317	76	225	55	673	1.67	1.88	3.55
345	323	2,682	8.3	431	109	341	116	997	1.34	1.76	3.09
346	318	4,040	12.7	860	251	831	320	2,262	2.71	4.41	7.12
347	272	1,522	5.6	280	51	153	50	534	1.03	0.93	1.96
348	123	1,315	10.7	199	64	201	52	516	1.62	2.58	4.20
349	490	5,670	11.6	1006	322	1033	364	2,725	2.05	3.51	5.56
601	1,625	2,472	1.5	600	71	333	53	1,057	0.37	0.28	0.65
603	372	2,720	7.3	545	136	410	128	1,219	1.47	1.81	3.28
TOTAL ¹	78,854	426,571	5.4	81,311	12,945	49,929	10,244	154,429	1.03	0.93	1.96

¹Does not include figures from special firearm hunts (see Table 6)

Permit Area	Adult Male	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total Harvest		Permit Area	Adult Male	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total Harvest
101	8	1	10	1	20	1 [214	124	50	248	26	448
103	12	1	10	0	23] [215	185	60	390	40	675
105	37	6	63	7	113] [218	158	12	79	14	263
108	33	1	25	4	63		219	128	11	62	12	213
110	25	1	19	2	47		221	141	26	173	26	366
111	5	0	6	0	11		222	71	16	90	10	187
114	5	0	1	0	6		223	203	28	237	24	492
117	1	1	0	0	2		224	13	0	7	1	21
118	14	0	25	1	40		225	182	40	266	39	527
119	3	0	1	0	4		227	279	72	397	44	792
126	11	4	9	0	24		229	63	8	34	6	111
130	5	1	10	1	17		230	36	3	14	2	55
131	8	0	3	0	11		232	42	10	44	4	100
132	10	2	10	1	23		233	47	8	66	12	133
133	26	3	16	2	47		234	34	6	11	0	51
152	2	1	7	1	11		235	18	3	12	1	34
155	62	17	123	13	215		236	236	36	181	23	476
156	61	4	53	3	121		237	31	3	19	0	53
157	145	27	183	22	377		238	2	0	7	0	9
159	63	7	62	8	140		239	128	23	137	20	308
169	39	3	46	3	91		240	137	27	281	20	465
171	30	5	25	3	63		241	226	57	477	56	816
172	72	4	60	5	141		242	128	31	228	30	417
173	21	1	19	2	43		246	89	12	79	6	186
176	32	4	40	4	80		247	71	16	122	14	223
177	22	8	34	3	67		248	56	10	56	14	136
178	61	3	53	2	119		249	88	11	54	3	156
179	98	11	91	8	208		250	54	2	23	2	81
181	39	3	38	5	85		251	8	0	2	1	11
182	135	27	185	17	364		252	40	4	24	7	75
183	60	2	57	3	122		253	62	2	43	0	107
184	194	34	239	19	486		254	91	8	87	0	186
197	39	1	31	4	75		255	88	12	85	7	192
199	4	1	2	0	7] [256	33	3	36	2	74
201	6	0	1	0	7] [257	28	7	40	7	82
203	0	0	0	1	1] [258	51	6	62	11	130
208	6	0	4	0	10] [259	38	7	38	10	93
209	33	3	53	6	95] [260	16	2	10	4	32
210	29	7	33	6	75] [261	22	3	18	0	43
213	167	54	376	33	630] [262	38	2	20	3	63

Table 4. Archery	Harvest by Sex a	and Age Class, 2018.	Excludes special hunts.
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Permit Area	Adult Male	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total Harvest	Permit Area	Adult Male	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total Harvest
263	19	2	19	0	40	289	24	5	12	10	51
264	29	9	74	0	112	290	59	12	42	0	113
265	36	11	82	9	138	291	135	17	80	6	238
266	30	0	12	2	44	292	94	13	120	8	235
267	8	4	19	0	31	293	105	0	106	10	221
268	13	2	25	2	42	294	24	1	15	2	42
269	36	3	10	1	50	295	45	9	47	3	104
270	33	2	12	3	50	296	24	1	17	1	43
271	26	0	17	1	44	297	5	6	6	1	18
272	15	1	4	1	21	298	14	5	19	2	40
273	71	2	26	2	101	299	54	3	66	5	128
274	35	2	10	1	48	338	67	18	42	2	129
275	34	2	21	0	57	339	59	0	83	14	156
276	47	5	81	7	140	341	166	21	248	35	470
277	216	21	145	9	391	342	99	19	131	20	269
278	53	4	29	2	88	343	252	38	321	40	651
279	14	0	6	1	21	344	38	3	19	7	67
280	18	0	9	2	29	345	76	10	91	6	183
281	59	2	34	3	98	346	167	35	240	43	485
282	22	0	8	1	31	347	45	9	70	8	132
283	47	2	22	1	72	348	28	10	34	7	79
284	36	1	21	1	59	349	197	35	263	49	544
285	79	0	40	0	119	601	756	182	947	133	2,018
286	23	10	17	3	53	603	88	19	90	18	215
287	2	9	2	4	17						
288	49	1	46	0	96	TOTAL ¹	8,779	1,451	10,182	1,177	21,589

¹Does not include 943 deer from 900-series Archery Hunts, including Camp Ripley hunts (see Table 8)

Permit Area	Adult Male	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total Harvest	Permit Area	Adult Male	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total Harvest
101	13	0	13	2	28	213	99	44	217	38	398
103	10	0	6	0	16	214	41	16	86	30	173
105	21	3	22	4	50	215	77	46	164	27	314
108	13	1	6	0	20	218	75	13	77	7	172
110	14	2	17	3	36	219	33	13	68	8	122
111	4	0	3	0	7	221	43	19	88	9	159
114	0	0	0	0	0	222	27	3	44	7	81
117	0	0	0	0	0	223	41	11	46	9	107
118	12	2	13	0	27	224	1	0	2	1	4
119	3	0	1	0	4	225	40	20	76	12	148
126	3	0	1	0	4	227	62	18	92	15	187
130	4	0	7	0	11	229	24	1	16	1	42
131	5	0	0	0	5	230	24	3	35	4	66
132	3	0	1	0	4	232	19	8	36	4	67
133	10	1	7	1	19	233	25	6	42	8	81
152	1	0	0	0	1	234	34	0	5	0	39
155	11	3	29	4	47	235	4	2	4	1	11
156	11	5	18	1	35	236	28	5	53	8	94
157	21	8	43	4	76	237	36	1	10	0	47
159	11	1	15	1	28	238	13	0	2	0	15
169	16	0	6	0	22	239	51	11	60	19	141
171	14	2	23	0	39	240	52	20	99	15	186
172	24	3	46	5	78	241	89	42	219	35	385
173	6	1	6	1	14	242	21	11	41	7	80
176	7	1	17	2	27	246	35	10	63	5	113
177	8	2	21	3	34	247	18	3	41	4	66
178	13	2	29	3	47	248	24	2	47	11	84
179	18	2	43	3	66	249	23	5	40	8	76
181	5	1	13	3	22	250	50	2	17	0	69
182	8	2	21	3	34	251	2	0	2	1	5
183	8	1	28	3	40	252	23	1	12	1	37
184	49	11	80	7	147	253	57	5	32	4	98
197	11	0	6	0	17	254	52	15	68	14	149
199	0	0	0	0	0	255	44	10	34	7	95
201	11	0	4	2	17	256	28	2	30	3	63
203	1	0	2	0	3	257	27	4	42	1	74
208	14	2	8	0	24	258	33	4	30	2	69
209	26	4	44	5	79	259	35	6	49	5	95
210	23	2	35	4	64	260	28	0	14	0	42

Table 5. Muzzleloader Season Deer Harvest by Sex and Age Class, 2018. Excludes special hunts.

