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Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

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WDFW District Wildlife Biologist Novack with a young black-tailed buck captured and affixed with a GPS tracking collar in GMU 672 during July of 2019.

DISTRICT 17 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Pacific and Grays Harbor counties

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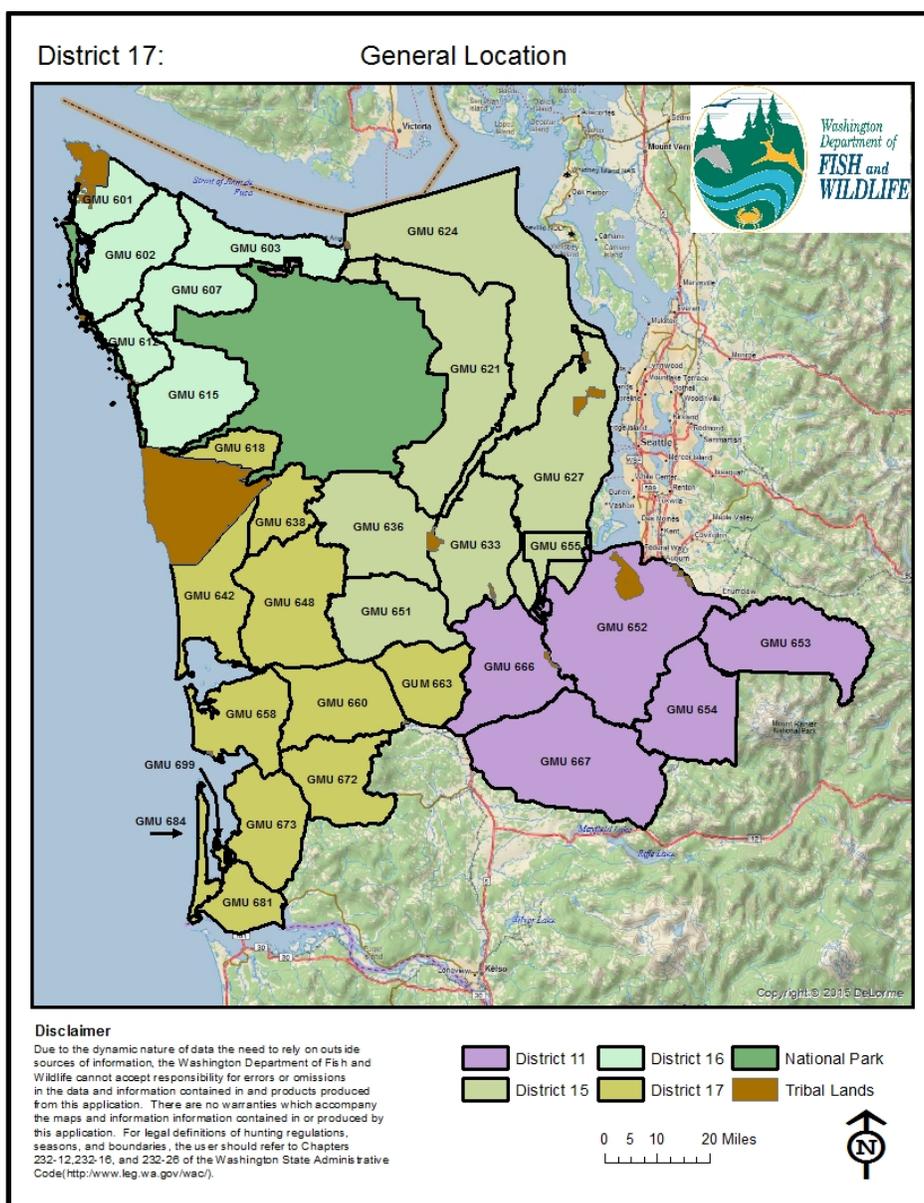
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DISTRICT 17 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Administratively, District 17 includes all of Pacific and Grays Harbor counties and is one of four management districts (11, 15, 16, and 17) that make up Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) Region 6 (see map). The northern portion of District 17 (north of Highway 12) includes the southwestern portion of the Olympic Mountains while the southern part of the district is situated in the Willapa Hills.

District 17 is located in southwest Washington and includes 12 Game Management Units (GMUs): 638 (Quinault Ridge), 648 (Wynoochee), 660 (Minot Peak), 672 (Fall River), 681 (Bear River), 699 (Long Island), 618 (Matheny), 642 (Copalis), 658 (North River), 663 (Capital Peak), 673 (Williams Creek), 684 (Long Beach).



Four administrative districts and their associated GMUs within WDFW Region 6

The District 17 landscape includes intensely managed industrial forest land with second and third-growth forests. These lands produce conifers such as Douglas fir, western hemlock, and occasionally cedar. A small number of stands produce red alder. The district also features sub-alpine habitat in areas adjacent to Olympic National Park and coastal wetlands along the outer coast.

District 17 is best known for elk hunting opportunities in the Willapa Hills and waterfowl hunting opportunities around Willapa Bay, Grays Harbor, and in the Chehalis and Willapa river valleys. High-quality hunting opportunities exist for other game species, including black-tailed deer, black bears, and forest grouse. The following table shows the estimated harvest for most game species in District 17 during the 2014-2019 seasons. For more specific information on harvest trends, please refer to the appropriate section in this document.

Table 1. Total hunter harvest for selected game species during the previous 5 years in District 17.

*Data Unavailable

‡Cougar harvest may include animals from adjacent GMU's 636 and 651.

‡ Late season goose not included for 2018 due to changes in reporting method

Species	Harvest year				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Elk	748	856	733	717	818
Deer	1,674	1,542	1,258	1,837	1,701
Bear	202	123	109	73	97
Cougar	7	14‡	11	8	2
Ducks	*	19,715	19,157	15,211	17,010
Geese (late season)	*	‡	1,372	1,979	1,369
Geese (early season)	*	‡	424	269	545
Forest Grouse	*	3,724	3,700	3,500	4,472
Rabbits	*	35	131	5	11

ELK

SUMMARY

Success Rates: Ranges widely depending on weapon type, GMU, and land access.

Recent Trends: Stable harvest and hunter effort. A protracted decline in modern firearm elk hunters.

GMUs with Highest Elk harvest in rank order: GMU 673 then 672. Followed by 658 and 681

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Roosevelt elk are the subspecies of elk in District 17. Unlike other areas in western Washington, Rocky Mountain elk were never introduced into the area and Roosevelt-Rocky Mountain elk hybrids do not occur. Washington State has 10 distinct elk herds. A portion of two elk herds occur in District 17:

- Olympic elk herd (GMUs 618, 638, 642, and 648)
- Willapa Hills elk herd (GMUs 658, 660, 663, 672, 673, 681, 684, and 699).

District 17 elk hunting varies from marginal to excellent depending on the GMU. Hunters are likely to find the greatest harvest opportunities in GMUs associated with the Willapa Hills elk herd area, specifically GMUs 658, 672, 673, and 681.

In Washington, wildlife managers manage elk at the herd level and set harvest regulations at the GMU level. In general, each herd occupies several GMUs that collectively define the range of a population that minimizes interchange with adjacent elk populations.

Overall, wildlife managers' primary goal for elk management in District 17 is to promote stable or increasing herds. To meet that goal, WDFW's specific objective is to maintain herds at a minimum ratio of 15 bulls to 100 cows in the pre-hunting season population and a minimum of 12 bulls to 100 cows in the post-season population. Portions of the district (such as GMU 684) must balance overall herd objectives with the equally important mission to minimize wildlife conflicts with people. Elk can cause severe impacts to crops, such as hay or cranberries.

WDFW doesn't use formal estimates or catalogs of population size to monitor elk populations across the district. Instead, the department uses Harvest trends, hunter success, and harvest per unit effort. These substitutes have limitations when applied to monitoring trends in population size. Consequently, the agency developed a more detailed monitoring strategy specifically for the Willapa Hills elk herd to:

- Determine elk population trends
- Quantify cow to calf ratios
- Quantify bull to cow ratios

WDFW conducted surveys during March of 2020 in the southern half of the Willapa Hills Elk herd area in parts of GMUs 506, 530, 673, and 681. We observed 1,524 elk during the survey. Bull to cow ratios averaged 17 bulls per 100 cows. This 17:100 statistic is well above the 12 bulls per 100 cow minimum that WDFW uses to benchmark breeding success. Calf to cow ratios measured 33 calves per 100 cows. This calf ratio indicates fair elk production. Mature bulls, carrying antlers with five points or more, were uncommon.

WDFW conducted surveys during March of 2019 in the northern half of the Willapa Hills Elk herd area, specifically portions of GMUs 658, 660, 672, and 501. We observed 889 elk during the 2019 survey. Observed bull to cow ratios averaged 23 bulls per 100 cows. This 23:100 statistic is well above the 12 bulls per 100 cow minimum that WDFW uses to benchmark breeding success. Calf to cow ratios measured 45 calves per 100 cows. This calf ratio indicates good elk production. Mature bulls, carrying antlers with five points or more, were uncommon (less than 10 percent).

Hunters with a primary goal of finding a trophy bull are more likely to find success looking outside the Willapa Hills area and into the neighboring Olympic or St. Helens elk herds.

Both calf to cow and bull to cow ratios for the Willapa Hills herd area are robust, indicating a productive herd with decent harvest opportunities.

The department will conduct yearly Willapa Hills elk herd surveys to sample different areas of the landscape.

All harvest data indicates that elk populations are stable or increasing in District 17. For more detailed information related to the status of Washington's elk herds, hunters should read through the most recent version of the [Game Status and Trend Report](#).

WHICH GMU SHOULD ELK HUNTERS HUNT?

Probably the most frequent question the department gets from hunters is, "Which GMU should I hunt?" The answer depends on the hunting method and the target hunting experience. For example, GMU 699 is a small unit closed to both modern and muzzleloader hunters. Another example is that archery hunters are not allowed to harvest antlerless elk in every GMU.

Some hunters are looking for an opportunity to harvest a mature bull. Large mature bulls are found in District 17, but they are not very abundant. WDFW directs hunters seeking mature bulls to spend their efforts in either the Quinault Ridge (638) Matheny (618) or adjacent Clearwater (615) GMUs. All three GMUs are near Olympic National Park (ONP) and are known to producing some very nice bulls. September rifle permit hunters in either the Quinault Ridge (638) or Matheny (618) GMUs are likely to find the best success for five point or better bulls.

The ideal GMU for most hunters would have a lot of elk, few hunters, and high hunter success rates. Unfortunately, this scenario does not readily exist in any GMU open during the general modern firearm, archery, or muzzleloader seasons in District 17. Those GMUs with the most elk tend to have the highest hunter as well. For many hunters, a lot of hunters is not enough to persuade them not to hunt in a GMU where they see lots of elk. For other hunters, they would prefer to hunt in areas with moderate to low numbers of elk if that means there are also very few

hunters. Note that many industrial timber companies have begun limiting access or charging a fee to access their land. This change has effectively, and sometimes dramatically, reduced the amount of hunters on those lands.

Tables 2, 3, and 4 provide a general assessment of how District 17 GMUs compare with regard to harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons. Table values are the five-year averages for each statistic. WDFW summarized total harvest and hunter numbers summarized by the number of elk harvested and hunters per square mile.

Comparing total harvest or hunter numbers is not always a fair comparison since GMUs vary in size. For example, the average number of elk harvested in five years from 2009-2013 during the general modern firearm season in GMUs 681 and 673 was 36 and 116 elk, respectively. That total harvest may seem to indicate a much higher density of elk in GMU 673 compared to GMU 681. However, examining the number of elk harvested per square mile provides an estimate of 0.436 in GMU 673 and 0.330 in GMU 681. Expressed as the number of elk harvested per mile, elk numbers are probably more similar between the two GMUs than the total harvest indicates.

Each GMU was ranked from 1 to 11 for elk harvested per square mile (bulls and cows), hunters per square mile, and hunter success rates for the 2009-2013 season. Three ranking values were summed to produce a final rank sum. GMUs are listed in order of least rank sum to largest. The modern firearm comparisons are the most straightforward because bag limits and seasons are the same in each GMU.

Archers should consider that antlerless elk seasons are not uniform across all GMUs. Hunters can harvest antlerless elk during the general season in six GMUs, and three GMUs are open during early and late archery seasons. These differences are important when hunters compare total harvest or hunter numbers among GMUs. Muzzleloader seasons aren't uniform either. Some muzzleloader seasons are open during the early muzzleloader season, while others are only available during the late muzzleloader season. Hunters should keep these differences in mind when interpreting the information provided in Tables 2 through 4.

Table 2. Comparison of modern firearm general elk season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013).

MODERN FIREARM										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
684	51	4	0.078	6	30	0.59	3	13%	2	11
681	109	36	0.330	2	240	2.20	9	15%	1	12
673	266	116	0.436	1	1011	3.80	10	11%	3	14
658	257	62	0.241	3	557	2.17	8	11%	4	15
672	257	34	0.132	4	337	1.31	7	10%	5	16
660	302	27	0.089	5	290	0.96	5	9%	7	17
638	153	10	0.065	7	111	0.73	4	10%	6	17
642	278	6	0.022	9	73	0.26	1	8%	8	18
663	210	2	0.010	10	64	0.30	2	3%	10	22
648	431	17	0.039	8	416	0.97	6	4%	9	23

Table 3. Comparison of muzzleloader general elk season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013). GMU 684 is in bold and open during both early and late season for any elk.

* Note: Muzzleloader seasons were recently opened for the 2014 seasons in units 648, 673, 681.

MUZZLELOADER										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
684	51	14	0.275	1	51	1.00	7	28%	1	9
642	278	3	0.011	6	20	0.07	2	14%	2	10
672	257	9	0.035	3	97	0.38	5	9%	3	11
660	302	10	0.033	4	98	0.32	4	9%	4	12
658	257	11	0.043	2	184	0.72	6	6%	5	13
638	153	2	0.013	5	41	0.27	3	6%	6	14
663	210	1	0.005	7	13	0.06	1	2%	7	15

Table 4. Comparison of archery general elk season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013). GMU 684 is in bold and open during both early and late archery

*GMUs with 3-point minimum or antlerless harvest restrictions

ARCHERY										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
658	257	16	0.062	5	111	0.43	5	15%	2	12
673*	266	79	0.297	3	488	1.83	8	16%	1	12
699*	8	11	1.375	1	78	9.75	11	14%	3	15
681*	109	53	0.486	2	377	3.46	10	14%	4	16
638	153	5	0.033	9	53	0.35	3	10%	6	18
672*	257	52	0.202	4	483	1.88	9	11%	5	18
684*	51	2	0.039	7	19	0.37	4	9%	8	19
660*	302	12	0.040	6	135	0.45	6	9%	7	19
642	278	2	0.007	10	20	0.07	1	9%	9	20
663	210	1	0.005	11	27	0.13	2	4%	11	24
648	431	16	0.037	8	283	0.66	7	6%	10	25

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2020 SEASON

Elk populations don't vary much from year to year, especially in District 17, which lacks the severe winter weather conditions that might result in a winter die-off. Consequently, the number of elk available for harvest is expected to be similar to the 2020 season. Elk harvest appeared to be higher in 2018 compared to prior years so, a slight decline in elk harvest for 2019 was not unexpected. Hunter numbers don't typically change much from one year to the next, but private timber companies' recent actions to charge for access have reduced hunters in those areas.

