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Michelle Tirhi
District Wildlife Biologist

Emily Butler
Assistant District Wildlife Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



Figure 1. Local District 11 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 State Department of Natural Resources' (WWDNR) 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. U.S. Forest Service (USFS) land surrounding Mount Rainier National Park in the eastern portion of the district is also accessible. Hunting is not allowed within Mount Rainier National Park.



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. Hunters can only access Anderson Island 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. 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 July 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 and often in snow.

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 are available on Pierce County's [Public GIS tool](#) and the Pierce County firearm regulations can be found at: piercecountywaweb.com (type firearm regulation in the search button to find a list of related material). Maps of no-shooting and controlled shooting zones in Thurston County can be found at: co.thurston.wa.gov (type Shooting Zones in the search button to obtain map). 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 for USFS before setting out during fire season. The [Incident Information System](#) also includes wildfire information. 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).

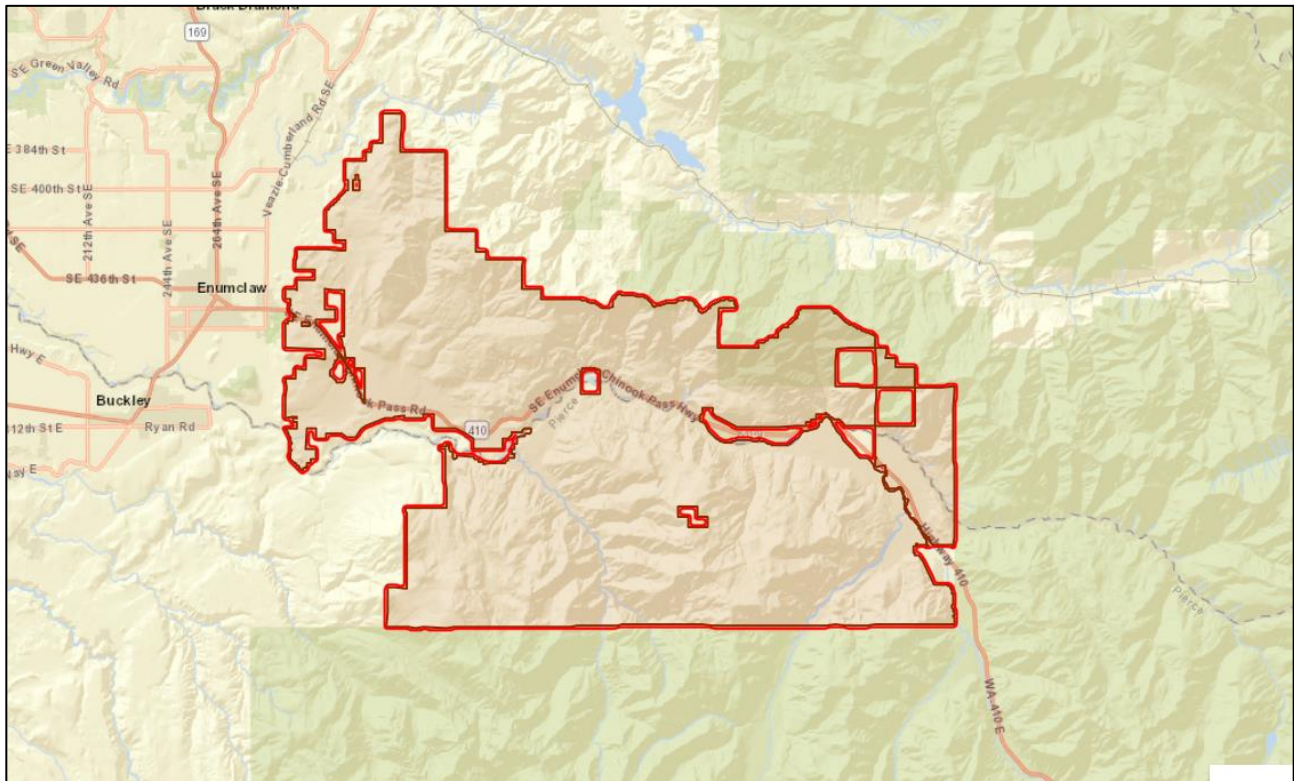
Washington State Department of Natural Resource (DNR) manages 3 million acres of public trust lands in Washington. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) manage over 1 million acres of public lands. Most forms of recreation including hunting and fishing are allowed on most of those lands with the purchase of a Discover Pass. Visiting Washington State Parks also requires a Discover Pass although hunting is not allowed in Washington State parks. Discover Pass can be purchased at discoverpass.wa.gov. WDFW issues a Vehicle Access Pass at no charge by WDFW with the purchase of any annual hunting, trapping, or fishing license, excluding an annual razor clam or shellfish/seaweed license. A Vehicle Access Pass allows visitors to park at WDFW wildlife and water access areas. A Vehicle Access Pass is transferable between two vehicles. See sections below on ways to obtain maps of WDNR, WDFW, and Washington State Parks managed lands.



PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS

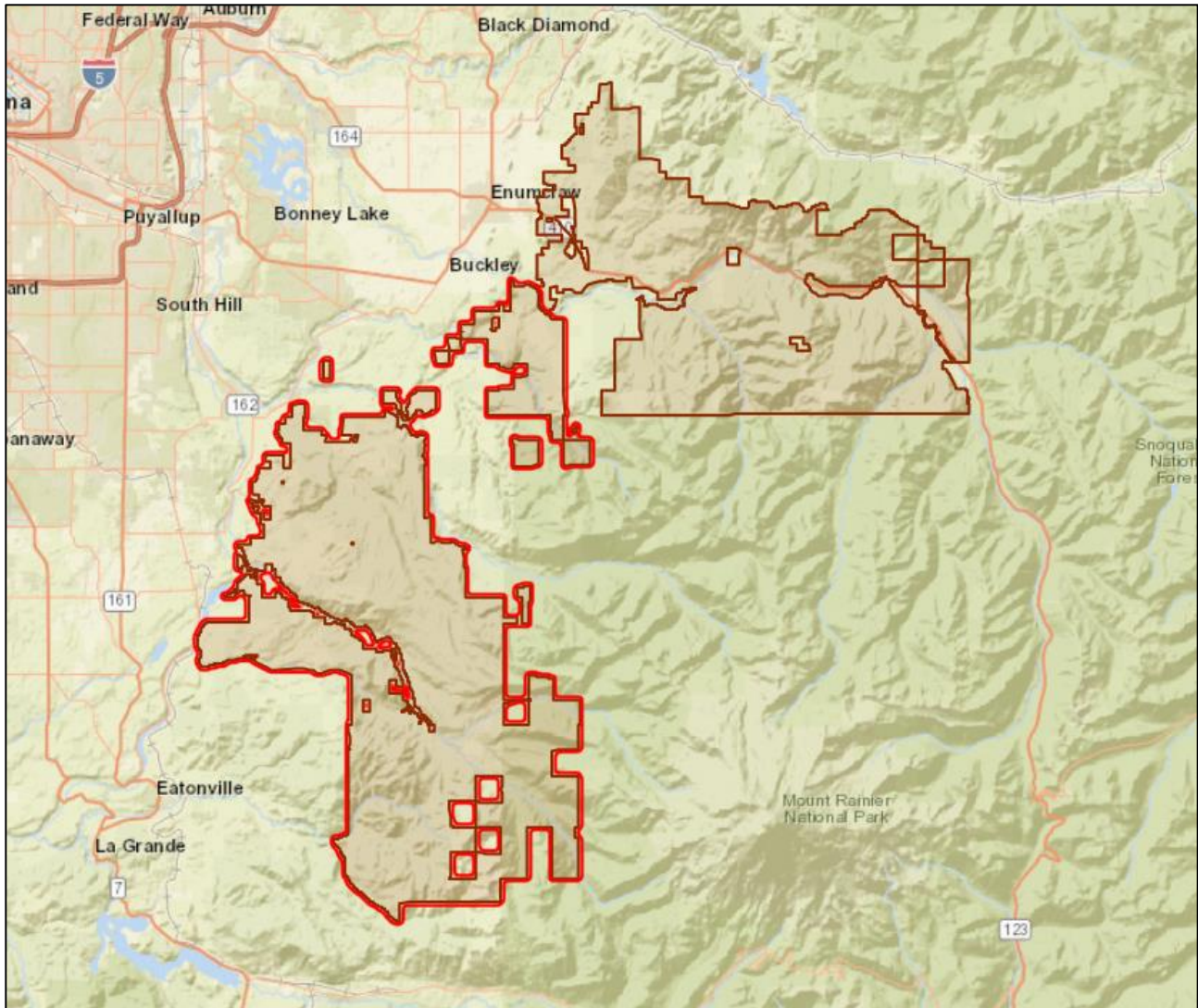
Timberlands throughout the district are owned or managed by various private commercial timber companies and tribal governments, each having their own access regulations, including some with fee access programs. These lands provide some of the best opportunity for both small and large game hunting in District 11.

THE MUCKLESHOOT INDIAN TRIBE owns the White River Tree Farm (78,121 acres), previously owned and managed by Hancock Natural Resource Group, which is now under the ownership Manulife Investment Management Timberland and Agriculture, Inc. (Manulife). The [Muckleshoot Indian Tribe](#) continues to allow non-motorized access only under a fee access program managed by Manulife. Non-motorized access requires a non-motorized access license. A map of this tree farm, prices, and application process for fee access program, and rules and conditions of that program can be found [here](#). The license allows access April to December, with no access July 2-5.



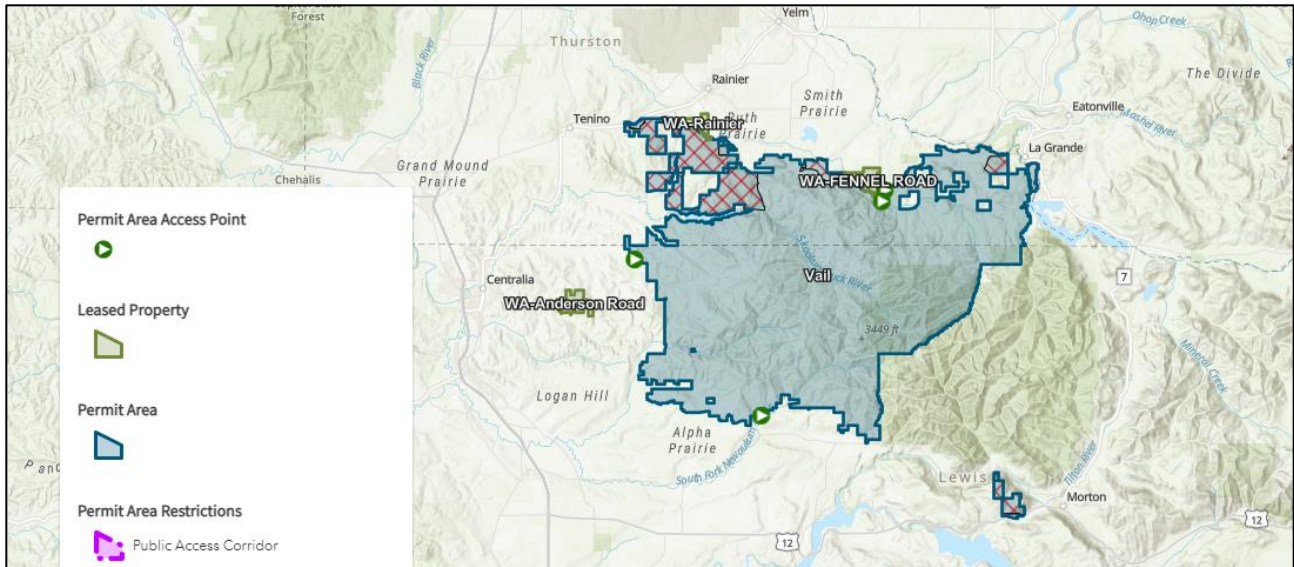
[Muckleshoot Indian Tribe’s White River Tree Farm.](#)

MANULIFE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT TIMBERLAND AND AGRICULTURE, INC. (MANULIFE, PREVIOUSLY HANCOCK) continues to own and manage the Kapowsin Tree Farm (103,462 acres), which allows motorized and non-motorized access through a controlled fee access program. Maps of this tree farm, prices, and application process for the fee access program, including its limited elk hunt (see the Promotional Contest of Chance pdf link), and rules and conditions can be found [here](#). A Manulife Recreation Access License is required for motorized access into the Kapowsin. Access by horseback, walking, or bicycling is also allowed, but only if visitors have a motorized access permit, as there is currently not a separate non-motorized access program for this area. Elk and Deer hunters: reference the Kapowsin Rules for special restrictions on hunting both species on this tree farm. Be advised other timber companies have small inholdings within the Kapowsin Tree Farm that may have additional access restrictions.



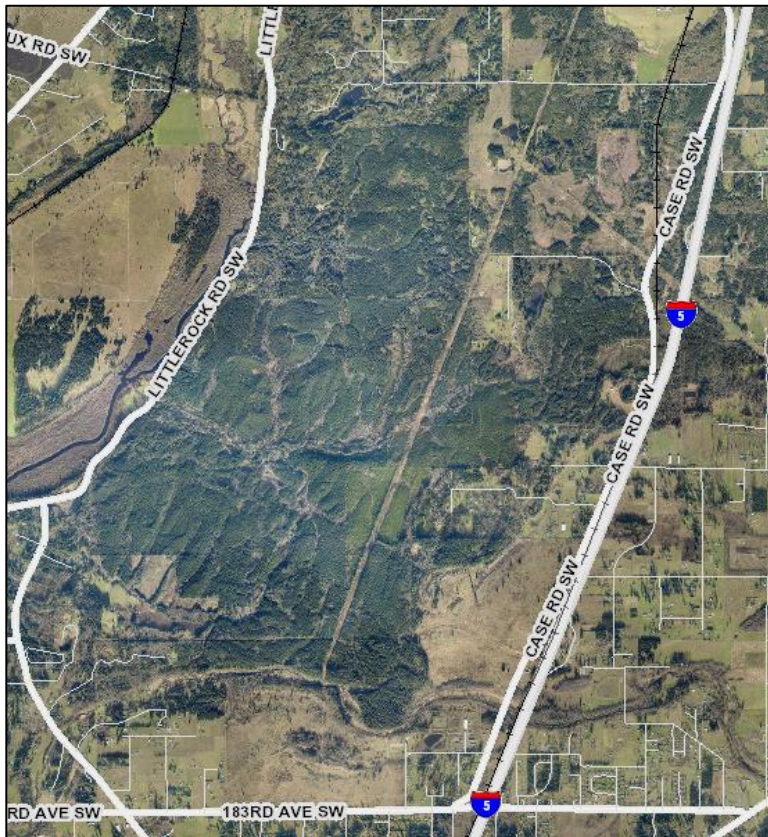
Manulife's Kapowsin Tree Farm (outlined in red; Muckleshoot White River Tree Farm to the northeast).

WEYERHAEUSER owns property scattered across District 11 including lands in northwestern GMU 653 and the Vail Tree Farm in GMU 667. Weyerhaeuser lands in Washington have NO free access programs; a recreational permit is required to access any of Weyerhaeuser property. A limited access recreation program is in effect for the Vail Tree Farm (152,079 acres) and hunters are required to buy an access permit to access the tree farm. Two programs are available: lease and permit. 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. Information on Weyerhaeuser's recreational program including purchasing leases and permits can be found on [Weyerhaeuser's recreation page](#).



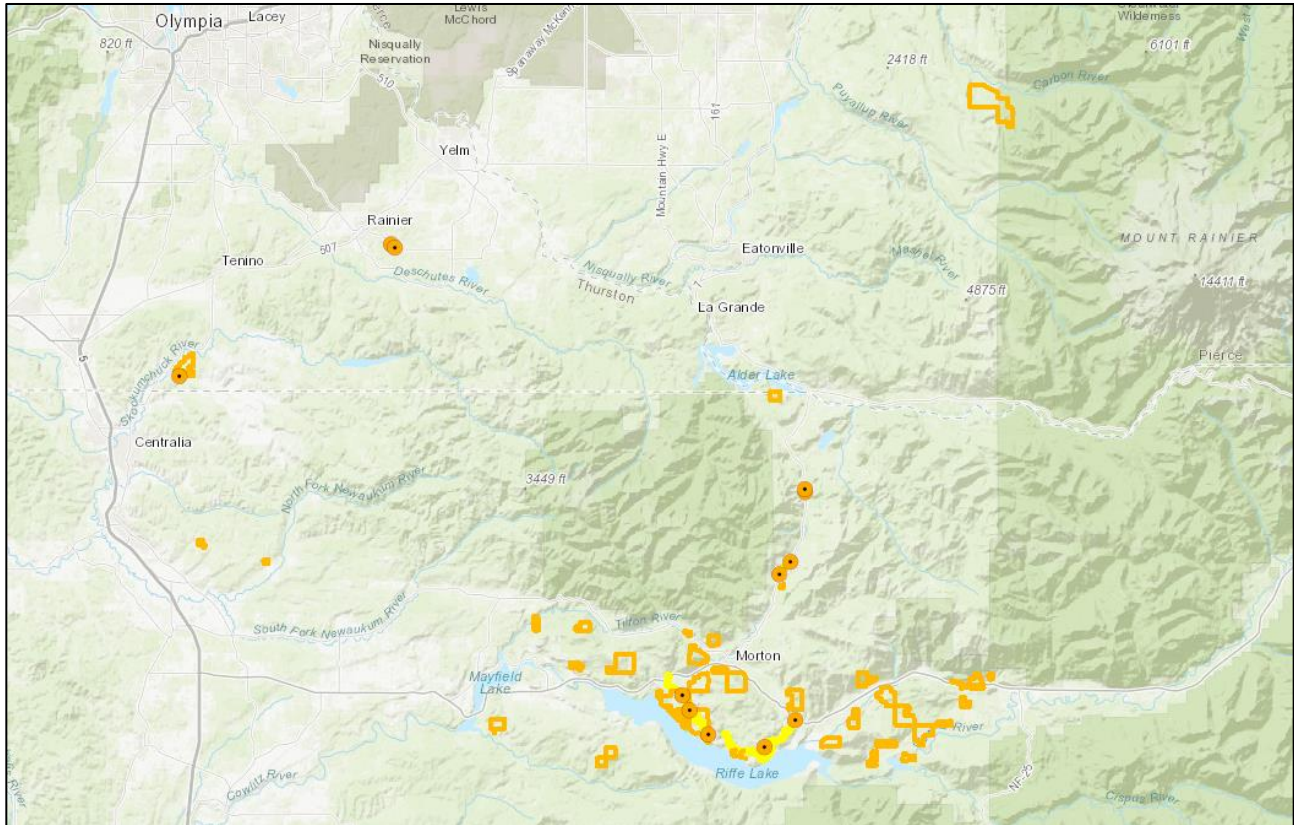
Weyerhaeuser's Vail Tree Farm.

BASCOM PACIFIC LLC owns a large swath of forestland in Thurston County bordering WDFW's Scatter Creek Wildlife Area. Bascom Pacific allows non-motorized access only without the need for a permit. Ebikes are also not permitted.



Bascom Pacific LLC timber ownership in Thurston County.

RAYONIER owns various properties scattered across Lewis, Pierce, and Thurston counties in District 11 where hunting is permitted. All access to Rayonier lands requires an access permit, some of which is free and some fee-based. Visitors must have the permit on-hand. Maps of Rayonier’s hunting lands (free and fee-based) and information on purchasing permits can be found on Rayonier’s [hunting page](#).



Rayonier timber ownership in District 11.

PORT BLAKELY owns two parcels just east of Delphi Road SW and three parcels south of Old Highway 99 (just east of the Highway 12/Interstate 5 interchange) that is open for non-motorized public access only for hunting including walking, bicycle, and horse. Information on the Port Blakely public access program can be found [here](#).

MANKE LUMBER COMPANY owns a few smaller forestland parcels in District 11. The company website has no information regarding access for recreation; hunters are encouraged to contact the company directly with questions [here](#).

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 Manulife Access Program)
- Manulife Investment Management Timberland and Agriculture, [Hancock Recreation](#) (Phone: 800-782-1493)
- Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (access managed by Manulife Access Program), [Home \(muckleshoot.nsn.us\)](#)
- Rayonier [Rayonier | Forest Products, Timber & Land Management Company](#)
- Manke Lumber Company [Manke Lumber Co.](#)

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/](#)
- Bascom Pacific LLC (no website available)

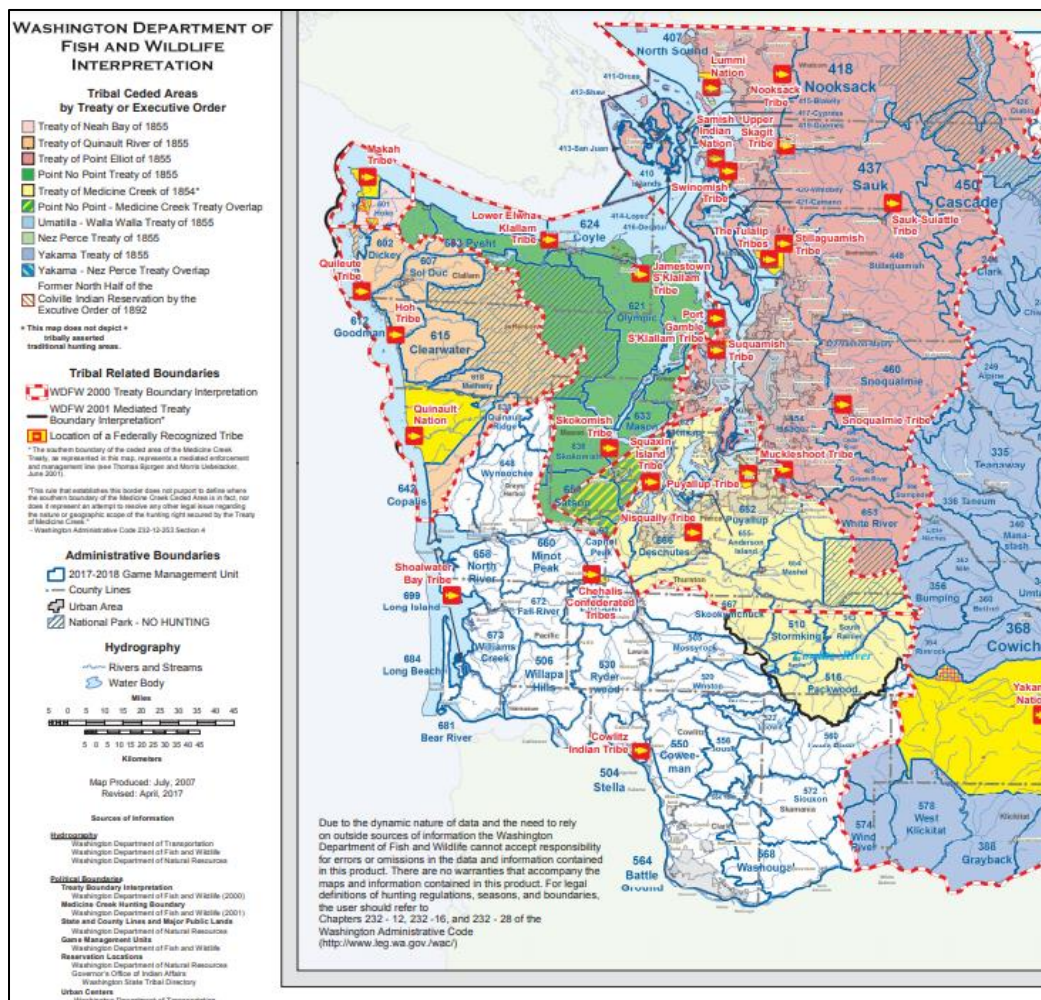
Anderson Island (GMU 655) is almost entirely privately owned with the exception of various small parks that either the Anderson Island Park and Recreation District or [Pierce County own](#). Hunting and trapping is prohibited on all parks owned by Anderson Island; for location and rules reference [Anderson Island Parks & Recreation District](#). Hunters and fishers visiting Anderson Island should secure permission on private property for access.

