

***TRENDS IN IOWA WILDLIFE
POPULATIONS AND HARVEST***

2014-2015



*Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Chuck Gipp, Director
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TRENDS IN IOWA WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST 2014-2015

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White-tailed Deer

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Waterfowl

Upland Wildlife

Peregrine Falcon

Osprey

Sandhill Crane

Bald Eagle

Mountain Lion

Black Bear

Gray Wolf

Trumpeter Swan

Greater Prairie Chicken

Bowhunter Observation Survey

CONSERVATION & RECREATION DIVISION

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WHITE-TAILED DEER

Historical Perspective

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) were reported to be abundant when European settlers arrived in Iowa in the early 1800's. Although the clearing and cultivating of land for agriculture may have initially improved the suitability of the landscape for deer, uncontrolled exploitation for food and hides rapidly reduced deer numbers. By 1880 deer were rarely sighted in much of the state and in 1898 the deer season was legally closed. By this time, deer had been virtually eliminated from all parts of the state.

Re-establishment of deer into the state can be traced to escapes and releases from captive herds and translocation and natural immigration from deer herds in surrounding states. A conservative estimate of the population in 1936 placed statewide numbers at between 500 and 700 animals. This small herd grew steadily. By 1950 deer were reported in most counties and the statewide estimate topped 10,000. Concentrations in some areas were beginning to cause problems by damaging agricultural crops in addition to some complaints concerning deer/vehicle collisions. In response to these problems the first modern deer season was held in December of 1953 and 4,000 deer were killed. The harvest in 1996 exceeded 100,000 for the first time ever.

Although deer are frequently associated with forested areas, they are very adaptable and will utilize many different types of habitat as long as the area provides adequate cover. Examples of these types of areas include brushy draws and fence lines, marshes, and grassy areas like those provided by the federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Standing corn also provides ideal habitat for part of the year since it provides cover and food during

portions of the growth cycle. Urban environments can also prove to be good habitat for deer, especially if there are green belts, parks or other natural spaces nearby.

Deer utilize almost all plants for food at one time or another during the year. Deer feeding habits can best be described as being widely selective as deer will sample many plants while feeding, but often utilize a single, palatable source of food for the majority of their diet seasonally. Preferred foods change throughout the year in response to changing metabolic demands and forage availability.

The whitetail's ability to thrive in Iowa is likely the result of abundant, reliable food sources and a winter climate where snow depths rarely exceed 12" for a prolonged length of time. Droughts are also rare, and do not impact the availability of food like they do in some areas of the United States. These factors combine to allow deer to come through the "winter bottleneck" in excellent condition. The excellent nutrition also enables deer to have high reproductive rates. Many does in Iowa give birth to a single fawn at one year of age and 2 fawns each subsequent year. Deer in the wild can maintain these high reproductive rates past 10 years of age. Research in Iowa has found that 8 to 12% of adult does have 3 fawns.

Another reason that deer do so well in Iowa is that they are very mobile. Although many deer never move far from the area where they were born, a significant number (10-20% on average) leave and travel to new areas before establishing a core area. These core areas may change seasonally with deer shifting between wintering areas and fawning areas. These movements allow deer to fill voids left open due to deaths and changing habitat. Thus deer easily pioneer into new areas when habitat is suitable. The highest rates of

movement occur during 2 periods of the year. The first is in the spring when does move to their fawning areas. Many of the previous year's fawns find areas of their own at this time. The second period is in the fall during the breeding season. The breeding season or rut begins in mid-October and runs through mid-January, although the peak of activity occurs in mid-November.

Careful management of deer populations by man has also played an important role in allowing deer numbers to return to the levels enjoyed today. Management consists primarily of regulating the doe harvest since hunting provides the major source of mortality for deer in modern day Iowa. Unchecked, Iowa's deer herd could grow at a rate of 20% to 40% each year. At this rate, deer numbers would double in as few as 3 years. With Iowa's long growing season and agricultural crops providing abundant food, densities could exceed 100 or more deer per square mile in year-round deer habitat before natural regulatory mechanisms would begin to affect deer health and slow the rate of growth. Deer numbers this high would cause severe economic hardship to Iowa's landowners as well as alter the natural vegetative community. Maintaining a deer population in balance with the differing and often competing wants and needs of the people in the state is a difficult task and hunting is the only viable management option to achieve this goal.

2014-2015 Hunting Season Results

The reported kill for the 2014/15 season was 101,595 (Table 1.1) which is about 2% higher than in 2013 (Table 1.2). There were 20,974 fewer deer licenses issued for the 2014/15 deer season compared to 2013/14. There were 24,911 fewer antlerless licenses and 3,878 more any-deer licenses issued in 2014/15.

Antlerless licenses made up about 32% of the deer licenses issued during the 2014/15 deer season (Table 1.1).

The reduction in license sales and harvest is likely related to lower deer numbers, reduced antlerless quotas in some counties, and the discontinuation of the January antlerless season. The number of hunters purchasing deer licenses in 2014/15 was essentially unchanged from 2013.

The highest harvest estimate occurred in 2005, but was based upon a statistically designed post-season survey. The new harvest reporting system is not directly comparable. Its comparability with the former system was discussed in detail in the 2006/07 annual deer report.

Antlerless deer represented 56% of the 2014/15 harvest and about 46% of the total harvest was comprised of does (Table 1.1). This was a 6% decrease in antlerless deer harvest compared to the 2013 season, during which seven percent of the reported doe kill occurred during the January antlerless season. The reported number of antlered deer in the harvest was 14% higher than in 2013 and represented 44% of the 2014/15 harvest (shed-antlered bucks are included in this statistic). There were 475 shed-antlered bucks reported which represented about 1% of the total buck harvest.

Information (registration numbers, age and sex, county of kill, etc.) was collected from about 1,855 deer checked in the field and at lockers to determine what proportion of successful hunters reported their deer. Examination of these data indicated that 84% of the harvested deer that were encountered in the field were reported.

There is likely a bias in the above rate since all of these situations require the hunter to take the deer to a locker or have contact with a DNR official or someone in an official capacity. Making some allowance for the potential bias, it is

estimated that about 79% of the deer harvested in 2014/15 were properly reported.

Figure 1.1 compares the harvest reporting system (a known minimum harvest level) with the post-season postcard survey harvest estimates conducted prior to the 2006 hunting season. The figure shows what the actual harvest might have looked like using the calculated relationship between the two systems. The reported harvest increased by about 2% when compared to 2013 (Figure 1.2).

The general season framework changed from 2013 in twenty-seven northwestern counties, in which hunters were only allowed to shoot antlered bucks during the early muzzleloading season and first shotgun season (Table 1.6). The January Antlerless season was discontinued in 2014/15 as population indices indicated the additional days of harvest were no longer needed (Figure 1.1). Landowners could get 1 reduced price either-sex license and up to 4 reduced price antlerless licenses in addition to the regular tags a deer hunter could legally obtain. Sixty-five counties had additional antlerless licenses available. Thirty-four counties in northern and central Iowa had no antlerless quota. Hunters in all seasons could obtain an unlimited number of antlerless licenses, but were limited to the purchase of one antlerless license prior to September 15th. Antlerless licenses were restricted to a specific county and season.

One-thousand nine-hundred and ten deer were reported taken during special management hunts in urban areas, and in state and county parks (Table 1.7). One-thousand six-hundred and seventy three deer were reported by hunters using special antlerless depredation licenses that were allotted to hunters on land where landowners were experiencing crop damage problems (Table 1.1).

Five of the top 10 counties for total kill were in the northeast portion of the state

in 2014 with the remainder being in southern and central Iowa. Clayton was again the top county for total reported kill with 4,282 deer or about 5.4 deer harvested per square mile (Table 1.4). Grundy County had the lowest kill with a reported 78 deer or about 0.2 deer per square mile.

Shotgun Season

The reported kill during the shotgun seasons was about 8% higher than the reported harvest in 2013 (Table 1.2). The reported harvest had declined for the previous 9 years before the increase in 2014. Overall, hunting conditions were fair.

Antlered bucks made up about 41% of the total kill, while does made up 47% of the kill. Button bucks made up about 11% of the reported harvest and shed-antlered bucks accounted for less than 0.5% (Table 1.1).

There were 68,171 paid resident licenses sold for the first season and 27,376 deer were reported killed, while 60,668 paid resident licenses resulted in 17,534 deer reported during the second season. The reported success rate for first season hunters was 40% while second season license holders reported 29% success.

Antlered bucks made up 47% of the harvest in the first season harvest while does made up 43%. During the second season, does made up 50% of the harvest. Antlerless deer (does + button bucks + shed-antlered bucks) made up 53% of the reported kill during the first season and 63% of the kill during the second season.

The reported deer kill per square mile (Figure 1.4) was highest in northeastern and southern Iowa as would be expected due to deer densities and hunting opportunities.

Archery

The reported harvest for 2014/15 was about 21,128 deer including the deer killed on the senior cross bow license. The harvest was 4% higher than in 2013 (Table 1.1 and 1.2). The number of licenses issued decreased by 3% from the previous year to 86,235. Hunters reported that 28% of the antlerless licenses were used to tag a deer, and the overall reported success rate with archery licenses was 24% which was similar to 2013.

