

2021

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Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



Hunter L. Scott with his sons hunting the Naches goat unit (October 2020).

DISTRICT 11 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Thurston and Pierce counties and GMU 667 of Lewis County

Your District 11 Wildlife Management Team



Biologist Tirhi collecting black bear hair samples as part of 2020 District 11 bear density monitoring project.



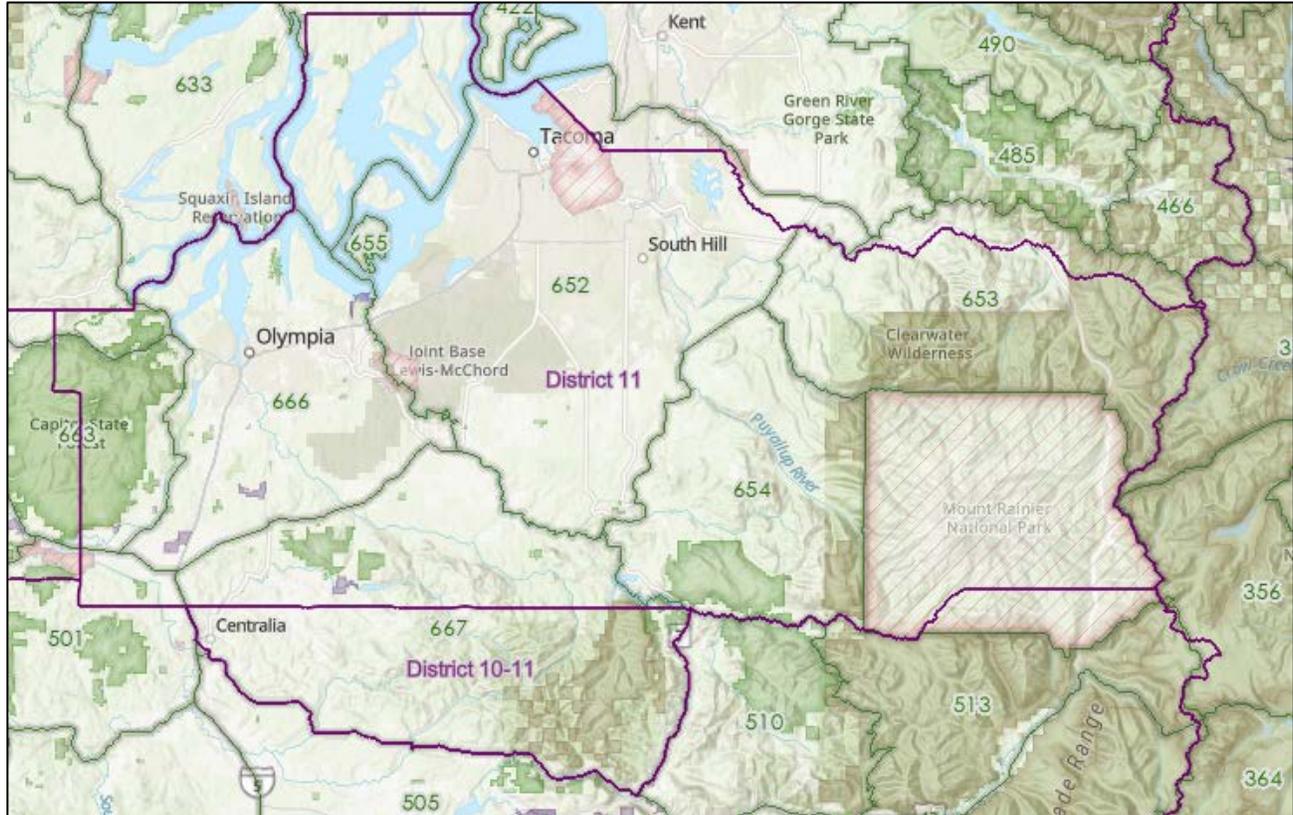
Biologist Butler checking western gray squirrel hair tubes on Joint Base Lewis McChord (2019).

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DISTRICT OVERVIEW

The Game Management Units (GMUs) that comprise District 11 are Puyallup (GMU 652), Anderson Island (GMU 655), White River (GMU 653), Mashel (GMU 654), Deschutes (GMU 666), and Skookumchuck (GMU 667). Land ownership in the district includes private residential and agricultural (e.g., GMUs 652 and 666), and both private and public industrial timberlands (e.g., GMUs 653, 654, and 667). The eastern portion of GMU 653 contains higher-elevation alpine conditions bordering Mount Rainier National Park.



Map depicting the six District 11 Game Management Units and surrounding units in neighboring districts (400s for Region 4 and 500s for Region 5).

Varied hunting opportunity exists within District 11, from waterfowl hunting on waterways of Puget Sound to deer, elk, bear, and cougar hunting on commercial forest land. WDFW's Scatter Creek (GMU 666), Skookumchuck, and West Rocky Prairie wildlife areas (GMU 667), and Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Capitol State Forest (GMU 663), Elbe Hills State Forest (GMU 654), Tahoma State Forest (GMU 654/667), and additional patchwork ownership in the district provide ample opportunity for small and big game hunting on public land accessed free of charge. U.S. Forest Service (USFS) land (federal) surrounding Mount Rainier National Park in the eastern portion of the district is also accessible free of charge.



WESTERN DISTRICT 11

The western GMUs within District 11 include Anderson Island (GMU 655), Puyallup (GMU 652), Deschutes (666), and the western half of Skookumchuck (GMU 667). More urbanization characterizes this side of the District as compared to the eastern half. Because of this, WDFW often uses hunting regulations and management to stabilize rather than increase game populations as well as control wildlife nuisance and damage. For example, WDFW provides hunters more liberal seasons and damage hunts for deer and elk in these western GMUs. However, urbanization also results in more private property in the western half and hunters must seek access permission for most hunting. Anderson Island can only be accessed by private boat or ferry, which can make hunting difficult (in addition to seeking access permission from private landowners). Despite these hurdles, urbanization in the western GMUs also contributes to less hunting pressure and pockets of higher game species density, in particular deer, elk, coyote, beaver, river otter, and waterfowl.

EASTERN DISTRICT 11

The eastern GMUs within District 11 include the White River (GMU 653), Mashel (GMU 654), and the eastern half of Skookumchuck (GMU 667). Eastern District 11 is characterized by expansive forestland, both public and private, and higher elevation mountainous areas as one travels eastward. Most of Mount Rainier National Park lies within District 11 and dominates the southeast corner of the District. The elevational grade as it increases moving eastward across the District has a profound impact on game species. Habitat condition, food availability, and seasonal migration patterns are all dictated by this gradient and resulting weather patterns. Snowpack from September through April in eastern District 11 affects both game availability and road access; these in turn affect hunting opportunity and success. Hunters interested in a more rugged, challenging, and mountainous hunting experience will certainly appreciate the eastern half of District 11. Access can be challenging since most of the eastern District is either national or state forest, tribal forestland (Muckleshoot Indian Tribe), or private timberland. A series of secondary and primitive roads provide access into these forestlands but require hunting by foot or horse away from roads and deep into timber or along river systems.

FIREARM AND WEAPON RESTRICTIONS

Hunters should be aware of firearm restrictions in certain localities of Pierce and Thurston counties of District 11. Maps of Pierce County firearm restriction areas can be seen on the Pierce County website's [Public GIS tool](#) and the Pierce County firearm regulations can be found at: www.piercecountywa.gov. Maps of no-shooting and controlled shooting zones in Thurston County can be found at: www.co.thurston.wa Note that fire season can result in both public USFS and private industrial timberlands closing for all access. Hunters should check with the local ranger station on closures before setting out. The [Incident Information System](#) is also a great place to check fire status. Anderson Island is mostly private property with some public property and so much of the island would be 'Hunt by Permission.'

MAJOR PUBLIC LANDS

District 11 encompasses parts of two national forests: Gifford Pinchot and Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. USFS land is found primarily in the eastern half of District 11 surrounding Mount Rainier National Park on its northern and western sides. This includes the Clearwater Wilderness bordering Mount Rainier on the north. USFS land is free to hunt but much of it is either permanently or seasonally gated and requires access by foot or horse (see Road Closure section).

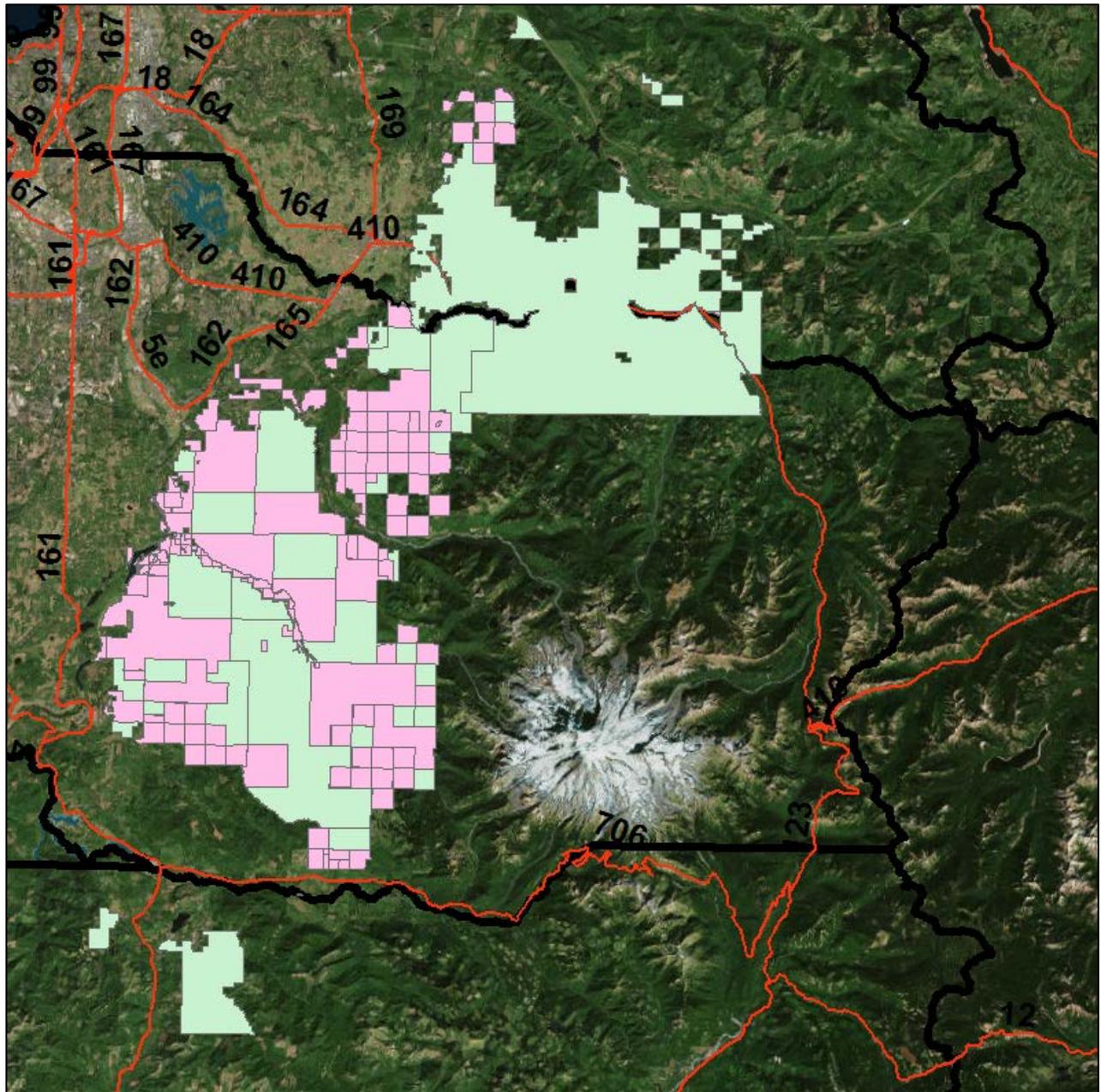
Hunting and parking on Washington State Department of Natural Resource (DNR) managed lands and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) lands requires a Discover Pass, which is issued free with the purchase of any annual hunting or trapping license. Visiting Washington State Parks also requires a Discover Pass although hunting is not allowed in Washington State parks. Additional passes can be purchased at www.discoverpass.wa.gov.



PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS

Timberlands throughout the district are owned or managed by various private commercial timber companies, each having their own access regulations, including some with fee access programs. All private timberlands allow hunters free access to enter via foot, horse, or non-motorized vehicle/bike. These lands provide some of the best opportunity for both small and large game hunting in District 11.

Hancock Natural Resource Group (Hancock) has sold significant land to various other companies/tribes in Pierce County although most of those new owners still run their public access through Hancock's Fee Access Program. A Hancock access permit is required for motorized access into the Kapowsin and Eatonville Tree Farm (lands owned by Hancock/Hampton/Rayonier). Access into Kapowsin and Eatonville by horseback, walking, or bicycling is also allowed, but only if you have a motorized access permit, as there is currently not a non-motorized access program for these areas. Non-motorized access is normally allowed through the non-motorized access program into the White River Forest. Permits normally allow access April 1, 2021 – March 30, 2022, with no access the first week of July or during the elk bull season.



Hancock Natural Resource Group (pink) and neighboring commercial private timberland ownership (white), Eastern King, Pierce, Lewis counties, 2018.

A limited access recreation program is in effect for Weyerhaeuser's Vail Tree Farm in GMU 667 and hunters are required to buy an access permit to access the tree farm. Motorized and non-motorized permits go on sale in May and allow access for one year (August through following July) and typically sell out well in advance of the hunting season. All forestry operations continue during the permit season.

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR MAJOR TIMBER COMPANIES

In eastern Pierce County (GMUs 652, 653 and 654), the following ownership and contact information may be found:

- Hampton Lumber/Mid Valley Resources (access managed under Hancock Access Program): hamptonlumber.com/our-company/.
- Hancock Natural Resource Group hancockrecreation.com (800-782-1493)
- Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (access managed by Hancock Access Program): muckleshoot.nsn.us/services/culture--wildlife/wildlife-program.aspx
- Rayonier (formerly Pope Resources and subsidiary Olympic Resource Management; access managed under Hancock Access Program): rayonier.com/our-businesses/land-resources/hunting-and-recreation/

In Thurston County (GMUs 666 and 667):

- Manke Lumber Company: mankelumber.com/contact.html
- Port Blakely: portblakely.com/us-forestry/public-access
- Weyerhaeuser: weyerhaeuser.com/timberlands/recreational-access/

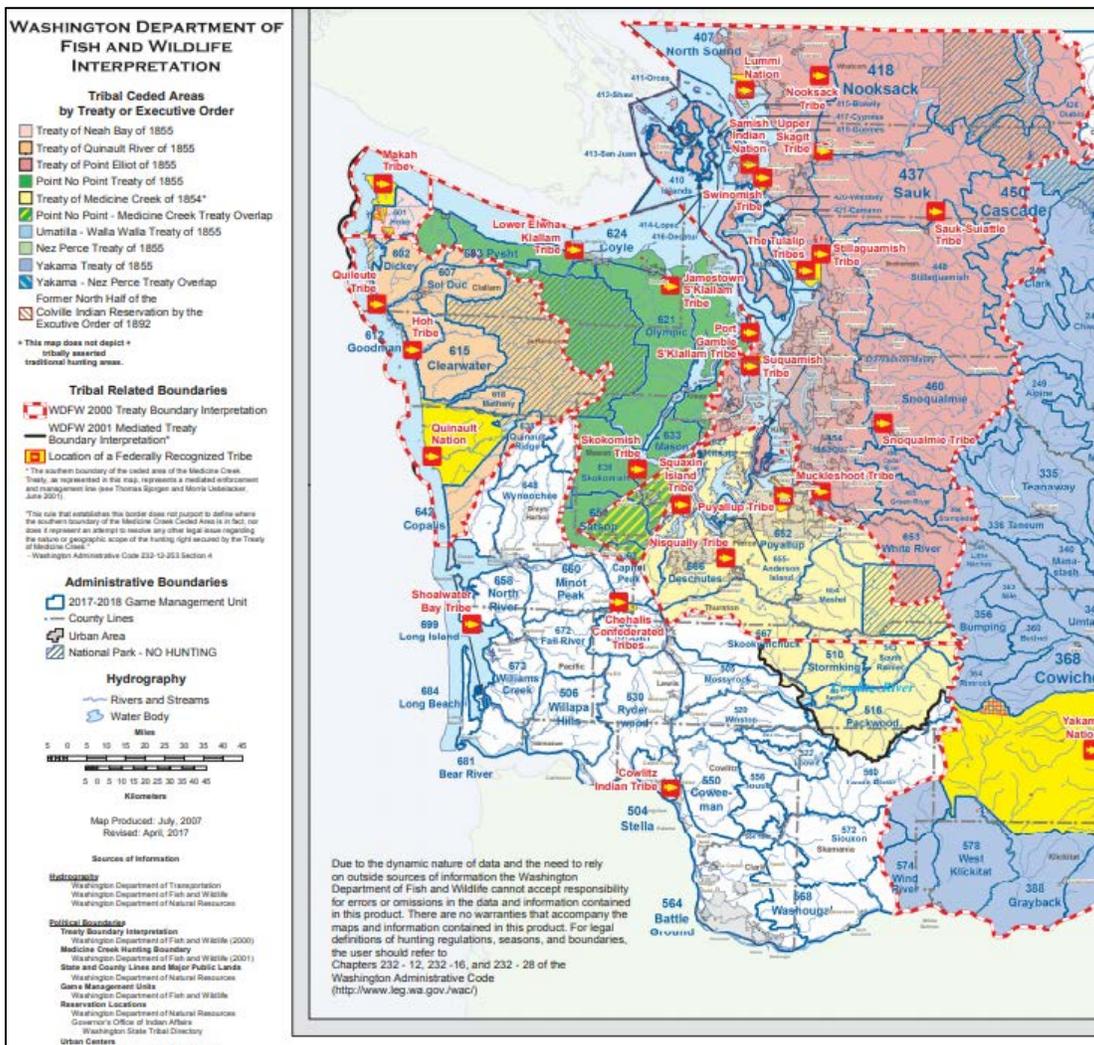
Anderson Island (GMU 655) is almost entirely private ownership with the exception of various small parks managed by either the island or [Pierce County](#).

TRIBAL HUNTING

District 11 is within the ceded area of the Treaty of Medicine Creek of 1854 and the Treaty of Point Elliot of 1856 (see graphic below). WDFW and tribes cooperatively manage wildlife populations. Treaty tribes with off-reservation hunting rights can hunt within their ceded area or traditional hunting areas. Tribal hunting often occurs concurrent with WDFW hunting seasons. Tribal governments set their own seasons and bag limits. Tribal Enforcement personnel are responsible for ensuring tribal hunting regulations are followed, which may differ from state regulations. There are four tribal hunting co-management agreements that include provisions regarding hunting on private industrial timberlands (Point Elliot Agreement, Quileute Agreement, the Skokomish Agreement, and Squaxin Island Agreement).

Current copies of those agreements can be found at:
wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management/tribal/wildlife

Tribal big game harvest reports are available at
nwifc.org/publications/big-game-harvest-reports/



ROAD CLOSURES

The following road closures are in effect in District 11:

GMU	Name	Roads closed	Purpose	dates
653	Greenwater River/ White River	USFS Roads 7010, 7012, 7013, 7160, 72	Elk Winter Range	Dec. 15-May 1
		USFS Roads 70 (beyond MP 10.3), 7060, 73	Winter Recreation-SnowPark	Dec. 15-May 1
	Greenwater River	USFS Roads 7012-240, 7020, 70-223, 7080-210	Wildlife Closures	Year-Round
654	Mashel	Hancock/ORM/Hampton/Muckleshoot forestlands	Private Industrial Timberland	Year-Round except special permittee access*
		DNR Elbe Hills Road 5	Disabled Hunter Program	Sept. 1-March 1 except special permittee access**
667	Skookumchuck	Portions of Skookumchuck Wildlife Area	Restricted Dam Operation Area with Exception of Disabled Hunter Program	Year Round except special permittee access**

* Visit Hancock Forest Management website for fee access program for these areas: www.hancockrecreationnw.com

** visit WDFW disabled hunter road access entry program for these areas: wdfw.wa.gov/accessibility/disabled-hunter-road-access-entry-program

HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation

Website: rmef.org/Washington/OlympicPeninsula.aspx Douglas

Doherty

989-736-4234

ddoherty@rmef.org

Washington Waterfowl Association

Gray's Harbor Chapter (Thurston/Lewis counties)

washingtonwaterfowl.org/Chapters/Grays-Harbor

Southwest Chapter (Pierce County)

washingtonwaterfowl.org/Chapters/Southwest

Washington Mule Deer Fountain

muledeer.org/state/washington/

Puget Sound Blacktail Chapter - WA 0115

Tacoma, WA 98360

Stephanie Cordes

253-232-3133

cordessj@plu.edu

Peninsula Chapter - WA 0216

Gig Harbor, WA 98335

Chad Barragan

928-200-6438

chadbarragan@gmail.com

Eyes in the Woods

eyesinthewoods.org/index.php/en/?Itemid=419

P.O. Box 2406, Olympia, WA 98507

Washington Backcountry Hunters and Anglers

backcountryhunters.org/washington_bha

Max Cole, West Side Co-Chair

washington@backcountryhunters.org

Ducks Unlimited

ducks.org/washington/washington-state-contacts/poe/statehomeicon

Izaak Walton League of America Greater Seattle Chapter

iwla.org/local-chapters

A. William Way

425-868-4759

bway@watershedco.com

3451 E. Lake Sammamish Ln. N.E., Sammamish, WA 98074

Washington Brant Foundation

wabrant.org/ Maynard Axelson

360-445-6681

info@wabrant.org

15929 Fir Island Rd, Mt Vernon, WA 98273

Washington Outdoor Women

washingtonoutdoorwomen.org

washingtonoutdoorwomen.org/register/ - Workshops

P.O. Box 1656, Bellevue, WA 98009-1656

If you know of an organization that should be included in this document, please let us know.

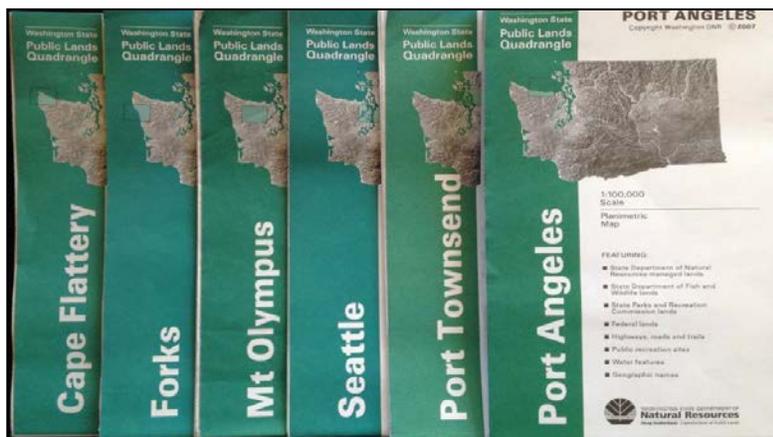
ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Hunters and anglers can find maps and land ownership information at the following:

- Pierce County: matterhornwab.co.pierce.wa.us/publicgis
- Thurston County: map.co.thurston.wa.us/Html5Viewer/Index.html?viewer=Parcels.Main
- Lewis County: maps.lewiscountywa.gov/topic/assessor-parcel-maps/
- WDFW statewide: wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations
- WDFW hunt planner: geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/huntregs/

DNR maps have some of the best combination of land ownership and current roads. However, be aware of DNR and private forestland ownership exchanges, which may not show up on older maps. To see current DNR ownership, visit arcgis.com/apps/Embed/index.html?webmap=fa6875f802ee43f4a21d16df47b71cec&extent=-124.6798%2C47.5345%2C-123.334%2C48.3084&zoom=true&scale=false&theme=light.

To order DNR maps online, visit dnr.wa.gov/programs-and-services/buy-maps-aerial-photos-or-survey-data.



Maps of the two state forests within District 11, Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Forest, as well as other DNR-managed lands can be found at dnr.wa.gov/ElbeHillsTahoma.

Questions regarding store purchase of maps can be directed to 360-664-4343. Call the DNR office in Enumclaw if you have a question about a road in District 11 at (360-802-7055).