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 tribal governments 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 compliance with tribal hunting regulations, which may differ from state regulations. Four tribal hunting co-management agreements 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 Sno-Park	Dec. 15-May 1
	Greenwater River	USFS Roads 7012-240, 7020, 70-223, 7080-210	Wildlife closures	Year-round
654	Mashel	Manulife/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***

*Non-motorized traffic is allowed beyond all these gates.

**Visit Manulife website for fee access program for these areas ([Hancock Recreation](#))

***Visit [WDFW disabled hunter road access entry program](#) for these areas

HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Below is a list of known hunting organizations active in District 11. If you know of an organization that should be included in this document, please let us know.

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation

Website: [Home](#) | [Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation \(rmef.org\)](#)

Douglas Doherty

989-736-4234

ddoherty@rmef.org

Washington Waterfowl Association

Grays 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/

Washington Backcountry Hunters and Anglers

backcountryhunters.org/washington

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/

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

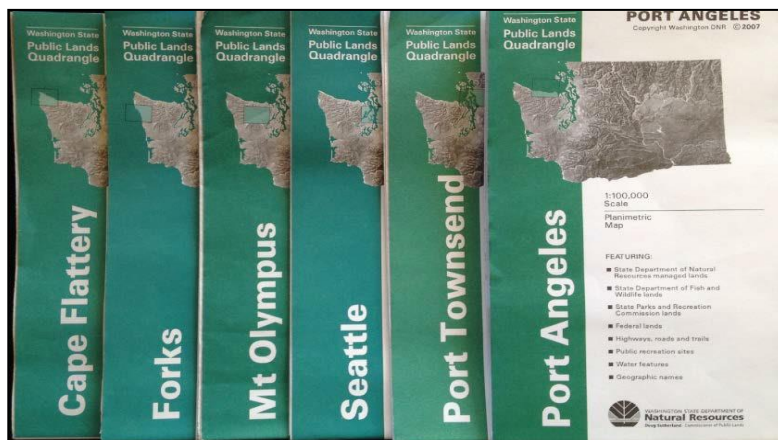
ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

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/hunt-planner/

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 reference current DNR ownership, visit [DNR Map Resources | WA - DNR](#).

To order WWDNR maps online visit: [Recreation Guide](#)



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 [Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Forests | WA - DNR](#).

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 [Maps | US Forest Service \(usda.gov\)](#)

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:

[Gifford Pinchot National Forest - Maps & Publications \(usda.gov\)](#)

[Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest - Maps & Publications \(usda.gov\)](#)

Topographic maps can be custom built and printed at CalTOPO: [Map the Backcountry with CalTopo](#)

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: [onX: GPS Map Apps for Hunting, Hiking & Off-Roading \(onxmaps.com\)](#)

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 Game Status and Trend Report:

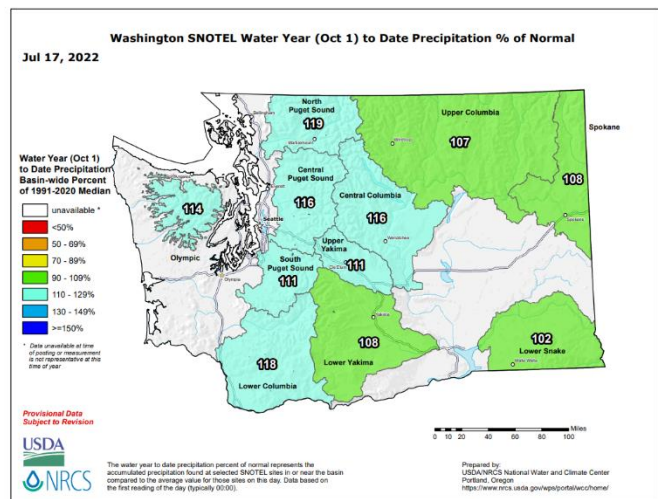
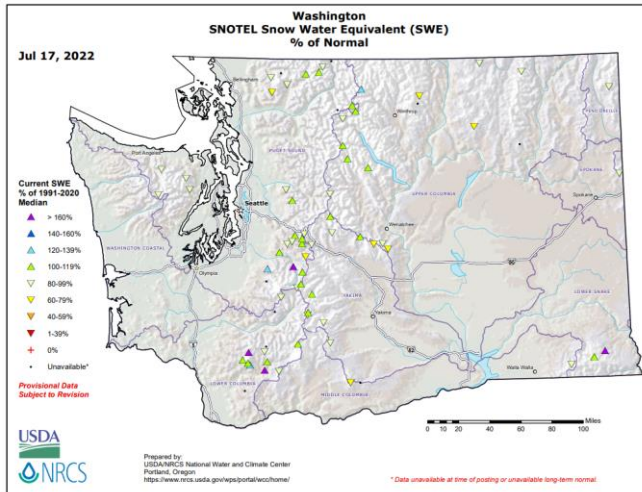
wdfw.wa.gov/publications?title=game+status+and+trend+report&category=All&author

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

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

2022 FORAGE MOISTURE CONDITIONS AND FIRE

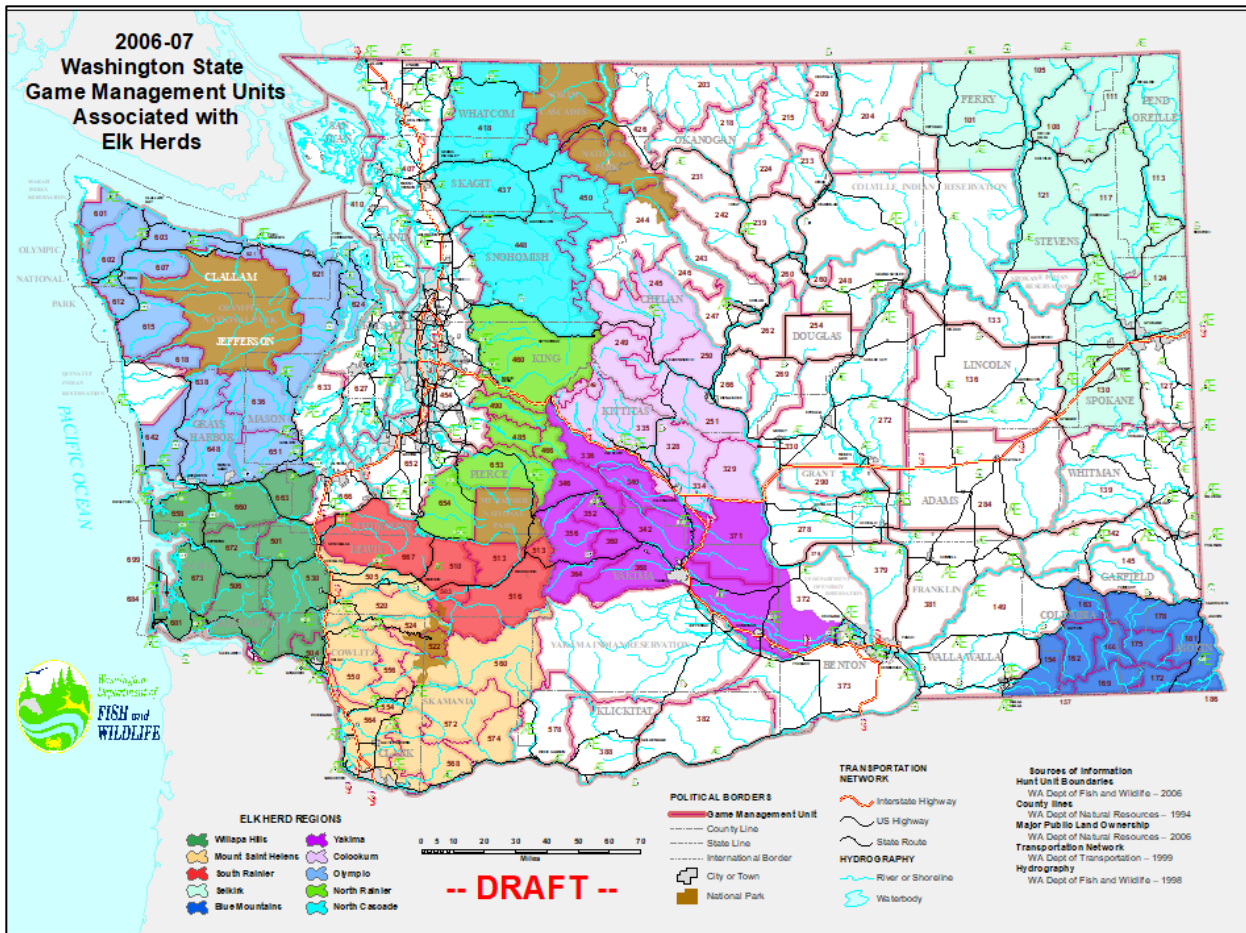
Snowpack moisture is the most reliable indicator of moisture levels that contribute to forage persistence for both large and small game through hunting seasons. This moisture level also affects the rate and intensity of the fire season, which has additional impact to forage persistence. Washington had exceptional rain and snow over the 2021 fall to 2022 spring season. Washington’s snowpack moisture as percent of median (1991-2020) for 2022 shows most areas of the Cascade Range received at our above 100 percent of that median and a few at greater than 160 percent of median. Snow continues to persist in many higher elevation areas of District 11 as of July 15, 2022. This snowpack moisture and precipitation should result in more abundant and persistent forage going into the 2022-23 hunting season with game species benefitting accordingly. These benefits may be outweighed by extreme temperatures and wildfires resulting from climate change as has been witnessed over the past several summers in Washington.



Snowpack moisture as percent of median and total precipitation October 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021 (Natural Resources Conservation Service). To learn more, visit the Natural Resources Conservation Service webpage [here](#).

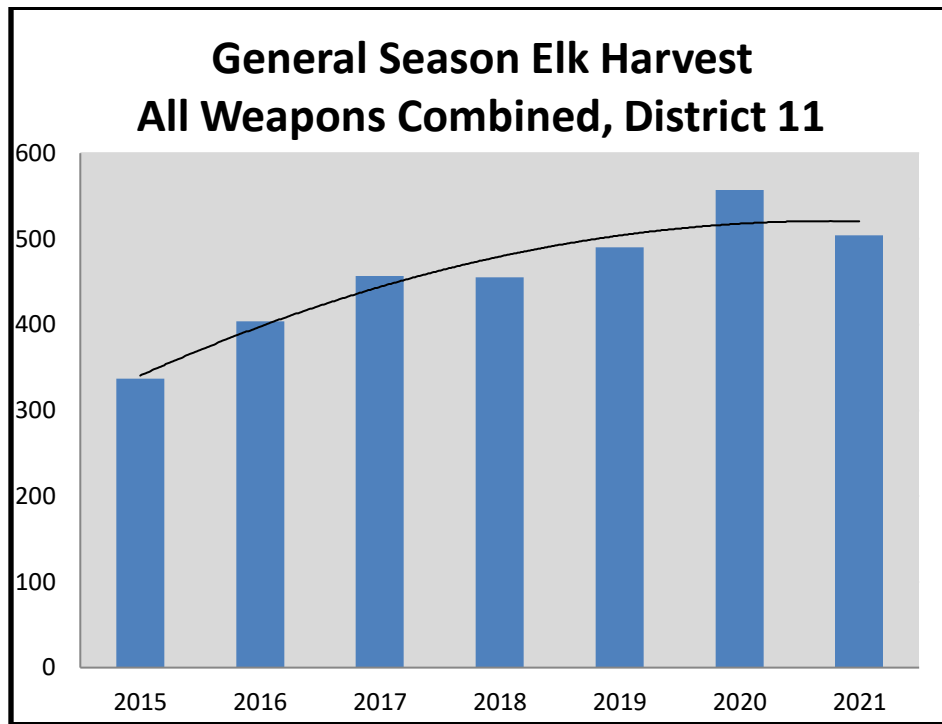
ELK

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 Rainer 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.

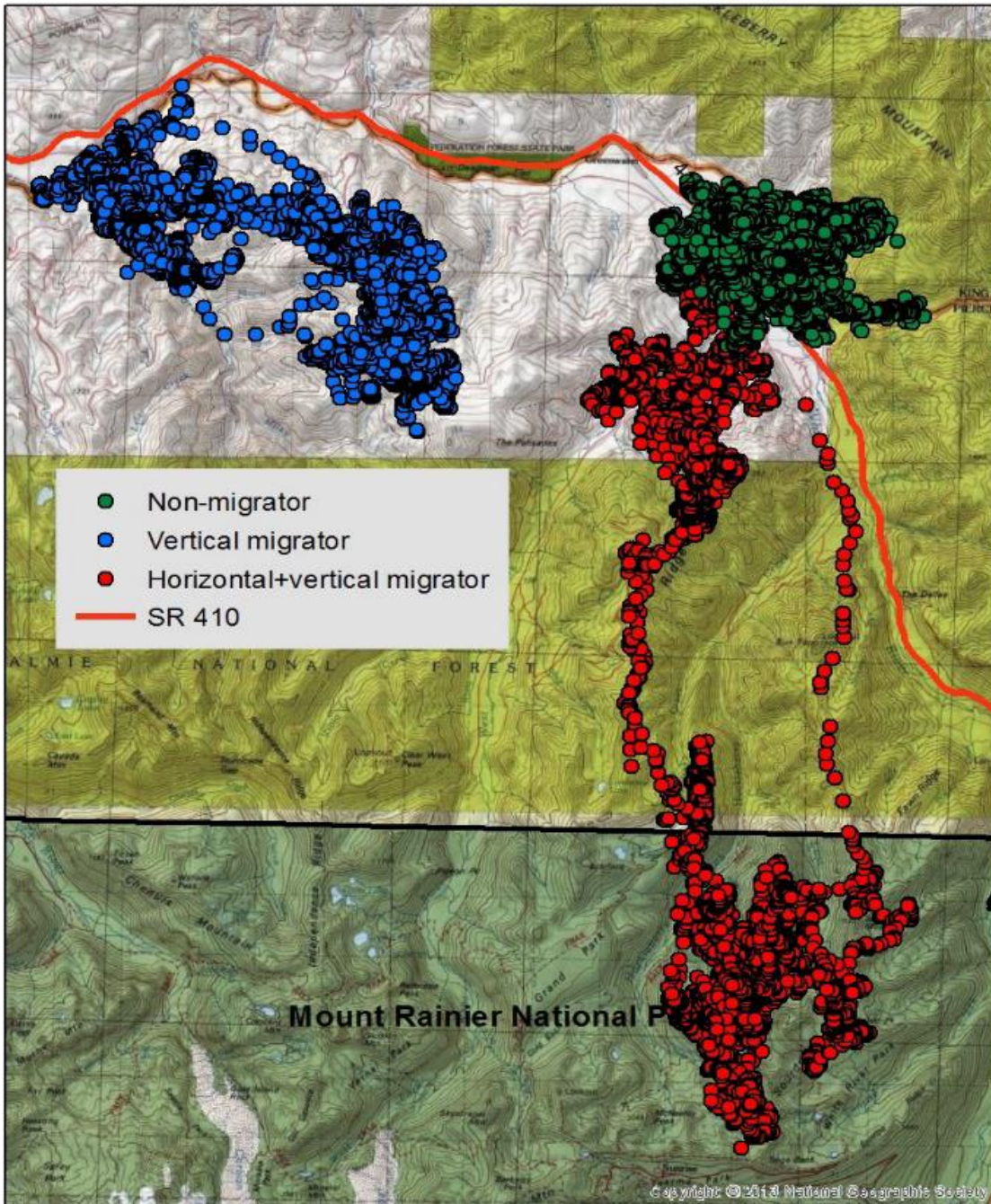
Elk harvest has continued to increase in District 11 and the availability of elk should continue to increase in all GMUs as both the North and South Rainier Elk Herds continue to recover, having met recovery goals over the past 20 years. Antlerless restrictions, winter elk habitat closures, and permit 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.



A portion of the elk that summer at mid and high elevations within Mount Rainier National Park 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 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. Be aware; hunting is not permitted within Mount Rainier National Park.

USFS-forested areas in GMU 653 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 this area 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. Elk across these areas in GMU 653 have been hunted under a bull-only permit hunt since 2006.

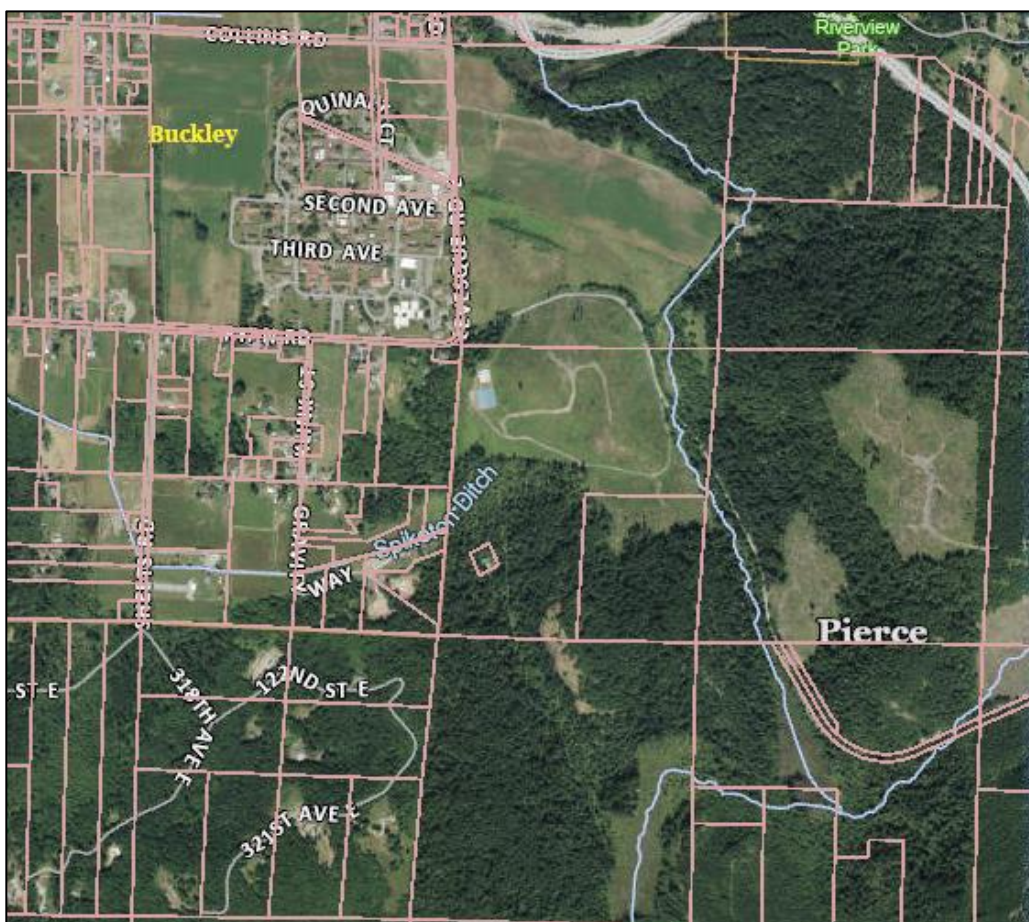
0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles



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, reminds 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 following hunting regulations found [here](#).

Hunters are also likely to find elk outside the western boundary of Mount Rainier National Park in the Carbon River drainage in GMU 653 and accessed via USFS roads south and east of the towns of Wilkeson 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 to the east but also provides a decent road network that may be worth scouting, especially timber harvest areas. 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 Manulife manages that require a fee access permit. Private commercial timberlands in this area that Weyerhaeuser, Olympic Resource Management, and Fruit Growers Association own are NOT open for public access. A small area of non-developed public land that Washington State Department of Social and Health Services manages lands along Buckley's eastern boundary, which is completely fenced, is NOT OPEN for hunting.



Washington State Department of Social and Health Services lands open for hunting (White River School District).

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. DNR's Elbe Hills State Forest also provides access for disabled hunters through the [Disabled Hunter Program](#). One early archery, one early muzzleloader, and one modern firearm disabled hunter is drawn from the pool to receive vehicle access behind locked gates on this state forest through this program.

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 allowed only under specialized permits provided through the Landowner Hunting Permit (LHP). Only elk and waterfowl hunting are allowed on the mine; elk hunting is an escorted hunt only and waterfowl hunting is open but is managed through a sign-up process (see Waterfowl Section). 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). The WDFW Skookumchuck Unit also provides access for disabled hunters through the [Disabled Hunter Program](#). One early muzzleloader, one late muzzleloader, and two modern firearm disabled hunters are drawn from the pool to receive vehicle access behind locked gates on the unit through this program.

Some elk can occasionally be found and hunted on WDFW's [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 Northwest 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 Avenue SW in the Black River refuge of GMU 666 (e.g., former Weaks Dairy) but can be hunted by landowner permission on private lands surrounding the refuge property.