Sixty-three percent of the deer taken by archers were male, and 56% were antlered bucks (includes shed-antlered bucks, Tables 1.1 & 1.9).

Muzzleloader

The reported kill during the early muzzleloader season was 3,700 (a 8% decrease from 2013) and license sales were essentially unchanged from 2013 (Table 1.1 and 1.2). About 31% of the licenses purchased were reported to have been used to tag a deer. Bucks made up 58% of the kill, with antlered bucks making up about 50% of the total (Table 1.1).

The reported kill during the late muzzleloader season was 8,793 (Table 1.1 and 1.2) which represented an increase of 29% from the 2013 reported harvest. Fifty-two percent of the deer reported were does and 39% of the deer killed during the late muzzleloader season were antlered bucks (includes shed-antlered bucks).

Nonresidents

Nonresidents were issued 6,063 any-deer licenses for the 2014/15 deer hunting seasons (Table 1.1). All of these nonresident hunters also received an antlerless-only license. Additional optional antlerless-only licenses were also available to nonresident hunters.

The reported success rate for the nonresident any-deer licenses was 45%, and collectively was 30% for the antlerless-only licenses held by these hunters (Table 1.1).

In total, nonresidents reported harvesting 2,769 antlered bucks (including shed-antlered bucks), 2,226 does, and 276 button bucks in 2014/15. The reported success rate for all nonresident licenses issued was 36%, and 42% of the overall harvest by nonresidents consisted of does (Table 1.1).

Special Youth/Disabled Hunter Season

The total number of youth season licenses issued (10,324) was 3% lower than in 2013 (Tables 1.1 and 1.2). Disabled hunters were issued 457 licenses which was an 18% increase from 2013. Youth season hunters who did not take a deer during the youth deer hunting season were able to use the deer hunting license and unused tag during the early or late muzzleloader seasons or one of the two shotgun seasons. Also, an either-sex deer license purchased by either a youth or disabled season hunter did not count towards the maximum number of any-deer licenses allowed in Iowa.

The success rate for youth licenses was 32% with 3,351 deer registered. About 48% of the deer reported were antlerless and the reported harvest consisted of 39% does. The success rate for disabled licenses was 34% with 155 deer registered. About 65% of the deer reported were antlerless and the reported harvest consisted of 54% does (Table 1.1).

Special Deer Management Zones

Special management hunts were conducted at 46 locations in 2014/15 and 1,910 deer were reported (Table 1.7). These hunts are designed to meet the management needs of areas such as state and county parks and urban areas that are not suitable

to be opened to general regulations. Almost all deer taken were antlerless and deer tagged did not count against a hunter's regular licenses or bag limit. Most hunts were very successful in removing deer in these problem areas.

An additional 3,386 licenses and permits were issued to hunters/landowners in depredation situations which resulted in the reported harvest of 1,673 deer. This is a 7% decrease in the depredation harvest from 2013/14 (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

Population Trend Surveys

Three techniques are currently used to monitor trends in Iowa deer populations. These are 1) spotlight surveys conducted in April, 2) a record of the number of deer killed on Iowa's rural highways throughout the year, coupled with annual highway use estimates, and 3) the bowhunter observation survey conducted during October–November. All of these surveys correlate well with the reported harvest estimates, and appear to provide reliable long-term trend indices. However, none of these surveys can be considered absolutely reliable indicators of annual changes in the population because of the high variability in the survey conditions, deer behavior, habitat conditions and weather.

Deer populations for the state as a whole have declined (Figure 1.7). This is due to the dramatically increased harvest pressure that has been applied to the female segment of the herd beginning with the 2003 hunting season. The goal was to return deer population levels to those that existed in the mid-to-late 1990s. This goal has been achieved on a statewide basis.

The winter aerial deer trend surveys were discontinued in 2013. Although utilized for a period of 30 years in Iowa, these trend surveys overall had the lowest correlation values in the model analyses and were replaced with new trend indices.

The number of deer killed on rural highways did not essentially change in 2014. The adjusted road kill per billion miles driven (KPBM) was unchanged from 2013/14 (Table 1.11). The trend in road kills (KPBM) declined since 2004 as the deer population was decreased by a concerted effort of hunters utilizing the antlerless licenses authorized by the IDNR.

New spotlight routes were initiated in 2006 and replaced the old spotlight routes in 2012. The new routes consist of 199 transects distributed among all counties for a total survey mileage of about 4,750 miles; more than double the transect length of the old spotlight routes. The new spotlight survey transects are also set up to be more representative of the available rural habitats within a county. The average number of deer observed per 25 miles increased by about 8% on the new routes in 2014/15 (Table 1.11). The new routes have lower variability than the old routes.

The bowhunter observation data, which began to be collected during the 2004 season, has replaced the aerial deer survey as a trend index. This survey represents over 100,000 hours of observation distributed throughout the state and is conducted voluntarily by a randomly selected group of Iowa archers. The tactics typically used during this season (stand hunting) make easier for hunters to gather observational data.

The estimated harvest from 2006-2014 was utilized in the population model and the resulting “best fit” simulation indicates a stable or slightly declining deer population statewide (Figure 1.6). The model suggests that about a 2% decline in the population occurred as a result of the 2014/15 harvest in conjunction with other mortality factors. The model has its best correlations with components of the road kill and bowhunter observation data.

The data indicates that, statewide, the deer herd has been declining since 2006.

All of Iowa's counties have reached or are close to the established goal.

Outlook for 2015

After 10 years of increased doe harvest, hunters are seeing reduced deer numbers in most areas of the state. The goal is a stable population at a level comparable to the mid-to-late 1990s. A population at this level should sustain an estimated annual harvest of 100,000 to 120,000 deer.

Twenty seven counties, primarily in north-central and northwestern Iowa, are currently at or slightly below the department's goal. The regulations for 2015 restrict the harvest to antlered deer during the early muzzleloader and first shotgun seasons in these counties.

Dramatic reductions were made to the county antlerless quotas in many counties beginning with the 2014 season, and similarly the January antlerless season was also eliminated beginning with the 2014/15 season.

These actions do not mean that areas of deer overabundance have been eliminated, only that hunters need to be judicious in their use of antlerless licenses or deer numbers may go below the department's goal. Conversely, there are areas in some counties that are at goal where deer numbers are still locally overabundant. Hunters need to work with landowners to find a desirable level of harvest.

Deer numbers are still higher than the department's goals in some areas, however most of these areas are near urban areas, parks or private refuges and the special hunts and depredation licenses provide the best management opportunity to fine tune the harvest in these areas.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

The DNR actively monitors diseases affecting deer in the state. Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a neurological disease affecting primarily deer and elk. An abnormal protein, called a prion, attacks the brains of infected animals causing them to lose weight, display abnormal behavior and lose bodily functions. Signs of CWD in deer include excessive salivation, thirst and urination, loss of appetite, weight loss, listlessness and drooping ears and head. It is always fatal to the infected animal.

Iowa has tested more than 57,000 wild deer and more than 3,500 captive deer and elk as part of CWD surveillance efforts since 2002. Samples are collected from all 99 counties in Iowa; however, the majority have been taken in the counties nearest to areas where CWD has been detected in other states. Samples are collected voluntarily from hunter-harvested deer at check stations and meat lockers.

In April 2014, the DNR was notified that a deer harvested south of Harpers Ferry in Yellow River State Forest during the 2013 regular gun season tested positive for CWD. This was the first known case of CWD in a wild deer in the state. In January 2015, three more CWD positives were reported for deer harvested in 2014 from Allamakee County.

The DNR is implementing a special CWD surveillance plan in Allamakee County while continuing to implement its existing CWD testing protocols statewide.

As a result of public meetings on February 17, 2015 in Harper's Ferry and Waukon, the DNR and local constituents agreed to begin an intensive sample collection effort in the surveillance area, defined as the sections adjacent to, and including, the sections where the four positive animals were found. The goal of this intensive surveillance is to provide

more information on the extent and prevalence of CWD in this area. This information will then be used to guide decisions for future surveillance efforts and hunting seasons.

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD)

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD), is spread by a biting midge that causes high fever in infected deer and also causes the cell walls in their heart, lungs and diaphragm to weaken and burst. In dry,

drought years it can be worse as deer are more concentrated around water. The deer are attracted to the water to combat the fever and dehydration due to the hemorrhaging. Most deer die in one to four days after being infected with EHD.

Iowa experienced outbreaks of epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) in 2012 and 2013, but only a few scattered reports of EHD were reported in 2014.

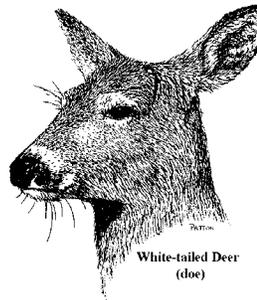


Figure 1.1 Post-season reported harvest and estimates from 1985-1986 to 2014-2015.