Weather can be dramatically different from year to year and has the potential to influence harvest rates. For example, 2012 was a hot and dry summer, which produced extreme fire danger warnings and caused many timber companies to close their lands to public access during the latter part of the general early archery season and the entire early muzzleloader season. Since WDFW is not able to predict long-term weather events, the best predictor of future harvest during general seasons is recent trends in harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success.

Below (Figures 1-6) are detailed charts on District 17 historic elk harvest.

- A. Historic harvest data for the Willapa Hills and Olympic Elk Herd Areas.
- B. Hunter participation and success rates for the Willapa Hills and Olympic elk herds.
- C. Hunter success rates for Willapa Hills and Olympic elk herds.

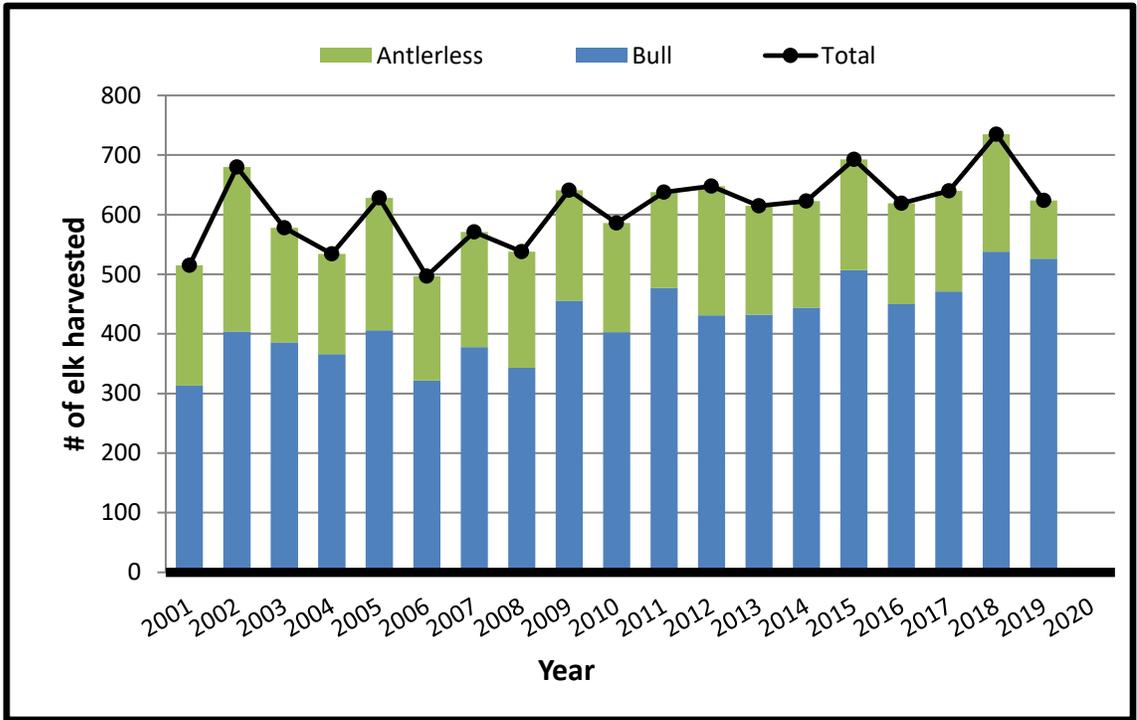


Figure 1. District 17 Willapa Hills Herd area (GMUs 658-699) elk harvest totals. Total bull (blue) and antlerless (green) elk harvested during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader elk seasons combined, 2001–2019. Harvest totals do not include tribal harvest.

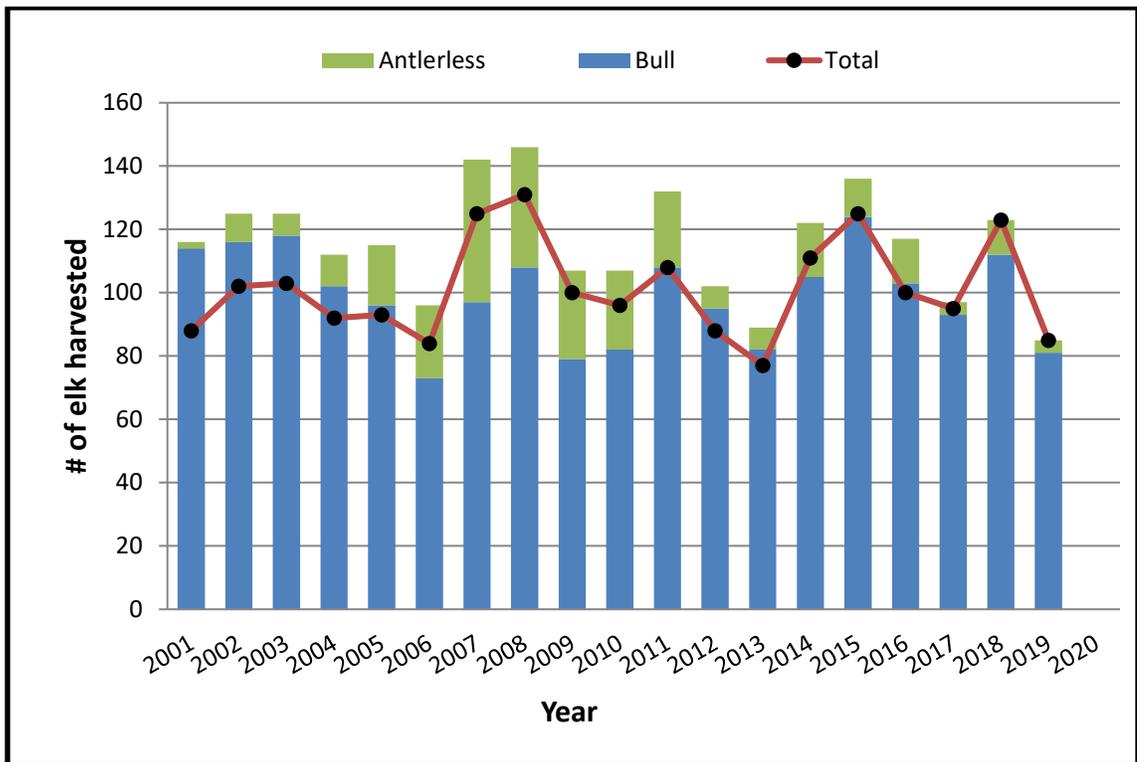


Figure 2. Olympic herd area (GMUs 618, 638, 642, 648), 2001-2019 total elk harvest. *Note: Only includes elk harvest totals for GMUs inside District 17. Total bull (blue) and antlerless (green) elk harvested during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader elk seasons combined, 2001–2018. Totals do not include tribal harvest.

HOW TO FIND ELK

Like most places, hunters need to research and spend time scouting before the season opens. Predicting where elk are located is especially difficult after hunting pressure increases. The majority of hunters spend their time focused on clear-cuts. Elk often forage in clear-cuts and are highly visible when they do. Those highly visible elk often attract other hunters. Consequently, clear-cuts can get crowded quickly.

Many elk (especially bulls) will infrequently visit clear-cuts during daylight hours. Instead, they may spend most of their day in closed canopy forests, swamps, or regeneration stands.

When going to a new area, hunters are encouraged to cover as much ground as possible. Note areas where you see signs along roads and landings. Landings are often ungraveled, making it easy to see fresh tracks. Scouting will reveal which areas hold elk and where to focus more intensive efforts.

After identifying areas with abundant signs of elk, hunters should focus on areas that provide cover and are near clear-cuts. During early seasons, when it is warm, these cover areas often include swamps, creek bottoms, river bottoms, or any place near water. Once the season progresses and temperatures cool, elk are less attracted to water, and locating them becomes harder. Hunting pressure also can force elk to use areas that provide thicker cover or are more inaccessible to hunters because of topography.

Later in the season, consult a topographic map and find benches located in steep terrain with thick cover. Elk often use these benches to sleep during the day. Finally, don't let a locked gate (provided that non-motorized access is allowed) keep you from going into an area to search for elk. Frequently, these areas hold elk that have not received much hunting pressure, making them less skittish and easier to hunt. A popular approach to hunting behind gates is to use mountain bikes with trailers. Timber company lands often have maintained gravel roads open to biking.



Corey Bronckhorst with elk taken from GMU 673 during the 2016 archery season.

ELK AREAS

There are two Elk Areas in District 17: Elk Area 6010 (Mallis or Raymond) and Elk Area 6064 (Quinault Valley). Nearly all permit opportunities in District 17 are antlerless elk hunts and are associated with these Elk Areas. Elk Area 6010 was established in a location with chronic elk damage problems, and its primary purpose is to provide antlerless harvest opportunities that help control the growth rate of herds in localized agricultural areas.

Elk Area 6064 was established to resolve problems landowners had with elk hunters. Special restrictions apply in each Elk Area. In Elk Area 6064, only Master Hunters are allowed to hunt elk during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons.

The purpose of Elk Area 6010 is to alleviate elk damage on private agricultural lands. Elk Area 6010 contains tracts of public or private timber company lands where elk are not problematic. Hunters that draw a permit in either Elk Area are encouraged to call the Private Lands Biologist (Scott Harris) in the Region 6 Office (360-249-4628 ext.234). Mr. Harris may be able to put you in contact with a landowner currently having problems with elk.

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

1. Several private timber companies in District 17 charge a fee to access areas previously open to the public. Property ownership changes irregularly. Hunters should contact landowners in areas they intend to hunt and determine the company's current policy. See the private lands access section for more information.

ELK HOOF DISEASE (TREPONEME BACTERIA)

Since 2008, the agency has received increasing reports of elk with deformed, broken, or missing hooves in southwest Washington, with sporadic observations in other areas west of the Cascade Range. While elk have long suffered from "hoof rot," a relatively common livestock disease, the rapid spread, and severity of this new affliction was something altogether different.

In 2013, WDFW-commissioned tests found that these abnormalities were strongly associated with treponeme bacteria, known to cause digital dermatitis in cattle, sheep, and goats. Although this disease has plagued the dairy industry for decades, scientists have never documented treponeme in elk or any other wildlife species.

Since then, WDFW has continued to work with scientists, veterinarians, outdoor organizations, and others to develop management strategies for elk infected by treponeme-associated hoof disease (TAHD).

Several aspects of TAHD in elk are:

- **Vulnerability:** The disease appears to be highly infectious among elk, but there is no evidence that it affects humans. TAHD can affect any hoof in any elk, young or old, male or female.
- **Hooves only:** Tests show the disease is limited to animals' hooves and does not affect their meat or organs. If the meat looks normal and if hunters harvest, process, and cook it practicing good hygiene, it is probably safe to eat.
- **No treatment:** Currently, there is no vaccine to prevent the disease, nor are there any proven options for treating it in the field. Similar livestock diseases are treated by cleaning and bandaging their hooves and giving them foot baths, but that is not a realistic option for free-ranging elk.

Counties with confirmed cases of TAHD

WDFW has confirmed cases of elk with TAHD in Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, King, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skagit, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom counties. The state also suspects the disease in elk populations in Clark and Pierce counties. Preliminary efforts to estimate the TAHD prevalence and distribution indicate the disease is most prevalent in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties, and the western half of Lewis County.

Since 2015, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has also confirmed TAHD in elk populations in both western and eastern Oregon. The disease was more recently confirmed in Idaho.

How hunters can help

- **Leave hooves:** Scientists believe that treponeme bacteria are associated with moist soil and spread to new areas on the hooves of infected elk. For that reason, WDFW requires hunters to remove the hooves of any elk taken in affected areas and leave them onsite. During the 2020-21 hunting season, this rule applies to all 400, 500, and 600 series GMUs.
- **Report elk:** Hunters can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of both affected and unaffected elk on the department's [online reporting form](#).
- **Clean shoes and tires:** Anyone who hikes or drives off-road in a known affected area can help minimize the risk of spreading the disease to new areas by removing all mud from their shoes and tires before leaving the area.

WDFW is currently studying the effects of the disease on Washington elk populations. The state Legislature also approved \$1.5 million in support of Washington State University efforts to monitor and research the disease.

DEER

SUMMARY

Success Rates: Depends on weapon type and GMU hunted. For the entire district, 17 percent of archery hunters, 15 percent of muzzleloaders, and 21 percent of modern firearm deer hunters had success last year.

Recent Trends: Observable increase in harvest last year compared to the year prior.

GMUs with Highest Harvest: 663, 672, 648

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Columbian black-tailed deer (black-tails or black-tailed deer) are the only species of deer in District 17. District 17 deer hunting opportunities range from marginal to very good. Hunters are likely to find the best opportunities to harvest a black-tailed deer in GMUs 663, 648, 672, and 660.

In Washington, wildlife managers set black-tail harvest regulations at the GMU level. WDFW manages all areas of District 17 with the primary goal of promoting stable or increasing deer populations while minimizing wildlife conflicts with people. Management objectives include maintaining deer populations to have a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in the post-hunting season population.

WDFW doesn't survey deer populations to estimate their total numbers in District 17. The department uses trends in harvest, hunter success and harvest per unit effort instead to estimate population size. WDFW recognizes the limitations of using harvest data to monitor trends in population size, and the agency is currently evaluating new approaches to monitor black-tailed deer populations.

Finding an effective way to monitor black-tailed deer populations has been an ongoing management challenge. Black-tailed deer are secretive and use densely vegetated habitats. Their ability to remain unseen substantially lowers the probability of detecting them through aerial surveys. Aerial surveys have been attempted, but very few deer were seen during those surveys. The small number of deer observed results in insufficient sample sizes to monitor population trends or demographics (buck:doe and fawn:doe ratios).

Overall deer harvest declined from an estimated 1,837 deer in 2016 to 1,258 in 2017. They rose again to 1,542 in 2018 and 1,674 last year. Long-term harvest data trends seemed to indicate stable deer populations. The seemingly steep decline from 2016 to 2017 is surprising and without an obvious biological cause. For more detailed information on the status of black-tailed deer in Washington, hunters should reference the [Game Status and Trends Report](#).



Clint Bryson with black-tailed deer taken during modern firearm season of 2016 in GMU 648

Antler points and age

Prior to mandatory reporting in 2001, WDFW conducted field checks stations to gather age structure information. Hunters often ask if there is a correlation between age and antler points. During the fall of 1979, WDFW collected tooth samples from bucks that hunters harvested in western Washington and sent in for cementum annuli aging.

