

2020

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Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



DISTRICT 4 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Benton and Franklin counties

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DISTRICT 4 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 4 is located in the southcentral part of the state, in the Columbia Basin (Figure 1). The district is comprised of Benton and Franklin counties and administratively is part of WDFW's Southcentral Region 3. The following game management units (GMUs) are included in District 4: 372 (Rattlesnake Hills), 373 (Horse Heaven), 379 (Ringold), and 381 (Kahlotus).

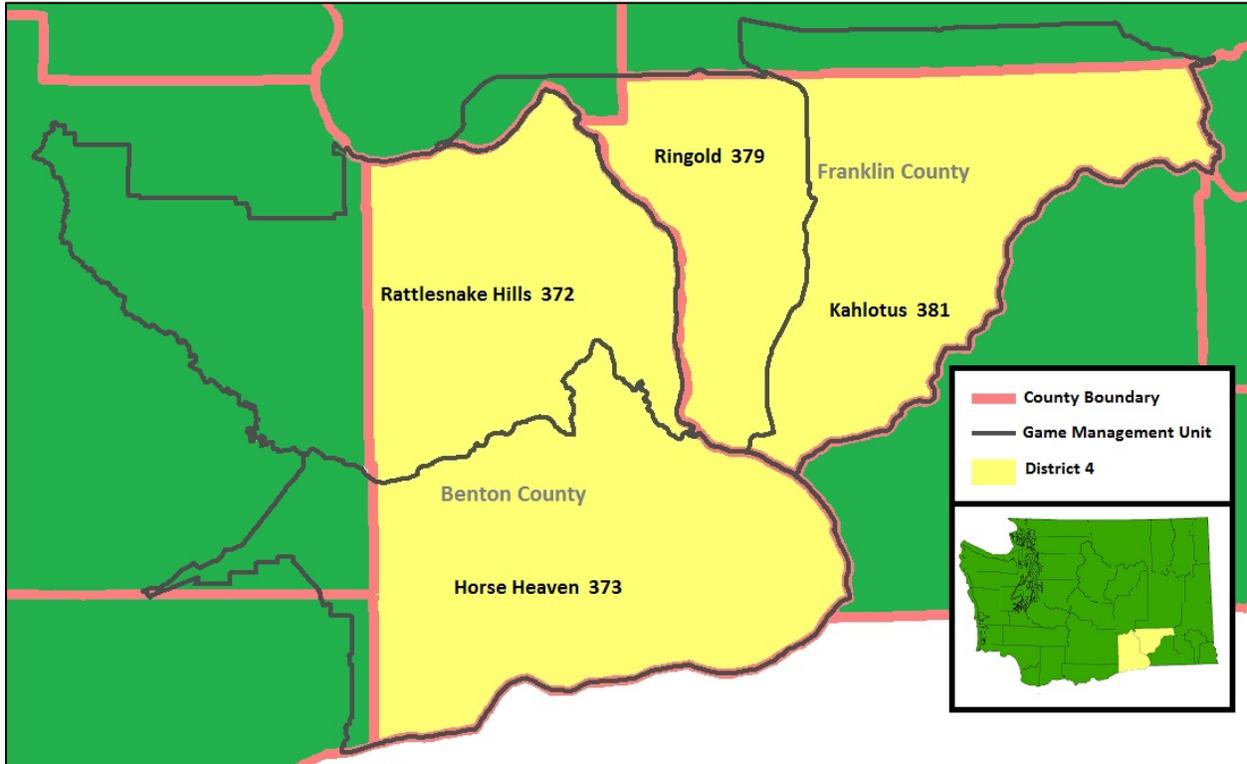


Figure 1. Location of District 4 in Washington and associated counties and game management units.

Several of Washington's major rivers occur in District 4. The Hanford Reach of the Columbia River runs between Benton and Franklin counties. This 50-mile stretch is one of the most scenic segments of the Columbia in Washington. The Snake and Palouse rivers delineate the eastern boundary of Franklin County. Near the heart of District 4 is the confluence of the Yakima, Snake, and Walla Walla rivers with the main stem of the Columbia River at Tri-Cities (Pasco, Kennewick, and Richland). Large populations of waterfowl congregate throughout the district for breeding, migrating, and wintering, even though this is the driest part of Washington, with only six to nine inches of precipitation per year. While a mostly treeless landscape dominates, riparian and shrub-steppe vegetation provides habitat and cover for game birds, and the breaks along the Snake and Palouse rivers are favored by wintering mule deer. The Rattlesnake Hills elk population is centered on the access-restricted Hanford Site and Hanford Reach National Monument, though lucky hunters may find small groups scattered across the district.

Upland habitats are part of the Columbia Plateau Ecoregion, historically dominated by native shrub-steppe. Since the 1800s, farmers and ranchers have been working the land around District 4. Intensive irrigated agriculture—supporting many crops, orchards, and vineyards—is a major land use in the Yakima River Valley, southern Benton County, and western Franklin County. Dryland wheat is dominant in central Benton County and eastern Franklin County. Many thousands of acres of this wheat country have been enrolled in the federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement Program (SAFE), providing cover for mule deer and other wildlife that have lost much of their natural shrub-steppe habitat. Fires are currently the largest threat to the remaining habitat and are frequently human caused. Invasive cheatgrass has created a flammable carpet throughout the shrub-steppe, often facilitating large and fast-moving fires. Sagebrush takes decades to return post-fire, so please be careful and fire-wise.

In Benton County, large east-west trending ridges, including the Horse Heaven Hills and Rattlesnake Hills, add to the topographic diversity of the district. The eastern Franklin County landscape includes the rolling hills of the Palouse Prairie and the southernmost extent of the channeled scablands. Western Franklin County contains several small lakes and depression wetlands that provide additional wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.

Hunting access in District 4 is more limited than some other parts of the state, as much of the district is in private ownership or on federal properties closed to hunting. However, quality opportunities do exist, and WDFW is always trying to expand hunting access. Information and related links to several public sites listed in each game section can be found in the Major Public Lands section. Information on how to access private land through one of WDFW's access programs is available in the Hunting Private Lands section on the [WDFW website](#).

Overall, the landscape of District 4 provides a diversity of habitats favored by waterfowl, upland birds (including chukar, partridge, pheasant, quail, and dove), and big game (including deer and elk). Welcome to District 4 and happy hunting!

ELK

Opportunities for elk hunting in District 4 primarily occur on lands surrounding the Hanford Reach National Monument in Rattlesnake Hills GMU 372, which contains Blackrock Elk Area 3722 and Corral Canyon Elk Area 3721. Surveys on the Hanford Monument in January 2019 yielded a total herd estimate of 1,646 elk (Figure 2). This herd is well above the management objective (350), but harvest remains challenging as the herd often seeks refuge on the federal Hanford lands in daylight hours during hunting season.

