

2015

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Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



2014 buck harvested in the Washougal GMU – Photo courtesy of Randy Lawffer

DISTRICT 9 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Skamania, Clark, and Klickitat Counties

CONTENTS

DISTRICT 9 GENERAL OVERVIEW	1
ELK	2
Bacterial Hoof Disease	3
DEER	5
BEAR	8
COUGAR.....	9
WATERFOWL	9
DOVE.....	12
FOREST GROUSE	13
PHEASANT.....	13
QUAIL, GRAY PARTRIDGE, AND CHUKAR.....	16
TURKEY	16
PUBLIC LAND RESOURCES.....	18
PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS	18

DISTRICT 9 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 9 is located in the southwest/central part of Washington and is the only district in the state that includes significant amounts of both west and east-side habitats. Game management units (GMUs) in District 9 include 554 (Yale), 564 (Battle Ground), 568 (Washougal), 560 (Lewis River), 572 (Siouxon), 574 Wind River), 578 (West Klickitat), 388 (Grayback), and 382 (East Klickitat). Hunters can choose a variety of habitats, including areas covered by west and east side season dates and permit regulations.

The geography of District 9 is dominated by the Cascade Mountain Range, which divides the district into west and east sides zones. Topography varies from near sea level along the Columbia River and its lower tributaries to alpine habitats associated with Mount St. Helens and Mt. Adams in the Cascade Range.

Dominant west-side river drainages include the Lewis, Washougal, and Wind Rivers. Major east-side watersheds include the White Salmon and Klickitat Rivers. Rock Creek in eastern Klickitat County is the primary watershed in ponderosa pine/oak and shrub steppe portions of the district. The southern border of the district is bounded by the Columbia River.

District 9 is one of the most diverse habitat areas of the state that includes west-side coniferous forests dominated by Douglas fir and western hemlock. These forests give way to Oregon White Oak and Ponderosa Pine as you travel to the east side of the Cascade Mountains. In eastern Klickitat County, pine and oak habitat transition into shrub steppe dominated by grassland and sagebrush.

The majority of the west-side forest land is dominated by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and state land managed by the Department of Natural Resources. These are public lands open to public access. Weyerhaeuser owns a block of land in GMU 568 (Washougal) and typically allows motorized access to this area during the general hunting season. Information about recreational access to Weyerhaeuser land can be found [here](#).

Eastside forest and shrub steppe/grassland habitat is primarily in private land ownership with limited public access. Industrial timber company lands are generally open to public hunting, but generally not open to private motorized vehicles. Access to these lands may be impacted during the months of August, September, and in some cases October due to high fire danger. Most timber companies maintain recreational access hotlines where hunters can find out if the land is closed to fire danger prior to hunting. You can find a list of recreational access websites and hotlines maintained by private industrial timber companies at the end of this document.

Hancock Timberlands in GMU 578 (West Klickitat) are popular for hunting deer, elk, and turkey. More information about hunting on Hancock Klickitat Timberlands can be found at the end of this document. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has a Feel

Free to Hunt access agreement with Western Pacific Timber in GMU 388 (Grayback). This land is popular for deer hunting. More information about hunting on Western Pacific Land can be found at the end of this document. More information about hunting opportunities on private land can be found on [WDFW's Private Lands webpage](#) or at our [GoHunt mapping](#) site. The GoHunt mapping program has useful layers like GMU and elk/deer area boundaries, roads, Wildlife Areas, and different basemaps (public land, aerial photos, topography).

ELK

Elk in District 9 are managed as part of the Mount St. Helens Herd. Please see the [St. Helens Elk Herd Plan](#) available on the WDFW website for more information. Also see both the [Game Harvest Statistics](#) and [Game Status and Trend Reports](#) on the Hunting page of the WDFW website for much more information on elk management in District 9.

Elk hunting within District 9 is managed under a variety of seasons, so check regulations closely before going afield. Two specific details of elk management include the fact that GMUs 388 (Grayback) and 382 (East Klickitat) require eastern Washington elk tags, while the remainder of District 9 is within the western Washington elk tag area. Additionally, GMU 564 (Battle Ground) and 554 (Yale) are Firearm Restriction GMUs.

GMU 560 (Lewis River) offers the most opportunity for elk hunting in District 9. The majority of this area is public land and within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Access during the modern firearm season and hunter success can be dependent upon early season snow levels. GMU 574 (Wind River), 572 (Siouxon), and 578 (West Klickitat) are all good elk units. GMUs 574 and 572 are primarily USFS public lands, while GMU 578 is primarily private land, so make sure you have good maps for identifying ownerships.

GMUs 388 and 382 in Klickitat County have very few elk and are more often considered better for deer hunting. GMU 564 in Clark County only has elk in the extreme northern portion of the GMU. This area has a mix of public and private lands and knowledge of ownership is important before planning your hunt in this area.

This fall's elk hunting has the potential to be impacted by the severe drought conditions. Some areas may be closed to both motorized and non-motorized access. It is recommended to do extra scouting even in areas that are familiar because elk distribution may have changed and normal hunting lands may be closed for fire danger.



Photo courtesy of Pete Nelson

BACTERIAL HOOF DISEASE

Over the past decade, WDFW has received a growing number of reports of elk exhibiting hoof deformities in southwest Washington. This is a major concern for hunters, area residents, and state wildlife managers alike. Reports have been increasing in number and geographic scope, and hunters are regularly seeing and sometimes harvesting an elk with this condition. It has been noted in both males and females, old as well as very young animals, and in any hoof.