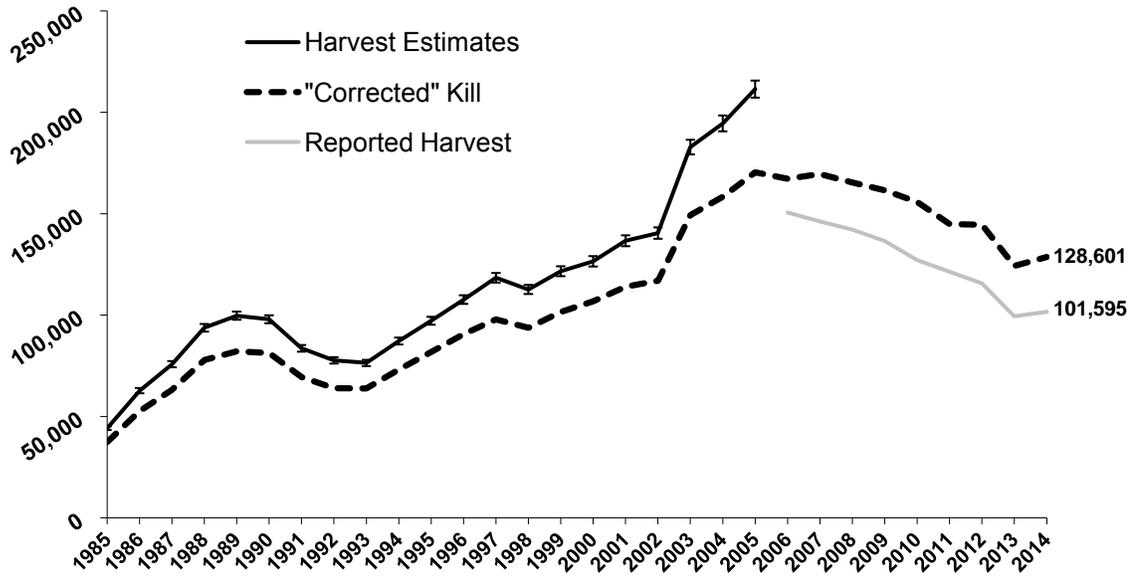


Figure 1.2 Reported number of antlered bucks, does, and button bucks killed from 2006-2007 to 2014-2015

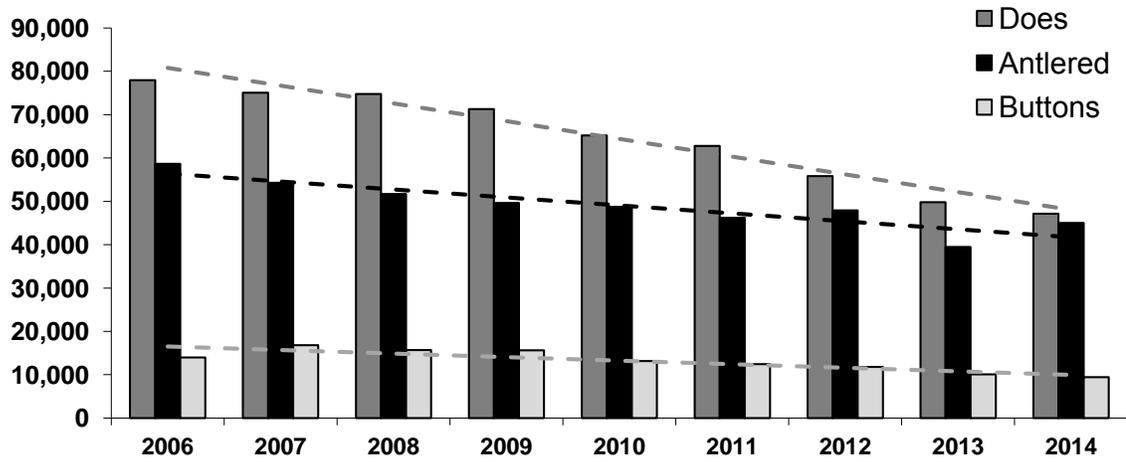


Figure 1.3 Paid resident antlerless-only licenses available in each county 2014-2015.

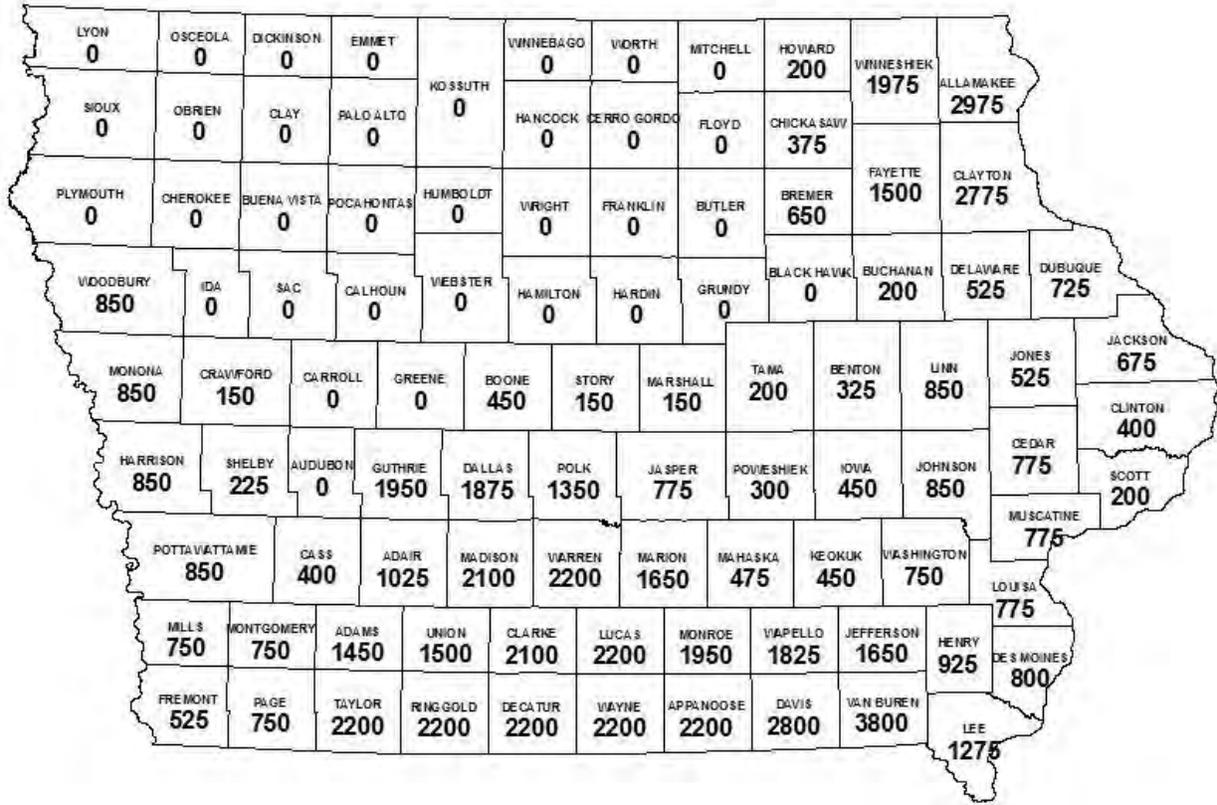


Figure 1.4 Average reported deer harvest/mi² in each county during 2014-2015.

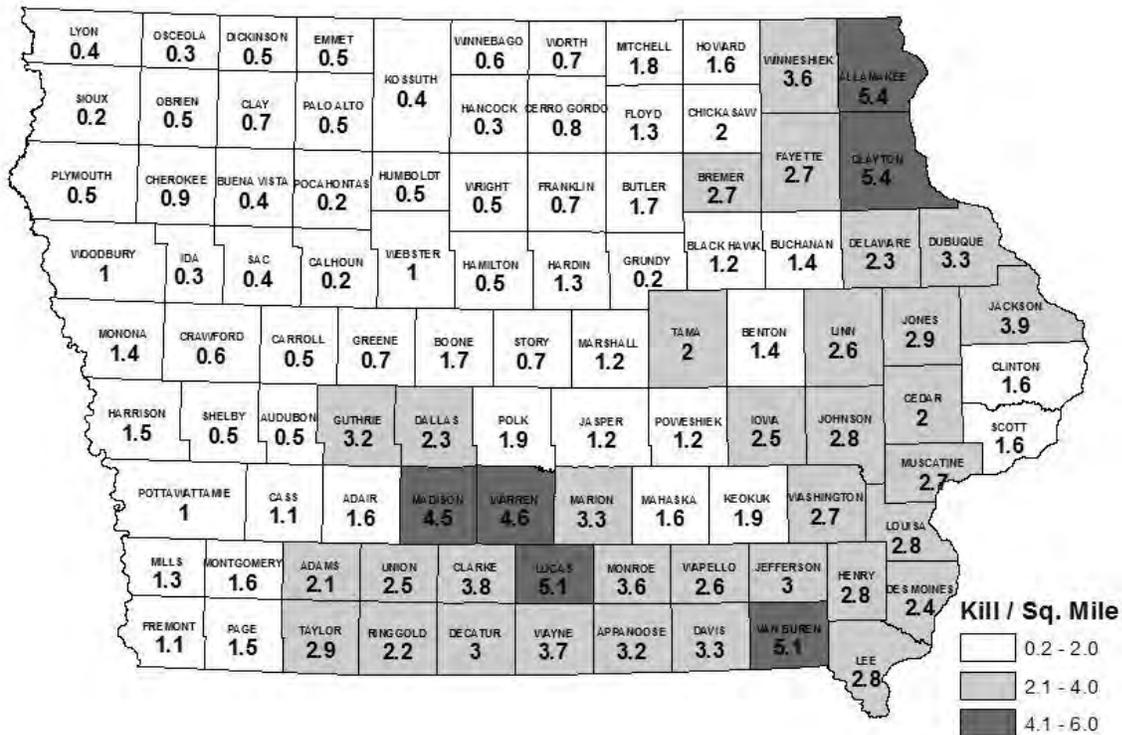


Figure 1.5 Proportion of 2014-2015 county reported deer harvest that were does.