Other maps that can be helpful for select areas include:

Forest Service Online:

Many USFS maps can be downloaded for free here fs.usda.gov/visit/maps

District 11 USFS Maps:

Maps of the two national forests found in District 11, the Gifford Pinchot and the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests can be downloaded or purchased here:

fs.usda.gov/main/giffordpinchot/maps-pubs

fs.usda.gov/main/mbs/maps-pubs

Topographic maps can be custom built and printed at CalTOPO: caltopo.com

OnX App: Many hunters use the OnX mobile phone app for on-the-go hunting map application especially since maps can be downloaded for use when cell service is not available.

onxmaps.com/hunt/app

WDFW strongly encourages hunters to read more in-depth WDFW hunting management and planning materials by visiting the following:

WDFW Hunting Website: wdfw.wa.gov/hunting

WDFW Game Management materials: wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management

The 2015-2021 Game Management Plan: wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01676

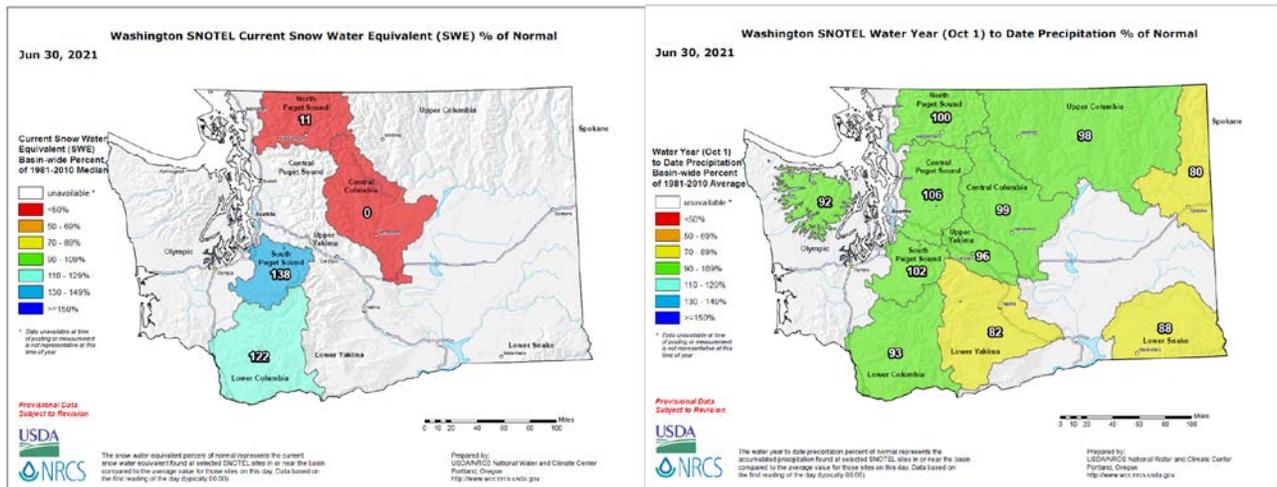
The 2020 Game Status and Trend Report: wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02217

Hunting Seasons and Regulations: wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations

Places to Hunt: wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/locations

2021 FORAGE MOISTURE CONDITIONS AND FIRE

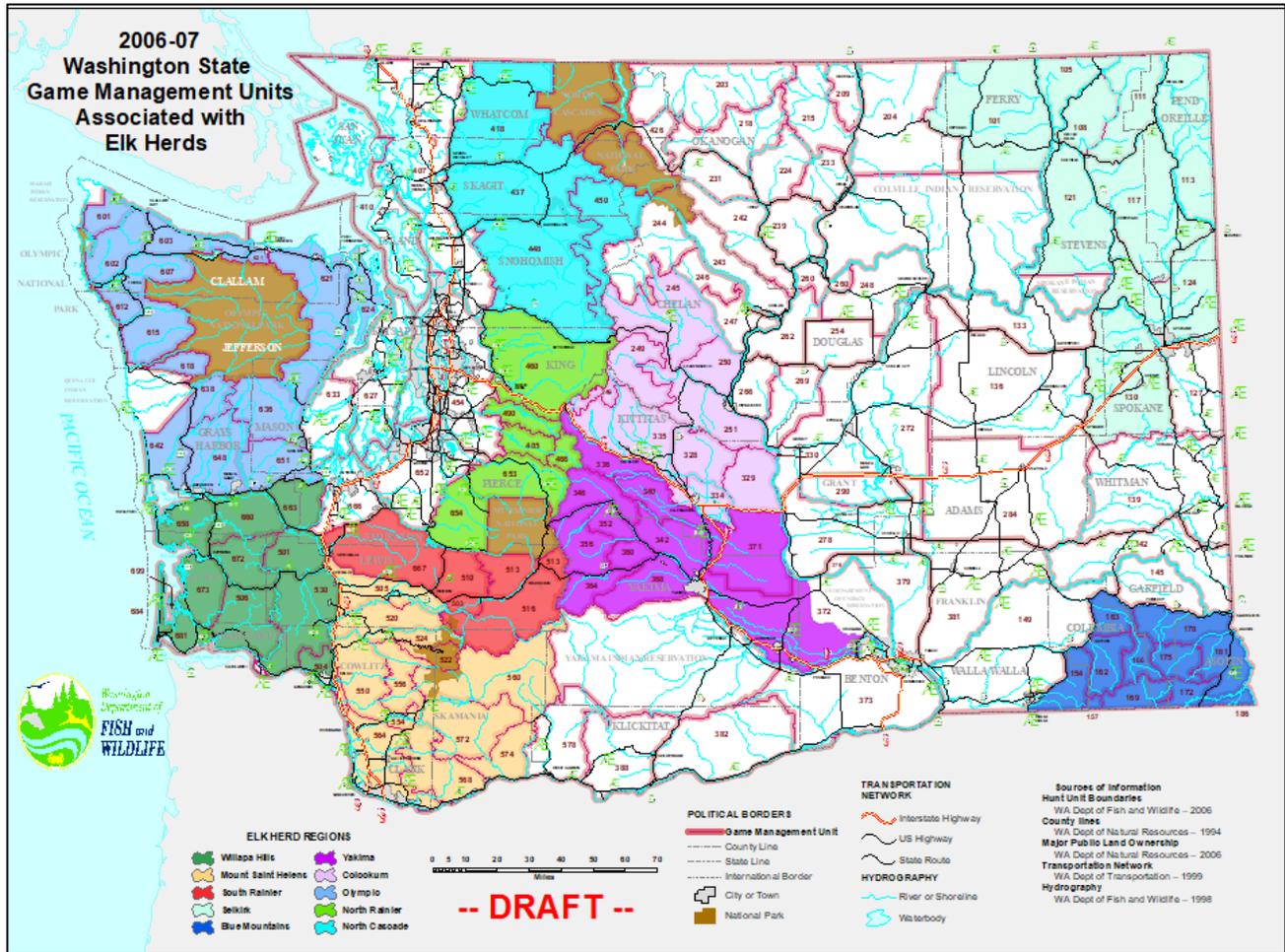
Snowpack moisture is the most reliable indicator of moisture levels that contribute to forage persistence for both large and small game through hunting seasons. This moisture level also affects the rate and intensity of the fire season, which has additional impact to forage persistence. Washington snowpack moisture as percent of median ([1981-2010 median](#)) for 2021 was only available for four regions of the state as of this publication date. Some regions have less than 50% of median while others over 100% of median. Precipitation as a percent of normal was generally good across most of western and northeastern Washington. However, record-breaking high temperatures in June across western Washington resulted in significant evaporation and moisture loss contributing to drier than expected conditions and an early and severe wildfire season. Regions with a high percent of snowpack moisture and precipitation rates may fair better in terms of persistent forage going into the 2021-22 hunting season with game species benefitting accordingly. Two notable wildfires in 2017 occurred within District 11: the Norse Peak and American fires. These fires burned a total of 56,241 acres in eastern Pierce and Yakima counties according to the USFS. The opening of the canopy and added nitrogen to the soil brought about by these fires has benefitted game through increased browse.



Snowpack moisture as percent of median June 2021 and total precipitation 1 October 2020-30 June 2021 (National Resource Conservation Service, NRCS).

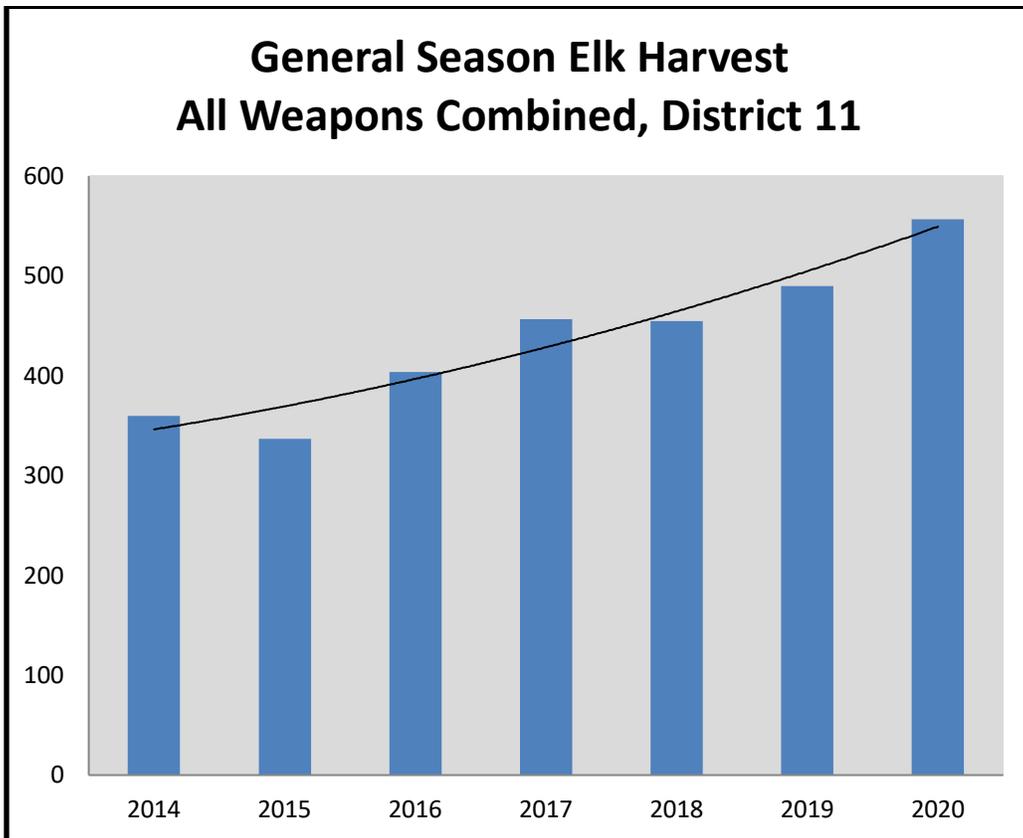
ELK

Both the North Rainier and South Rainier elk herds are partially contained in District 11, providing an opportunity to harvest elk as they migrate out of Mount Rainier high country and follow river drainages to low elevations during the hunting season. The most complete overview of each of these herds can be found in either the [North Rainier Elk Herd Plan \(2020\)](#) or the [South Rainier Elk Herd Plan \(2002\)](#).



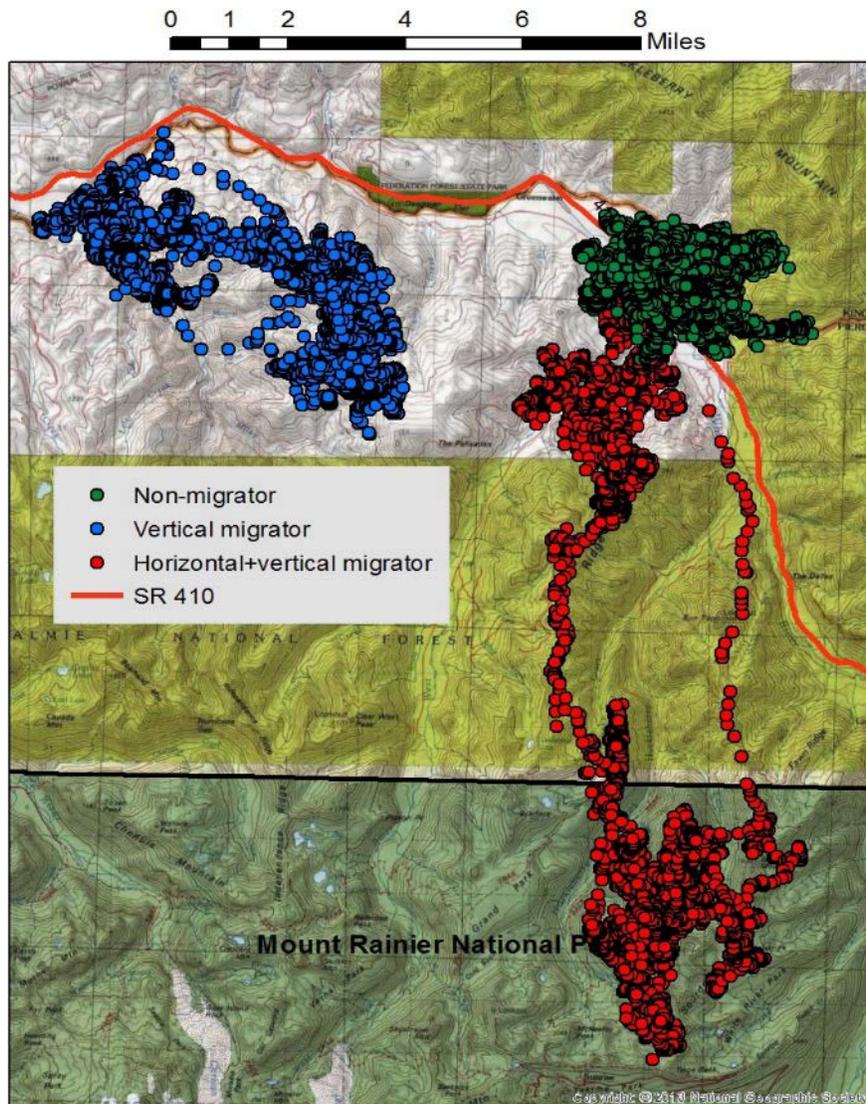
The 10 elk herds of Washington State.

Elk harvest has continued to increase in District 11 and the availability of elk should continue to increase in all GMUs as both the North and South Rainier Elk Herds continue to recover, having met recovery goals over the past 20 years. Antlerless restrictions, winter elk habitat closures, and permit hunt restrictions in GMU 653 continue to benefit herd recovery in the North Rainier herd. Hunters annually report a quality hunting experience and quality bulls for those fortunate enough to be drawn for the GMU 653 bull only permit hunt. The GMU 667 (Skookumchuck) subherd of the South Rainier Elk Herd has also increased over the years primarily due to access closure on the Centralia Mine.



A portion of the elk that summer at mid and high elevations within Mount Rainier National migrate out of the park to lower elevation winter range prior to any snowfall, some at the first snowfall, and some remain until there is deep snow, with the majority migrating when there is less than a foot of snow on the ground (Muckleshoot Indian Tribe unpublished data). Public lands and private commercial timberlands bordering the park are good prospects. WDFW encourages hunters to scout for elk leaving the Mount Rainier National Park and following the Carbon River northwards into the Clearwater Wilderness Area, the White River into the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, and the Nisqually River to the southern part of the District.

USFS-forested areas off Highway 410, including roads 71, 73, and 74, Bullion Basin/Pickhandle Basin, and Big Crow Basins east of Crystal Mountain Ski Resort (outside ski boundaries once ski season officially opens) offer good opportunity for high-elevation, rugged elk hunting with plenty of robust elk. Hunters can also access via the Pacific Crest Trail to the east. Elk begin to come down to the lower elevations bordering H-410 in October when the first higher elevation snows begin, forcing elk to lower elevations. Some resident elk remain at lower elevations year-round but will be joined by the migratory portion of each herd. The White River drainage from Haller Pass west to the White River and both north and south of that area all support high numbers of elk. The timbered areas behind the Greenwater Fire Station along H-410 frequently has elk. Hunters must boot into this area after the gate closes on December 15 (see Road Closure section). High meadows off H-410 such as Grand Park are traditional rut areas for elk and elk may remain in those areas until heavy snows force them lower.

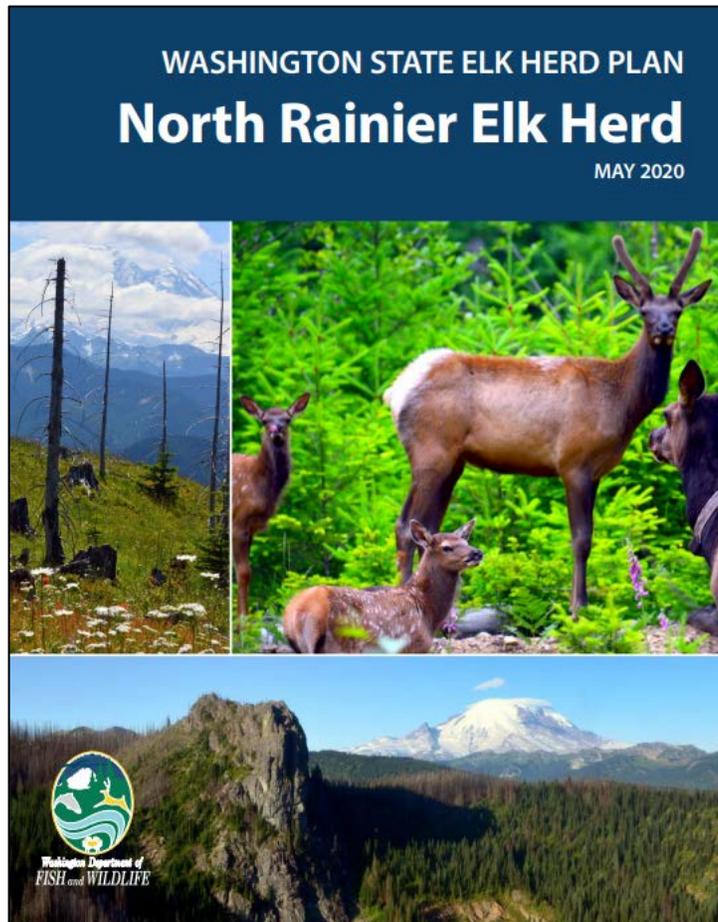


Examples of elk migration for 3 GPS-marked elk in GMU 653, showing non-migrator, vertical migrator, and horizontal+vertical migrator. The horizontal+vertical migrator (57% of study animals) moves to Mount Rainier National Park in summer. The vertical migrator (23%) moves to higher elevation in summer that is adjacent to winter range, but also may use its winter range in summer. The non-migrator (20%) uses the same range year-round. (research provided by Muckleshoot Tribe of Indians unpublished data).

USFS, which permits the Crystal Mountain Ski Resort, wants to remind hunters that service roads built and maintained by the ski resort are not open to the public. Hunters may ask for permission from the resort to haul out a harvested animal. Hunting is allowed in the Clearwater, Glacier View and Norse Peak Wilderness Areas of the district found at: www.fs.fed.us/ivm/, following hunting regulations found at: www.fs.usda.gov/visit/know-before-you-go/hunting.

Hunters are also likely to find elk on the west (Carbon River) side of Mount Rainier and accessed via USFS and private commercial timberland roads southeast and south and east of the towns of Wilkenson and Carbonado to the national park boundary. Fewer roads characterize this area but also fewer hunters and recreationists. Be aware that this landscape rises steeply as you travel eastward but also provides a decent road network that may be worth scouting, especially timber harvest timber harvests.

Obey posted signs regarding quarry truck traffic and especially the speed limit. Forestland between Highway 165 and 162 is dominated by private commercial timberlands that Hancock manages that require a fee access permit. The Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Forests and University of Washington Charles Lathrop Pack Experimental and Demonstration Forest (Pack Forest) in GMU 654 are good prospects for deer or elk and can be accessed by foot, bike, or horse during the general deer or elk season. Pack Forest managers caution hunters to be aware of students conducting research in the forest any time of the year. The Elbe Hills State Forest has limited vehicle access during the elk season as follows: entire 5 Road is closed, the 8 Road is open from Ashford to Scott Turner Road, and the 6 Road is closed except for hunters with a disabled access permit (see Road Closure section). Much of the Tahoma State Forest is also closed to vehicle access due to the ski hut management program and various road and bridge washouts. Hunters can legally walk, bike, or horse ride behind locked gates for hunting unless otherwise posted.



Subherds of the South Rainier elk herd continue to increase and expand on and around the Centralia Coal Mine and [Skookumchuck Wildlife Area](#) (GMU 667). WDFW encourages Hunters to scout the area from the Skookumchuck Wildlife Area south to the northern boundary of the Centralia Coal Mine (GMU 667). Hunting on the coal mine is only allowed under specialized permits, which require a mining escort. TransAlta, which owns the mine, is once again providing one senior and one disabled permit hunt on the mine for a total of 10 permits over two weekends (see WDFW Hunting Regulations on applying for special permit hunts). Some elk can occasionally be found and hunted on WDFWs [West Rocky Prairie Wildlife Area](#) and on [Joint Base Lewis McChord](#) (JBLM) military property in Thurston County near the town of Rainier (GMU 666). Hunters must register to hunt on JBLM through NW Adventure Center (253-967-8282 or 253-967-7744) or through the [JBLM website](#).

In northwestern Thurston County, elk are found off Delphi Road SW and neighboring power lines (GMU 666). Elk cannot be hunted on property owned by USFWS near 123rd Ave SW in the Black River refuge of GMU 666 (e.g., former Weeks Dairy) but can be hunted by landowner permission on private lands surrounding the refuge property.



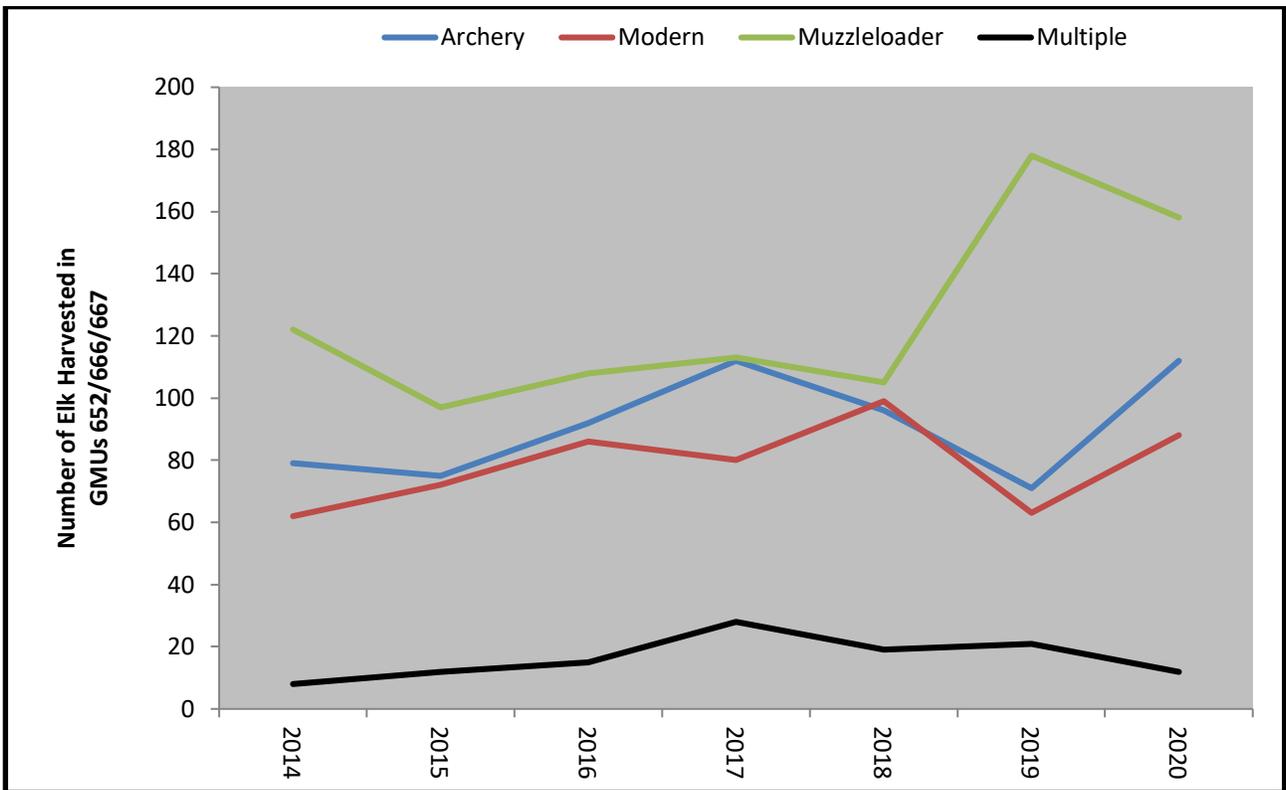
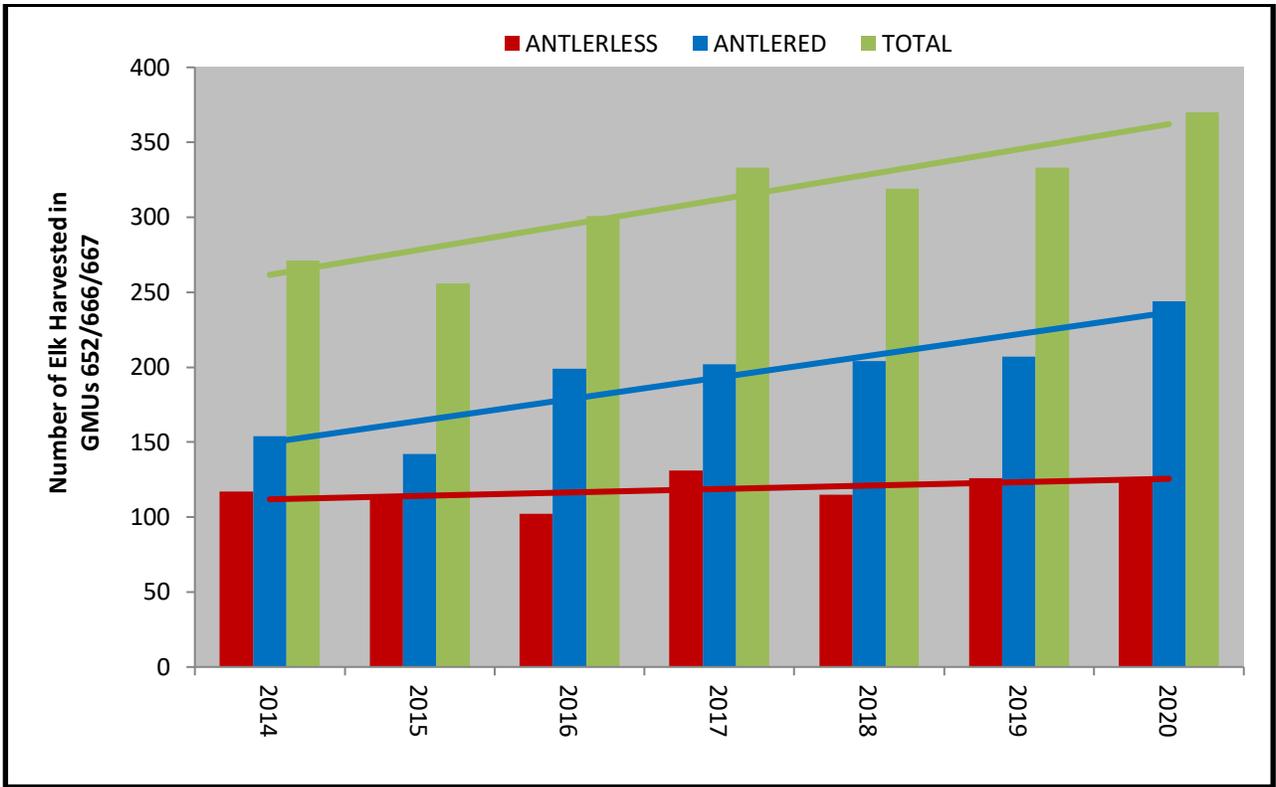
North Rainier elk wintering in the Crystal River Ranch area, District 11.

