

2014

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Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



DISTRICT 7 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Chelan and Douglas Counties

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DISTRICT 7 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Split in two by the Columbia River and composed of Chelan and Douglas counties, the Wenatchee District is centered at the heart of Washington State. From the Crest of the Cascade Range to the shrub-steppe of the Columbia Basin, District 7 offers an incredibly diverse range of habitats and hunting opportunities. Hunters in District 7 have access to a variety of small and big game species, with hunting opportunities ranging from agricultural fields and sagebrush to alpine wilderness.

Douglas County on the east side of the district is a plateau of shrub-steppe and farm lands. It is primarily made up of privately owned lands, yet offers incredible opportunities to hunt a variety of species. Hunters seeking pheasant, quail, doves, gray partridge, chukar, and mule deer will find ample areas to hunt across the county. Game Management Units in Douglas County are 248 (Big Bend), 254 (Saint Andrews), 260 (Foster Creek), 262 (Withrow), 266 (Badger), and 269 (Moses Coulee).

Chelan County descends from the Cascade Crest in the west to the Columbia River along its eastern boundary. A series of five dominant NW to SE oriented mountain ranges create the terrain in the County; ranging from over 8,000 feet in elevation to below 1,000 ft. in roughly 40 miles.

Home to some of the best mule deer hunting in the state, Chelan County is a destination for many hunters. With its large public land base, the county offers almost unlimited opportunity to find a place of your own. Four of the State's six high deer hunt wilderness areas are in Chelan County, as well as three bighorn sheep herds and an increasing mountain goat population. Game Management Units in Chelan County are 243 (Manson), 244 (Clark), 245 (Chiwawa), 246 (Slide Ridge), 247 (Entiat), 249 (Alpine), 250 (Swakane), 251 (Mission).

Current Species Status

Big Game: Almost all the deer harvested in District 7 are mule deer, with a few white-tailed deer harvested as well. Little known is the fact that in certain areas there are a few black-tailed deer that sneak into Chelan County. Elk are present primarily along the southern and central portions of Chelan County. The elk are an extension of the Colockum herd further to the south. Black bears roam across almost all habitats in Chelan County, with densities higher in the wetter habitats near the crest of the Cascades, and at somewhat lower densities in more easterly, drier habitats. Few black bears are harvested in Douglas County. Cougars inhabit all areas where deer and elk are present in the district. There are three California bighorn sheep herds in the district. The world's record California bighorn sheep was harvested from the Swakane herd in Chelan County. Mountain goats occupy most all of the high elevation habitat in Chelan County's mountains.

Upland birds: Upland bird hunting is available across the district. Turkey hunting occurs mainly in Chelan County. The hunted grouse species are found in forested environments in both counties. Hunters can pursue blue, spruce, and ruffed grouse across the district. The three other grouse species, sage, sharp-tailed, and white-tailed ptarmigan, are not hunted species in Washington State. Chukar partridge are hunted in open cliff and talus slope habitats in both counties, as are valley quail. Gray partridge, or huns, are found primarily in Douglas County. Doves can be found in both Counties; however, most of the success is from Douglas County. There are two ring-necked pheasant release sites in Chelan County (Swakane and Chelan Butte Wildlife Areas), but there are spots in Douglas County where self-sustaining populations can be found.

Small Game: Coyotes are the most widely adapted species in the state, and as such, can be found anywhere. Bobcats are another widely distributed species that are found from high mountains to dry shrub-steppe. Fox are not a species that many hunters pursue, and some hunters may not know that Washington has a species of fox called the cascade red fox that is rare and cannot be harvested. Raccoons are almost everywhere, except the highest peaks and the driest desert. Crows are another small game species that is available, and likely little pursued. Rabbits and hares offer hunting opportunity throughout the district. Snowshoe hares are found at higher elevations in Chelan County and cottontail rabbits in a variety of habitats in Douglas County.

Waterfowl: Ducks and geese offer opportunities in different portions of the district. The bulk of the waterfowl hunting is along the Columbia River with ducks being the primary focus. Goose hunting is mainly conducted in Douglas County, but opportunities are also available along the Columbia River.

ELK

Almost the entire harvest of elk in the Wenatchee District comes from part of the Colockum herd in Chelan County. A few scattered elk do get harvested from Douglas County. However, that harvest is not consistent from year to year. Liberal harvest seasons have been put in place in Douglas County to keep elk from becoming established in the farming dominated landscape. The Colockum Herd is currently over its population management objective at an estimated 6,500 elk. While Chelan County elk are the northern extension of that herd, there has not been a dramatic increase in elk numbers, and we feel the population is stable.

Hunters harvested 58 elk in Chelan County last year. Success rates between weapon types vary and overall success varies from year to year. In 2013 muzzleloader hunters had an 8% success

rate while archers had a 7% rate and modern firearms hunters 5%. Most of the harvested elk (45) came out of GMU 251, with the remaining few harvested in GMUs 244, 245, and 249.

The recent change to a true spike rule for the Colockum has shown increases in escapement of yearling bulls. Mature bulls use a portion of Chelan County as security and wintering habitat. Recent research has expanded our understanding of the Colockum Herd and there are plans to look deeper into the ecology of the adult bull portion of the population.

Elk in GUMs 245 and 249 occur at low density and in small dispersed bands. Local hunters that live and work the area are often the hunters that prove to be successful in harvesting these elk. Elk hunting in GMU 249 consists of all public land and is within the USFS Alpine Lakes Wilderness. While the GMU offers an opportunity for an over the counter archery tag for a branch-antlered bull, elk are at very low density and occupy extremely rugged terrain that does not allow the use of motorized vehicles.

GMU 251 offers elk opportunity throughout the majority of the unit. However, elk density is not very high. General seasons fall under antler restrictions that make harvesting spike elk more challenging. Harvest occurs across the GMU; however, the majority of the elk hunting occurs between Blewett Pass to the west, the city of Wenatchee to the east, and the mountainous and timbered habitat south of State Highway 2. The Mission unit does have a significant amount of private lands and hunters are urged to make sure they know where they are when hunting elk in the area. There is also a unique opportunity in Elk Area 2033, where there is an open antlerless season, however this is almost exclusively on private land. It is designed to reduce conflict with orchards, and hunters would need to talk with local landowners to get access.

There are no notable changes in elk hunting opportunities for District 7 in 2014.

DEER

Mule deer hunting is the bread and butter of the Wenatchee District. While the district does support a few white-tailed deer, it is mule deer that dominate the attention from hunters. Chelan County has become a destination hunt for many mule deer enthusiasts across Washington, with late season limited entry permits being highly prized. Within the district a hunter has the opportunity to pursue deer across a range of habitats; in high alpine basins along the crest of the Cascades or across expanses of sagebrush in Douglas County.

2014 should be another great opportunity year for harvesting adult bucks in Chelan County. Our management goal of a minimum of 25 bucks per 100 does post season as well as retaining a high ratio of adult bucks in the population. Across Chelan County, the post season ratio was 23.3

bucks per 100 does, with a range from 20 to 28 in 2013. While these numbers are lower than they are traditionally, the lack of snow during surveys could have been a factor in detecting bucks. Despite the slightly lower ratio, an impressive 67% of the bucks surveyed were mature (3 and 4+ points). Fawn ratios were high, and winter conditions were mild, with snow levels across most of the winter range at low to normal levels. All these factors point to a good recruitment of yearling and adult bucks into the next hunting season. Surveys in Douglas County were good, with overall buck to doe ratio of 22, one of the highest in the county in years. Without mountains and forests to hide in, buck escapement is lower in the sagelands, and only 25 % of the surveyed bucks were mature. Productivity remains good in Douglas County as the fawn to doe ratio was above average. This herd is on the increase and should continue to provide excellent hunting opportunity during the general season and antlerless permits.