Permit Area	Adult Male	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total Harvest	Permit Area	Adult Male	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total Harvest
261	30	3	18	0	51	288	39	0	36	1	76
262	19	3	13	1	36	289	31	3	11	0	45
263	40	1	45	4	90	290	43	12	74	12	141
264	61	5	63	5	134	291	74	5	41	1	121
265	45	9	65	8	127	292	53	13	60	4	130
266	42	1	5	2	50	293	57	12	72	8	149
267	27	1	25	1	54	294	49	5	12	2	68
268	21	4	21	5	51	295	76	0	23	1	100
269	38	1	15	1	55	296	44	6	22	0	72
270	34	1	4	2	41	297	6	0	3	0	9
271	34	3	13	0	50	298	12	1	13	2	28
272	22	0	4	0	26	299	25	3	17	2	47
273	34	4	30	3	71	338	17	4	20	1	42
274	29	3	14	0	46	339	11	7	46	6	70
275	48	0	10	3	61	341	42	17	109	14	182
276	71	21	92	12	196	342	33	11	88	11	143
277	142	16	162	12	332	343	53	15	72	15	155
278	46	1	24	0	71	344	14	9	22	6	51
279	32	0	10	1	43	345	29	7	48	10	94
280	22	1	10	1	34	346	74	38	139	28	279
281	60	4	52	0	116	347	16	7	26	2	51
282	5	0	0	0	5	348	8	1	9	2	20
283	21	2	9	3	35	349	59	28	143	27	257
284	28	2	8	0	38	601	24	5	28	4	61
285	26	1	25	4	56	603	16	2	35	8	61
286	30	0	10	1	41						
287	2	2	5	0	9	TOTAL ¹	3,784	744	4,658	631	9,817

¹Does not include special hunts (see Table 7)

Table 6. Summary of Special Firearm Hunts, 2018.

Includes regular, youth, and bonus permits.

			Adult	Fawn	Adult	Fawn	
		Permits	Male	Male	Female	Female	Total
Hunt Area	Dates	Issued	Harvest	Harvest	Harvest	Harvest	Harvest
900 - Cascade River State Park	11/3-11/18	100*	7	1	6	0	14
901 - Rice Lake NWR	11/10-11/18	40*	7	1	4	1	13
902 - St. Croix State Park	11/15-11/18	350*	57	9	53	10	129
903 - Lake Louise State Park	11/10-11/11	25***	6	4	16	3	29
904 - Gooseberry Falls State Park	11/3-11/18	40*	4	1	10	0	15
905 - Split Rock Lighthouse State Park	11/3-11/18	40*	6	1	3	1	11
906 - Tettegouche State Park	11/3-11/18	125*	4	1	8	0	13
907 - Scenic State Park	11/3-11/18	30*	2	0	1	0	3
908 - Hayes Lake State Park	11/3-11/18	75***	1	2	6	1	10
909 - Lake Bemidji State Park	11/3-11/16	30***	0	1	1	1	3
910 - Zippel Bay State Park	11/3-11/18	75***	9	12	20	7	48
911 - Judge CR Magney State Park	11/3-11/18	75*	6	2	4	0	12
912 - Schoolcraft State Park	11/3-11/18	NA†	1	0	1	0	2
913 - Lake Carlos State Park	11/3-11/6	20**	0	2	4	0	6
914 - William O'Brien State Park	11/3-11/4	50*	11	5	8	4	28
915 - Lake Bronson State Park	11/3-11/11	30***	4	4	8	3	19
916 - Maplewood State Park	11/3-11/6	100*	43	8	20	5	76
917 - Miesvile Ravine Park							
Reserve	11/17-11/25	40**	2	5	19	10	36
918 - Beaver Creek Valley State							
Park	11/3-11/4	25#	4	2	2	0	8
919 - Glacial Lakes State Park	11/8-11/11	30**	0	3	11	1	15
920 - Zumbro Falls Woods SNA	11/3-11/11	12**	1	1	4	2	8
922 - Old Mill State Park	11/3-11/6	10*	2	0	0	0	2
923 - Zumbro Falls Woods SNA	11/17-11/25	12**	0	6	5	2	13
925 - Vermillion Highlands							
Research, Recreation and WMNA	11/3-11/6	20*	4	0	0	1	5
927 - Elm Creek Park Reserve	11/3-11/6	20* 140*	4 29	7	19	1 5	5 60
927 - Elm Creek Park Reserve 928 - Wild River State Park	11/10-11/11	75*	29	5	25	5 6	56
		-		5	25 19	-	
931 - City of Grand Rapids 933 - Forestville/ Mystery Cave	11/3 - 11/18	N/A†	7	<u>р</u>	19	3	34
State Park	11/3-11/4	130*	12	1	7	5	25
934 - Whitewater State Game			14	1	'	5	20
Refuge	11/17-11/25	75**	1	6	10	6	23
Total ¹			250	95	294	77	716

*Either sex; **Antlerless-only; ***Earn-A-Buck; #APR, N/A[†] Unlimited permits

¹Special hunt harvests are often underreported due to hunters reporting harvest using the DPA and not the 900-series number.

Table 7. Summary of Special Muzzleloader Hunts, 2018.

Includes regular, youth, and bonus permits.

Hunt Area	Dates	Permits Issued	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest
921 - Minneopa State Park	12/1-12/3	15***	0	1	7	0	8
929 - McCarthy Beach State Park	11/24-12/2	25*	0	0	2	1	3
930 - Nerstrand Big Woods State Park	12/1-12/2	50***	2	6	11	2	21
932 - Rice Lake State Park	12/1-12/2	20**	0	7	11	4	22
935 - Jay Cooke State Park	12/1-12/5	75*	5	4	9	2	20
936 - Crow Wing State Park	12/1-12/2	25*	1	3	2	0	6
937 - Lake Vermillion - Soudan Underground Mine State Park	11/24-12/9	25*	2	0	6	1	9
938 - City of Tower	11/24-12/9	20*	0	3	5	1	9
939 - Myre-Big Island State Park	12/1-12/2	50**	1	4	20	4	29
940 - Frontenac State Park	12/1-12/3	60*#	2	6	17	6	31
941 - Lake Maria State Park	11/26-11/28	25***	4	5	16	1	26
942 - Sibley State Park	11/24-11/25	60**	0	4	17	2	23
943 - Miesville Ravine Park Reserve	12/1-12/9	40**	1	1	6	1	9
944 - Vermillion Highlands Research, Recreation and WMA	11/24-12/9	20*	3	2	0	0	5
946 - City of Grand Rapids	11/24-12/9	N/A†	0	1	0	0	1
947 - Lake Bemidji State Park	11/30-12/2	30*	4	1	2	1	8
948 - Savanna Portage State Park	11/24-12/2	30*	0	0	1	1	2
949 - St. Croix State Park	11/29-12/2	100*	4	4	7	2	17
Muzzleloader Special Hunt Totals ¹			29	52	139	29	249

*Either sex

**Antlerless-only

***Earn-A-Buck

#APR, N/A[†] Unlimited permits

¹Special hunt harvests are often underreported due to hunters reporting harvest using the DPA and not the 900-series number.

Table 8. Summary of Special Youth and Camp Ripley Archery Hunts, 2018.

Hunt Area	Dates	Permits Issued	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest
950 - Camp Ripley Youth Archery	10/13-10/14	175*	1	0	5	0	6
951 - Afton State Park	11/3-11/4	25*	9	3	5	1	18
952 - Sibley State Park	10/27 - 10/28	10*	3	0	2	0	5
953 - Zippel Bay State Park	10/20-10/21	20*	0	1	3	0	4
954 - Lake Bemidji State Park	10/19 - 10/21	20*	1	0	0	1	2
955 - Lake Alexander Preserve Archery	10/13-10/14	20*	0	0	0	0	0
956 - St. Croix State Park	10/27-10/28	90*	1	3	5	2	12
957 - Rydell National Wildlife Refuge	10/27-10/28	15*	0	0	0	0	0
958 - Savanna Portage State Park	10/27-10/28	25*	0	0	1	0	1
959 - Buffalo River State Park	11/3 - 11/4	14***	1	0	1	0	2
960 - Tettegouche State Park	10/27-10/28	10*	0	0	0	0	0
961 - Itasca State Park	10/13-10/14	75*	2	0	0	0	2
963 - Kilen Woods State Park	10/27 - 10/28	12***	2	0	1	0	3
965 - Banning State Park	10/27-10/28	6*	0	1	1	0	2
966 - Blue Mounds State Park	11/17-11/18	10***	0	2	4	0	6
967 - Camden State Park	10/27-10/28	12***	2	0	6	2	10
968 - Lake Shetek State Park	11/17 - 11/18	12***	4	0	11	0	15
Youth Special Hunt Totals			26	10	45	6	87
970 – Camp Ripley First Hunt	10/18-10/19	2,000*	26	6	35	6	73
971 - Camp Ripley First Hunt	11/27-10/28	2,000*	74	8	65	14	161
Camp Ripley Archery Hunt Totals			100	14	100	20	234

Includes regular, youth, and bonus permits.