Through collaborative work with five independent diagnostic laboratories and epidemiological specialists within the USA and abroad, hooves from affected elk have been extensively examined and results have been reviewed by a 16-member technical panel of researchers and veterinarians. All evidence to date indicates that elk hoof disease is caused by treponeme infectious bacteria and appears to be very similar to a disease complex known as digital dermatitis (DD), the most prevalent infectious hoof disease of cattle, and in some parts of the world, sheep as well as goats. Although many bacteria play a role in hoof disease, a type of spirochete belonging to the genus *Treponema* is the most common.

Treponeme-associated hoof disease (TAHD) in elk most closely resembles contagious ovine digital dermatitis (CODD) in sheep. Infection in elk hooves results in abnormal hoof growth, cavitating sole ulcers, and in severe cases, eventual sloughing of the hoof capsule. There is no evidence that the bacteria are harmful to humans, and tests have shown that the disease does not affect animals' meat or organs.

Microscopic examination of tissues, including meat, from elk affected by hoof disease has not revealed evidence of infection, inflammation, or any other indication that the meat is unsuitable for human consumption. In all animals inspected to date, the disease has been limited to the hooves, and the meat has been normal. Domestic animals that are severely affected by hoof disease are commonly slaughtered, and hoof disease in domestic animals does not cause federal meat inspectors to condemn the meat as unsuitable for human food. If the meat looks and smells normal, and if common sense and good hygiene are practiced during the harvesting, processing, and cooking, the meat is most likely safe to eat. Please see the Department's website [Wild Game Meat Food Safety](#).

The primary area of TAHD infection is in the Cowlitz River Basin. However, suspected incidences of hoof disease occur in southwest Washington in ten counties and the disease affects both the Mount St. Helens and Willapa elk herds. Scientists believe environmental factors are important in disease initiation, and the bacteria likely persist in wet soils and are spread to new locations on the hooves of infected animals

Hunters should be aware to minimize the spread of the disease. The Department has implemented new regulations requiring hunters to leave the hooves of any elk taken in the affected area on site. See page 50 of the 2015 Big Game Hunting Pamphlet for details on the regulation regarding leaving elk feet at the site of harvest in southwest Washington.

Wildlife managers currently do not know the prevalence of the disease, or its adverse effects on the population, and there is not a treatment plan or vaccine available at this time. WDFW continues to work towards a better understanding of the hoof disease situation for both the infected animals specifically and the elk population as a whole. Recent undertakings include a volunteer based effort to determine the distribution and prevalence of the disease across the landscape and a WDFW research project to understand the possible effects of TAHD on elk survival and reproduction. If hunters harvest an elk with a collar, please call the phone number on the collar as soon as possible so we can retrieve the collar. Much more information can be found on page 66 in the pamphlet and on the Department's [webpage](#). Hunters can help WDFW address this challenging wildlife management issue by reporting elk with hoof disease on the [online reporting tool](#).



Example of elk hooves deformed by TAHD

DEER

Deer populations are generally stable in lower elevation units such as Washougal (568) and Battle Ground (564), as well as the Klickitat County GMUs West Klickitat (578) and Grayback (388). Deer hunting in East Klickitat (382) may not be at potential, as post season buck numbers have been poor over the past few years. Expect success rates to stay lower than normal until populations rebound. Deer populations are generally low in the Cascade Mountain GMUs, i.e. Lewis River (560), Wind River (574), and Siouxon (572).

Deer harvest and success is remarkably consistent within District 9 and a general season total harvest of approximately 2,500 bucks representing 15-20% hunter success is again anticipated during the 2015 hunt. Please see both the [Game Harvest Statistics](#) and [Game Status and Trend Reports](#) on the Hunting page of the WDFW website for much more information on deer management in District 9.

Successful hunting for black-tailed deer is primarily a function of the effort, focus, and energy that hunters put into the hunt. Black-tailed deer thrive in heavily vegetated habitats and are often very nocturnal in nature. This means that successful black-tail hunters must be in position early in the morning and carefully hunt near sources of food and in secure cover.

Bucks travel more during the rut when they cover large amounts of territory searching for does in estrus. This makes bucks more vulnerable as they spend less time hiding and are sometimes found in “open” habitats, i.e., clear-cuts and meadows. Not surprisingly, approximately one-third of the annual buck harvest in Region 5 occurs during the four-day “late buck” hunt held each November.