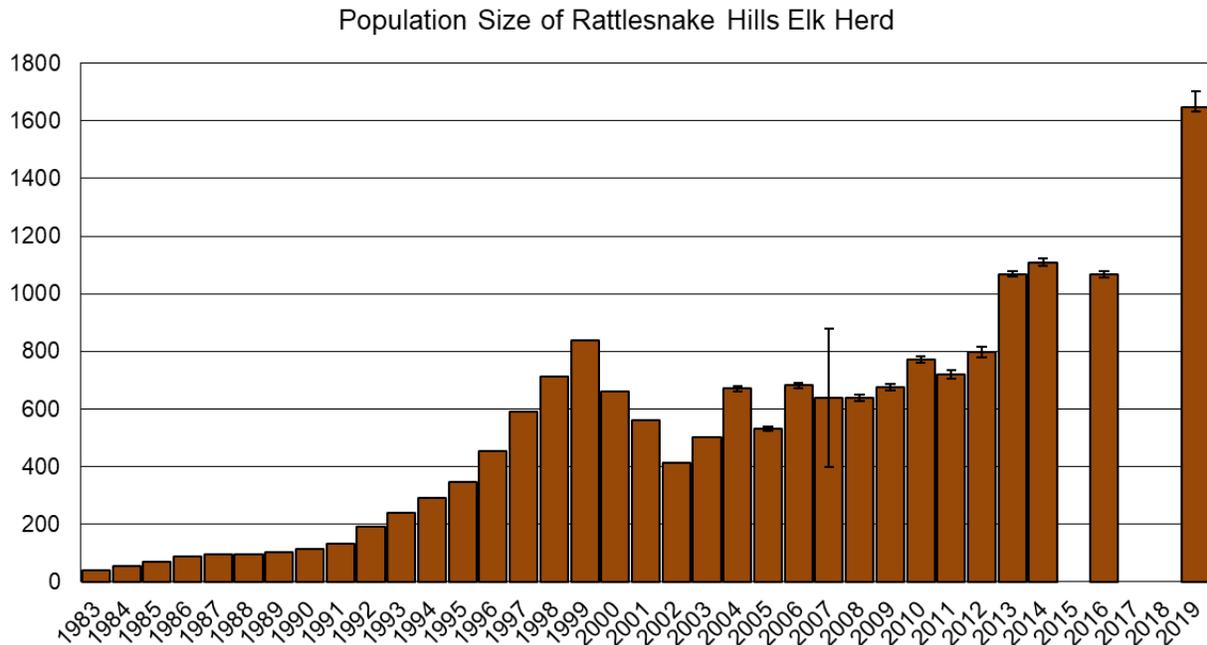


Figure 2. Winter population estimates of Hanford elk herd over time.

Typically, during general hunting seasons, 200-300 hunters report that they pursue elk in District 4. Of which ~50 are successful. Last year, hunters reported a harvest of 54 elk during general seasons, for a success rate of ~18 percent, which is well above the statewide average. You can see [Harvest Reports](#) for any species, weapon, or hunt over several past years. Harvest success usually depends upon private land access, forage conditions on the Hanford Site, and the availability of forage crops on farmlands outside of the protected area. Hunters are usually more successful early in the season. While most of the land around the Hanford Monument is private, elk hunters can pursue elk in Benton County on WDFW’s Thornton and Rattlesnake Slope units of the Sunnyside Wildlife Area north of Prosser and Benton City.

The Blackrock Ranches and Silver Dollar special permit hunts offer a chance to hunt Hanford elk on private land. If selected, permit holders are typically issued a one-day “guided” hunt. There are several permits for youth and hunters with disabilities, plus a Quality Elk permit and Antlerless Permit open to any hunter. See the current [hunting regulations](#) for more information.

In other parts of District 4, a small number of elk occur sporadically, with increasing numbers harvested annually in the Ringold or Kahlotus units. In these GMUs, the Windmill Ranch and Bailie Units of the [Sunnyside Wildlife Area](#), the Ringold Unit of the [Hanford Reach Monument](#), and rarely in the Juniper Dune Wilderness and may offer opportunities for elk hunting on public land. A small herd also roams lands in Franklin County between Kahlotus and the Palouse River on private lands.

Harvest reports for past general seasons and permits for any GMU or permit hunt are [online](#).



Image 1. Youth hunter with elk harvested in GMU 372.

DEER

District 4 primarily offers mule deer hunting opportunities. White-tailed deer seasons exist to allow hunters to harvest any white-tailed deer if encountered, but this species is relatively uncommon in the district, making up less than one percent of deer seen on surveys.

In 2019, the hunter success rate during the general seasons for deer across all weapons in the District was 26%, with a five-year average of 28% success. Statewide average hunter success was 26%. District 4 hunters generally enjoy a high success rate primarily due to restricted hunter numbers on private land and a lack of escape cover for deer.

Eastern Franklin County (Kahlotus - GMU 381) is an important wintering area for mule deer that migrate to the relatively mild winter conditions near the Snake River. Whereas a small resident population exists, most mule deer migrate in from more northern GMUs starting in October. During mild winters, some of these deer remain further north or delay moving into the district. The late general muzzleloader season in Franklin County (GMUs 379 and 381) usually provides a good opportunity to find mule deer in November. The season allows the harvest of bucks 3-point or better, and no longer includes antlerless mule deer.

Hunters should also look for “Washtucna” permit hunts in the pamphlet that include GMU 381-Kahlotus along with three adjacent GMUs (Figure 3). These replace most of the Kahlotus hunts offered previously. Washtucna permits include late muzzleloader antlerless, modern antlerless, plus youth, disabled, and senior permits.