Elk continue to increase on private farmlands and properties in GMUs 652 (around Graham, Buckley, and Enumclaw), GMU 667 (Yelm and Hanaford area), and GMU 666 (foothills of Capitol State Forest to Delphi Road SW and Waddell Creek Rd SW). Overall, elk are plentiful in these damage areas, with access onto private property being the primary limitation. Hunters must request permission to access private lands and are encouraged to obtain permission weeks in advance of the season from the landowner (e.g., visit property and ask for permission). Elk Area 6013 in GMU 652 has been reduced in size to encompass primarily the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation. There were several new hunting restrictions implemented in 2015 aimed at conserving elk for tribal purposes on the reservation. In response to increasing elk and elk-associated damage off-reservation in Buckley and Enumclaw, Elk Area 6014 was expanded and provides a 3-point minimum or antlerless general modern firearm season; both early and late archery and muzzleloader seasons; and three separate winter antlerless hunts allowing up to 10 elk per hunt. Elk Area

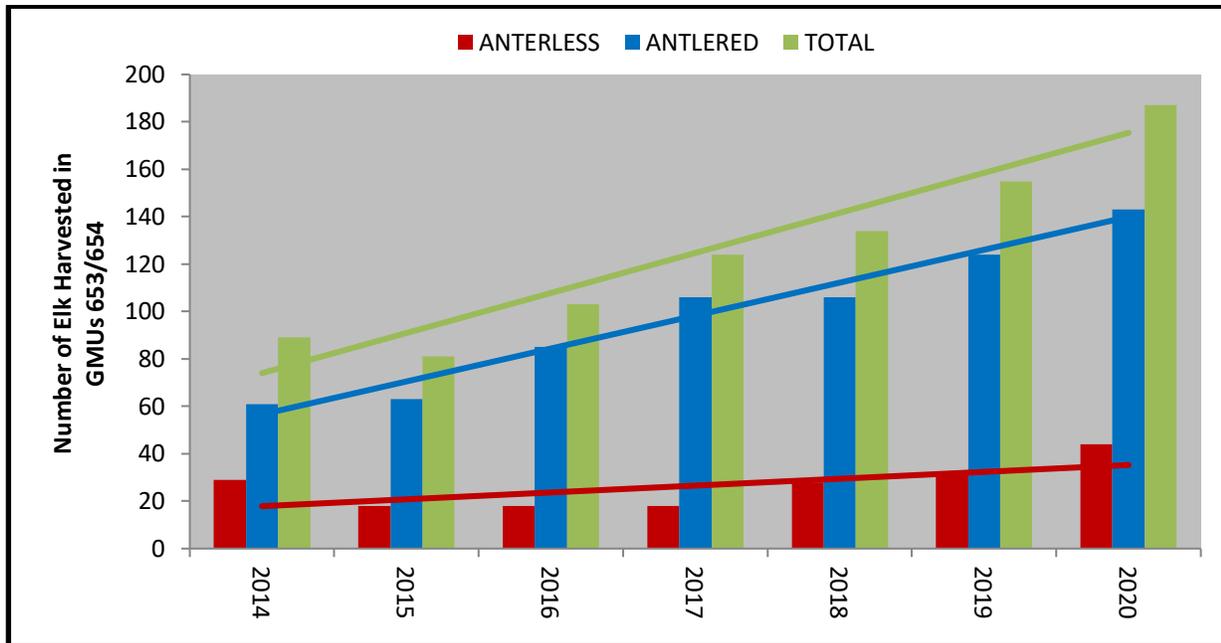
6014 is comprised primarily of agricultural lands, hobby farms, and ranch homes, and supports approximately 150-200 total elk. Access to these properties is limited and hunters interested in these hunts are encouraged to obtain access before applying for these permits. The local WDFW conflict specialist Matt Blankenship (360-986-6209; Matthew.Blankenship@dfw.wa.gov) may be able to assist with suggesting access sites.

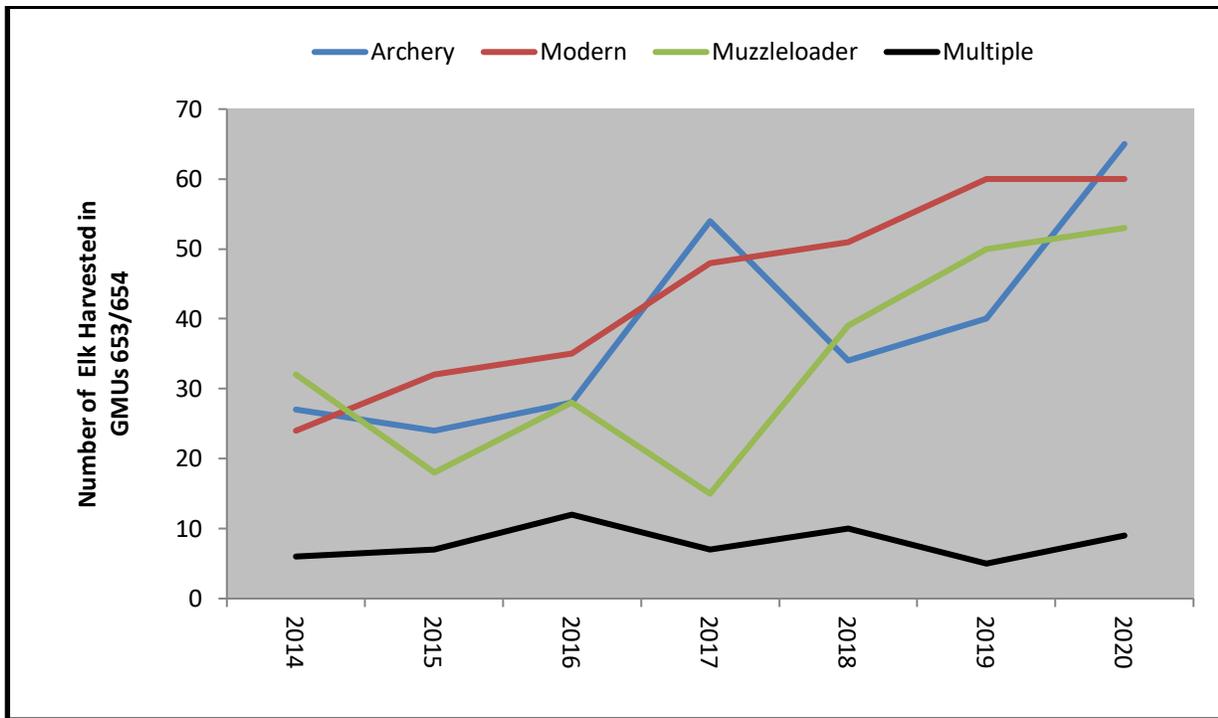
One antlerless elk permit hunt (five permits) and two senior permit elk hunts (10 permits) for controlling private property damage are also provided in the Hanaford Elk Area 6069 of GMU 667. Finally, general Region 6 Master Hunter elk permits are also available. Hunters drawn are often sent to damage properties in both the Buckley/Enumclaw and Hanaford area, as needed, and elsewhere in the region but must be available to hunt on a 24-hour notice.

General season elk harvest has been increasing over the past seven years for all weapons within GMUs 652, 666, and 667 (combined these make up Elk Population Management Unit 62). This makes for good prospects for harvesting an elk in those GMUs in 2021. Muzzleloaders typically have the highest harvest over those years with modern firearm and archery harvest close behind except for 2019 in which harvest declined noticeably for archery and modern firearm users, possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which overlapped the fall hunting season.



Harvest trends have also gradually increased in GMUs 653 and 654 over the past seven years (combined these make up Elk Population Management Unit 67). Interestingly, Population Management Unit (PMU) 62 experienced a noticeable decline in elk harvest for all weapon types in 2019 whereas PMU 67 saw an increase across all weapon types—keeping in mind that the former normally provides twice the harvest as the latter. Antlerless harvest in GMU 654 increased slightly (cow harvest not allowed in GMU 653), spurred by damage removal hunts for elk to abate increasing property damage caused by an increasing elk sub-herd. District 11 changed the boundaries of Elk Damage Hunt Area 6054 in 2019 to focus the hunt on those properties experiencing damage.



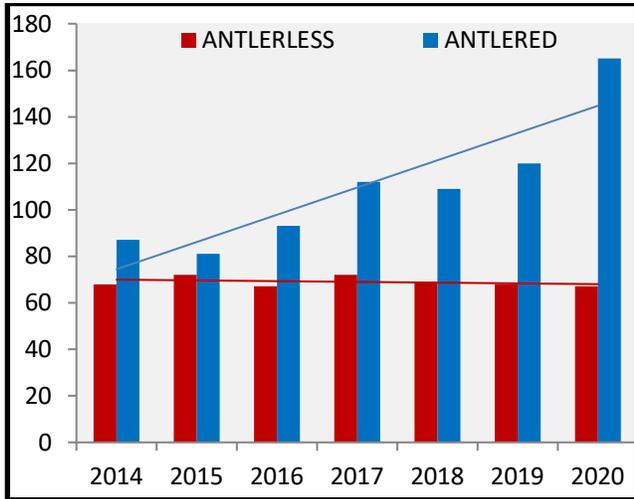


Weyerhaeuser’s Vail Tree Farm in GMU 667 and Hancock Natural Resource Group managed forestland (Kapowsin and Eatonville timberlands in GMU 654, White River and Buckley timberlands in GMU 653) all support elk but require a vehicle access permit from the company directly (see Private Commercial Timberland for information). Each Hancock recreational access permit purchased for Kapowsin or Eatonville timberlands from mid-March through mid-May (see dates on Hancock website each year) automatically enters a drawing to hunt elk during any bull elk season for GMU 654. Eleven (11) recreational access permit holders are drawn to hunt elk on the Kapowsin timberlands, and one recreational access permit holder is drawn to hunt elk on the Eatonville timberlands during the elk seasons in GMU 654. No recreational access is allowed on the Buckley timberlands in GMU 653 during any bull elk season. Hunters must be drawn for a WDFW bull elk permit to hunt elk on the White River timberlands in GMU 653. The Kapowsin and Eatonville drawing occurs in early May and once winners have been notified, names are posted on the Hancock recreation website. Only drawn permittees can hunt elk on the Kapowsin or Eatonville timberlands during elk seasons.

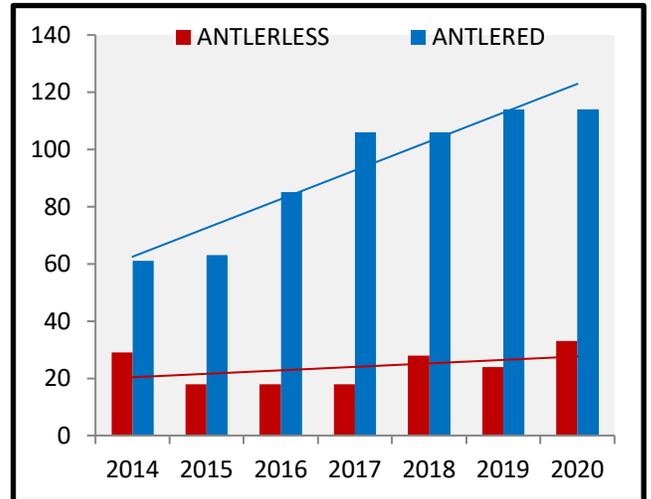
Hunters harvest the greatest number of elk in District 11 in GMUs 652 and 654 with about 115 taken in 652 and just over 100 in 654 over the past few years (see charts below). Harvest spiked in GMU 652 in 2020 increasing from 120 in 2019 to 165 in 2020 possibly because of more hunters in the field in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and maybe due to additions of archery and muzzleloader opportunity in the 6014 elk damage hunt area of GMU 652. GMUs 666 and 667 both have significantly lower harvest because of fewer elk (both GMUs) and difficult access onto private properties (GMU 666).

Hunter success is expressed as both the percentage of hunters that reported successfully harvesting an elk and by the number of days it took to harvest an animal in the following graphs for the five GMUs in District 11 supporting elk (GMU 655, Anderson Island, has no elk; see charts below). Success has been generally increasing in most GMUs over the past 7 years. This is tracking elk

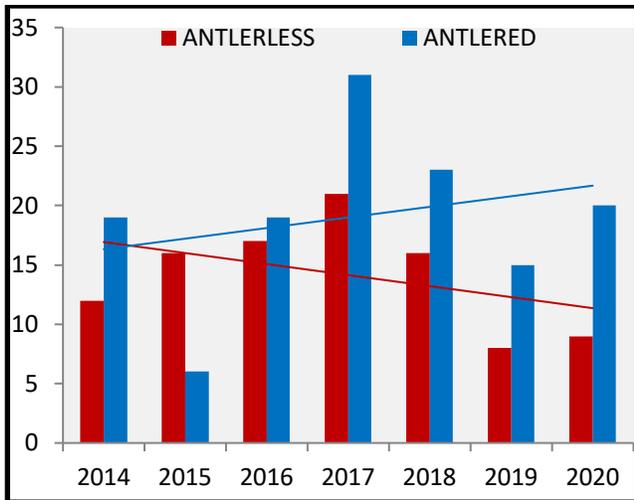
population recovery in both the North Rainier and South Rainier elk herds. The exception is the Deschutes GMU 666, where access to hunting grounds is difficult due to the higher percentage of privately-owned land. Regardless, antlered harvest shows a slight positive trend for hunters that have gained private land access in that GMU and thus prospects are good for those hunters obtaining access in 2021-22. The highest success in the District is the GMU 653 bull only permit hunt, which has averaged 60% over the past four years. This is a rugged, high alpine hunt, but worth the effort for those lucky enough to draw a permit. That is followed by GMU 652 currently around 20%, GMU 654 around 15%, and finally GMUs 666 and 667 both currently around 10%.



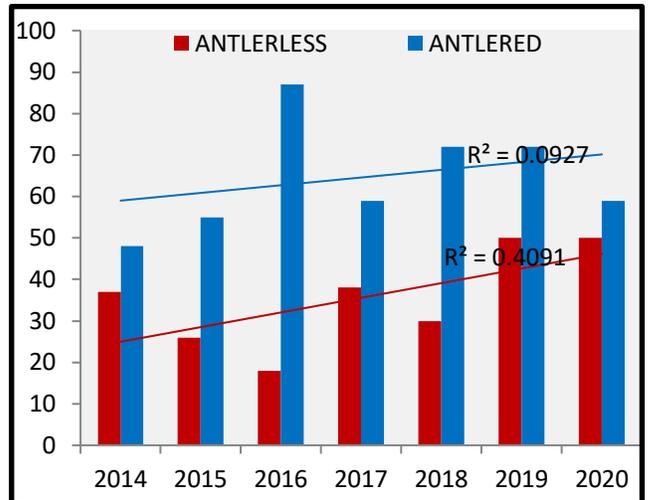
GMU 652 general season harvest (all weapons combined)



GMU 654 general season harvest (all weapons)



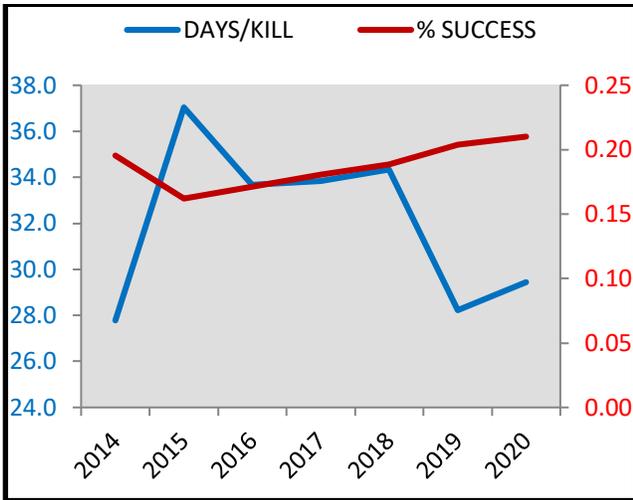
GMU 666 general season harvest (all weapons)



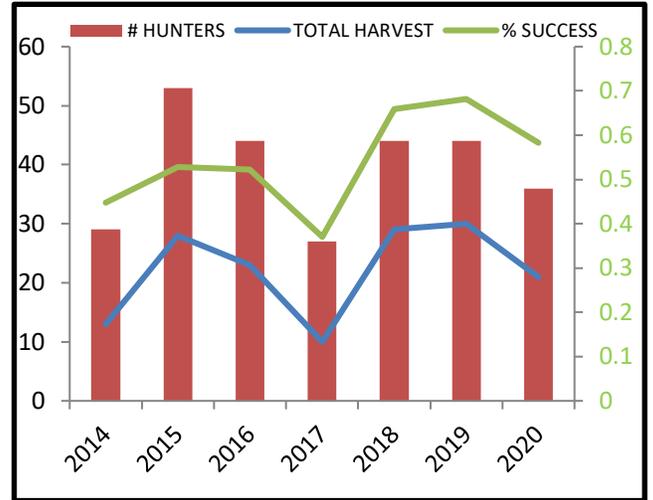
GMU 667 general season harvest (all weapons)

GMU 653 bull only permit harvest in chart below

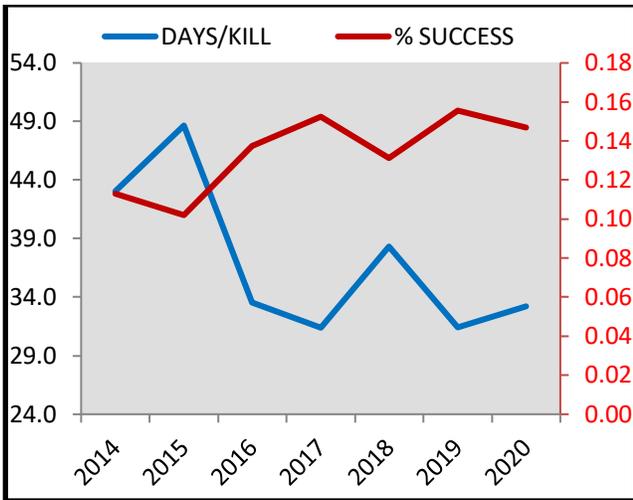




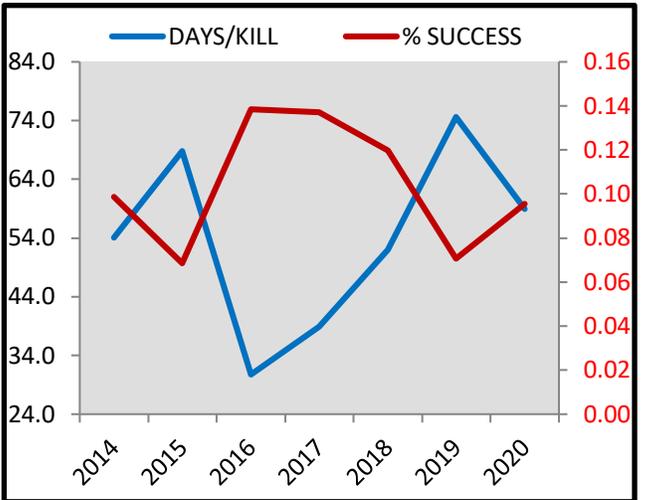
GMU 652 general season (all weapons combined)



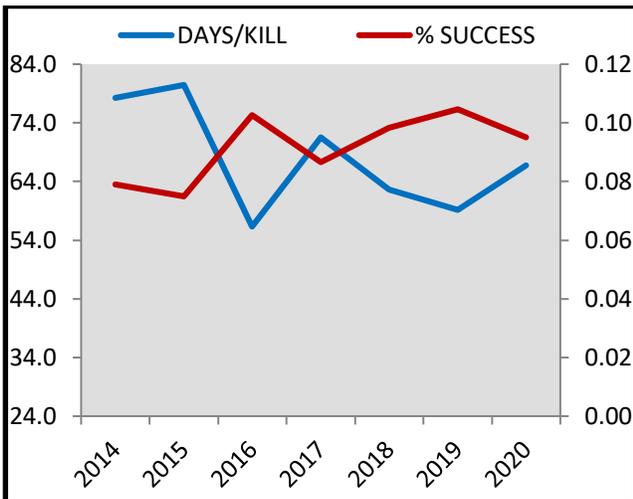
GMU 653 bull only permit hunt (all weapons)



GMU 654 general season (all weapons combined)



GMU 666 general season (all weapons)



GMU 667 general season (all weapons)

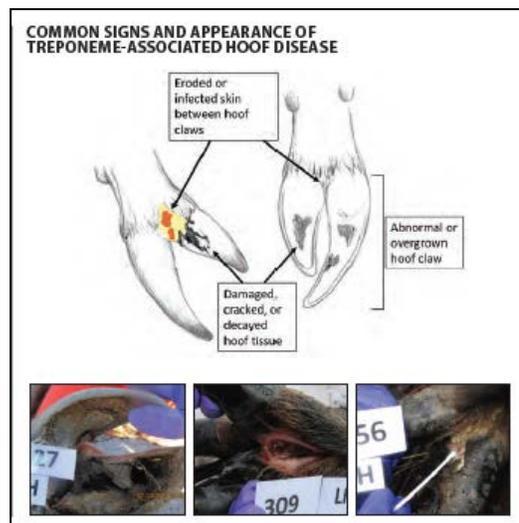
ELK BACTERIAL HOOF DISEASE - TAHD

[Elk Treponeme-Associated Hoof Disease](#) (TAHD) was first diagnosed in Washington State in 2014 and has been spreading outwards from its origin in the St. Helens Elk Herd ever since. TAHD causes limping and lameness in elk due to abnormal hoof growth, lesions and, in severe cases, sloughing of the hoof capsule. TAHD is a form of digital dermatitis, a disease strongly associated with a group of bacteria known as treponemes. Although digital dermatitis has affected the livestock industry for decades, TAHD is the first known instance of digital dermatitis in a wild ungulate. There are no vaccines or treatments that are practical options for managing TAHD in free ranging elk. WDFW is partnered with Washington State University to research the disease's causes, transmission, and potential solutions. The disease is most prevalent in southwest Washington but is now confirmed in 17 counties in 2021 including all counties/GMUs in District 11. You can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of affected and unaffected elk on the WDFW's online reporting form at the web address above.