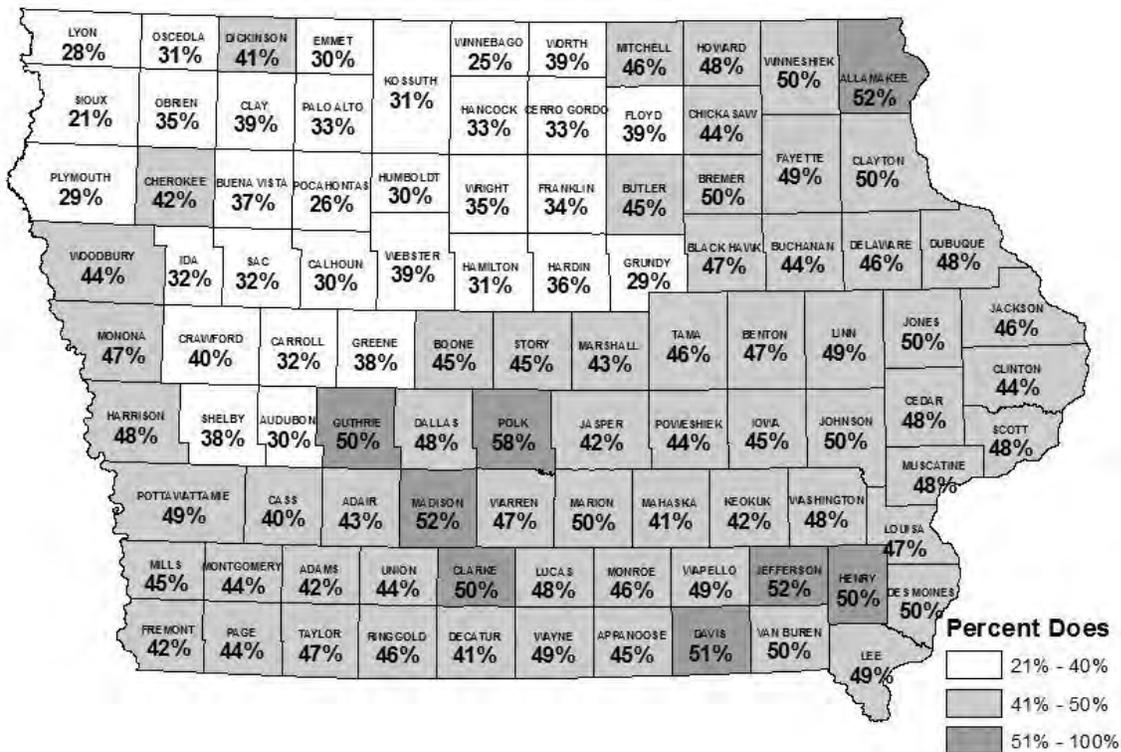


Figure 1.6 Deer population indices and correlation with simulation, 1995-present.

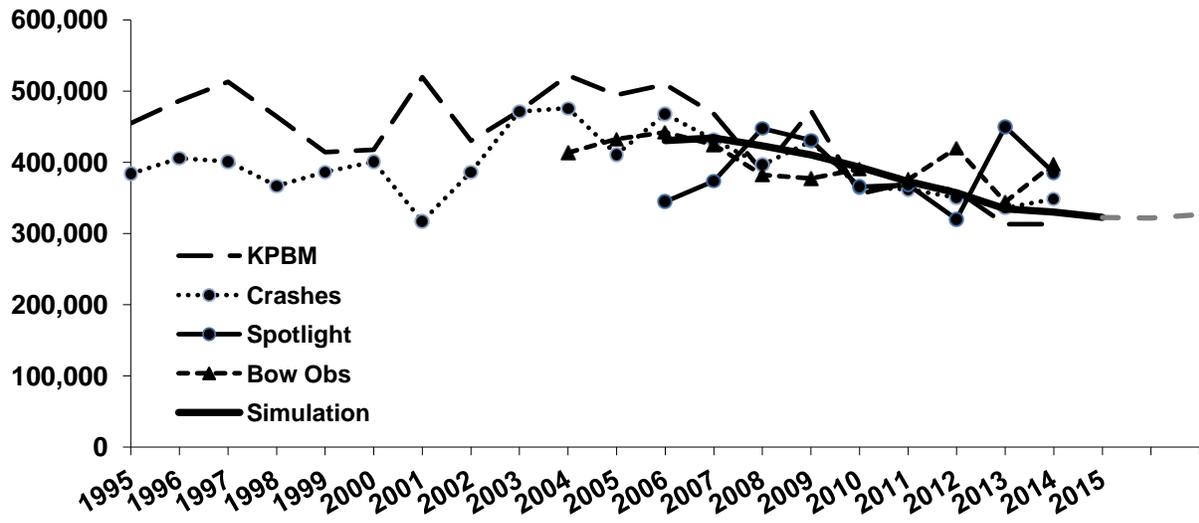


Table 1.1 A summary of the number of licenses issued, hunters, reported harvest and success rates for the 2014-2015 season.

Season	License Types		Licenses	Hunters	Does	Antlered	Buttons	Sheds	Total	Success
										Rate
Youth	Paid	Either-sex	9,730	9,729	1,171	1,710	283	8	3,172	33%
		Antlerless	444	388	116	4	25	1	146	33%
	L/T	Either-Sex	98	98	7	14	3	0	24	24%
		Antlerless	52	50	8	1	0	0	9	17%
	Total		10,324	9,858	1,302	1,729	311	9	3,351	32%
Disabled	Paid	Either-sex	340	288	44	53	11	0	108	32%
		Antlerless	71	44	33	1	5	0	39	55%
	L/T	Either-Sex	24	24	1	1	0	0	2	8%
		Antlerless	22	18	5	0	1	0	6	27%
	Total		457	312	83	55	17	0	155	34%
Early Muzz	Paid	Either-sex	7,497	7,497	678	1,567	127	1	2,373	32%
		Antlerless	1,541	1,187	515	11	85	0	611	40%
	L/T	Either-Sex	1,683	1,683	150	259	23	2	434	26%
		Antlerless	1,042	977	227	11	44	0	282	27%
	Total		11,763	9,681	1,570	1,848	279	3	3,700	31%
Gun 1	Paid	Either-sex	52,830	52,830	5,615	12,878	1,534	61	20,088	38%
		Antlerless	15,341	9,909	6,039	103	1,112	34	7,288	48%
Gun 2	Paid	Either-sex	47,022	47,022	4,672	6,505	1,263	68	12,508	27%
		Antlerless	13,646	8,662	4,161	42	779	44	5,026	37%
Gun 1 & 2	L/T	Either-Sex	23,801	23,801	1,525	3,320	413	20	5,278	22%
		Antlerless	18,635	15,512	4,400	152	834	37	5,423	29%
Total		171,275	134,720	26,412	23,000	5,935	264	55,611	32%	
Late Muzz	Paid	Either-sex	20,711	20,711	1,517	2,994	321	43	4,875	24%
		Antlerless	9,973	7,136	2,275	7	405	68	2,755	28%
	L/T	Either-Sex	2,330	2,330	136	245	26	3	410	18%
		Antlerless	3,808	3,507	639	12	82	20	753	20%
	Total		36,822	28,481	4,567	3,258	834	134	8,793	24%
Archery	Paid	Either-sex	54,386	54,386	1,215	10,663	294	23	12,195	22%
		Antlerless	21,946	15,295	5,459	55	878	13	6,405	29%
	L/T	Either-Sex	4,872	4,872	175	1,075	31	2	1,283	26%
		Antlerless	4,790	4,180	1,033	8	133	2	1,176	25%
	Total		85,994	57,920	7,882	11,801	1,336	40	21,059	24%
Senior Crossbow		Antlerless	241	241	55	4	10	0	69	29%
Special Hunts		Antlerless	4,208	1,863	1,578	71	258	6	1,913	45%
Depredation		Antlerless	3,386	1,490	1,456	20	191	6	1,673	49%
Nonres	Paid	Either-sex	6,063	6,063	113	2,603	11	5	2,732	45%
		Antlerless	8,451	8,449	2,113	153	265	8	2,539	30%
Total		338,984	174,898	47,131	44,542	9,447	475	101,595	30%	

* - hunter numbers, reported harvests and success rates are not comparable to estimates prior to 2006

Table 1.2 A comparison of the number of deer licenses issued and the reported harvest in 2014/15 with 2013/14 by season.