*Either sex

**Antlerless-only

***Earn-A-Buck

#APR, N/A[†] Unlimited permits

¹Special hunt harvests are often underreported due to hunters reporting harvest using the DPA and not the 900series number. Table 9. Total Deer Harvest by Permit Area, 2018. Includes all seasons, license types, and permits with special hunts harvest reallocated to original permit area.

Permit Area	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Land Area (Sq. Mile)	Bucks/ Sq. Mile	Antlerless/ Sq. Mile	Total/ Sq. Mile	Rank
101	445	42	268	51	806	496	0.90	0.73	1.63	73
103	738	28	252	17	1,035	1,820	0.41	0.16	0.57	115
105	1,058	167	967	147	2,339	740	1.43	1.73	3.16	43
108	955	20	175	18	1,168	1,651	0.58	0.13	0.71	105
110	894	89	508	77	1,568	529	1.69	1.28	2.97	47
111	418	29	150	13	610	1,438	0.29	0.13	0.42	124
114	27	1	10	0	38	116	0.23	0.09	0.33	127
117	16	3	6	0	25	927	0.02	0.01	0.03	130
118	701	14	137	11	863	1,220	0.57	0.13	0.71	104
119	453	1	11	0	465	770	0.59	0.02	0.60	112
126	275	12	59	0	346	942	0.29	0.08	0.37	126
130	268	18	147	15	448	746	0.36	0.24	0.60	113
131	95	6	42	6	149	899	0.11	0.06	0.17	129
132	310	12	82	13	417	482	0.64	0.22	0.87	98
133	416	32	218	23	689	352	1.18	0.78	1.96	69
152	72	16	33	9	130	61	1.18	0.95	2.13	62
155	1,194	266	1,202	221	2,883	593	2.01	2.85	4.86	24
156	1,388	157	904	112	2,561	825	1.68	1.42	3.10	45
157	2,516	454	1,772	306	5,048	888	2.83	2.85	5.69	13
159	1,257	167	782	118	2,324	571	2.20	1.87	4.07	33
169	1,531	60	436	41	2,068	1,124	1.36	0.48	1.84	70
171	916	125	636	92	1,769	701	1.31	1.22	2.52	57
172	1,586	302	1,302	208	3,398	687	2.31	2.64	4.95	22
173	647	69	384	48	1,148	584	1.11	0.86	1.97	68
176	1,060	75	644	58	1,837	921	1.15	0.84	1.99	66
177	772	111	649	74	1,606	480	1.61	1.74	3.35	40
178	1,573	124	1,137	124	2,958	1,195	1.32	1.16	2.48	59
179	1,661	267	1,225	168	3,321	862	1.93	1.93	3.85	35
181	1,046	93	569	68	1,776	629	1.66	1.16	2.82	50
182	589	119	587	90	1,385	278	2.12	2.86	4.98	21
183	1,209	151	970	123	2,453	663	1.82	1.88	3.70	36
184	2,980	524	2,446	438	6,388	1,229	2.43	2.77	5.20	18
197	1087	42	243	29	1,401	955	1.14	0.33	1.47	83
199	113	8	29	1	151	153	0.74	0.25	0.99	94
201	146	16	84	8	254	161	0.91	0.67	1.58	76
203	69	5	24	4	102	118	0.59	0.28	0.87	97
208	276	24	122	11	433	379	0.73	0.41	1.14	89

Permit Area	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Land Area (Sq. Mile)	Bucks/ Sq. Mile	Antlerless/ Sq. Mile	Total/ Sq. Mile	Rank
209	638	97	490	94	1,319	640	1.00	1.06	2.06	64
210	879	146	603	110	1,738	615	1.43	1.40	2.83	49
213	2,583	663	2,111	503	5,860	1,057	2.44	3.10	5.54	14
214	1,863	527	1,631	435	4,456	554	3.36	4.68	8.04	4
215	1,728	490	1,475	368	4,061	701	2.46	3.33	5.79	12
218	1,267	175	674	153	2,269	884	1.43	1.13	2.57	56
219	753	107	404	99	1,363	391	1.92	1.56	3.48	38
221	1,571	362	1,137	272	3,342	642	2.45	2.76	5.21	17
222	1,080	219	757	168	2,224	413	2.61	2.77	5.38	15
223	882	145	679	121	1,827	376	2.35	2.52	4.87	23
224	115	11	54	11	191	47	2.43	1.61	4.04	34
225	1,854	365	1,277	275	3,771	618	3.00	3.10	6.10	8
227	1,330	272	1,017	203	2,822	472	2.82	3.16	5.98	11
229	377	48	159	29	613	284	1.33	0.83	2.16	61
230	252	51	177	25	505	452	0.56	0.56	1.12	90
232	300	50	220	48	618	377	0.80	0.84	1.64	72
233	261	55	214	44	574	385	0.68	0.81	1.49	81
234	226	19	59	7	311	636	0.36	0.13	0.49	120
235	74	10	26	3	113	34	2.20	1.16	3.35	39
236	907	128	523	93	1,651	370	2.45	2.01	4.46	28
237	275	10	65	5	355	728	0.38	0.11	0.49	121
238	84	2	32	3	121	95	0.88	0.39	1.27	88
239	1,957	356	1,198	280	3,791	919	2.13	2.00	4.13	32
240	2,071	464	1,735	380	4,650	643	3.22	4.01	7.24	6
241	3,502	850	3,270	743	8,365	996	3.52	4.88	8.40	3
242	745	180	760	138	1,823	214	3.48	5.04	8.52	2
246	1,936	342	1,392	262	3,932	840	2.30	2.38	4.68	27
247	760	171	702	129	1,762	228	3.33	4.39	7.72	5
248	580	122	470	112	1,284	214	2.71	3.29	5.99	10
249	1,233	275	853	188	2,549	502	2.46	2.62	5.08	20
250	384	19	108	10	521	713	0.54	0.19	0.73	101
251	73	20	51	14	158	55	1.33	1.55	2.87	48
252	328	22	131	17	498	715	0.46	0.24	0.70	106
253	447	19	153	22	641	974	0.46	0.20	0.66	111
254	578	94	463	58	1,193	929	0.62	0.66	1.28	87
255	559	97	340	68	1,064	774	0.72	0.65	1.38	84
256	561	78	428	86	1,153	654	0.86	0.91	1.76	71
257	474	84	440	79	1,077	412	1.15	1.46	2.61	54
258	921	213	774	166	2,074	343	2.69	3.36	6.05	9

Permit Area	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Land Area (Sq. Mile)	Bucks/ Sq. Mile	Antlerless/ Sq. Mile	Total/ Sq. Mile	Rank
259	1,091	225	839	155	2,310	490	2.23	2.49	4.72	26
260	447	36	197	17	697	1,249	0.36	0.20	0.56	116
261	233	23	158	18	432	795	0.29	0.25	0.54	118
262	234	18	112	13	377	677	0.35	0.21	0.56	117
263	515	63	412	50	1,040	512	1.01	1.03	2.03	65
264	852	105	704	104	1,765	669	1.27	1.36	2.64	53
265	559	128	584	115	1,386	494	1.13	1.67	2.81	51
266	472	33	136	20	661	617	0.77	0.31	1.07	91
267	352	47	297	38	734	472	0.75	0.81	1.55	79
268	336	35	301	43	715	228	1.47	1.66	3.13	44
269	329	21	106	13	469	650	0.51	0.22	0.72	103
270	254	10	65	12	341	748	0.34	0.12	0.46	122
271	293	17	101	12	423	632	0.46	0.21	0.67	110
272	213	13	50	9	285	531	0.40	0.14	0.54	119
273	532	54	261	42	889	571	0.93	0.62	1.56	78
274	232	20	98	21	371	354	0.65	0.39	1.05	93
275	382	16	120	13	531	764	0.50	0.20	0.70	107
276	672	102	515	78	1,367	542	1.24	1.28	2.52	58
277	1,668	216	954	147	2,985	812	2.05	1.62	3.68	37
278	450	22	134	15	621	402	1.12	0.43	1.55	80
279	190	11	69	14	284	344	0.55	0.27	0.83	100
280	220	9	58	14	301	675	0.33	0.12	0.45	123
281	544	51	304	21	920	575	0.95	0.65	1.60	74
282	124	1	25	4	154	778	0.16	0.04	0.20	128
283	311	16	81	12	420	613	0.51	0.18	0.68	109
284	336	22	122	14	494	838	0.40	0.19	0.59	114
285	439	50	219	23	731	549	0.80	0.53	1.33	86
286	248	20	124	18	410	446	0.56	0.36	0.92	95
287	60	21	58	9	148	46	1.31	1.93	3.24	42
288	369	32	231	25	657	625	0.59	0.46	1.05	92
289	201	13	100	12	326	815	0.25	0.15	0.40	125
290	485	73	424	69	1,051	662	0.73	0.86	1.59	75
291	815	56	350	30	1,251	800	1.02	0.54	1.56	77
292	602	113	473	56	1,244	479	1.26	1.34	2.60	55
293	666	138	513	98	1,415	511	1.30	1.46	2.77	52
294	327	22	192	29	570	686	0.48	0.35	0.83	99
295	516	29	195	20	760	839	0.61	0.29	0.91	96
296	309	26	116	6	457	667	0.46	0.22	0.69	108
297	190	26	84	17	317	438	0.43	0.29	0.72	102