Hunters took 1,520 deer off the district in 2013, 1,418 bucks and 102 antlerless. The highest harvest came off GMU 247 in Chelan County at 205 deer and in Douglas County GMU 248 with 182 deer. The percentage of 4-point bucks in the antlered harvest was 41% for Chelan County and 35% in Douglas County. Douglas County had a greater percentage of 3-point bucks at 44% whereas Chelan had 38%. Chelan County, on the other hand, produced a higher percentage of 5-point bucks at 20%, and Douglas the lower percentage at 10%.

Douglas County is a consistent producer of mule deer opportunity, and conditions should be similar in 2014. Unlike Chelan County, Douglas County is dominated by private lands, and as such, access to those private lands dictates the amount of impact a hunting season has on the population. Douglas County is composed of relatively open habitat with an established road network. These factors make deer more vulnerable than in the rugged closed canopy mountainous terrain of the Cascades.

Our general firearms seasons seem to have been unseasonably warm and dry over the past few years, making deer hunting tough. The Chelan County mule deer herd is migratory, spending winters on the breaks along the Columbia River, but dispersing into the large expanse of the Cascades during summer.

As early as mid-September, deer start responding to changes in vegetation by moving downward in elevation and occupying north facing slopes where conditions are cooler and wetter, and forage is of better quality. From mid-September through the onset of winter, deer are responding to changes in the quality of the available forage and utilize those areas that best meet their needs. By mid-November bucks are in a rut condition and focused on breeding, however, before that time (during our October general season) they are focused on food and security.

If we were to observe a typical hillside of mule deer habitat in the Cascades over the growing season and through the fall, we would see it change from bright green in the spring and summer

to light green to yellow, to orange, to red, to brown, then to bare branches. While we are seeing changes in color, mule deer are perceiving changes in forage quality. The summer forage that support deer and give them the opportunity to produce young and grow antlers does not retain its high quality all year, so as it changes, so do the habitats that deer occupy.

While hunting on winter range is appealing because hunters can see long distances, the majority of deer will still be in areas of better quality forage and higher security. Most deer will be in thick cover where the food is better and they are better protected; these are usually the brushy north facing slopes or at elevations much higher than typical open mule deer winter range.

Douglas County offers a different situation for deer hunters. Because of the private lands issue, hunters have less opportunity to freely pursue deer across habitats. The drier nature of shrub-steppe habitat dictates that deer use those areas where forage quality remains higher longer while balancing the need for security. Optimal hunting areas will include a mixture of sagebrush cover and adjacent agricultural fields for forage (mostly winter wheat and canola fields). Large expanses of sagebrush, while not providing the best forage, can give the security deer need as well. In the broken coulee county, topography becomes security and riparian vegetation provides food resources. Deer in these areas often become expert at living in small secure habitat pockets where they meet their needs and avoid hunters. While the majority of the county is private, over 106,000 acres are enrolled into hunter access programs including areas where hunters are free to access or access with written permission.

BEAR

The bear hunting opportunity in the Wenatchee District should be similar to 2013, as a result of a relatively wet spring and early summer that helped with production of forage species. Bear populations in the district are monitored based on primarily harvest statistics and tooth data. In order to improve our ability to estimate and monitor bear numbers, WDFW's Carnivore Section initiated a black bear population study focused on both traditional trapping and collaring home range models based on GPS data, and genetic modeling using hair snag data.

The project should help us pin down much better estimates of bear densities and allow us to better manage the age class and sex structure of the population. Populations appear to be relatively stable within the district, with year to year habitat quality remaining constant. During years when huckleberry production is poor, bears will often be found searching larger areas for food. These increased forays expose them to higher rates of harvest when they encounter hunters.

Within Bear Management Unit (BMU) 6, District 7 is responsible for a significant amount of the harvest. BMU 6 is comprised of 24 GMUs along the Central Cascades. In 2013, 184 bears were harvested from this BMU. GMU 245 is consistently a high producer of bears each year, and the area of focus for our current bear population study. Since 2001 BMU 6 averages 209 bears per year with a success rate of 4.5% and an average percent of females in the harvest of 34 %. Since 2001 the harvest of black bears has averaged roughly 65% males and 35% females, with roughly 4,900 hunters participating each year. While success relative to effort fluctuates from year to year, it is on an increasing trend since 2005 and points to a good upcoming season.

The vast majority of bears harvested in the district are taken during open deer and elk seasons. Dedicated bear hunters will often hunt early in the season when bears are foraging on predictable annual berry crops and can be located more easily. The incidental harvest that occurs during open deer and elk seasons is much more dependent on bear behavior and how widely they will have to travel for food.

There are no notable changes in black bear hunting opportunities for District 7 in 2014.

COUGAR

Similar to black bears, cougar management is based primarily off harvest data rather than intensive surveys and population monitoring. In 2013 a total of 17 cougar were harvested in the district, with 11 of the cougars taken during general hunting, and the other six cougars having been removed under a depredation or other situation. Ten of the 17 cats harvested were females, seven were males.

The opportunity to a harvest cougar in the Wenatchee District expanded under the new season structure in 2012 that remains in place for 2014. In Chelan County there are four (4) Hunt Areas, which were created by combining existing GMUs. Within each of these new hunt areas, a harvest guideline has been established based on cougar population biology. These new harvest guidelines increased the number of cougar that can be harvested in the county and across the state, while maintaining the integrity of the population.

A two part season is in place, allowing harvest during big game seasons under an early cougar season, and a later season for more focused pursuit of cougar when conditions make hunting easier. If the harvest guideline is reached early, then a decision is made about opening the late season each year. Based on our harvest history in Chelan County, there is a great opportunity to increase the length of and participation in this hunt.

There are no notable changes in cougar hunting opportunities for District 7 in 2014 as a significant change was made in 2012.

BIGHORN SHEEP





Sheep numbers have increased for both the Swakane and Chelan Butte. The Swakane herd survey accounted for 70 sheep in 2008, and increased to a minimum count of 132 sheep in 2014. The Chelan Butte herd produced a count of 74 sheep in 2008, increasing to a minimum count of 172 sheep in 2014. The Manson herd, which occupies the area along the north shore of Lake Chelan has been the most difficult to monitor due to the lack of access and the rugged terrain that the sheep inhabit. Over the past several years we have had counts from 89 sheep to 119 sheep. Because population numbers have not swung widely, 120 or more sheep is considered to be that herd's minimum count.

For 2014, there are five (5) California bighorn limited entry drawing permits issued for Chelan County. Since 2001 twelve permits have been offered for sheep in the Swakane unit. In those years 13 sheep have been harvest due to the inclusion of an auction hunt in 2002. The world record California bighorn was harvested from the Swakane herd in 2010 by a local resident under a drawing permit. Since 2005 the Manson unit has provided 2 drawing permits per year, and over those nine years produced 24 sheep. The additional sheep were harvested by hunters acquiring auction of raffle tags. The Chelan Butte herd has been hunted since 2010 and provides one drawing permit each year. During the first four years of harvest, four rams were harvested.