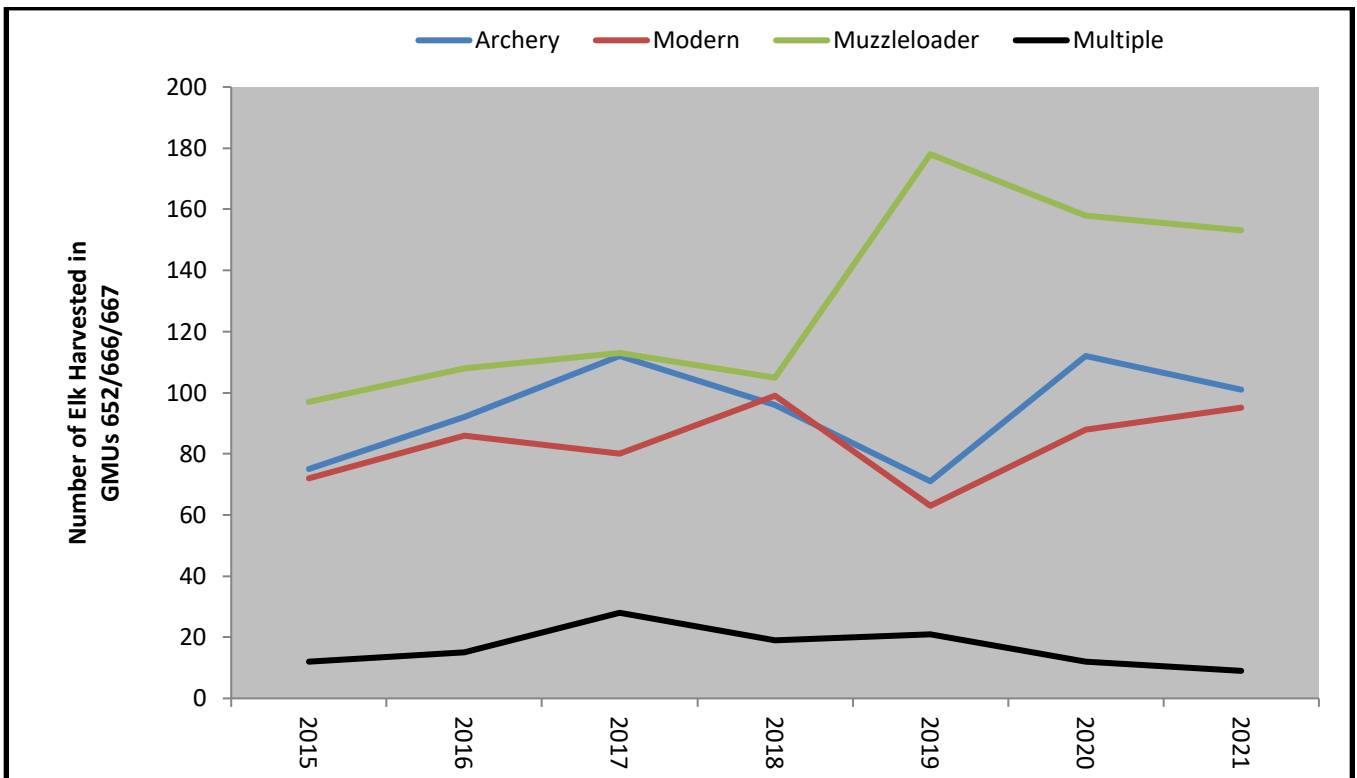
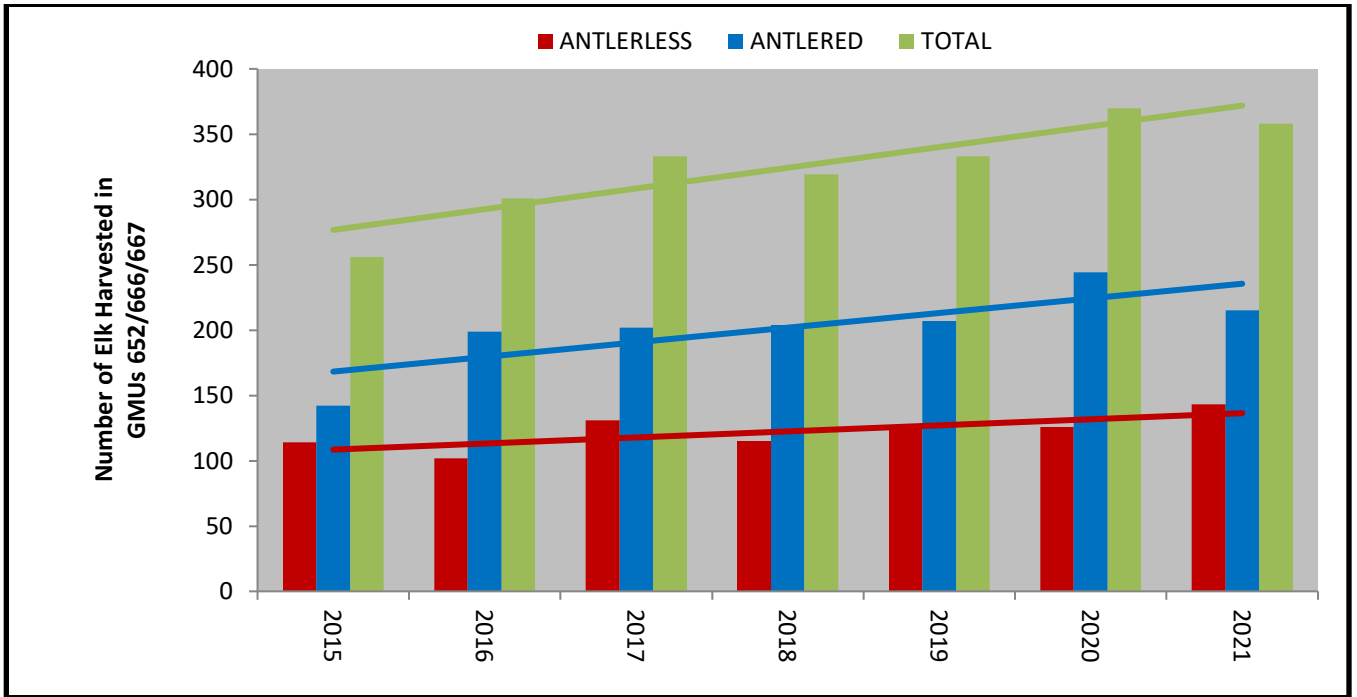
North Rainier elk wintering in the Crystal River Ranch area, District 11.

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 Road 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

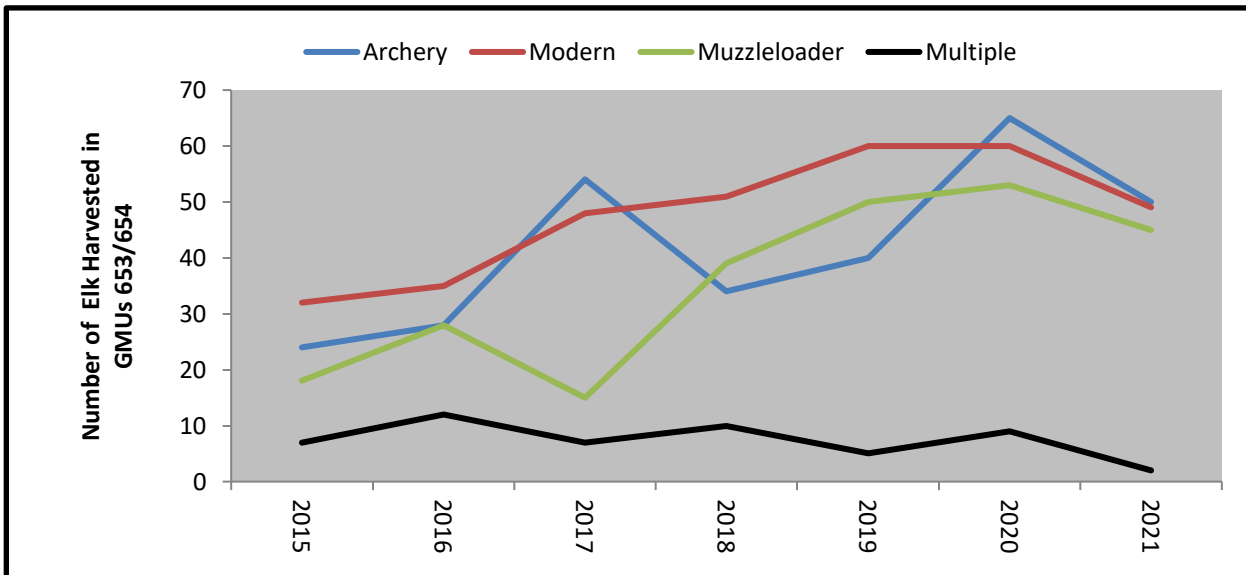
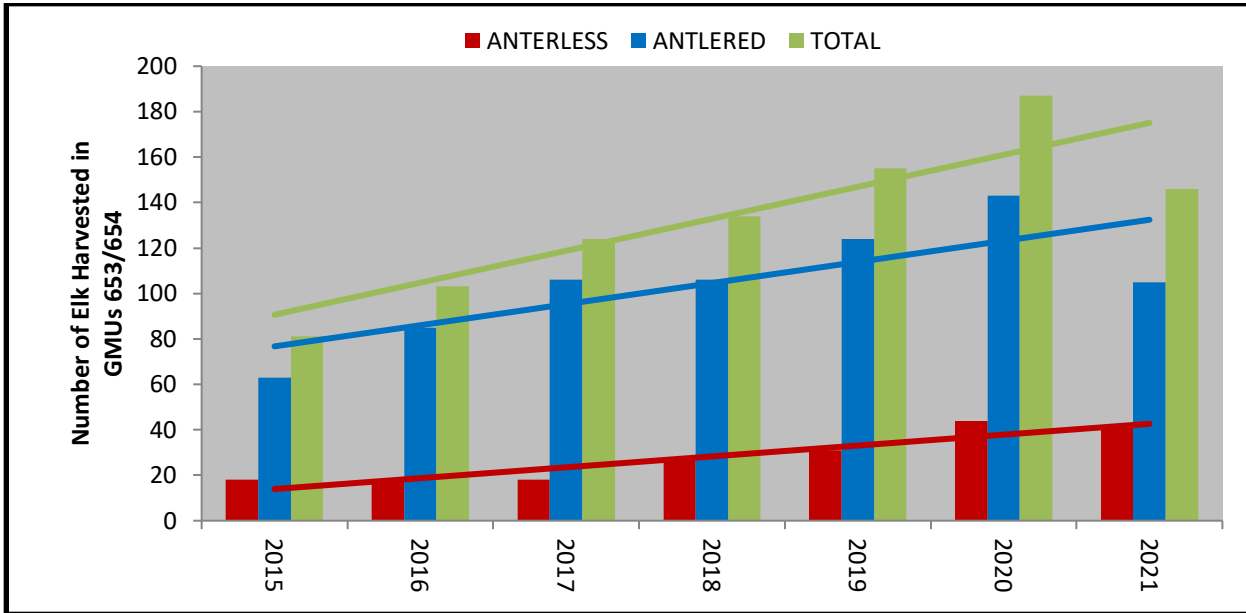
lands, hobby farms, and ranch homes, and supports approximately 150-200 total elk. Access to these properties is limited and hunters interested in these hunts are encouraged to obtain access before applying for these permits.

One antlerless elk permit hunt (five permits) and two senior permit elk hunts (10 permits total) 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 within GMUs 652, 666, and 667 (combined these make up Elk Population Management Unit 62) with a slight decline for all weapon types in 2021. This makes for good prospects for harvesting an elk in those GMUs. 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.



Elk harvest trend has also increased in GMUs 653 and 654 over the past seven years (combined these make up Elk Population Management Unit 67) with the same slight decline in 2021. 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 is only permitted in GMU 654 of PMU 67 (cow harvest not allowed in GMU 653) and this harvest trend is increasing slightly spurred by damage removal hunts for elk to abate increasing property damage caused by an increasing elk subherd. District 11 changed the boundaries of Elk Damage Hunt Area 6054 in 2019 to focus the hunt on those properties experiencing damage.

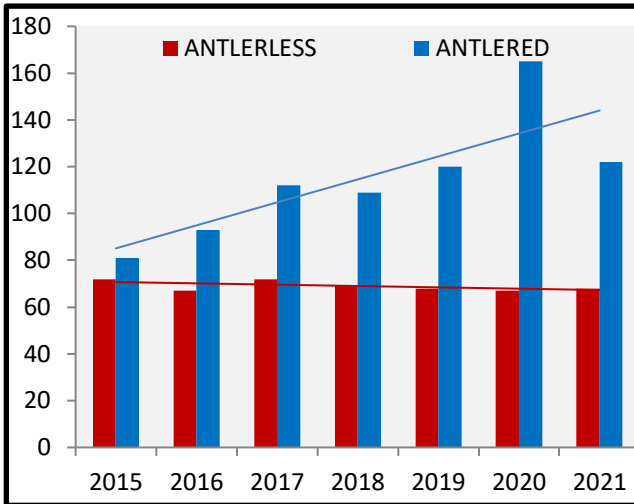


Weyerhaeuser's Vail Tree Farm in GMU 667 and Manulife managed forestland (Kapowsin and Eatonville timberlands in GMU 654, White River and Buckley timberlands in GMU 653) all support elk but require a vehicle access permit from the company directly (see Private Commercial Timberland for information). Individuals who buy a Manulife recreational access license may enter a free drawing to participate in the GMU 654 limited elk hunt each year. Eleven (11) recreational access licenses are drawn to hunt elk on the Kapowsin timberlands as follows: five (5) modern firearm, three (3) archery, and three (3) muzzleloader. One recreational access license holder is also drawn to hunt elk on the Eatonville timberlands under the GMU 654 elk season. No recreational access is allowed on the Buckley timberlands in GMU 653 during any bull elk season. Interested hunters that have purchased a Manulife access license will find the drawing application [here](#) (open the PDF titled "Promotional Contest of Chance"). 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 Manulife recreation website. Only drawn permittees can hunt elk on the Kapowsin or Eatonville timberlands during elk seasons.

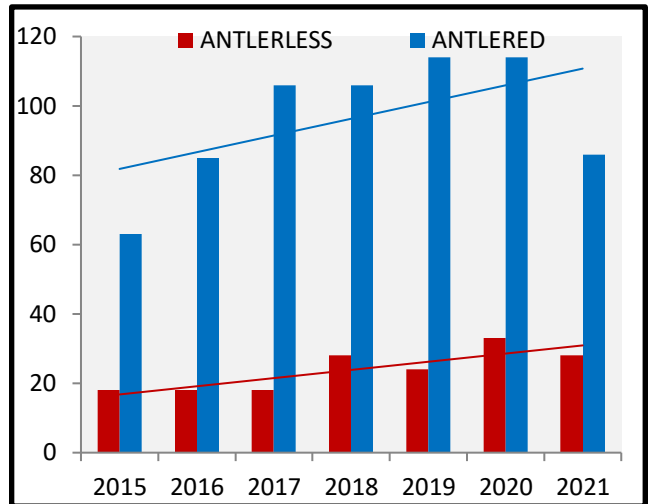
Hunters harvest the greatest number of elk in District 11 in GMUs 652 and 654 with an average of 114 in 652 and an average of 120 in 654 over the past seven years (see charts below). Harvest spiked in GMU 652 in 2020 possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which allowed hunters more recreation time. The increase may also be due to the 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 in both GMUs and difficult access onto private properties in 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; reference charts below). Success has been generally increasing in every District 11 GMU except for GMU 666. 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 2022-23. The highest success in District 11 is the GMU 653 bull only permit hunt, which is holding steady at 60 percent. This is a rugged, high alpine hunt, but worth the effort for those lucky enough to draw a permit. That success is followed by GMU 652 currently around 20 percent, GMUs 654 and 667 around 12 percent, and finally GMUs 666 around 10 percent.

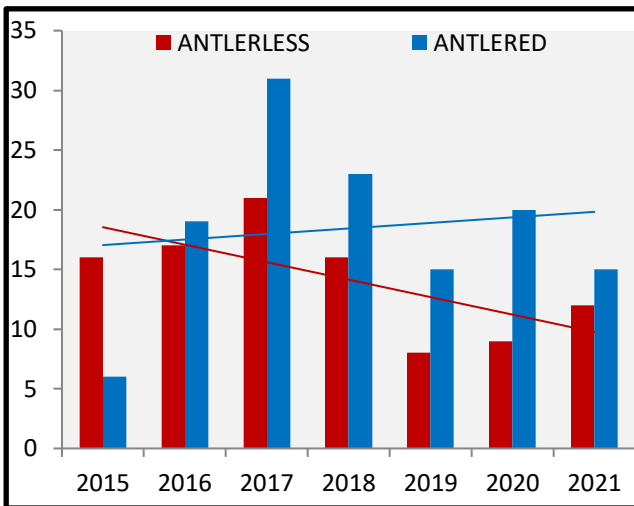
GMU 653 is restricted to a bull-only permit season during general firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons. The only allowance for antlerless harvest is in that section of elk damage area 6014 that overlaps GMU 653 in the northeastern portion of the GMU near Buckley. Trends in elk harvest in the GMU 653 permit hunt have held steady the past four years except for a slight dip in 2020. While the number of hunters increased in 2021 due to more permits made available, neither the harvest nor hunter success increased in proportion.



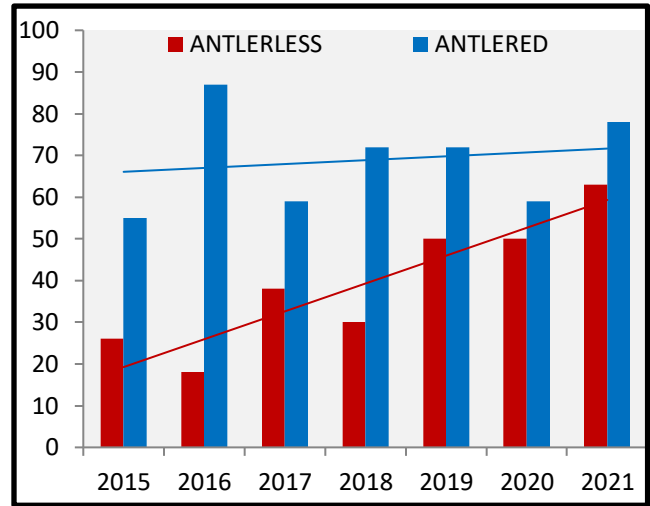
GMU 652 general season harvest (all weapons combined)



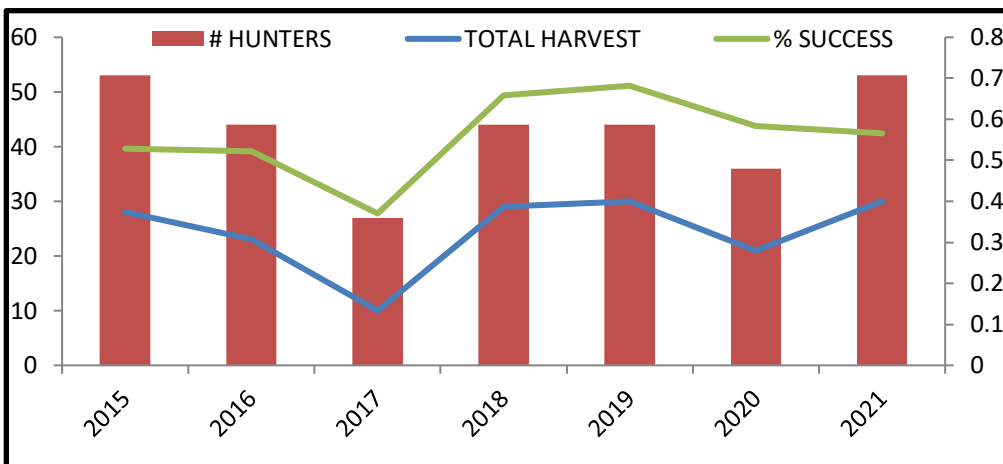
GMU 654 general season harvest (all weapons)



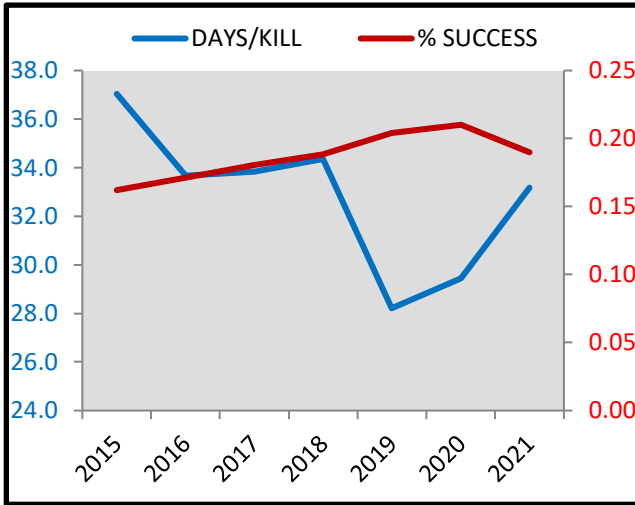
GMU 666 general season harvest (all weapons)



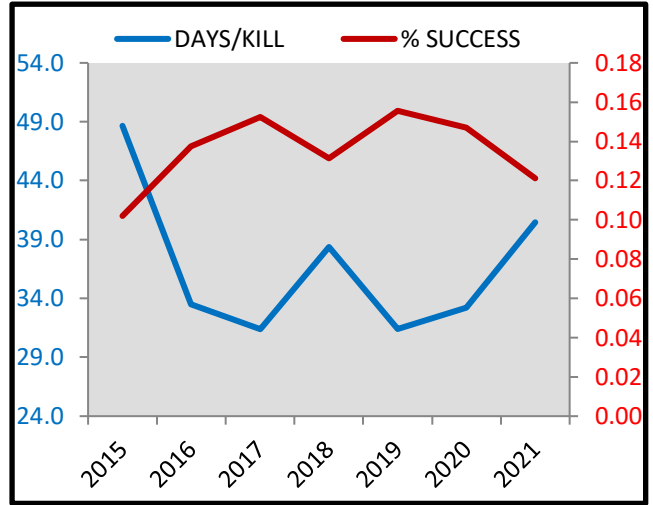
GMU 667 general season harvest (all weapons)



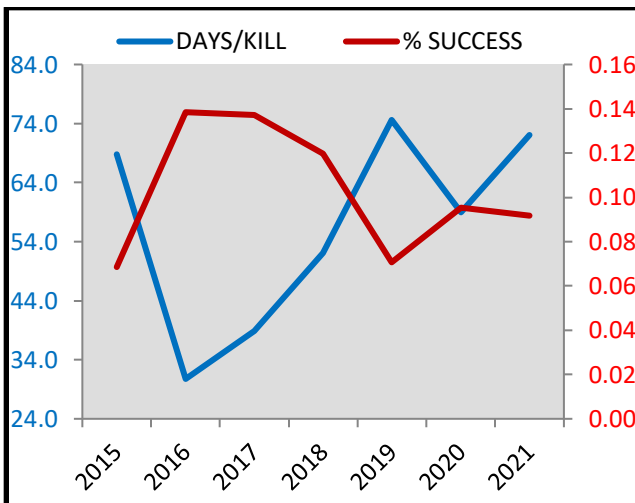
GMU 653 bull only permit hunters, harvest, and success (all weapons)



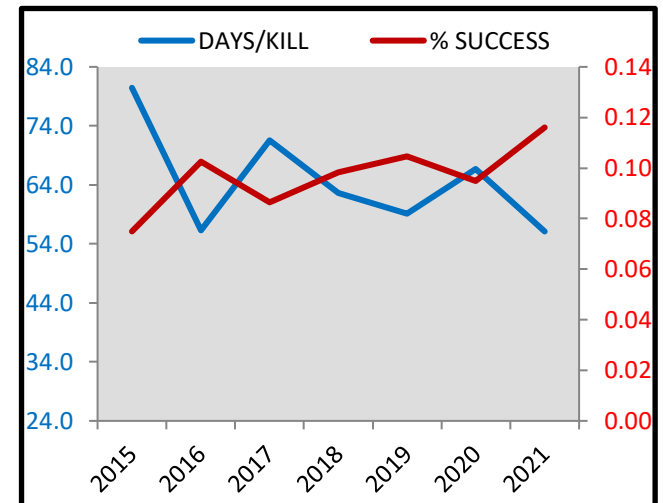
GMU 652 general season (all weapons combined)



GMU 654 general season (all weapons combined)



GMU 666 general season (all weapons)



GMU 667 general season (all weapons)

GMU 653 bull only permit hunt success in chart previously.

ELK BACTERIAL HOOF DISEASE - TAHD

Since 2008, reports of elk with deformed, broken, or missing hooves have increased dramatically in southwest Washington, with sporadic observations in other areas west of the Cascade Range, including within District 11. While elk are susceptible to many conditions that result in limping or hoof deformities, the prevalence and severity of this new affliction suggested something altogether different. WDFW diagnostic research (2009 – 2014), in conjunction with a panel of scientific advisors, found that these hoof abnormalities were strongly associated with treponeme bacteria, known to cause a hoof disease of cattle, sheep, and goats called digital dermatitis. Although digital dermatitis has affected the livestock industry for decades, Treponeme-Associated Hoof Disease (TAHD) is the first known instance of digital dermatitis in a wild ungulate. The disease is currently concentrated in southwestern Washington where prevalence is highest in Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and western Lewis County. The disease is also present at lower prevalence in elk herds that are distant and discrete from the core affected area including elk from the North Rainier and South Rainier elk herds that occupy District 11.