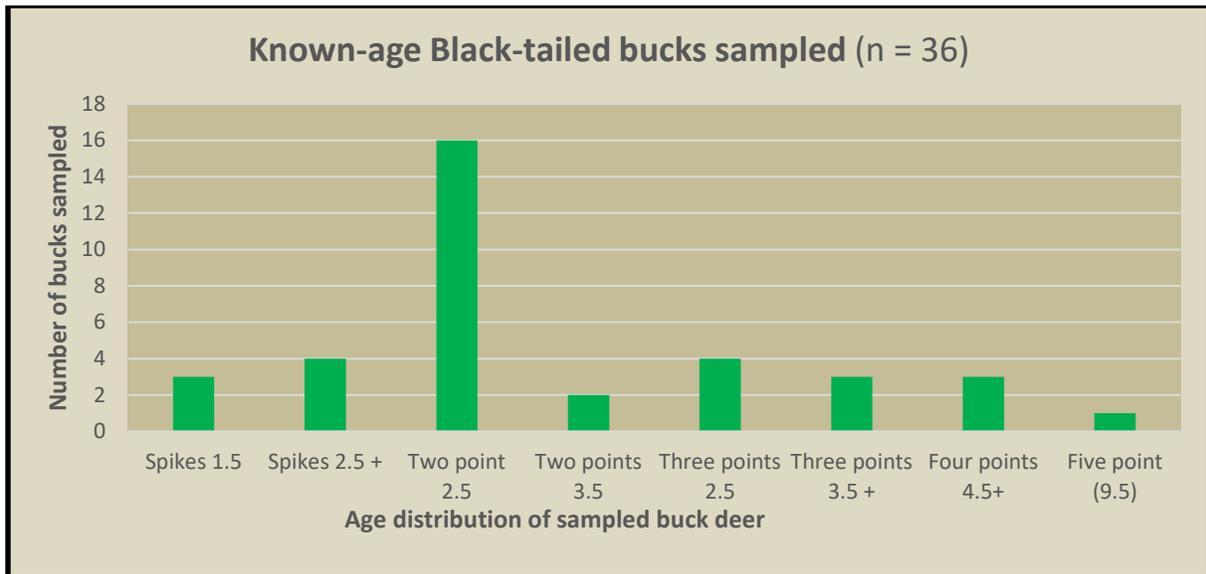


Figure 3. Known- age buck deer and their antler points at the time of harvest. Data collected during the 1979 hunting season and was from multiple region six Game Management units.

Of the 36 buck deer tooth samples collected, 25 (69 percent) were spikes and two points. The remaining bucks sampled were at least three points or better (31 percent), with four of the three points being 2.5 years old at the time of harvest.

WDFW collected hundreds of tooth samples from successful deer hunters during the 2019 season and will update this information once results are finalized.

WHICH GMU SHOULD DEER HUNTERS HUNT?

“What GMU should I hunt?” is one of the most frequent questions hunters ask of WDFW. Answering that question is not always easy. The best answer depends on the hunting method and the target hunting experience. Some hunters are looking for the best chance to harvest a large, mature buck, while others want to harvest any legal deer or simply be in an area with few hunters.

The ideal GMU for most hunters would have:

- High numbers of deer
- Low numbers of hunters
- High hunter success rates

Unfortunately, the perfect scenario does not exist in any GMU that is freely open to the public during any season within District 17. GMUs with the highest deer numbers tend to have the highest hunter numbers as well. For many hunters, high hunter densities are not enough to persuade them to avoid a GMU with many deer. Others prefer to hunt areas with moderate to low numbers of deer if they can avoid other hunters.

Tables 5-7 assess GMUs by harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader deer seasons. The values presented are the five-year averages for 2009-2013 for each statistic. Total harvest and hunter numbers are summarized by the number of deer harvested and hunters per square mile. A comparison of total harvest or hunter numbers is not always preferred because GMUs vary in size. For example, the average number of deer harvested over 2009-2013 seasons during the general modern firearm season in GMUs 663 and 648 was 245 and 266 deer, respectively. Total harvest suggests that deer densities are quite similar between the two GMUs. However, examining the number of deer harvested per square mile provides an estimate of 1.167 in GMU 663 and 0.617 in GMU 648. These numbers indicate that deer densities are probably higher in GMU 663 than in GMU 648.

Each GMU (excluding GMU 618) was ranked from 1 to 11 for deer harvested per square mile, hunters per square mile, and hunter success rates. The three ranking values were summed to produce a final rank sum. The tables list GMUs in order of lowest rank sum to largest. Hunters will find mostly direct comparisons since bag limits and seasons are the same for most GMUs. Hunters should consider the following differences:

1. GMU 681 had a 2-point minimum harvest restriction during all general seasons (2009-2013).
2. GMU 673 had a bag limit of any buck during the general archery season, while all other GMUs (except 681) had a bag limit of any deer.

Table 5. Comparison of modern firearm general deer season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013).

MODERN FIREARM										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
684	51	19	0.373	7	56	1.10	3	34%	1	11
642	278	68	0.245	8	276	0.99	2	25%	2	12
660	302	158	0.523	4	746	2.47	6	21%	4	14
672	257	155	0.603	3	715	2.78	8	22%	3	14
673	266	123	0.462	5	579	2.18	5	21%	5	15
663	210	245	1.167	1	1321	6.29	10	19%	6	17
648	431	266	0.617	2	1426	3.31	9	19%	7	18
638	153	13	0.085	10	97	0.63	1	14%	10	21
658	257	116	0.451	6	710	2.76	7	16%	8	21
681	109	25	0.229	9	168	1.54	4	15%	9	22

Table 6. Comparison of muzzleloader general deer season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013).

MUZZLELOADER										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
673	266	41	0.154	1	123	0.46	8	34%	1	10
648	431	4	0.009	6	20	0.05	3	23%	2	11
663	210	8	0.038	3	48	0.23	7	15%	3	13
672	257	3	0.012	5	40	0.16	5	7%	5	15
684	51	3	0.059	2	26	0.51	9	12%	4	15
642	278	1	0.004	8	7	0.03	1	6%	7	16
658	257	4	0.016	4	58	0.23	6	6%	6	16
660	302	2	0.007	7	29	0.10	4	5%	8	19
638	153	0	0.000	9	6	0.04	2	0%	9	20

Table 7. Comparison of archery general deer season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013).

ARCHERY										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
684	51	9	0.176	3	24	0.47	5	38%	1	9
663	210	90	0.429	1	435	2.07	10	22%	2	13
642	278	12	0.043	8	66	0.24	3	19%	3	14
672	257	60	0.233	2	355	1.38	9	17%	5	16
660	302	34	0.113	5	186	0.62	7	18%	4	16
638	153	3	0.020	9	25	0.16	1	11%	8	18
648	431	39	0.090	6	234	0.54	6	17%	6	18
658	257	5	0.019	10	42	0.16	2	12%	7	19
681	109	8	0.073	7	106	0.97	8	7%	9	24
673	266	4	0.015	11	114	0.43	4	4%	10	25
699	8	1	0.125	4	21	2.63	11	1%	11	26

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2020 SEASON

Deer populations don't change dramatically between typical years. Winter weather conditions rarely cause winter die-offs within District 17. Consequently, deer available for harvest is expected to be similar to the 2017 season.

Hunter numbers don't change dramatically between typical years unless hunting regulations are significantly modified or access is closed. The best predictor of expected general season harvest is recent trends in:

1. Harvest
2. Hunter numbers
3. Hunter success

The following charts and figures provide trend data for each of these statistics.

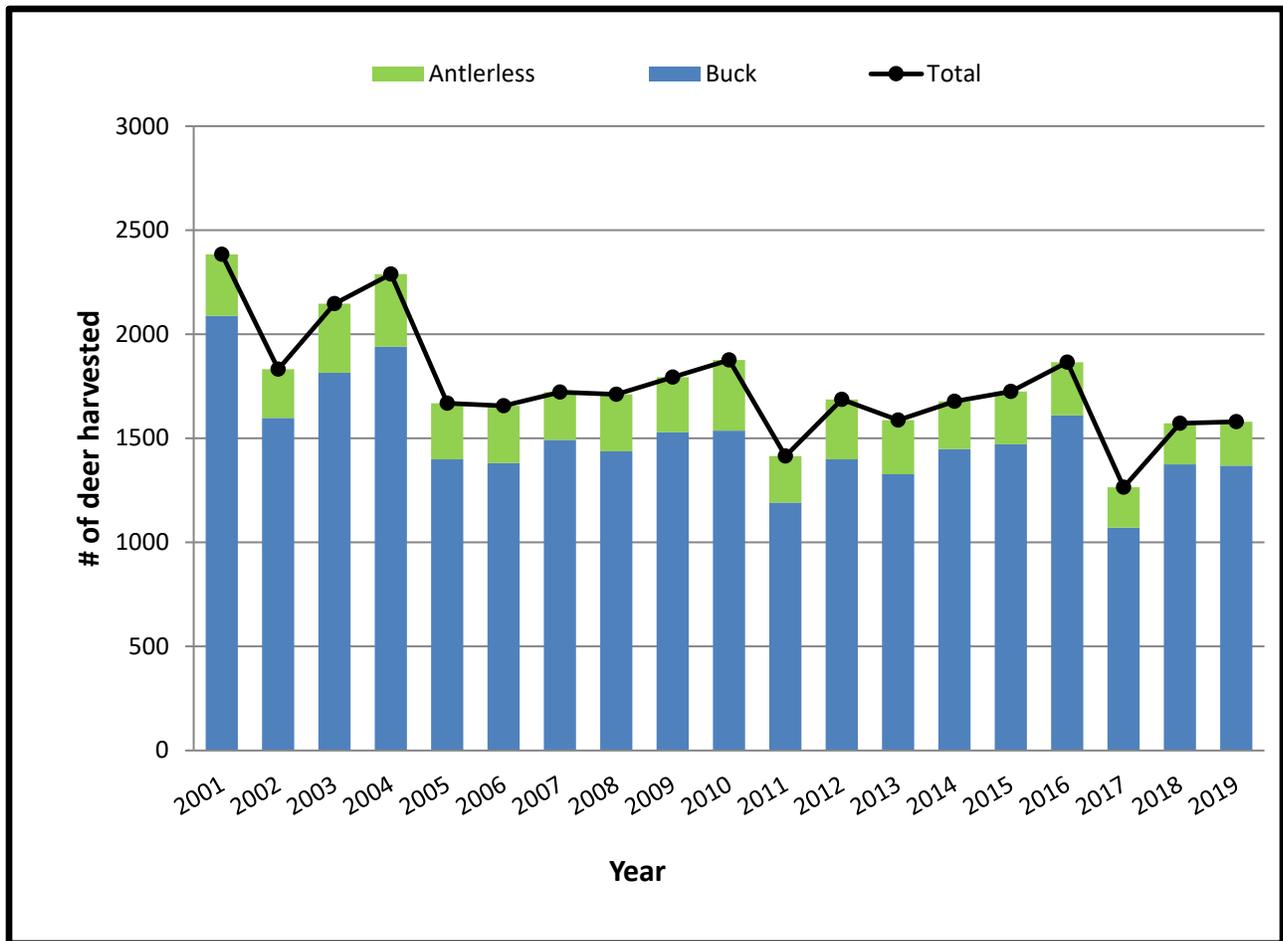


Figure 4. District 17 deer harvest totals. Total buck (blue) and antlerless (green) deer harvested during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader elk seasons combined, 2001–2019. Harvest totals do not include tribal harvest.

HOW TO FIND AND HUNT BLACK-TAILS

The key to harvesting a black-tailed deer in District 17 is scouting. Black tails are present throughout the district and in nearly every habitat type. Numbers differ among habitat types. Hunters are likely to find the highest deer densities in 3 to 9-year old clear-cuts. These young tree stands provide large amounts of both cover and food.

Many hunters will focus efforts on new clear-cuts. Deer in a clear-cut are much more visible than most other habitats. However, deer know they are exposed and typically visit the clear-cuts at night, early dawn, and dusk. Hunters should also explore areas near these openings. Covered



Dana Morgan with spike deer taken during the late firearm season in GMU 663

areas are more likely to contain deer for the majority of the day. Consider that during the past several years, deer in Capitol State Forest (GMU 663) were fitted with GPS collars as part of a larger WDFW study throughout western Washington to better understand the effects of timber management practices on deer survival and productivity. These GPS collars automatically upload the deer's location via satellite several times a day. The data gives biologists a detailed look at black-tailed deer movements and habitat use.

None of the deer monitored in WDFW's doe study used an area larger than 0.38 square miles (243 acres). The average home-range size was 0.14 square miles (86 acres). Some deer used an area no bigger than 45 acres in size during an entire year. If a hunter sees signs of deer in an area, but no deer, they need to be patient or change their approach.

The traditional approaches to hunting black-tailed deer include still-hunting or sitting patiently in high use areas (clear-cuts, highly traveled trails, or funnels) until the deer appears. A less well-known, or less-utilized,

technique is rattling and grunting to simulate two bucks fighting over a doe. The rattling technique is more common with mid-west and eastern white-tailed deer hunters but can be effective on black-tailed deer as well. A quick internet search on this technique yields plenty of evidence to illustrate its effectiveness when conditions are right.

Buck movements tend to increase during the rut, and they are less wary than other parts of the year. The last week of October and the first week of November seem to be those periods when male deer are most susceptible to harvest. In 2017, WDFW initiated a buck mortality study that will pinpoint the activity periods and survival rates for male black-tail deer in Western Washington. If you harvest a buck with a collar attached to its neck, please call WDFW or return the collar to one of our regional offices.

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

1. Several private timber companies in District 17 are going to fee access programs in areas where they historically offered free access. Hunters should be aware of these changes and are advised to contact landowners in areas where they hunt to determine the company's current policy. See the private lands access section for more information.

BEAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Black bears are present throughout District 17. Bear numbers vary among GMUs and the harvest can change noticeably from year to year. Hunters are likely to find the best places to harvest bears in GMUs 648, 660, and 663. Other GMUs worth mentioning are 618, 638, 658, 660, 672, and 681.

Bear seasons are primarily designed to maintain stable black bear populations. Spring seasons focus on areas where black bear cause measurable damage to young commercial timber stands or other sites of human-bear conflict. Wildlife managers don't expect existing bear populations to have much impact on big game herds. WDFW uses three statistics to assess black bear harvest:

- The proportion of females harvested
- The median age of harvested females
- The median age of harvested males

WDFW has not conducted surveys to estimate bear numbers. The agency uses harvest data trends instead. Currently, wildlife managers believe District 17 black bear populations are stable.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2020 SEASON

Most bears are probably harvested opportunistically during general deer and elk seasons. Overall hunter success is low, but annual harvest can vary widely from year to year *and 2019 had one of the highest harvest rates for the past 20 years*. Depending on the GMU hunted, between 4 and 15 percent of bear hunters in District 17 were successful in 2019. Since 2001, overall hunter success for this district has typically ranged from 4 percent to 8 percent. District-wide, bear hunter success in 2019 was 11 percent. Hunter success rates are likely higher for those that specifically hunt bears compared to hunters that take bear incidentally during deer or elk season.

Annual bear harvest in District 17 increased from 2002 to 2008. Harvest declined sharply during the 2009 season but rebounded in 2010. Bear harvest has since remained generally stable to increasing, although 2014 was a low year and 2019 was a high year.