Overwinter survival for adult sheep remains high. Mortality of lambs of the year is characteristic of most sheep populations where lambs suffer the highest rates of mortality during their first year of life, and the highest mortality of the year immediately after birth. Lamb counts were 27, 25

and 16 for Swakane, Chelan Butte and Manson herds. Sightability and conditions play a large role in these counts. With two herds increasing and one herd stable, the hunting opportunities should increase in the future to keep pace with the increase in rams.

There are no notable changes in bighorn sheep hunting opportunities for District 7 in 2014

Hunters selected under these drawing are encouraged to contact District 7 staff for additional information. All hunters harvesting a bighorn sheep in the State of Washington are required to have the horn sets measured and plugged by WDFW.

MOUNTAIN GOATS



While mountain goats occur in many higher elevation areas in Chelan County, they are currently only hunted along Lake Chelan where their population has increased over the years.

Opportunistic road surveys done in portions of the district indicate goats are increasing in number in areas where they were once hunted. More formal survey efforts will be conducted to establish numbers.

In the Icicle Creek area a high count of 57 goats was recorded between 2010 and 2014. In the Tumwater Canyon area a high count of 33 was recorded. In the Nason Ridge area there was a high count of 22, and in the White River, a high count of eight.

The Lake Chelan population is surveyed via boat by the Chelan PUD each winter during twelve surveys from late November through March. During the 2013-2014 survey, a high count of 190 mountain goats was made, with a minimum of 95 goats on each South and North Chelan units. Counts are made along both the north and south shores of the lake. Year to year counts vary widely due to snow accumulation and weather conditions along the lake. In general, during heavy snow years, goats concentrate in higher densities along the lake to winter, providing a better opportunity to observe them.

Three (3) mountain goat tags were issued for the Wenatchee District under limited entry drawings this year. Since 2001, 19 drawing permits have been issued for the Chelan North, and 14 goats harvested. Two of the goats were harvested by auction/raffle hunters. Four of the 14 were female goats. A single permit was offered on the Chelan South, with the first goat being harvested in 2013. Every effort is made to educate hunters so they will focus their harvest on male rather than female goats. A significant amount of research work done on mountain goats in the US and Canada indicates that populations with sustained rates of harvest of females will decline significantly over time.

There are no notable changes in mountain goat hunting opportunities for District 7 in 2014.

Hunters selected under these drawing are encouraged to contact District 7 staff for additional information and to bring horn sets in to be measured. In addition, hunters will be asked to help collect biological samples from harvested goats this year to form a baseline of knowledge about mountain goat diseases in Washington State.

PHEASANT

The Wenatchee District is not generally thought of as a destination pheasant hunting area in the state, but local hunters harvested from 1,500 to 3,000 birds each year since 2001. On average, both Douglas and Chelan Counties produce roughly the same numbers of pheasants each year. In 2013 the district harvested 956 pheasants.

Hunters interested in hunting pheasant release sites on the Chelan Butte Wildlife Area and the Swakane WMA birds should visit the WDFW hunting web site for more information. The Colockum Wildlife Area release site is currently closed while vegetation recovers from the impacts of a recent wildfire. See the [Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program](#).

QUAIL

District 7 produces some of the best quail hunting in the state. However, harvest in 2013 proved somewhat lower than average with a total harvest of 12,494. Harvest numbers for Chelan County have been consistently higher than Douglas County.

Conditions going into the 2013 winter should have allowed for better over-winter survival of quail in Chelan and Douglas Counties. Winter survival was comparable, with lower snow levels in quail habitat. The amount of insect production this year may have positive effects on broods as grasshopper and other insects are important. Production appears stable this year and harvest should be similar to last year. We had good fall and summer conditions, and a relatively mild winter, especially in Douglas County, we may see numbers on the upswing.

Public lands can be tough places to find larger coveys well into the season. To improve success, seek out those areas without easy access and spend some time seeking permissions from private landowners.

GRAY PARTRIDGE

2013 was a poor year for huns with a total of 438 birds taken. Douglas provided more birds than Chelan. Since 2007, the high was 654 and the low 114. Within the district, gray partridge are encountered and harvested more in Douglas County. They occur at low density and coveys are dispersed across larger areas. Look to fields enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program with lots of grass cover extending into draws, often a good place to find coveys.

Covering a wide range of cover types is the best way to locate coveys. While most gray partridge are taken while hunting other species, with a little focus and dedication, you can be successful hunting for huns. Visit to our [GoHunt](#) application on the WDFW web site and find areas in Douglas County enrolled in our hunting access program. Snow depths were light over the past winter, indicating that over-winter survival may have been good and gray partridge numbers stable.

CHUKAR

More chukar are shot in District 7 than any other district in the state. However, harvest numbers have been declining in recent years and this trend continued in 2013. Harvest of chukar has been declining since 2006, but then again so has the number of hunters and the number of days spent chukar hunting (may be due to winter weather conditions). Since 2001, the ratio of chukar

harvested per days hunted has started to increase, indicating that birds are on hills if hunters are willing to chase them. In 2013 we saw a harvest of 1,000 birds.

Winter conditions were mild on average, with low snow accumulation in winter habitat. The low snow levels may have impacted chukar hunting later in the season by allowing birds to stay higher and making hunting tougher. Production appears to be good this spring with insect production being very good.

Opportunities for chukar hunting are numerous within the district due to the large amount of habitat that falls under public ownership. The breaks of the Columbia River provide the majority of the Chukar habitat, along with areas adjacent to Banks Lake and Moses Coulee. On the Chelan County side of the Columbia River, BLM, USFS, WADNR, and WDFW all control lands that provide chukar hunting opportunities. Along the Douglas County beaks, almost all the appropriate chukar habitat falls under private ownership, and permission must be acquired.

Chukar hunting falls into two distinct seasons; without snow and with snow. While trying to negotiate chukar habitat with snow and ice on the ground can be hazardous, there is no doubt that birds become concentrated following the accumulation of snow. We should be seeing an increase in chukar numbers in the district, helped along by fall forage productivity and relatively mild winter snow conditions at lower elevations.

FOREST GROUSE

Harvest has remained steady in recent years, with 2,320 birds, but has declined by half since 2007. Three species of forest grouse occupy the Wenatchee District: blue grouse, spruce grouse, and ruffed grouse. There are a few areas in Douglas County where forest grouse are regularly found. However, their densities are relatively low and few hunters concentrate on them specifically. The majority of harvest is incidental during other hunting.

Within Chelan County, forest grouse occupy habitat dominated by coniferous and riparian forests. Ruffed grouse can be found in healthy riparian forests and aspen stands at the margin of timbered habitat, and blue grouse will use timbered stringers that extend down into the shrub-steppe. Spruce grouse are restricted to higher elevation conifer forests, usually above the distribution of ponderosa pine.

Hunters interested in forest grouse will improve their chances by searching out areas where fewer hunters concentrate. Popular road systems can provide early season hunting. However, due to the numbers of hunters and the vulnerability of hatch-year birds, they often dry up quickly. Chelan County has a relatively limited road system within grouse habitat, and dedicated hunters know where they are, so hunters can increase the productive length of their season by hunting areas on foot away from roads and the bulk of the other hunters.

DOVE

Hunting success is expected to be similar to the past several seasons within the district. Success rates were increasing over the past few seasons. Harvest was at 4,058 birds last fall from only 318 hunters. Dove count routes have shown declines over time with numbers down again this year.