Permit Area	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Land Area (Sq. Mile)	Bucks/ Sq. Mile	Antlerless/ Sq. Mile	Total/ Sq. Mile	Rank
298	645	102	465	86	1,298	618	1.04	1.06	2.10	63
299	319	34	195	28	576	386	0.83	0.67	1.49	82
338	317	40	221	31	609	454	0.70	0.64	1.34	85
339	319	115	371	92	897	394	0.81	1.47	2.28	60
341	1,033	254	1,075	229	2,591	612	1.69	2.54	4.23	30
342	700	200	749	164	1,813	349	2.01	3.19	5.19	19
343	925	218	883	166	2,192	663	1.40	1.91	3.31	41
344	370	94	276	74	814	190	1.95	2.34	4.30	29
345	558	132	506	150	1,346	323	1.73	2.44	4.17	31
346	1,138	374	1,294	433	3,239	318	3.58	6.61	10.19	1
347	365	84	297	71	817	272	1.34	1.66	3.00	46
348	244	84	259	69	656	123	1.98	3.35	5.33	16
349	1,266	386	1,442	442	3,536	490	2.58	4.63	7.21	7
601	1,426	271	1,335	198	3,230	1,625	0.88	1.11	1.99	67
603	734	192	671	189	1,786	372	1.97	2.83	4.80	25
TOTAL	94,592	15,520	66,185	12,411	188,706	78,855	1.20	1.19	2.39	

Permit Area	Adult Male Harvest	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest
101	19	1	21	1	42
105	87	14	48	6	155
111	12	2	12	0	26
114	2	0	0	0	2
201	4	0	8	0	12
203	0	0	0	0	0
208	22	0	10	0	32
209	53	3	25	4	85
256	36	6	17	4	63
257	35	1	11	7	54
260	33	4	16	0	53
263	41	1	23	3	68
264	57	5	40	4	106
267	39	2	12	1	54
268	28	2	19	1	50
338	12	0	2	4	18
339	8	4	4	0	16
341	39	11	28	2	80
342	24	8	24	10	66
343	34	8	17	4	63
344	9	8	13	4	34
345	25	5	23	8	61
346	38	3	6	2	49
347	20	0	5	0	25
348	10	1	5	0	16
349	43	5	11	5	64
601	9	0	0	0	9
603	25	3	9	1	38
TOTAL	764	97	409	71	1,341

Table 10. . Youth Deer Season Harvest by Permit Area, 2018.

Permit Area	Fawn Male Harvest	Adult Female Harvest	Fawn Female Harvest	Total Harvest
346	39	157	65	261
348	11	31	14	56
349	57	186	75	318
603	17	67	18	102
TOTAL	124	441	172	737

Table 11. Early Antlerless Deer Season Harvest by Permit Area, 2018.

Table 12. 300 Series A and B Seasons Firearms Harvest by Permit Area, 2018.

Permit Area	Zone	Adult Male	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total
338	3A	201	19	116	18	354
	3B	20	14	41	10	85
339	3A	208	58	143	40	449
	3B	31	22	63	18	134
341	3A	618	105	378	100	1201
	3B	157	89	270	67	583
342	3A	414	90	296	67	867
	3B	129	65	201	52	447
343	3A	463	102	299	56	920
	3B	106	48	155	47	356
344	3A	260	46	126	35	467
	3B	48	22	86	16	172
345	3A	310	58	191	55	614
	3B	96	46	127	53	322
346	3A	637	113	368	131	1249
	3B	185	98	302	123	708
347	3A	217	19	81	19	336
	3B	43	31	64	30	168
348	3A	156	34	108	20	318
	3B	33	18	60	18	129
349	3A	733	114	437	135	1419
	3B	230	146	401	149	926
603	3A	377	65	206	71	719
	3B	143	54	143	40	380
Total		5815	1476	4662	1370	13323

Permit	Fawn	Adult	Fawn	
Area	Male	Female	Female	Total
101	0	7	1	8
105	3	7	2	12
108	0	0	1	1
110	2	16	1	19
111	0	4	0	4
117	0	1	0	1
133	0	1	0	1
155	0	5	2	7
156	1	10	0	11
157	12	16	3	31
159	2	3	0	5
169	0	1	0	1
171	0	2	1	3
172	1	6	2	9
176	0	3	0	3
177	2	6	0	8
178	0	5	1	6
179	2	7	2	11
181	0	1	0	1
182	0	1	0	1
183	1	3	1	5
184	6	23	5	34
197	0	1	0	1
199	0	0	0	0
201	2	1	0	3
203	0	1	0	1
208	0	8	1	9
209	2	13	1	16
210	6	20	4	30
213	19	69	18	106
214	19	77	21	117
215	7	29	8	44
218	1	10	1	12
219	1	2	1	4
221	11	32	3	46
222	3	8	3	14
223	1	1	0	2
225	1	20	2	23
227	1	4	0	5

Permit Area	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total
229	0	1	0	1
232	0	5	1	6
233	0	4	0	4
236	0	3	0	3
239	11	24	5	40
240	16	52	11	79
241	25	92	21	138
246	5	34	4	43
247	0	3	1	4
248	2	4	0	6
249	13	42	15	70
254	0	3	1	4
255	4	6	0	10
256	4	11	4	19
257	2	16	4	22
258	2	5	1	8
259	0	7	0	7
260	2	2	1	5
262	0	2	2	4
263	0	3	0	3
264	0	20	3	23
265	2	13	4	19
267	2	4	0	6
268	0	3	0	3
276	0	1	1	2
277	4	7	0	11
281	0	1	0	1
290	0	3	0	3
291	0	0	0	0
292	2	10	1	13
293	3	4	2	9
294	0	1	0	1
297	0	3	1	4
298	0	5	2	7
338	0	3	0	3
339	1	6	1	8
341	9	18	10	37
342	5	21	6	32
343	2	11	1	14

Table 13. Free Landowner License Harvest by Permit Area, 2018.

Permit Area	Fawn Male	Adult Female	Fawn Female	Total
344	3	12	0	15
345	5	11	7	23
346	6	27	15	48
347	1	5	0	6
348	2	0	2	4
349	8	32	11	51
603	1	2	1	4
Total	248	966	224	1,438

Table 13, Landowner Permit Harvest Continued.

Table 14. 2018 Firearm Lottery Distribution Report.