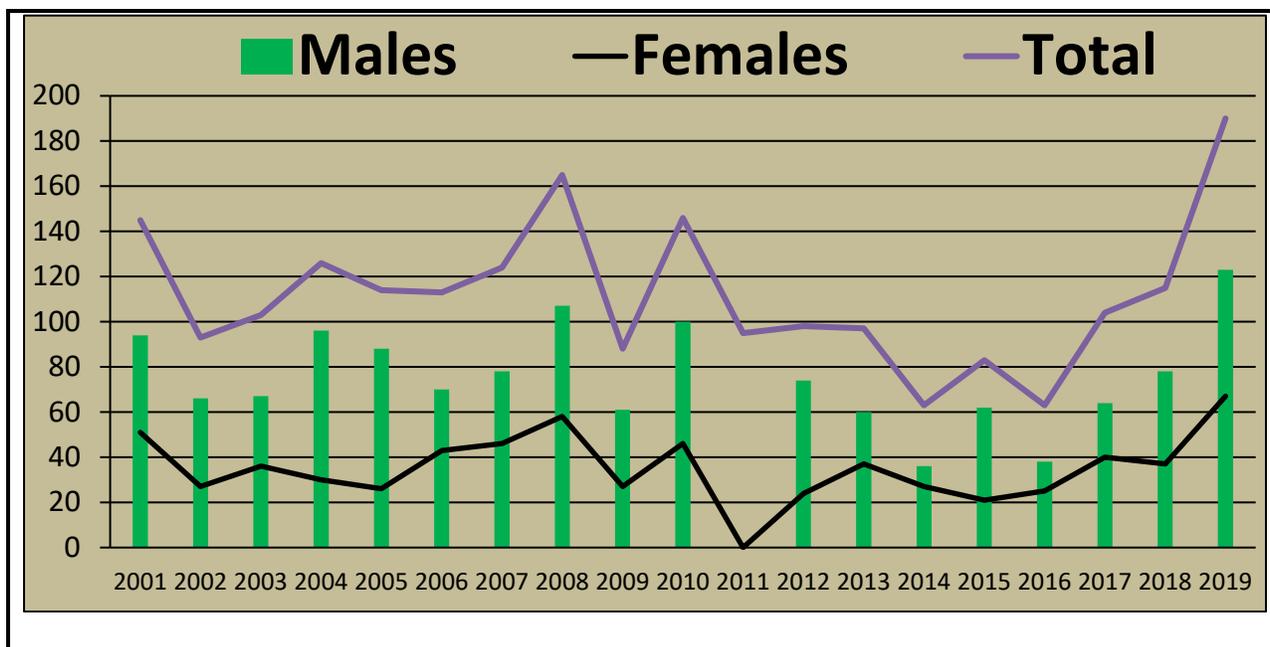


Figure 5. Trends in the number of male and female black bears and the total number of bears harvested during the general bear season in District 17, 2001–2019. Harvest estimates include bears harvested during spring permit seasons. Totals do not include bears removed because of conflicts with people or timber damage. The sex of harvested bears was not available for 2011.

More bears are harvested during the general season in GMUs 648 than any other GMU. GMUs 642, 658, 660, 663, 673, and 681 are also regular producers of bears during the general and spring permit hunting seasons. Overall bear harvest in 2019 was above the five-year average.

HOW TO FIND BLACK BEAR

Black bears are common and occur at high densities in some locales. However, hunters often see bears in District 17 infrequently because of the landscape’s thick vegetation. Consequently, scouting is extremely important for black bear hunting.

Black bears occupy a variety of habitat, and it can be difficult to narrow down where to find them. Because bears have an incredible sense of smell, hunters should focus on open terrain. When out in the open, hunters are likely to see a bear from a distance without alerting it. In dense cover, a bear can smell a hunter it sees them.

Hunters will often find bears in clear-cuts with a large amount of berry-producing shrubs. Examples include:

- Elderberries
- Salmonberries
- Huckleberries
- Blackberries
- Salal berries

During the fall, hunters should look for clear-cuts with these shrub varieties and search for bear sign. Fresh signs indicate a bear is visiting that stand. Patient hunters who watch these areas for extended periods can increase their chances of harvesting a bear.

NOTABLE CHANGES

- Bear Season starts Aug 1 across all parts of the state
- *New to 2020* – WDFW conducted a monitoring project during the summer of 2019 in GMU 672 to get a better sense of the amount of bears there. The department placed a network of 36 barbed wire in industrial timberlands across a mix of land ownerships. Bears drawn into these corrals left hair samples that the department will put through DNA analysis to identify individual bears. Project results should be available in late 2020.



COUGAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Cougars occur throughout District 17, but densities vary among GMUs. WDFW primarily manages District 17 cougar populations in to maintain a stable cougar population. Beginning in 2012, WDFW changed the system for managing cougar harvest in Washington. WDFW shifted away from using season length or permit seasons to manage the number of cougars harvested, and implemented a standard season coupled with harvest guidelines to allow a longer season without weapon restrictions. Cougar seasons will close for a specific area once harvest reaches or exceeds a harvest guideline.



WDFW established a series of hunt areas with standard season dates of Sept. 1 through April 30 and assesses harvest numbers beginning Jan. 1. WDFW may close any hunt area that meets or exceeds the harvest guideline. Anyone planning to hunt cougar after Jan. 1 should confirm the cougar season is still open. Hunters can reference District 17 hunt area harvest guidelines Table 8.

Starting in 2019, WDFW convened an internal group to assess the results of implementing the harvest guideline hunting structure.

Table 8. Harvest guidelines and 2015-20 cougar harvest for hunt areas located in District 17.

Hunt Area	Harvest Guideline	2019-20 Harvest	2018-19 Harvest	2017-18 Harvest	2016-17 Harvest	2015-16 Harvest
618, 636, 638	4-5	0	1	4	1	0
642, 648, 651	6-8	4	10	8	5	3
658, 660, 663, 672, 673, 681, 684, 699	9-12	3	3	7	3	0

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2020 SEASON

Cougar harvest in District 17 varies, possibly due to the prohibition on hound hunting and trapping. Most cougars are taken opportunistically by deer and elk hunters. Since 2001, the average number of cougars harvested in District 17 is six animals with young animals are overrepresented in the harvest. Most cougar harvest in District 17 occurs in GMU 642, 648, and 651

NOTABLE CHANGES

Subadults will no longer count toward the cougar harvest guideline.

Please remember that the season ends April 30, unless it closes early. Hunters must have a 2021 tag and license after March 31, 2021.

DUCKS

COMMON SPECIES

A wide variety of ducks occur in District 17. Common dabbling ducks include northern pintail, American wigeon, mallard, green-wing teal, and northern shoveler. Species of divers, including bufflehead, scaup, and common goldeneye are present but occur in low numbers. Nesting wood ducks are present in the Chehalis River Valley early in the season and provide a unique hunting opportunity. Hunters may see sea ducks, including scoters and long-tailed ducks, in Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor.

Mallards are the most abundant species of duck in Washington. Consequently, mallards constitute the majority of ducks harvested statewide (typically more than 50 percent). In contrast, American wigeon are the most abundant species of duck in District 17. During recent aerial survey flights of Willapa Bay, American wigeon typically comprised 50 percent to 60 percent of the ducks observed. Hunters should expect to primarily harvest American wigeon, northern pintail, and mallard. Green-winged teal are abundant early in the season but decrease in numbers as the season progresses.



MIGRATION CHRONOLOGY

Very few ducks are found during late spring and early summer. Beginning in mid to late September, birds within the Pacific Flyway will migrate south from Alaska. (Note - Banded ducks marked from the Central Flyway have been harvested along coastal Washington, indicating that some movement between flyways does exist). Duck numbers will continue to increase until peaking in late October and early November. Wildlife managers believe the migrating ducks to concentrate in District 17 as resting areas. They do not appear to remain in the district for long periods of time. Consequently, the number of ducks inside District 17 likely varies daily. Ducks decline quickly once the flow of migrants from Alaska has stopped. By Christmas, duck numbers are typically 5 percent of what they were at the end of October. Unlike eastern Washington, major weather events do not alter migration chronology in coastal Washington. Regardless of weather events, duck numbers decline at about the same point in time each year.

CONCENTRATION AREAS

In general, waterfowl concentrate in Willapa Bay, Grays Harbor, and the Chehalis and Willapa River valleys. The exact locations where ducks occur depends on many factors (hunting pressure, weather, food, etc.), which can change daily.

Waterfowl concentrations shift around the bay each winter. Small forested wetlands also provide areas where migratory ducks may gather. In the river valleys after rain events, hunters may find dabbling ducks in areas where sheetwater has accumulated. The number of ducks that can use these small bodies of water can be surprisingly high. Hunters should scout a few days before hunting to locate where concentrations of ducks are currently located and/or where sheetwater is likely to gather.

POPULATION STATUS

Pacific Flyway waterfowl populations have remained strong for several years, allowing liberal seasons for many species. Breeding duck populations in western Washington weren't monitored until 2010 when WDFW developed and began flying established transects in five select areas of western Washington. The agency surveys during April and early May in select areas, including the Chehalis River Valley.

WDFW didn't do this surveying in 2020 due to coronavirus impacts. In 2019, the Chehalis River Valley breeding population was estimated at 4,130 ducks which, is lower than the 6,841 estimated in 2018. Mallard numbers during the spring breeding flights remained the same and American wigeon numbers decreased for the second year.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2020 PROSPECTS

Breeding duck numbers in Alaska are the biggest factor affecting duck hunters in Washington. Unfortunately, surveys were canceled due to impacts from the coronavirus. Historic harvest can provide insight into probable hunting opportunity. Unfortunately, data from the 2019 season was unavailable at the time of publication. The figure below shows duck hunter harvest, total hunter numbers, and the average daily bag of ducks in District 17 during the 2008-2018 timeframe. Overall, trends since 2016 have been rising slightly and are more similar to the average total number of ducks harvested since 2010. For instance, the 2016 season was noteworthy for having low numbers of ducks in October. Harvest, especially for Grays Harbor, again ticked up in 2018 compared to the 2016 season.

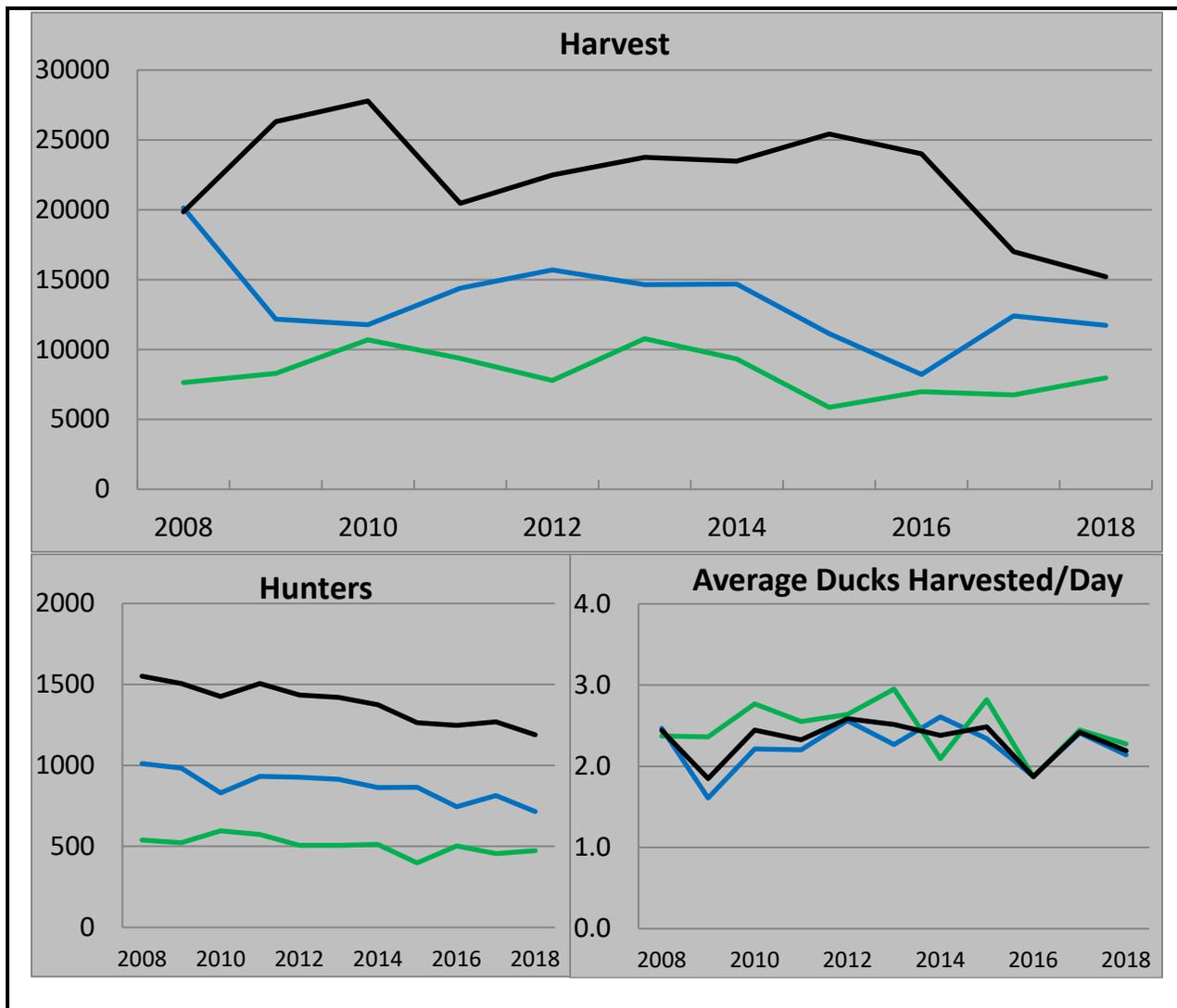


Figure 6. Trends in the number of duck hunters, total ducks harvested, and average number of ducks harvested per day in District 17 (black) comprised of Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green), 2008–2018

HUNTING TECHNIQUES

Duck hunting techniques should vary depending on where you choose to hunt. Traditional setups work best when hunting inland waters around ponds, rivers, or feeding areas. Birds are most active in the early morning and late afternoon, as they move between resting sites and feeding areas.

The tides influence hunting along the coastline of Willapa Bay or Grays Harbor. Regardless of the time of day, ducks along the coastline tend to move very little at either low or high tide. Hunters can expect very little movement during tidal extremes. However, bird activity and opportunities increase when the tide is going out or coming in. A perfectly timed tide can provide success to coastline hunters at 3 p.m., unlike traditional waterfowl hunting areas that are

typically limited to early morning and late afternoon. For more information, see [Let's Go Waterfowl Hunting](#).

PUBLIC LAND OPPORTUNITIES

There are several WDFW Wildlife Areas in District 17 that offer good waterfowl hunting opportunities. The following map is intended to provide hunters with the general location of these wildlife areas, but hunters should visit the WDFW waterfowl hunting page ([click here](#)) or the Go Hunt application for more detailed information. The website includes waterfowl information related to location, current waterfowl management activities, and common species. Other public land opportunities occur on the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge. For more information about hunting on the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge, please visit its website or [click here](#).