TAHD is more prevalent in the South Rainier elk herd of Lewis and Thurston counties in District 11 and less prevalent in the Pierce County GMUs associated with the North Rainier elk herd. This is likely due to the South Rainier's proximity to the core of the disease, the Saint Helens elk herd. WDFW has confirmed the presence of TAHD from elk sampled in all GMUs of District 11 except for Anderson Island, which has no elk.

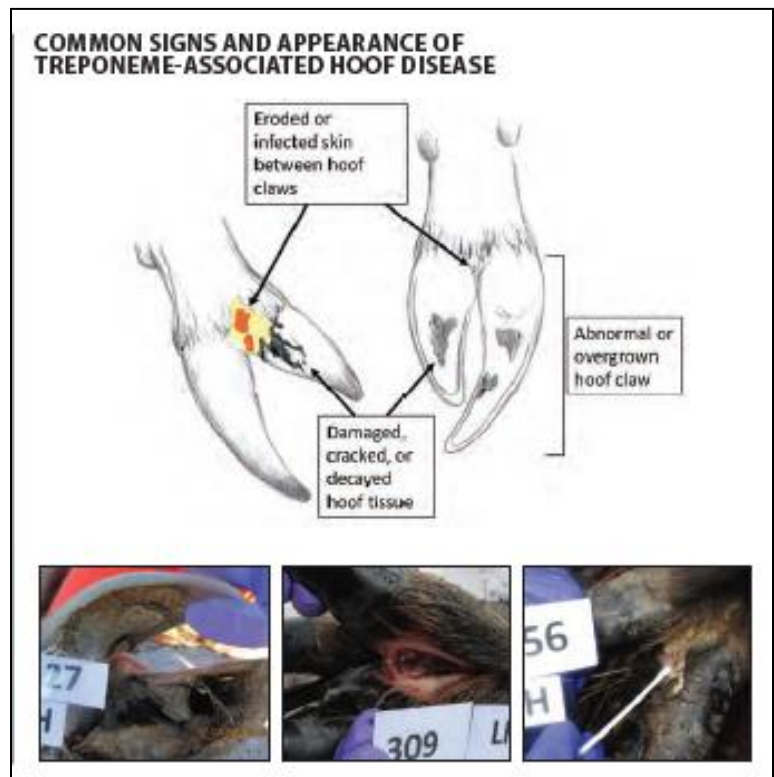
While many questions remain about the disease, several aspects of TAHD in elk are clear:

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

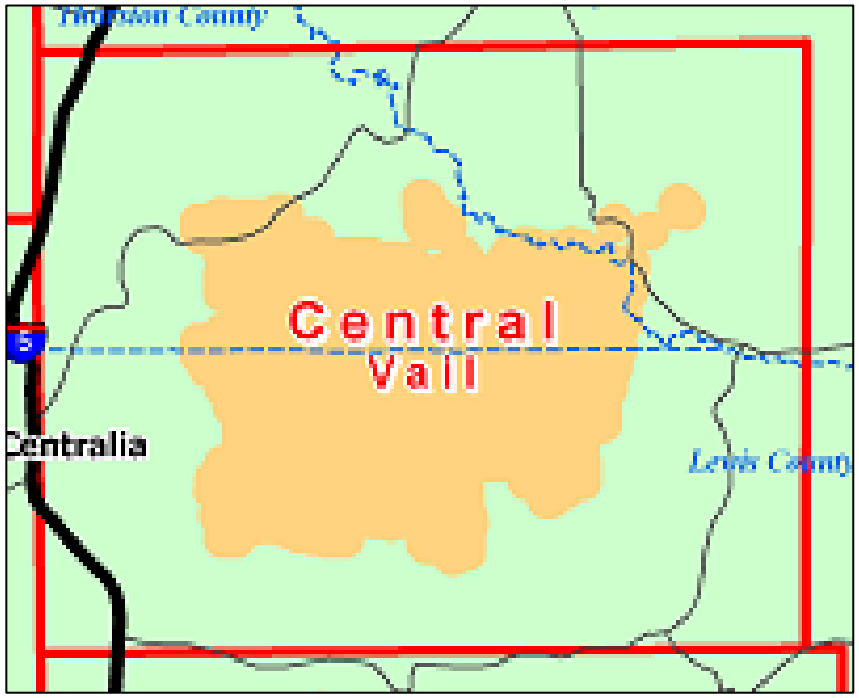
How hunters can help: In 2021, WDFW implemented an incentive-based pilot program to encourage west-side (400, 500, 600-series GMUs) hunters to harvest limping elk, potentially reducing prevalence of the disease over time. The objective of this program is to increase the proportion of limping elk in the total harvest, rather than increase elk harvest overall. General season or permit hunters can choose to participate in the program by submitting elk hooves at one of the many collection sites in western Washington. Hunters that submit hooves with signs of TAHD (for example, abnormal hooves) will be automatically entered into a drawing for a special incentive permit for the following license year. Multiple bull permits in western Washington with season dates of September 1 – December 31 will be awarded. Additionally, all participants will receive a custom, waterproof license holder. See the WDFW [page](#) for updated information on this program for 2022-23 hunt season.

So, what can hunters do to help?

- **Harvest a limping elk from any 400, 500, 600-series GMUs**
- **Turn in their elk hooves along with complete registration forms at one of several collection sites in western Washington**
- **Report elk:** Hunters can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of both affected and unaffected elk on the Department’s online reporting form.
- **Clean shoes and tires:** Anyone who hikes or drives off-road in a known affected area can help minimize the risk of spreading the disease to new areas by removing all mud from their shoes and tires before leaving the area.



WDFW is working with scientists, veterinarians, outdoor organizations, Tribal governments, and others to better understand and manage TAHD. For more information about TAHD, see WDFW’s [website](#). Additional information on TAHD and this incentive program can also be found in the annual Big Game Hunting Pamphlet.



Weyerhaeuser's Vail Tree Farm.

Hancock (now Manulife) initiated a 2-point minimum buck harvest restriction in 2018 on the Kapowsin and Eatonville timberlands for all deer seasons and weapon types, which remains in effect. In 2019, it also eliminated the doe harvest on both areas for all general season hunters but has allowed antlerless deer harvest if the licensee receives a youth, disabled, or senior special permit through WDFW. 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.



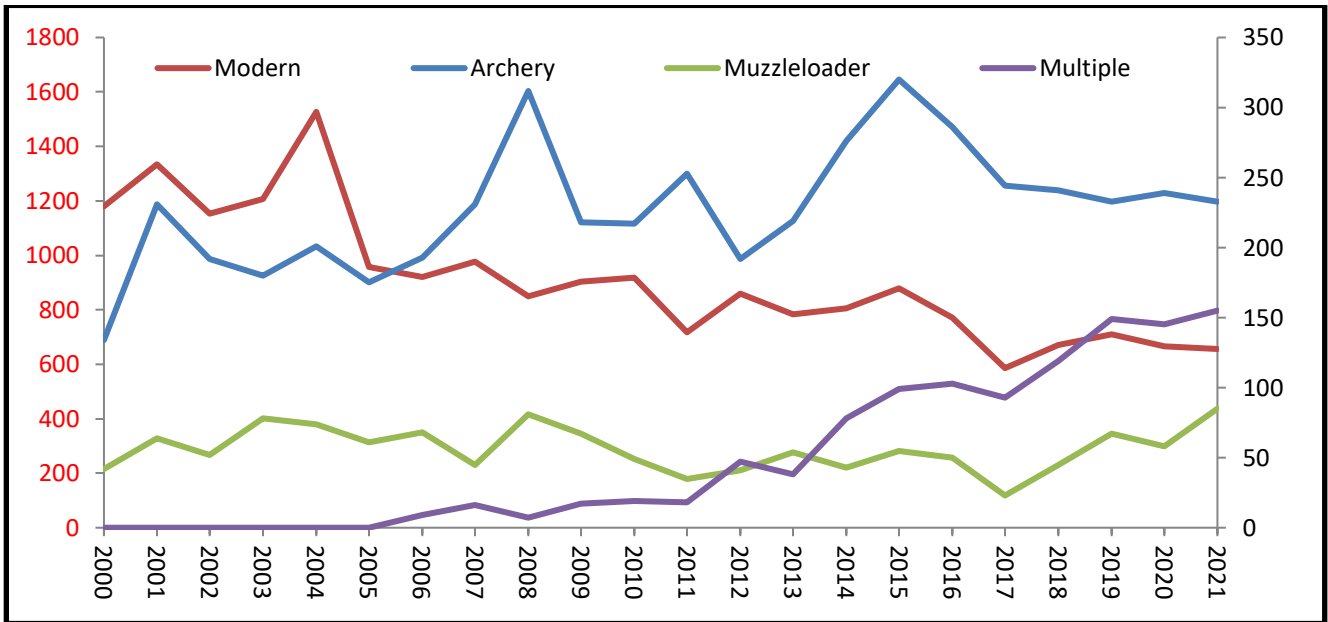
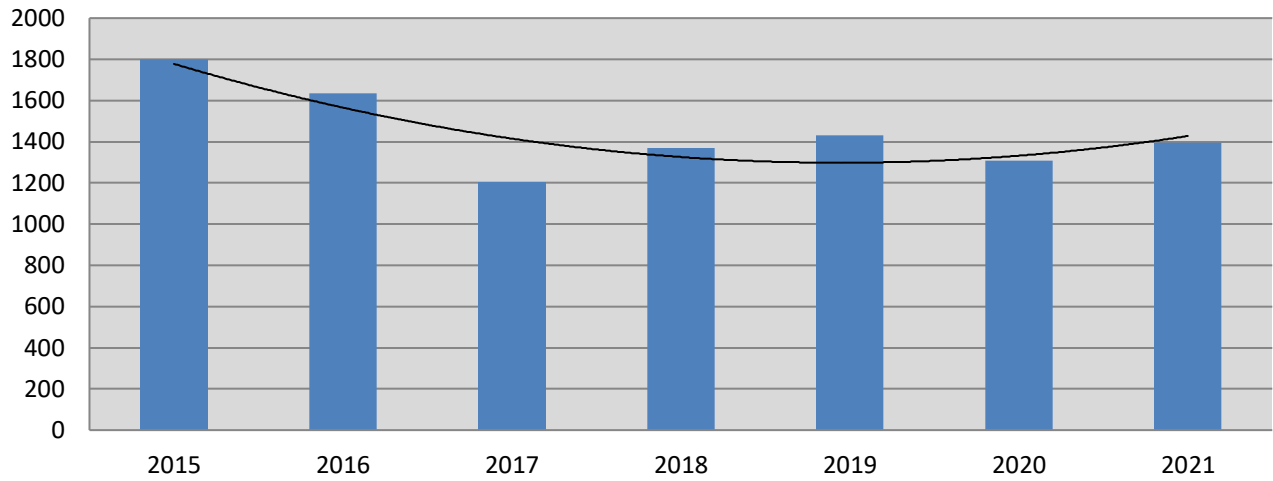
District Biologist Tirhi with successful deer hunter at Vail Tree Farm deer check station in the Skookumchuck Unit 667.

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). DNR's Elbe Hills State Forest in GMU 654 provides access for disabled hunters through the [Disabled Hunter Program](#). One early archery, three modern firearm, one late modern firearm, two late muzzleloader, and one late archery disabled hunters are drawn from the pool to receive vehicle access behind locked gates on this state forest through this program.

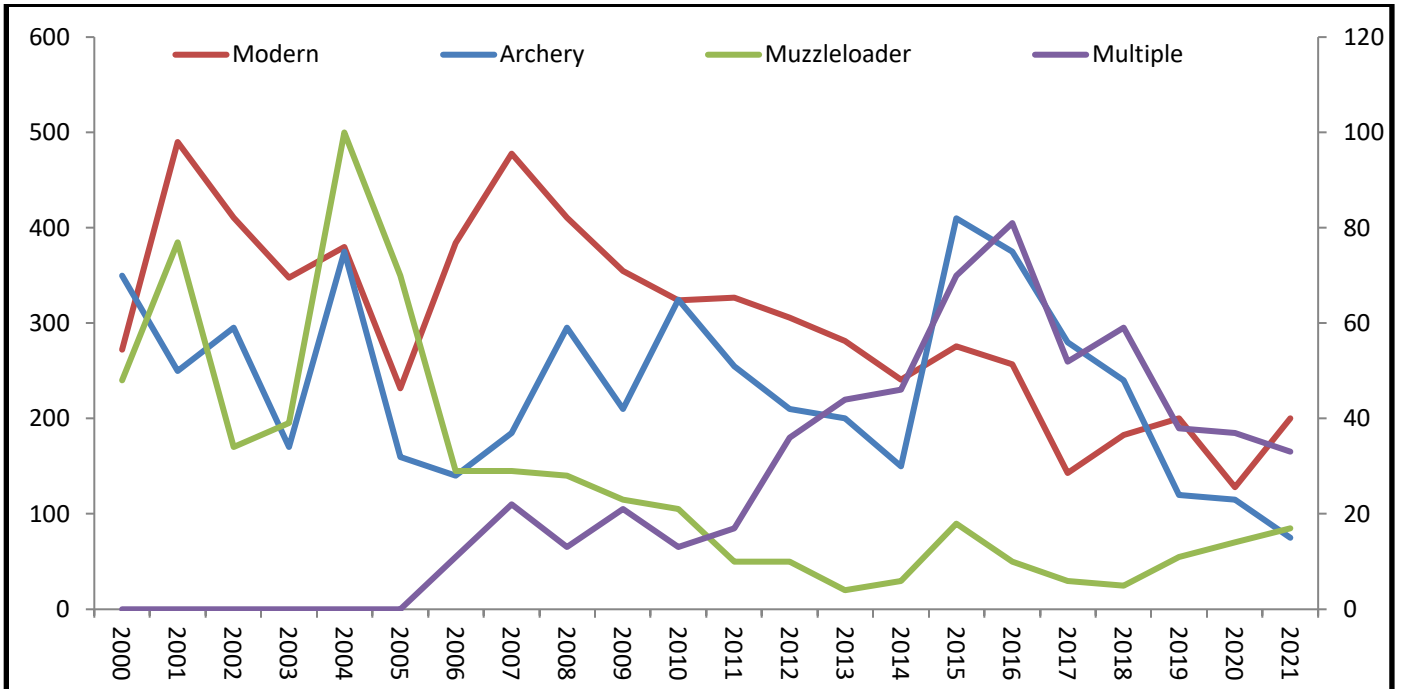
Deer harvest in District 11 combined has been holding steady over the past 5 years following a noticeable decline in 2015-16 with various GMUs either holding steady or declining slightly (see graphs below). GMUs 652, 655, and 666 have experienced a slight decline in harvest while GMU 654 shows a significant decline. Only GMU 653 is showing a truly stable harvest over the past 7 years.

Harvest regulations have altered somewhat in District 11 GMUs over the years, which plays a role in harvest trends. Limited access combined with antler and doe restrictions may ultimately increase deer numbers over time especially in GMUs 653 and 654 where success is around 15 percent compared to roughly 20 percent in GMUs 652 and 666. GMU 655 has the highest success rate in District 11 at 45 percent with limited numbers of hunters suggesting that those hunters lucky enough to obtain access onto private lands on Anderson Island are being relatively successful. Be aware that 655 has a much lower overall harvest than the remaining GMUs in the District. GMU 667 had the second highest harvest in District 11 at 31 percent, suggesting that while Weyerhaeuser's access permit requirement is limiting overall hunters, those that do obtain a permit are doing well. That is occurring despite GMU 667, that includes Weyerhaeuser's Vail Tree Farm, hosted some 2,250 hunters in 2021 (the most heavily hunted deer area in the district). GMU 652 and 666 are comparable both in number of hunters and hunting success which is not surprising considering they are both urbanized GMUs. 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.

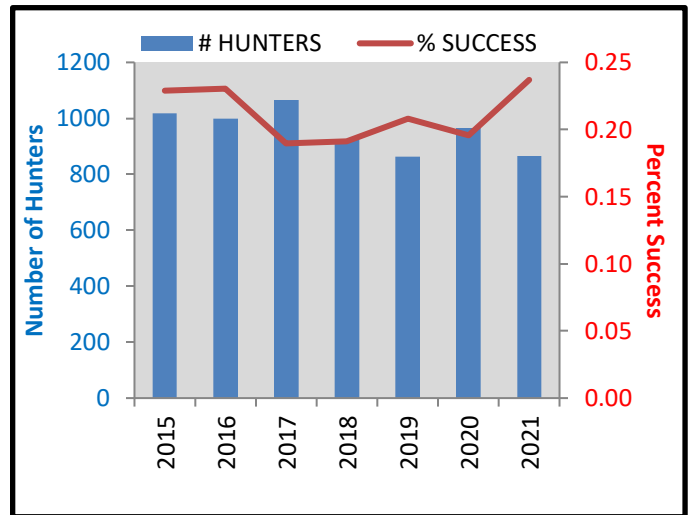
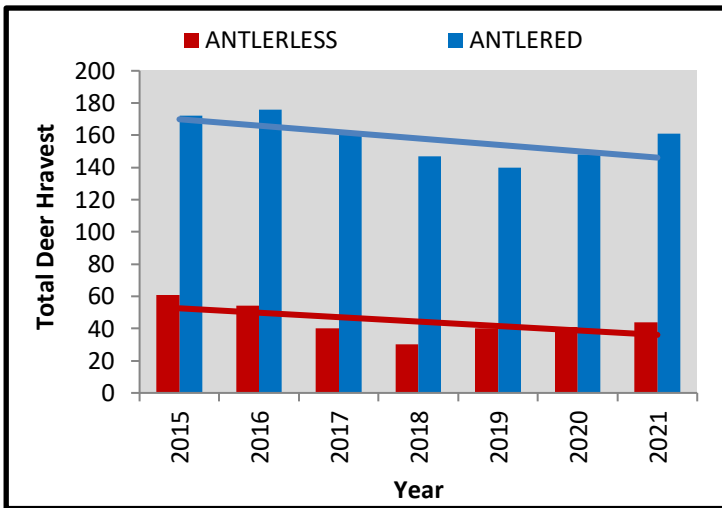
General Season Deer Harvest All Weapons Combined, District 11



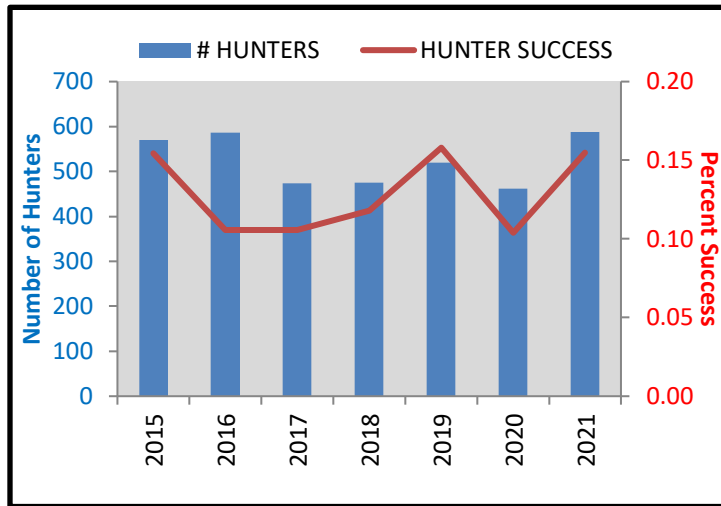
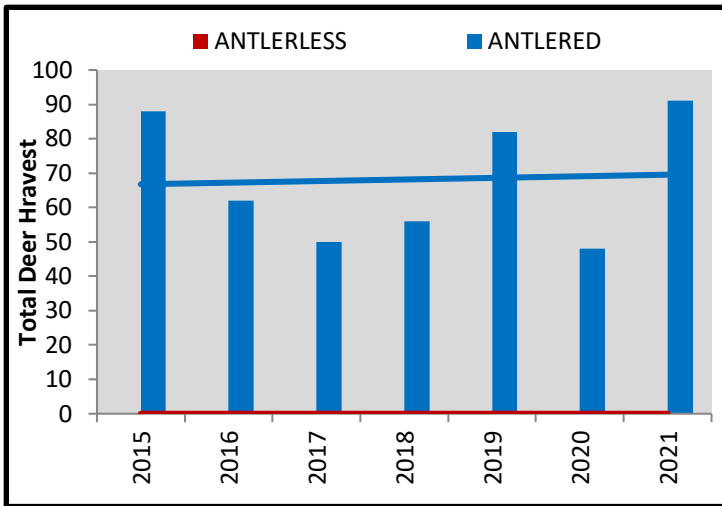
Total deer harvest by weapon type for PMU 62 (comprised of GMUs 652, 655, 666 and 667). Modern firearm is scaled on the left and all others scaled on the right.



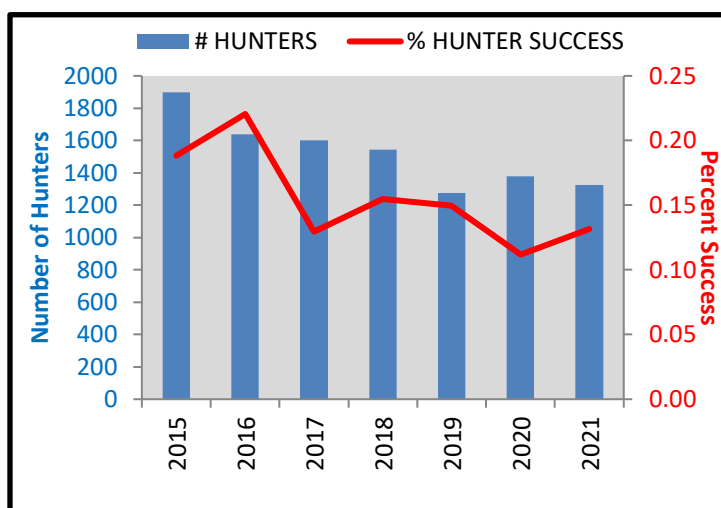
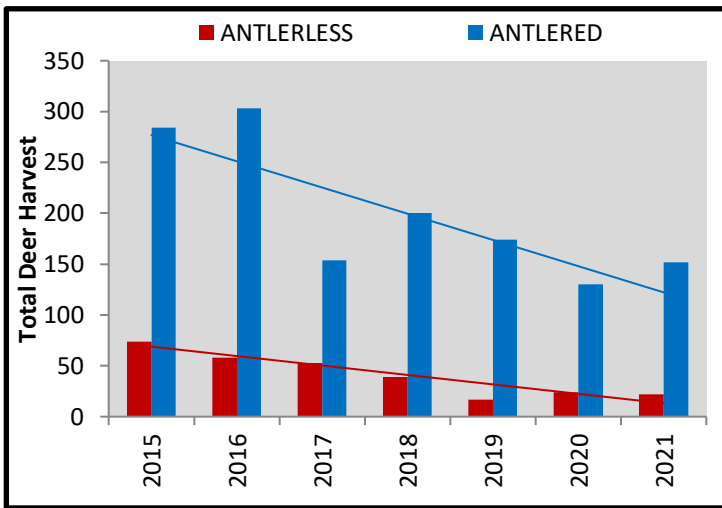
Total deer harvest by weapon type for PMU 67 (comprised of GMUs 653 and 654). Modern firearm is scaled on the left and all others scaled on the right.