Permit Area	Preference	Applicatio				Permits
Number	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
	1	537	1	232	305	
	2	314	1	0	314	
	3	266	2	0	266	
103	4	93	1	0	93	986
	5	5	0	0	5	
	6	3	0	0	3	
	Total	1218	5	232	986	
	1	269	4	269	0	
	2	230	0	230	0	
	3	247	2	247	0	
108	4	167	1	167	0	99
100	5	133	1	133	0	99
	6	129	0	30	99	
	8	0	1	0	0	
	Total	1175	9	1076	99	
	1	304	1	304	0	
	2	214	0	169	45	
118	3	148	0	0	148	394
110	4	145	0	0	145	394
	5	56	0	0	56	
	Total	867	1	473	394	
	1	378	0	281	97	
	2	94	0	0	94	
126	3	3	0	0	3	195
	4	1	0	0	1	
	Total	476	0	281	195	
	1	399	0	399	0	
122	2	381	2	9	372	207
132	3	25	0	0	25	397
	Total	805	2	408	397	

Table 14., continued

Permit Area	Preference	Application				Permits
Number	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
	1	978	0	496	509	
	2	525	1	0	525	
173	3	400	3	0	400	1477
110	4	42	1	0	42	1777
	5	1	0	0	1	
	Total	1946	5	496	1477	
	1	707	3	707	0	
	2	617	1	617	0	
197	3	392	1	55	337	741
197	4	373	0	0	373	741
	5	31	2	0	31	
	Total	2120	7	1379	741	
	1	106	0	1	105	
	2	40	0	0	40	
199	3	2	0	0	2	148
	4	1	0	0	1	
	Total	149	0	1	148	
	1	229	0	0	229	
224	2	18	0	0	18	299
	Total	247	0	0	247	
	1	128	0	128	0	
	2	88	0	13	75	
234	3	17	0	0	17	92
	Total	233	0	141	92	
	1	64	0	28	32	
	2	26	0	0	26	
235	3	1	0	0	1	63
	Total	91	0	28	63	
	10tai	91	0	91	0	
	2	94	0	94	0	
237	2	95	0	94 66	29	47
237	5 4	18	2	0	18	47
		298	2			
	Total			251	47	
	1	49	0	48	1	
000	2	37	0	0	37	40
238	3	7	0	0	7	46
	4	1	0	0	1	
	Total	94	0	48	46	
	1	287	0	287	0	
250	2	231	0	1	230	268
	3	38	0	0	38	
	Total	556	0	288	268	
	1	326	1	128	198	
252	2	158	0	0	158	369
	3	13	0	0	13	
	Total	497	1	128	369	
	1	325	2	325	0	
253	2	276	1	45	231	340
200	3	109	0	0	109	010
	Total	710	3	370	340	
	1	414	0	163	251	
	2 3	201	0	0	201	
266	3	21	0	0	21	473
	4	0	1	0	0	
	Total	636	1	163	473	

Table 14., continued.

Permit Area	Preference	Application				Permits
Number	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
	1	202	1	188	14	
	2	151	0	0	151	
269	3	149	0	0	149	317
	4	2	0	0	2	-
	9 Tatal	1	0 1	0 188	1 317	
	Total 1	505 78	0	78	0	
	2	77	0	78	0	
	3	87	0	34	53	
270	4	58	0	0	58	141
	5	30	0	0	30	
	Total	330	0	189	141	
	1	310	3	106	204	
	2	121	2	0	121	
271	3	1	0	0	1	327
	4	1	1	0	1	
	Total	433	6	106	327	
	1	203	0	203	0	
	2	113	1	25	88	
	3	101	1	0	101	
272	4	5	0	0	5	196
	5	0	1	0	0	
	9	2	0	0	2	
	Total	424	3	228	196	
	1	250	0	250	0	
074	2	239	2	47	192	000
274	3 4	27	1	0	27	220
	4 Total	1 517	0 3	0 297	1 220	
	10tai 1	291	0	297	220	
	2	231	2	189	37	
	3	199	0	0	199	
275	4	1	1	0	100	237
	5	0	1	0	0	
	Total	717	4	480	237	
	1	278	0	278	0	
	2	235	0 0	221	14	
	3	205	0	0	205	
278	4	134	1	0	134	355
	5	2	0	0	2	
	8	0	1	0	0	
	Total	854	2	499	355	
	1	476	1	304	172	
	2	77	1	0	77	
279	3	10	1	0	10	261
	4	2	0	0	2	
	Total	565	3	304	261	
	1	143	0	143	0	
	2	166	1	166	0	
280	3	120	0	33	87	92
	4 6	5 0	0 1	0 0	5 0	
	Total	434	2	342	92	
L		404	Ζ	J 4 Z	32	

Permit Area	Droforance	Applicatio	ns	Unsuccessfu		Permits
Number	Preference Level	Total	Rejected	I	Winners	Available
Itamber	1	43	0	. 43	0	7 tranabio
	2	46	0	46	0	
282	3	43	0	41	2	24
	4	22	0	0	22	
	Total	154	0	130	24	
	1	201	0	201	0	
000	2	188	1	130	58	100
283	3 5	128 0	0 1	0 0	128 0	186
	Total	517	2	331	186	
	1	248	2	248	0	
	2	278	2	278	0	
284	3	238	0	52	186	190
	4	4	1	0	4	
	Total	768	5	578	190	
	1	375	1	191	184	
	2	314	0	0	314	
285	3	296	3	0	296	840
	4	45	0	0	46	
	6 Total	0 1030	1 5	0 191	0 840	
	10tai 1	259	1	259	040	
	2	174	2	9	165	
286	3	102	0	0	102	267
	Total	535	3	268	267	
	1	426	0	277	149	
288	2	297	0	0	297	461
200	3	15	0	0	15	401
	Total	738	0	277	461	
	1	356	0	15	341	
289	2 3	57 9	0 0	0	57 9	407
	Total	422	0	15	407	
	1	716	1	716	0	
	2	641	2	131	510	
291	3	214	1	0	214	729
231	4	5	0	0	5	125
	5	0	1	0	0	
	Total	1576	5	847	729	
	1 2	409 117	0	83 0	326 117	
	3	9	1 0	0	9	
294	4	2	0	0	2	454
	5	0	1	0	0	
	Total	537	2	83	454	
	1	299	0	299	0	
	2	295	2	223	72	
295	3	191	3	0	191	266
	4 5	3 0	0	0	3	
	5 Total	788	1 6	0 522	0 266	
	iotai	100	0	522	200	

Table 14., continued.

Permit Area	Preference	Application	Applications			Permits
Number	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
	1	289	0	289	0	
206	2	259	0	125	134	267
296	3	133	0	0	133	267
	Total	681	0	414	267	
	1	390	1	360	30	
	2	320	0	0	320	
299	3	12	2	0	12	362
299	4	0	1	0	0	302
	5	0	1	0	0	
	Total	722	5	360	362	
Total		29,302	112	15,359	13,971	14,023

Table 14., continued.

Table 15. 2018 Muzzleloader Lottery Distribution Report.

Permit Area	Preference	Applicatio	ons			Permits
Number	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
	1	8	0	3	5	
103	2	4	0	0	4	14
105	3	5	0	0	5	14
	Total	17	0	3	14	
	1	5	0	5	0	
	2	6	0	6	0	
108	3	2	0	2	0	1
100	4	3	0	3	0	
	5	1	0	0	1	
	Total	17	0	16	1	
	1	9	0	8	1	
118	2	4	0	0	4	6
110	3	1	0	0	1	Ũ
	Total	14	0	8	6	
	1	10	0	6	4	
126	2	1	0	0	1	5
	Total	11	0	6	5	
	1	4	0	3	1	
132	2	1	0	0	1	3
_	3	1	0	0	1	-
	Total	6	0	3	3	
	1	23	0	23	0	
169	2	17	0	8	9	10
		1	0	0	1	
	Total 1	41 21	0	31 7	10 14	
	1					
173	2	6 3	0	0	6 3	23
		30	0 0	0 7		
	Total 1	<u> </u>	0	13	23 0	
	2	8	0	4	0 4	
197	3	4	0	4	4	9
197	4	4	0	0	4 1	3
	Total	26	0	17	9	
	1	20	0	0	3	
199	Total	2	0	0	2 2	2
	i Jiai	<u>ک</u>	0	0	Z	

Permit Area	Preference	Applicatio	ns			Permits
Number	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
224	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Total	1	0	0	1	,
	1	13	0	10	3	
234	2	5	0	0	5	8
	Total	18	0	10	8	
	1	12	0	2	10	
235	2	2	0	0	2	12
	Total	14	0	2	12	
	1	8	0	8	0	
237	2	6	0	6	0	3
201	3	5	0	2	3	0
	Total	19	0	16	3	
	1	5	0	3	2	
238	2	2	0	0	2	4
	Total	7	0	3	4	
	1	33	0	28	5	
250	2	27	0	0	27	32
	Total	60	0	28	32	
	1	28	0	7	21	
252	2	10	0	0	10	31
	Total	38	0	7	31	
	1	65	0	46	19	
253	2	36	0	0	36	60
	3	5	0	0	5	
	Total	106	0	46	60	
	1	24	0	7	17	
266	2	9	0	0	9	27
200	3	1	0	0	1	۷1
	Total	34	0	7	27	
	1	25	0	14	11	
269	2	12	0	0	12	33
	3	10	0	0	10	
	Total	47	0	14	33	

Table 15., continued.