Hunters should secure hunting opportunities by contacting growers and getting permission. Look to areas near wetlands with roosting cover and near food later in the season. The amount and distribution of CRP fields (Conservation Reserve Program) has increased in Douglas over the past few years, with new seed mixes providing more diverse forage within stands. Scouting for these habitats can be a productive way to find new unexploited hunting areas.

TURKEY

Turkey densities in the district are relatively sparse, but populations appear to be stable in Chelan County and may be increasing in the northern portions of Douglas County. Hunters should expect population numbers and harvest success similar to other years. Surveys over the past 3-4 years indicate that turkey numbers are stable. A low level of harvest occurs on public lands, with local hunters being the most successful as densities are low and finding seasonal habitat is important. A total of 43 toms were harvested in 2013.

In Chelan County, the number of turkeys the landscape can support is based primarily on the amount and availability of wintering habitat under typical snow depths. When winter snow depths reach 20 inches or more, wild turkeys have a difficult time making it through the winter. In areas where turkey can utilize ranches, barn yards and farms as a source of winter forage, they can show significant survival over winter. Chelan County is limited in its availability of such habitat, and as such, the number of turkeys in the county seems to remain at a stable level.

Hunters should look to several of the more consistent turkey producing areas for hunting opportunities, such as the Colockum Wildlife Area. The Stemilt Basin outside of Wenatchee, canyons off the Wenatchee River from the Columbia River, and west through the town of Plain

have low densities of turkeys. Most of these areas are private down low, but hunters can head up forest roads onto Forest Service land to find good turkey hunting opportunities.

WATERFOWL



Local production of waterfowl is up from previous years based on annual surveys. Hunters should have good opportunities in traditional areas and where permission to access ponds/lakes can be secured. Hunting along the Columbia River is usually consistent but dictated by local weather patterns.

Most of the harvest in Chelan County (14,451 ducks for 2013) is focused along the Columbia River. In Douglas County, the Columbia River is the primary waterfowl hunting area; however, northern Douglas has a concentration of small lands and ponds that hold waterfowl. The County produced a harvest of 8,438 ducks in 2013. As in most years, the success of the season depends

on the timing of migration through the area. This year, indicators point to good opportunities during the fall migration.

Local production of Canada goose has increased recently, leading to the re-establishment of the September season. In 2014, the season dates are September 14–15. Regular season hunting harvest has been declining, with numbers since 2002 normally under 2,000 geese harvested, and since 2008, under 1,500. Expect a similar season in 2014.

For an excellent introduction to waterfowl hunting, [see “Let’s Go Waterfowling.”](#)

HUNTER ACCESS

Hunter Access Program lands in District 7 are predominately in Douglas County where the majority of rural private lands occur. Chelan County, while having great public land opportunity, does not offer as much in the form of private lands hunting. WDFW lands staff work closely with agricultural producers to provide access for hunting. As a result, thousands of acres in Douglas County can be hunted throughout the season. Access lands are marked with signs displaying contact information, and many areas are listed on WDFW’s Go Hunt Mapping Program.

Acres of private lands enrolled in WDFW’s Hunting Access Program in District 7 for 2014.

	Douglas County	Chelan County
Feel Free to Hunt	19,705	0
Hunt By Written Permission	85,241	0
Register to Hunt	1,640	0
Total	106,586	0

TABLE 1. DISTRICT 7 UPLAND AND SMALL GAME HARVEST, AND HUNTER PARTICIPATION FROM 2008 THROUGH 2013.

Species	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Harvest	Hunters										
Quail	12,898	1,755	13,774	1,876	15,088	1,702	13,169	1,658	9,874	1,162	12,494	1,450
Chukar	3,885	1,110	2,865	1,233	2,452	1,093	2,201	846	1,210	589	999	781
Mourning Dove	5,308	521	4,984	484	5,979	447	3,506	402	2,957	285	4,058	318
Forest Grouse	6,483	2,579	8,375	3,571	3,290	2,522	2,418	1,412	2,758	1,592	2,320	1,284
Pheasant	1,602	1,092	1,812	1,221	1,768	892	1,506	827	1,563	802	956	731
Gray Partridge	448	320	114	228	444	262	411	279	1,151	330	438	253
Duck	11,511	978	9,626	1,063	13,947	998	14,528	1,123	14,777	1,055	14,451	1,136
Canada Goose	2,152	471	1,261	475	1,252	519	1,082	526	1,774	525	1,340	626
Sept Canada Goose	157	65	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	531	66
Cottontail Rabbit	136	153	221	212	397	171	375	127	346	158	469	153
Snowshoe Hare	28	46	10	29	0	18	48	47	0	10	109	66
Snipe	0	0	0	0	55	18	5	11	0	7	0	0

* NO SEPTEMBER CANADA GOOSE SEASON WAS OFFERED DURING 2009-2012. OPENED AGAIN IN 2013.

ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Washington Department of Natural Resources

Southeast Region
713 Bowers Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926-9301
509-925-8510
509-925-8522
southeast.region@dnr.wa.gov

<http://www.dnr.wa.gov>

Public Lands Information Available

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

Wenatchee Office
915 N. Walla Walla
Wenatchee, WA 98801
509-665-2100

BLM_OR_WN_Mail@blm.gov

<http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/spokane/index.php>

Public Lands Information Available

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Headquarters

215 Melody Lane
Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 664-9200

<http://www.fs.usda.gov/okawen/>

Public Lands Information Available

Chelan Ranger District

428 W. Woodin Avenue
Chelan, WA 98816
(509) 682-4900

Entiat Ranger District

2108 Entiat Way
Entiat, WA 98822
(509) 784-4700

Wenatchee River Ranger District

600 Sherbourne
Leavenworth, WA 98826
(509) 548-2550

FIGURE 1. UPLAND GAME HUNTING AREAS IN THE WENATCHEE DISTRICT.