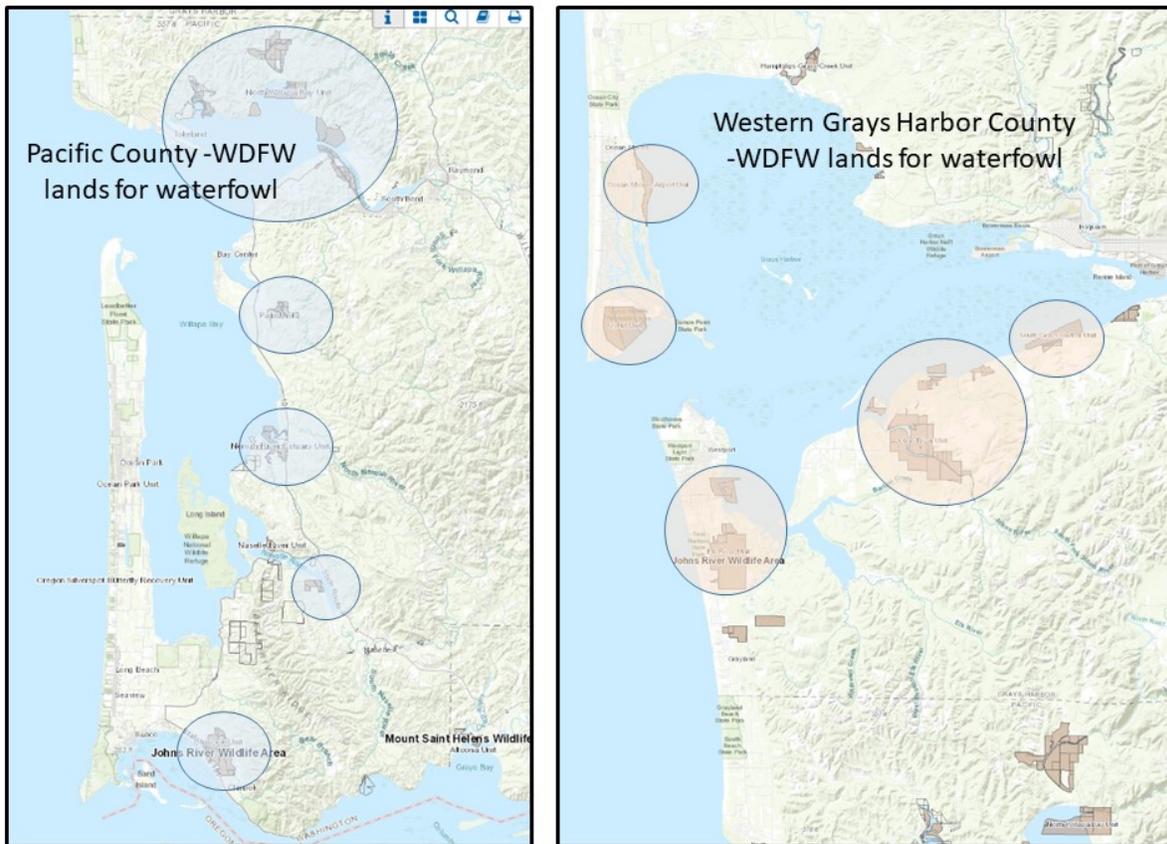


Figure 7: WDFW lands and waterfowl hunting areas within the western portion of District 17.

GEESE

COMMON SPECIES

District 17 Canada geese sub-species include western, dusky, lesser, taverner, Aleutian, Vancouver, and cackler. Large numbers of black brant are present in Willapa Bay beginning in late January and early February. Occasional flocks of snow geese and white-fronted geese occur infrequently.

MIGRATION CHRONOLOGY AND CONCENTRATION AREAS

Migration timing for geese in District 17 is nearly identical to that described for ducks. Few geese reside locally in the district. Starting in September, waves of migrant geese begin showing up from Alaska. One distinct difference between ducks and geese is that goose numbers do not decline in late November as sharply as duck numbers. Many geese choose to stay the winter in the agricultural areas of District 17 where they find food.

Brant are distinct from the other geese species and are mostly found in Willapa Bay starting in late December or early January.

Most geese gather in areas of agricultural lands around the Willapa and Chehalis River Valleys. The Chehalis and Willapa River Valleys are not expansive, so relocating geese is not difficult.

In contrast to other geese, Brant will be almost exclusively located near reedgrass areas.



WDFW Biologist Hoenes with a resident dusky goose fitted with vhf transmitter on Willapa National Wildlife Refuge

POPULATION STATUS

Very few geese breed in District 17. Consequently, WDFW doesn't survey for breeding geese within the district. =. Portions of the lower Columbia River have small but relatively stable breeding populations.

Wintering geese populations are hard to survey effectively because geese forage widely in agricultural areas that make them difficult to locate. The number of geese wildlife managers have observed in Washington during the midwinter-waterfowl surveys has been relatively stable since the early 2000s.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2020 PROSPECTS

Historically, most goose harvest has occurred in Grays Harbor County during the regular season. A recent decline in harvest may partially be attributed to its inclusion into Goose Area 2 (see charts) in 2015. Pacific County goose hunters have long been required to obtain southwest goose authorizations, and the number of Pacific County hunters has not changed significantly. The department expects that the number of Grays Harbor County goose hunters will gradually increase as hunters obtain their southwest goose authorization.

Given the current trends in goose populations farther north, wildlife managers expect the District 17 goose hunting opportunities to remain consistent. Pacific populations of large geese appear to be greater than last year. Hunters can expect to harvest an average of one or two geese per day.

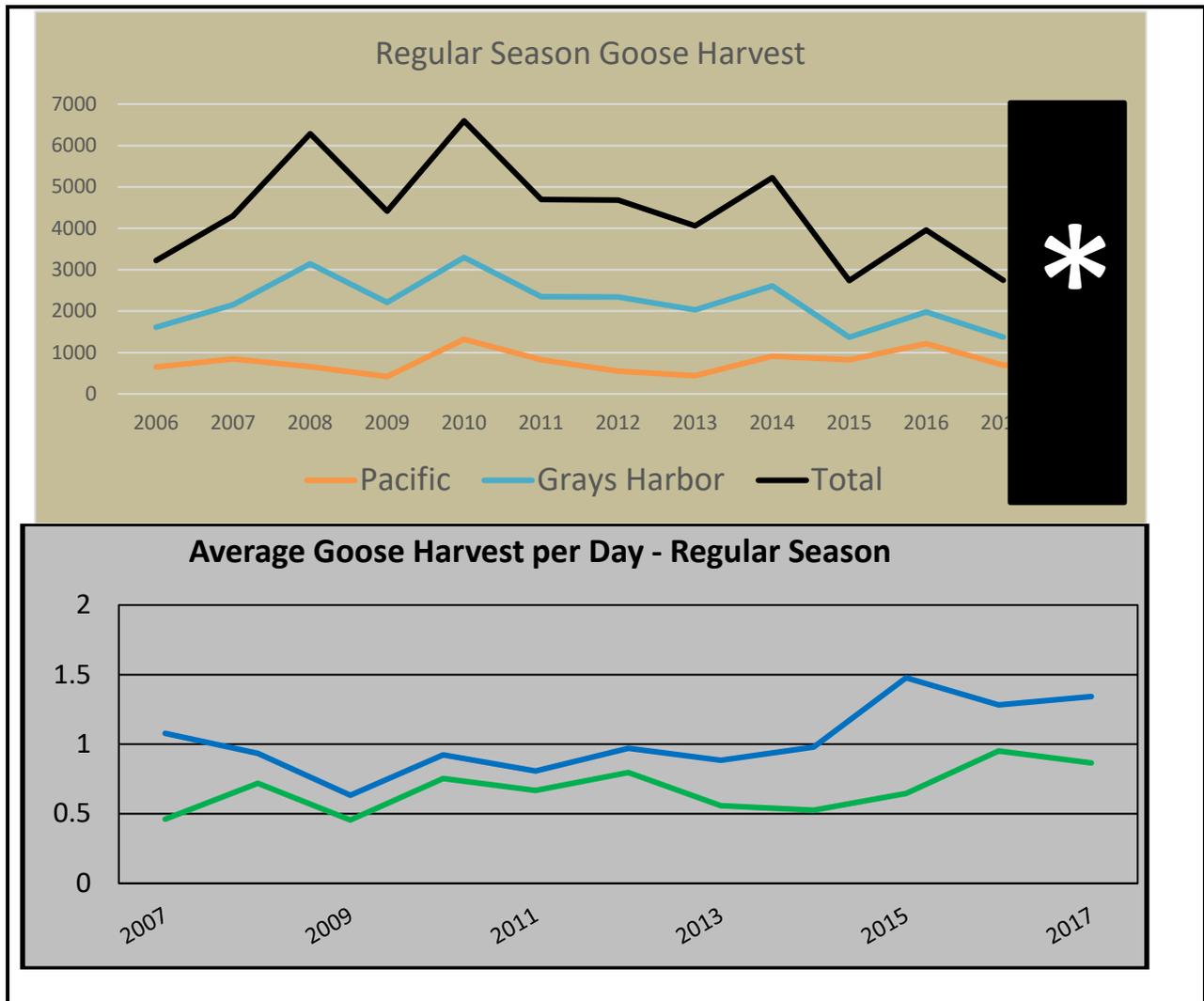


Figure 8. Total goose harvest, and an average number of geese harvested per day during regular goose seasons in Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green) from 2006–2017. Note – data in 2019 and 2018 harvest data unavailable

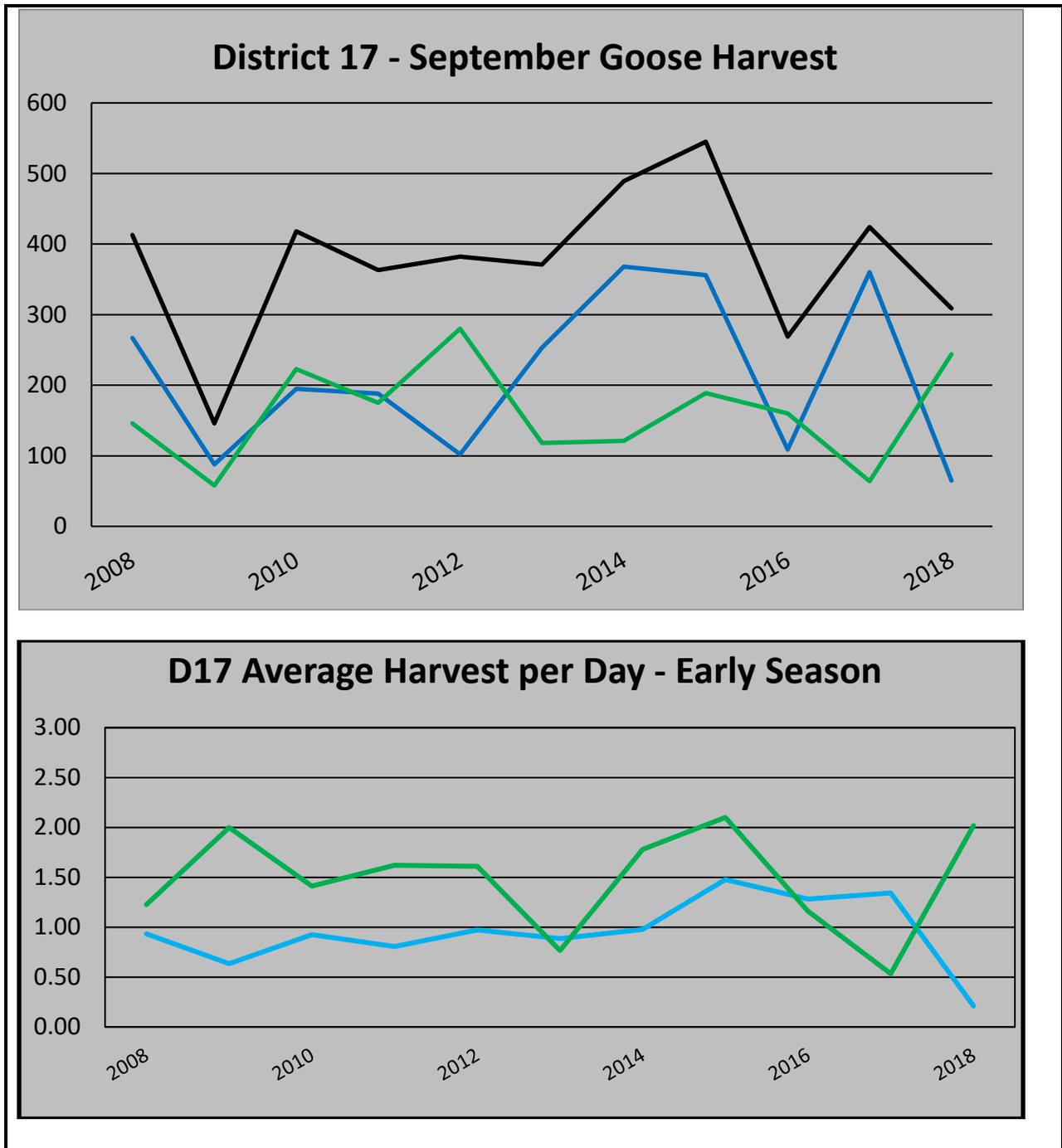


Figure 9. Total goose harvest, and an average number of geese harvested per day during early (September) goose seasons in Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green), 2008–2018.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES

Goose hunters may find agricultural areas where geese feed and set up well before daylight in portions of the field where geese are known to gather. In District 17, feeding geese tend to congregate in cattle operation pastures. Private properties have the most goose hunting opportunities (hunters must obtain permission before hunting private lands).

During the early September goose hunting season, wildlife managers have observed noticeable concentrations of western Canada geese in and around Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay. These areas tend to congregate molting geese earlier in the season and those recently molted birds seem to continue to use those areas throughout the early season. Recent goose surveys from August 2019 around Baker Bay, near the town of Chinook, documented a large number of geese. Many of the areas require boat access but hunters can still find favorable goose hunting near shore using traditional methods.

Inclement weather may force local and migratory geese further upland and into river valleys than during more mild weather. This tends to occur more often during the regular goose season that starts in October. High easterly winds may force the birds to land in fields where they're less exposed to the wind but are more vulnerable to hunters.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Both Pacific and Grays Harbor counties fall within Goose Management Area (GMA) 2. Special regulations apply in GMA 2 to prevent dusky Canada geese harvest. These special regulations include:

1. Hunters must possess a valid migratory bird hunting authorization for Goose Management Area 2 to hunt geese, except during the September goose season.
2. February and March seasons are closed on WDFW Wildlife Areas and USFWS Wildlife Refuges.
3. Hours are 30 minutes after the start of official waterfowl hunting hours to 30 minutes before the end of official waterfowl hunting hours. If a hunter takes a dusky Canada goose, the authorization will be invalidated and the hunter will not be able to hunt geese in Goose Management Area 2 for the rest of the season, including the special late goose season.
4. Beginning in 2018, a Mandatory Harvest Report Card was issued for hunters to record the number and species composition of their daily bag. Hunters are required to report their harvest onto this report card as soon as practical, after harvesting a goose.

WDFW strongly recommends that hunters review the most recent Washington State Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Season pamphlet to ensure they are in compliance with current regulations. Pamphlets are available at any retailer that sells hunting licenses or online on WDFW's website ([click here](#)).

PUBLIC LAND OPPORTUNITIES

Many wildlife areas in District 17 provide a chance to hunt geese. Visit http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/waterfowl/waterfowl_hunting_on_wdfw_wildlife_areas.pdf for more details.