Permit Area	Preference	Applicatio	ns			Permits
Number	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
	1	8	0	8	0	
270	2	4	0	3	1	
	3	6	0	0	6	9
210	4	1	0	0	1	5
	5	1	0	0	1	
	Total	20	0	11	9	
	1	24	0	5	19	
271	2	4	0	0	4	23
	Total	28	0	5	23	
	1	4	0	4	0	
272	2	4	0	1	3	4
	9	1	0	0	1	
	Total	9	0	5	4	
	1	39	1	32	7	
274	2	23	0	0	23	30
	Total	62	1	32	30	
	1	14	0	14	0	
	2	14	0	10	4	
275	3	8	0	0	8	13
	9	1	0	0	1	
	Total	37	0	24	13	
	1	36	0	36	0	
	2	35	0	16	19	
278	3	21	0	0	21	45
	4	5	0	0	5	
	Total	97	0	52	45	
	1	67	0	34	33	
279	2	6	0	0	6	39
	Total	73	0	34	39	
	1	13	1	13	0	
280	2	13	0	12	1	8
	3	7	0	0	7	
	Total	33	1	25	8	

Table 15., continued.

Permit Area	Preference	Applicatio	ons			Permits
Number	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
	1	3	0	3	0	
	2	1	0	1	0	
282	3	1	0	1	0	1
	5	1	0	0	1	
	Total	6	0	5	1	
	1	20	0	20	0	
283	2	10	0	1	9	14
200	3	5	0	0	5	17
	Total	35	0	21	14	
	1	21	0	21	0	
284	2	15	0	8	7	10
201	3	3	0	0	3	10
	Total	39	0	29	10	
	1	32	0	9	23	
285	2	25	0	0	25	60
200	3	12	0	0	12	
	Total	69	0	9	60	
	1	34	0	26	8	
286	2	21	0	0	21	33
200	3	4	0	0	4	00
	Total	59	0	26	33	
	1	36	0	18	18	
288	2	21	0	0	21	39
	Total	57	0	18	39	
	1	39	0	0	39	
289	2	1	0	0	1	40
	Total	40	0	0	40	
	1	75	0	68	7	
	2	60	0	0	60	
291	3	3	0	0	3	71
	9	1	0	0	1	
	Total	139	0	68	71	
	1	42	0	3	39	
294	2	7	0	0	7	46
	Total	49	0	3	46	

Table 15., continued.

Permit Area	Preference	Applications				Permits
Number	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
	1	40	0	40	0	
295	2	35	0	15	20	34
200	3	14	0	0	14	01
	Total	89	0	55	34	
	1	41	0	41	0	
296	2	25	0	0	25	33
200	3	8	0	0	8	
	Total	74	0	41	33	
	1	37	0	31	6	
299	2	32	0	0	32	38
	Total	69	0	31	38	
Total		1592	2	718	874	874

Table 15. continued.

	Preferen	ice	Арр	lications			Permits
Special Hunt	Level		Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
		1	23	0	0	23	
900 - Cascade River SP		2	1	0	0	1	100
	Total		24	0	0	24	
		1	55	0	22	33	
901 - Rice Lake NWR		2	7	0	0	7	40
SOT - TRICE LAKE HWIT		4	1	0	0	1	40
	Total		63	0	21	41	
		1	389	0	152	237	
		2	105	0	0	105	
902 - St. Croix SP		3	3	0	0	3	350
		4	4	0	0	4	
		9	1	0	0	1	
	Total		502	0	152	350	
		1	47	0	47	0	
903 - Lake Louise SP		2 3	15	0	3	12	25
	Total	3	15 77	0 0	0 50	15 27	
	TOLAI	1	31	0	7	24	
904 - Gooseberry Falls SP		2	16	0	0	16	40
	Total	2	47	0	7	40	40
	Total	1	34	0	0	34	
905 - Split Rock Lighthouse SP		2	6	0	0	6	40
	Total	_	6	0	0	40	
		1	93	0	0	93	
906 - Tettegouche SP		2	9	0	0	9	125
	Total		102	0	0	102	
		1	32	0	6	26	
907 - Scenic SP		2	4	0	0	4	30
	Total		36	0	6	30	
		1	42	0	0	42	
908 - Hayes Lake SP		3	1	0	0	1	75
	Total		43	0	0	43	
		1	31	0	8	23	
909 - Lake Bemidji SP		2	7	0	0	7	30
	Total		38	0	8	30	
		1	64	0	0	64	
910 - Zippel Bay SP		2	7	0	0	7	75
		3	1	0	0	1	10
	Total		72	0	0	72	
911 - Judge CR Magney SP		1	14	0	0	14	75
	Total		14	0	0	14	
		1	26	0	15	11	
913 - Lake Carlos SP		2	6	0	0	6	20
	Tatil	3	3	0	0	3	
	Total		35		15	20	

 Table 16.
 2018 Special Firearms Hunt Lottery Distribution Report.

	Preferen	Preference Applications				Permits	
Special Hunt	Level		Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available
·		1	41	0	41	0	
		2	54	0	23	31	
		3	18	0	0	18	50
914 - William O'Brien SP		5	1	0	0	1	50
		9	1	0	0	1	
	Total		115	0	64	51	
		1	24	0	24	0	
		2	24	0	0	24	
915 - Lake Bronson SP		3	4	0	0	4	30
		9	2	0	0	2	
	Total		54	0	24	30	
		1	136	0	136	0	
		2	130	0	130	0	
916 - Maplewood SP		3	120	0	35	85	100
		4	10	0	0	10	100
		9	5	0	0	5	
	Total		401	0	301	100	
		1	62	0	38	24	
917 – Miesville Ravine Park		2	13	0	0	13	40
Reserve		3	3	0	0	3	10
	Total		78	0	38	40	
		1	45	0	45	24	
918 – Beaver Creek Valley SP		2	16	0	2	13	40
		3	11	0	0	3	
	Total		72	0	47	40	
		1	39	0	19	20	
919 - Glacial Lakes SP		2	11	0	0	11	30
	Total		50	0	19	31	
		1	8	0	2	6	10
920 - Zumbro Falls Woods SNA		2	6	0	0	6	12
	Total		14	0	2	12	
		1	14	0	14	0	
922 - Old Mill SP		2	10	0	5	5	10
		3	5	0	0	5	
	Total		29	0	19	10	
923 - Zumbro Falls Woods SNA	_	1	14	0	2	12	12
	Total		14	0	2	12	
		1	33	0	33	0	
925A - Vermillion Highlands		2	25	0	25	0	
WMA		3	17	0	3	14	18
		4	4	0	0	4	
	Total		79	0	61	18	
		1	2	0	2	0	
925B - Vermillion Highlands		2	6	0	6	0	2
WMA		3	3	0	0	3	
	Total		11	0	8	3	

	Preference	Applications				Permits	
Special Hunt	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available	
	1	185	0	185	0		
	2	145	0	106	39		
927 – Elm Creek Park Reserve	3	87	0	0	87	133	
927 - EIIII CIEER Fair Reserve	4	6	0	0	6	155	
	9	1	0	0	1		
	Total	424	0	291	133		
	1	15	0	11	4		
927 – Elm Creek Park Reserve	2	5	0	0	5	10	
927 – Elli Creek Park Reserve	3	1	0	0	1	10	
	Total	21	0	11	10		
	1	159	0	159	0		
928 – Wild River SP	2	83	0	46	37	75	
920 – Wild River SF	3	38	0	0	38	75	
	Total	280	0	205	75		
	1	42	0	0	42		
021 City of Crond Bonida	2	2	0	0	2	46	
931 - City of Grand Rapids	3	2	0	0	2	40	
	Total	46	0	0	46		
000 Farrat illa Mustara Caus	1	71	0	0	71		
933 - Forestville - Mystery Cave SP	2	5	0	0	5	130	
	Total	76	0	0	76		
	1	81	0	32	49		
934 - Whitewater State Game	2	25	0	0	25	75	
Refuge	3	1	0	0	1	75	
	Total	107	0	32	75		
TOTAL		2,876	0	1,360	1,565	1,8138	

¹Permits allocated can exceed permits available by a maximum of 3 if the last winning pick is a group of up to 4 hunters.