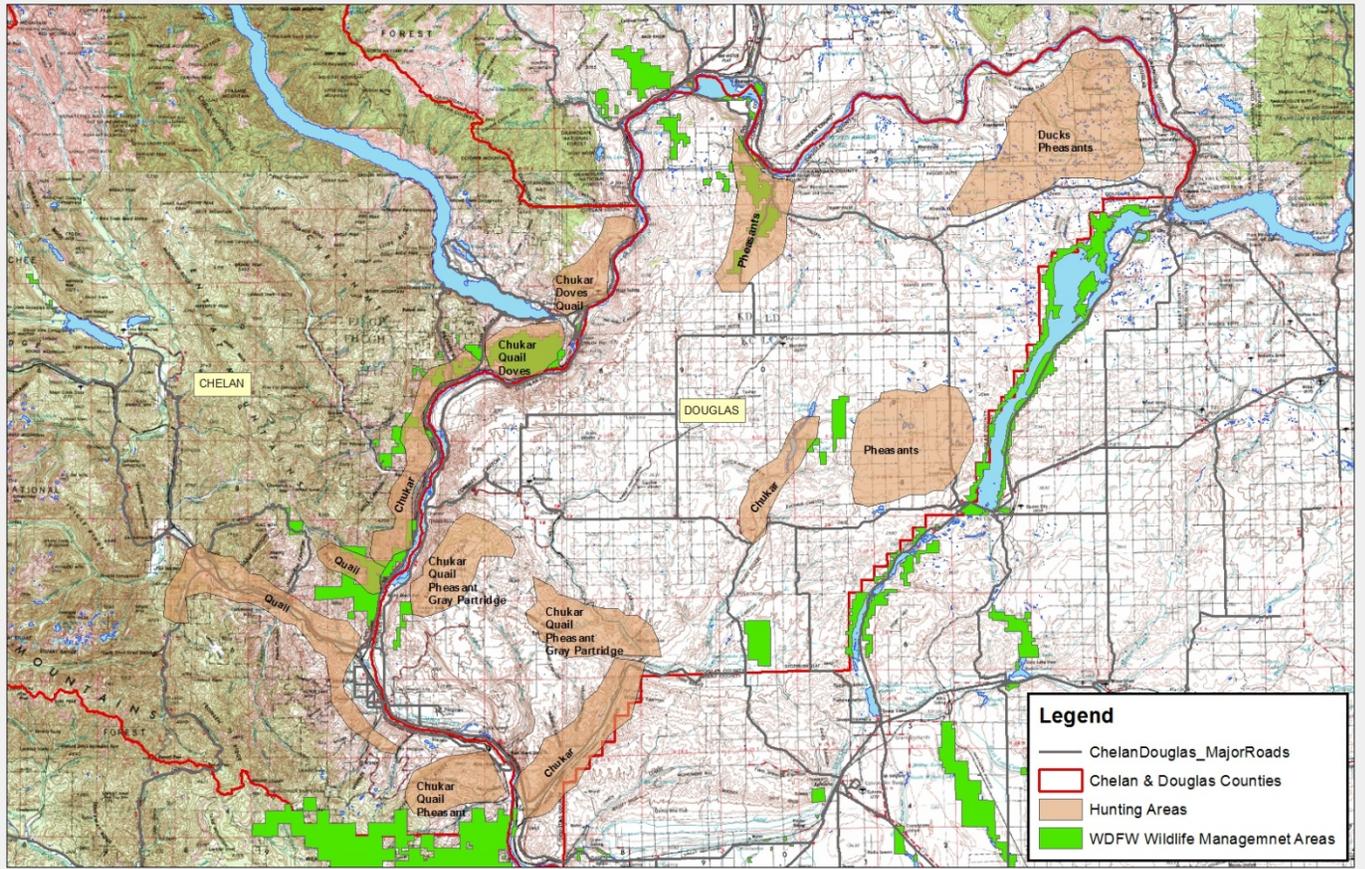


FIGURE 2. MAP OF THE WDFW BRIDGEPORT UNIT, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

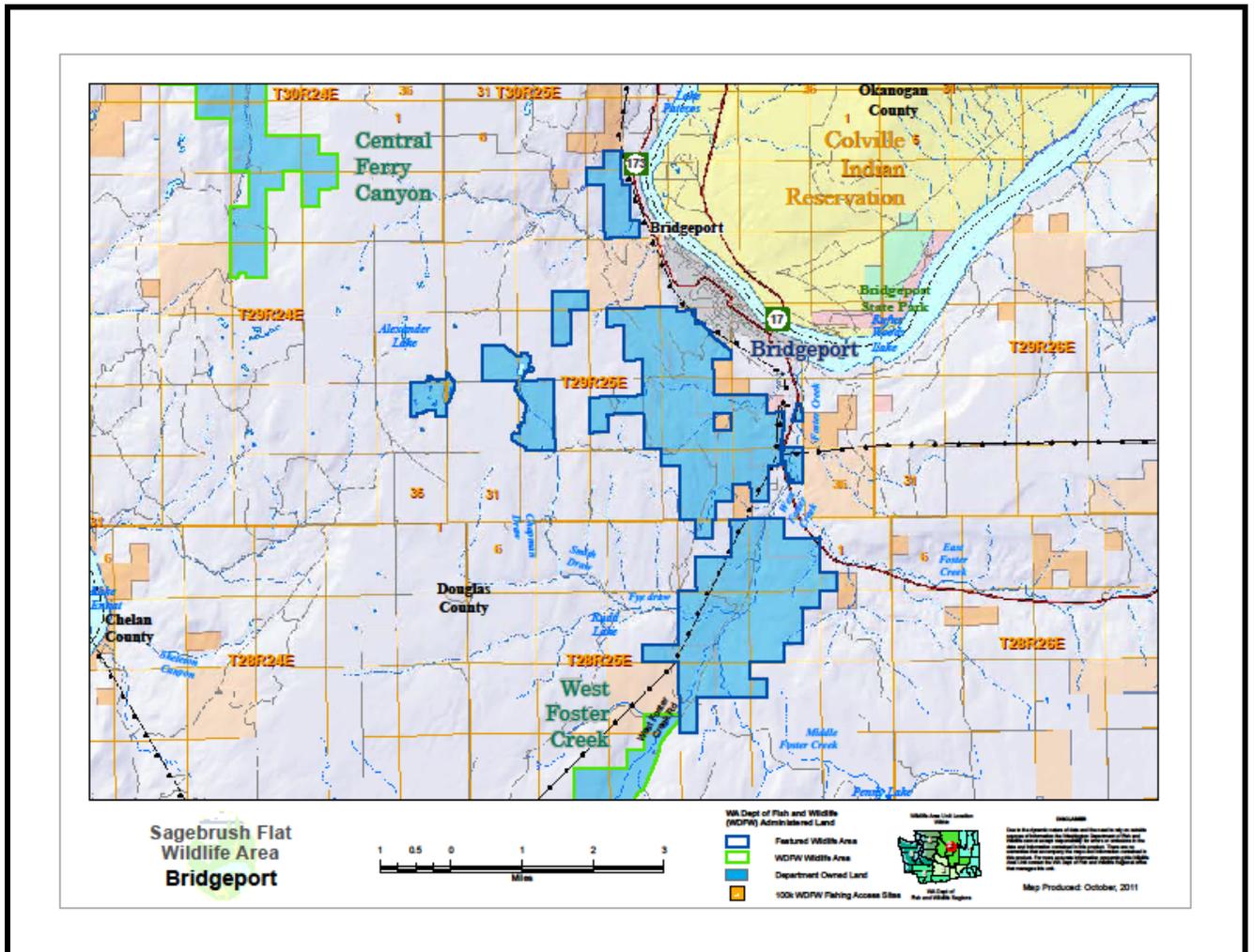


FIGURE 3. MAP OF THE WDFW BRIDGEPORT BAR UNIT, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