Season	2013		2014		Difference			
	Licenses	Harvest	Licenses	Harvest	Licenses	%	Harvest	%
Youth	10,634	3,299	10,324	3,351	-310	-3%	52	2%
Disabled	386	126	457	155	71	18%	29	23%
Archery	89,286	20,319	86,235	21,128	-3,051	-3%	809	4%
Early Muzz	11,832	4,027	11,763	3,700	-69	-1%	-327	-8%
Gun 1 (Paid)	71,169	25,530	68,171	27,376	-2,998	-4%	1,846	7%
Gun 2 (Paid)	61,439	16,912	60,668	17,534	-771	-1%	622	4%
Gun L/T	40,197	9,271	42,436	10,701	2,239	6%	1,430	15%
Late Muzz	34,831	6,828	36,822	8,793	1,991	6%	1,965	29%
Jan Antlerless	17,219	4,379	0	0	-17,219	-100%	-4,379	-100%
Special Hunts	4,569	2,044	4,208	1,913	-361	-8%	-131	-6%
Depredation	3,786	1,807	3,386	1,673	-400	-11%	-134	-7%
Nonres	14,608	4,861	14,514	5,271	-94	-1%	410	8%
Total	359,956	99,414	338,984	101,595	-20,972	-6%	2,181	2%

Table 1.3. Historical data on deer harvest by license type (1953-present). Grand includes IAAP harvest, special management unit hunts, nonresidents and youth.

Year	Regular Gun			Muzzleloader			Archery	Grand Total*
	Paid	Landowner	Total	Early	Late	Total		
1953	2,401	1,606	4,007				1	4,008
1954	1,827	586	2,413				10	2,423
1955	2,438	568	3,006				58	3,064
1956	2,000	561	2,561				117	2,678
1957	2,187	480	2,667				138	2,805
1958	2,141	588	2,729				162	2,891
1959	1,935	541	2,476				255	2,731
1960	3,188	804	3,992				277	4,269
1961	4,033	964	4,997				367	5,364
1962	4,281	1,018	5,299				404	5,703
1963	5,595	1,017	6,612				538	7,151
1964	7,274	1,750	9,024				670	9,694
1965	6,588	1,322	7,910				710	8,620
1966	9,070	1,672	10,742				579	11,321
1967	7,628	2,764	10,392				791	11,183
1968	9,051	3,890	12,941				830	13,771
1969	6,952	3,779	10,731				851	11,582
1970	8,398	4,345	12,743				1,037	13,780
1971	7,779	2,680	10,459				1,232	11,691
1972	7,747	2,738	10,485				1,328	11,813
1973	10,017	2,191	12,208				1,822	14,030
1974	11,720	4,097	15,817				2,173	17,990
1975	15,293	3,655	18,948				2,219	21,167
1976	11,728	2,529	14,257				2,350	16,607
1977	10,737	2,051	12,788				2,400	15,188
1978	12,815	2,353	15,168				2,957	18,125
1979	14,178	1,971	16,149				3,305	19,454

Table 1.3. Historical data on deer harvest by license type (1953-present). Grand includes IAAP harvest, special management unit hunts, nonresidents and youth.

(Cont)

Year	Regular Gun		Muzzleloader			Archery	Grand Total*	
	Paid	Landowner	Total	Early	Late			Total
1980	16,511	2,346	18,857				3,803	22,660
1981	19,224	2,354	21,578				4,368	25,946
1982	19,269	2,472	21,741				4,720	26,461
1983	27,078	3,297	30,375				5,244	35,619
1984	29,912	3,537	33,449		307	307	5,599	39,355
1985	32,613	5,344	37,957		457	457	5,805	44,219
1986	41,352	10,378	51,730	349	728	1,077	9,895	62,702
1987	53,230	10,270	63,500	1,509	1,027	2,536	9,722	75,758
1988	66,757	13,298	80,055	1,835	1,294	3,129	9,897	93,756
1989	67,606	12,963	80,569	2,619	3,715	6,334	11,857	99,712
1990	69,101	9,095	78,196	2,819	5,884	8,703	10,146	98,002
1991	56,811	11,575	68,386	3,120	2,766	5,886	8,807	83,635
1992	50,822	10,453	61,275	3,316	3,231	6,564	8,814	77,684
1993	52,624	8,354	60,978	2,219	2,883	5,102	9,291	76,430
1994	59,054	8,735	67,789	2,610	3,196	5,806	12,040	87,231
1995	65,206	7,917	73,123	2,831	3,408	6,363	13,372	97,256
1996	71,577	10,896	82,473	2,895	4,558	7,453	12,314	107,632
1997	77,169	10,588	87,757	4,062	5,508	9,570	14,313	118,404
1998	73,165	9,989	83,154	4,448	5,343	9,791	12,302	112,608
1999	74,362	12,966	87,328	5,277	5,329	10,606	15,266	121,635
2000	77,743	13,189	90,932	4,585	5,936	10,521	17,727	126,535
2001	82,721	14,801	97,522	4,593	7,320	11,913	18,798	136,655
2002	77,940	18,932	96,872	5,091	7,772	12,863	20,703	140,490
2003	96,757	25,353	122,110	6,155	12,049	18,204	26,486	182,856
2004	97,830	26,333	124,163	6,818	13,550	20,368	30,025	194,512
2005	96,110	27,988	124,098	7,209	13,930	21,139	32,986	211,451
2006	76,218	14,956	91,174	5,431	8,698	14,129	22,008	150,552
2007	67,175	13,862	81,037	4,462	10,530	14,992	22,240	146,214
2008	63,330	12,762	76,092	4,342	10,254	14,596	21,793	142,194
2009	58,801	12,630	71,431	4,495	9,482	13,977	23,172	136,504
2010	56,511	11,455	67,966	4,026	8,838	12,864	21,154	127,094
2011	52,130	11,009	63,139	4,427	8,165	12,592	21,983	121,407
2012	49,110	10,931	60,041	3,896	10,823	14,719	21,981	115,608
2013	42,442	9,271	51,713	4,027	6,828	10,855	20,319	99,414
2014	44,910	10,701	55,611	3,700	8,793	12,493	21,128	101,595

*Harvest estimates from 2005 and prior are not comparable to subsequent years.

Table 1.4 Total reported deer kill by county during the 2014-2015 deer season.

County	Antlered		Shed- Button antlered		Total	Percent of kill		Kill/ Sq. Mile
	Bucks	Does	Bucks	Bucks		Does	Bucks	
Adair	436	389	69	2	896	43%	49%	1.6
Adams	438	380	76	4	898	42%	49%	2.1
Allamakee	1,393	1,854	295	28	3,570	52%	39%	5.4
Appanoose	731	753	183	9	1,676	45%	44%	3.2
Audubon	152	70	12	0	234	30%	65%	0.5
Benton	417	455	96	8	976	47%	43%	1.4
Black Hawk	283	319	75	2	679	47%	42%	1.2
Boone	425	443	103	7	978	45%	43%	1.7
Bremer	465	588	130	3	1,186	50%	39%	2.7
Buchanan	354	347	82	1	784	44%	45%	1.4
Buena Vista	138	90	13	2	243	37%	57%	0.4
Butler	452	447	99	0	998	45%	45%	1.7
Calhoun	73	34	5	1	113	30%	65%	0.2
Carroll	166	88	18	5	277	32%	60%	0.5
Cass	315	254	60	1	630	40%	50%	1.1
Cedar	475	570	136	7	1,188	48%	40%	2.0
Cerro Gordo	265	149	34	0	448	33%	59%	0.8
Cherokee	274	221	35	1	531	42%	52%	0.9
Chickasaw	445	442	104	3	994	44%	45%	2.0
Clarke	643	815	155	6	1,619	50%	40%	3.8
Clay	220	153	19	2	394	39%	56%	0.7
Clayton	1,775	2,129	352	26	4,282	50%	41%	5.4
Clinton	518	509	114	6	1,147	44%	45%	1.6
Crawford	224	176	39	1	440	40%	51%	0.6
Dallas	544	649	156	7	1,356	48%	40%	2.3
Davis	616	839	190	9	1,654	51%	37%	3.3
Decatur	813	656	140	6	1,615	41%	50%	3.0
Delaware	585	617	139	9	1,350	46%	43%	2.3
Des Moines	398	510	114	2	1,024	50%	39%	2.4
Dickinson	107	89	19	2	217	41%	49%	0.5
Dubuque	805	979	228	9	2,021	48%	40%	3.3
Emmet	139	65	11	1	216	30%	64%	0.5
Fayette	805	964	173	11	1,953	49%	41%	2.7
Floyd	340	259	59	1	659	39%	52%	1.3
Franklin	234	130	23	1	388	34%	60%	0.7
Fremont	273	230	36	4	543	42%	50%	1.1
Greene	216	160	42	0	418	38%	52%	0.7
Grundy	51	23	4	0	78	29%	65%	0.2
Guthrie	702	952	230	9	1,893	50%	37%	3.2
Hamilton	178	85	14	1	278	31%	64%	0.5
Hancock	119	64	9	1	193	33%	62%	0.3
Hardin	406	258	43	5	712	36%	57%	1.3
Harrison	462	520	90	4	1,076	48%	43%	1.5
Henry	468	610	125	7	1,210	50%	39%	2.8
Howard	305	357	84	4	750	48%	41%	1.6

Table 1.4 Total reported deer kill by county during the 2014-2015 deer season.
(cont)