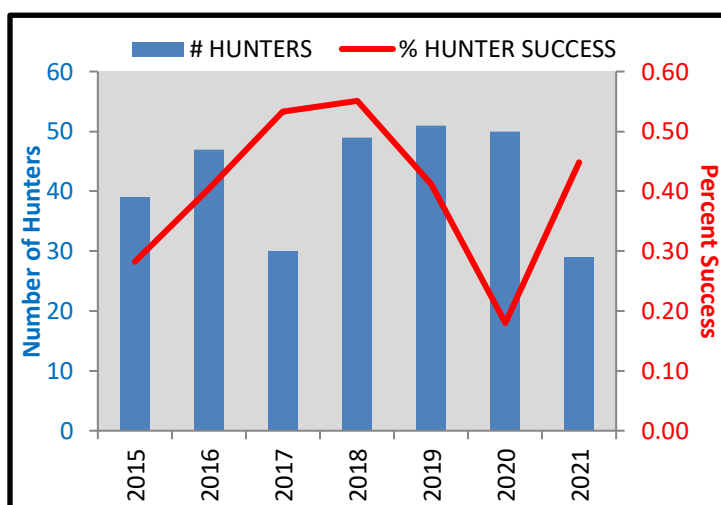
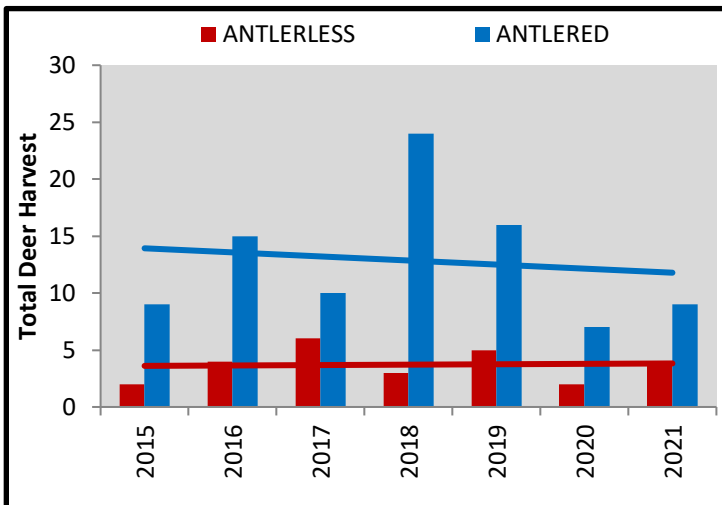
GMU 52 (Puyallup) deer harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons).



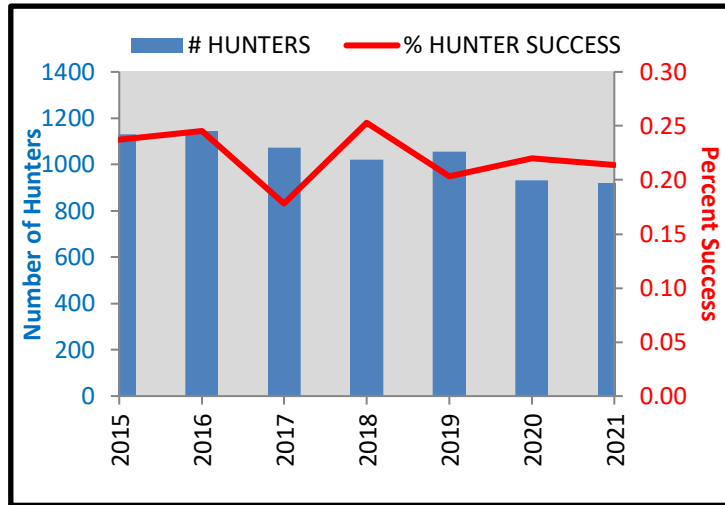
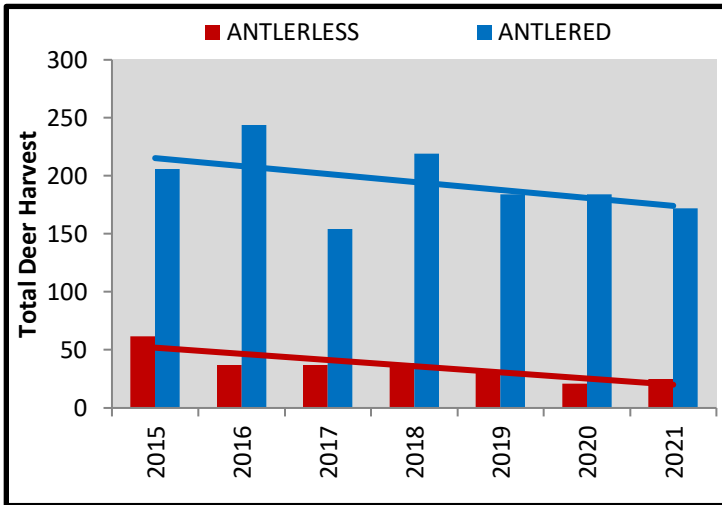
GMU 653 (White River) deer harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons).



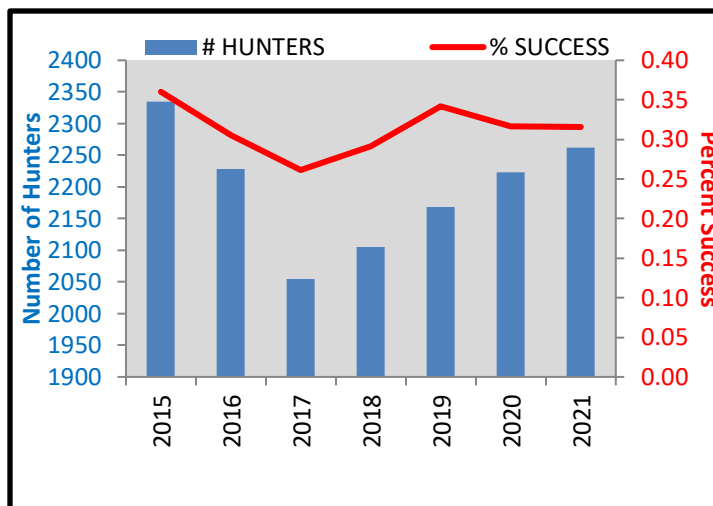
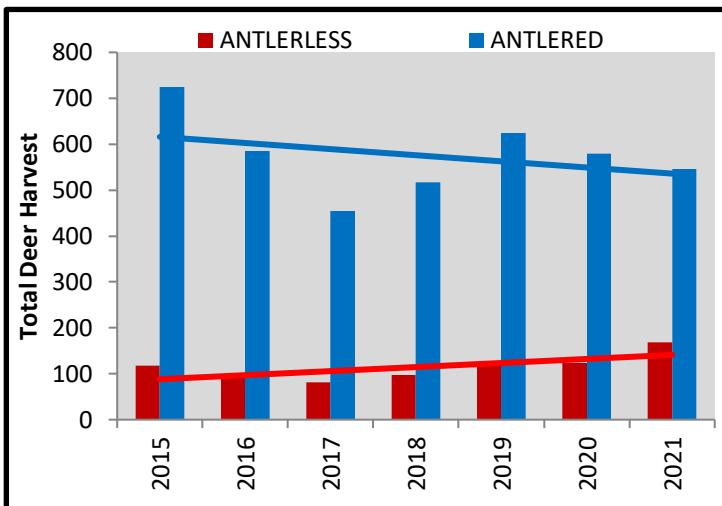
GMU 654 (Mashel) deer harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons).



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% 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)

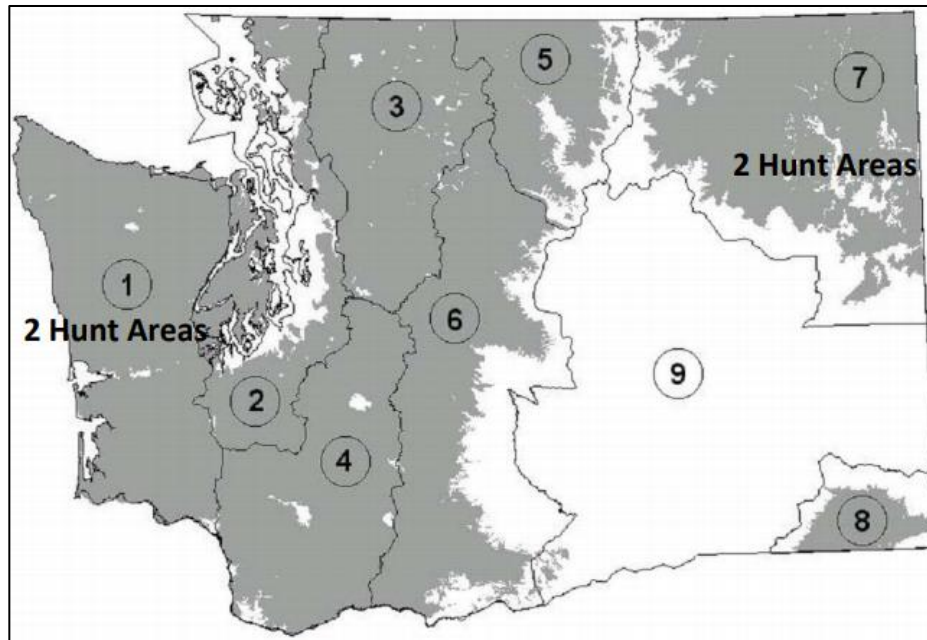
WDFW does not conduct annual surveys to monitor trends in black bear population size and instead uses harvest data trends for population estimates or indices. Wildlife managers believe black bear populations, which occur across the district but are most prevalent on commercial timberlands in GMUs 653 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 spring bear hunt season is currently not provided in Washington (reference WDFW link [here](#)).



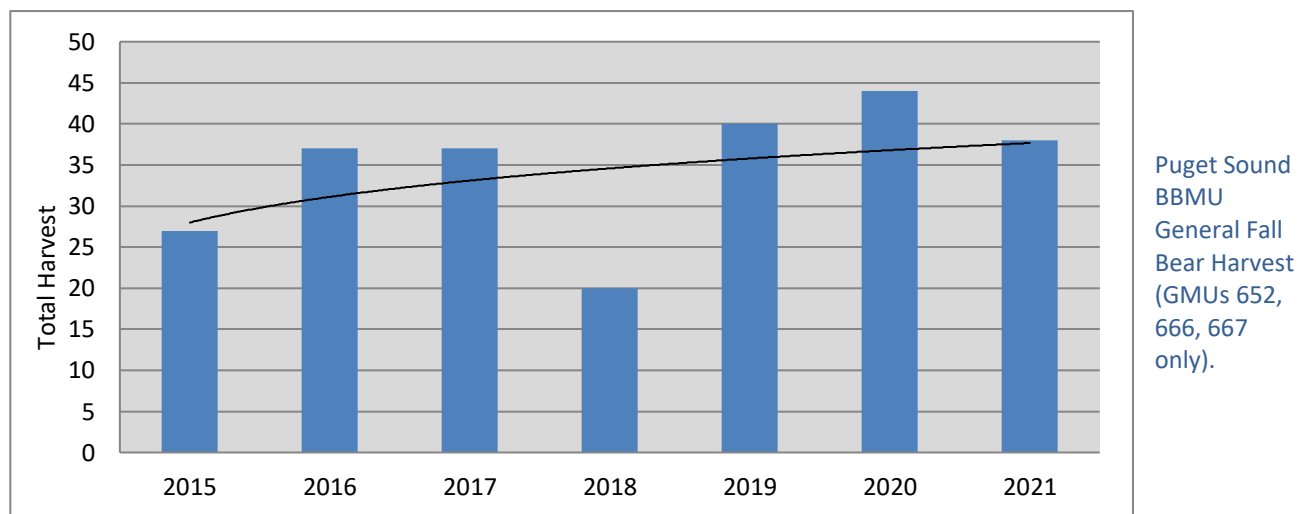
Local District 11 hunter T. Cavin displaying his spring harvested cinnamon black bear.

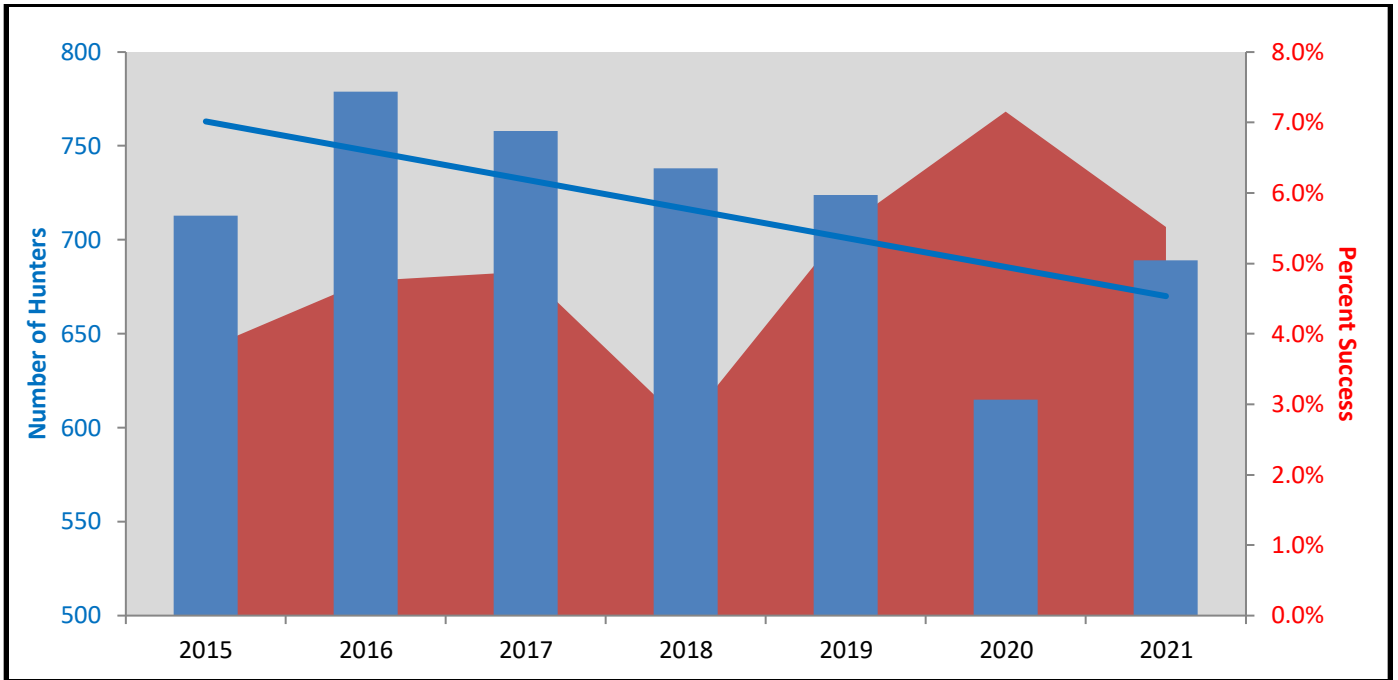
Commercial and state timberlands continue to provide the best availability for bear hunting. WDFW encourages hunters to scout sign (scat and tree bark peeling) in regenerating timber stands. Vail Tree Farm (GMU 667), Manulife managed lands (Kapowsin and Eatonville timberlands in GMU 654, White River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



Black bear management units (BBMUs) in Washington State.

General fall season bear harvest in the GMUs of the Puget Sound BBMU that are within District 11 (GMUs 652, 666, 667 combined) 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 leading to increased success rates for those that continue to hunt this BBMU since 2015 with success currently at a high of 7 percent in 2020 and dropping to 5.5 percent in 2021. This trend is being driven primarily by success in GMU 652, which is currently at 7.6 percent. Prospects for harvesting bear in GMU 652 is good for the 2022 season while in GMUs 666 (2.5 percent) and 667 (4.5 percent) much less so. Last winter’s snowpack and the resulting soil moisture levels should result in good berry and mast production this year.



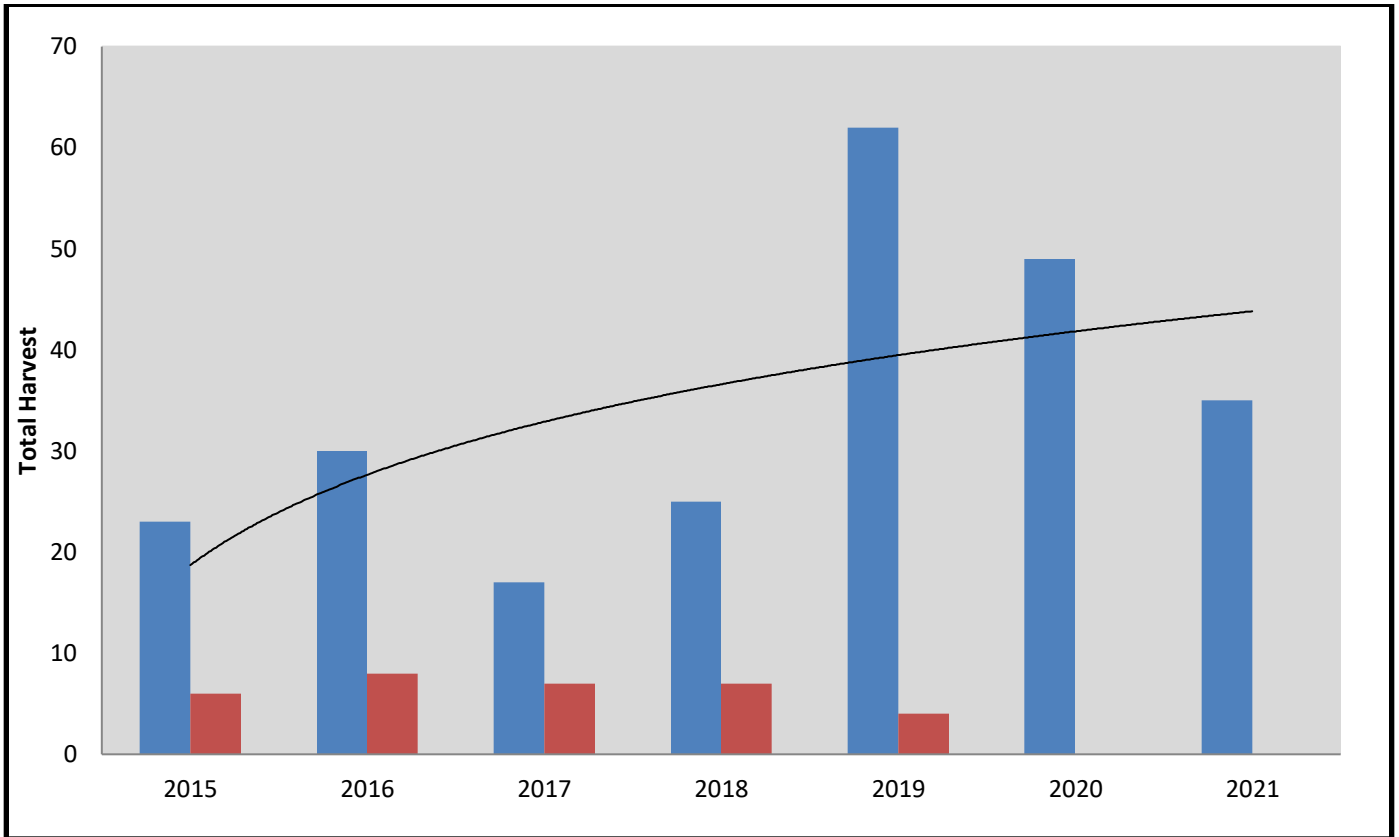


Puget Sound BBMU general fall bear hunters and percent success rates (GMUs 652, 666, 667 only).

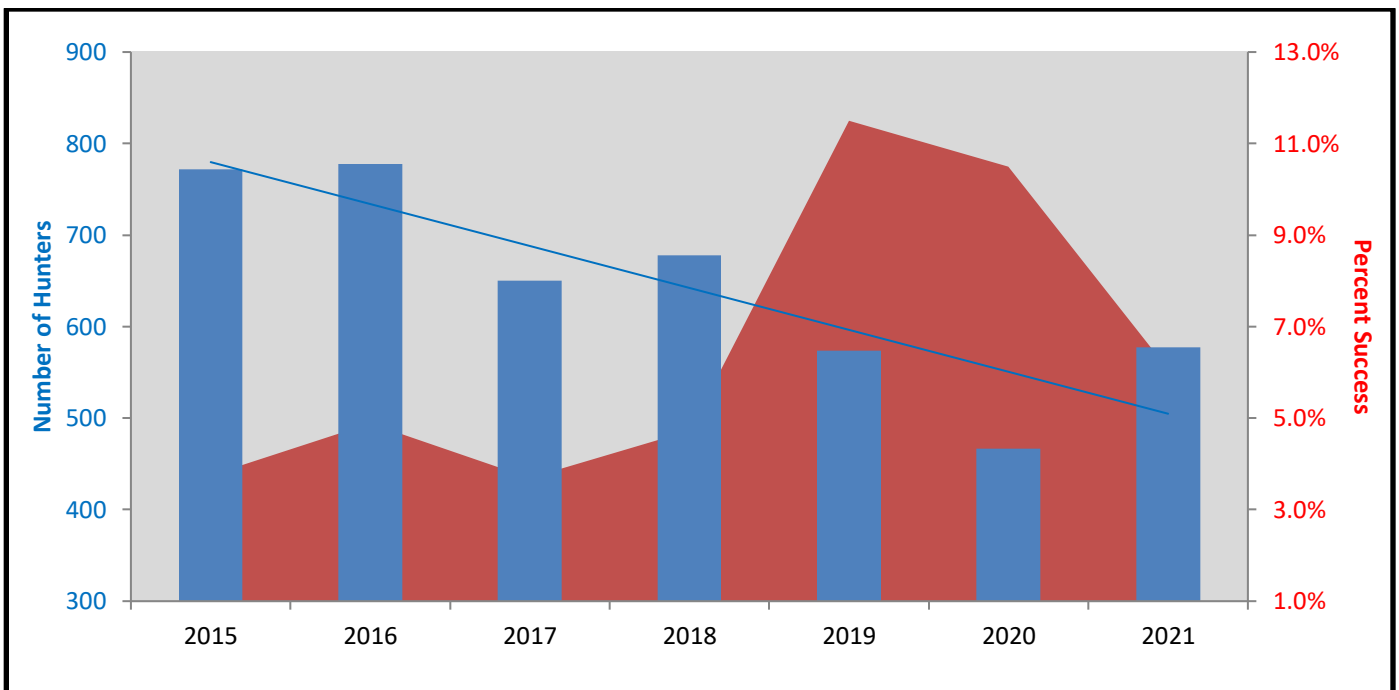
BBMU	GMU	Total Fall Male Harvest	Total Fall Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Total Number Hunters	Average Hunter Success	Total Hunter Days	Average Days/Kill
Coastal #2	652 - Puyallup	62	27	89	1,169	7.61%	10,173	114
	666 – Deschutes	13	9	22	897	2.45%	7,707	350
	667 - Skookumchuck	98	34	132	2,950	4.47%	28,315	215
South Cascades #4	653 - White River	71	31	102	1,327	7.69%	9,085	89
	654 – Mashel	94	45	139	2,792	4.98%	23,576	170

Black bear harvest statistics by GMU for the Coastal and South Cascades BBMU, past 7-year totals and averages.

Bear harvest in District 11 and portions of the South Cascades BBMU (GMUs 653 and 654 combined) remained stable from 2015-2018 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 has continued to decline since. 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) and statewide in 2022. Number of hunters declined and then stabilized around 550 in 2021 but success rates have been declining since a high in 2019.