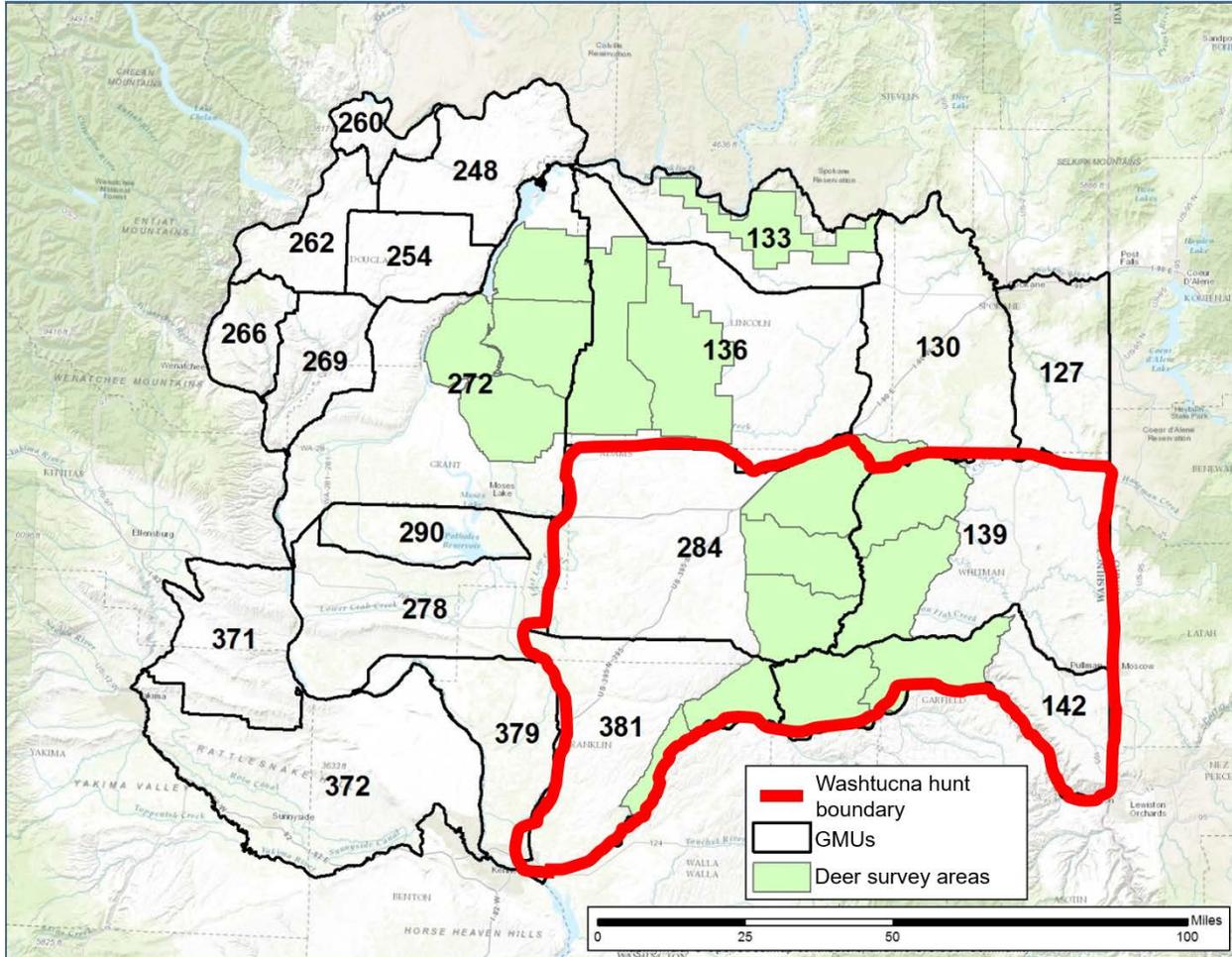


Figure 3. Boundary map of the Washtucna Hunt area encompassing four GMUs.

Post-hunt surveys in December 2019 yielded an estimated 16 bucks to 100 does in GMU 381 (Figure 4), which is within the management goal for the population. This includes non-legal bucks (spike and 2 point). High hunter success and low buck escapement in the open country where this population lives can contribute to challenges locating legal bucks. Fawn numbers were at 74 fawns per 100 does (Figure 4), above the 10-year average of 65 fawns per 100 does.

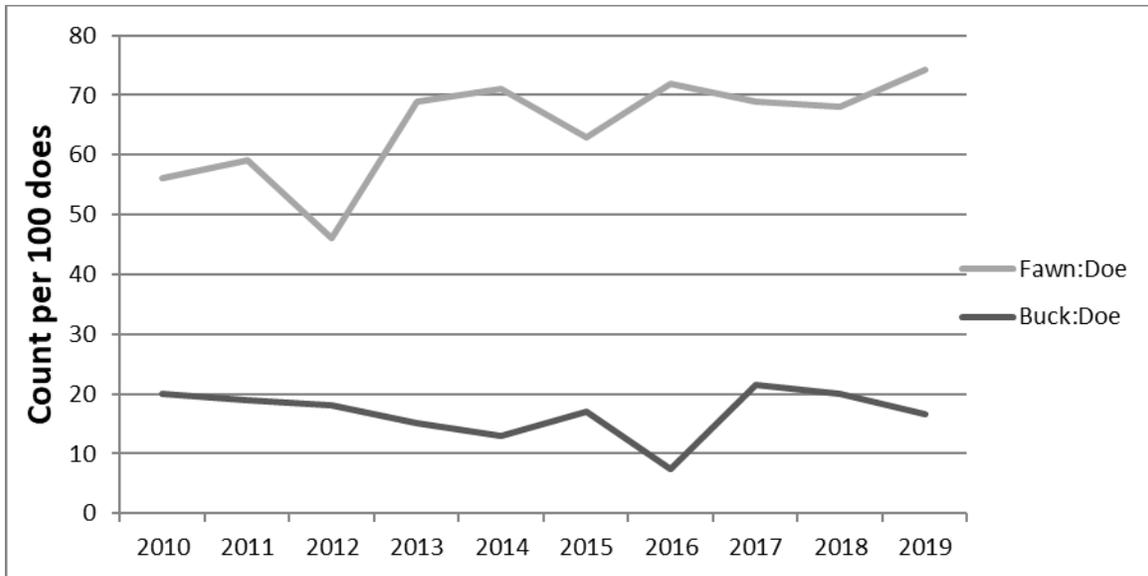


Figure 4. Buck and fawn ratios per 100 does in District 4 based on post-hunt road surveys.



Image 2. A buck harvested in Franklin County in GMU 381.

In northern Benton County (Rattlesnake Hills - GMU 372), spend some time scouting for deer in the Thornton and Rattlesnake units of the Sunnyside Wildlife Area (Figure 12). There are also some Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) parcels available. Be sure to know what land you are on and avoid trespassing on private property, including when navigating property corners and retrieving game.

In southern Benton County (Horse Heaven Hills - GMU 373), there are deer on BLM land in the Horse Heaven Hills, scattered tracts of DNR, and private property within WDFW access programs. Part of GMU 372, Deer Area 3372 - Sunnyside (Benton and Yakima counties) provides an early muzzleloader general season opportunity along the Yakima River from Prosser to Union Gap.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s (USFWS) [Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge \(NWR\)](#) Deer Areas 3071 (Whitcomb) and 3072 (Paterson) provide 80 special permits to harvest deer on the NWR, including archery hunts in October and muzzleloader hunts from November into December. Youth buck and youth antlerless permits are available in the [Hunting Regs.](#)

There are many properties where hunters can gain access to deer through one of WDFW’s private land access programs. Preseason scouting is advisable to learn where to hunt and obtain permission from private landowners. WDFW’s [Hunting Regulations Web map](#) (select your species, then be sure PHLO is checked) and [Private Lands website](#) is where updated access info and locations can be found. Access properties frequently change from year to year and sometimes even within a season. Please double-check that lands previously available for hunting are still open to the public.

Harvest reports for past general seasons and permit hunts for any GMU are [online](#).

UPLAND BIRD

Benton and Franklin counties offer upland bird hunters many opportunities (Figure 5). Habitat and weather are the key components influencing the survival and reproductive success of birds. At the WDFW Sunnyside Wildlife Area, funding has been allocated for enhancing nesting opportunities for several species, including pheasant, quail, and doves. See the species-specific information below.

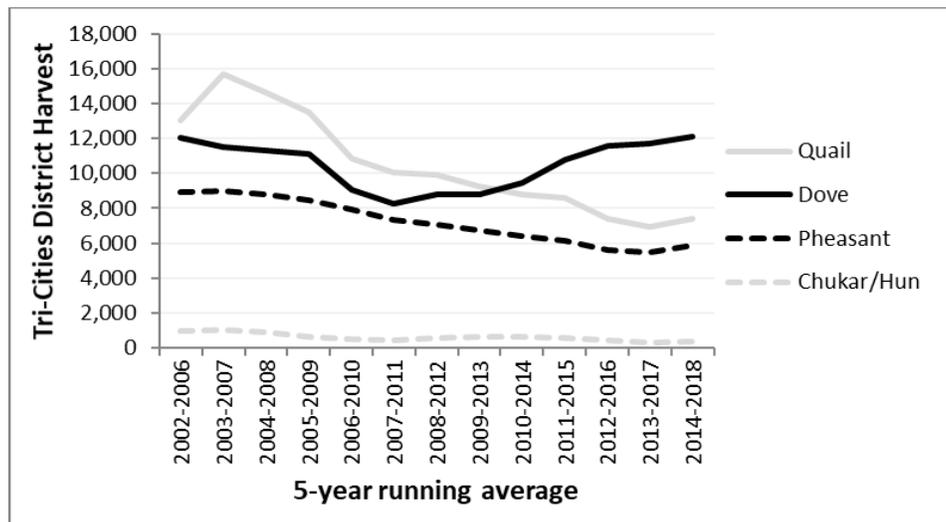


Figure 5. District 4 upland bird harvest trends based on five-year running averages.