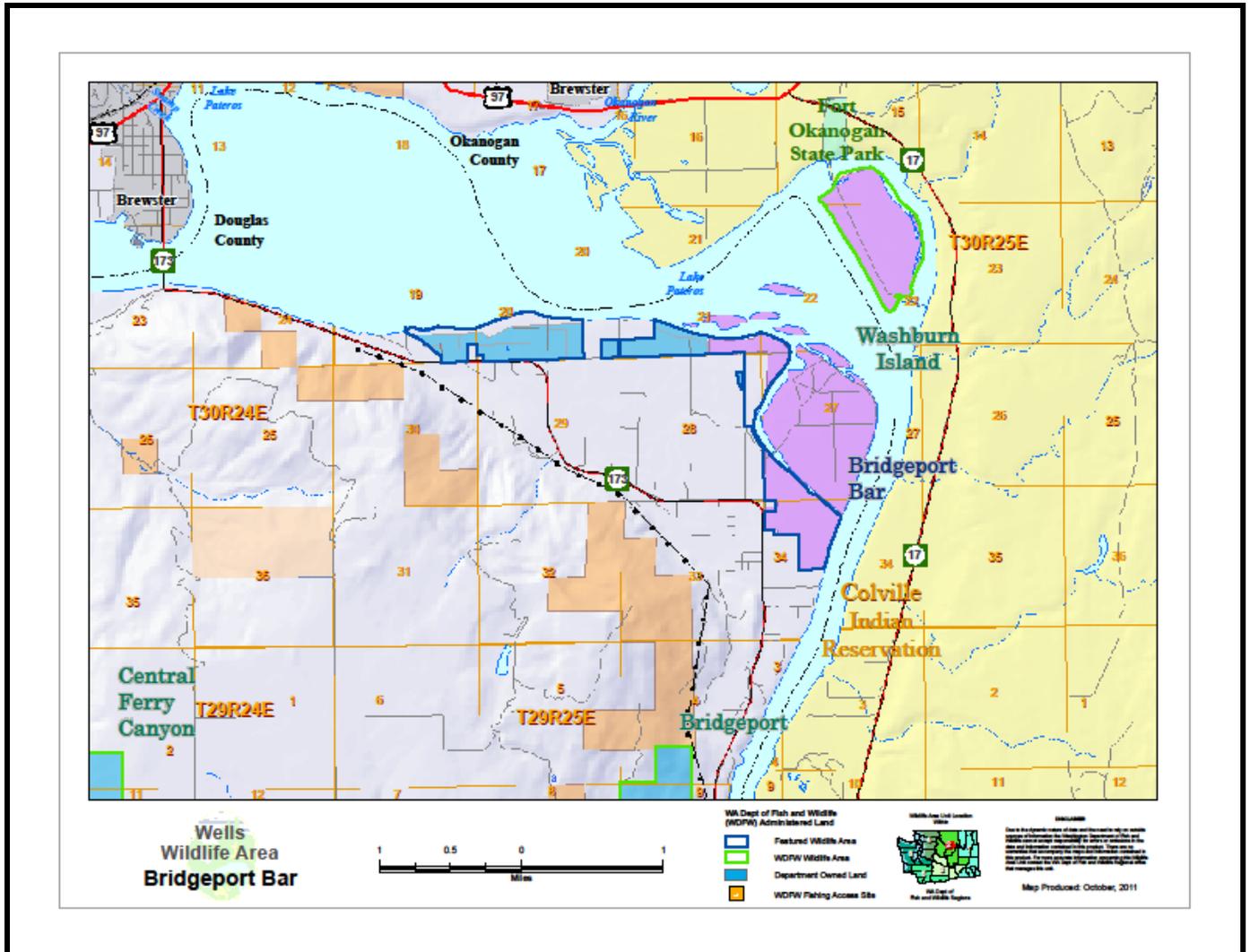


FIGURE 4. MAP OF THE WDFW CENTRAL FERRY CANYON UNIT, DOUGLAS COUNTY (EXTENSIVE HABITAT LOSS DUE TO WILDFIRE IN 2012).