Some landowners have also enrolled in WDFW's Private Lands Access Program. Those lands provide additional public hunting opportunities. See the private lands section for more details or visit the Hunt Planner map at <https://geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/huntregs/>

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

- None for 2020

FOREST GROUSE

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

There are two grouse species in District 17, ruffed grouse and blue grouse (sooty). Ruffed grouse are the most abundant and are present at lower elevations and valley bottoms. Throughout the west, ruffed grouse typically prefer habitats that support abundant deciduous shrubs or small trees, particularly along stream corridors and other riparian areas. These thick, somewhat impenetrable habitats provide protective cover for ruffed grouse. West of the Cascade Range red alder stands can provide suitable habitat conditions for ruffed grouse. Hunters are likely to find blue grouse in higher elevation habitats, but overlap does occur. Blue grouse are usually present in the uplands at elevations above 2,500 feet and may exceed 6,000 feet. Across Oregon and Washington, blue grouse prefer coniferous forests dominated by Douglas fir and true fir. At higher elevations, birds are primarily present in western and mountain hemlock, lodgepole pine, and white bark pine. The Ruffed Grouse Society has developed [an interactive map](#) for blue and ruffed grouse habitat on national forest land.

Note – the map only assesses a small portion of land in District 17 that belongs to the US Forest Service. State and private lands are not portrayed. The map is only a guide to habitat and may not accurately predict where grouse can be found.

POPULATION STATUS

WDFW no longer conducts surveys to monitor District 17 grouse populations. The agency uses harvest data trends to substitute formal population estimates. Harvest numbers tend to vary with hunter numbers (see Figure 17), so catch per unit effort, or “grouse per hunter day,” is the best indicator of population trend. In District 17, grouse harvest per hunter day has ranged from 0.12 to .038 birds per hunter day. The 2018 rate was 0.20 birds per hunter day, slightly higher than the 0.12 birds per hunter day in 2017.

To get better information on grouse population status and demographics, WDFW conducted a pilot effort in 2016 to collect grouse wings and tails from harvested birds in portions of Grays Harbor County. Table 9 below lists results from the 2018 season. WDFW expects this effort to continue in 2020 with collection barrels located at strategic locations in the district.

Table 9. The number, sex, age, and species type of forest grouse harvested in Grays Harbor County during the 2018 hunting season, September 1 – December 1.

Species	Female	Male	Unknown Sex	Juvenile	Yearling	Adult	Breeding Age*	Total collected
Ruffed	1	3	8	8	0	0	4	24
Blue	25	19	0	31	2	9	2	88
Totals	26	22	8	39	2	9	6	112

*Breeding Age denotes birds with molt patterns that showed they were of breeding age but that could not be distinguished as yearling vs adult.

The goal of collecting grouse wing and tails is to monitor species, sex and age ratios in the harvested population as indices of production and composition. If possible, *please contribute to these collections*. For help finding wing collection barrels, visit <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds/grouse-wing-tail-collection#barrel-locations>

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2020 PROSPECTS

Grouse harvested in District 17 has gradually been declining since 2008 (see Figure 17 below). Data from 2019 was unavailable at the time of publication. In 2018, more grouse were harvested than the 2017 hunting season which was the lowest recorded in several years. The number of grouse taken per hunter day during the 2018 season was comparable with the prior years, (excluding 2017). Given the milder spring, brood success and chick survival may be higher and there could be good numbers of grouse available. Most grouse are taken from Grays Harbor County and the number of blue grouse harvested in 2018 was higher, (Table 9). This may be related to the amount of Grays Harbor County’s higher accessible terrain, which tends to be more characteristic of blue grouse habitat, and significant amount of USFS land.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES AND WHERE TO HUNT

A generally effective way to hunt grouse is by walking roads and shooting birds as they flush, or after they roost in a nearby tree. Grouse are more present along roads with little traffic. Consequently, hunters should target roads behind locked gates or that have been decommissioned. To learn more about hunting grouse, please visit WDFW’s upland bird hunting webpage or [click here](#).

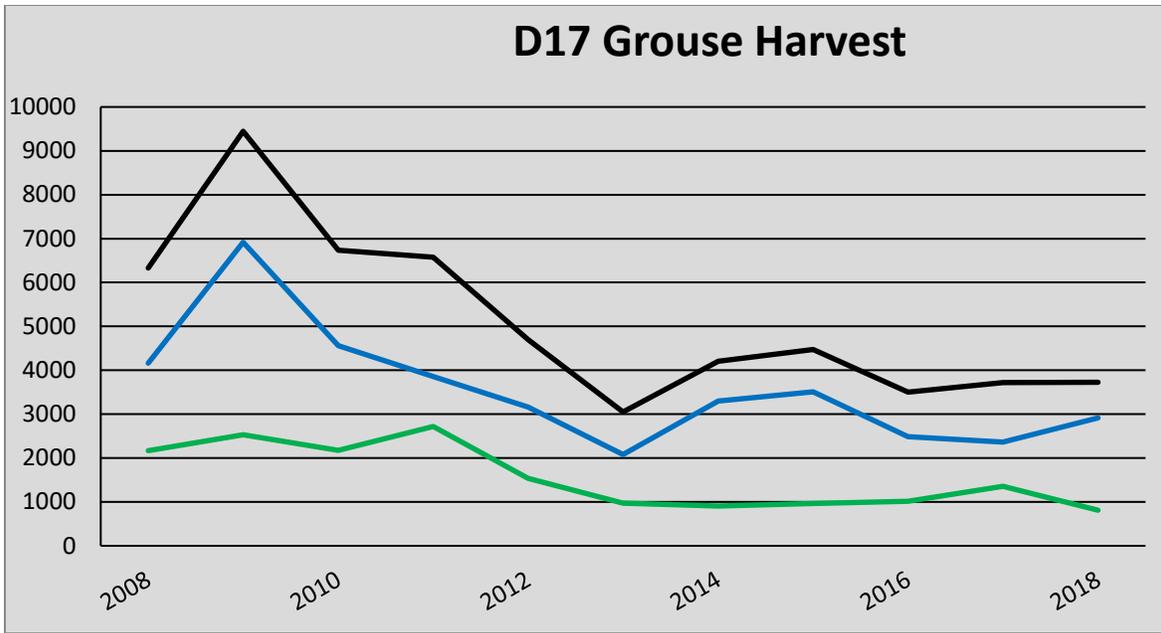


Figure 10. Grouse harvest within District 17 (black) in Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green), 2008-2018. (Includes Ruffed and Blue grouse species)

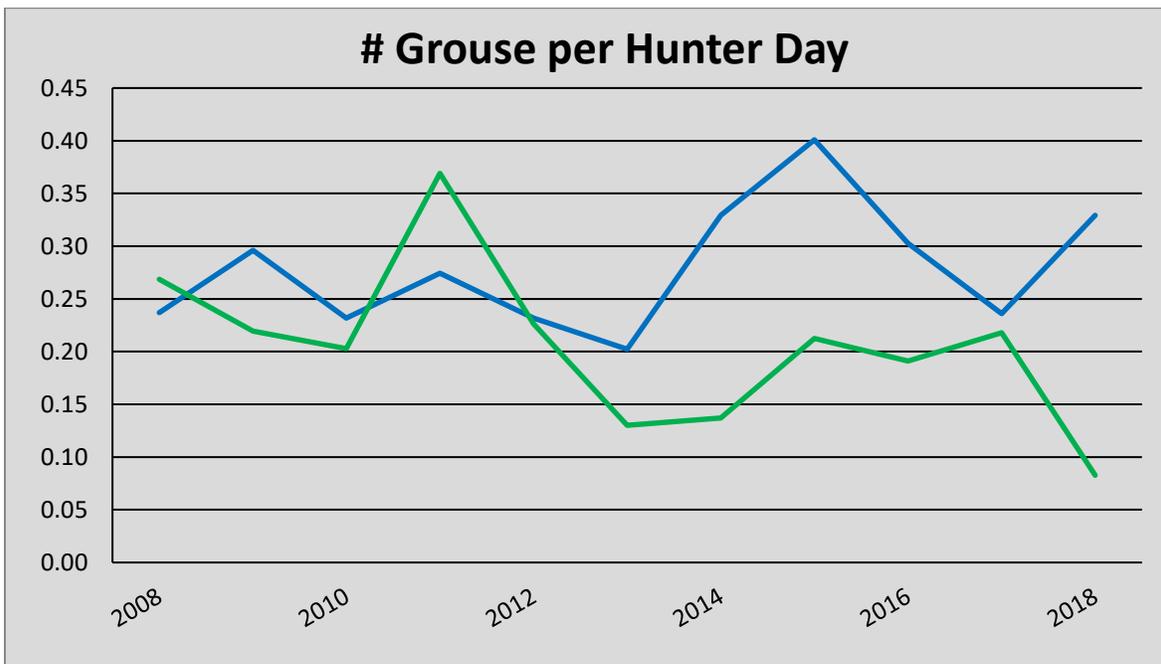


Figure 11. The number of Grouse harvested per hunter day within District 17 in Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green), 2008-2018.

PHEASANTS

The Western Washington Pheasant Release Program provides all pheasant hunting opportunities in District 17 as the district lacks a self-sustaining population of pheasant. In addition to supporting an upland bird hunting opportunity, the program also encourages participation from young and older hunters. Each year, the program releases 30,000 to 40,000 pheasants at 25 sites. Last year, the program released 39,000 pheasants in western Washington. District 17 features two release sites (Chehalis River in Grays Harbor County and Chinook in Pacific County). To find maps for the release sites and learn more about the program, [click here](#).

Last year, the program released around 1,000 pheasants from the Chinook site and at Brady. A special youth hunt is set for Sept. 19-20 with a senior hunt (age 65 and older) scheduled on Sept. 21-25, both which are prior to the general opener on Sept 26. Pheasant releases end on Dec. 15.

Hunters should be aware that special regulations apply to western Washington pheasant release sites:

- Hunters must purchase a western Washington pheasant license
- Non-toxic shot is required
- Hunting hours are between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

QUAIL

Mountain quail are rarely present in District 17. This district does not contain any sizable population, and sightings are rare. The few sightings that occur are usually in five to 10-year-old clear-cuts with a lot of shrub cover and pine saplings. Some sightings occur in brushy cover located adjacent to agricultural land. In 2019, no quail were reportedly harvested from either Grays Harbor or Pacific County.

TURKEYS

District 17 doesn't have any sizable turkey populations. Generally, hunters will harvest less than 30 turkeys across all of southwest Washington during any given year. The only area previously known to hold any number of birds in District 17 was in the Willapa River Valley on the Department of Natural Resources managed land in the southern part of GMU 672. All other flocks known to occur in District 17 are small (less than 15 birds), occur on private agricultural lands, and are thought to be pen-raised birds released by adjacent landowners who no longer wanted to take care of them.

Most turkeys previously found in District 17 were eastern wild turkeys. About 400 eastern wild turkeys were introduced into southwest Washington from 1987-2000. Introduction was discontinued because turkey populations did not grow or expand, and habitat suitability models indicated southwest Washington habitats were not likely to support viable turkey populations.

BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Band-tailed pigeons are the largest species of pigeon in North America. They inhabit mountainous forests in the western United States, with large coastal populations occurring from British Columbia south to northern California. During the breeding season (April to September), band-tailed pigeons are primarily found below 1,000 feet elevation. In autumn, they feed mainly on berries, nuts, grains, acorns, and fruits.

POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

WDFW monitors band-tailed pigeon populations using a standardized population index survey. These surveys occur at 16 mineral sites where band-tails are known to gather. Since WDFW initiated the standardized mineral site survey, the population index indicates band-tail populations have fluctuated through the years but have never declined to levels that would warrant more limited harvest opportunities.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2020 PROSPECTS

Band-tailed pigeon harvest in District 17 once measured thousands of birds. Bag limits were 10 birds per day until 1950 when the statewide harvest was estimated at 90,000 birds. However, overharvest and habitat changes caused a significant decline in overall numbers. District 17 harvest has previously accounted for 30 percent of the statewide harvest. Annual harvest in Grays Harbor County had averaged 80 birds for the decade following 2002, which was the highest average annual harvest among the 19 counties where band-tails are harvested. The maximum total harvest for District 17 since hunting resumed in 2002 was 265 birds. The total statewide harvest has never exceeded 2,100 birds.

WHERE AND HOW TO HUNT BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

Band-tailed pigeons frequently gather in areas with red elderberry and cascara. These small trees are most abundant in five to 10-year-old clear-cuts with exceptionally good hunting. The key to harvesting band-tails is scouting. Identifying specific clear-cuts used by band-tails is hard to predict. Hunters need to locate feeding, roosting, and watering sites. Upon finding a good site, sit patiently, and wait for pass shooting opportunities.



Band-tails often congregate at seeps and mineral sites and often return to the same seeps year after year. WDFW conducts annual surveys at these sites to assess changes to the band-tailed

population. These mineral sites are not abundant and are hard to find. If a hunter is lucky enough to locate a mineral site where band-tails congregate, it is likely to be a successful season.

Only one mineral site is known for District 17. Please contact WDFW if you know the location of any sites where band-tailed pigeons obtain minerals in the Pacific or Grays Harbor counties.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Since band-tail seasons were re-opened in 2002, hunters must buy a migratory bird authorization. Hunters must report their harvest using harvest cards submitted to WDFW after the season has closed. These regulations will apply in 2020 as well. Hunters should review the 2020 Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet to confirm season dates and any other regulation changes.

UPCOMING RESEARCH

Starting in April 2020, WDFW intended to initiate a project to capture and fit band-tailed pigeons with satellite telemetry devices in portions of District 16 and 17. This project is postponed until April 2021 due to the impacts of the coronavirus.

The goal of this project is to research Band-tailed Pigeons in areas without identified mineral sites that could allow WDFW to fulfill the following objectives; 1) more accurately index our statewide population via Mineral site surveys 2) more expertly manage our BTP harvest seasons to potentially allow an expanded hunting opportunity, 3) provide detailed information on resource selection to inform how to manage habitat that would increase the statewide population.

OTHER SMALL GAME SPECIES

Other small game species and furbearers that are present in District 17, but were not covered in detail, include cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares, coyotes, beaver, raccoons, river otter, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasels. Additional migratory birds include snipe and coot.



Photo of a coyote taken by Bob Ehlers during the 2015 season in GMU 648.