WDFW is implementing an incentive-based pilot program in 2021 to encourage west-side (400, 500, 600 series GMUs) hunters to harvest elk with TAHD, thereby potentially reducing prevalence of the disease over time. WDFW is offering an incentive permit opportunity to hunters that harvest a diseased elk during general or special permit seasons. Hunters can participate in the program by submitting the hooves from their elk harvest at one of many drop-off locations to be automatically entered into a drawing for a special incentive permit. Additionally, WDFW is offering special permits under the Master Hunter permit category that are intended to target diseased elk. These permits are offered as a second elk opportunity for antlerless elk using any weapon type. See page 62 and 65 of the [2021-22 Big Game Hunting Pamphlet](#) for more details.

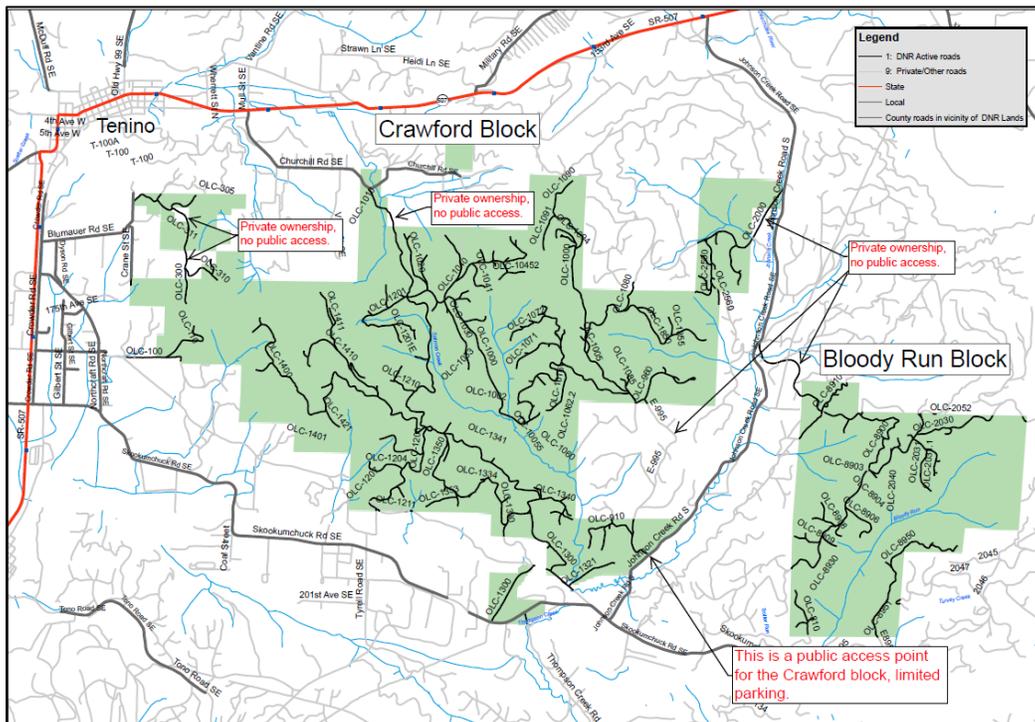
How hunters can help

- **Leave hooves:** Scientists believe that treponeme bacteria may persist in moist soil and spread to new areas on the hooves of infected elk. For that reason, WDFW encourages hunters in 400, 500, and 600 series game management units (GMUs) to remove the elk's hooves and leave them onsite. If you harvest an elk in a 100, 200, or 300 series GMU, where the disease is uncommon, please keep any abnormal hooves and report your observation to the nearest [WDFW regional office](#). WDFW will work with you to submit the hooves for diagnostic testing.
- **Report elk:** You can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of healthy or limping elk and dead elk with hoof deformities using the reporting tools on this page.
- **Clean shoes and tires:** Anyone who hikes or drives off-road in a known affected area can help minimize the spread the disease to new areas by removing all mud from their shoes or tires before leaving the area.



DEER

Black-tailed deer population surveys in District 11 are limited. The Department doesn't conduct surveys annually, and when it does, surveys reflect in the highest quality location (Vail Tree Farm). Commercial and state timberlands continue to provide the best opportunity for deer hunting. WDFW encourages hunters to scout regenerating clear cuts. In particular, timberlands worthy of scouting for both deer and elk include Weyerhaeuser's Vail Tree Farm and DNR's Crawford and Bloody Run blocks in GMU 667; Hancock Timber Resources Group managed properties (Kapowsin and Eatonville timberlands in GMU 654, White River and Buckley timberlands in GMU 653); DNR's Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Forests (GMUs 654) and DNR and USFS managed lands (scattered across District 11).



DNR's Crawford and Bloody Run Block (top) and Weyerhaeuser's Vail Tree Farm (bottom).

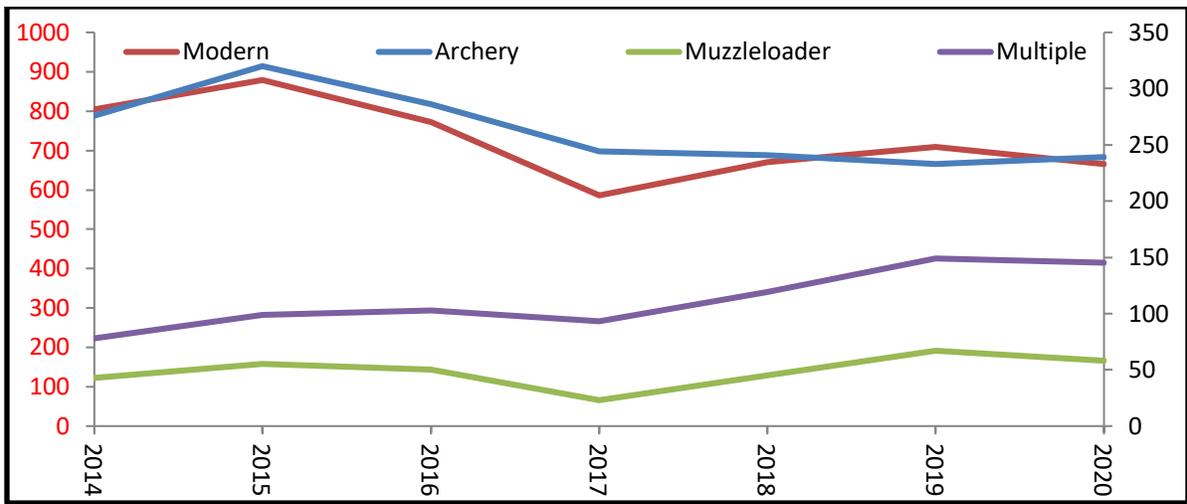
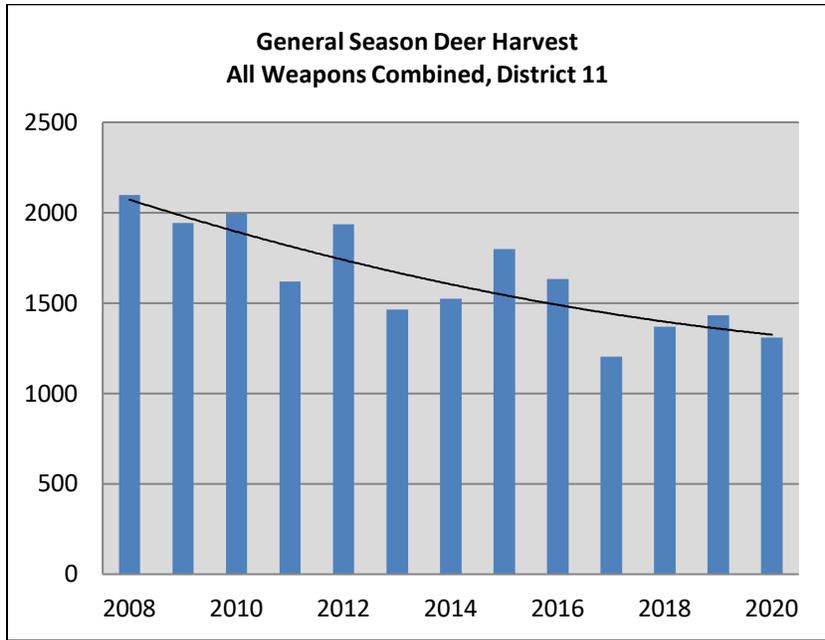
Hancock initiated a 2-point minimum buck harvest restriction in 2018 on the Kapowsin and Eatonville timberlands which remains in effect. In 2019, it also eliminated the doe harvest on both areas. Its reasoning is “an effort to increase deer populations over time and ultimately provide a better hunting experience, long term.” There are no additional deer hunting restrictions on the White River Tree Farm, except for the winter motorized access restriction.



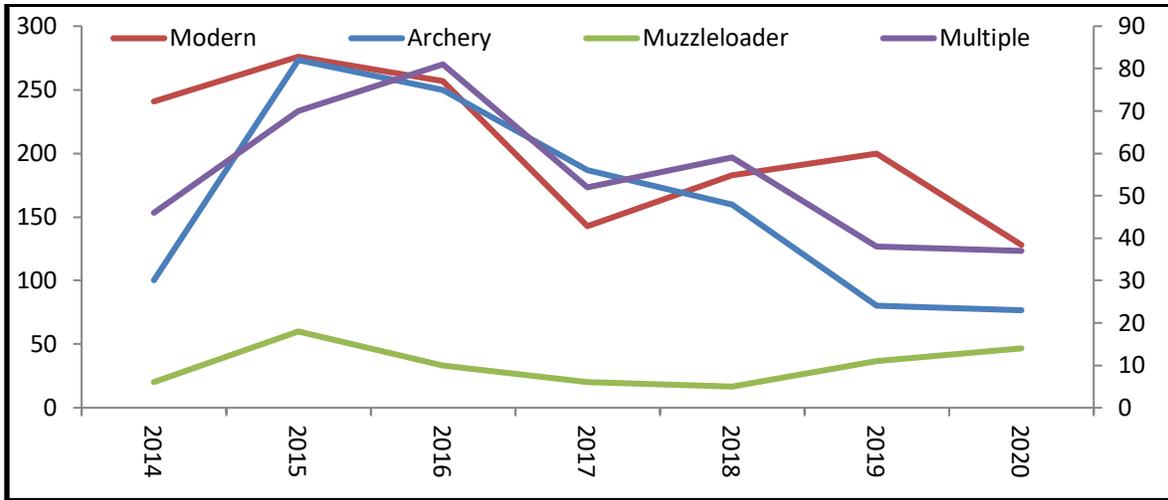
District Biologist Tirhi with successful deer hunter at Vail Tree Farm deer check station in the Skookumchuck Unit 667.

Hunters can find high-elevation trophy black-tail hunting experiences in the eastern portions of GMUs 653 and 654. Hunters can access these areas via USFS road and trail systems that lead to high mountain hunting areas, including portions of the Norse Peak, Clearwater, and Glacier View Wilderness Areas and Crystal Mountain Resort (see description under Elk).

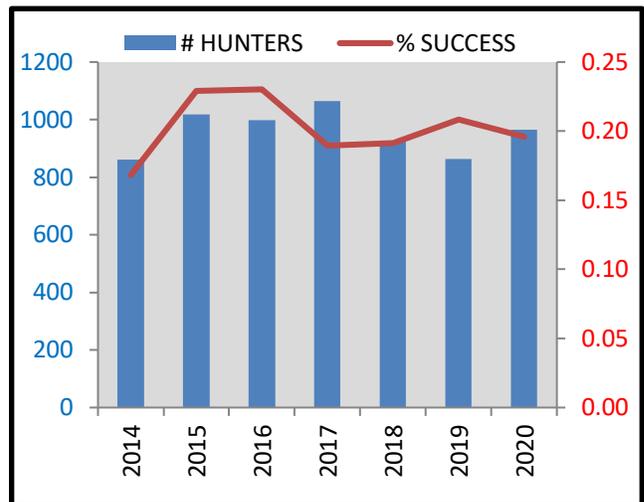
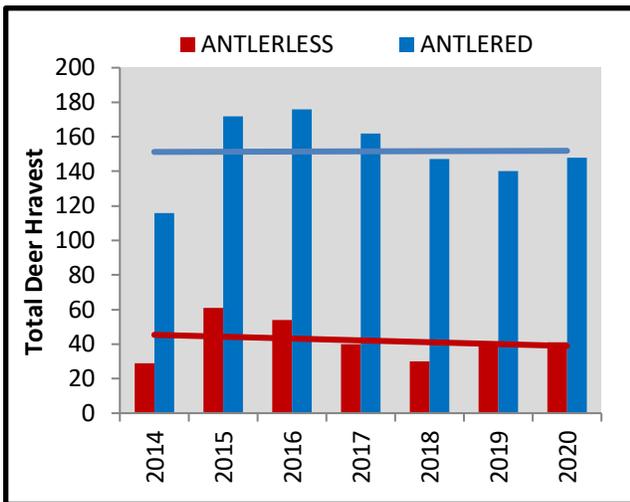
Overall deer harvest continues to show a downward trend in District 11 since 2000 (see graphs below). Only GMU 652 is stable and 655 is increasing. Harvest regulations have altered somewhat in District 11 GMUs over the years, which plays a role in harvest trends. Declines occurred primarily in GMUs 653, 654 and 667--all units in which private timberland access permits were initiated. These restrictions have reduced the sheer number of hunters that hunted these lands in the past resulting in lower harvest overall rather than a reduction in deer populations. Limited access combined with antler and doe restrictions may ultimately increase deer numbers over time especially in GMUs 653 and 654 where success is 10-15% compared to roughly 20% in GMU 652. GMU 667 currently has the highest success rate in the District around 33%, suggesting that while the access permit is limiting overall hunters, those that do obtain a permit are doing well. That is occurring despite GMU 667, and Weyerhaeuser’s Vail Tree Farm in particular, hosting over 2000 hunters in 2020 (the most heavily hunted deer area in the District). GMU 652 and 666 are comparable both in number of hunters and hunting success. Anderson Island (GMU 655) was previously Deer Area 6014 and had antlerless permit hunts only. The entire island became GMU 655 in 2013 and has since provided both general seasons (both sex) and antlerless permit hunts. Thus, the increase in harvest is not surprising, keeping in mind that the island has significantly lower harvest of all GMUs in the district. Ferry logistics and property access reduce the actual harvest despite plentiful deer on the island.



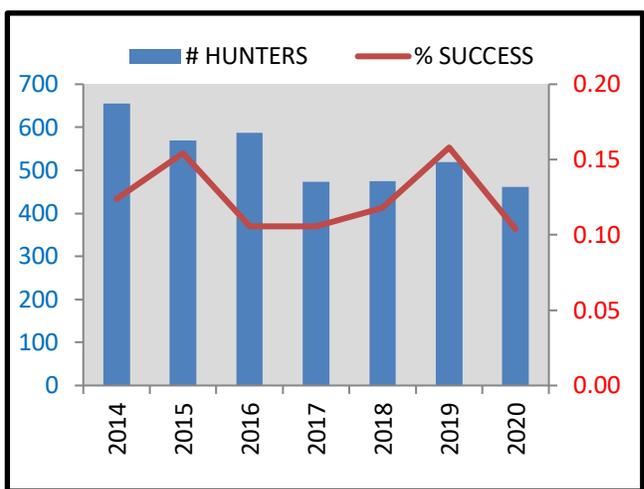
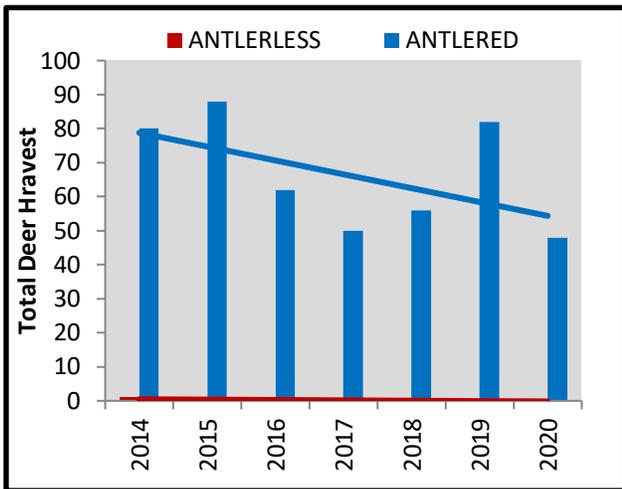
Total deer harvest by weapon type for PMU 62 (comprised of GMUs 652, 655, 666 and 667).
Modern firearm is scaled on the left and all others scaled on the right.



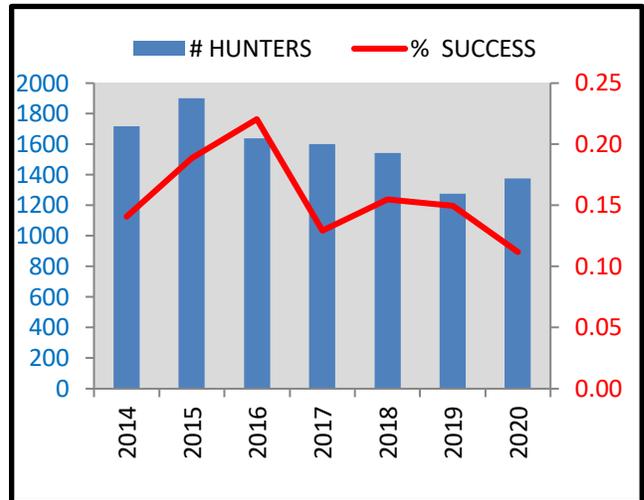
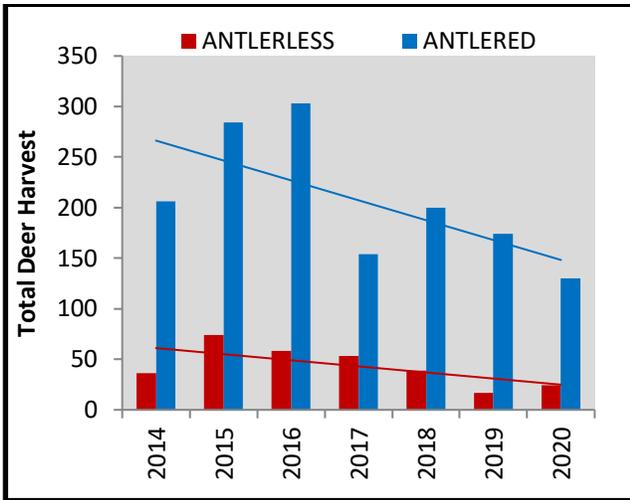
Total deer harvest by weapon type for PMU 67 (comprised of GMUs 653 and 654). Modern firearm is scaled on the left and all others scaled on the right.



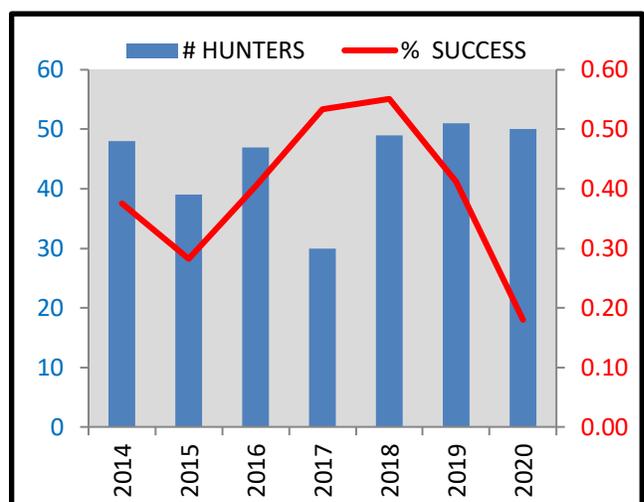
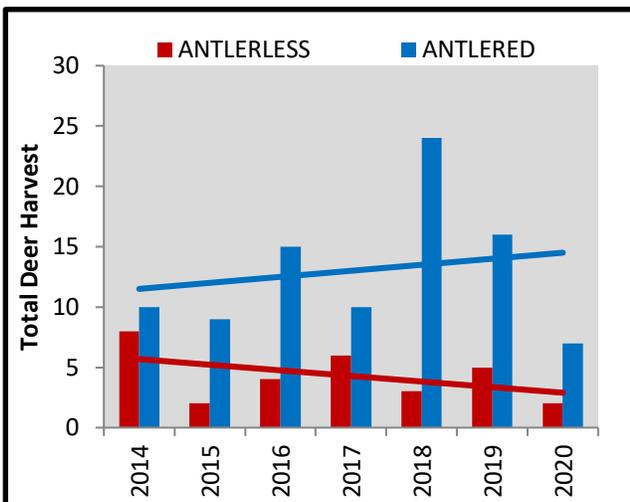
GMU 652 (Puyallup) deer harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons).



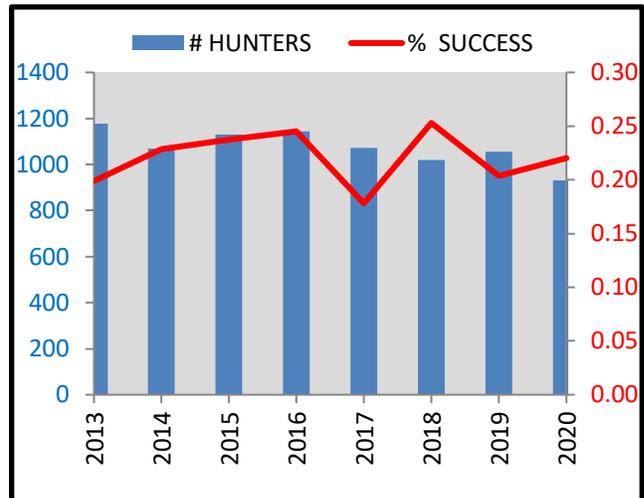
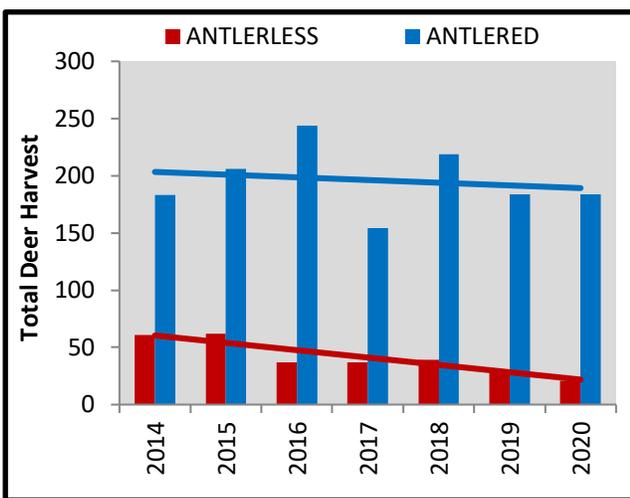
GMU 653 (White River) deer harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons).



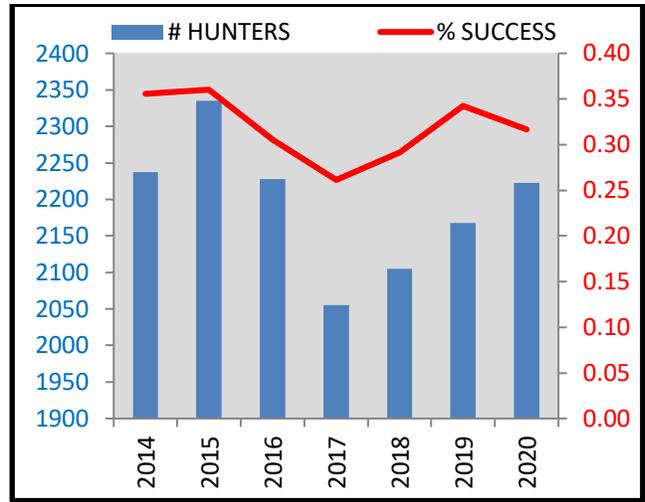
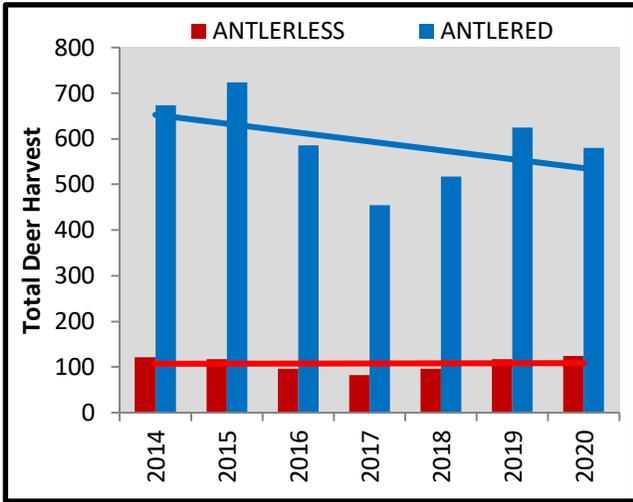
GMU 654 (Mashel) deer harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons).