	lications			Demosite		
Special Hunt	Preference Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Permits Available
Special Hunt	1	33	0	33	0	Available
	2	17	0	10	7	
921 - Minneopa SP	3	8	0	0	8	15
	Total	58	0	43	15	
	1	10	0	0	10	
929 – McCarthy Beach SP	2	1	0	0	4	25
	Total	14	0	0	14	
	1	53	0	53	0	
	2	27	0	5	22	
930 – Nerstrand Big Woods SP	3	29	0	0	29	50
Ū.	4	2	0	0	2	
	Total	111	0	58	53	
	1	26	0	21	5	
932 – Rice Lake SP	2	12	0	0	12	20
952 - Rice Lake SP	3	4	0	0	4	20
	Total	42	0	21	21	
	1	86	0	63	23	
935 - Jay Cooke SP	2	53	0	0	53	75
	Total	139	0	63	76	
	1	19	0	19	0	
	2	32	0	9	23	
936 - Crow Wing SP	4	3	0	0	3	25
	9	1	0	0	1	
	Total	55	0	0	27	
937 - Lake Vermillion-Soudan	1	27	0	4	23	
Underground Mine SP	2	2	0	0	2	25
	Total	29	0	4	25	
	1	13	0	0	13	
938 - City of Tower	2	2	0	0	2	20
	Total	15	0	0	15	
	1	65	0	52	13	
939 - Myre-Big Island SP	2	33	0	0	33	50
	3	7	0	0	7	
	Total	105	0	52	53	
	1	62	0	47	15	
	2	41	0	0	41	
940 - Frontenac SP	3	5	0	0	5	60
	9	1	0	0	1	
	Total	109	0	47	62	

Table 17. 2018 Special Muzzleloader Hunt Lottery Distribution Report.

	Preference	Applications				Permits	
Special Hunt	Level	Total	Rejected	Unsuccessful	Winners	Available	
	1	53	0	53	0		
	2	33	0	18	15		
941 – Lake Maria SP	3	9	0	0	9	25	
	9	1	0	0	1		
	Total	96	0	71	25		
	1	60	0	53	7		
942 - Sibley SP	2	52	0	0	52	60	
942 - Sibley SF	3	2	0	0	2	00	
	Total	114	0	53	61		
	1	24	0	0	24		
943 – Miesville Ravine Park	2	54	0	0	8	40	
Reserve	3	1	0	0	1	40	
	Total	79	0	0	33		
944 - Vermillion Highlands	1	24	0	17	7		
Research, Recreation,	2	14	0	0	14	20	
and WMA	Total	38	0	17	21		
	1	10	0	0	10		
946 - City of Grand Rapids	2	1	0	0	1	12	
940 - City of Grand Rapids	3	1	0	0	1	12	
	Total	12	0	0	12		
	1	18	0	0	18	20	
947 - Lake Bemidji SP	Total	18	0	0	18	30	
	1	12	0	0	12		
040 Courses Darts as CD	2	2	0	0	2	20	
948 - Savanna Portage SP	3	1	0	0	1	30	
	Total	15	0	0	15		
	1	97	0	2	95		
	2	5	0	0	5	400	
949 - St. Croix SP	9	1	0	0	1	100	
	Total	103	0	2	101		
TOTAL		1,049	0	429	546	682	

¹Permits allocated can exceed permits available by a maximum of 3 if the last winning pick is a group of up to 4 hunters.



2018 MINNESOTA ELK HARVEST REPORT

Erik Thorson, Acting Big Game Program Leader

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INTRODUCTION

A limited number of licenses are offered to Minnesota residents to hunt elk. In 2018, there were two established zones open for elk hunting: 1) Zone 20 - Kittson County Central and 2) Zone 30 - Kittson County Northeast (Figure 1). Elk hunting in Zone 10, near Grygla, Minnesota, has been closed since 2013 because the population is below goal (Figure 2). In 2018, there were three regular season hunts held in Zone 20: 1) Season A - September 8 through September 16, 2) Season B – September 22 through September 30, and 3) Season C - October 6 through October 14. There was one regular season hunt in Zone 30: 1) Season A - September 8 through September 16. The hunts were structured to fall within the breeding season when bull elk are most vulnerable and elk can be located by vocalizations. There were no later season hunts this year and all the seasons were 9 days in length, each included two weekends, with 5 days in between with no hunting. Hunter success rates were generally higher this year with the new season structure. These dates were also chosen to not conflict with the Youth Firearm Deer Season November 3 through November 11.

METHODS

All elk hunters are required to attend a mandatory orientation session the day before their respective hunts begin. At this session, DNR staff provide hunters with their license and a kit to collect biological samples from their harvested animal. Field samples collected by the hunter include blood, hair with skin, muscle tissue, and the whole liver. Hunters must register their animal in person within 24 hours at the local DNR office and provide biological samples. DNR staff help map the harvest location, provide a possession tag, and take the hunter-collected biological samples. DNR staff also collect lymph nodes, the obex (brain stem), the whole brain (with consent), and a tooth so an accurate age can be determined at a later date. Alternative arrangements are made for the collection of some samples, if immediate collection would interfere with a hunter's planned taxidermy mount. DNR staff submit all biological samples to Wildlife Health for disease testing and other monitoring projects. Results

RESULTS

A total of 22 licenses were available and 2,502 individuals or parties (up to two hunters) applied for the opportunity to hunt elk for both zones and all seasons (Table 1). Applicants were given the opportunity

to select both zone and season in which to hunt. First, random drawings were held for landowner names in Zone 20 (20% = 4 tags offered). Once landowner names were drawn and selected, the second round was for names of applicants that had applied for 10 years or more (20% of remaining tags = 3 tags offered). All remaining landowner names were then placed into the general drawing with all the other applicant names for the remaining elk tags available in the zone and season they had selected on their application. Lastly, after all names were picked, there was a random drawing from the names to determine the Either-Sex tags and Antlerless tags. Zone 30 only had two Bull-Only tags available, so no landowner tags were offered.

In 2018, a total of 17 elk were harvested in zones 20 and 30 (Table 2). This gives us a total hunter success rate of 75% for Zone 20 and 100% for Zone 30. Long-term elk harvest for all zones is depicted in Tables 3 and 4.

		-			
Zone	Either-Sex	Antlerless	Bull-only	Total	Total Applicants
Zone 20 – Kittson Central	2	5	0	7	787
Zone 30 – Kittson Northeast	0	0	2	2	716
Total	2	5	2	9	1,503
	Kit	ttson County Se	ason B		
Zone	Either-Sex	Antlerless	Bull-only	Total	Total Applicants
Zone 20 – Kittson Central	1	6	0	7	598
Total	1	6	0	7	598
	Kit	ttson County Se	ason C		
Zone	Either-Sex	Antlerless	Bull-only	Total	Total Applicants
Zone 20 – Kittson Central	1	5	0	6	401
Total	1	5	0	6	401

Table 1. License allocation and application numbers of the 2018 Minnesota elk seasons

Kittson County Season A

Table 2.	Distribution	of the 2018	Minnesota elk harvest.
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		-			
Season	Bulls-only Licenses	Antlerless Licenses	Bulls taken	Antlerless taken	Total elk taken
Season A (Sept 8-16)	2	5	2	5	7
Season B (Sept 22-30)	1	6	1	5	6
Season C (Oct 6 – 14)	1	5	0	2	2
Total	4	16	3	12	15
	Kittson Cour	nty Northeast Hun	t Zone (30)		
Season	Bulls-only Licenses	Antlerless Licenses	Bulls taken	Antlerless taken	Total elk taken
Season A (Sept 8 – 16)	2	0	2	0	2
Total	2	0	2	0	2

Kittson County Central Hunt Zone (20)

	Grygla Elk Harvests							
	Bulls (o	r Either-Sex)	Ar	ntierless				
Year	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest				
1987	2	1	2	1				
1996	2	2	7 (1 alternate)	6				
1997	5 (2 alternate)	1	5 (2 alternate)	2				
1998	4 (2 alternate)	2	0	0				
2004	1	1	4	2				
2005	1	0	4	0				
2006	2	2	6	2				
2007	0	0	6	6				
2008	2	2	10	6				
2009	2	3*	12	11				
2010	2	1	5	3				
2011	2	2	3	0				
2012	2	1	3	0				
2013	Closed	0	Closed	0				
2014	Closed	0	Closed	0				
2015	Closed	0	Closed	0				
2016	Closed	0	Closed	0				
2017	Closed	0	Closed	0				
2018	Closed	0	Closed	0				
Total	27	18	67	39				

Table 3. Grygla elk harvests, 1987-2018

*One bull was a sub-legal spike and was legally tagged as an antlerless animal.