PHEASANT

Ring-necked pheasant hunters and harvest have been variable over the past decade in District 4 (Figure 6). Data for 2019 are not available.

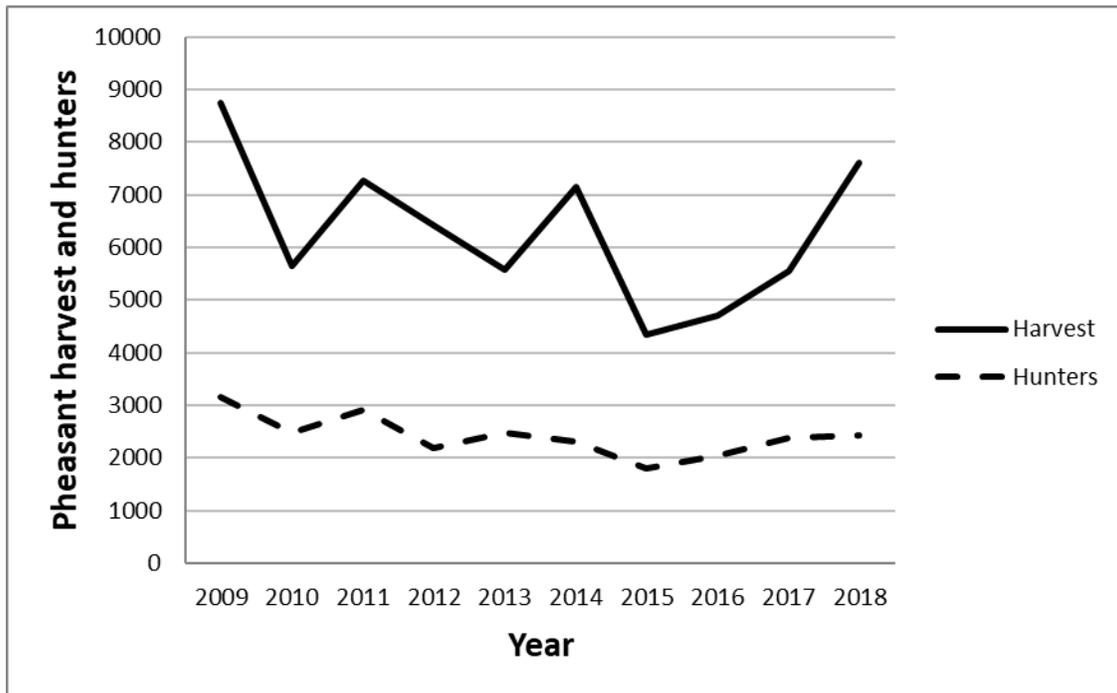


Figure 6. Pheasants harvested and pheasant hunters in District 4.

WDFW currently does not monitor pheasant populations, but each summer, biologists with the Yakama Nation conduct pheasant productivity surveys (Figure 7). Pheasant populations are often limited by cold, wet weather, especially if it occurs during the spring brood-rearing season. This can have a local effect, so data from one area are difficult to extrapolate broadly. Trends in harvest across the district may be more useful.

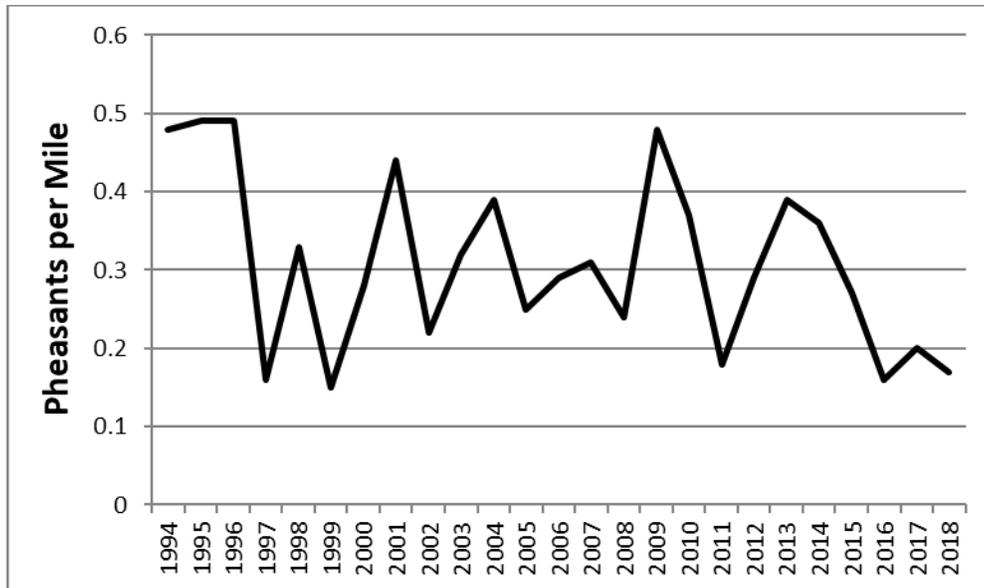


Figure 7. Pheasants per mile during brood counts on the Yakama Reservation. Data comes from Yakama Nation at <http://www.ynwildlife.org/uplandbird.php>.

Pheasant hunters should focus efforts in dense weedy and grassy areas adjacent to wetlands, streams, and irrigation waterways. Birds may also be found around irrigated farmland. Some of the best pheasant habitat in the district is in north Franklin County on and surrounding WDFW’s Windmill Ranch Unit (nontoxic shot), Mesa Lake Unit, and the Bailie Memorial Youth Ranch. Each of these hunting areas has 2 designated parking areas where hunters are required to park and register, and each allows a maximum of 8 vehicles per lot. Other areas with good pheasant habitat include USFWS’ Hanford Reach National Monument’s East Wahluke Unit, Ringold (GMU 379), and [Umatilla NWR](#) along the Columbia River, near the town of Paterson.

Pursuing birds planted as part of WDFW’s [Pheasant Enhancement Program](#) is a great way to work dogs and gain experience for new hunters. Last year, WDFW planted pheasants at four locations: the Hope Valley Unit of the WDFW Sunnyside Wildlife Area, and the Toothaker, Big Flat, and Lost Island Habitat Management Units (HMU) held by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (Figure 8). Pheasant release site locations can be found on WDFW’s [Hunting Regulations Web map](#) (be sure Pheasant Release Sites is checked) or at the program link above. Army Corps HMUs information contact is available [here](#). Nontoxic shot is required at all pheasant release sites.