GMU 655 (Anderson Island) deer harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons).



GMU 666 (Deschutes) deer harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons).



GMU 667 (Skookumchuck) deer harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons).



K. Hailstone with her first spike (2017)

BEAR

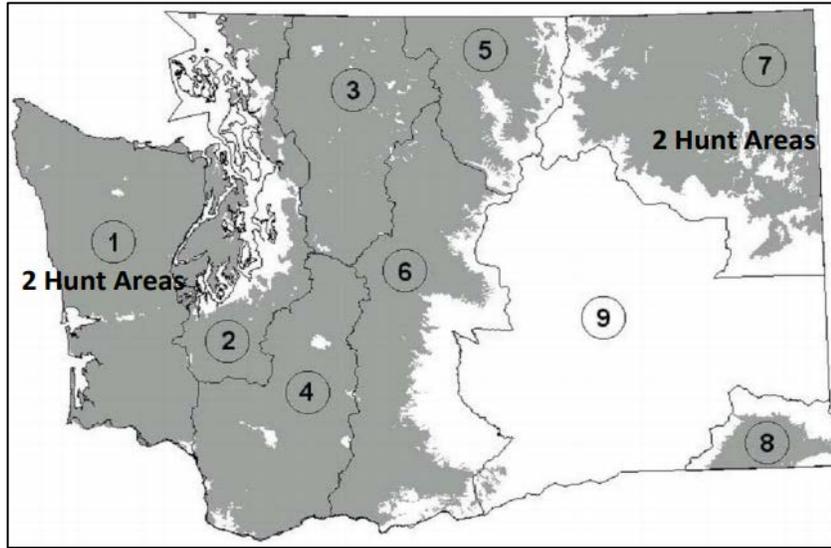
WDFW's goals for black bear management are to:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage black bear and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations;
2. Minimize threats to public safety from black bears, while at the same time maintaining a sustainable and viable bear population;
3. Manage black bear for a variety of recreational, educational, and aesthetic purposes, including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by tribal members, wildlife viewing, and photography; and
4. Manage populations statewide for a sustained yield. Wildlife managers use three statistics to assess black bear harvest:
 - Proportion of females harvested (no more than 35-39 percent of harvest)
 - Median age of harvested females (range no younger than 5-6 years)
 - Median age of harvested males (range no younger than 2-4 years)

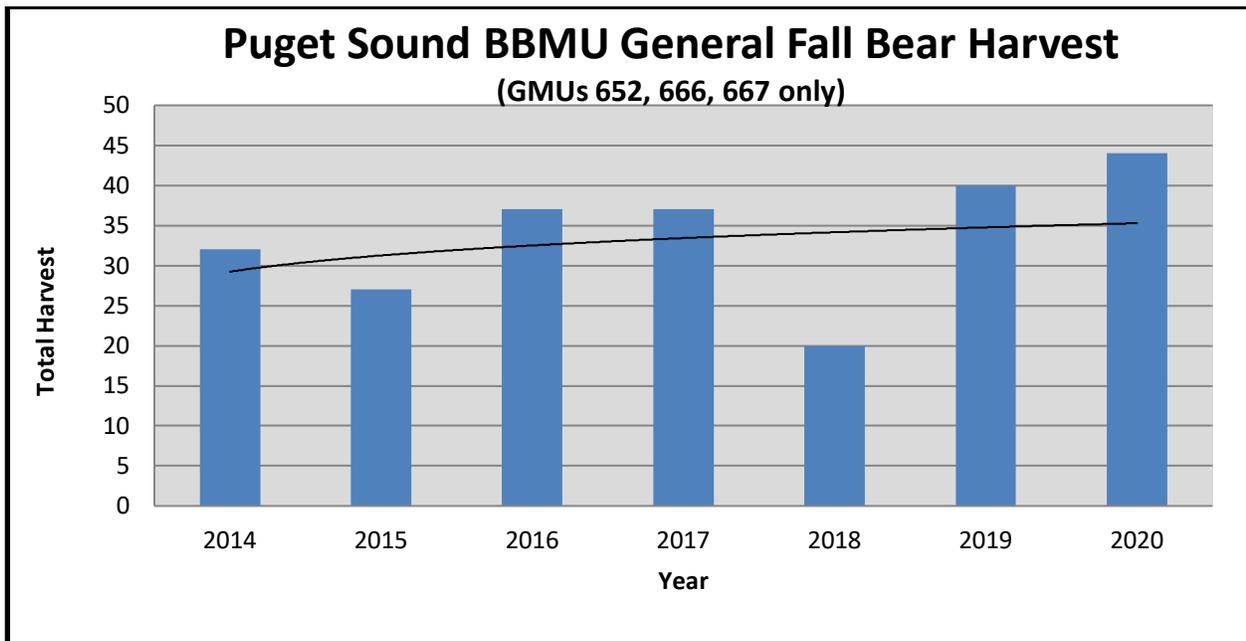
WDFW does not conduct annual surveys to monitor trends in black bear population size and instead uses harvest data trends for population estimates or indices. Wildlife managers believe black bear populations, which occur across the District but are most prevalent on commercial timberlands in GMUs 653 and 654, are stable in District 11.

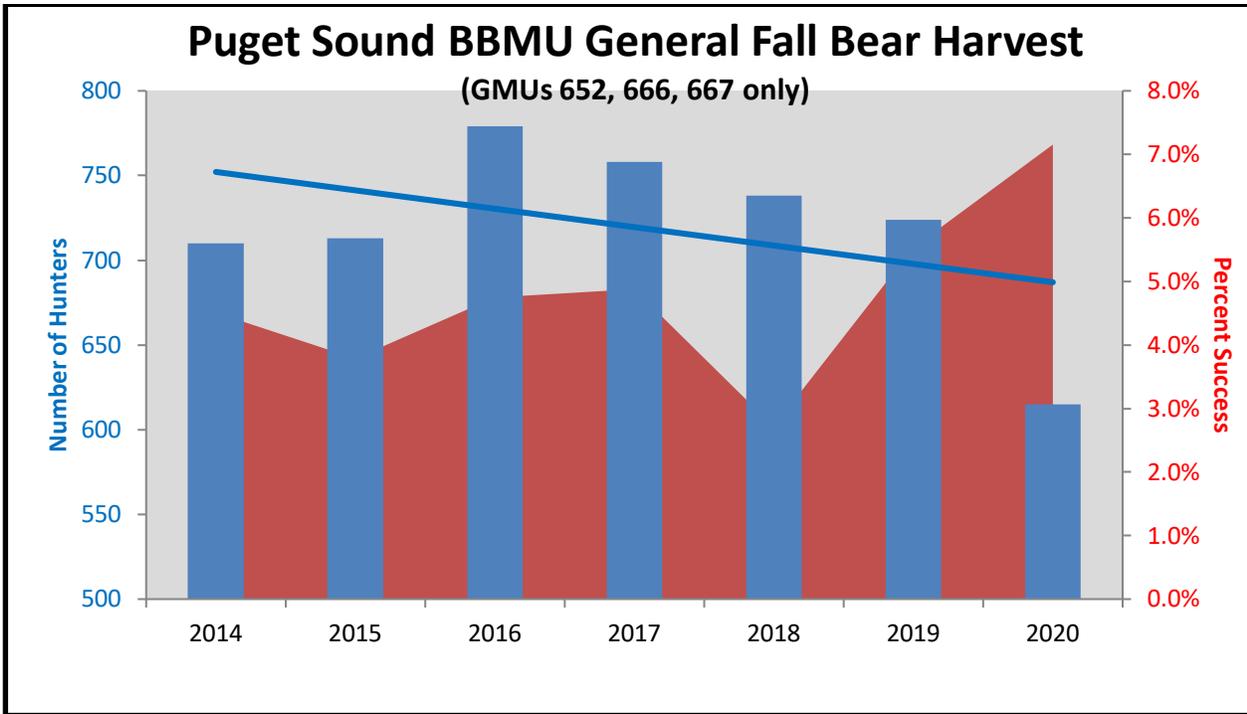
For management purposes, the state is divided into nine Black Bear Management Units (BBMUs). Harvest levels vary between BBMU depending on local population dynamics and environmental conditions. District 11 contains parts of two Black Bear Management Units (BBMUs): South Cascades (BBMU #2 containing GMUs 653 and 654) and Puget Sound (BBMU #4 containing GMUs 652, 666, and 667). Each of these BBMUs also contains additional GMUs outside the boundaries of District 11. A bear season is not provided in GMU 655. There is opportunity across District 11 to hunt bear in the fall general season. A spring special permit hunting seasons previously took place in GMU 654. However, private commercial timber owners currently see no value in continuing that hunt and thus the Kapowsin Spring Bear Hunt has been eliminated.

Commercial and state timberlands continue to provide the best availability for bear hunting. WDFW encourages hunters to scout sign (scat and tree bark peeling) in regenerating timber stands. Vail Tree Farm (GMU 667), Hancock Natural Resource Group-managed lands (Kapowsin and Eatonville timberlands in GMU 654, White River and Buckley timberlands in GMU 653), Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Parks (GMU 654), and Joint Base Lewis McChord offer the best prospects for bear hunters in the district.



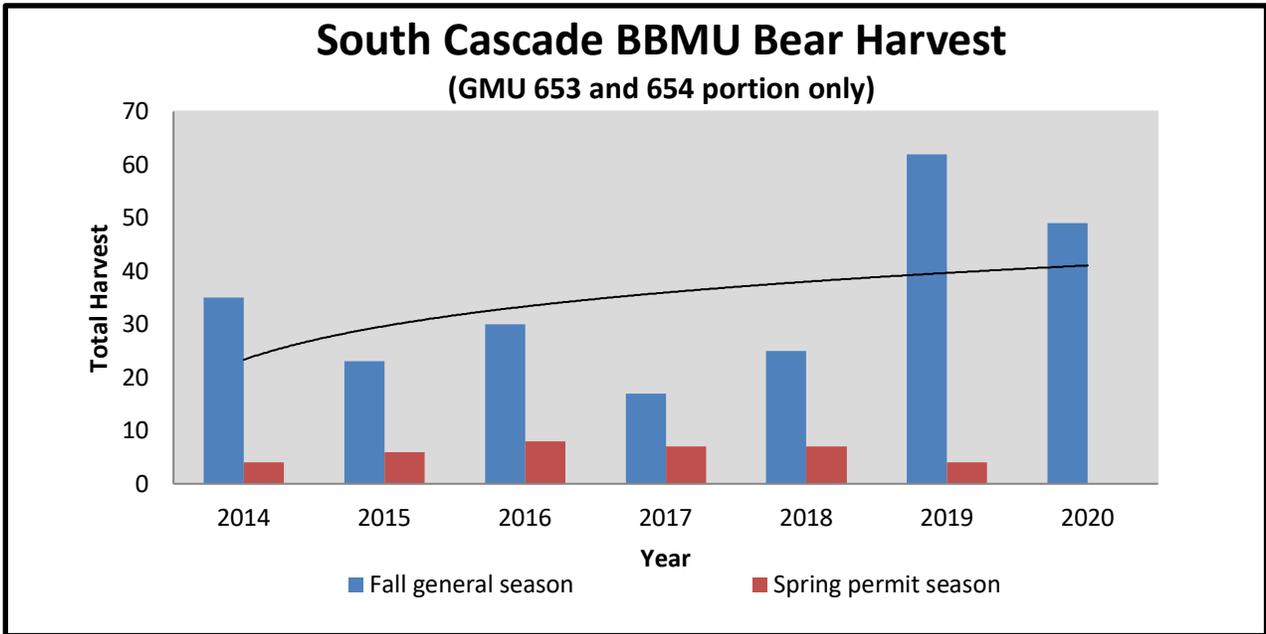
General fall season bear harvest in the GMUs of the Puget Sound BBMU that are within District 11 (GMUs 652, 666, 667) have increased slightly over the past 7 years except for 2018 which saw a one-year significant decline. The number of hunters hunting this BBMU has declined while their success rate has increased slightly since 2014 with success currently at a high of 7%. This trend is being driven primarily by success in GMU 652, which is currently at 14%, one of the highest rates in the state! Prospects for harvesting bear in GMU 652 is good for the 2021 season while in GMUs 666 and 667 much less so. Last winter’s snowpack and the resulting soil moisture levels should result in good berry and mast production this year unless reduced by this springs record heat wave.



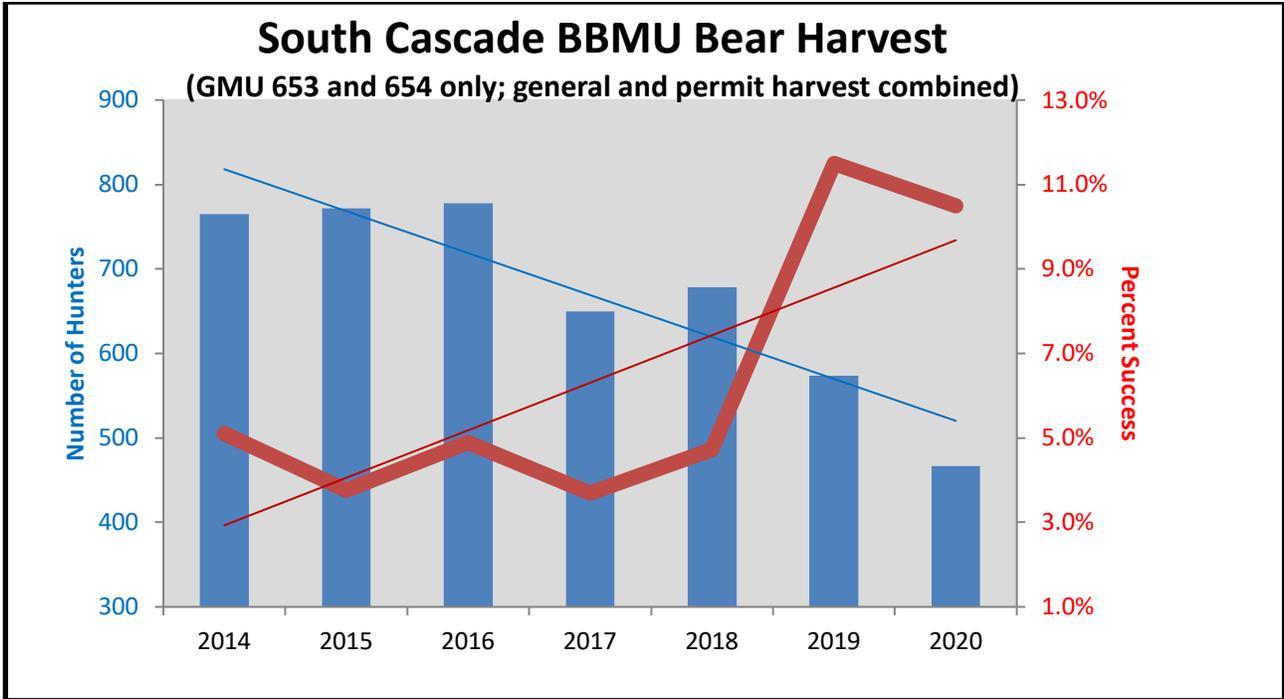


BBMU	GMU	Fall Male Harvest	Fall Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Number Hunters	Hunter Success	Hunter Days	Days/Kill
Coastal #2	652 - Puyallup	16	5	21	153	14%	1,538	73
	666 - Deschutes	5	0	5	101	5%	944	189
	667 - Skookumchuck	15	3	18	361	5%	3,308	184
South Cascades #4	653 - White River	11	5	16	141	11%	1,163	73
	654 - Mashel	21	12	33	326	10%	2,840	86

General fall season bear harvest trends in the District 11 portion of the South Cascades BBMU (e.g., GMUs 653 and 654) remained stable from 2013-2018 and then increased threefold in 2019 in response to an earlier start date (August 1) and a new two-bear bag limit statewide. This high continued in 2020. In response to the new regulations, hunter success rates doubled in 2019 compared to the previous six years despite a decline in the number of hunters. The Kapowsin spring bear season was eliminated in 2020 (previously averaging six bears harvested per year).



Note: the Kapowsin spring bear permit season was eliminated in 2020.



In 2019, WDFW developed a rigorous monitoring protocol to estimate black bear population densities on a large scale. Using the results of the North Cascades density analysis (Welfelt et al. 2019), WDFW developed a sampling design that relies on selecting 2-3 project areas annually across the 17 WDFW districts where bears occur. Within each project area, the Department establishes density estimates based on non-invasive DNA collection through bear hair samples. As wildlife managers conduct more surveys, additional capture results will further inform the model, therefore making density estimates more robust. In 2020, District 11 applied this protocol within GMU 654 to obtain a more accurate bear density estimate. The resulting density estimate was 16.9 bears/100 km² and the estimated population obtained by extrapolating that density across available habitat in GMU 654 is 142 (with 114 greater than 1-year-old). For GMU 654, the 5-year average harvest was 23 bears (6-spring and 17-fall), which would yield an average harvest rate of 20%; an additional 0-15 bears are taken annually for timber damage removals for a combined mortality rate up to 33% of the estimated population in that unit. The District is eager to conduct the same project in its remaining five GMUs over time to aid bear management and harvest analysis.



IMPORTANT BEAR HUNTING CONSIDERATIONS

WDFW strongly urges bear hunters not to shoot sows with cubs. Cubs tend to lag behind sows and may not be easily seen. Cubs may also be present in trees or hidden in dense vegetation in the vicinity. Please observe and be patient before shooting. The past few seasons, several orphaned cubs were reported in Region 6. Some were captured and taken to rehabilitation facilities. However, space and funds are limited for rehabilitation and the outcome for bears questionable so hunters should avoid this by NOT shooting sows with cubs.

It is mandatory that hunters who harvest a bear have their bear inspected by an agency representative who will remove a premolar tooth for aging (per [WAC 220-415-090](#)). The use of hounds and/or bait to hunt black bear is prohibited statewide ([RCW 77.15.245](#)).



Photo by S. Holznagel 2014

COUGAR

Cougar are widespread in the forest lands of District 11. Areas that support high numbers of deer and elk also provide great opportunity for cougar. The statewide goals for cougar are: 1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage cougar and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations. 2. Minimize human/cougar conflict. 3. Manage cougar for a variety of recreational, educational, and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography. 4. Manage statewide cougar populations for a sustained yield. 5. Improve our understanding of predator-prey relationships.



WDFW changed cougar hunting season design in 2012 by shifting away from using season length or permit seasons to manage the number of cougar harvested, and instead using a standard liberal season coupled with harvest guidelines (see wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/cougar). The intent was to have a longer season, without any hunting implement restrictions, and only close cougar seasons in specific areas if harvest reached or exceeded a harvest guideline. The harvest guideline is based on cougar social structure research dynamics. WDFW administers this hunt structure within 50 PMUs. District 11 comprises three PMUs made up of GMUs containing similar habitats and having similar cougar population objectives: GMUs 652/666, GMUs 653/654, and GMU 667. Cougar hunting is not provided in GMU 655.

In response to public pressure regarding cougar populations levels that were perceived as too high in certain areas of the state, a subcommittee of WDFW staff members were tasked in 2019 with providing a variety of options to the WDFW Wildlife Commission for consideration for [cougar management](#). Ultimately, the previous cougar hunting quota system set to harvest 12-16% of the population was eliminated in the 19 GMUs in the state with the highest number of cougars. Within these GMUs, the upper limits of the quota were expanded. This change in management does not affect GMUs in District 11 which remain at the same quota level as previous. Subadult cougars will no longer count toward the cougar harvest guideline.

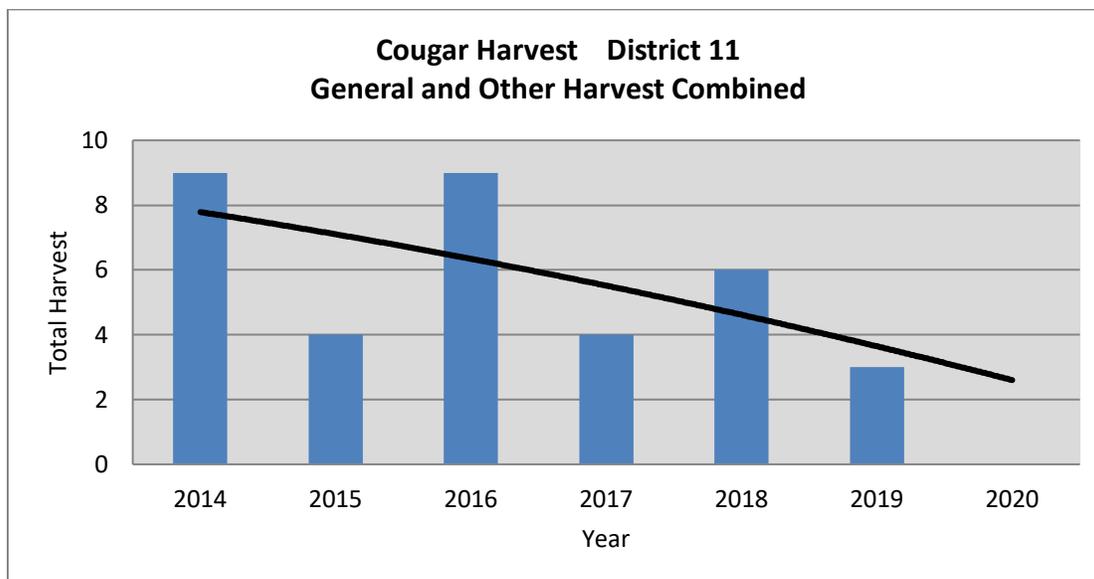
Two general cougar seasons are offered:

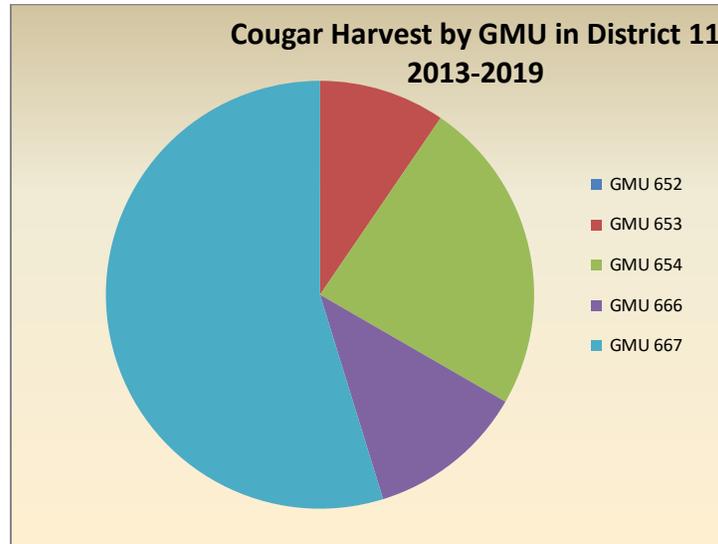
- Early: Sept. 1 - Dec. 31, 2021
- Late: Jan. 1 - Apr. 30, 2022 OR when the harvest guideline is reached, whichever occurs first.

To hunt cougars after March 31 in a unit open for cougar harvest, **hunters must buy the current year's hunting license and cougar tag for the year they intend to hunt** meaning a valid 2022-23 cougar license and tag is required to hunt cougar in April 2022. WDFW examines harvest numbers starting January 1 can close any hunt area that meets or exceeds the harvest guideline. WDFW advises anyone planning to hunt cougar after January 1 to confirm the cougar season is open in the desired hunting area by visiting wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/big-game/cougar. Hunters can call 1-866-364-4868 to determine if a specific hunt area is open after December 31.

GMUs 652 and 666 have no cougar harvest quota limit, GMUs 653 and 654 have a quota of four to five cougars (combined), and GMU 667 has a quota of six to seven cougars. When the lower level of each quota is reached, the District 11 biologist determines if other non-hunting forms of mortality have occurred and whether the GMU should be closed.

Cougar harvest for 2020 was not available at the time of this publication and therefore the last six years data is provided. District 11 harvest has fluctuated annually with spikes in 2014 and 2016 and combined with declines that followed those spikes, the overall trend is downward. Annual harvest is often a reflection of hunter participation and winter conditions; a poor snow year can significantly affect cougar harvest success. Thus, the downward trend may reflect the annual hunting pressure more so that a reduction in the cougar population. A total of three cougar were reported harvested in the district in 2019 not including tribal nor all cougar killed for safety reasons. The Skookumchuck (GMU 667) annually provides the highest cougar harvest in the district. Prospects for hunting cougar in the district remain fair.





IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

It is unlawful to kill or possess spotted cougar kittens (usually less than 80 pounds) or adult cougars accompanied by spotted kittens. WDFW strongly encourages cougar hunters to search for possible multiple tracks when pursuing an animal. Female cougars may have kittens in trees or in dense vegetation nearby. Please be very observant and patient before shooting. During the 2015 – 2016 season, WDFW enforcement officers and biologists had to capture two orphaned cougar kittens near Joyce. One kitten later died, and the other kitten will remain in captivity at a zoo. Remember, if you harvest a cougar, there are mandatory reporting and sealing requirements. Voter initiative 655 banned the use of hounds to hunt cougars in the state in 1996. Hunting of the aid of hounds is prohibited statewide except during cougar management removals authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Commission.



MANDATORY REPORTING/SEALING

All successful cougar hunters must report their cougar harvest to the cougar hotline at: 1-866-364-4868 within 72 hours of harvest and have the cougar pelt sealed within 5 days of notification. This is the same hotline hunters can use to check if Cougar Hunt Areas are open or closed. A premolar tooth and tissue sample will be taken. See the [Washington Big Game Hunting Seasons and Rules](#) for more specific details about cougar sealing requirements.



COUGAR OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

A mountain biker was killed by a young male cougar near North Bend in the spring of 2018. This type of incident is extremely rare and was only the second known human fatality from a cougar in Washington State. Many people in Washington know little about cougar ecology and behavior and are not aware of what steps are necessary to avoid negative encounters. With the increase of human populations, development patterns, and increasing human presence in rural areas, it is essential to raise public awareness and keep both people and cougars safe. Please see WDFW's [Cougar page](#) to learn more about cougar/human interactions.

Small Game: Bobcat, Fox, Raccoon, Coyote, Rabbit

Bobcats are plentiful in the wooded lands across District 11 and many hunters successfully harvest bobcat each season. Bobcat may be hunted statewide with no bag limit from Sept 1-March 15. A small game license is required to harvest a bobcat. Bobcats are exempt from hunting hour restrictions except it is unlawful to hunt bobcat at night during modern firearm deer or elk general seasons that occur in October and November in both eastern and western Washington. Hunting or pursuing bobcat with dogs is prohibited in Washington. Successful bobcat hunters or trappers must contact a WDFW office to have the bobcat pelt sealed and submit the associated harvest report to the WDFW by April 20 of each year. The bobcat hide must not be frozen so a seal may be attached. No one may possess an open WDFW bobcat seal unless it has been cut by a licensed taxidermist or fur dealer who has received and invoiced the pelt for processing.

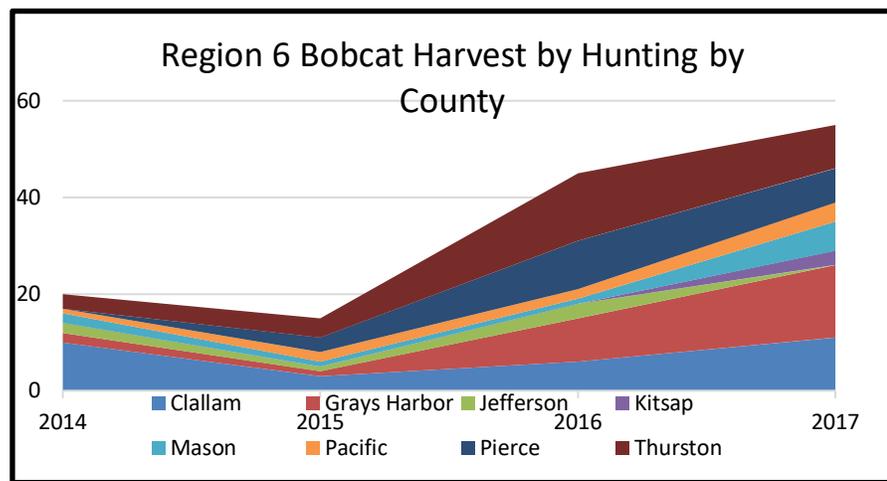
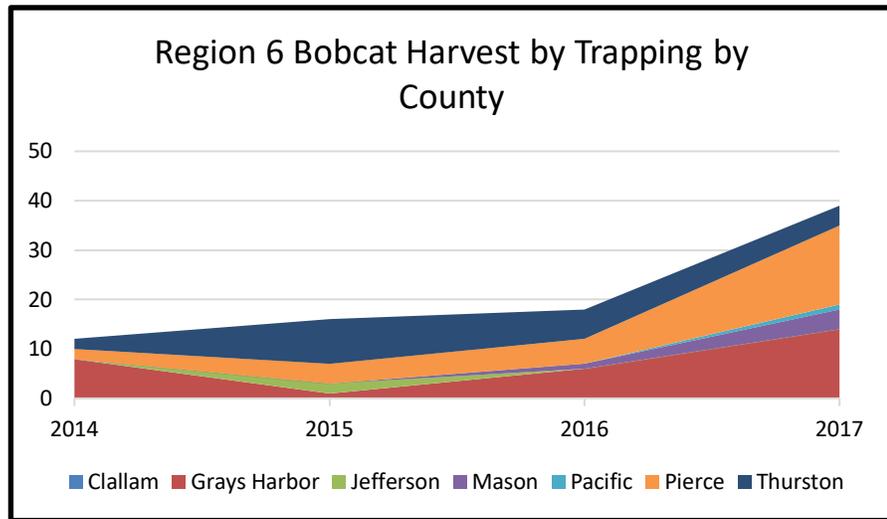
Bobcat harvest in Region 6 which includes District 11) has been increasing both for hunting and trapping of bobcat (graphs next page). More bobcat are harvested through hunting than trapping. Harvest rose significantly in 2017; the trapped harvest rate doubled. Pierce and Thurston counties both provide great opportunity for harvesting bobcat.

Prospects for hunting or trapping bobcat in 2021 remain steady. Public and private forest remain the best locations for locating and harvesting bobcat.



Bobcat hunter from Carbonado, District 11.

Note: Harvest reports are not available for 2018-2021

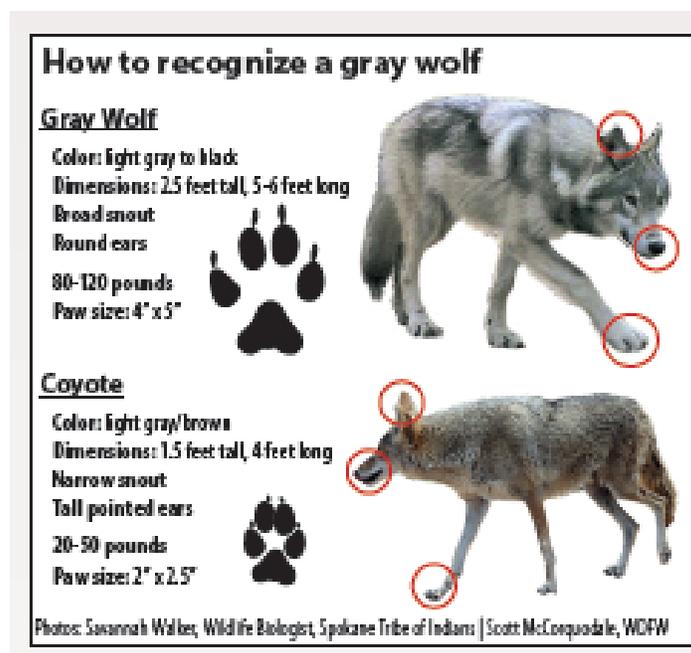


Pierce County hunter with his 2019 bobcat harvested in GMU 666, Deschutes.

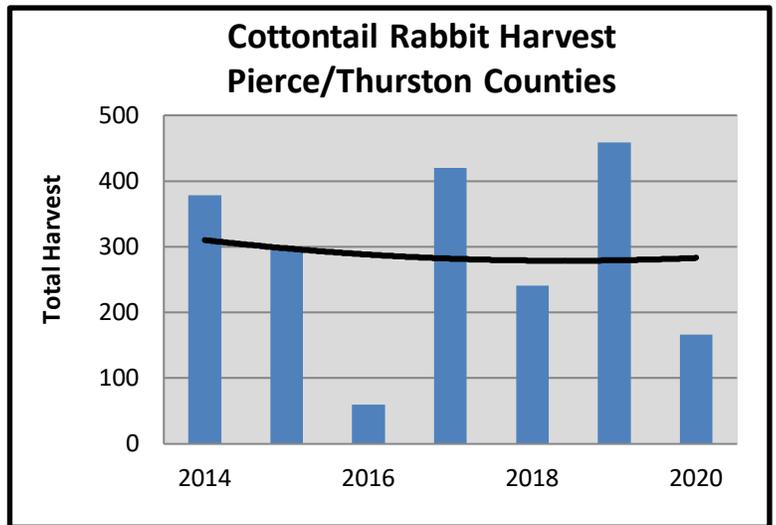
Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) are native to central and eastern Cascades but introduced in the western Cascades. Although not considered abundant, they may be found on farmlands, developed areas and forested areas of District 11. People can hunt them with no bag limit from Sept 1-Mar 15 with a small game license across the District except for the exterior boundaries of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot national forests. The Cascade red fox (*Vulpes vulpes cascadenensis*), an endemic subspecies that occupies alpine and subalpine habitats in the southern Cascade Mountains including Mount Rainer in District 11, is a rare to vulnerable [species of greatest conservation need](#) and a [priority species](#) to WDFW and cannot be hunted.

Raccoons are also very plentiful across District 11, particularly around suburban neighborhoods where they feed on garbage, fallen fruit, dogfood, artificial pond fish, and various other opportunistic food sources. They are helped by a lack of natural predators within these areas. Raccoons are also found in the less developed forests of the eastern District. Raccoons can be hunted across the District with no bag limit from Sept 1-Mar 15 with a small game license. Dogs may be used to hunt raccoon and they may be hunted at night, EXCEPT it is unlawful to hunt with dogs or at night during the months of October or November during the dates established for modern firearm deer and elk general seasons in eastern and western Washington.

Coyotes are another small game animal abundant across District 11, both in the urban and non-urban areas. They have also benefitted from a lack of large predators in the urban and suburban areas. Coyote may be hunted without a bag limit year-round under a small game or big game hunting license. Coyote may be hunted at night with lights year-round, EXCEPT it is unlawful to hunt coyote at night during modern firearm deer or elk general seasons that occur in October and November in eastern and western Washington. The use of dogs to hunt coyote is prohibited. Wolves are back in Washington State and are protected under both federal and state law and MAY NOT be shot or killed. Be sure of identification if you are hunting coyote or bobcat. Report all wolf observations [here](#).



District 11 provides the best cottontail rabbit hunting opportunities in Region 6, and some of the best in western Washington. Rabbits are prolific in the shrub and grassland habitats found throughout Pierce, Thurston, and northcentral Lewis counties. Cottontail rabbit harvest in the district fluctuates depending on hunter annual participation. The average harvest over the past 7 years has been just under 300 annually (Pierce and Thurston counties only). Pierce County has often had one of the highest harvests of all western Washington counties. Thus, prospects for cottontail hunting in District 11, and Pierce County specifically, are good.



Small Game: Beaver, Weasel, Marten, Mink, Muskrat, River Otter

Beaver, weasels, mink, muskrat, and river otter are all plentiful across Region 6 including District 11. Martens less so. American marten inhabit eastern District 11 as part of the Cascade population, which is considered stable. American martens are difficult to find. Fisher may be misidentified as a marten; fishers are a protected species in Washington under both federal and state law and MAY NOT be trapped or killed. Be sure of identification if you are hunting marten. Report all fisher observations at [Wildlife Observation Tool](#) or email us at wildlife.data@dfw.wa.gov. Be sure to include a photo of the species for verification and location (latitude/longitude coordinates) of your observation.

Identification of Fisher and Marten in Washington

Fishers are protected under both federal and state law and may not be trapped or killed.
[Be sure of identification if you are trapping marten or mink.](#)

Pelage Colors

Fisher — dark brown with lighter shading on head, back of the neck and back.
Marten — light brown to brown (cinnamon, russet), with creamy brown/ beige face and occasionally chest with darker brown legs, feet and end of tail.

Size

Fishers are bigger, darker and have noticeably longer and fuller tails than marten. Fishers tails average 14-15 inches in length and Martens tails average 6.5-7.5 inches in length.

Ear Shape

Fishers — rounded "teddy-bear" shaped ears
Martens — more pointed ears

Elevation

Fishers and martens overlap in elevation. Therefore, elevation should not be used as an indicator of species presence.

Trapping Information

Use cubby boxes, with a closed front and 2.5 inch entrance hole, to avoid catching fishers.

FISHER



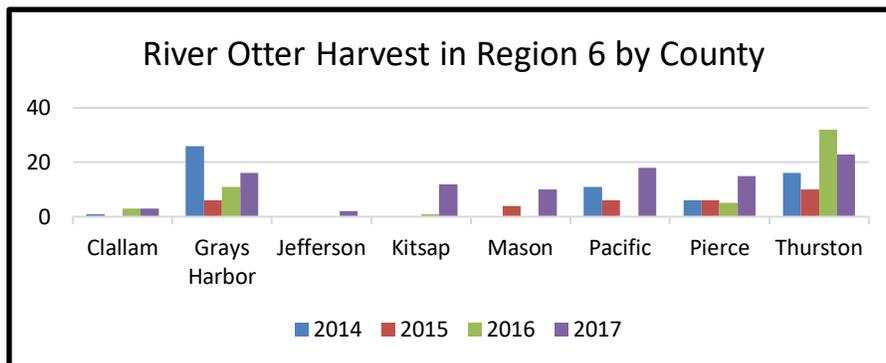
Photo by Paul Bannick

MARTEN



WDFW Staff

Long-tailed weasels occur District 11 primarily on pasture, cropland, fields, and grasslands. Beaver, mink, muskrat, and river otter are plentiful throughout District 11's waterways. Hunters may only harvest beaver, weasel, marten, muskrat, and river otter by trapping with a trapping license during the trapping season (Nov1-Mar 31). Successful river otter trappers must contact a WDFW office to have the otter pelt sealed and submit the associated harvest report to the WDFW by April 20 of each year (see [Trapping Regulations](#)). The hide must not be frozen so a seal may be attached. No one may possess an open WDFW river otter seal unless it has been cut by a licensed taxidermist or fur dealer who has received and invoiced the pelt for processing. Pierce and Thurston counties within District 11 consistently provide some of the highest trap rates for river otter within Region 6.



DUCKS

The majority of [Pacific Flyway](#) waterfowl are born on the prairies of the United States and Canada, primarily Alaska, northwestern Canada, and other western states. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Waterfowl Population Status report for 2020, to support public safety during the COVID-19 pandemic, most migratory breeding surveys (e.g., the Breeding Waterfowl Population and Habitat Survey, Breeding Bird Survey, and others) conducted by the USFWS, Canadian Wildlife Service, US Geological Survey, as well as state and provincial agencies were canceled in spring 2020. They therefore present no status information on any duck species as all the estimates or indices for ducks rely on these surveys. The information below represents the 2019 Waterfowl Population Status for reference.



fws.gov/refuges/RefugeUpdate/MarApr_2012/fourflyways.html

The western North American survey area habitat conditions in 2018 were similar or declined, with a few exceptions, relative to 2017. Much of the Canadian prairies experienced below-average precipitation from fall 2018 through spring 2019. Fall and winter temperatures were mainly below average. The U.S. prairies experienced average to above-average precipitation over most of the region. Conditions for waterfowl production were good to excellent in the south and poorer farther north. Overall habitat quality remained fair to good over a large portion of the traditional survey area and should lead to average waterfowl production this year, however dry areas, particularly in the Canadian prairies, have expanded since 2018.

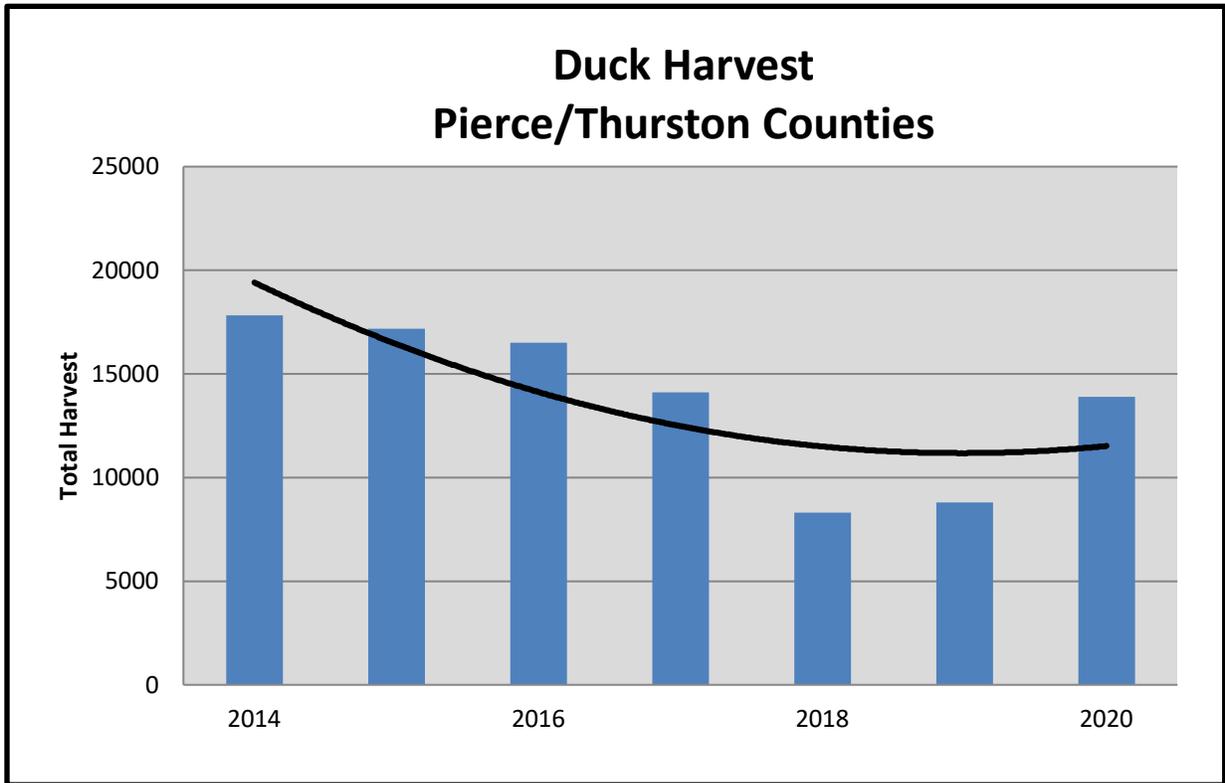
In the traditional survey area, the total duck population was 38.9 ± 0.7 million birds. This estimate was 6% lower than the 2018 estimate of 41.2 ± 0.7 million and 10% higher than the long-term average (1955–2018). The Pacific goose and tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) population count also increased again 4% over 2018 counts (similar as from 2017-18) estimates making for good goose and swan harvest. Total duck breeding population estimates were down 12% in Washington in 2019 compared to 2018. In Washington, the total duck estimate was unchanged from the 2018 estimate and 32% above the long-term average (2010–2018). Prospects for waterfowl hunting in District 11 remain good.

Information on the **Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Surveys and the Mid-winter Waterfowl Inventory** can be found at fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/population-surveys.php. Population trends for several species of ducks found in District 11 are as follows:

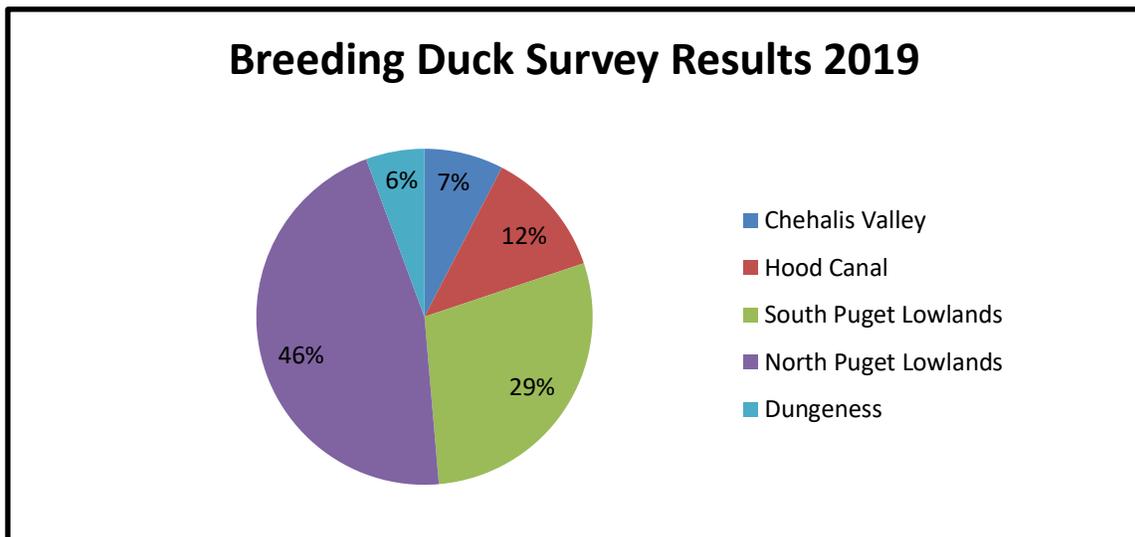
Species	Breeding Population Estimate Trend North America
Mallard	Estimated abundance was 9.4 ± 0.3 million, which was similar to the 2018 estimate of 9.3 ± 0.3 million but 19% above the long term average of 7.9 ± 0.04 million
Green-winged teal	The estimated abundance of green-winged teal was 3.2 ± 0.2 million, which was similar to the 2018 estimate of 3.0 ± 0.2 million and 47% above the long-term average (2.2 ± 0.02 million).
Gadwall	Estimated abundance of (3.3 ± 0.2 million) was similar to the 2018 estimate and 61% above the long-term average.
American widgeon	Abundance estimates for American widgeon (2.8 ± 0.2 million) were similar to their 2018 estimates and their long-term averages of 2.6 ± 0.02 million.
Northern shoveler	The 2019 northern shoveler estimate was 13% below last year and 39% above the long-term average of 2.6 ± 0.02 million.
Northern pintails	Northern pintail abundance (2.3 ± 0.1 million) was similar to the 2018 estimate and 42% below the long-term average of 3.9 ± 0.03 million.
Scaup (combined)	The combined estimate of lesser and greater scaup (3.6 ± 0.2 million) was similar to the 2018 estimate and 28% below the long-term average of 5.0 ± 0.04 million.
Canvasbacks	Abundance estimates for canvasbacks (0.7 ± 0.05 million) were similar to their 2018 estimates and their long-term averages of 0.6 ± 0.05 million.

Waterfowl hunting on Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, off Anderson Island (GMU 655), and inland lakes in the district are some of the best opportunities in south Puget Sound.

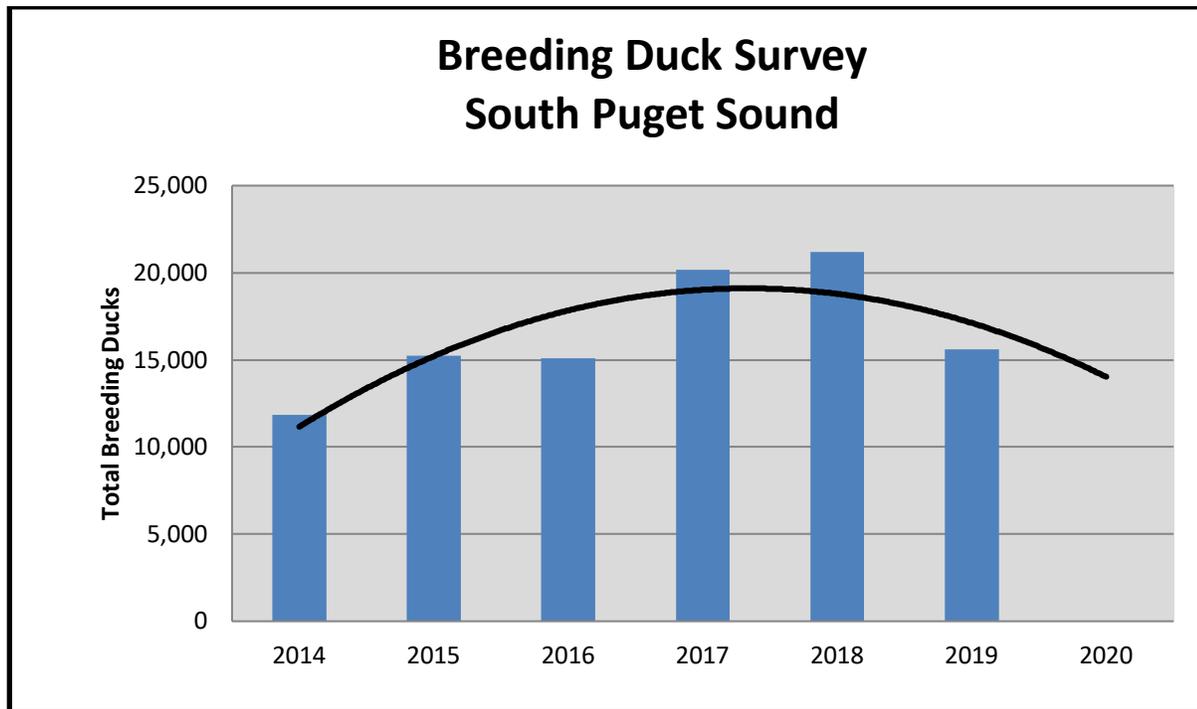
Duck harvest in District 11 has a slightly downward trend over the past seven years caused primarily by declines in 2018 and 2019, rebounding slightly in 2020. A decline in hunter participation may partially explain this decline considering breeding duck surveys show an increase in breeding ducks in the district over the past 7 years. Thurston County supports more waterfowl than Pierce County, primarily because of Nisqually Wildlife Refuge and other Puget Sound inlets. Hunting prospects for waterfowl hunters remain good in the District in 2021 with the best prospects being in Thurston County.