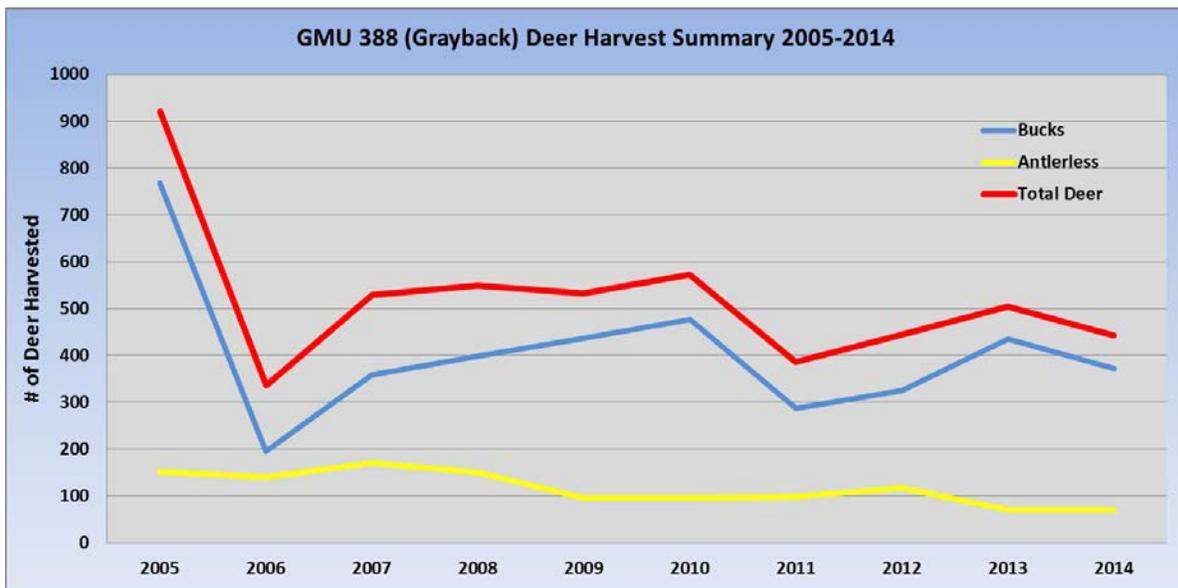
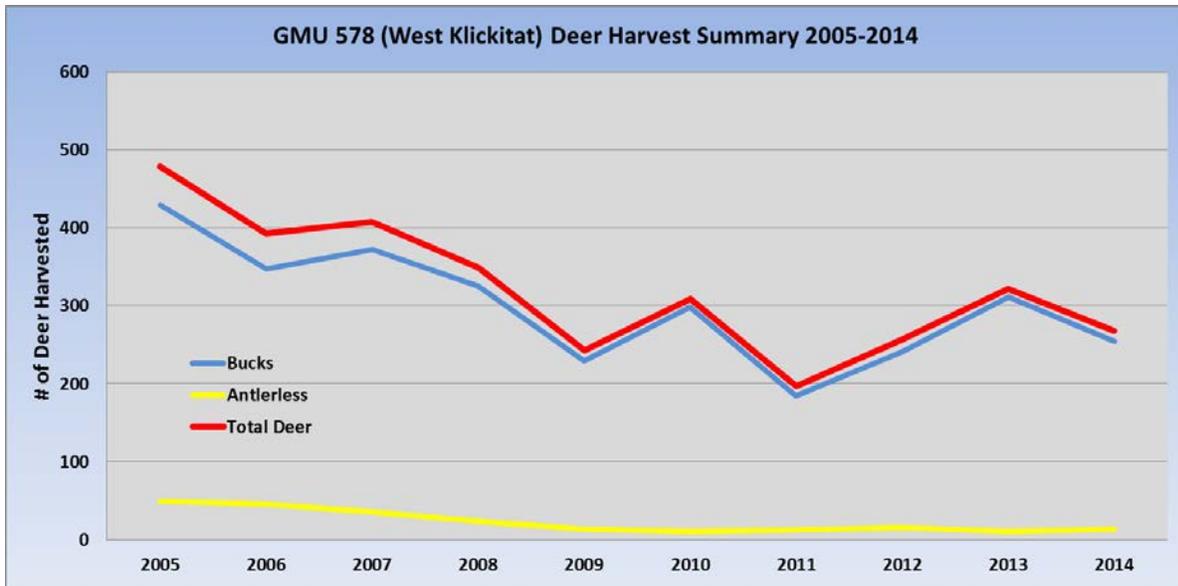
Within District 9, GMUs 554 (Yale), 560 (Lewis River), 564 (Battle Ground), 568 (Washougal), and 572 (Siouxon) offer an attractive general-season hunting opportunity. Hunters should note, however, the firearm restrictions in GMUs 554 and 564 (see page 90 of the 2015 Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations.)

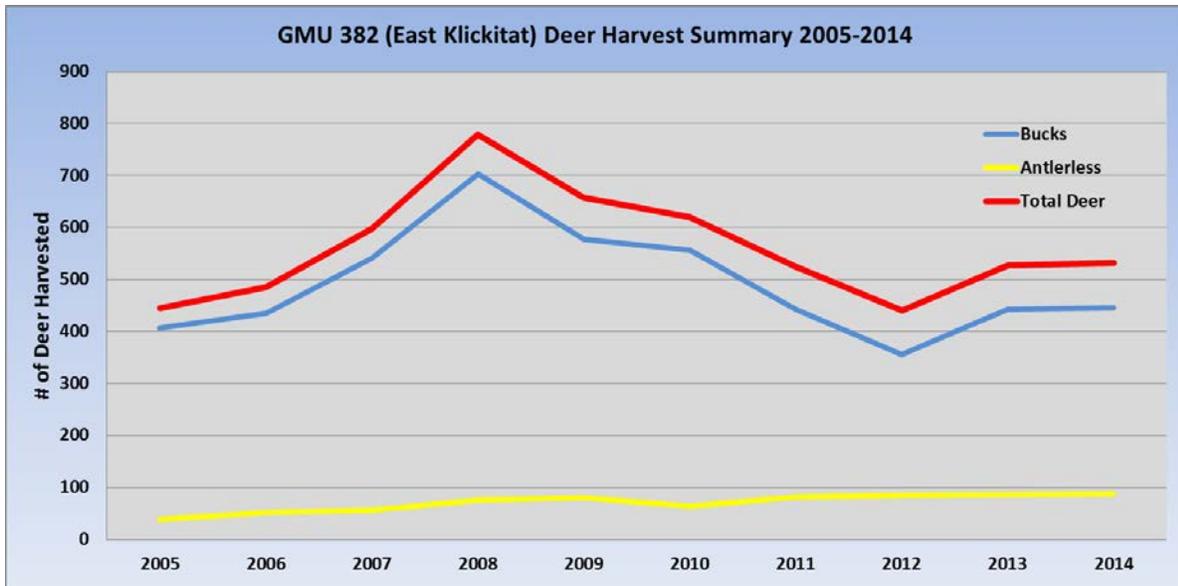
Those interested in a more trophy-oriented deer hunting opportunity might consider any of the Klickitat County units. GMU 578 (West Klickitat), GMU 388 (Grayback), and GMU 382 (East Klickitat) are all managed under a 3-point or larger antler restriction. Collectively, the Klickitat GMUs support an annual harvest of over 1,000 3-point or larger bucks. Please see the graphics below illustrating the annual harvest in each of the Klickitat Units. Also, please review the deer hunting regulations closely before going afield, as the rules differ in each unit and none of the Klickitat GMUs allow general-season late-buck hunting.