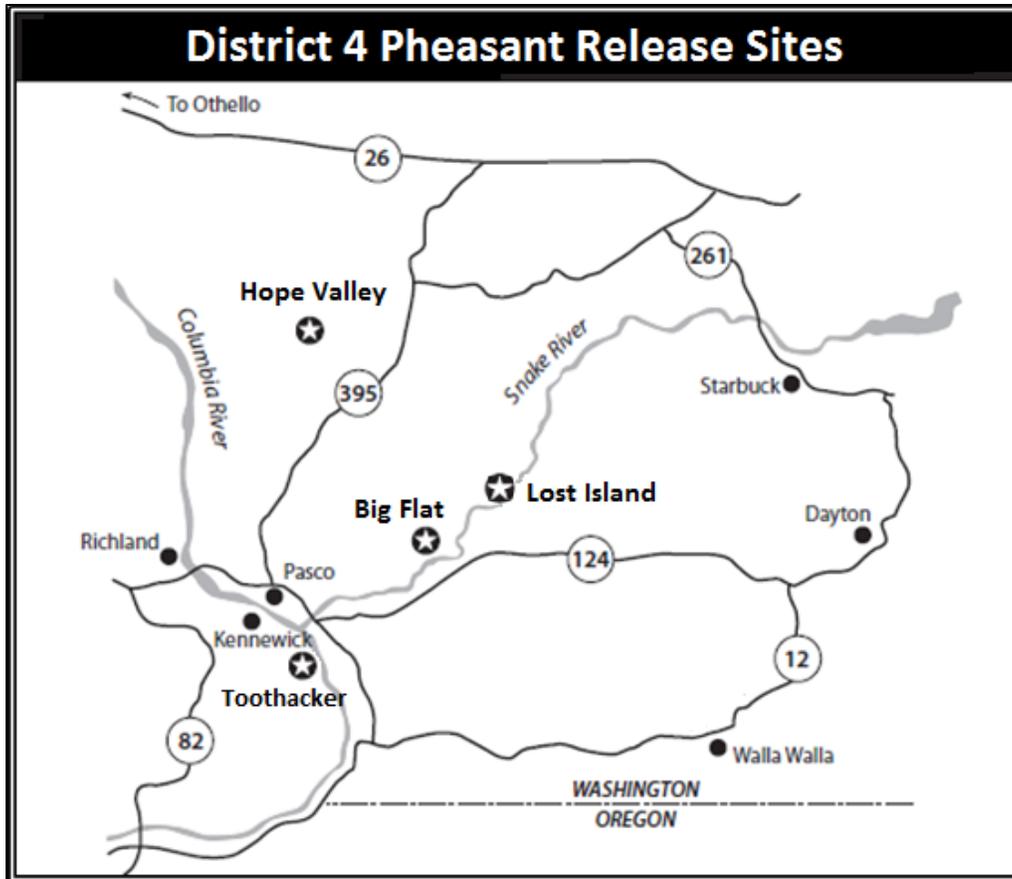


Figure 8. Location of District 4 pheasant release sites.

QUAIL

Abundant California quail are present in the district. There has been a decreasing trend in harvest numbers over the past decade (Figure 5). WDFW does not survey quail populations, but surveys conducted by the Yakama Nation in neighboring D8 show that quail numbers vary greatly year to year (Figure 9). The best quail habitat in District 4 is similar to those listed above for pheasant. Also, anywhere along water bodies where riparian and herbaceous vegetation intersects will provide quail habitat. An ideal setting is where Russian olives or willows are adjacent to black greasewood or sagebrush.

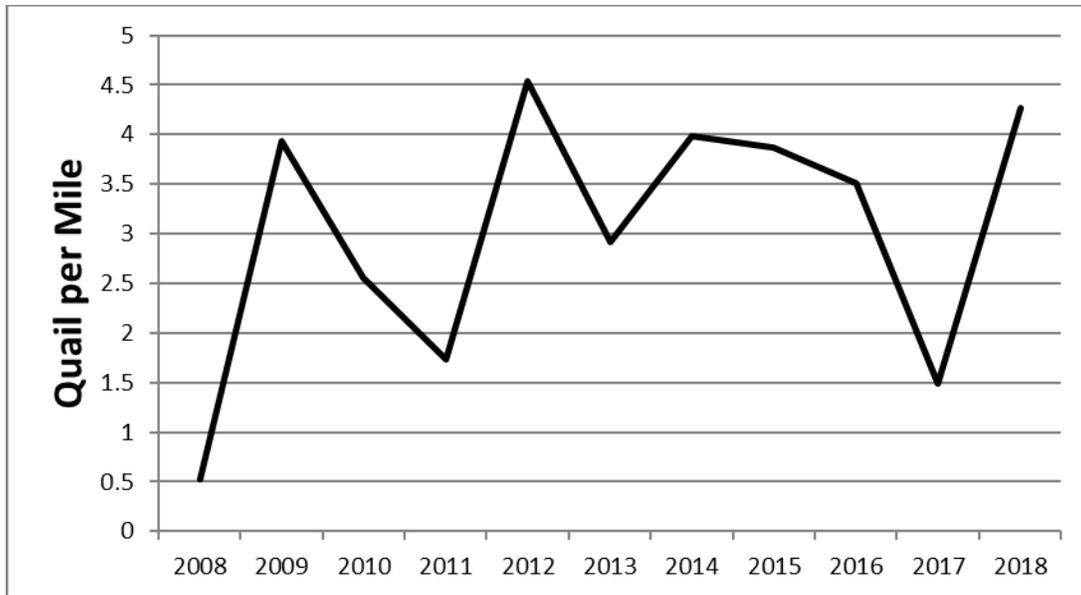


Figure 9. Average quail per mile observed during brood counts on the Yakama Reservation. Data comes from Yakama Nation at <http://www.ynwildlife.org/uplandbird.php>.

DOVE

Mourning dove harvest in District 4 has been increasing over the past several years (Figure 5). There should be an opportunity for hunters to find doves moving through the area and in local patches where production has been successful. Weather patterns play a critical role in determining how many doves are present during the season opener. Focus hunting efforts in or near wheat or corn stubble fields in the irrigated Yakima and Columbia Basins. The best combination of habitat includes a stubble field near water and large isolated trees or power lines where doves perch and attract other doves.

Dove hunters are also encouraged to harvest Eurasian collared doves, an introduced exotic species that has spread across North America. They are larger than mourning doves with a square tail and thin black half-collar on the back of their necks. This species is usually most abundant in rural and suburban areas near mature trees. Numbers have been increasing across eastern Washington since first appearing in the state in the 1990s. There is no limit and collared doves can be hunted year-round in Washington. A hunting license (big or small game) is needed.

WATERFOWL

There are many places to hunt ducks and geese in the district. Small ponds and lakes can be found on WDFW’s Windmill Ranch Unit, Mesa Lake Unit, and Bailie Memorial Youth Ranch. This year, wetland management activities will result in increased open water areas at the Windmill and Bailie Youth Ranches in time for the waterfowl season. Continued management of the [Sunnyside Wildlife Area](#) units will result in more habitat for waterfowl and opportunities for

hunters in the coming years. Several Sunnyside WLA Units in Franklin County are managed especially for Waterfowl hunting. Scooteny Reservoir, managed by the [Bureau of Reclamation](#), can also provide good hunting. The Snake and Columbia Rivers and associated water bodies will hold tens of thousands of ducks when the cold weather sets in. See details and map in the Public Lands Section of this document below. Access can be gained at the USFWS McNary and Umatilla NWRs and the Hanford Reach National Monument, or one of the many WDFW managed Water Access Sites on the [Hunting Regulations Web map](#) (be sure Water Access Sites is checked).

For an excellent introduction to waterfowl hunting, please see [Let's Go Waterfowl Hunting](#) on the WDFW website.