The south Puget Sound lowlands compete with the north Puget Sound lowlands on an annual basis as the area having the highest percent of breeding ducks in western Washington according to WDFW’s annual breeding duck surveys. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, breeding duck surveys conducted by USFWS and WDFW were canceled in spring 2020. 2019 data is provided for reference. In 2019, breeding season duck estimates increased in Hood Canal and the Dungeness area of western Washington compared to 2018 but decreased in the Chehalis Valley, South Puget Lowlands, and North Puget Lowlands.



Breeding duck surveys in the south Puget Sound, which encompasses District 11, show an increasing trend since 2014 with a slight decline in 2019 (duck surveys not conducted in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on flights).

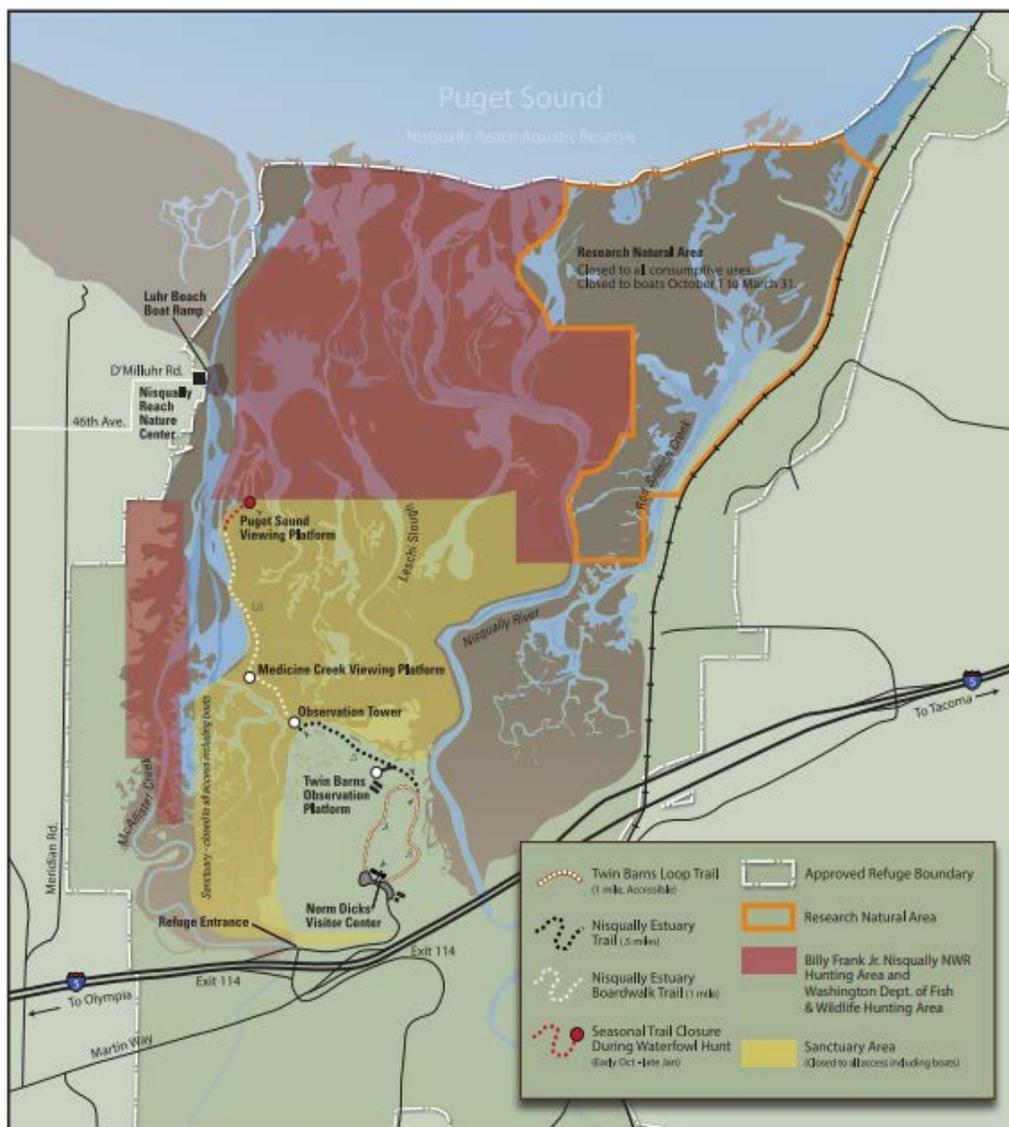


The Washington Duck Breeding Population Survey is the basis for tracking trends in breeding waterfowl and can be read in detail in the annual WDFW Game Status and Trends reports at wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management/plans. The revised survey design for western Washington estimated the total breeding duck population at 54,240 (*SE* 5,163). Mallards numbered 36,568 (*SE* 4,442), followed by wood duck 4,916 (*SE* 678), Green-winged teal (4,374 *SE* 2,060), and Gadwall (2,037 *SE* 1,059). The north Puget Sound lowlands held most breeding ducks in 2019 (45.7%), followed by the south Puget Sound lowlands (28.8%), Hood Canal (12.2%), Chehalis River Valley (7.6%), and Dungeness (5.8%). The greatest factor influencing brood production in the district continues to be habitat loss due to development and increasing human disturbance. Wildlife managers expect waterfowl numbers to remain stable in District 11.

Where to Hunt Waterfowl in District 11

Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually Wildlife Refuge

One of the best waterfowl hunting areas in District 11 is the [Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually Wildlife Refuge](#), located on the border between Pierce and Thurston counties. The USFWS has 570 acres of refuge waters and tidelands open to waterfowl hunting at Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge. This includes an expanded area in 2020 that extends north of and adjacent to the previous hunt area. This provides a total of 1,197 acres of USFWS and WDFW-owned lands within the Refuge boundary that are open to waterfowl hunting. Hunting access is by boat only. The estuary restoration area (Sanctuary) and Research Natural Area (RNA) remain closed to hunting and boating to provide adequate wildlife sanctuary. Full regulations can be found at: www.fws.gov and the refuge hunting brochure can be downloaded and printed at: www.fws.gov.



Centralia Mine

Centralia Mine provides limited entry quality hunting opportunity. This limited hunt is managed as a sign-up on a first come basis. In early September, the Mine sends out a notice to all its employees (TransAlta employees) informing them of the date and time the sign-up is opened. Only TransAlta employees are allowed to sign up for the first week the calendar is released, after which the public may sign up for hunting any calendar dates still available. All hunters must sign up in person at the main Centralia Mine security gate shack. Hunting is allowed on Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday, and holidays that fall within the waterfowl season. Hunters are required to check in at the security gate on their day of hunting. Hunters cannot sign up for others and are limited to 2 days per person (and towards the end of the season can sign up for additional two days if there are still dates available). Hunters are required to sign a waiver. Hunters are only allowed to hunt on one site located in a hay field immediately east of the mine facilities (see map below). Digging pit blinds is not allowed. Hunters can only hunt waterfowl and not big game. Hunters can send questions to bill_scheer@transalta.com.



Lakes and Flooded Agricultural Fields

The following lakes and agricultural fields have the highest mid-winter waterfowl counts in District 11 and may be good sites to scout for waterfowl hunters (be advised of those in **firearm restriction areas**—see Introduction section):

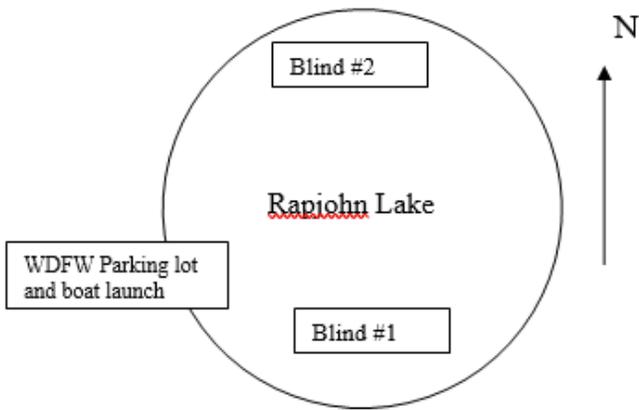
Pierce County: American Lake, Lake Bay, Flett Dairy, Hylebos Waterway, Kreger Lake, Lake Chalet, various fields around McKenna, Puyallup Valley ag fields, Spanaway Lake, Steilacoom Lake, Waughop Lake.

Thurston County: Black Lake, Capitol Lake, Case Road at 113th, Evergreen Valley, Lake Lawrence, Long Lake, McIntosh Lake, Pattison Lake, Smith Prairie, Zeller Loop Road.

Puget Sound shorelines: District 11 has abundant marine shorelines both on the mainland and the various islands of the south Puget Sound. The small inlets throughout across those shorelines support high numbers of ducks and seabirds and may be hunted provided they are not within firearm restriction areas.

Hunting violations remain a concern on small water bodies in the district that are surrounded by

housing. Hunters are urged to obey all hunting regulations at such sites to avoid potential future closures. All bodies of water are open for hunting unless located within a county firearm restriction area (see Introduction). Rapjohn Lake in Pierce County has a Register to Hunt program and requires hunters to hunt from two established blinds. Registration for the blinds is on a first come basis and is established by parking in one of the two mandatory parking lots at the WDFW Rapjohn Lake Access Site.



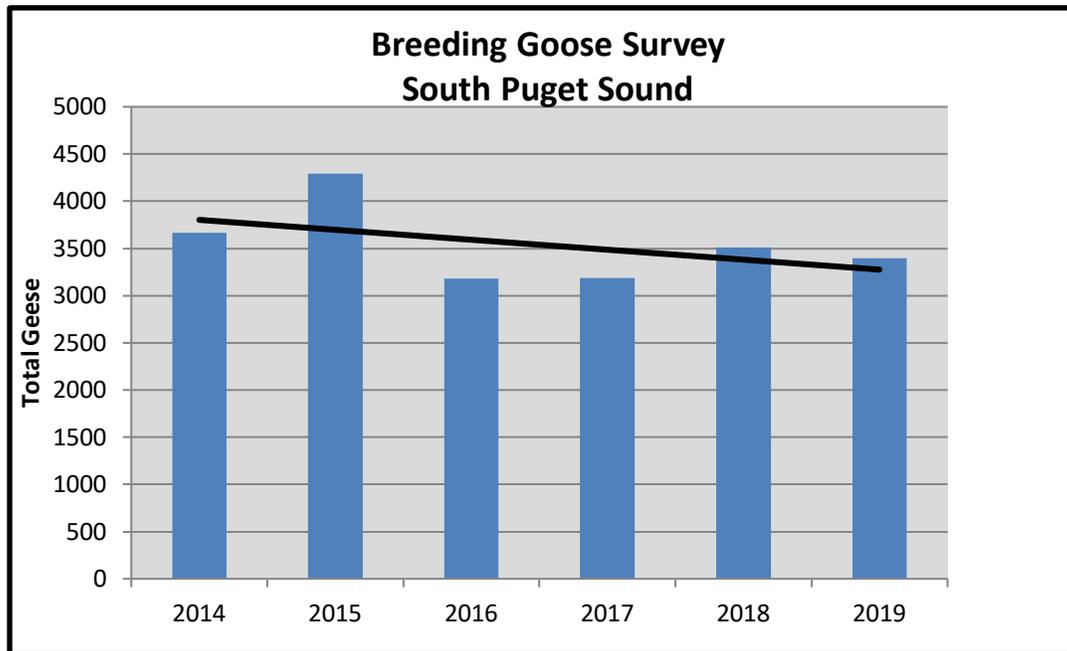
Members of the Washington Waterfowl Association assisting with construction of the Rapjohn Lake duck blinds, 2018.

GEESE

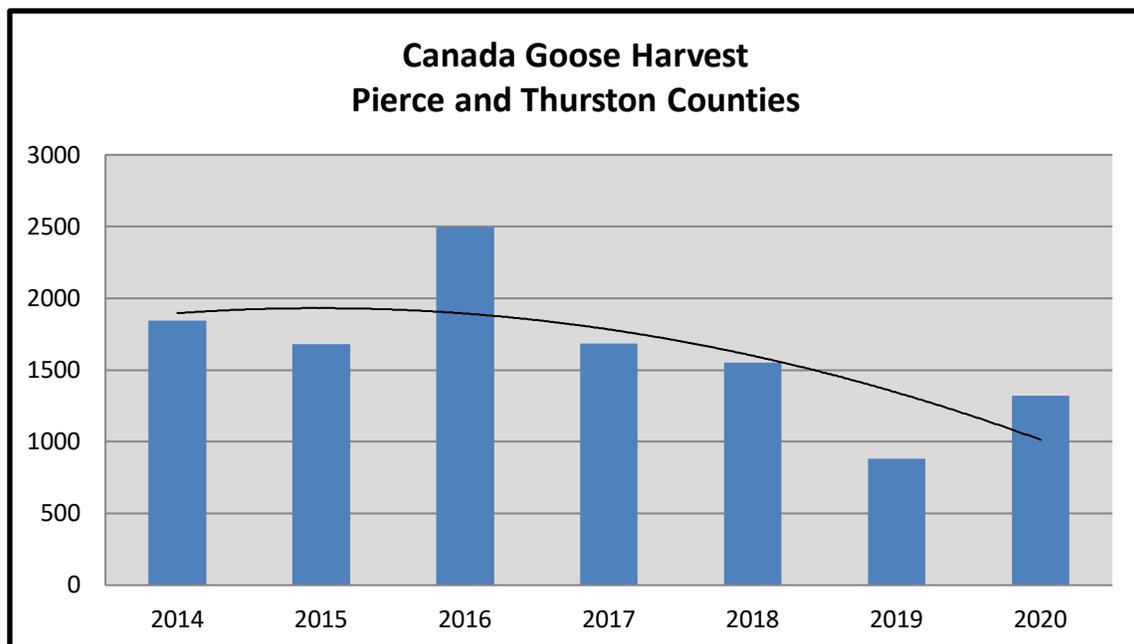
Most goose hunting opportunity in District 11 is for Canada geese. All of District 11 is within the Goose Management Area 3 with an open season September 5-10 with a daily bag limit of 5 and possession limit of 15 Canada geese. Canada Geese are all types of Canada geese including cackling, Taverner's and Aleutian geese. White geese are snow and Ross' geese. Dusky Canada goose season is closed.



Resident geese are increasing in distribution, especially within urban and rural areas. Goose breeding survey trends have generally increased across the south Puget Sound, which includes District 11 over the last 10 years but remained constant since 2014.



Areas reported earlier for good waterfowl hunting include good goose hunting and in particular the inland (e.g., western) agricultural fields of Pierce, Thurston, and Lewis counties. The goose harvest in the district has remained relatively stable since 2014 with the exception of the decline in 2019 likely caused by the Covid 19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown.



SWANS

Swans are protected by federal and state laws and are closed to hunting statewide. WDFW encourages all waterfowl hunters to know all identification features for swans as compared to snow geese.

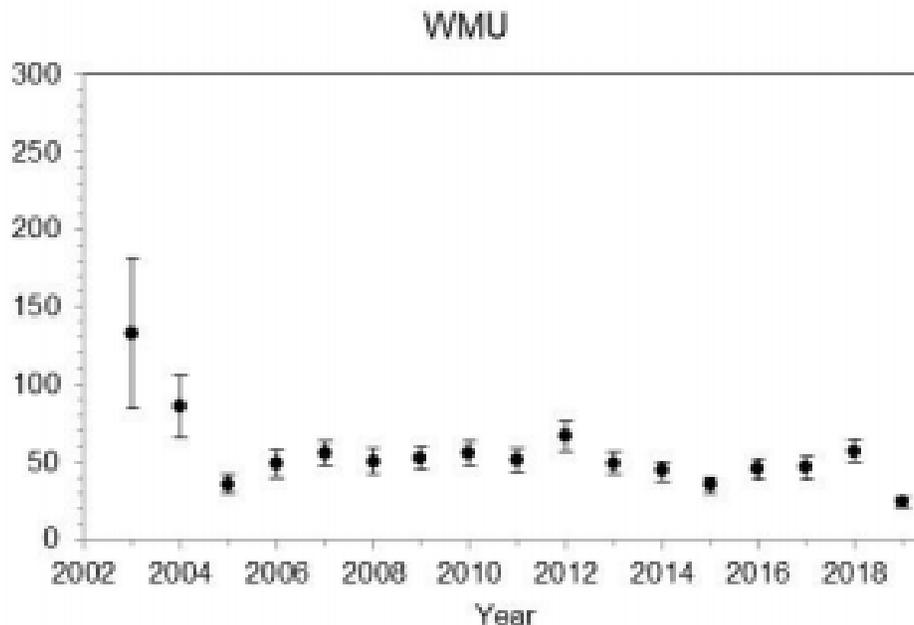


MOURNING DOVE

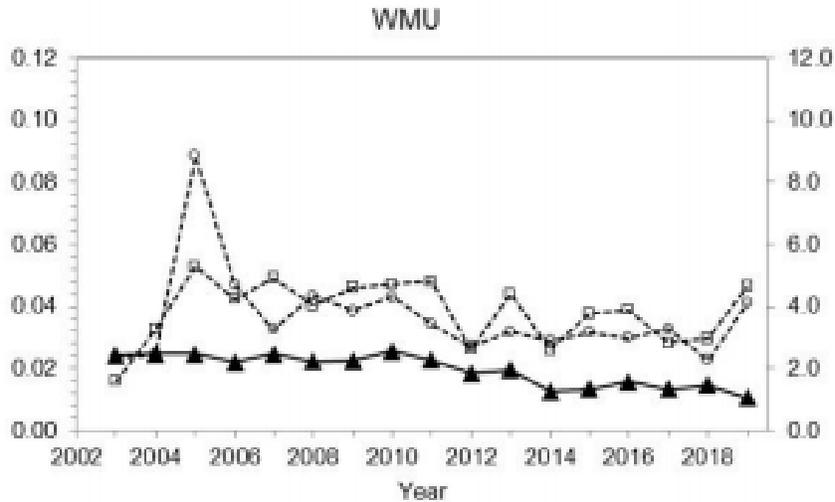
For additional information regarding upland bird hunting in general, please visit: wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds and wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01805 and wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/locations/upland-bird

WDFW uses the annual USFWS Mourning Dove Population Status Report to analyze trends in mourning dove populations. The report summarizes trends in the number of doves heard and seen per route from the all-bird Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) and provides absolute abundance estimates based on band recovery and harvest data. Harvest and hunter participation are estimated from the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP).

BBS data suggested that the abundance of mourning doves over the last 54 years decreased in the western management units, which is composed of the seven western states, including Washington. Estimates of absolute abundance increased in the western management unit in 2018 and then dropped noticeably in 2019 (note: reports are always two years out). Abundance estimates were lower in all management units in 2019 than 2018, and were the lowest abundances estimated for each unit since the current estimation system was adopted.



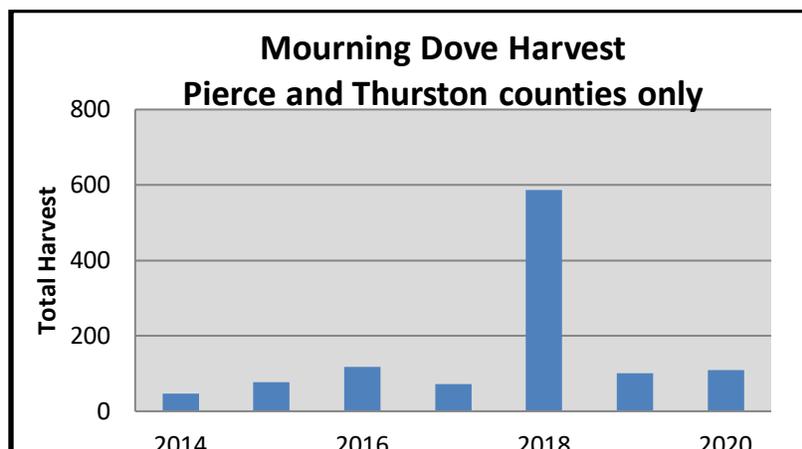
Estimates and 95 percent confidence intervals of mourning dove absolute abundance in the western management units combined, 2002–2018. Estimates based on band recovery and harvest data.



Estimated harvest (▲) and harvest rates of mourning dove in the western management units combined, 2002–2019. Harvest rates presented separately for hatch-year (□) and after-hatch-year (○; USFWS 2019).

Approximately $46,400 \pm 7,000$ mourning doves were harvested by $4,800 \pm 500$ active hunters in the 2019-20 season in Washington, for an average of 9.7 ± 1.8 doves per hunter (note, data always two years out). This is a decrease over 2018-19 estimates. More information on mourning dove and other migratory bird harvest and data collection can be found at fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/reports-and-publications/population-status.php.

District 11 is not a prime dove hunting area in Washington, averaging 158 doves harvested per year over the past 7 years. Mourning dove harvest exponentially increased in 2018 with no obvious explanation. Lewis County traditionally provides higher harvest numbers in the district, with Thurston and Pierce counties providing far less. However, this depends on hunter participation, which fluctuates year to year. In 2019, the harvest was 82, 101, and 0 for Lewis, Thurston, and Pierce counties respectively, which is a 31% decline in Lewis, 19% decline in Thurston, and 100% decline in Pierce County over 2018 totals. A total of 19 hunters only reported hunting dove in District 11 in 2019. WDFW’s small game hunter survey may also underestimate harvest when participation is low, as it was in 2019.

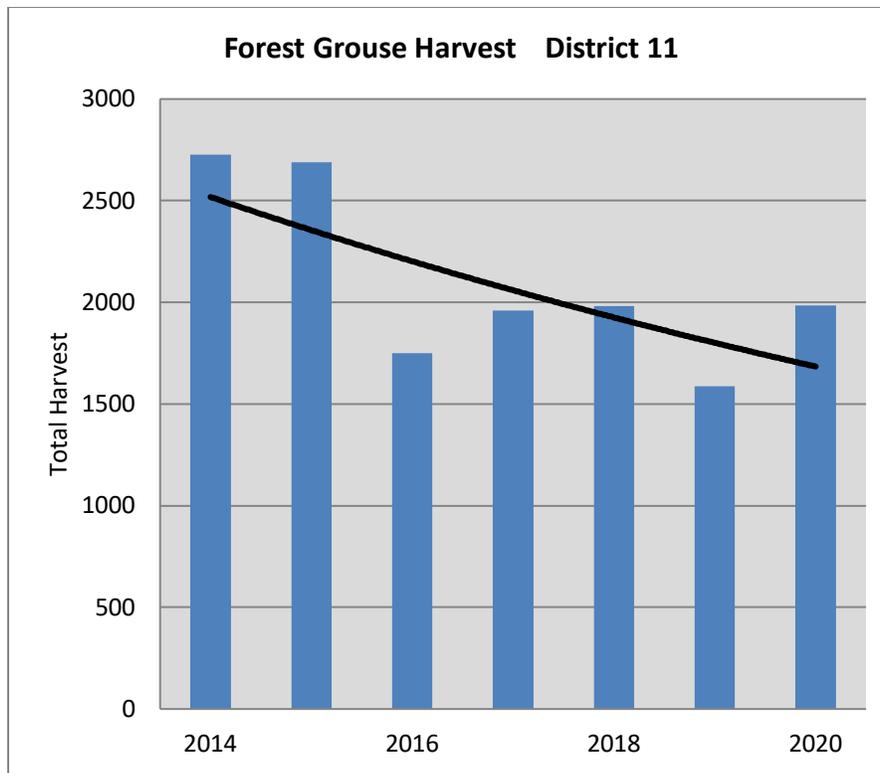


FOREST GROUSE

For additional information regarding upland bird hunting in general, please visit: wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds and wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01805 and wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/locations/upland-bird

Ruffed and sooty (formerly classified as blue) grouse are present throughout the public and private forest lands in District 11. The prospects for harvesting sooty grouse go up with increasing elevation. Hunters can expect the greatest success along logging roads, trails, and ridgelines above 2,000-3,000 feet and within Pacific silver fir and noble fir forest stands. The best hunting will be near fruiting shrublands such as huckleberry, grouse whortleberry, elderberry, and other species. Logging roads are particularly good locations since they provide the sand that grouse need to eat for digestion and the dust grouse seek to discourage mites and other biting infestations. In particular, look for inaccessible or closed roads and walk behind gates (with permission by owner) to get the best chance of finding grouse.