MAJOR PUBLIC LANDS

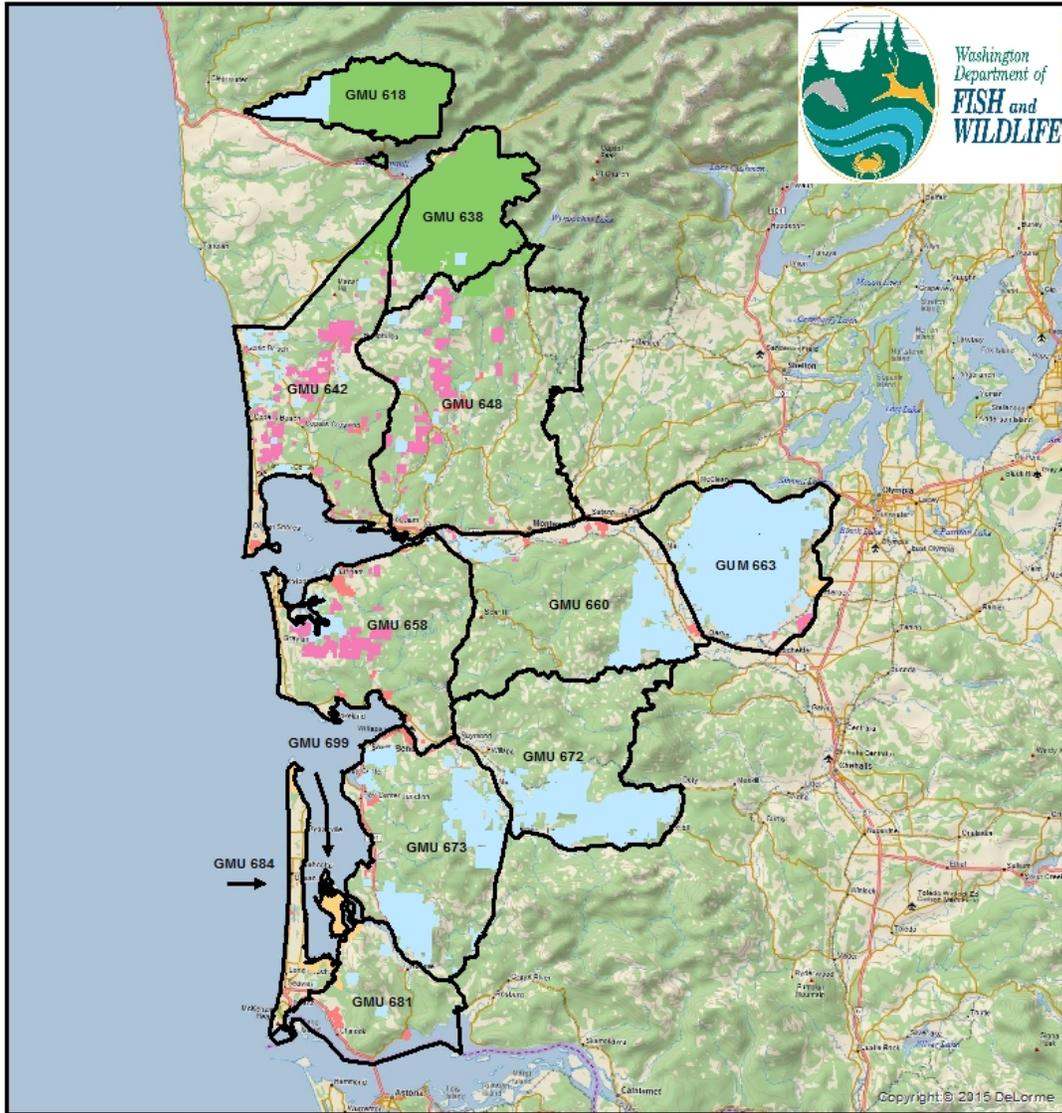
District 17 is not well known for its large amount of public land opportunities. However, public land opportunities do exist on lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), WDFW, and Grays Harbor County.

GMUs with the greatest amount of public land include 618, 638, and 663. Large tracts of DNR lands also occur in GMUs 660, 672, and 673. The USFWS Willapa National Wildlife Refuge occurs in portions of GMUs 681 and 684. GMU 699 is what its name implies, an island, and the entire GMU is part of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge.

The majority of all other public land opportunities in District 17 occur primarily on WDFW wildlife areas or lands managed by Pacific and Grays Harbor counties. For more information related to the location of WDFW wildlife areas, visit [WDFW's hunting access website](#).

For more information on resources available to locate public lands please see the Online Tools and Maps section below.

District 17: Major Public Lands



Disclaimer

Due to the dynamic nature of data the need to rely on outside sources of information, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions in the data and information contained in and products produced from this application. There are no warranties which accompany the maps and information information contained in or produced by this application. For legal definitions of hunting regulations, seasons, and boundaries, the user should refer to Chapters 232-12, 232-16, and 232-26 of the Washington State Administrative Code (<http://www.leg.wa.gov/wac/>).

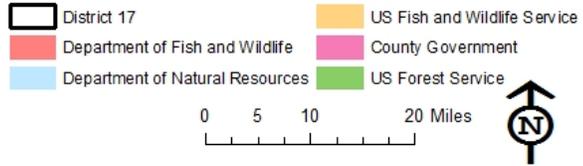


Figure 12: Location of public lands open to public access within each GMU of District 17.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The vast majority of hunting opportunities, especially for big game and upland birds, occur on private industrial forestlands. Timber companies that own large tracts of land and are the most well-known include Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser, Hancock, Green Diamond, and Campbell Global. However, hunters should be aware that there are many other smaller timber companies with operations in District 17.

WDFW works cooperatively with private timber companies to maintain reasonable public access during established hunting seasons. Private industrial forestlands have historically been open for public access.

There has been an increasing trend of timber companies restricting public access and shifting toward a permit system to limit the number of hunters that access their lands. Hunter disrespect of landowner rules is one of the primary reasons for limiting access. When hunting on private industrial forest lands, WDFW reminds hunters to remember the following:

HUNTING ON PRIVATE LANDS IS A PRIVILEGE, SO TREAT THEM WITH RESPECT

- ✓ **Obey Posted Signs**
- ✓ **Leave Gates As You Found Them**
- ✓ **Pack Out Your Trash**
- ✓ **Be Courteous**

IMPORTANT NOTES ABOUT ACCESS FOR THE 2020 SEASON

There are a variety of fee access programs in place, and they vary by area and by company. However, all current programs at the time of this writing fall into three general categories, which include permit-unlimited, permit-limited, and leases. These fees will also apply to all other outdoor recreational activities, including hiking, camping, mountain biking, and fishing. General descriptions of these three programs are as follows:

Permit-unlimited: Hunters will be required to purchase an access permit, but there will be an unlimited number of permits available. Only holders of a valid permit will be allowed to recreate in areas that require this permit.

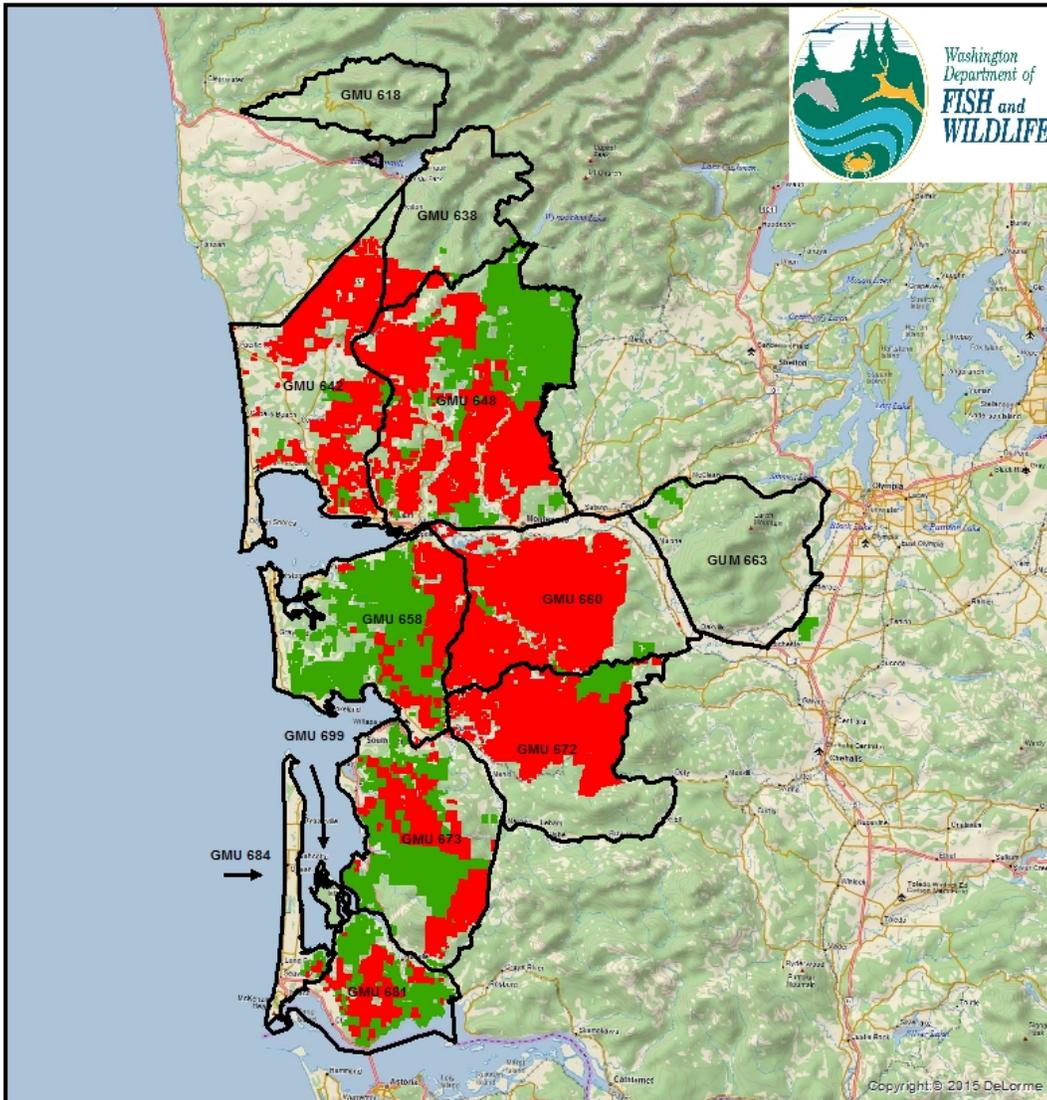
Permit-limited: There will be a set number of permits available on a first-come, first-served basis. Only people who have secured one of the limited permits will be allowed to recreate in areas that require this permit. Hunters should anticipate a cost is of several hundred dollars. This permit method was implemented by Weyerhaeuser in their Pe Ell Unit (GMUs 672 and 506) during the 2013 season.

Leases: Designated tracts of land are leased to an individual or groups of individuals, and only the lessee and their families are allowed to access that particular track of land. The cost of a lease can be several thousand dollars.

Hunters need to be aware that many timber companies are charging these access fees in areas where they have historically offered free access. Consequently, it is very important that hunters take the time to contact landowners in areas where they plan to hunt so they know whether or not the company's access policy for that area has changed.

The following map represents areas in District 17 where WDFW knows timber companies will be requiring a fee to recreate on their property. The map represents what has private timber companies have presented to WDFW as of Aug. 4, 2017. It is very possible that some of the areas presented as free access (green) could become fee access (red) areas by the time hunting seasons begins on Sept. 1. Hunters should use this map as a reference and contact the appropriate timber company to determine how they manage hunter access in the areas they plan to hunt.

District 17: Private Forest Lands Access



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- District 17
- Private Forest Lands - Fee Access
- Private Forest Lands - Free Access

0 5 10 20 Miles



Private timber company ownership in District 17, including free access (dark green) and permit and fee required (red) lands. The map represents data available on Aug. 4, 2017, and may change at any time.

BASIC ACCESS RULES

Specific hunter access rules for private industrial forestlands vary by company. WDFW encourages hunters to be aware of the rules in areas they plan to hunt. Most timber companies provide these rules on signs at access points (gates), on their website, or will provide them to hunters who call to inquire about access (see below for contact information).

Hunters should follow these general guidelines when considering accessing private industrial forestlands. Timber companies may have more or less restrictive rules in place and it is ultimately the responsibility of hunters to make sure they are familiar with those rules.

- ✓ Respect the landowner and other users.
- ✓ Read and obey all posted signs.
- ✓ A logging road without a sign does not mean it is open for public access.
- ✓ Drive slow with headlights turned on when driving on roads opened to public access.
- ✓ Avoid areas of active logging.
- ✓ No camping, littering, ORVs, off-road driving, target shooting, or forest product removals.
- ✓ An open gate does not mean the road is open to public motorized access.
- ✓ Gate closures apply to all motorized vehicles including motorcycles and quads. This includes vehicles with electric motors that propel or assist the rider.
- ✓ Private forest lands are usually closed to public access outside of daylight hours.

Failure to obey landowner rules can result in prosecution for trespassing and or even a *persona nongrata* from the landowner.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ACCESS ALLOWED BY MAJOR TIMBER COMPANIES AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Hancock: Hancock industrial forestlands have different access levels based on management areas. All Hancock industrial forestlands in GMUs 658, 673, and 681 are only open to non-motorized access. During modern firearm seasons, Hancock will open some key main lines to disperse hunters and allow access to interior areas.

Rayonier: Rayonier currently has three levels of access: seasonal permit, recreational lease, and general permit access. For seasonal permit and recreational lease areas, access is only allowed for the permit and/or leaseholder and is subject to access rules established by Rayonier. Areas under general permit access require the purchase of a permit from the company. District 17 GMUs with Rayonier lands include 638, 642, 648, 658, 673, and 681. Maps and other information are available on its web site.

Forest Investment Associates (FIA): FIA recently bought large blocks (more than 30,000 acres) of Rayonier land primarily in Pacific County (GMUs 673 and 658), with some parcels in Grays Harbor County. FIA will respect leases and permits associated with those Rayonier lands. Other FIA lands are open for hunting.

Green Diamond: Green Diamond manages hunter access using the dot system and posts access rules at its gates. All of its land in District 17 is currently open to non-motorized public access. As hunting seasons approach, it will usually begin opening additional roads to public access if fire danger is low. District 17 GMUs with Green Diamond ownership are 642, 648, 658, and 660.

Campbell Global: Campbell Global uses the dot system to manage hunter access and posts access rules at their gates. As hunting season approaches, it will normally open some roads to motorized access for the hunting seasons if fire danger is low. District 17 GMUs with Campbell Global-managed timberlands are 648, 658, 672, 673, and 681.

Weyerhaeuser: Weyerhaeuser currently has three levels of access in District 17: general access permit areas, enhanced permit areas, and lease areas. For permit and lease areas, access is only allowed for the permit and/or leaseholder and is subject to rules established by Weyerhaeuser. District 17 GMUs with Weyerhaeuser ownership are 648, 658, 660, and 672.

The Nature Conservancy: The Nature Conservancy owns more than 6,000 acres in Pacific County, GMU 681. There is open walk-in access during most of the season. Vehicles are not allowed.

HEADS UP FOR ARCHERY AND MUZZLELOADER HUNTERS

Private timber companies have traditionally opened their lands to modern firearm hunters during established seasons. Archery and muzzleloader hunters should be aware they may not have full access, particularly vehicle access. Access levels change and can vary by season, year, or landowner. Most often, access is influenced by industrial fire classification issued by DNR. Hunters should respect landowners and adhere to any access restrictions.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE “DOT” SYSTEM

The dot system is used by several timber companies in District 17. Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser, Green Diamond, and Campbell Global all use this system. The dot system is a system of colored dots posted at the start of a road to indicate what level of access is allowed beyond that point.

Normally under the dot system, access is granted for daylight hours only. Landowners usually understand that some hunters will go in an hour or so early to get to their hunting areas and sometimes they may come out a little late. Hunters should always stop and read signs. While several landowners use the dot system, they all have their minor differences. In some cases, landowners will close gates in the evenings to prevent unauthorized access.

- Red Dot – no motorized access
- Yellow Dot – Motorized access on weekends only
- Green Dot – Motorized access for licensed vehicles on maintained roads
- No Dot – Some landowners use this and it means the same as a Red Dot

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR MAJOR TIMBER COMPANIES

Some landowners have hotlines and/or websites where hunters can find information about public access. However, many of these landowners do not have staff members dedicated to answering hunter questions. Hunters are encouraged to call the WDFW Region 6 office in Montesano (360-249-4628) if they have questions related to public access on private industrial forest lands.