The five-year average of ducks harvested in District 4 over the past decade has been increasing while the goose harvest has been stable (Figure 10). After the season opener, hunter success will likely taper off as the local ducks become educated and restrict their daytime movements to local reserves and sanctuaries. At that point, hunters will likely have to wait for the migrants to arrive in the mid to late season. Weather patterns will determine when they will arrive and where they will congregate.

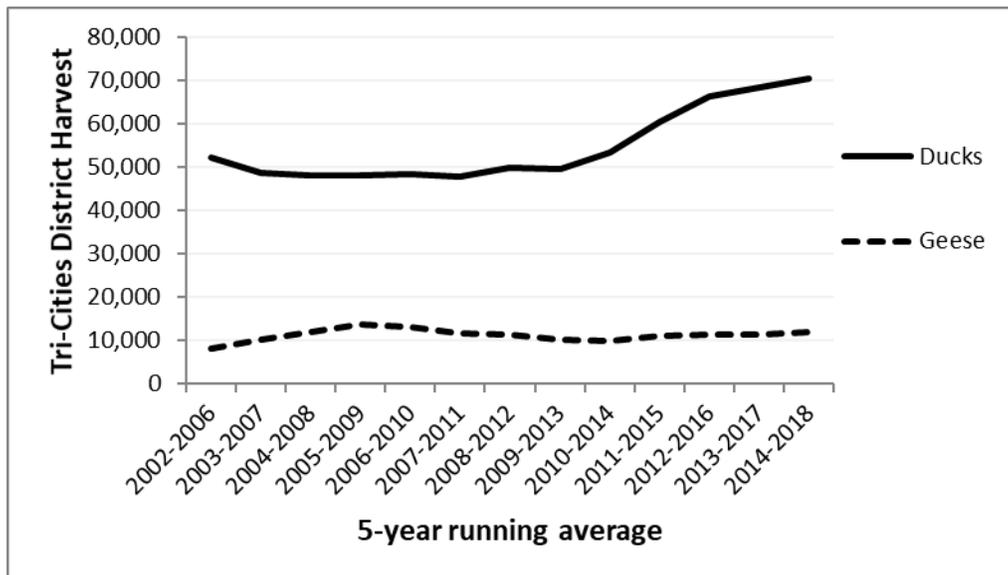


Figure 10. District 4 waterfowl harvest trends based on five-year running averages.

Canada geese nest on various river islands in the district and counts indicate a continued upward recovery since decreases in the early 2000s. In addition, thousands of migratory Canada geese will arrive in the district sometime in October or November. They can be pursued in the farm fields near the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Most of the land is private property, so hunters will need to secure permission before hunting.

Changes to the statewide goose regulations in 2017 set daily limits for snow and white-fronted geese in addition to Canada/cackling (dark) geese. Whereas white-fronted geese and the majority of snow geese usually pass through the district before and after the goose season (Figure 11), an increasing number of snow geese have been present in the district during goose season, but peak in February/March. In response to this, WDFW has set up a White Goose Season. The dates in District 4 (Goose Area 4) were expanded further in 2020 and will run from Feb 13- March 3 for Snow, Ross's, and Blue Geese. Snow geese are found in large flocks on farmland near the Snake or Columbia Rivers (especially near Plymouth) and McNary NWR, but a few can occasionally mix in with large flocks of dark geese at any location.

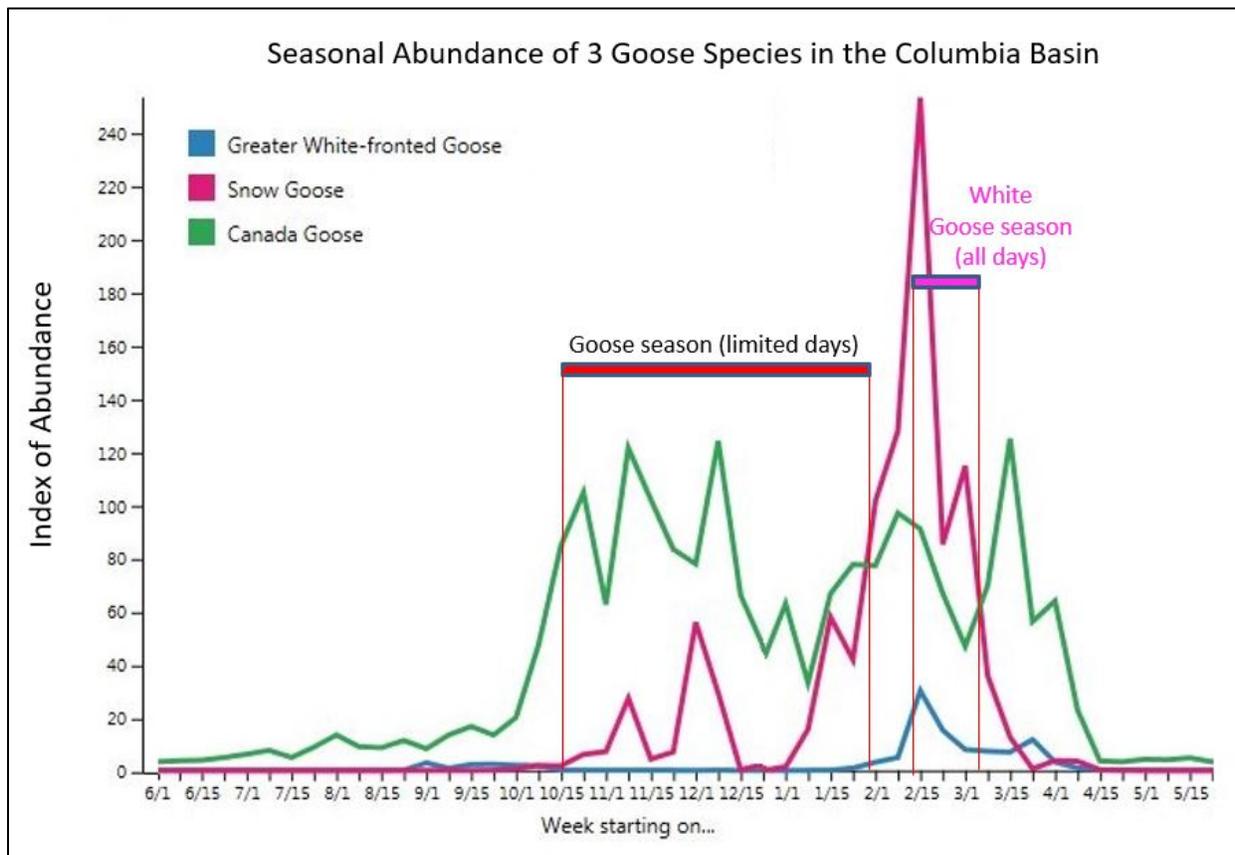


Figure 11. Seasonal abundance of three goose species in the Columbia Basin relative to hunting seasons. Data source: www.eBird.org



Image 3. Goose harvest in the Tri-Cities.

In winters 2017 and 2018, outbreaks of avian cholera occurred at the end of the hunting season in the Tri-Cities area, impacting thousands of waterfowl. The past several summers, Botulism outbreaks killed several hundred more waterfowl. There is no long-term impact on regional waterfowl populations expected from these incidents, and the diseases pose no risks to human health. A fast response can contain outbreaks and hunters are encouraged to report groups of more than five sick or dead birds to the regional WDFW office: 509-575-2740.