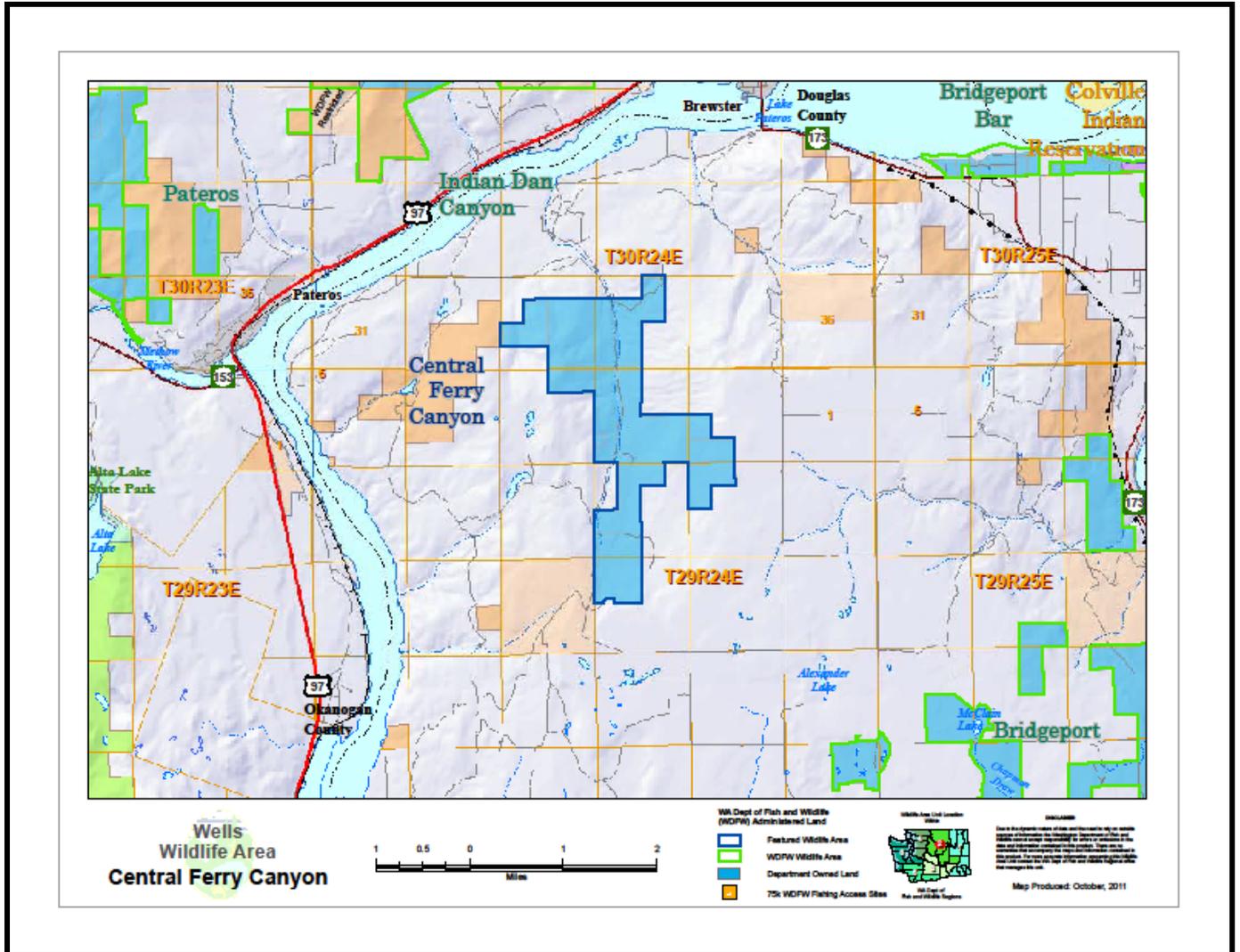


FIGURE 5. MAP OF THE WDFW WEST FOSTER CREEK UNIT, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

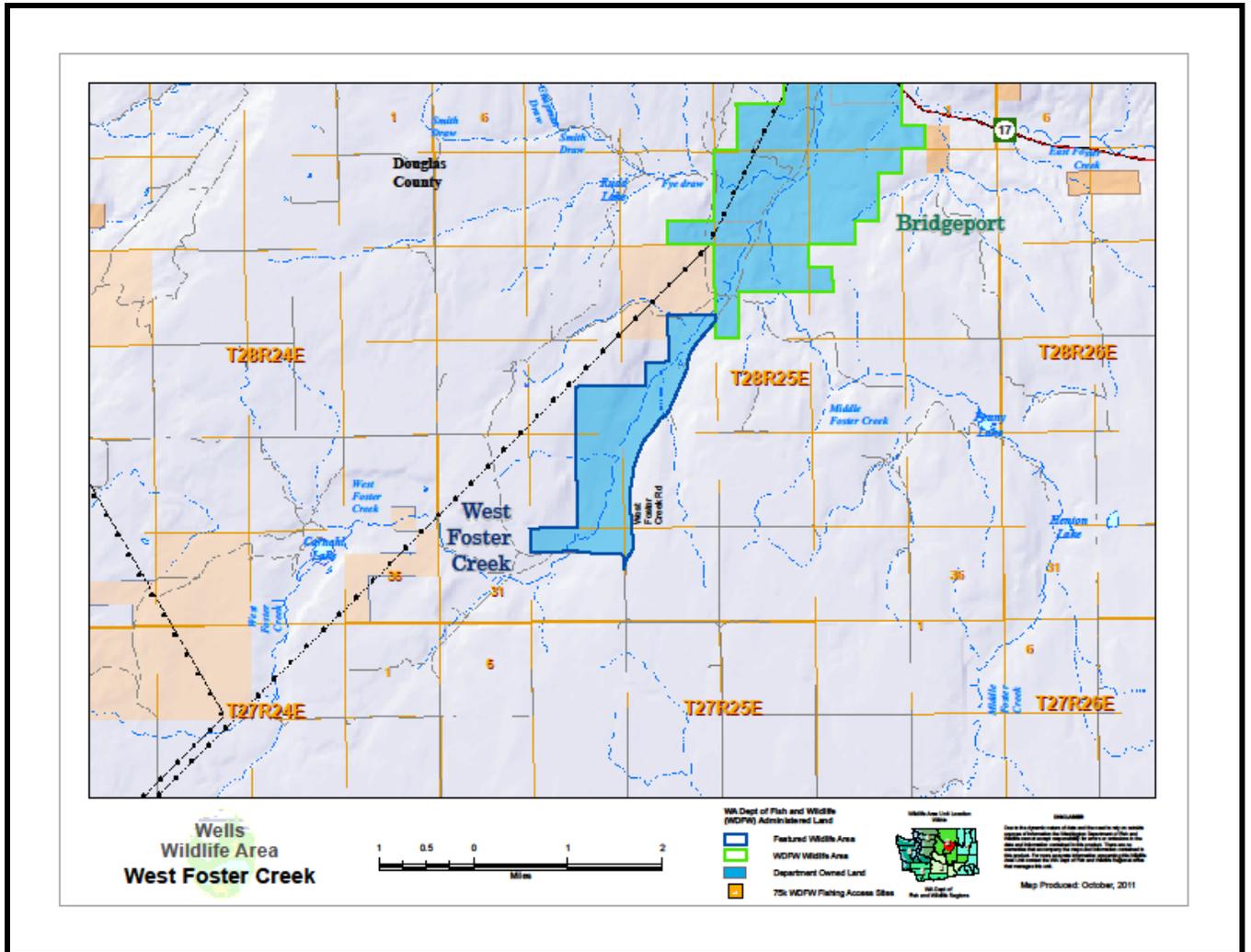


FIGURE 6. MAP OF THE WDFW CHESTER BUTTE AND DORMAIER UNITS, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

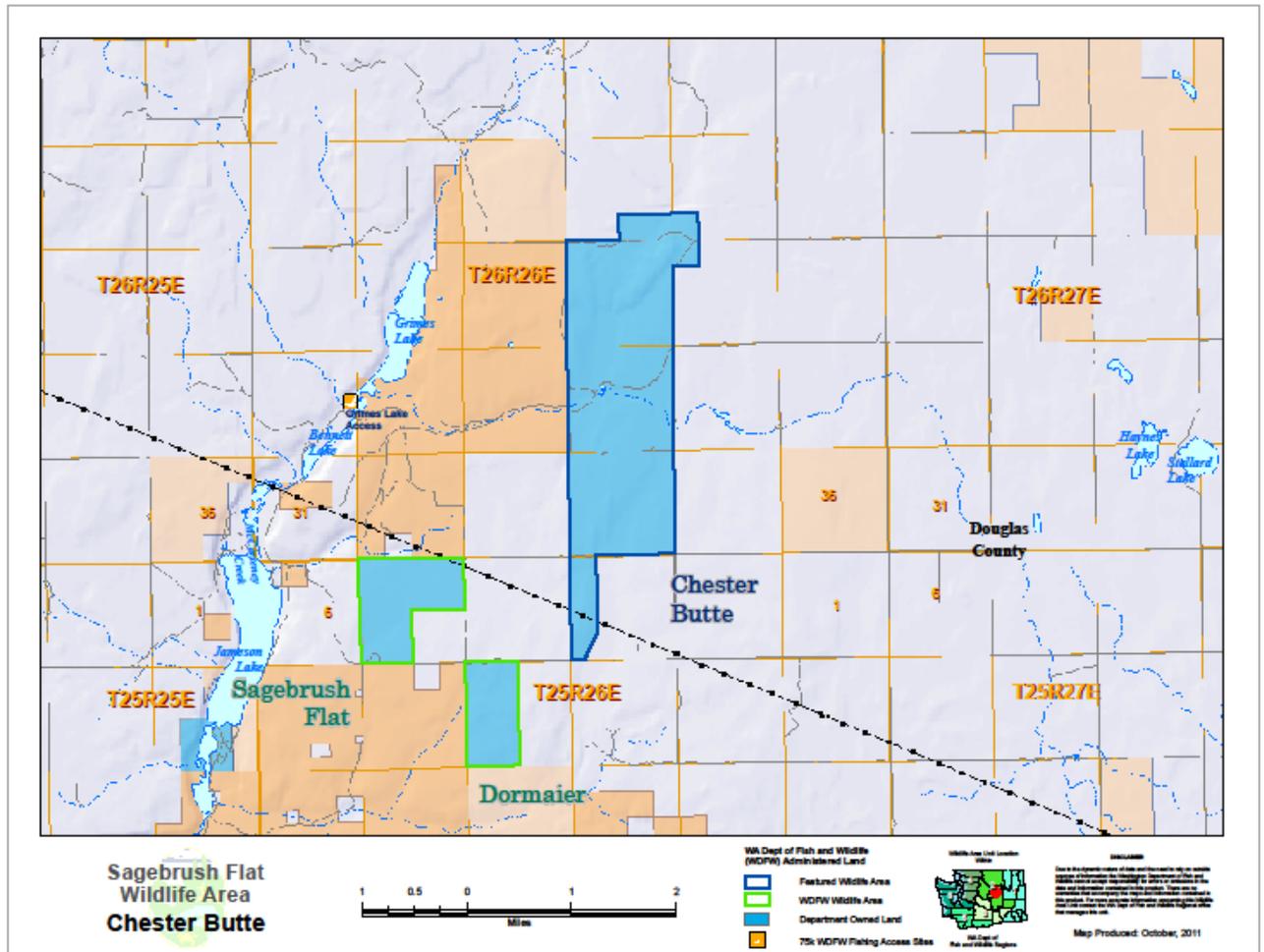


FIGURE 7. MAP OF THE WDFW CHELAN BUTTE UNIT, CHELAN COUNTY.