This fall's deer hunting has the potential to be impacted by the severe drought conditions. Some areas may be closed to both motorized and non-motorized access. It is recommended to do extra scouting even in areas that are familiar because deer distribution may have changed and normal hunting lands may be closed for fire danger.



2014 buck harvested by a youth hunter in the Washougal GMU. Photo courtesy of Randy Lawffer.





BEAR



District 9 is split between two black bear hunt zones for the fall bear hunting season: the South Cascades (GMUs 574, 572, 568, 564, and 560) in which the season runs from August 15-November 15, and the East Cascades (GMUs 578, 388, and 382) which runs from August 1-November 15. Harvest numbers and hunter success for 2014 in the South Cascades and East Cascades zone were 141 (3.9% success) and 211 (4.5% success), respectively. These success ratios are below the statewide average (6.5%).

All successful bear hunters must submit the premolar tooth in a tooth envelope—see page 69 of the pamphlet for more details.

COUGAR

Cougars are difficult to hunt and are typically harvested opportunistically by deer and elk hunters. The early cougar hunting season runs from September 1 - December 31. A season harvest guideline system was initiated in 2012, which closes hunt areas after January 1 if the harvest guidelines have been met or exceeded. For more information on these new guidelines and to check if the area you are interested in hunting is closed or not, please see the [cougar webpage](#). All cougar pelts must be sealed by WDFW within five days of harvest. Contact a WDFW office to make an appointment to have a cougar pelt sealed.

WATERFOWL

Goose Hunting: Hunters are reminded of the complex goose hunting regulations in area 2A designed to protect wintering populations of the dusky Canada goose. New hunters and those who had their previous year's hunting authorization invalidated for Goose Management Area 2A need to pass an exam with a minimum of 80% to receive their current year hunting authorization.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO Area 2A GOOSE HUNTING THIS YEAR

Goose hunting in Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties is subject to the additional restrictions of Goose Management Area 2A, which are in place to protect the dusky subspecies of the Canada goose. Goose hunters are encouraged to review the different subspecies of Canada geese in southwest Washington and are reminded that the ability to identify the different subspecies will still be the key to productive and enjoyable goose hunting.

For the 2015-16 southwest Washington goose season, in cooperation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as well as the states of Oregon and Alaska, the Fish and Wildlife Commission has approved the following changes:

- The season for dusky Canada geese is **closed** and hunters will be cited for taking a dusky Canada goose.
- Southwest goose season hunting hours extended: 30 minutes after the start of official hunting hours to 30 minutes before the end of official hunting hours (same as other goose hunting areas of the state now)
- Hunters are no longer required to record harvest or bring birds to check stations.
- 2A / 2B boundaries are changed to now include all of Clark and Grays Harbor counties.

- General season ending dates extended to March (“Late Season” discontinued). All hunters can now participate in the February-March season, but only on private lands.