MAJOR PUBLIC LANDS

Hunting access in Benton and Franklin counties is more limited than some other parts of the state, as much of the district is private property or managed by federal agencies that do not allow hunting. However, quality opportunities on both public and private land do exist, and WDFW is continually working to expand hunting access.

SUNNYSIDE WILDLIFE AREA

This wildlife area (Figure 12) comprises WDFW-owned land in the district and most parcels are open to hunting, but with specific restrictions at some units. Most of the units are managed specifically for wildlife, and enhanced hunting opportunities are possible through crop, habitat, and wetland management. For more information, please visit the [WDFW website](#).



Figure 12. Map of the Sunnyside Wildlife Area units.

MID-COLUMBIA RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPLEX

The USFWS allows hunting on several units of this refuge complex, including a portion of the Hanford Reach National Monument, a portion of the Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge, and certain areas within the McNary National Wildlife Refuge. Hunting lottery information, regulations, and maps can be found [here](#).

THE COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVERS

All islands, except privately owned islands, and the Benton County shoreline below the high water mark, Central Hanford Department of Energy property, and any peninsula originating on the Benton County shoreline between Vernita Bridge on Highway 24 downstream to the Richland city limits are designated as closed areas to hunting wild animals and wild birds. The only exception is waterfowl hunting, which is open below the high-water mark between the old Hanford townsite power line crossing (wooden towers) and the Richland city limits. These details are printed in the [Big Game Regulations](#). Several other closures and reserves impact river hunting in the district (Figure 13).

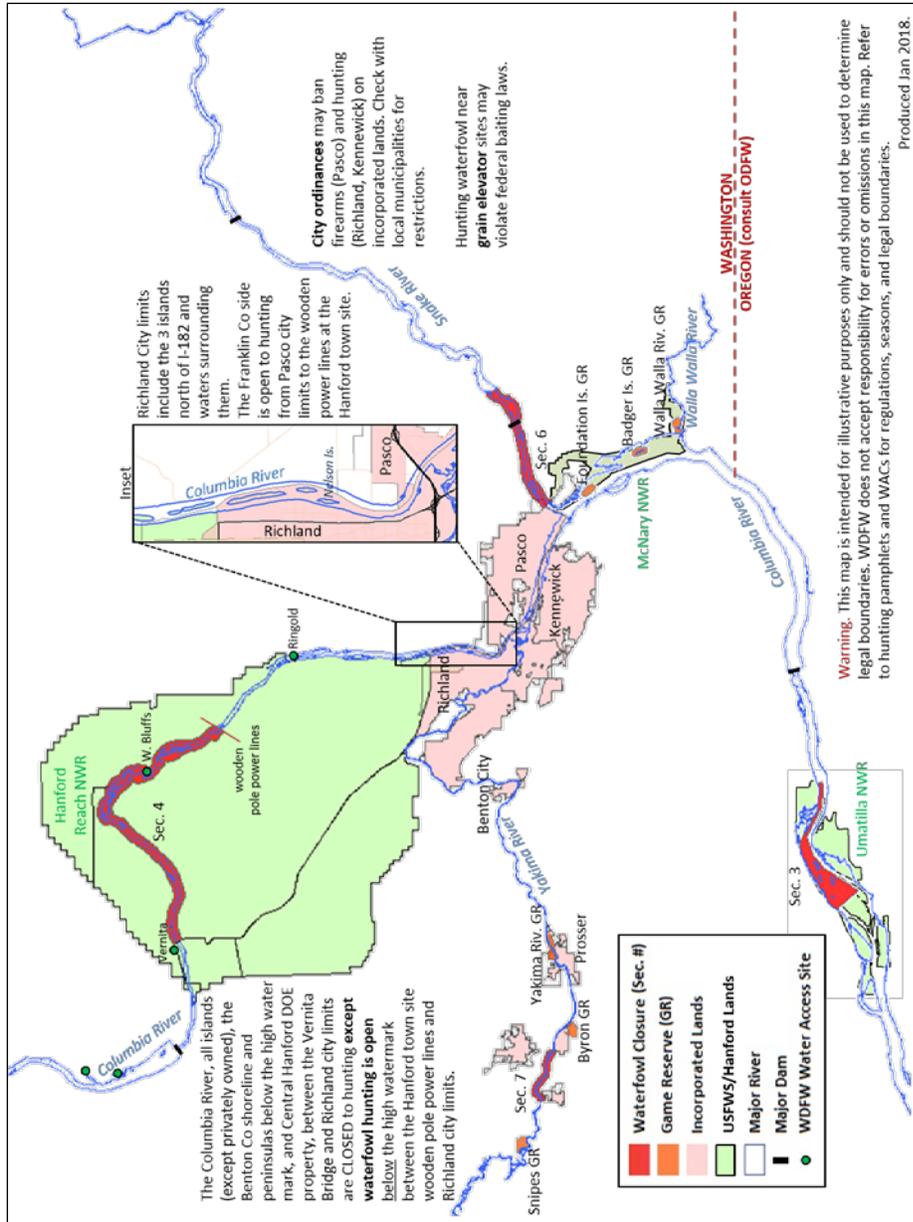


Figure 13. Generalized map of Tri-cities Area rivers, game reserves, closures, and municipalities.

OTHER PUBLIC LANDS

Each agency/landowner can enact their own weapon and area restrictions related to hunting. Obey all posted signs and contact the land manager with questions.

The DNR manages land that is open to hunting unless otherwise posted. Benton and Franklin counties have a large amount of DNR acreage, but it is often leased to private landowners for agriculture. While leased land is still open to hunting, hunters should always be aware that adjacent landowners are often managing DNR land as part of their business operations, and hunters should be respectful of property boundaries, which may not be signed. Consult a public lands map or [Hunting Regulations Web map](#) for more information (Public lands layer is the default base map).

BLM allows hunting on most of their land and highlights [several sites](#) across OR and WA, including the Juniper Dunes and Horse Heaven Hills.

The USACE and the Bureau of Reclamation also allow hunting on most of their land, but each agency/landowner can enact their own weapon and area restrictions.

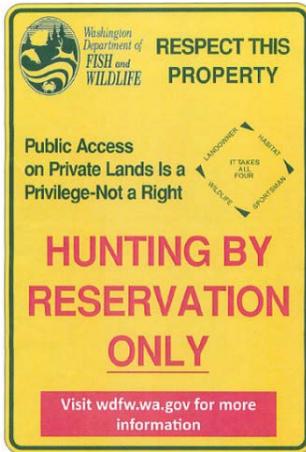
In Washington, it is NOT LEGAL to cross private or closed land without permission to access public lands. Therefore, access to many parcels of public land may not be available.

PRIVATE LANDS

WDFW provides and maintains a Private Lands Access program that allows the public to hunt on land owned by cooperating private landowners. In most cases, these landowners receive no financial compensation for their enrollment in the program, and hunters should always respect their property and follow all rules. By being a responsible guest on these private lands, hunters can help ensure they remain open for years to come and will continue to enhance WDFW's mission to expand private lands access. Access properties frequently change year to year and sometimes even within a season. Double-check that lands previously available for hunting are still open to the public and in the same access program each year.

Information about private lands access sites, including site-specific regulations, locations, season availability, and contact information, can be found [here](#) and at the WDFW [Hunting Regulations Web map](#) (check box for PHLO) or by contacting Seth Hulett, the WDFW Private Lands Biologist for Districts 4 and 8: 509-786-1923 x109.