County	Antlered Bucks	Does	Shed- Button antlered		Total	Percent of kill		Kill/ Sq. Mile
			Bucks	Bucks		Does	Bucks	
Humboldt	138	63	8	2	211	30%	65%	0.5
Ida	87	44	6	0	137	32%	64%	0.3
Iowa	664	645	124	7	1,440	45%	46%	2.5
Jackson	1,089	1,176	287	12	2,564	46%	42%	3.9
Jasper	398	366	107	3	874	42%	46%	1.2
Jefferson	486	672	138	7	1,303	52%	37%	3.0
Johnson	688	851	171	5	1,715	50%	40%	2.8
Jones	692	824	131	16	1,663	50%	42%	2.9
Keokuk	539	475	103	5	1,122	42%	48%	1.9
Kossuth	212	107	22	2	343	31%	62%	0.4
Lee	617	735	150	5	1,507	49%	41%	2.8
Linn	746	918	184	11	1,859	49%	40%	2.6
Louisa	484	552	139	5	1,180	47%	41%	2.8
Lucas	890	1,064	232	12	2,198	48%	40%	5.1
Lyon	165	71	17	2	255	28%	65%	0.4
Madison	959	1,296	240	13	2,508	52%	38%	4.5
Mahaska	432	362	97	2	893	41%	48%	1.6
Marion	755	945	200	4	1,904	50%	40%	3.3
Marshall	352	300	46	2	700	43%	50%	1.2
Mills	274	259	40	1	574	45%	48%	1.3
Mitchell	381	385	71	2	839	46%	45%	1.8
Monona	440	466	73	4	983	47%	45%	1.4
Monroe	676	730	163	13	1,582	46%	43%	3.6
Montgomery	326	300	58	2	686	44%	48%	1.6
Muscatine	500	571	119	5	1,195	48%	42%	2.7
Obrien	149	93	20	1	263	35%	57%	0.5
Osceola	64	33	9	1	107	31%	60%	0.3
Page	390	356	66	2	814	44%	48%	1.5
Palo Alto	178	98	15	2	293	33%	61%	0.5
Plymouth	271	115	15	1	402	29%	67%	0.5
Pocahontas	93	36	8	0	137	26%	68%	0.2
Polk	355	670	120	6	1,151	58%	31%	1.9
Pottawattamie	420	473	59	4	956	49%	44%	1.0
Poweshiek	336	308	56	2	702	44%	48%	1.2
Ringgold	529	536	91	2	1,158	46%	46%	2.2
Sac	162	83	15	0	260	32%	62%	0.4
Scott	309	359	82	2	752	48%	41%	1.6
Shelby	180	123	21	0	324	38%	56%	0.5
Sioux	129	37	13	0	179	21%	72%	0.2
Story	191	185	38	1	415	45%	46%	0.7
Tama	655	679	121	6	1,461	46%	45%	2.0
Taylor	738	738	95	4	1,575	47%	47%	2.9
Taylor	738	738	95	4	1,575	47%	47%	2.9

Table 1.4 Total reported deer kill by county during the 2014-2015 deer season.
(cont)

County	Antlered Bucks	Does	Button Bucks	Shed- antlered Bucks	Total	Percent of kill		Kill/ Sq. Mile
						Does	Antlered Bucks	
Union	481	469	109	4	1,063	44%	45%	2.5
Van Buren	989	1,236	241	16	2,482	50%	40%	5.1
Wapello	439	542	120	14	1,115	49%	39%	2.6
Warren	1,133	1,243	257	8	2,641	47%	43%	4.6
Washington	637	752	168	11	1,568	48%	41%	2.7
Wayne	820	957	160	9	1,946	49%	42%	3.7
Webster	369	266	47	6	688	39%	54%	1.0
Winnebago	154	56	9	2	221	25%	70%	0.6
Winneshiek	996	1,222	222	11	2,451	50%	41%	3.6
Woodbury	410	386	79	0	875	44%	47%	1.0
Worth	161	112	14	0	287	39%	56%	0.7
Wright	171	100	18	0	289	35%	59%	0.5
Total	44542	47131	9447	475	101595	46%	44%	1.8

Table 1.5. Historical data on deer license issue by license type (1953 - present). Grand Totals include special management unit hunts, nonresidents, and youth season licenses.

Year	Regular Gun			Muzzleloader			Archery	Grand Total
	Paid	Landowner	Total	Early	Late	Total		
1953	3,772	a	3,772				10	3,782
1954	3,778	3,368	7,146				92	7,238
1955	5,586	a	5,586				414	6,000
1956	5,440	a	5,440				1,284	6,724
1957	5,997	a	5,997				1,227	7,224
1958	6,000	a	6,000				1,380	7,380
1959	5,999	a	5,999				1,627	7,626
1960	7,000	a	7,000				1,772	8,772
1961	8,000	a	8,000				2,190	10,190
1962	10,001	a	10,001				2,404	12,405
1963	12,001	a	12,001				2,858	14,859
1964	15,993	a	15,993				3,687	19,680
1965	17,491	a	17,491				4,342	21,833
1966	20,811	a	20,811				4,576	25,387
1967	20,812	21,121	41,933				4,413	46,346
1968	20,485	24,796	45,281				5,136	50,417
1969	18,000	23,476	41,476				5,465	46,941
1970	18,000	21,697	39,697				5,930	45,627
1971	18,000	10,522	28,522				6,789	35,311
1972	19,000	11,205	30,205				6,916	37,121
1973	27,530	9,686	37,216				10,506	47,722
1974	33,772	16,329	50,101				12,040	62,141
1975	56,003	17,821	73,824				12,296	86,120
1976	60,196	17,818	78,014				12,522	90,536
1977	58,715	16,289	75,004				12,994	87,998
1978	51,934	15,699	67,633				12,809	80,442
1979	55,718	10,504	66,222				13,378	79,600
1980	64,462	12,858	77,320				15,398	92,718
1981	69,530	14,068	83,598				17,258	100,856
1982	74,331	15,431	89,762				18,824	108,586
1983	75,918	15,067	90,985				19,945	110,930
1984	79,697	16,777	96,474		1,644	1,644	21,648	119,766
1985	82,218	20,674	102,892		1,522	1,522	22,830	127,244
1986	84,858	25,432	110,290	2,246	1,973	4,219	26,521	141,030
1987	91,804	26,780	118,584	3,091	2,710	5,801	28,910	153,295
1988	101,338	28,002	129,340	3,565	3,618	7,183	30,020	166,543
1989	107,171	33,798	140,969	5,995	12,201	18,196	34,745	194,611

Table 1.5. Historical data on deer license issue by license type (1953 - present). Grand Totals include special management unit hunts, nonresidents, and youth season licenses. (cont.)

Year	Regular Gun			Muzzleloader			Archery	Grand Total
	Paid	Landowner	Total	Early	Late	Total		
1990	106,781	27,106	133,887	6,602	15,949	22,551	35,217	192,551
1991	100,587	30,834	131,421	7,064	11,458	18,522	33,359	184,041
1992	100,461	30,084	130,545	8,280	10,978	19,315	34,165	186,436
1993	96,577	21,887	118,464	7,306	8,926	16,232	30,938	168,017
1994	102,773	22,809	125,582	8,113	9,737	17,850	34,222	180,525
1995	101,053	18,157	119,210	7,193	8,059	15,463	34,434	177,441
1996	106,746	28,080	134,826	8,806	11,820	20,626	36,351	202,834
1997	109,169	24,423	133,592	8,979	15,049	24,028	37,106	211,118
1998	114,358	25,960	140,318	9,504	12,721	22,225	39,506	223,419
1999	113,695	31,196	144,891	10,246	13,260	23,506	43,687	233,690
2000	113,728	32,116	145,844	10,279	15,242	25,521	44,658	229,800
2001	128,041	38,820	166,861	10,037	18,751	28,788	52,002	265,939
2002	118,973	42,989	161,962	9,807	19,479	29,286	51,534	265,185
2003	136,810	52,148	188,958	11,907	23,905	35,812	60,320	322,096
2004	147,797	53,682	201,479	13,125	29,237	42,362	67,393	353,172
2005	143,856	58,248	202,104	13,693	30,717	44,410	73,518	391,864
2006	149,650	40,831	190,481	12,664	32,492	45,156	76,358	377,525
2007	147,424	41,460	188,884	12,558	34,832	47,390	79,991	389,163
2008	150,642	42,186	192,828	12,498	36,611	49,109	84,615	406,169
2009	149,646	41,197	190,843	13,083	37,614	50,697	89,646	405,547
2010	145,107	41,519	186,626	12,433	36,577	49,010	87,734	394,298
2011	143,995	41,973	185,968	12,433	38,192	50,625	88,526	392,930
2012	139,890	42,547	182,437	12,335	38,531	50,866	90,352	378,454
2013	132,608	40,197	172,805	11,832	34,831	46,663	89,286	359,958
2014	128,839	42,436	171,275	11,763	36,822	48,585	86,235	338,984

a - license not required

Table 1.6 The dates, hours and zones for shotgun, archery, muzzleloader seasons (1953-present).