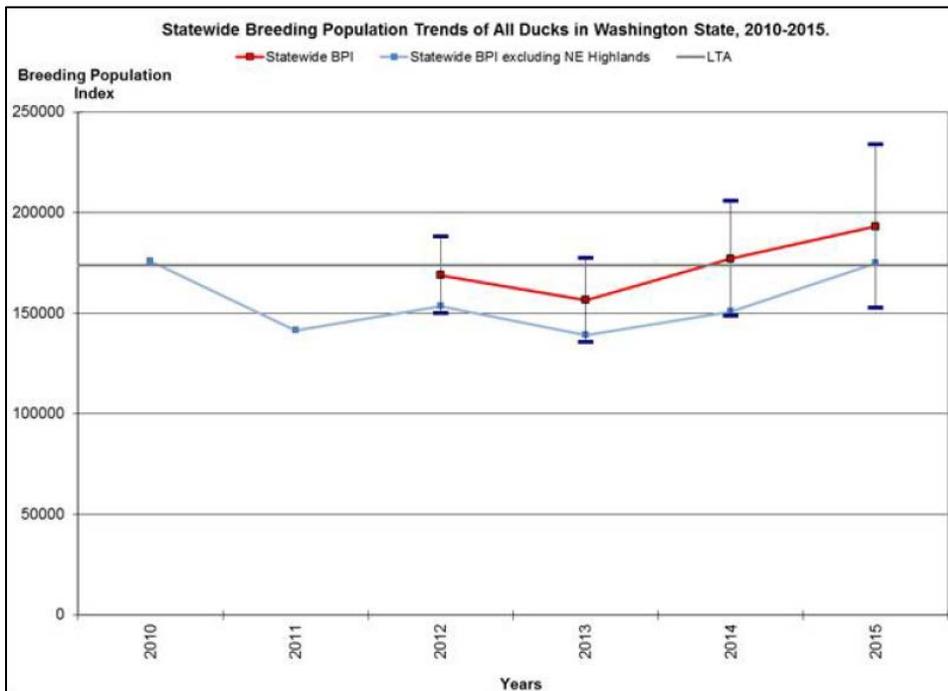
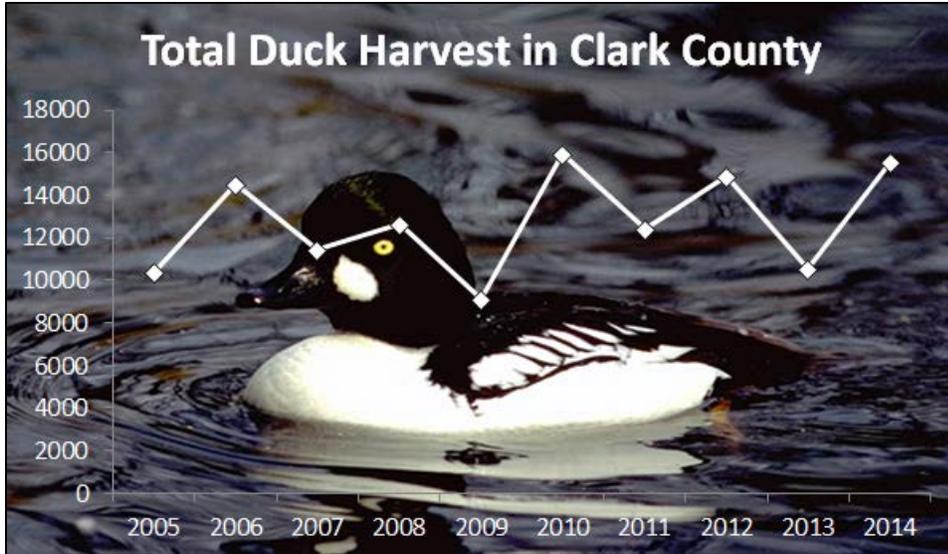
Please review the revised goose identification training program at http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/canada_goose/ prior to hunting this season, and see the 2015-16 WDFW Migratory Waterfowl & Upland Game Seasons pamphlet for more information. We are relying on southwest goose hunters to make this new season format successful, so that goose hunting will remain open in permit zones.

Most public goose hunting in Clark County is located in the Vancouver lowlands and Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge. Hunter access to Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge is by reservation.

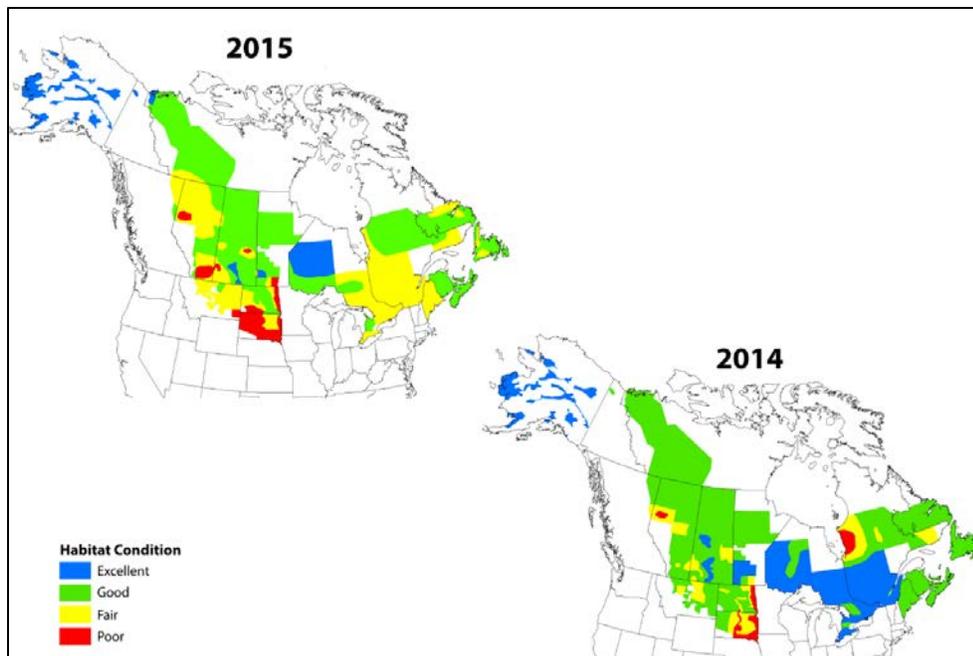
Very little goose hunting is available in Skamania County. Goose hunting in Klickitat County is limited and primarily associated with private lands. Keep in mind that permission is always necessary for access to these sites. Dusky Canada geese are not generally found in Skamania or Klickitat counties and fall under more liberal goose hunting regulations. Check the [waterfowl pamphlet](#) for more information on season length and bag limits.