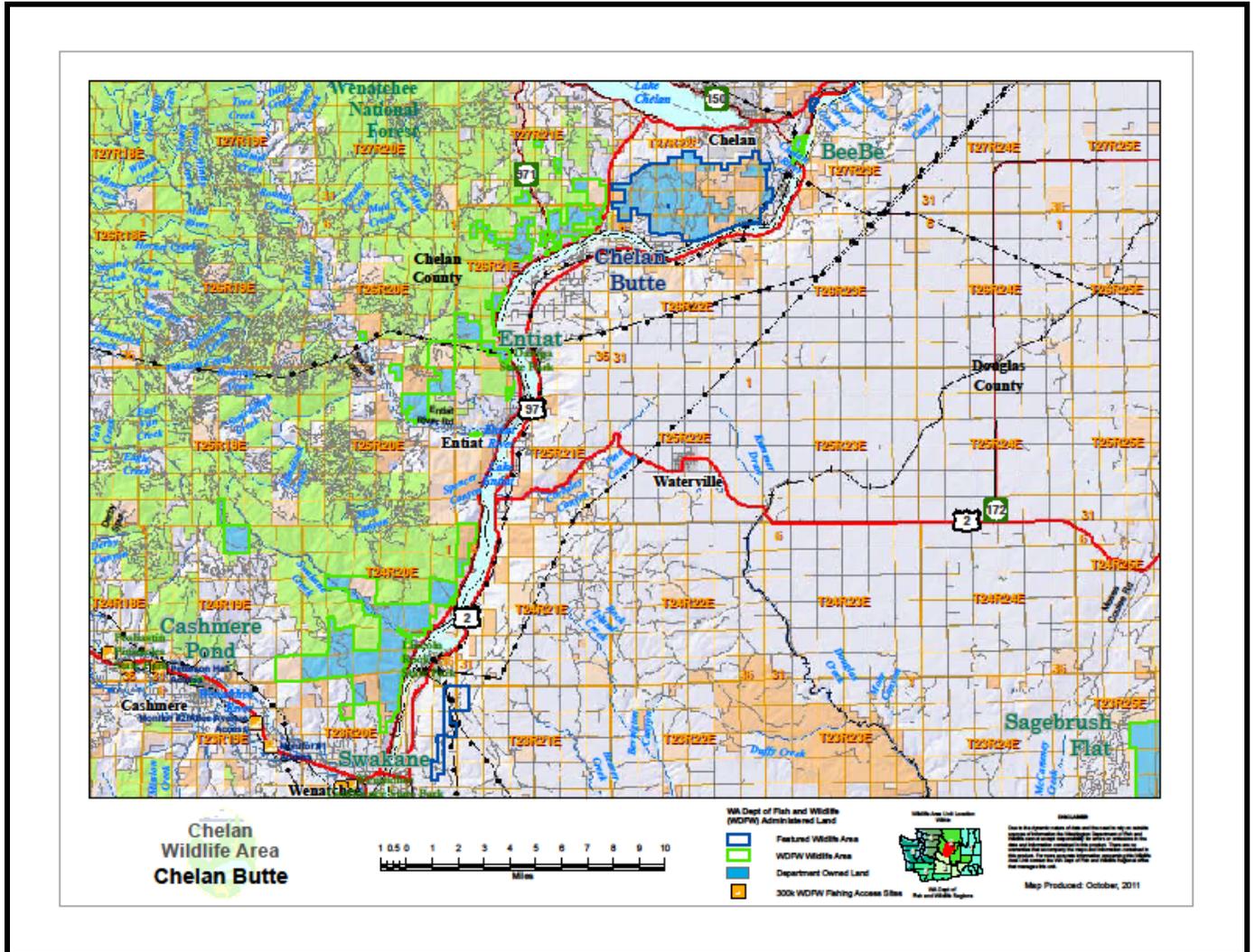


FIGURE 8. MAP OF THE WDFW ENTIAT UNIT, CHELAN COUNTY.

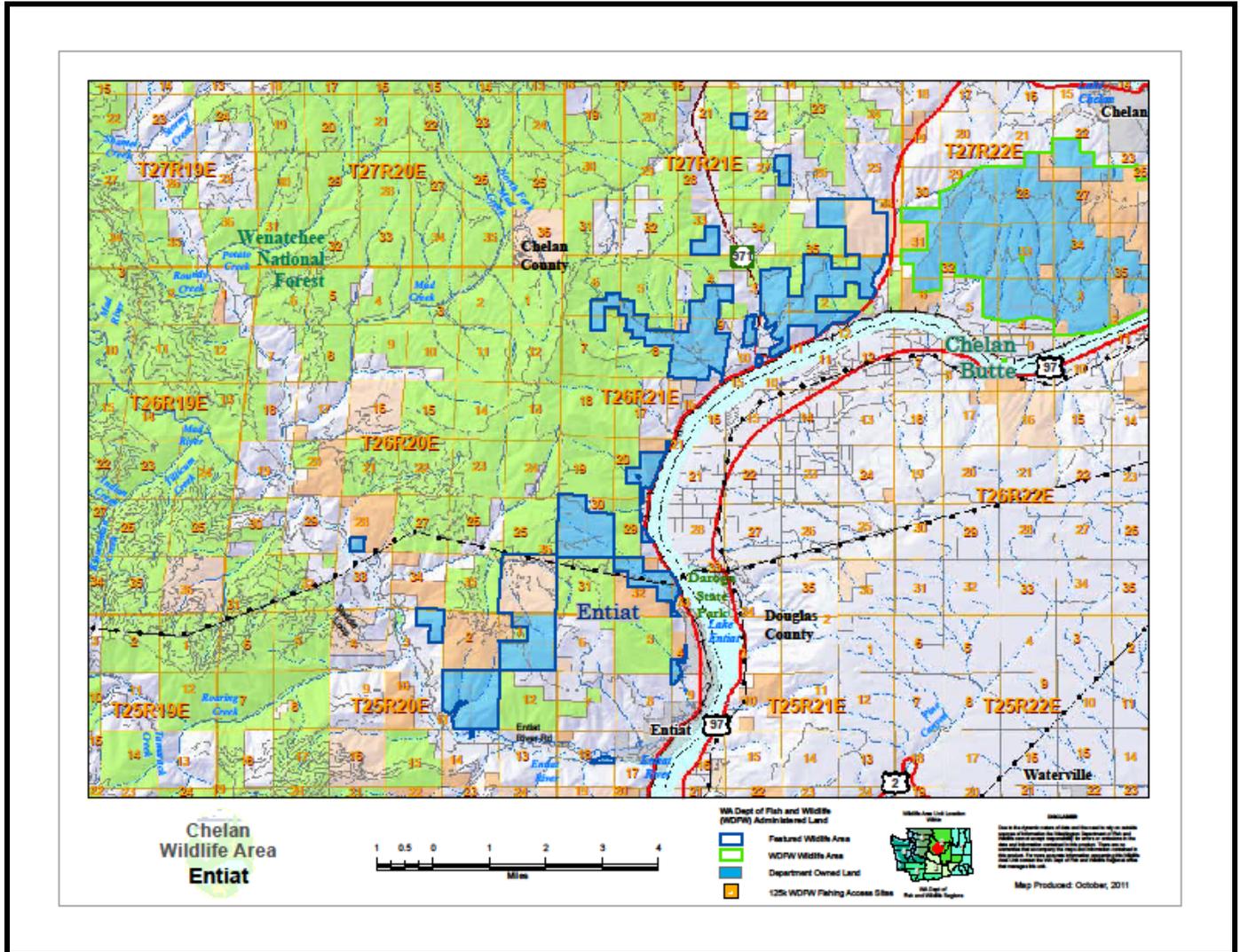


FIGURE 9. MAP OF THE WDFW SWAKANE UNIT, CHELAN COUNTY.