South Cascade BBMU bear harvest (GMU 653 and 654 portion only. Kapowsin spring bear permit season was eliminated in 2020).



South Cascade BBMU general fall bear hunters and percent success rates (GMU 653 and 654 portion only).

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 in spring and 17 in fall), which would yield an average harvest rate of 20 percent; an additional 0-15 bears are taken annually for timber damage removals for a combined mortality rate up to 33 percent 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. 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, submit 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](#)).

COUGAR

Cougar are widespread in the forestlands of District 11. Areas that support a lot 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 the WDFW [website](#)). 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 2019, in response to concerns that cougar populations levels were getting too high in certain areas of the state, the WDFW Fish and Wildlife Commission directed WDFW with to create various options for cougar management. A subcommittee of WDFW staff crafted options, which can be referenced [here](#). Ultimately, the previous cougar hunting quota system set to harvest 12-16 percent of the population was adjusted 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.

Local District 11 hunter T. Johnston with his cougar harvested in GMU 654 (2021).

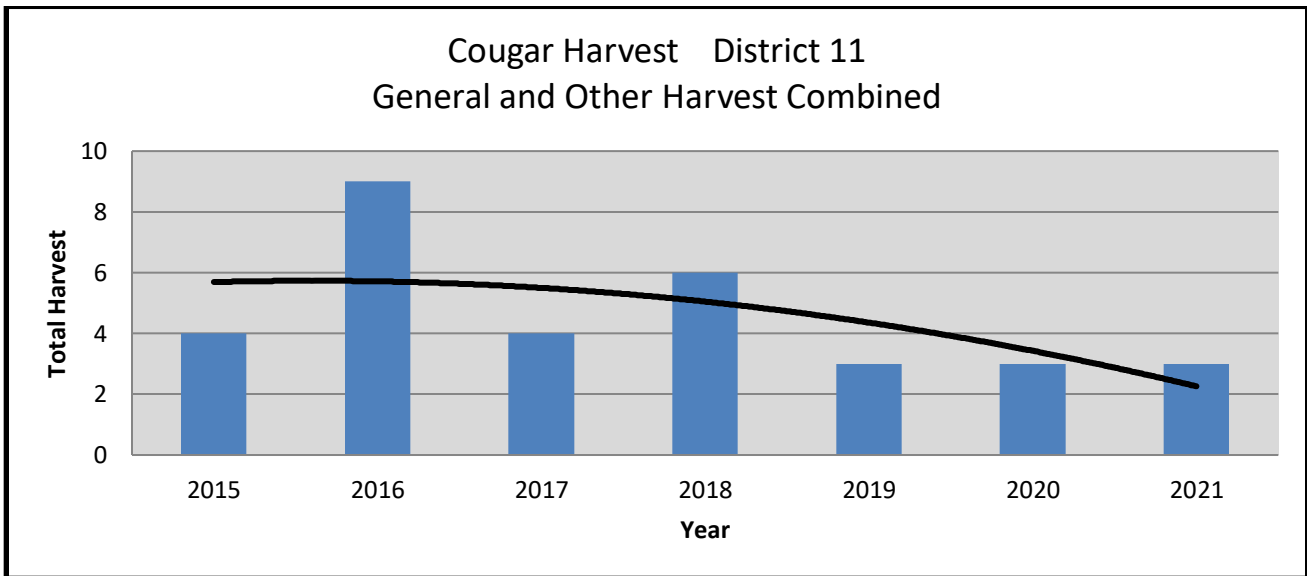
Two general cougar seasons are offered:

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

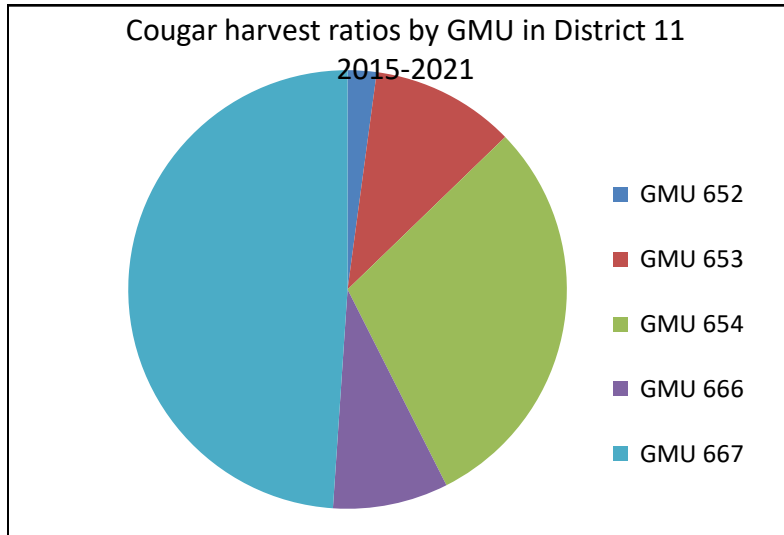
To hunt cougars after March 31 in a unit open for cougar harvest, **hunters must buy the current year’s hunting license and cougar tag for the year they intend to hunt** (Meaning a valid 2023-24 cougar license and tag is required to hunt cougar in April 2023). WDFW examines harvest numbers starting Jan. 1 and may close any hunt area that meets or exceeds the harvest guideline. WDFW advises anyone planning to hunt cougar after Jan. 1 to confirm the cougar season is open in the desired hunting area by visiting the [WDFW website](#). Hunters can call 1-866-364-4868 to determine if a specific hunt area is open after Dec. 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 has remained steady at three cougars harvested per year (all harvest combined) from 2019-2021. Harvest has been trending downward in the district, primarily driven by higher-than-average harvest in 2016 and 2018. 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 2021 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.



Cougar harvest District 11 general season and other harvest combined.



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. Reference the [Washington Big Game Hunting Seasons and Rules](#) for more specific details about cougar sealing requirements.

District 11 hunter M. Brown with his first harvested cougar (and family, 2017).

COUGAR OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

Fatal cougar encounters are extremely rare. 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 reference WDFW's [Cougar page](#) to learn more about cougar/human interactions.

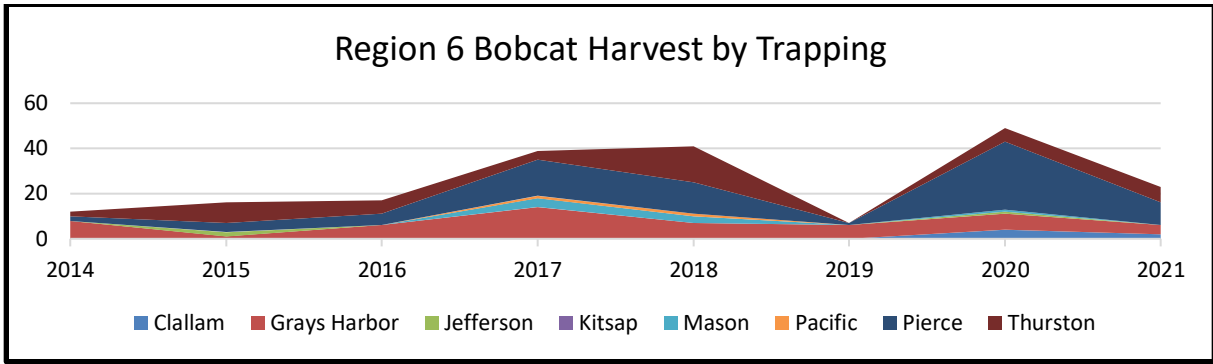
SMALL GAME: BOBCAT, FOX, RACCOON, COYOTE, RABBIT

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 September 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.

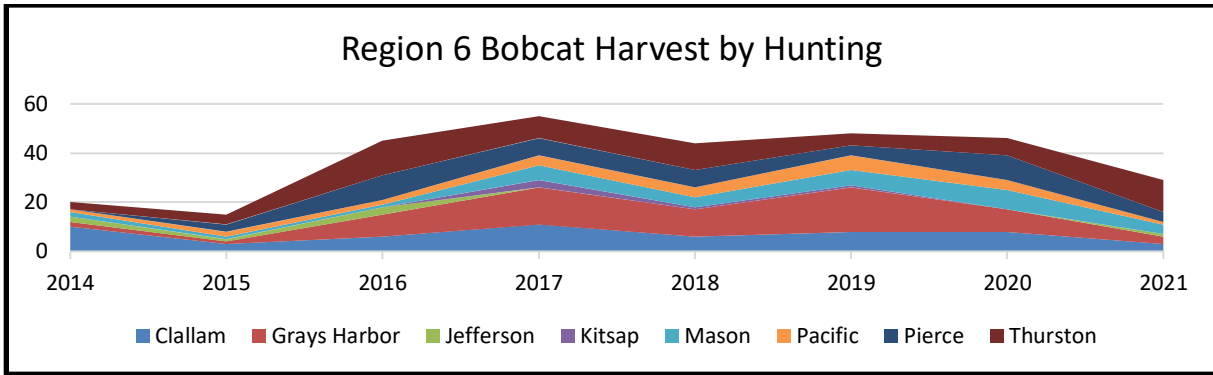
Bobcat harvest through trapping in Region 6, which includes District 11, had been trending upwards since 2014 until the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in trappers either not trapping or not having access to public and private properties. That trend peaked in 2020, possibly reflecting trapper effort since Covid provided the public more recreation time but declined significantly in 2021. Generally, more bobcats are harvested through hunting than trapping in Region 6. Pierce and Thurston counties both provide great opportunity for harvesting bobcat. Prospects for hunting or trapping bobcat in 2023 remain steady. Public and private forest remain the best locations for locating and harvesting bobcat.



District 11 hunter M. Mackelwich with his first bobcat taken in GMU 654 (2022).



Region 6 bobcat harvest by trapping by county.



Region 6 bobcat harvest by hunting by county.

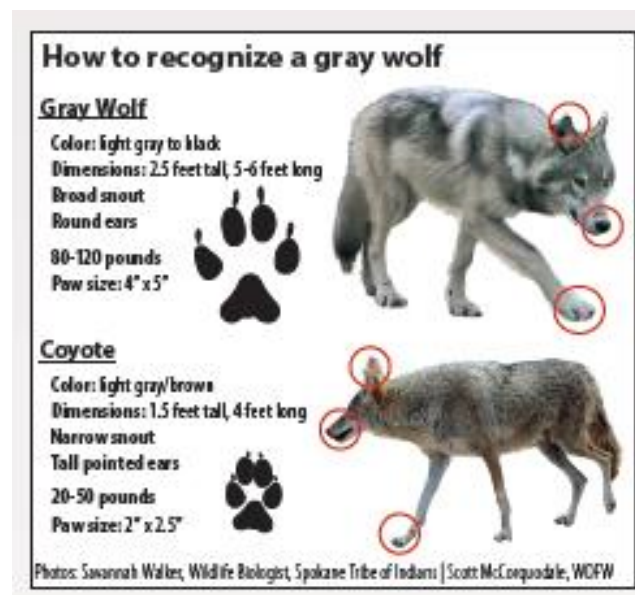


District 11 hunter proudly showing his harvested bobcat (2021)

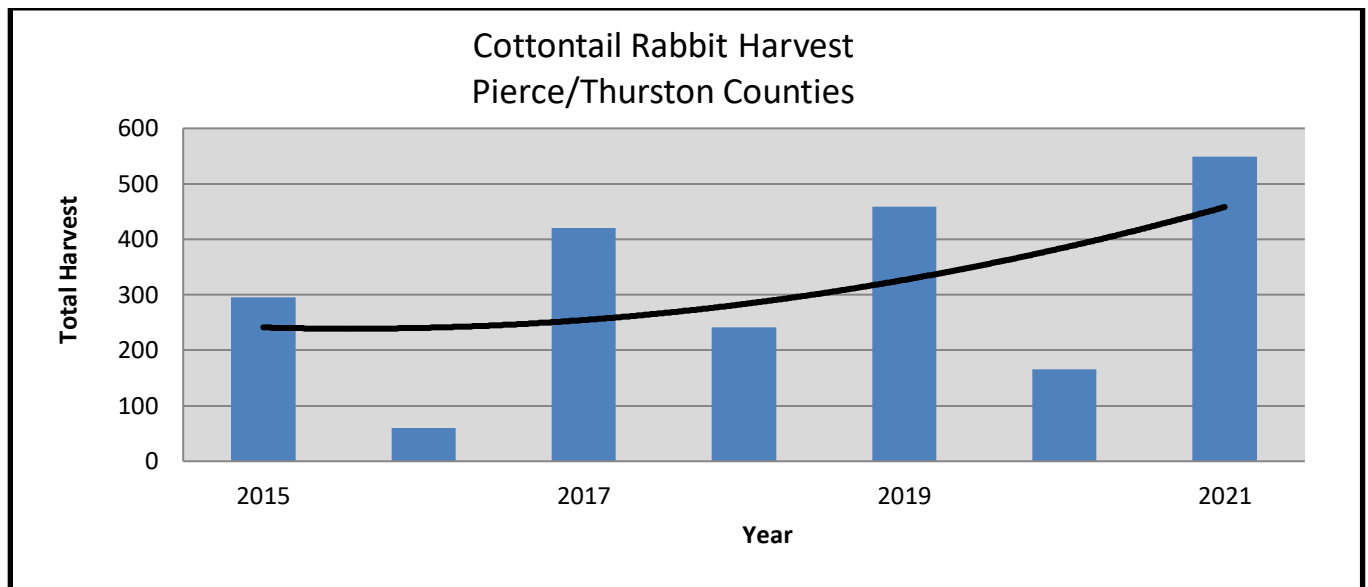
RED FOX (*VULPES VULPES*) are native to central and eastern Cascades but introduced in the western Cascades. Although not considered abundant, they may be found on farmlands, developed areas and forested areas of District 11. People can hunt them with no bag limit from Sept. 1 – March 15 with a small 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 cascadenis*), 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 – March 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 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](#).



COTTONTAIL RABBIT: 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 6 years has been just over 300 annually but jumped up to 550 in 2021 (Pierce and Thurston counties only). Pierce and Thurston counties' success rates are comparable most years but do vary with normally more hunters in Pierce than Thurston. Lewis County has much less harvest than either Pierce or Thurston. Prospects for cottontail hunting in District 11 remain high.



Cottontail rabbit harvest Pierce/Thurston counties.

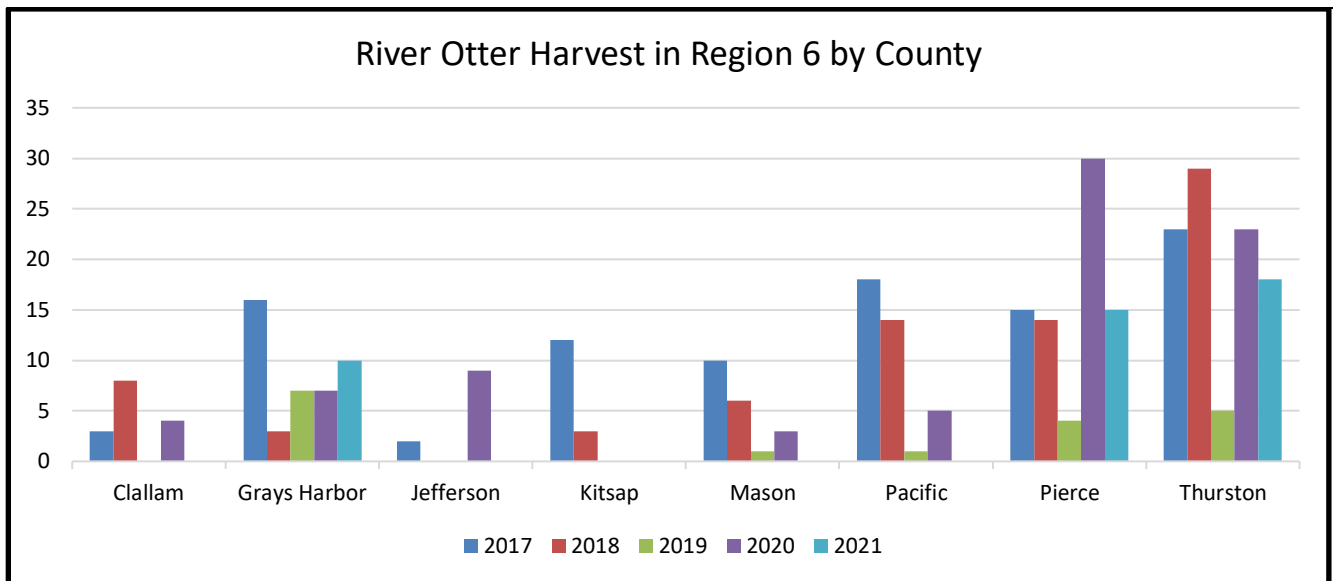


Falconer J. Knudson with his newly banded peregrine falcon, Pierce County



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. Long-tailed weasels occur District 11 primarily on pasture, cropland, fields, and grasslands. River otter (*Lontra canadensis*) is plentiful in the freshwater lakes, streams, and wetlands across District 11 and less so in the saltwater of the Puget Sound inlet. Sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*) are found in the saltwater of Puget Sound and the outer coast and cannot be trapped or hunted. Hunters may only harvest beaver, weasel, marten, muskrat, and river otter by trapping with a [trapping license](#) during the trapping season (Nov. 1 – March 31).

Successful river otter trappers must contact a WDFW office to have their otter pelt(s) sealed and submit the associated harvest report to the WDFW by April 20 of each year. Pelts must be presented in a way that the hide can be sealed. No frozen hides or carcasses will be accepted (see [Trapping Regulations](#)). Pierce and Thurston counties within District 11 consistently provide some of the highest trap rates for river otter within Region 6.



AMERICAN MARTEN inhabits 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 [here](#) or by emailing wildlife.data@dfw.wa.gov.

<h2>Identification of Fisher and Marten in Washington</h2> <p>Fishers are protected under both federal and state law and may not be trapped or killed.</p> <p>Be sure of identification if you are trapping marten or mink.</p> <h3>Pelage Colors</h3> <p>Fisher — dark brown with lighter shading on head, back of the neck and back.</p> <p>Marten — light brown to brown (cinnamon, russet), with creamy brown/ beige face and occasionally chest with darker brown legs, feet and end of tail.</p>	<h3>Size</h3> <p>Fishers are bigger, darker and have noticeably longer and fuller tails than martens. Fishers tails average 14-15 inches in length and Martens tails average 6.5-7.5 inches in length.</p> <h3>Ear Shape</h3> <p>Fishers — rounded "teddy-bear" shaped ears</p> <p>Martens — more pointed ears</p> <h3>Elevation</h3> <p>Fishers and martens overlap in elevation. Therefore, elevation should not be used as an indicator of species presence.</p>
<h3>FISHER</h3>  <p>Photo by Paul Bannick</p>	<h3>MARTEN</h3>  <p>WDFW Staff</p> <h3>Trapping Information</h3> <p>Use cubby boxes, with a closed front and 2.5 inch entrance hole, to avoid catching fishers.</p>

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 2021, 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, U.S. Geological Survey, as well as state and provincial agencies were canceled in spring 2020 and again in 2021.

For the latest information regarding waterfowl species status, reference the USFWS' [2019 Waterfowl Status report](#)



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.

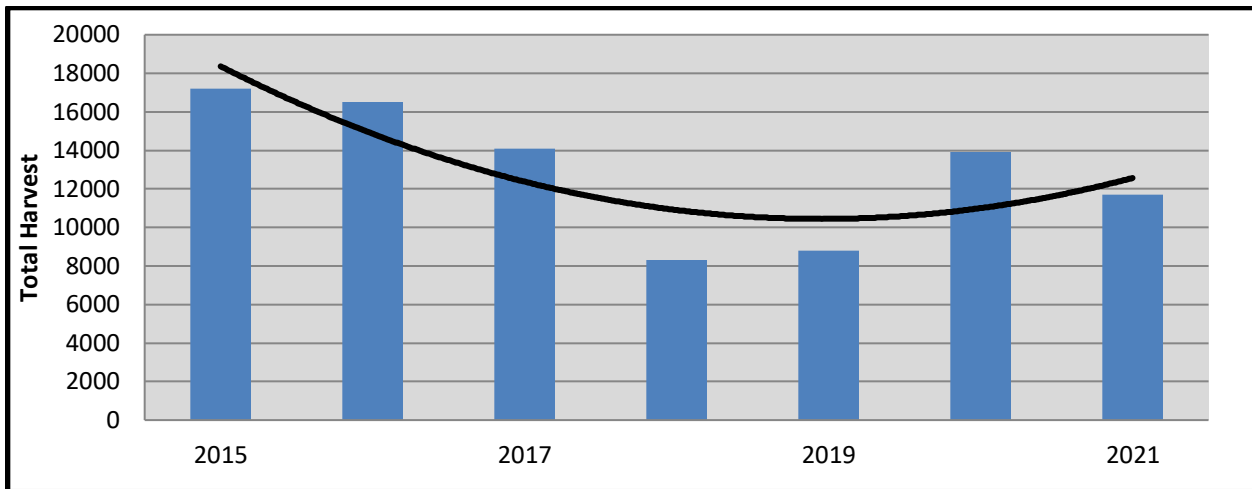
In the traditional survey area, the total duck population was 38.9 ± 0.7 million birds. This estimate was 6 percent lower than the 2018 estimate of 41.2 ± 0.7 million and 10 percent higher than the long-term average (1955–2018). The Pacific goose and tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) population count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

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.

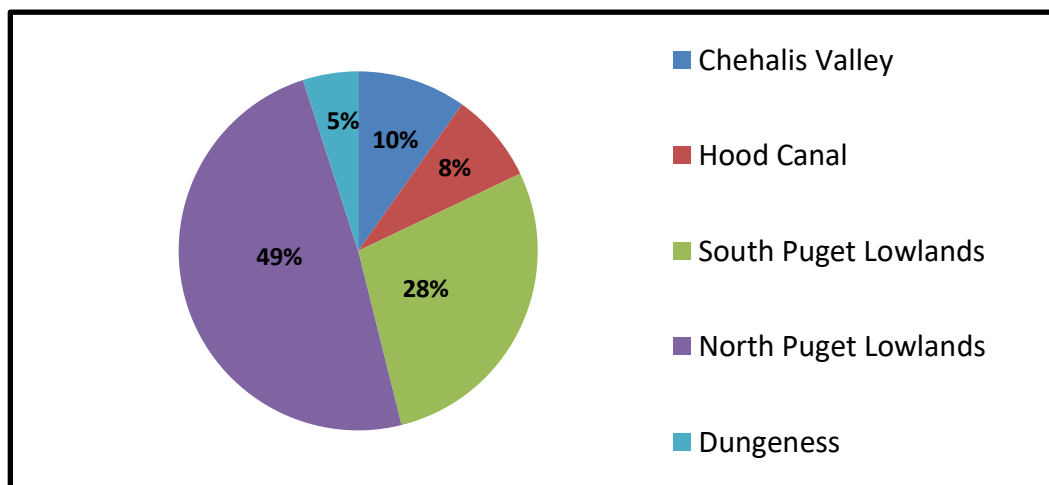
Waterfowl hunting on Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, off Anderson Island (GMU 655), and inland lakes in the district are some of the best opportunities in south Puget Sound. Duck harvest in District 11 has increased over the last two years following a noticeable decline in 2018 and 2019. A decline in hunter participation may partially explain that 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 2022 with the best prospects being in Thurston County.