Duck Hunting: Duck hunting this fall should be good based on breeding season reports from British Columbia and Alaska. The Commission has approved a “liberal” season of 107 days (two-day youth hunt, 105 day general hunt) and a daily bag limit of seven ducks. Within the daily bag limit, one change from last year is that hunters are now allowed two canvasbacks. Like Canada goose hunting, most public access for duck hunting in Clark County is limited to the Vancouver lowlands and Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge.



Washington's Statewide Breeding Population Index survey for all ducks shows an upward trend for 2015



2015/2014 Waterfowl Habitat Conditions Comparison Map from the flyways.us website

Please see the following sources for excellent information on North American waterfowl populations:

<http://flyways.us/>

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/surveys-and-data/Population-status/TrendsInDuckBreedingPopulations.pdf>

<http://www.flyways.us/status-of-waterfowl/pilot-reports>

DOVE

Dove hunting in District 9 is primarily associated with Klickitat County, although there is a limited number of dove harvested in Clark County. Klickitat County has a few areas for dove hunting, but the majority of quality sites are found on private hunt clubs. Opportunity is limited as little quality public land exists for dove hunting in Klickitat County unless one has access to private lands. Recent surveys in the spring of 2014 indicate a decline in dove numbers and fall hunting should be below average to poor. Dove harvest in Klickitat County during the 2014 season was down substantially from the previous season and indications are that similar conditions will be present in the fall of 2015. For Clark County, some dove hunting opportunity exists on WDFW lands in the Vancouver lowlands, i.e. Shillapoo Wildlife Area.

FOREST GROUSE

Grouse numbers should be good in select areas going into the 2015 hunting season, as we have experienced two mild winters. In 2014, a total of 1,472 forest grouse were harvested in Skamania County, an increase from the 2013 season. Grouse harvest in Clark County also increased in 2014, with 426 birds harvested, a substantial increase from the 2013 season. Klickitat County grouse harvest continues to be below historic averages and hunters will find birds more scarce in those habitats due to the extreme drought conditions.

Most grouse harvest in District 9 is associated with general deer and elk hunting seasons as birds are hunted opportunistically. Prospective hunters should focus hunting efforts on brushy riparian zones or overgrown abandoned logging roads for the best chance at success, especially ruffed grouse. Hunters interested in forest grouse will improve their chances by scouting areas prior to their hunt. In District 9, the predominance of quality grouse habitat is located on USFS lands in Skamania County and selected areas of the Simcoe Mountains west of Highway 97 in Klickitat County.

PHEASANT



District 9 has very little wild production of pheasants, especially compared to other areas of eastern Washington. In the western Washington portion of the district in Clark County, most pheasant hunting is associated with the Vancouver Lake and Shillapoo release areas. Essentially all hunting opportunities are associated with pen-raised birds and the formalized release sites in Klickitat County (Eastern Washington Pheasant Release Sites) and Clark County (Western Washington Pheasant Release Sites). Additional information about these sites, as well as others

in the state of Washington, can be found at: http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/upland_birds/pheasant.html

Details about each of the pheasant hunting sites are listed below.

Clark County Pheasant Release Sites

Shillapoo Wildlife Area

The Vancouver Lake and Shillapoo release sites are on WDFW owned land and comprise approximately 1,450 acres. To reach both the Vancouver Lake and Shillapoo release sites take the Fourth Plain Blvd. exit (exit #1D) off I-5. Go west on Fourth Plain Blvd. For the Vancouver Lake release site, head north on Fruit Valley Road, then west on La Frombois Road to the site. For the Shillapoo Release site, stay on Lower River Road to the site. Keep in mind that these areas are extremely popular on Saturdays, with typically more than 100 vehicles using the Shillapoo release sites.

Woodland Bottoms

This 270 acre site is partially owned by DNR and partially privately owned. To find the Woodland Bottoms release site, take the Woodland exit (exit 21) off I-5. Head west on Goerig Road and Davidson Ave. Go around Horseshoe Lake on South Pekin Road to Whalen Road. Travel west on Whalen Road, then south on Kuhns Road to the release site.

Klickitat County Pheasant Release Sites

A total of approximately 400 pheasants are released at three sites in Klickitat County each year. One is located on Department-owned land, and the others are on land owned by a private individual. Please treat the properties respectfully, so that future visitors may enjoy these sites as well. All sites are for day-use only, and no overnight camping is allowed. These sites are relatively undeveloped, with primitive road access. Roads may become slippery when wet, and soil will become extremely soft with fall rains and snow. Be cautious in selecting parking places next to roads in order to avoid becoming stuck. Driving off-road across fields is never allowed regardless of season.

Goldendale Hatchery Pheasant Release Site

This 240 acre site is owned by WDFW. It is bounded by Hill Road on the west side and Fish Hatchery Road on the north side.

From Goldendale, drive west on Highway 142 approximately four miles to the intersection with Hill Road. Drive about one half mile north on Hill Road, across the bridge over Spring Creek,

then turn east on a dirt road onto WDFW property. This road goes into the center of the property. Note: The hatchery facilities are located along the east boundary of the parcel. Please stay away from the immediate vicinity of the buildings to protect worker safety.

Gun Club Property

This 480 acre site is privately owned. It is bounded by Rogers Road on the north and Fenton Lane to the east.

Directions: From the intersection with Broadway Street in Goldendale, drive east on the Bickleton Highway 5.6 miles to the intersection with Purvine Road. Turn right (south) on Purvine Road and drive 0.9 miles to the T intersection with Rogers Road. Go either left or right on Rogers Road and look for wire gates accessing the property. There are two gates. Both are marked with signs exhibiting the WDFW logo. Park along Rogers Road, outside the fence, and walk in. Purvine Road may be impassible when wet. For an alternative access, go east another one mile on the Bickleton Highway, and turn right (south) on Fenton Lane. Follow Fenton Lane south one mile to its intersection with Rogers Road. Turn right (west) onto Rogers Road, and drive about 0.1 mile west to a gate and parking area.