Year	Zones	Shotgun		Archery		Muzzleloader	
		Dates	Hours	Dates	Hours	Dates	Hours
1953	45 Counties	Dec 10-14	9am-4pm	Dec 10-14 a	9am-4pm		
1954	51 1/2 Counties	Dec 10-12	9am-4pm	Dec 10-12 b	9am-4pm		
1955	Stawew ide	Dec 3-5	9am-4pm	Oct 29-Nov 20 ^c	6:30am-4pm		
1956	Stawew ide	Dec 8-9	8am-4pm	Oct 13-Nov 12	6:30am-5pm		
1957	Stawew ide	Dec 7-8	8am-4pm	Oct 26-Nov 25	6:30am-5pm		
1958	Stawew ide	Dec 13-14	8am-4pm	Nov 1- Nov 30	6:30am-5:30pm		
1959	Stawew ide	Dec 12-13	8am-4pm	Oct 31-Nov 30	6:30am-5:30pm		
1960	Stawew ide	Dec 17-19	8am-4pm	Oct 15-Nov 27	6:30am-5:30pm		
1961	Stawew ide	Dec 16-18	8am-4pm	Oct 14-Nov 30	6:30am-5:30pm		
1962	Stawew ide	Dec 15-17	8am-4pm	Oct 13-Dec 1	6:30am-5:30pm		
1963	Long	Dec 14-16	8am-4pm	Oct 12-Dec 1	1/2 hr before		
1963	Short	Dec 14-15	8am-4pm		sunrise to		
1964	Long	Dec 12-15	8am-4pm	Oct 17-Dec 6	1/2 hr after		
1964	Short	Dec 12-13	8am-4pm		sunset		
1965	Long	Dec 11-14	8am-4pm	Oct 16-Dec 5	"		
1965	Short	Dec 11-12	8am-4pm				
1966	Long	Nov 19-22	8am-4pm	Oct 15-Nov 13&	"		
1966	Short	Nov 19-20	8am-4pm	Nov 26-Dec 16	"		
1967	1-3	Dec 2-4	8am-4:30pm	Sep 30-Nov 30	"		
1967	4-6	Dec 2-3	8am-4:30pm				
1968	1-2	Dec 7-9	8am-4:30pm	Sep 28-Nov 28	"		
1968	3-4	Dec 7-8	8am-4:30pm				
1969	1,2,4	Dec 6-8	8am-4:30pm	Sep 27- Nov 27	"		
1969	3,5	Dec 6-7	8am-4:30pm				
1970	1,2,4	Dec 5-7	8am-4:30pm	Sep 26-Nov 26	"		
1970	3,5	Dec 5-6	8am-4:30pm				
1971	1-5	Dec 4-5	8am-4:30pm	Oct 16-Nov 28&	"		
1972	1,2,4	Dec 2-3	8am-4:30pm	Oct 6-Nov 26	1/2 hr before		
1972	3,5 ^d	Dec 2-5	8am-4:30pm		sunrise to		
1973	1-5 ^e	Dec 1-5	Sunrise to	Oct 13-Nov 25&	1/2 hr after		
1973	1-5 ^e		Sunset	Dec 8-16	sunset		
1974	1-5	Dec 7-11	"	Oct 12-Dec 1	"		
1975	1-5	Nov 22-25	"	Oct 11-Nov 21&	"		
1975	1-5	Dec 6-12	"	Nov 26-Dec 5	"		
1976	1-10	Nov 27-30	"	Oct 2-Nov 26	"		
1976	1-10	Dec 4-10	"				
1977	1-10	Dec 3-6	"	Oct 8-Dec 2	"		
1977	1-10	Dec 10-16	"				
1978	1-10	Dec 2-5	"	Oct 7-Dec 1	"		
1978	1-10	Dec 9-15	"				
1979	1-10	Dec 1-4	"	Oct 6-Nov 30	"		
1979	1-10	Dec 8-14	"				
1980	1-10	Dec 6-9	"	Oct 11-Dec 5	"		
1980	1-10	Dec 13-19	"				
1981	1-10	Dec 5-8	"	Oct 10-Dec 4	"		
1981	1-10	Dec 12-18	"				

Table 1.6 The dates, hours and zones for shotgun, archery, muzzleloader seasons (1953-present). (cont)

Year	Zones	Shotgun		Archery		Muzzleloader	
		Dates	Hours	Dates	Hours	Dates	Hours
1982	1-10	Dec 4-7	"	Oct 9-Dec 3	"		
1982	1-10	Dec 11-17	"				
1983	1-10	Dec 3-6	"	Oct 8-Dec 2	"		
1983	1-10	Dec 10-16	"				
1984	1-10	Dec 1-4	"	Oct 6-Nov 30	"	Dec 15-21	Sunrise to
1984	1-10	Dec 8-14	"				Sunset
1985	1-10	Dec 7-11	"	Oct 12-Dec 6	"	Dec 21-27	"
1985	1-10	Dec 14-20	"				
1986	1-10	Dec 6-10	"	Oct 11-Dec 5	"	Oct 11-17	1/2 hr before
1986	1-10	Dec 13-19	"			Dec 20-Jan 4	1/2 hr after
1987	1-10 ^e	Dec 5-9	Sunrise to	Oct 1-Dec 4 &	1/2 hr before	Oct 10-18	1/2 hr before
1987	1-10	Dec 12-20	Sunset	Dec 21-Jan 10	sunrise to	Dec 21-Jan 10	sunrise to
1988	1-10	Dec 3-7	"	Oct 1-Dec 2 &	1/2 hr after	Oct 15-23	1/2 hr after
1988	1-10	Dec 10-18	"	Dec 19-Jan 10	sunset	Dec 19-Jan 10	sunset
1989	1-10	Dec 2-6	"	Oct 1-Dec 1 &	"	Oct 14-Oct 22	"
1989	1-10	Dec 9-17	"	Dec 18-Jan 10		Dec 18-Jan 10	"
1990	1-10 ^e	Dec 1-5	"	Oct 1-Nov 30 &	"	Oct 13- Oct 21	1/2 hr before
1990	1-10	Dec 8-16	"	Dec 17-Jan 10		Dec 17-Jan 10	1/2 hr after
1991	1-10	Dec 7-11	"	Oct 1-Dec 6 &	"	Oct 12- Oct 20	1/2 hr before
1991	1-10	Dec 14-22	"	Dec 23-Jan 10		Dec 23-Jan 10	sunrise to
1992	1-10	Dec 5-9	"	Oct 1-Dec 4&	"	Oct 10-Oct 18	1/2 hr after
1992	1-10	Dec 12-20	"	Dec 21-Jan 10		Dec 21-Jan 10	sunset
1993	2	Dec 4-8	"	Oct 1-Dec 3&	"	Oct 9-Oct 17	"
1993	2	Dec 11-19	"	Dec 20-Jan 10		Dec 20-Jan 10	"
1994	Statew ide	Dec 3-7	"	Oct 1-Dec 2&	"	Oct 15-Oct 23	"
1994	Statew ide	Dec 10-18	"	Dec 19-Jan 10		Dec 19-Jan 10	"
1995	Statew ide ^f	Dec 2-6	"	Oct 1-Dec 1&	"	Oct 14-Oct 22	1/2 hr before
1995	Statew ide	Dec 9-17	"	Dec 18-Jan 10		Dec 18-Jan 10	1/2 hr after
1996	Statew ide ^g	Dec 7-11	"	Oct 1-Dec 6&	"	Oct 12-Oct 20	1/2 hr before
1996	Statew ide	Dec 14-22	"	Dec 23-Jan 10		Dec 23-Jan 10	sunrise to
1997	Statew ide ^h	Dec 6-10	"	Oct 1-Dec 5&	"	Oct 11-Oct 18	1/2 hr after
1997	Statew ide	Dec 13-21	"	Dec 22-Jan 10		Dec 22-Jan 10	sunset
1998	Statew ide ^h	Dec 5-9	"	Oct 1-Dec 4&	"	Oct 17-Oct 25	"
1998	Statew ide	Dec 12-20	"	Dec 21-Jan 10		Dec 21-Jan 10	"
1999	Statew ide ^h	Dec 4-8	"	Oct 1-Dec 3&	"	Oct 16-Oct 24	"
1999	Statew ide	Dec 11-19	"	Dec 20-Jan 10		Dec 20-Jan 10	"
2000	Statew ide ⁱ	Dec 2-6	"	Oct 1-Dec 1&	"	Oct 14-Oct 22	"
2000	Statew ide	Dec 9-17	"	Dec 18-Jan 10		Dec 18-Jan 10	"
2001	Statew ide ^h	Dec 1-5	"	Oct 1-Nov 30 &	"	Oct 13- Oct 21	"
2001	Statew ide	Dec 8-16	"	Dec 17-Jan 10		Dec 17-Jan 10	"
2002	Statew ide ^h	Dec 7-11	1/2 hr before	Oct 1-Dec 6 &	"	Oct 12- Oct 20	"
2002	Statew ide	Dec 14-22	sunrise to	Dec 23-Jan 10		Dec 23-Jan 10	"
2003	Statew ide ^h	Dec 6-10	1/2 hr after	Oct 1-Dec 5 &	"	Oct 11- Oct 19	"
2003	Statew ide	Dec 13-21	sunset	Dec 22-Jan 10		Dec 22-Jan 10	"
2004	Statew ide ^h	Dec 4-8	"	Oct 1-Dec 3 &	"	Oct 16- Oct 24	"
2004	Statew ide	Dec 11-19	"	Dec 20-Jan 10		Dec 20-Jan 10	"