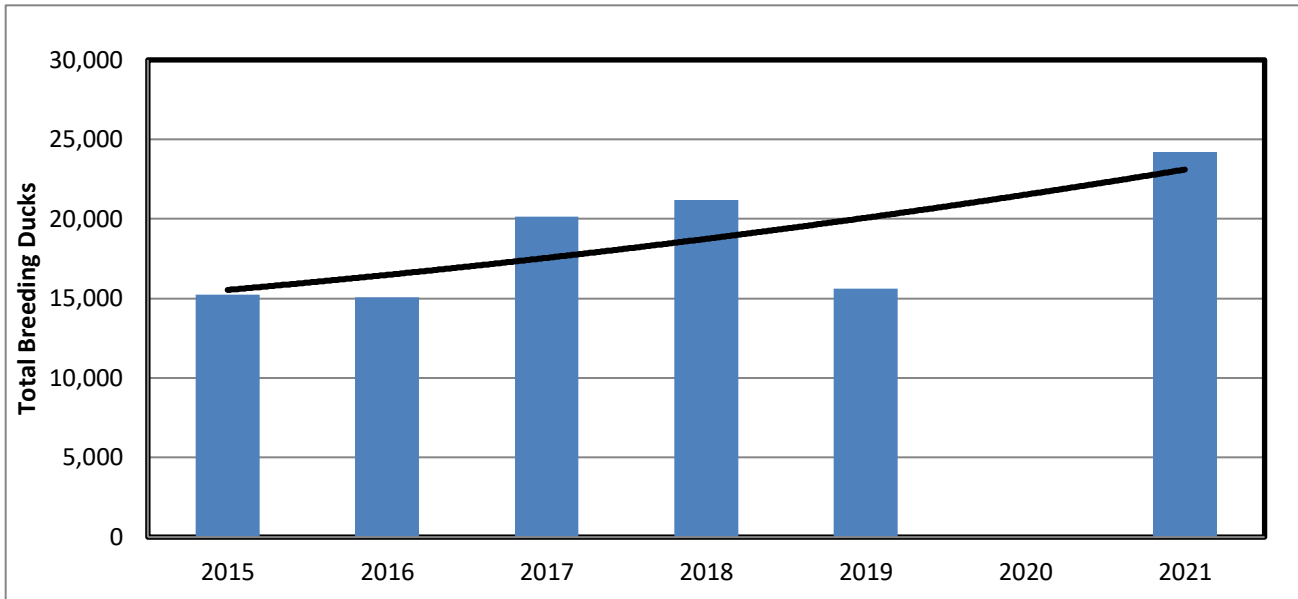
Combined duck harvest in District 11.

The south Puget Sound lowlands have the second highest percent of breeding ducks in western Washington according to WDFW’s annual breeding duck surveys. In 2021, breeding season duck estimates were highest in North Puget sound, followed by South Puget Sound, Hood Canal, Chehalis Valley, and the Dungeness Valley in Western Washington (Eastern Washington estimates provided on WDFW website).



Breeding duck survey results 2022

Breeding duck surveys in the south Puget Sound, which encompasses District 11, show an increasing trend since 2015 with a slight decline in 2019 (duck surveys not conducted in spring 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on flights).



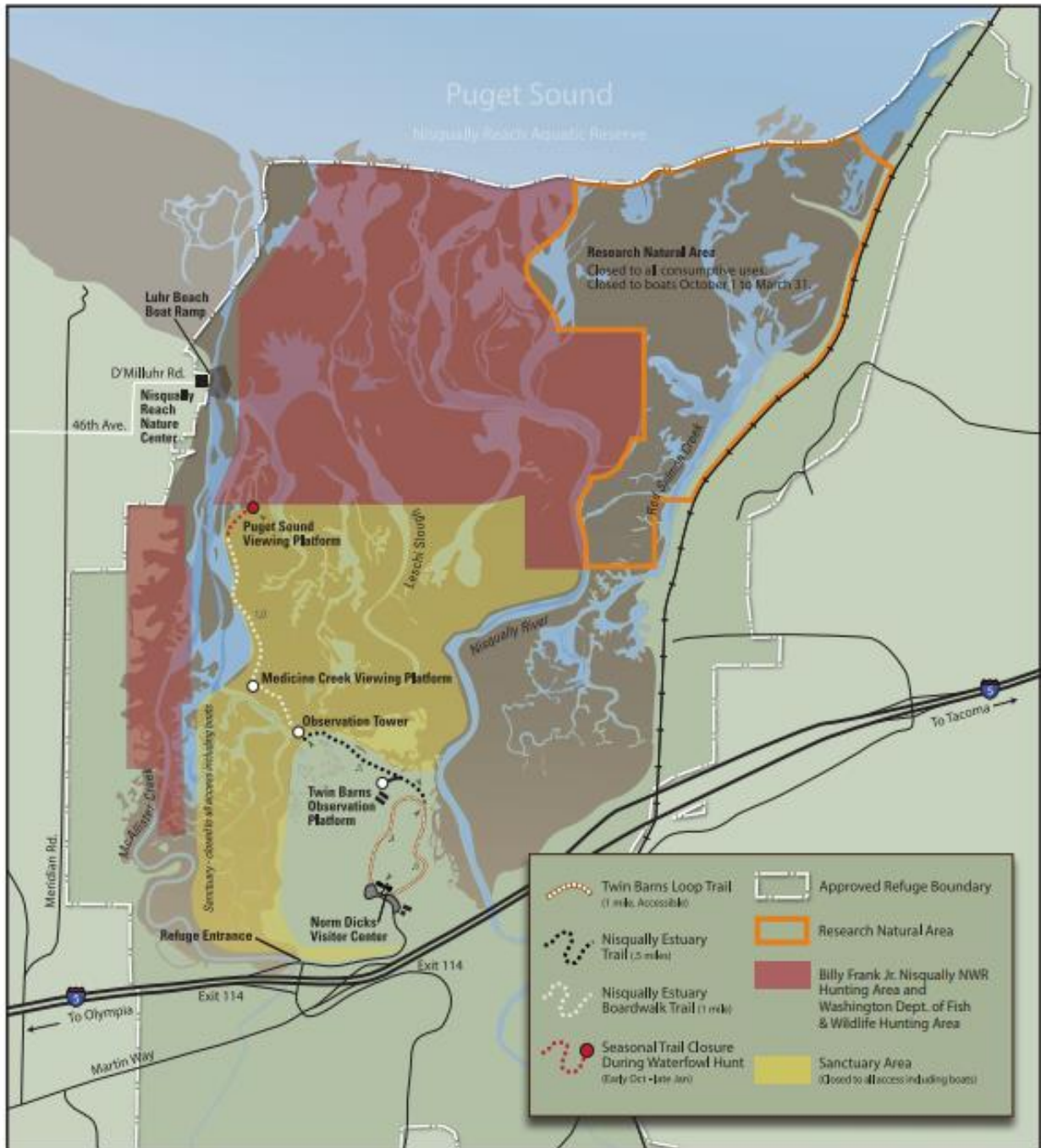
Breeding duck survey South Puget Sound.

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](#). The revised survey design for western Washington estimated the total breeding duck population at 84,947 (SE 6,972) in 2022. Mallards numbered 42,221 (SE 5,368), followed by wood duck 7,328 (SE 1,356), ring-necked ducks at 7,014 (SE 1387), American widgeon at 5,598 (SE 1,955), and bufflehead at 5,002 (SE 1,098). 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 and the refuge hunting brochure can be downloaded and printed at [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 two 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

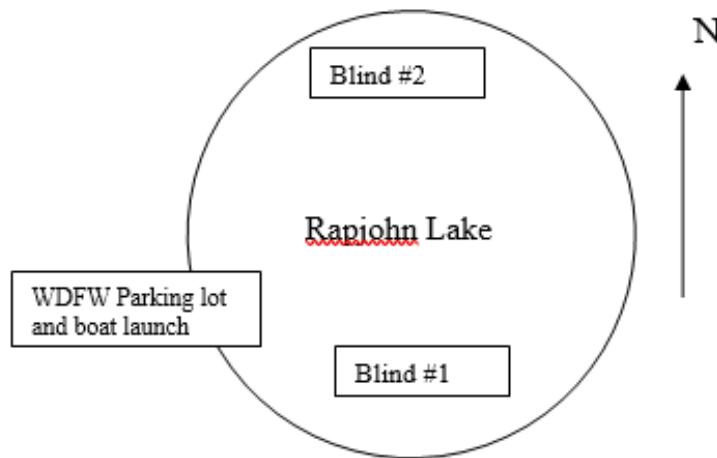
The following lakes and agricultural fields have the highest mid-winter waterfowl counts in District 11 and may be good sites to scout for waterfowl hunters (be advised of those in **firearm restriction areas**—see Introduction section):

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.

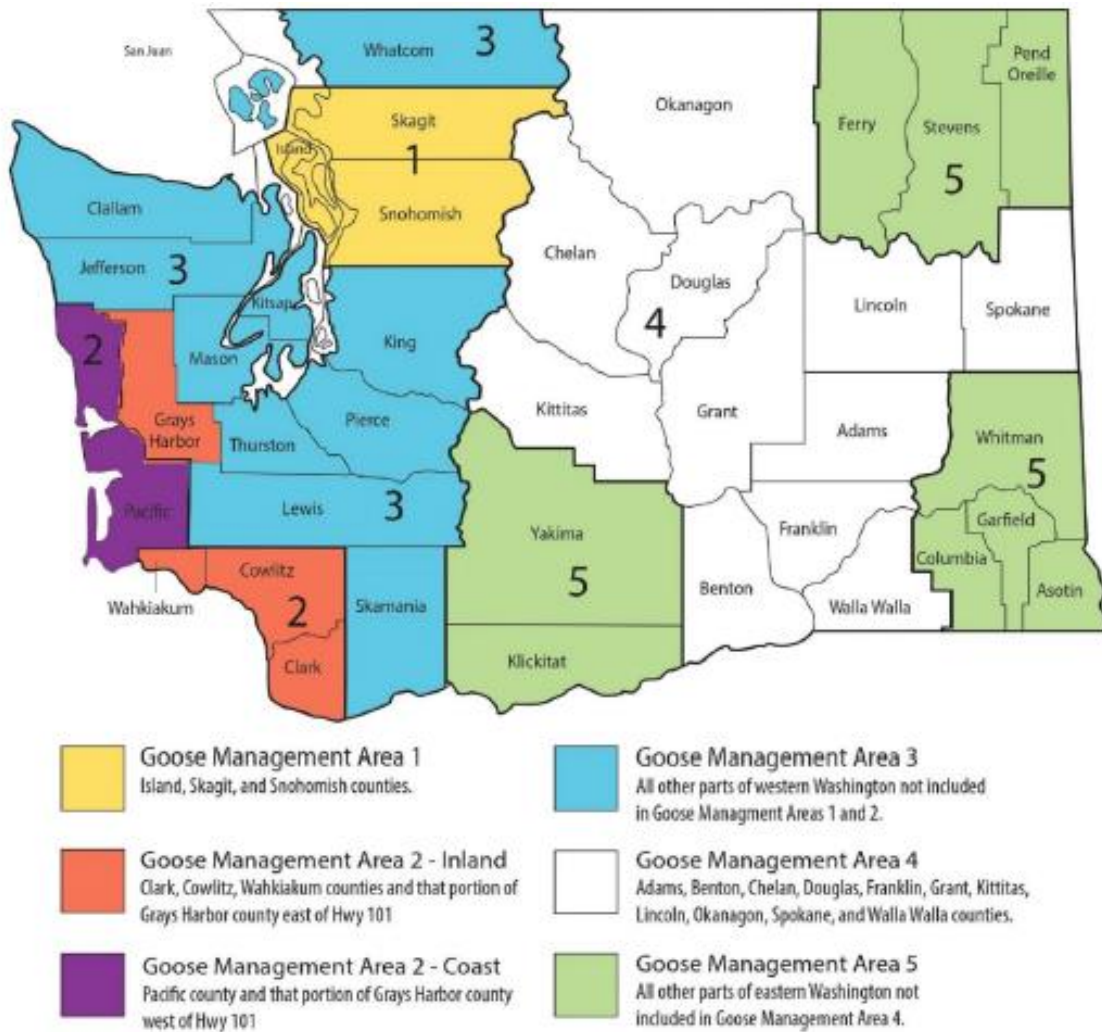
Hunting violations remain a concern on small water bodies in the district that are surrounded by housing. Hunters are urged to obey all hunting regulations at such sites to avoid potential future closures. All bodies of water are open for hunting unless located within a county firearm restriction area (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.



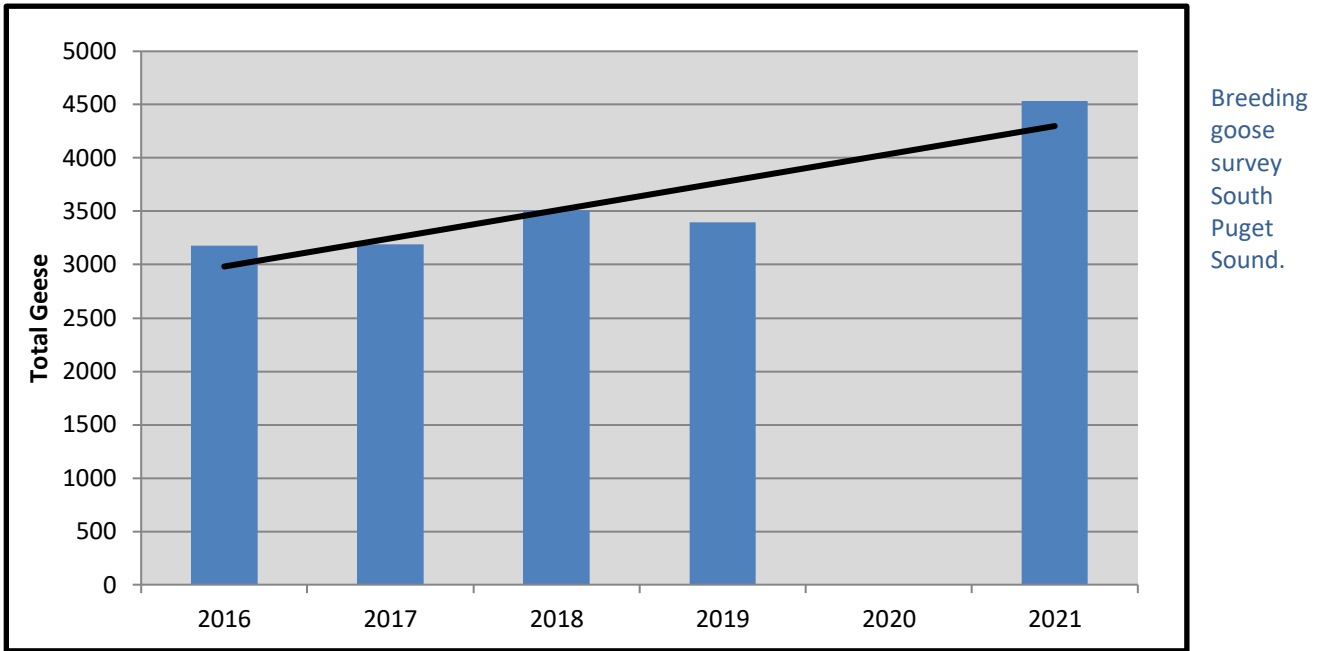
Members of the Washington Waterfowl Association assisting with construction of the Rapjohn Lake duck blinds, 2018.

GEESE

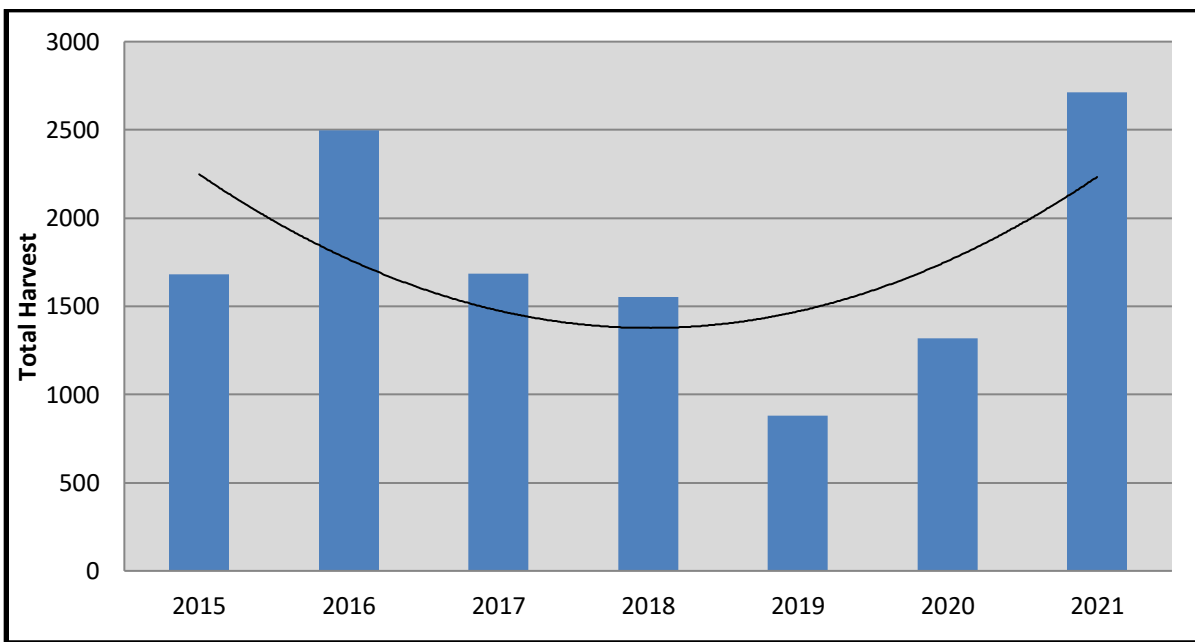
Most goose hunting opportunity in District 11 is for Canada geese. All of District 11 is within the Goose Management Area 3 with an open season Sept. 5-10 with a daily bag limit of 5 and possession limit of 15 Canada geese. Canada Geese are all types of Canada geese including cackling, Taverner's and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



Resident geese are increasing in distribution, especially within urban and rural areas. Goose breeding survey trends rose significantly in 2021 following a stable trend from 2016-2019 (surveys were not conducted in 2020 due to the Covid-19 epidemic).



Areas reported earlier for good waterfowl hunting include good goose hunting, particularly the inland (e.g., western) agricultural fields of Pierce, Thurston, and Lewis counties. The goose harvest in the district rose sharply in 2021 tracking higher trends in geese overall for south Puget Sound.



Canada goose harvest in District 11.

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:

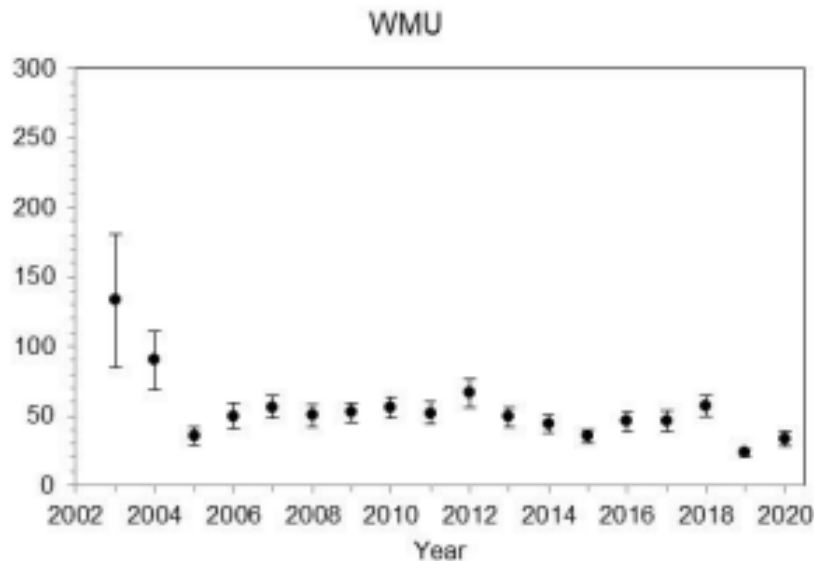
wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds

wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01805

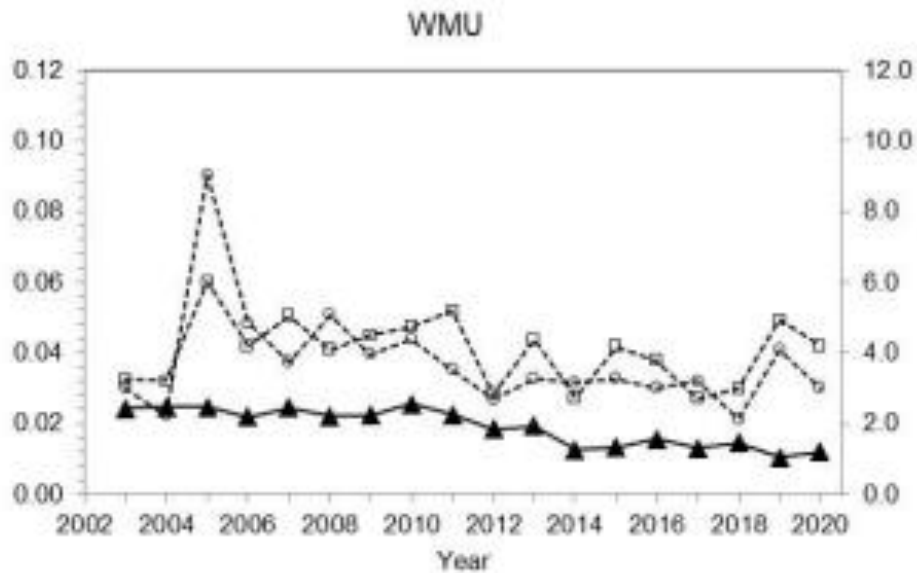
wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/locations/upland-bird

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 and rebounded slightly in 2020 (note: reports are always two years out). The most recent estimates indicate that there were 194 million mourning doves in the U.S. immediately prior to the 2020–21 hunting season. Abundance estimates were higher in eastern and western U.S. management unit in 2020 compared to 2019 and were lower in the central states management unit.

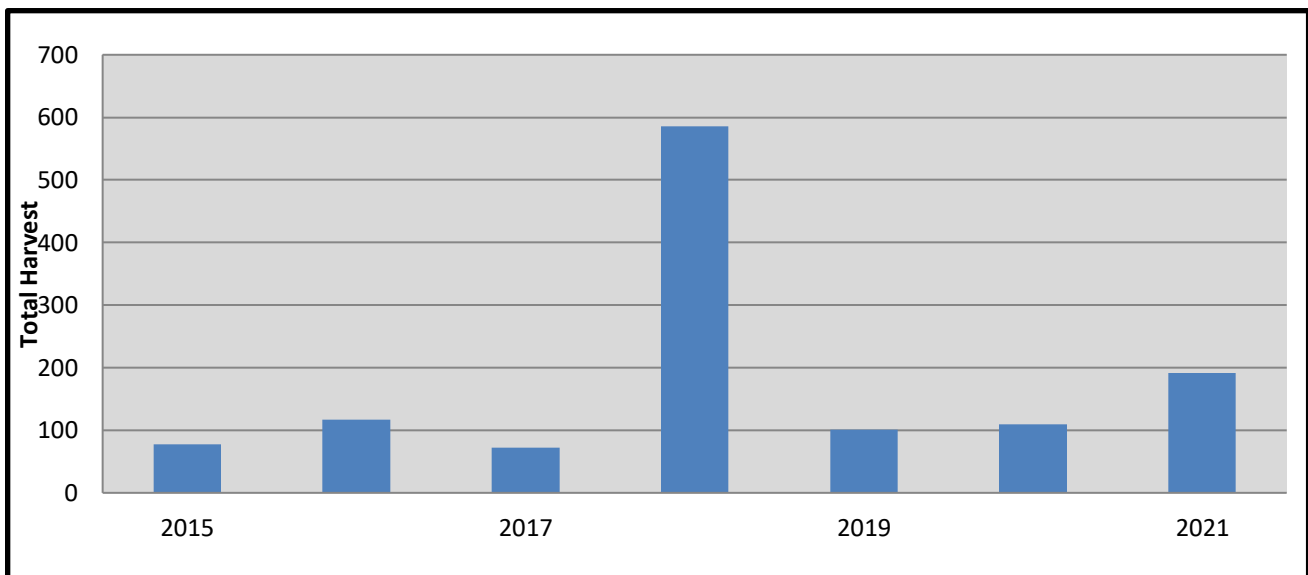


Estimates and 95 percent confidence intervals of mourning dove absolute abundance in the western management units combined, 2002–2020. Estimates based on band recovery and harvest data.