Hunters targeting ruffed grouse should focus on elevations below 2,500', particularly in riparian forest habitats, early seral forests (5-25 years old), and deciduous-conifer mixed forest types. Prime forest grouse hunting may be found on JBLM (GMU 652), Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Forests (GMU 654), Weyerhaeuser's Vail Tree Farm (GMU 667), and Capitol State Forest (GMU 663). Forest grouse harvest has trended downward in District 11 over the past 7 years but remained stable since 2016, with an average of 2,100 grouse harvested annually in the District. The best prospects for hunting grouse in District 11 are in Lewis County, followed by Pierce and Thurston counties.



A hunter must purchase either a big game license or a small game license to hunt grouse. Grouse

hunting is included in the purchase of any big game license purchase. Forest grouse season in District 11 runs Sept. 15 through Dec. 31, with a daily bag limit of four of any species (to include not more than three of each species) and a possession limit of 12 (to include not more than nine of any one species).

WDFW collects wings and tails of hunter-harvested forest grouse (spruce, ruffed, dusky and sooty species) during the Sept. 1 - Dec. 31 hunting season. The goal of this collection effort is to build estimated population trend datasets for each species to evaluate harvest changes. Grouse hunters can help by depositing one wing and the tail of each grouse harvested into wing collection barrels placed around the state or by bringing them to the closest WDFW District or Regional office. Wing and tail collections locations and instructions can be found at wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds/grouse-wing-tail-collection.



Number of Wing Bags Collected in 2020 at District 11 Barrels					
Barrel Name	Collection Month				
	September	October	November	December	Total
North Vail	6	5	1	0	12
Skookumchuck	1	6	0	0	7
West Vail	4	7	11	0	22
Total	11	18	12	0	41

PHEASANT

Western Washington does not support self-sustaining populations of pheasants primarily due to the wet climate and lack of grain farming. Hunting pheasant in western Washington is dependent upon releases of pheasants in the fall. District 11 is fortunate to contain three of the 24 pheasant release sites in western Washington. For that reason, pheasant hunters continue to have great prospects for harvesting pheasant in this district. In addition, WDFW often releases pheasants into District 11 via the network of collaborators used across the state. The shorter distance means less travel time, stress, and fatigue for the birds prior to release. According to WDFW's pheasant production manager, this equates to more consistency and stronger birds at release, which should improve hunting opportunity for District 11 hunters.



Game farm produced pheasants will be released this fall on sites which are described and mapped on the [Hunting Regulations](#), the [Western Washington Pheasant Release Program](#) and the [Upland Bird Hunting](#) websites. The release program utilizes state (Scatter Creek and Skookumchuck) and federal (JBLM) managed lands in District 11. NOTE THAT [NONTOXIC SHOT](#) IS REQUIRED ON ALL PHEASANT RELEASE SITES STATEWIDE.

The following outlines the pheasant season in western Washington:

<u>Youth season:</u>	Sept. 19 and 20
<u>65 or over and disabled:</u>	Sept. 21-25
<u>General Season:</u>	Sept. 26 to 30 (last pheasants released on Thanksgiving morning).
<u>Extended Season:</u>	Dec. 1-15 includes both Scatter Creek and Skookumchuck wildlife areas (no pheasants released)

Western Washington pheasant hunters must choose to hunt only on odd-numbered or even-numbered weekend days from 8 - 10 a.m. at all units of Skookumchuck and Scatter Creek Wildlife Areas with a daily bag limit of two (either sex) and a possession limit of 15 (either sex). Hunters must indicate their choice of odd-numbered or even-numbered weekend days on the Western Washington Pheasant Permit by choosing "odd" or "even." Hunters who select the three-day option, hunters possessing a valid disabled hunter permit, hunters 65 years of age or older, and youth hunters may hunt in the morning on both odd-numbered and even-numbered weekend days. Youth hunters must be accompanied by an adult 18 years of age or older, and the adult must have an appropriately marked pheasant permit if hunting. An extended pheasant season is also provided in District 11 at the Skookumchuck and Scatter Creek wildlife areas and JBLM release sites from Dec. 1-15 under the same hours and daily/possession limits as the general season. Pheasants are **not** released as part of the extended season. Hunters need a western Washington pheasant license to hunt pheasants. Additional information on hunting pheasants can be found on the Western Washington Pheasant Release Program website noted above.

Pheasant release in western Washington will be like last year, with an estimated 36,000 pheasants to

be released at 24 pheasant release areas in 2021 compared to 38,000 in 2020. Be aware that total production could still be affected by seasonal temperature fluctuations and other mortalities in 2021 and these are estimates only. Approximately 1,800 pheasants (5% of total production) will be released at the Skookumchuck Wildlife Area this season, with 50-75 birds released each day on Saturdays, Sundays, and Wednesdays beginning Sept. 18 through Thanksgiving Day morning. Approximately 3,600 pheasants (10% of total production) will be released at Scatter Creek Wildlife Area, with 120-135 birds released each day on Saturdays, Sundays, and Wednesdays. Some areas of Scatter Creek are off limits to hunters due to endangered species recovery work so please *OBEY ALL POSTED SIGNS*.

Approximately 3,800 pheasants (10% of total production compared) will be released on JBLM training areas as those areas become available. Military training and listed species management dictates which fields will be open in any given week for both release and hunting access on JBLM. There were 4,900 pheasants release on JBLM during the 2020 season. We anticipate the same number to be released in 2021 but it will depend on military, recreation, and environmental scheduling. There are special access processes in place for JBLM including:

Hunters must register each year at the Skeet and Trap Range ([3969 2nd Division Range Rd.](#)) at Lewis Main or the [Northwest Adventure Center](#) (8050 NCO Beach Road at Lewis North). Call +1-253-967-7056 for details. [Training Area Maps](#) are available online.

Service fees are:

- \$2.50 per type of hunting or \$15 for everything for ages 16 years and younger.
- \$5 per type of hunting or \$25 for everything for active duty/retirees/DOD civilians.
- \$10 per type of hunting or \$50 for everything for all other patrons.
- \$3 for duplicate replacement permit.

Signing In and Out:

- [DPTAMS Range Allocation website](#): Hunter can [check the range allocation](#) to see which areas are open for hunting, fishing and which are closed. It also has the [JBLM digital map to download](#) and the procedures for area access permits for recreational use.
- The hunt area check-in and out site is is: webtrac.mwr.army.mil/webtrac103/wbwsc/lewisrectrac.wsc/wbsplash.html?wbsi=b6a0c428-e4ea-32a3-5914-121fb8d638ea&cocode=H0
[Click here for the step-by-step how to.](#)
- Hunters must sign in and out of hunting area.
- On the same day of hunting when finished, sign out of area no later than 9 p.m. Otherwise, you will be suspended and not be allowed to sign into another area.

If you fail to sign out (through no fault of the system), your hunting privileges will be suspended.

Upland Birds

Pheasant release site hunting at JBLM will consist of a morning hunt (8–11 a.m.) and an afternoon hunt (1–4 p.m.). Wednesday, federal holiday, Thanksgiving Day through the following weekend, areas are a single release all-day hunt. Reservations for pheasant hunts will start in the morning on the day before the hunt on a first-come, first-served basis. WDFW reminds pheasant hunters to wear minimum of 400 sq. in. of blaze orange visible front and back.

Parking – All individuals **MUST** park by designated sign-in board. Parking in any other areas is prohibited. On residual non-release days, you may park anywhere, but ensure that parking doesn't impede safety or conflict with other hunters.

Pheasant release sites with GPS board locations are listed on the Northwest Adventure webpage under HUNTING.

Special Pheasant Hunt

Youth Hunt (Under 16 years old); Senior Hunt (65 years and older): Check Washington state regulations for September dates for junior and senior hunts. A state hunting license will be required, and successful completion of the Washington Hunters Education Program is required. Youth must be accompanied by an adult (at least 18 years or older). Volunteers will be assigned to assist all youth and hunting dogs will be available. Normal sign-up/reservations are required as well as a JBLM Lewis registration permit. A special pheasant area will be set aside for senior hunters, 65 years and older, in accordance with state regulations. This senior area will be made available only if enough sites are available to the general public.

Youth pheasant hunt dates will be identified in accordance with state regulation. All youth who qualify must also register as all other hunters with Outdoor Recreation. Youth hunters may sign up for the hunt 14 days before the scheduled event. Youth hunters will not use the hunt trac phone system but may sign up in person or call the NAC. A special folder will be available for this special event at the registration desk.

Pheasant hunters must sign in next to their name and out when finished at the release site board. If your name does not appear on the sign-in sheets, **do not hunt**. Contact the Skeet and Trap Range immediately if you feel this is an error. Pheasant hunters are not allowed to enter their hunting area prior to one hour before start time of a.m. or p.m. hunt. Pheasant hunters must sign in and out by the posted official time.

For additional information on hunting on JBLM, visit the JBLM website at jblm.armymwr.com/programs/hunting-fishing.

QUAIL

For information on hunting quail in general, please visit:

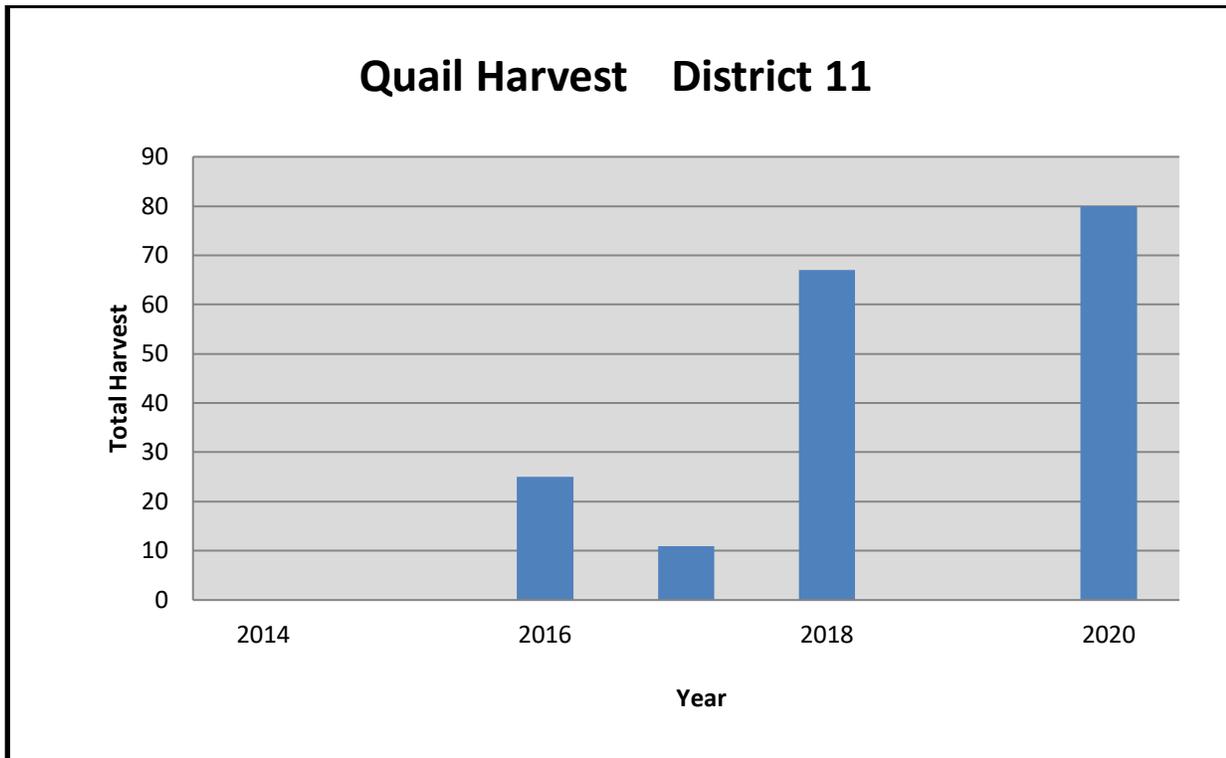
wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds/quail

For additional information regarding upland bird hunting in general, please visit:

wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds and wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01805 and

wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/locations/upland-bird

Quail are as limited in District 11 as they are throughout western Washington. Quail harvest in District 11 harvest fluctuates annually dependent on the number of hunters participating. As example, only eight hunters hunted quail in the district in 2017. Regardless, quail harvest in the district is not significantly lower than the other 10 counties in western Washington where hunters hunt quail. California quail can be found in scattered locations throughout District 11, with the greatest opportunity in grasslands and woodlands of south and east Thurston County and northern Lewis County. Mountain quail are more prevalent in the brushy areas of the Key Peninsula, Pierce County, and southeast portions of Thurston County. Where private property access is limited, seek out state (WDNR) and county forestland. The western Washington California (valley) quail season runs end of September through end of November, with a daily mixed bag limit of 10 and a possession mixed bag limit of 30. The mountain quail season runs the same season with a daily bag limit of two and possession limit of four.

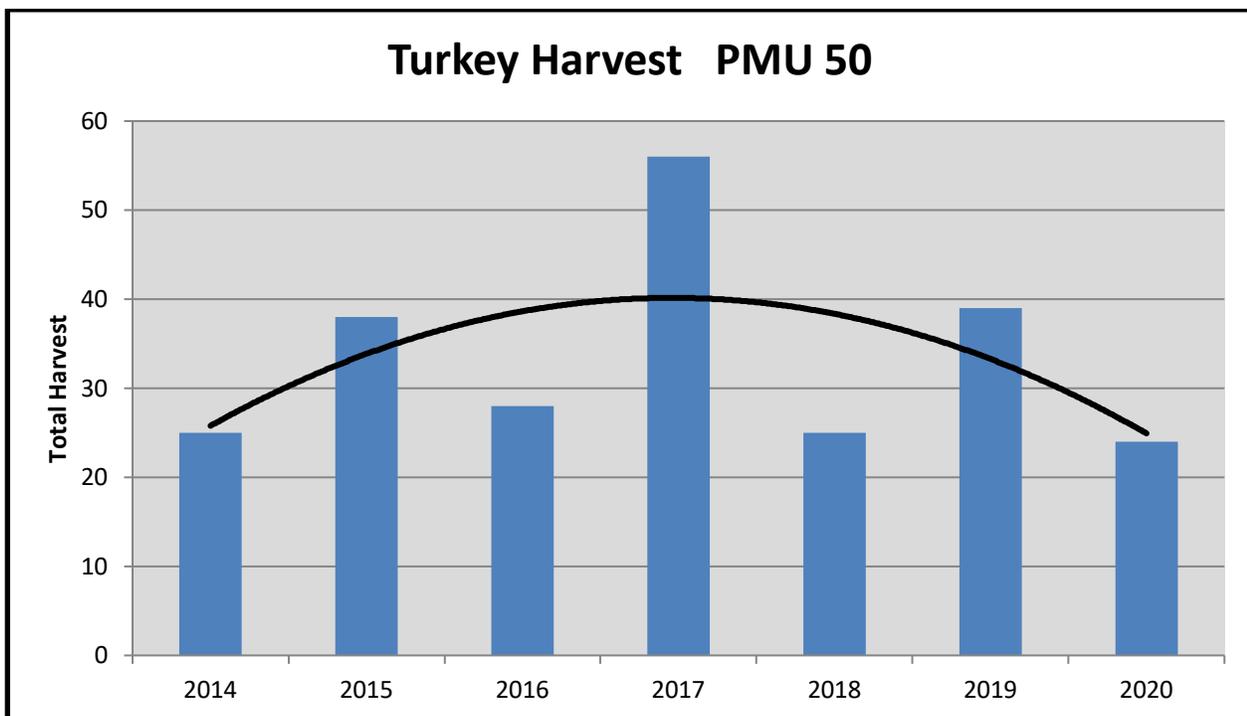


TURKEYS

Information on hunting turkey in general can be found at wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01803 and wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/summary-of-seasons/spring-turkey

WDFW doesn't manage District 11 for wild turkeys and the species remains relatively rare. Regardless, there are huntable populations of the eastern sub-species of wild turkey in the district and harvest reflects hunter participation year to year. Turkey harvest for Turkey Population Unit 50, within which District 11 lies, has remained stable since 2014 except for a spike in 2017. Those spikes may reflect higher hunter participation in those years.

WDFW receives occasional reports of individual or small groups of turkeys in Gig Harbor and Key Peninsula, Pierce County; Rochester, Grand Mound, and Tenino, Thurston County; and along the Johnson Creek Corridor, Lewis County. However, the overall scarcity of turkeys in District 11 equates to extremely poor prospects for harvest. Annually, the majority of turkey harvest occurs in the Skookumchuck Unit (GMU 667), followed by a few in Deschutes (GMU 666) and Puyallup (GMU 652). The statewide spring turkey season runs April 15 through May 31 in any given year, with a youth-only hunt the first weekend of April. Only male turkeys and turkeys with visible beards are legal in western Washington, with a season limit of one turkey (except a two-turkey limit in Klickitat County).

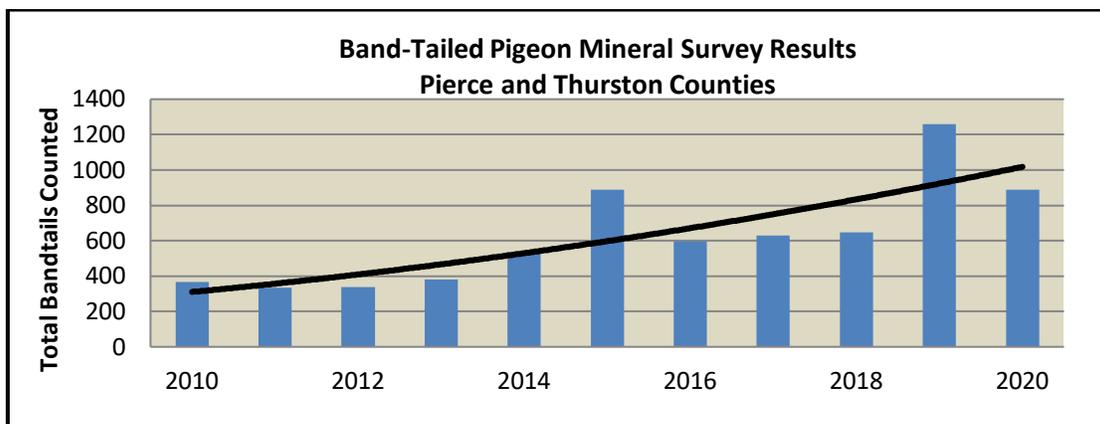


BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

For additional information regarding upland bird hunting in general, please visit: wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds and wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01805 and wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/locations/upland-bird

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.

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 congregate. 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. Band-tailed pigeon estimates based on mineral site surveys have been trending upwards in District 11 since 2014.



Band-tailed pigeons frequently congregate in areas with red elderberry and cascara. These small trees are most abundant in five to 10-year-old timber harvests where hunting can be exceptionally good. The key to harvesting band-tails is scouting. Identifying specific timber harvests 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 to occur.

Band-tails often congregate at seeps and mineral sites. They show strong site fidelity to these locations and often return to the same seeps year after year. WDFW conducts annual surveys at such mineral 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.

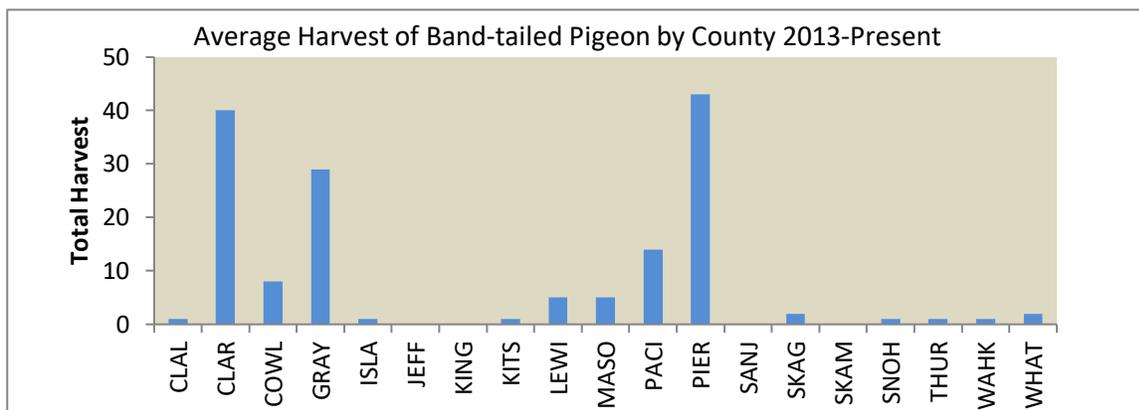
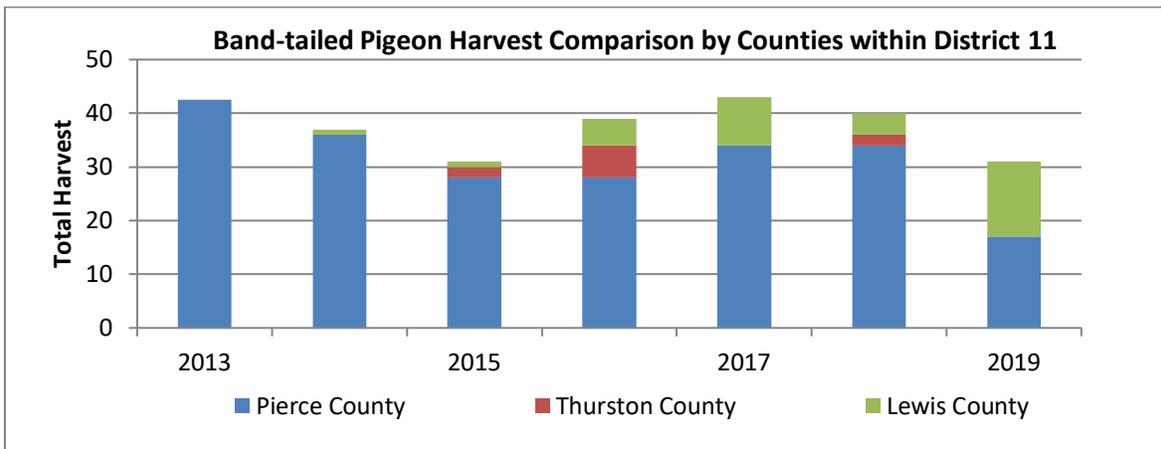
Please contact WDFW if you know the location of any sites where band-tailed pigeons obtain minerals in Pierce, Thurston, or Lewis counties.

Band-tailed pigeon harvest across most of their range in western Washington once measured

thousands of birds. Bag limits were 10+ birds per day until 1950, when statewide harvest was estimated at 90,000 birds. However, overharvest and habitat changes caused significant decline in overall numbers. The total statewide harvest has never exceeded 2,100 birds.

Since band-tail seasons were re-opened in 2002, hunters must buy a migratory bird authorization. Harvest must be submitted using harvest cards submitted to WDFW after the season has closed. These regulations will apply in 2021 as well. Hunters should review the 2021 Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet to confirm season dates and any other regulation changes.

Pierce County in District 11 had the highest average harvest in Washington for the past seven years (average harvest of 43 per year) and thus prospects for hunting band-tailed pigeons in the district are good. For comparison, average harvest in Lewis County is 5 bandtails per year and in Thurston County the average is one. The best hunting locations for band-tailed pigeons in District 11 are Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge and the Luhr Beach area (Pierce/Thurston county boundary), Mud Bay (Thurston County), Totten Inlet/Oyster Bay (Thurston County), and along marine shorelines of District 11.



Research

Starting in May 2021, WDFW initiated a project to capture and fit band-tailed pigeons with satellite

telemetry devices in portions of District 16 and 17. WDFW fitted a total of 11 birds with transmitters that it programmed to obtain multiple locations throughout the day and, periodically upload those locations via the cell tower network.

The goal of this project is to conduct research on band-tailed pigeons in areas without identified mineral sites that could allow WDFW to fulfill the following objectives; 1) Identify new mineral sites to allow the agency to more accurately index our statewide population via Mineral site surveys 2) more expertly manage our band-tailed pigeons 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.

Already in 2021, this research project has led to the discovery of a new mineral site location in Grays Harbor County. Hunters and members of the public are funding this research via the migratory bird stamp and artwork program. The existing project is expected to continue through the year 2025 across various districts within Region 6.



Pierce County hunter R. Frick with his 2019 mountain goat harvested in GMU 356, Bumping River.