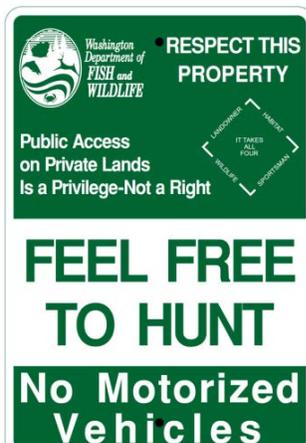
There are four main private land programs, and although each provides public, walk-in only access to private land, they function differently.



Hunt by Reservation

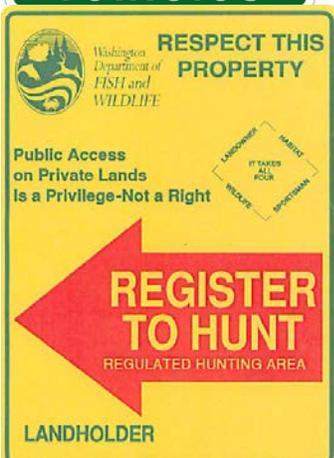
The Hunt by Reservation program requires hunters to [register online](#). Hunters are required to print out and carry a permit, and they are provided a map of the property. In Benton and Franklin counties, multiple opportunities are available for both big game and bird hunting. Opportunities are only listed once available for reservation, which is usually a few weeks prior to the season.

https://privatelands.wdfw.wa.gov/private_land/type/25/



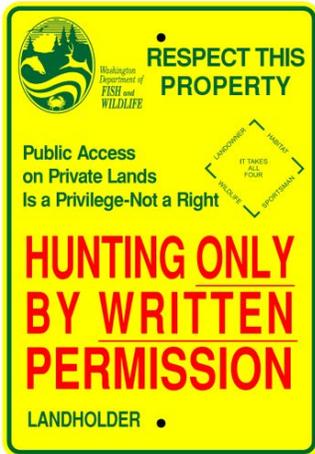
Feel Free to Hunt

Feel Free to Hunt is the largest access program in District 4. It allows hunters to access designated land at any time during established hunting seasons. Most District 4 Feel Free to Hunt properties provide access for mule deer hunting, with some potential for upland bird hunting as well.



Register to Hunt

District 4 has several Register to Hunt sites in Benton County. Register to Hunt requires hunters to sign in at registration kiosks and carry a permit with them. District 4's Register to Hunt sites primarily provide waterfowl and upland bird hunting opportunities.



Hunt by Written Permission

Hunt by Written Permission sites requires hunters to contact the landowner. Landowners then issue permits to hunters at their discretion and hunters are expected to carry this permit while they hunt. **Landowner contact information can only be found on the yellow signs marking the site.** WDFW does not give out contact info online or by phone. There are several Hunt by Written Permission properties within District 4, and they provide opportunities for both big game and bird hunting.

ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Harvest reports for past general seasons and permits for any GMU and Permit Hunt for all game species are online at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management/game-harvest>

WDFW has released a Regulations Web Map to search for game seasons and private land access around the state: <https://geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/huntregs/>.

A good starting point for hunters looking for a place to hunt is the Web Map that provides hunters with information about public and private lands access points, GMU boundaries, hunting seasons, pheasant release sites, water access points, landscape features such as roads and topography, public lands, and much more (Figure 14).

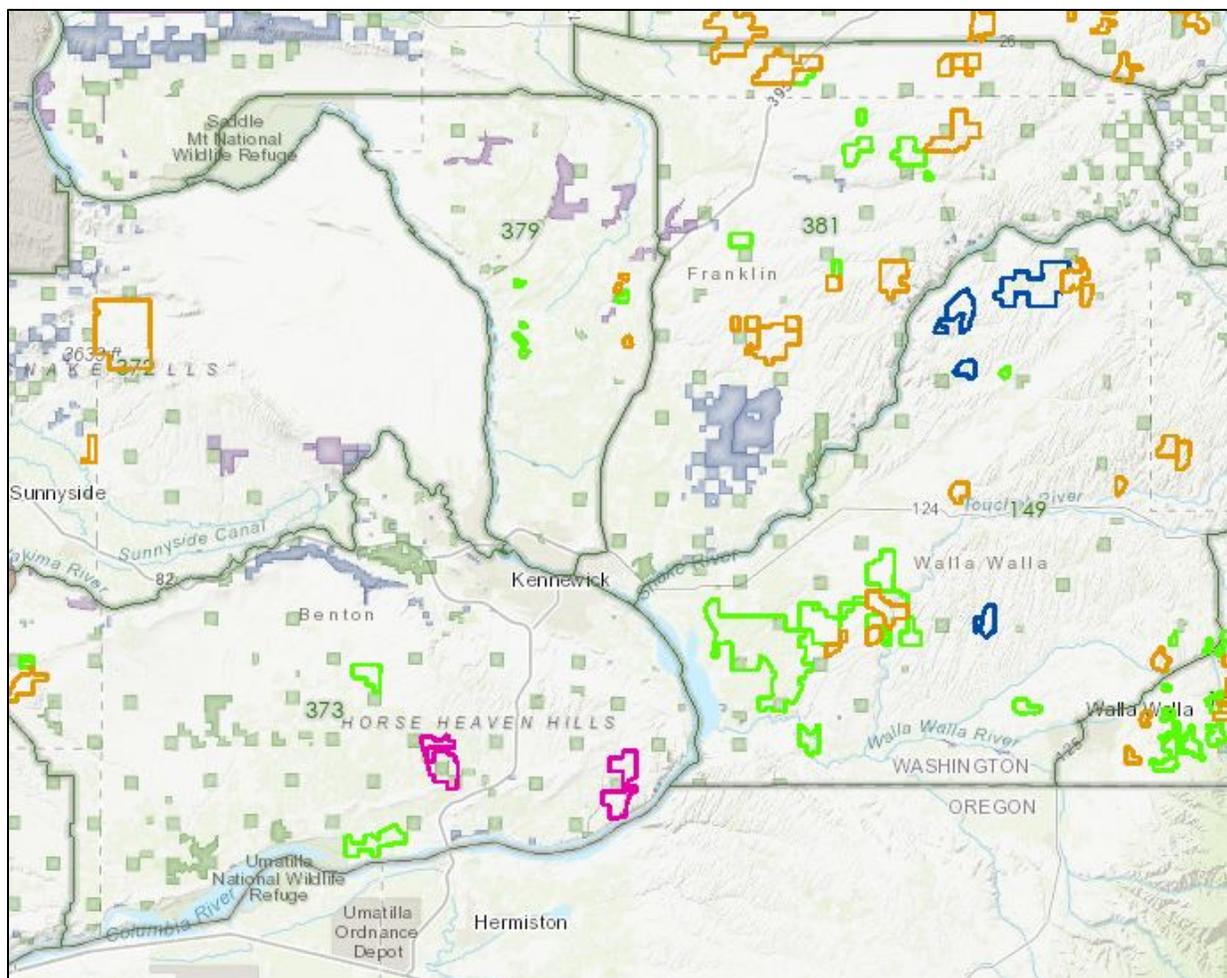


Figure 14. Depiction of private lands access and public lands layers in District 4 from WDFW’s Regulations Web Map. Pink, Green, Orange, and Blue bordered parcels are part of various public lands access programs.