	Kittson County (Combined Zone 20 & 30)						
	Bulls (or Eithe	r-Sex)	Antlerless				
Year	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest			
2008	1	1	10	10			
2009	12	9ª	4	5			
2010	1	1	3	3			
2011	2	3p	8¢	4			
2012	5	4d	13	3			
2013	8	6	15	6			
2014	9	6	0	0			
2015	7	5	0	0			
2016	7	5	0	0			
2017	11	9	2	1			
2018	6	5	16	12 ^e			
Total	69	54	71	44			

Table 4. Kittson County elk harvests, 2008-2017

^a One additional bull (6x7) was wounded but not retrieved in 2009. It was found dead later and is counted in the total.

^b One bull was a male calf and was legally tagged as an antierless animal.

^c Three unsuccessful hunters from the Grygla zone were invited to participate in the January extended season in Kittson County, however only 2 participated and were included in the number of antlerless permits issued.

^d One bull was a sub-legal spike and was confiscated.

^e One antlerless cow was taken with and Either-Sex tag.

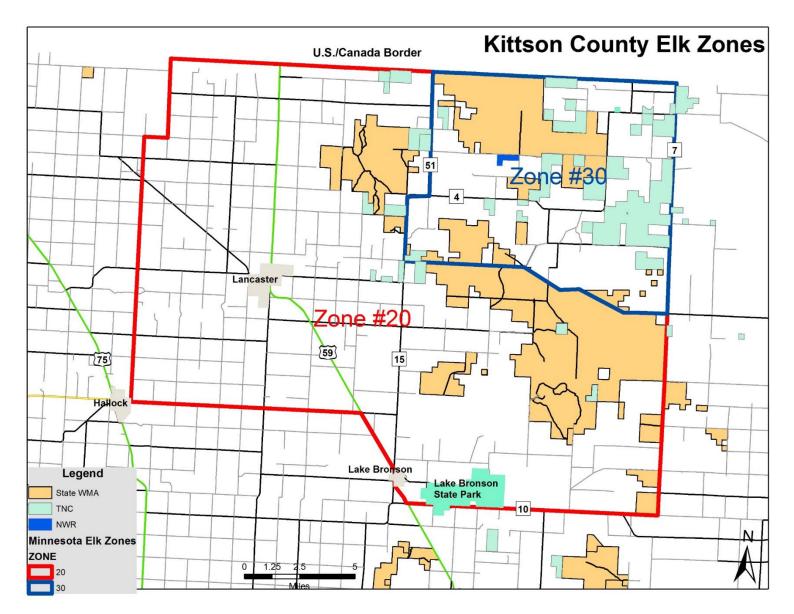


Figure 1. Kittson County Elk Hunt zones.

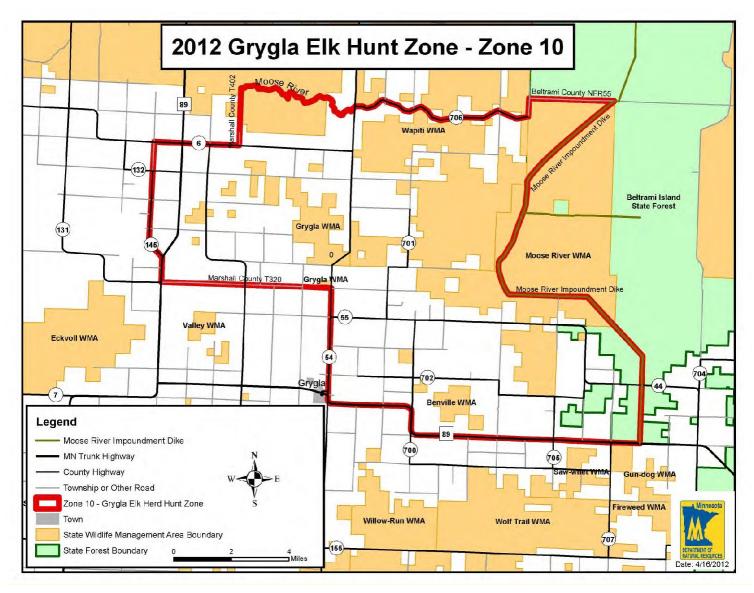


Figure 2. Grygla Elk Hunt zone.



MINNESOTA SANDHILL CRANE HARVEST REPORT, 2018

Margaret Dexter, Wildlife Research Unit

Two distinct populations of sandhill cranes (*Grus Canadensis*) occur in Minnesota. Sandhill cranes that breed and stage during fall in NW Minnesota are part of the Mid-continent population whereas sandhill cranes in the remainder of the state are part of the Eastern population. The Mid-continent population, including cranes in NW Minnesota is managed via a cooperative management plan with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils.

A limited season for Mid-continent sandhill cranes was opened in Minnesota's Northwest Goose Zone (Figure 1) beginning in 2010. The season was open from the first Saturday in September through the second Sunday in October for the first two years with a daily limit of 2 and a possession limit of 4 (Table 1). In 2012 the season was shifted to a week later but the limits remained the same. The possession limit increased from 4 to 6 in 2013. In 2014 limits were reduce to 1 daily and 3 in possession. In 2017 the season was shifted to open the third Saturday in September and close the fourth Sunday in October with no changes to the daily and possession limits. This remained the same for the 2018 season. Hunters were required to purchase a \$3.00 sandhill crane permit. A sample of sandhill crane permit holders were selected to receive a harvest survey from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service after the season. This survey is used to monitor harvest levels and hunting activity (Table 2).

LITERATURE CITED

- Central Flyway Webless Migratory Bird Technical Committee. 2006. Management Guidelines for the Mid-Continent Population of Sandhill Cranes. Special Report in files of the Central Flyway Representative. Denver, Colorado.
- Dubovsky, J.A. 2016. Status and harvests of sandhill cranes:Mid-Continent, Rocky Mountain, Lower Colorado River Valley and Eastern Populations. Administrative Report, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, Colorado. 15pp.) <u>http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/NewReportsPublications/PopulationStatus.html</u>

Year	Dates	Daily limit	Possession limit
2010	4 Sept – 10 Oct	2	4
2011	3 Sept – 9 Oct	2	4
2012	15 Sept – 21 Oct	2	4
2013	14 Sept – 20 Oct	2	6
2014	13 Sept – 19 Oct	1	3
2015	12 Sept – 18 Oct	1	3
2016	10 Sept – 16 Oct	1	3
2017	16 Sept – 22 Oct	1	3
2018	15 Sept – 21 Oct	1	3

Table 1. Sandhill Crane season dates and limits in Minnesota, 2010 – 2018.

Table 2. Sandhill crane permit sales, estimated number of active hunters and harvest for NW Minnesota, 2010-2018. (Kruse, K.L. et al. 2015).

Year	Number of Permits	Active Hunters	Harvest
2010	1,954	964	830
2011	1,342	643	765
2012	1,032	410	407
2013	1,086	485	378
2014	1,216	401	247
2015	1,199	424	212
2016	1,139	471	287
2017	1,125	397	196
2018	1,091	383	129

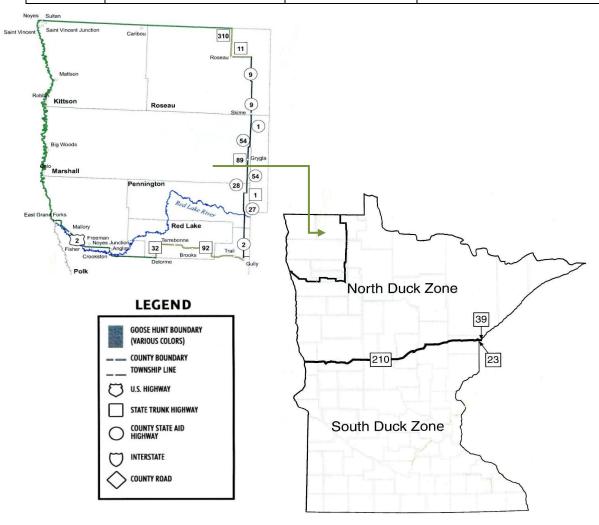


Figure 1. Sandhill crane hunting zone in Minnesota, 2010-2018.