Timber Company	GMUs	Phone Number	Website
Hancock	658, 673, 681	1-360-795-3653	No website
Hancock	Various other GMUs	1-800-782-1493	https://hancockrecreationnw.com/
Rayonier	Various	1-360-533-7000	http://www.rayonierhunting.com/
Green Diamond	Various	1-360-426-3381	http://www.greendiamond.com/recreation/
Weyerhaeuser	Various	1-800-636-6531	http://www.wyrecreationnw.com/
Forest Investment Associates	658, 673	(404) 261-9575	http://www.forestinvest.com/
Grays Harbor County	642, 648, 658		http://www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us/departments/Forestry/grays_harbor_county_-_public_vehicle_access.php
Olympic Resource Management	642, 648, 658, 673		https://www.orm.com/Timberlands/PublicUse.aspx

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF HUNTER ACCESS IN EACH GMU

One of the most common questions we get from hunters is, “What is hunter access like in the GMU I want to hunt?” Generally, this question is referring to the amount of motorized access and not access in general. It is important to differentiate the two because hunters enjoy a high level of access in all District 17 GMUs. However, the type of access varies between motorized and non-motorized access.

The following rating system was developed for District 17 GMUs to give hunters a general idea of what type of access is available in the GMU they are thinking of hunting. Access ratings are specific to the level of motorized access allowed and does not refer to the level of access in general. Several GMUs have some type of fee access areas that grant the permit or leaseholders a higher level of access. The following ratings are based on a hunter not having a lease or permit. Each GMU was given a rating of excellent, good, and poor, with the level of access associated with each rating as follows:

- **Excellent** – Most, if not all, of the main logging roads are open, as well as most of the spur roads.
- **Good** – There is a mix of open and closed roads, with some main logging roads open, but many of the spur roads are closed to motorized access.

- **Poor** – Most of the GMU is closed to motorized access but may be open to non-motorized access.

Information provided is a brief description of major landowners and the level of motorized access a hunter can expect. Access rules change through the seasons and vary by year. Information is updated when available. Please call WDFW Region 6 office in Montesano (360-249-4628) with additions hunter access questions.

GMU 618 (Matheney) – Access Rating: Excellent

GMU 618 is dominated by federal lands included in the Olympic National Forest and state-managed lands administered by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

GMU 638 (Quinault Ridge) – Access Rating: Good

The majority of GMU 638 is associated with the Olympic National Forest and managed by USFS. There are numerous small landowners in areas outside of the national forest. Much of the more productive areas of this GMU are private lands not considered industrial forest lands. The Quinault Valley is not recommended for hunters who are not familiar with land ownership boundaries. Rayonier also has some signed recreational lease areas.

GMU 642 (Copalis) – Access Rating: Poor

The primary landowner in this GMU is Rayonier. They have a recreational lease, seasonal permit, and general access areas in this GMU.

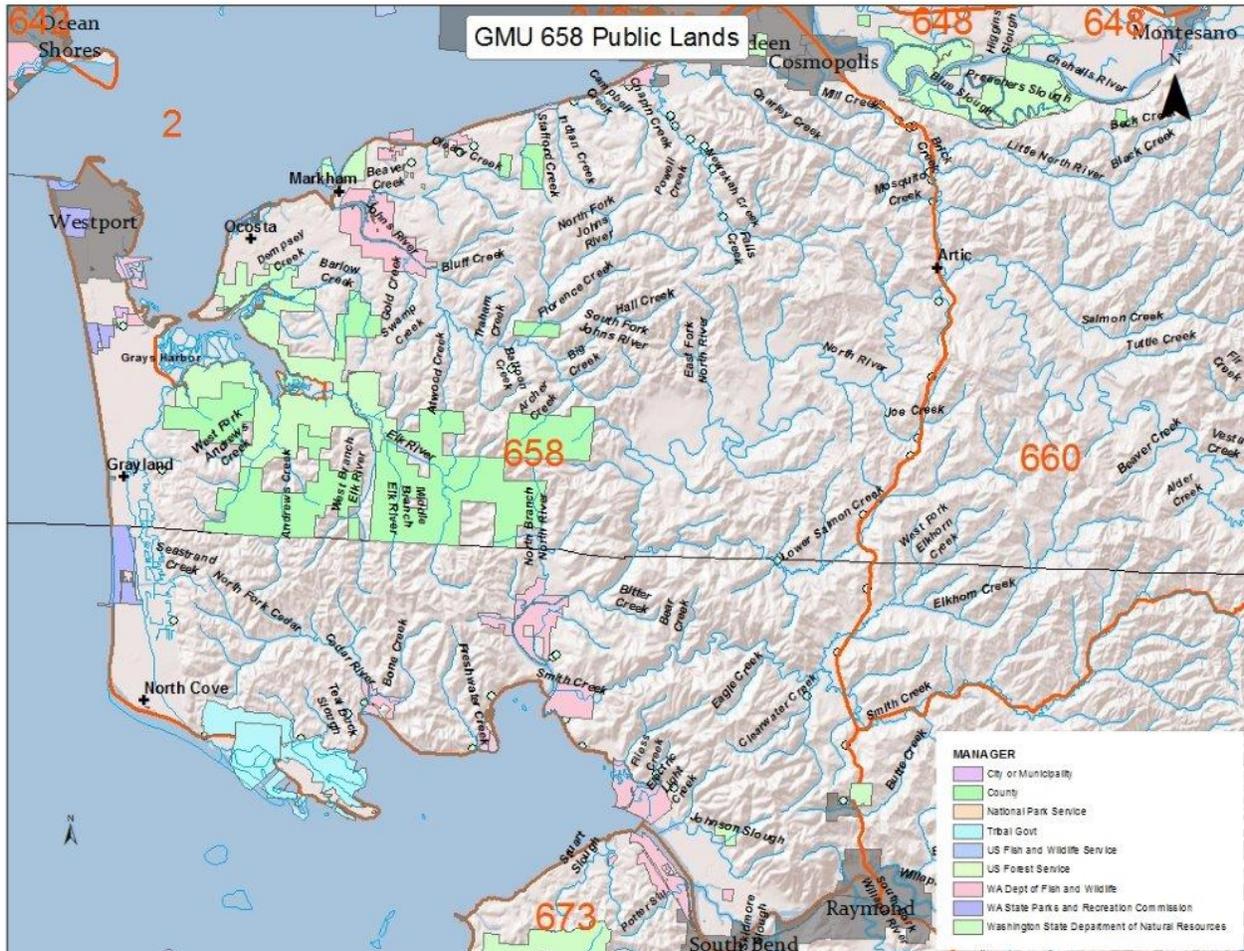
GMU 648 (Wynoochee) – Access Rating: Poor

Overall, GMU 648 consists mostly of private industrial forestlands, but there are also several smaller landowners. Primary landowners in GMU 648 include Weyerhaeuser, Rayonier, Green Diamond, Fruit Growers, Grays Harbor County, and Campbell Global. A portion of the GMU comprises the Hoquiam and Aberdeen watersheds, which are closed to all public access. In addition, several landowners have a cooperative road management agreement with WDFW. Hunters should be advised to read and follow all posted signs. Rayonier has a few leased access areas in this GMU signed. The majority of Rayonier lands in this GMU are managed under their general access program.

GMU 658 (North River) – Access Rating: Good

Primary landowners in GMU 658 are Hancock, Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser, Grays Harbor County, Campbell Global, Green Diamond, and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Overall, access is good but will vary among landowners. The majority of Hancock property will be gated, but some main logging roads will be open during the general modern firearm season. DNR-managed lands in this GMU are surrounded by private forest lands but are accessible by non-motorized access across private timberlands. Many of the landowners surrounding the public lands will open gates for reasonable access to public lands for hunting seasons once fire seasons are over. Rayonier has some recreation leases and general access areas in this GMU. Access to Weyerhaeuser lands in this GMU is restricted to permit and leaseholders.

Note – WDFW recently added 1,100 acres to the Elk River Unit just south of Westport and east of Twin Harbors state park. These lands are not yet included in the following map.



GMU 660 (Minot Peak) – Access Rating: Poor

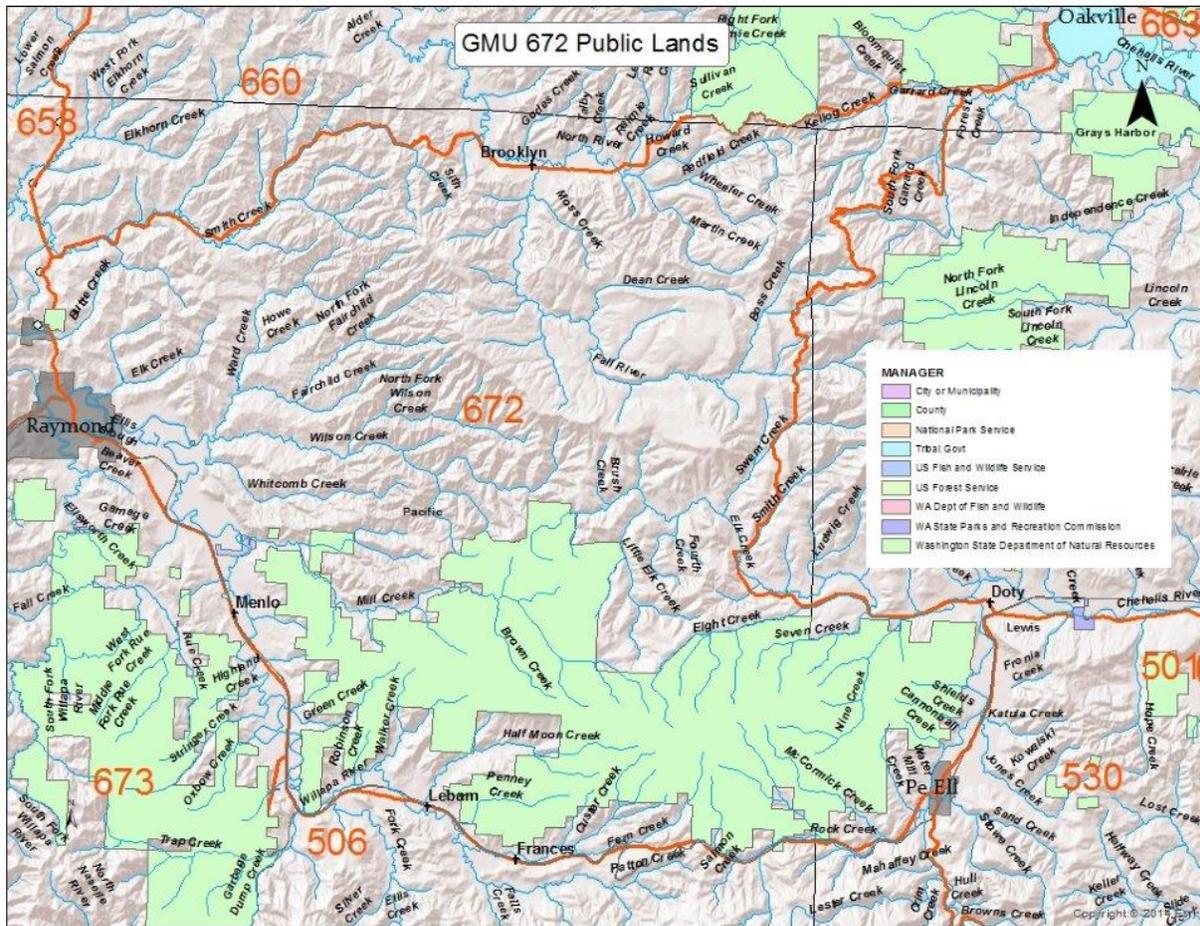
The primary landowner in GMU 660 is Weyerhaeuser. All of its lands in this GMU are managed under their general access permit program. A small portion of this GMU is managed by DNR. To prevent elk from being pressured onto farms in the Chehalis Valley, motorized access is limited on DNR lands.

GMU 663 (Capitol Peak) – Access Rating: Excellent

The majority (more than 80 percent) of GMU 663 is owned and managed by DNR, and most roads are open to motorized access. This area also has ORV trails. Hunters should read and adhere to all posted rules.

GMU 672 (Fall River) – Access Rating: Good

The primary landowners in GMU 672 are Weyerhaeuser and DNR. All Weyerhaeuser lands in this GMU are only accessible to permits holders.



GMU 673 (Williams Creek) – Access Rating: Poor

Access in this GMU is quite variable and depends on the landowners. Primary private timberland owners are Hancock, Forest Investment Associates (FIA), Hampton, and Campbell Global. DNR also manages large tracts of land. In most areas, Hancock will limit access to only include non-motorized but will open a few of the main logging roads during the general modern firearm season to disperse hunters and allow some interior access. FIA has a recreational lease and fee access areas in this GMU.

GMU 681 (Bear River) – Access Rating: Good

Hunters can expect a lower level of access than in the past. The dot system is used by some owners, but it is not consistent because of the checkerboard ownership. Primary private landowners are Hancock, Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser, and The Nature Conservancy. Rayonier has some leased lands in this GMU and some general permit access areas. Portions of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge occur in GMU 681, and hunters planning to hunt on Refuge lands should contact the Refuge before doing so, as special regulations do apply in some areas. For details, [click here for the website](#) or call 360-484-3482. Nature Conservancy lands are open to hunting, but motorized access is restricted. Weyerhaeuser has a recreational lease and permit access areas in this GMU.

GMU 684 (Long Beach) – Access Rating: Poor

Except for Leadbetter Point, the majority of this GMU consists of private property. Hunters should have permission to access private property before they actively hunt in GMU 684. Portions of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge occur in GMU 684, and hunters planning to hunt on Refuge lands should contact the Refuge beforehand, as special hunting regulations apply. [Click here for the website](#) or call 360-484-3482.

GMU 699 (Long Island) – Access Rating: Poor

The entire GMU is owned and managed by the USFWS. Access is by boat only, but camping is allowed in designated areas. Hunters should contact the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge for more details. [Click here for the website](#) or call 360-484-3482.

PRIVATE LANDS ACCESS PROGRAM

There are several private landowners in District 17 enrolled in WDFW's Private Lands Access Program. However, at the time of this writing, cooperative agreements with these landowners have not been finalized.

Hunters are encouraged to call the Region 6 office in Montesano (360-249-4628), periodically check for updated information in this document, or check [WDFW's Hunter Access website](#).

ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

several online tools and resources provide valuable landowner information. The following is a list and general description of tools and resources available to the general public.

Department of Natural Resources Public Lands Quadrangle (PLQ) Maps

The best source for identifying the specific location of public lands is DNR PLQ maps, which are available for less than \$10 on DNR's website ([click here](#)).

Online Parcel Databases

Hunters can search Pacific County tax parcels using Mapsifter, which is a mapping program that allows users to zoom in to their area of interest, click on a parcel, and identify who owns that parcel. More information is available at <http://pacificwa.mapsifter.com>.

Grays Harbor tax parcels are searchable at the [Grays Harbor County website](#).

WDFW's "Places to go hunting"

WDFW's updated website includes additional information on places to go hunting. This page provides additional information on various hunting opportunities including large format GMU maps. <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/locations>