Finn Ridge Road Property

This 160-acre site is privately owned. It is bounded by the Finn Ridge Road along the south property line and Ahola Road to the west.

From Centerville, drive two miles west on the Centerville Highway to a 90 degree bend in the highway to the south. Turn right (north) on Erickson Road. Drive one mile to the intersection with the Finn Ridge Road. Turn left (west) onto Finn Ridge Road and follow it about 1.5 miles to the first sign marking the corner of the site, on the right. It is marked with green "Feel Free to Hunt" signs.

QUAIL, GRAY PARTRIDGE, AND CHUKAR



2015 spring conditions have been extremely dry and landowner reports indicate that upland bird populations in eastern Klickitat County continue to be suppressed. Expect upland bird hunting in GMUs 388 and 382 to be below historical averages this fall. Most access for upland bird hunting is restricted to private lands and hunt clubs in eastern Klickitat County. Hunters interested in hunting this area should seek permission in advance of the season to access upland bird hunting areas. Most hunt clubs have waiting lists for new members so access is difficult without membership for those lands.

TURKEY



Wild Turkey populations in Klickitat County continue to be healthy and hunting conditions for the fall of 2015 should be typical for this area. Although turkey harvest in 2014 declined somewhat from the previous year, overall harvest numbers and success should continue to be good. In 2014, the hunter success rate was 24% compared to the statewide average of 33% for the spring hunt. Hunters interested in fall hunting in Klickitat County are reminded that this is a special permit season and hunters must apply to be drawn for this hunt. Fall hunt dates are Sept. 19 – Oct 16, 2015.

The majority of quality hunting areas in Klickitat County are below 1,500 ft. Popular hunting areas are generally associated with the Big White Salmon and Klickitat River drainages. East of the Klickitat River, small turkey populations are found in the Simcoe Mountains north and west of the town of Goldendale. Numerous landowners have issues with turkey damage on private property in the lower Klickitat River drainage, from the town of Klickitat south. WDFW periodically receives reports from landowners in the White Salmon area that are having issues with turkeys on their lands. Private landowners may be willing to provide access to turkey hunters that ask for permission and practice good hunter ethics.

Outside of Klickitat County there is little opportunity for turkey hunting within the district. In Skamania County, turkey populations are located primarily in the eastern part of the county between the Wind River and Underwood. Most turkeys are found below 1,000 feet in elevation. In most cases, hunters interested in this area will need to contact private landowners. Clark County offers little to no turkey hunting opportunity.



TURKEYS IN THE KLICKITAT RIVER DRAINAGE

PUBLIC LAND RESOURCES

DNR-Pacific Cascades Office (SW WA)

601 Bond Road
PO Box 280
Castle Rock, WA 98611-0280

Phone: 360-577-2025

pacific-cascade.region@dnr.wa.gov

Link to purchase DNR quad maps:

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/Maps/Pages/public_lands_quadrangle_maps.aspx

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Link to purchase ranger district maps:

http://www.nationalforeststore.com/merchant.mvc?Screen=CTGY&Store_Code=NFS&Category_Code=R6WA

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS

Green Diamond

- Use red dot-green dot system of identifying roads that are open to motorized access and those which are closed
- Fee access program in place on some properties in Mason County
<http://www.greendiamond.com/recreation/FAQ/>

Hancock Forest Management (HFM)

HFM Cathlamet Tree Farm,

- Access hotline 360-795-3653

HFM Klickitat Timberlands

- Generally open to walk-in access with motorized access through property via County roads
- Access hotline (509) 364-3331

Pope Resources/ORM

- Generally open to walk-in access

Port Blakely

- Generally open to walk-in access

Rayonier

- Access varies. Includes areas free to the public, permit access and leased parcels. See <http://www.rayonierhunting.com/> for details

SDS (Stevenson Land Company or Broughton)

- Generally open to walk-in access. More info at: <http://stevensonlandcompany.com/recreation-opportunities/>

Sierra Pacific

Ryderwood Tree Farm

- Access hotline 360-623-1299

Weyerhaeuser

- Recreational access hotline-866-636-6531, recreation webpage <http://www.weyerhaeuser.com/Businesses/RecreationalAccess/Washington>
- Access varies by tree farm
 - St. Helens Tree Farm
 - Access is primarily permit only. Permits can be purchased on website above. Select blocks are also open for free walk-in access. Please see website for details including maps.
 - Yacolt- Yacolt- Washougal GMU 568
 - Yacolt Burn Sportsman Club opens and closes gates in morning and evening, beginning early October (after fire danger has subsided) until mid-December. Road #s 8200, 8600, & 8500. Don't remain behind gates after sunset, or you will be locked in.
 - Vail- Permit and lease access
 - Pe Ell- Permit, lease, and some free access
 - 56,000 acres of free public access around Doty/Coyote crest, which is around the north end of the eastern border between Lewis and Pacific Counties.
 - Columbia Timberlands (formerly Longview Timber)

- Access is primarily permit only. Permits can be purchased on website above. Select blocks are also open for free walk-in access. Please see website for details including maps.