Estimated harvest (▲) and harvest rates of mourning dove in the western management units combined, 2002–2020. Harvest rates presented separately for hatch-year and after-hatch-year (USFWS 2021).

Approximately $43,500 \pm 6,400$ mourning doves were harvested by $4,400 \pm 500$ active hunters in the 2020-21 season in Washington, for an average of 10 ± 1.8 doves per hunter. This is a slight increase over 2019-20 estimates. More information on mourning dove and other migratory bird harvest and data collection can be found [here](#).



Mourning Dove harvest in District 11 (Pierce and Thurston counties only).

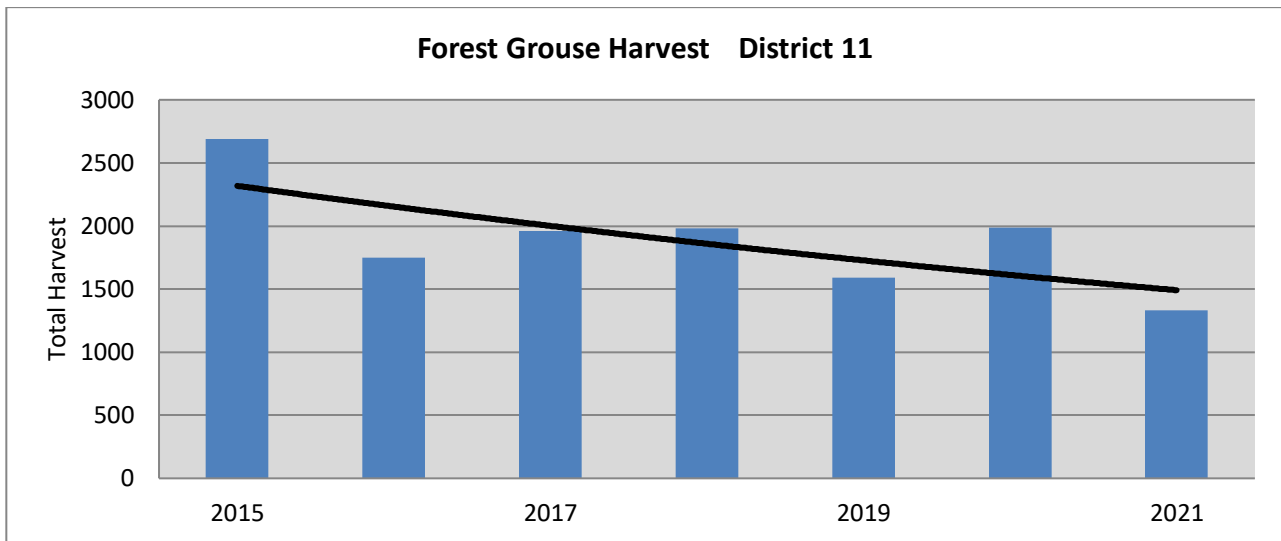
District 11 is not a prime dove hunting area in Washington, averaging 179 doves harvested per year over the past 7 years. This includes only Pierce and Thurston counties of District 11 since GMU 667 of Lewis County, which is part of District 11, cannot be separated from the remainder of that county. Mourning dove harvest exponentially increased in 2018 with no obvious explanation. Removing the unusually high harvest in 2018 in District 11 (586) and the average harvest is only 111. Lewis and Thurston counties traditionally provide higher harvest in the District, with Pierce County providing far less. Harvest depends greatly on hunter participation, which fluctuates year to year. In 2020, the harvest was 12, 109, and 0 for Lewis, Thurston, and Pierce counties respectively. A total of 72 hunters reported hunting dove in District 11 in 2020 (Lewis County included). WDFW's small game hunter survey may also underestimate harvest when participation is low, as it was in 2020.

FOREST GROUSE

For additional information regarding upland bird hunting in general, please visit the weblinks listed previously under Mourning Dove.

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. Forest roads use to support timber harvests 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. 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 forest habitats near streams and rivers, young 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 remained stable since 2016 in District 11 with a noticeable decline in 2021, averaging 1,760 grouse harvested annually over the past 7 years in the District. The best prospects for hunting grouse in District 11 are in Lewis County, followed by Pierce and then Thurston counties.



Forest grouse harvest in District 11 (Pierce and Thurston counties only).

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 September 15 through December 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 September 1 – December 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 collection locations and instructions can be found [here](#). Hunter participation in wing submission increased in District 11 in 2021 versus 2020, the first year of the program (total wings 2020 was 41 and 2021 was 74). The annual analysis and results of wing monitoring can be found in the [WDFW Status and Trends reports](#).



Number of Wing Bags Collected in 2021 at District 11 Barrels					
Barrel Name	Collection Month				
	September	October	November	December	Total
North Vail	4	28	2	7	41
Skookumchuck	0	0	1	0	1
West Vail	4	21	5	2	32
Total	8	49	8	9	74

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 the [Western Washington Pheasant Release Program](#) and the [Upland Bird Hunting](#) websites. The release program uses state (Scatter Creek and Skookumchuck) and federal (JBLM) managed lands in District 11.

Note: to protect wildlife species including waterfowl and raptors, NONTOXIC SHOT IS NOW REQUIRED FOR ALL UPLAND BIRD, DOVE AND BAND-TAILED PIGEON HUNTING

ON ALL PHEASANT RELEASE SITES STATEWIDE. Hunters visiting any of these release sites may possess and use only approved nontoxic shot (either in shotshells or as loose shot for muzzleloading). Some of these sites have further restrictions. Reference the [Game Bird and Small Game Regulations](#) for more information.

The following outlines the pheasant season in western Washington:

<u>Youth season:</u>	Sept. 17 - 18
<u>65 or over and disabled:</u>	Sept. 19 - 23
<u>General Season:</u>	Sept. 24 – 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 December 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 similar to last year, with an estimated 37,000-pheasants to be released at 24 pheasant release areas in 2022 compared to 35,375 in 2021. Be aware that total production could still be affected by seasonal temperature fluctuations and other mortalities in 2022 and these are estimates only. Approximately 1,800 pheasants (5 percent 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. 17 through Thanksgiving Day morning. Approximately 3,600 pheasants (10 percent 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 percent 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 4,565 pheasants released on JBLM during the 2021 season. The Department anticipates the same number or slightly higher to be released in 2022 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 can be found [here](#)
[Click here for the step-by-step how to website.](#)
- 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, hunters will be suspended and not be allowed to sign into another area.

If hunters fail to sign out (through no fault of the system), 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 square inches 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, and a listing of areas open for both pheasant and waterfowl hunting can be found at the [Northwest Adventure webpage](#).

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 Northwest Adventure Center. 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.

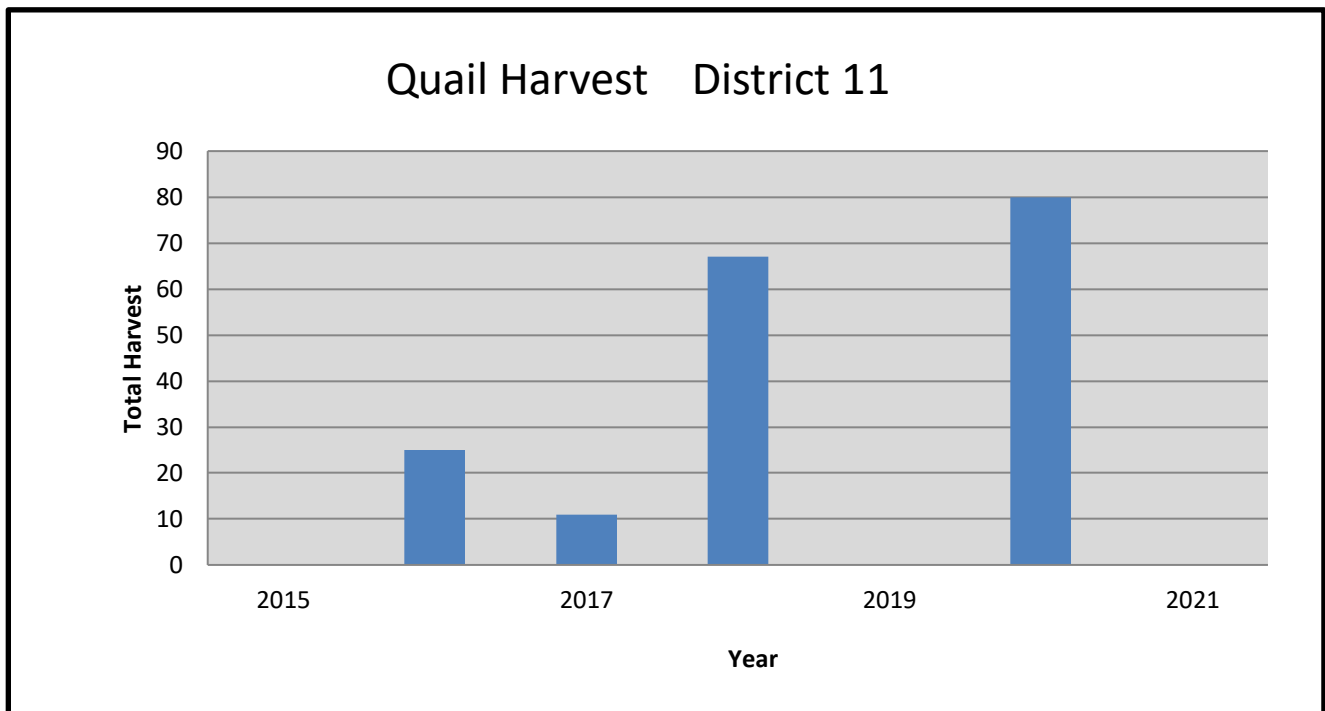
For additional information on hunting on JBLM, visit the [JBLM website](#).

QUAIL

For information on hunting quail in general, please visit WDFW's [Quail Hunting](#) webpage.

For additional information regarding upland bird hunting in general, please visit the websites listed previously under Mourning Dove.

Quail are as limited in District 11 as they are throughout western Washington. Quail harvest in District 11 fluctuates annually dependent on the number of hunters participating often reaching zero (as occurred in 2021). As example, only eight hunters hunted quail in the district in 2017 and the harvest reflects that effort. 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 (WWDNR) 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.

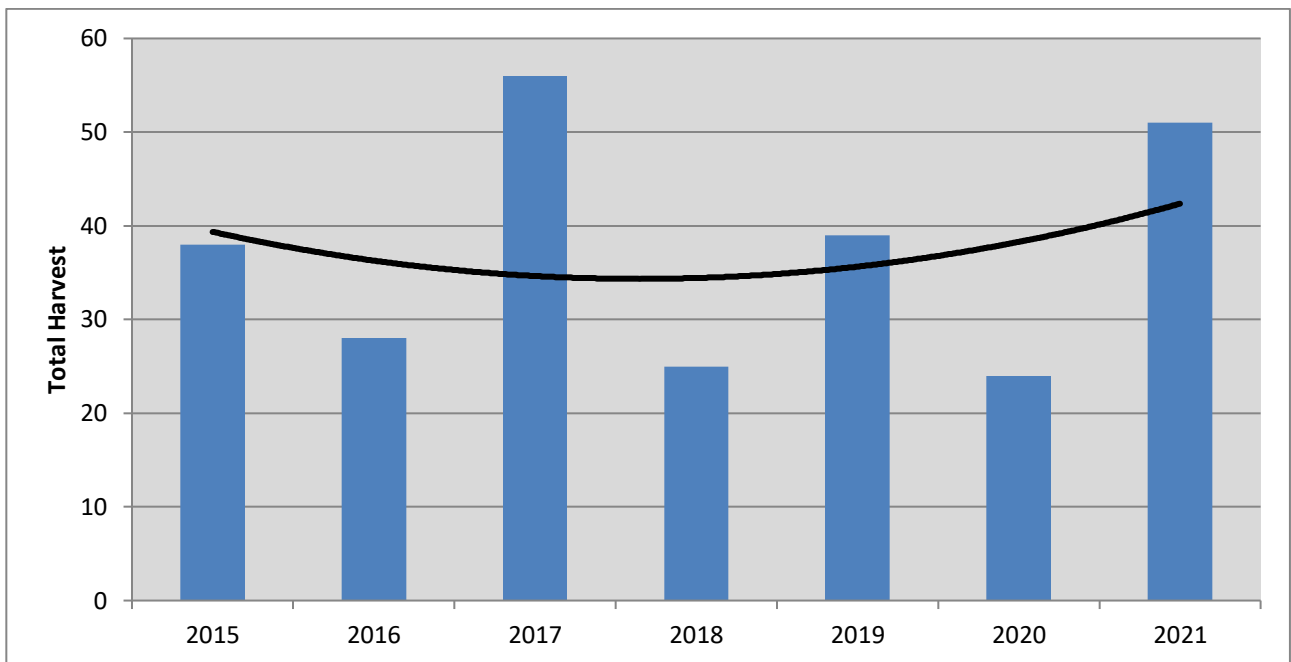


TURKEYS

Information on hunting turkey in general can be found in the [2022-23 Washington Game Bird Hunting Regulations](#) and WDFW's [Basics of Turkey Hunting in Washington](#) booklet.

Turkey are rare, dispersed in District 11 and are not managed specifically for hunt opportunity in this district. 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 fluctuated slightly since 2015 but in general has remained stable with exceptional spikes in 2017 and 2021. 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, most of the turkey harvest occurs in the Skookumchuck Unit (GMU 667), followed by a few in Deschutes (GMU 666) and Puyallup (GMU 652).



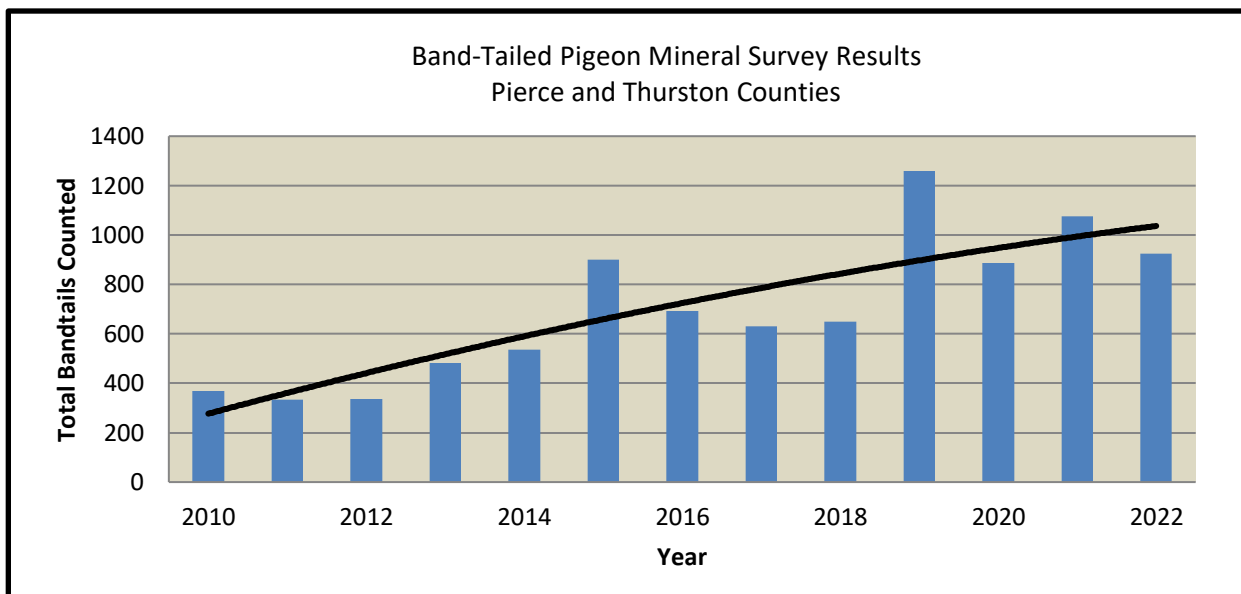
Turkey harvest for Turkey Population Management Unit 50, which includes District 11.

BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

For additional information regarding upland bird hunting in general, please visit WDFW's [Upland bird hunting](#) page, the [Basics of Upland Bird Hunting in Washington](#) booklet, and [Where to go upland bird hunting](#) page.

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 and have been significantly higher 2019-2022.



[Band-tailed pigeon harvest, Pierce and Thurston counties only of District 11.](#)

Band-tailed pigeons frequently congregate in areas with red elderberry and cascara. These small trees are most abundant in 5-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.

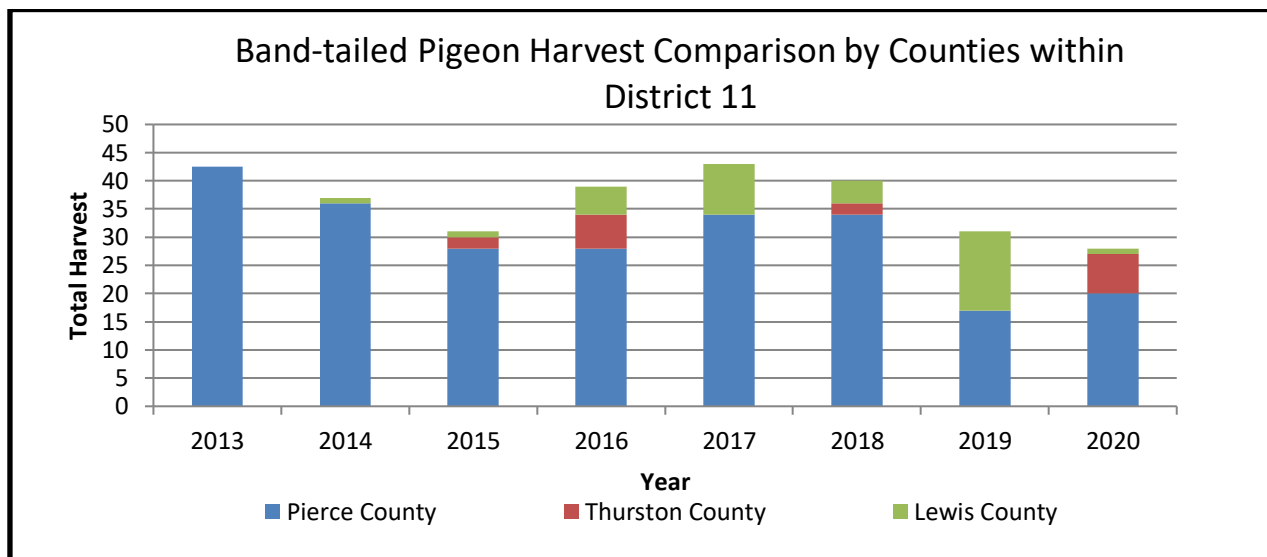
Band-tails often congregate at seeps and mineral sites. They show strong site fidelity to these locations and often return to the same seeps year after year. WDFW conducts annual surveys at such mineral sites to assess changes to the band-tailed population. These mineral sites are not abundant and are 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.

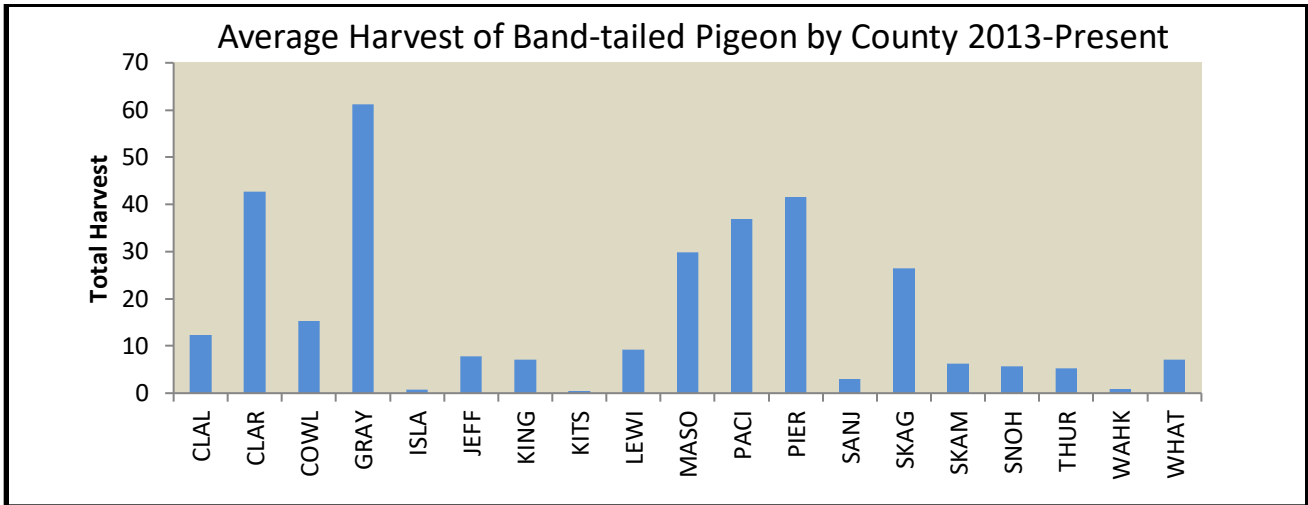
Band-tailed pigeon harvest across most of their range in western Washington once measured thousands of birds. Bag limits were 10+ birds per day until 1950, when statewide harvest was estimated at 90,000 birds. However, overharvest and habitat changes caused significant decline in overall numbers. The total statewide harvest has never exceeded 2,100 birds.

Pierce County in District 11 often has the highest average harvest in Washington and thus prospects for hunting band-tailed pigeons in the district are good. Pierce County harvest is traditionally much higher than Lewis or Thurston counties. 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.

Note: band-tailed harvest by county is released after the annual publication of Hunting Prospects and so will reflect harvest through the year preceding only.



Band-tailed pigeon harvest comparison by county for District 11 (data released after the annual publication of Hunting Prospects and so reflects harvest through the year preceding only).



Average band-tailed pigeon harvest for all Washington counties, 2013-2021 (data released after the annual publication of Hunting Prospects and so reflects harvest through the year preceding only).

Special Regulations

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. Hunters should review the 2022 Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet to confirm season dates and any other regulation changes.

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.

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.



Local Pierce County hunters with their mountain goats harvested in Region 5 (2021). Although mountain goats do reside in District 11's mountainous eastern side, there are no open hunting units in the district. District 11 hunters participate in hunts across the state.