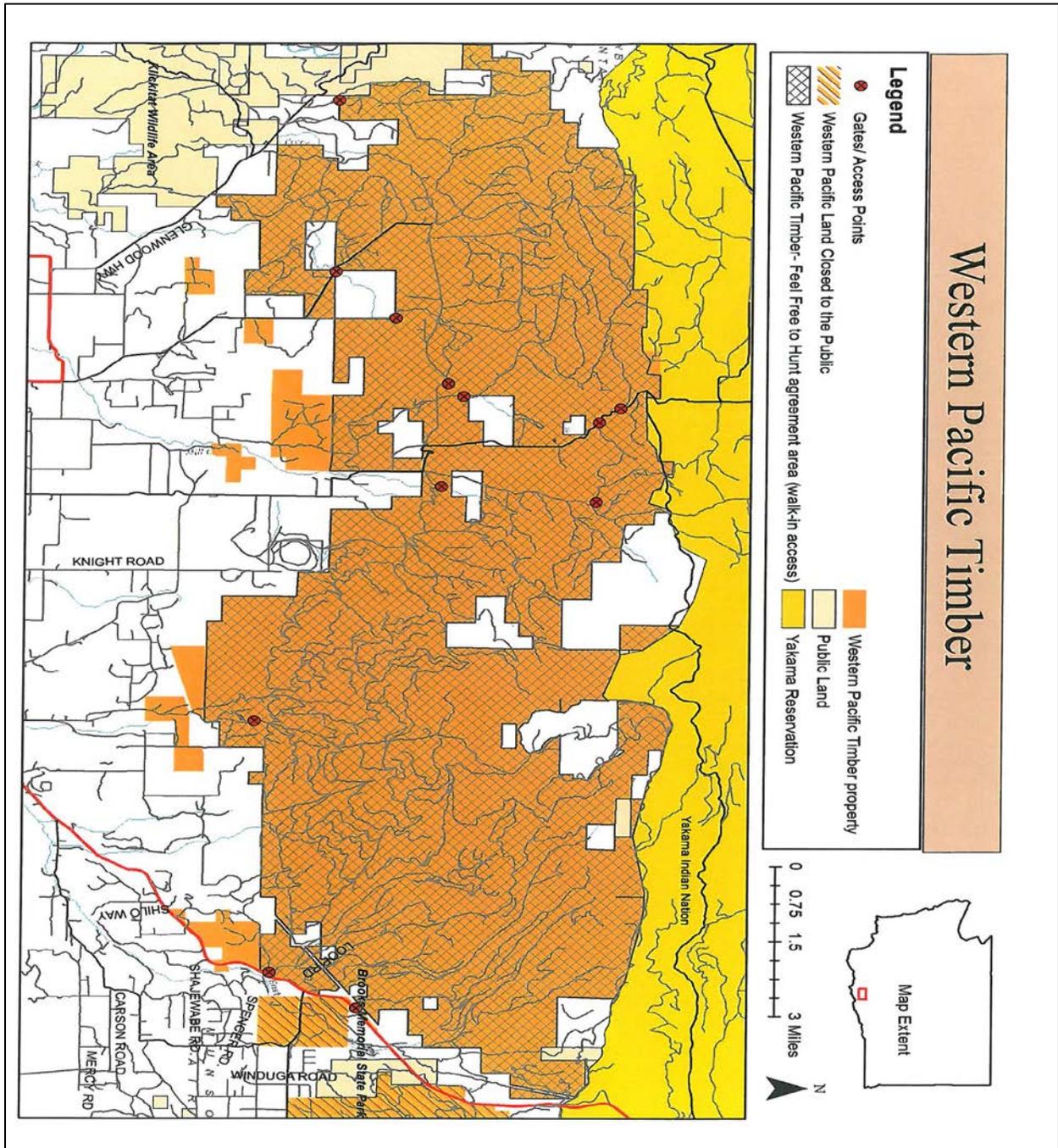
Western Pacific Timber

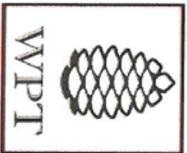
- The majority of these lands are enrolled in WDFW's Feel Free to Hunt Program (FFTH). The lands are open to walk in access only, with the exception of county roads that run through the property and remain open for motorized access.
- More information can be located at: http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/hunting_access/private_land/hunt/128/
- Western Pacific lands East of HWY 97 are CLOSED to public access
- Contact WPT Boise office (208) 343-6074 for closure updates



West Fork Timber

- Generally open to walk-in access





Western Pacific Timber



Welcome to Western Pacific Timber

Western Pacific Timber maintains over 65,000 acres of private land open to the public in cooperation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Help us all to maintain access to these lands by being a respectful and courteous visitor. Treat them as you would your own property.

- ***Obey road closures. No vehicles are permitted behind gates. Do not block or obstruct gates.***
- ***No firewood cutting is permitted without a written permit from Western Pacific Timber.***
- ***No campfires or other open fires are permitted.***
- ***No littering or dumping***
- ***If you camp, leave no trace, clean your campsite.***
- ***Do not drive nails into trees or shoot at trees***
- ***Drive roads with caution – watch for log trucks and other traffic.***
- ***Western Pacific lands East of US97 are Closed to public entry.***

Help us by reporting vandalism or other violations. The misdeeds of a few may mean loss of access for everyone! For non-emergency poaching/violations call 1-877-933-9847

For other questions or concerns please call Nicholle Stephens, WDFW, (360) 906-6724

Enjoy your visit to Western Pacific Timber