Table 1.6 The dates, hours and zones for shotgun, archery, muzzleloader seasons (1953-present). (cont)

Year	Zones	Shotgun		Archery		Muzzleloader	
		Dates	Hours	Dates	Hours	Dates	Hours
2005	Statewide ^h	Dec 3-7	"	Oct 1-Dec 2 &	"	Oct 15- Oct 23	"
2005	Statewide	Dec 10-18	"	Dec 19-Jan 10		Dec 19-Jan 10	"
2006	Statewide ^h	Dec 2-6	"	Oct 1-Dec 1 &	"	Oct 14- Oct 22	"
2006	Statewide	Dec 9-17	"	Dec 18-Jan 10		Dec 18-Jan 10	"
2007	Statewide ^h	Dec 1-5	"	Oct 1-Nov 30 &	"	Oct 13- Oct 21	"
2007	Statewide	Dec 8-16	"	Dec 17-Jan 10		Dec 17-Jan 10	"
2008	Statewide ^h	Dec 6-10	"	Oct 1-Dec 5 &	"	Oct 11- Oct 19	"
2008	Statewide	Dec 13-21	"	Dec 22-Jan 10		Dec 22-Jan 10	"
2009	Statewide ^h	Dec 5-9	"	Oct 1-Dec 4 &	"	Oct 17- Oct 25	"
2009	Statewide	Dec 12-20	"	Dec 21-Jan 10		Dec 21-Jan 10	"
2010	Statewide ^h	Dec 4-8	"	Oct 1-Dec 3 &	"	Oct 16-Oct 24	"
2010	Statewide	Dec 11-19	"	Dec 20-Jan 10		Dec 20-Jan 10	"
2011	Statewide ^h	Dec 3-7	"	Oct 1-Dec 2 &	"	Oct 15-Oct 23	"
2011	Statewide	Dec 10-18	"	Dec 19-Jan 10		Dec 19-Jan 10	"
2012	Statewide ^h	Dec 1-5	"	Oct 1-Nov 30 &	"	Oct 13- Oct 21	"
2012	Statewide	Dec 8-16	"	Dec 17-Jan 10		Dec 17-Jan 10	"
2013	Statewide ^h	Dec 7-11	"	Oct 1-Dec 6 &	"	Oct 12- Oct 20	"
2013	Statewide	Dec 14-22	"	Dec 23-Jan 10		Dec 23-Jan 10	"
2014	Statewide ^j	Dec 6-10	"	Oct 1-Dec 5 &	"	Oct 11- Oct 19	"
2014	Statewide ^j	Dec 13-21	"	Dec 22-Jan 10		Dec 22-Jan 10	"

^a - Open for same counties as shotgun

^b - Same counties as shotgun plus 5 1/2 counties from Dec 1-12 bow-only

^c - Open statewide in all following years

^d - Modified bucks-only, license quota

^e - Unlimited bucks-only statewide in all following years

^f - 34 counties were any-sex during 1st season and 74 were bucks only during first 7 days of the 2nd season

^g - 35 counties were any-sex during 1st season and 26 were bucks only during the first 5 days of the 2nd season

^h - all counties were any-sex during both seasons

ⁱ - 17 counties were buck-only during first 3 days of first season

^j - 27 counties were buck-only during 1st shotgun and early muzzleloader

Table 1.7 Results from controlled hunts in the special deer management zones for 2014-2015.

Area	Type	Licenses Available	Licenses Sold	Reported Harvest
AMANA COLONIES ZONE	Archery & Firearm	500	130	59
AMES (CITY)	Archery	50	34	12
AMES (PERIMETER)	Archery & Firearm	50	22	3
BACKBONE STATE PARK	Firearms	80	72	56
BETTENDORF & RIVERDALE	Archery	300	60	22
CEDAR RAPIDS (CITY)	Archery	400	201	122
CLINTON (CITY)	Archery	300	42	17
CORALVILLE (CITY)	Archery	200	154	76
COUNCIL BLUFFS (CITY)	Archery	300	170	115
DAVENPORT (CITY)	Archery	500	254	99
DE SOTO NWR	Firearms	100	48	8
DENISON (CITY)	Archery	50	26	10
DUBUQUE (CITY)	Archery	400	159	86
DUBUQUE COUNTY	Archery & Firearm	250	51	14
ELDORA (CITY)	Archery	50	20	6
ELK ROCK STATE PARK	Firearms	50	19	16
GREEN VALLEY STATE PARK	Firearms	50	50	22
IAAP	Archery & Firearm	500	209	132
IOWA FALLS (CITY)	Archery	50	39	21
IOWA FALLS (PERIMETER)	Archery & Firearm	30	16	10
JEFFERSON COUNTY PARK	Archery	25	5	1
JOHNSON COUNTY	Archery & Firearm	500	429	134
JONES COUNTY CENTRAL PARK	Archery	25	22	8
KENT PARK (ARCHERY)	Archery & Firearm	100	73	32
KEOKUK (CITY)	Archery	150	30	7
KNOXVILLE (CITY)	Archery	25	4	2
LAKE AHQUABI STATE PARK	Archery & Firearm	45	19	6
LAKE IOWA COUNTY PARK	Archery & Firearm	125	54	22
LEDGES STATE PARK	Archery	30	23	10
LINN COUNTY	Archery & Firearm	500	187	58
MARSHALLTOWN & PERIMETER	Archery & Firearm	100	64	23
MOUNT PLEASANT (CITY)	Archery	150	21	7
MUSCATINE (CITY)	Archery	200	73	43
OSKALOOSA (CITY)	Archery	200	29	20
OTTUMWA (CITY)	Archery	300	74	31
PINE LAKE STATE PARK	Archery	30	15	9
POLK-DALLAS ARCHERY ONLY	Archery	1,000	681	404
POLK-DALLAS RURAL ZONE	Archery & Firearm	200	23	5
RIVERSIDE PK CARROLL CCB	Archery	40	4	1
SCOTT COUNTY PARK	Firearms	51	49	21
SMITH WILDLIFE AREA	Firearms	9	6	1
SPRINGBROOK STATE PARK	Firearms	30	21	12
SQUAW CREEK PARK	Archery	100	60	20
STONE STATE PARK	Archery	50	48	20
VIKING LAKE STATE PARK	Firearms	50	42	12
WATERLOO & CEDAR FALLS	Archery & Firearm	290	219	95
TOTALS		8,535	4,051	1,910

Table 1.8 Reported deer kill by county in each of the seasons, 2014-2015.

County	Residents							Nonresidents				Total
	Youth/		Muzz		Shotgun			Late		Shotgun		
	Disabled	Archery	Early	Late	Gun 1	Gun 2	LOT	Archery	Muzz	Gun 1	Gun 2	
Adair	21	157	20	89	288	169	78	10	5	46	9	896
Adams	14	135	28	83	227	185	95	34	12	66	18	898
Allamakee	67	523	168	225	1,450	423	370	66	31	190	48	3,570
Appanoose	51	348	62	199	427	285	137	66	15	60	25	1,676
Audubon	12	27	6	24	67	52	39	2	0	5	0	234
Benton	35	205	50	84	228	211	149	0	0	11	1	976
Black Hawk	36	151	54	30	154	85	68	1	0	5	0	679
Boone	36	255	64	87	269	116	105	6	0	7	11	978
Bremer	50	288	65	84	419	110	154	4	0	9	1	1,186
Buchanan	49	144	31	46	320	80	102	5	0	7	0	784
Buena Vista	10	67	6	29	47	43	31	2	0	3	1	243
Butler	58	172	48	79	299	167	163	3	0	3	6	998
Calhoun	3	33	4	10	27	18	14	0	0	4	0	113
Carroll	18	48	20	24	98	34	33	1	0	0	0	277
Cass	22	116	16	52	176	137	72	2	8	17	12	630
Cedar	44	281	60	121	287	240	135	4	2	9	4	1,188
Cerro Gordo	20	166	25	46	56	91	37	0	0	7	0	448
Cherokee	24	104	14	73	97	118	78	7	0	10	0	531
Chickasaw	58	169	54	59	348	136	122	15	1	30	1	994
Clarke	44	385	52	187	365	335	189	13	9	22	17	1,619
Clay	19	100	30	53	41	95	27	12	1	12	0	394
Clayton	123	712	183	196	1,771	609	517	22	21	98	7	4,282
Clinton	40	253	39	78	269	290	134	4	2	16	6	1,147
Crawford	6	61	8	38	136	145	20	1	0	15	0	440
Dallas	52	413	48	142	333	264	80	0	1	7	2	1,356
Davis	58	371	56	180	343	270	193	51	29	61	35	1,654
Decatur	35	387	52	186	358	205	164	84	36	81	24	1,615
Delaware	60	288	95	114	456	148	115	9	0	10	1	1,350
Des Moines	37	233	32	66	264	135	90	8	6	10	10	1,024
Dickinson	15	52	10	24	26	63	23	0	0	2	0	217
Dubuque	65	394	114	76	774	280	188	4	0	22	1	2,021
Emmet	9	51	10	26	32	49	20	0	0	11	7	216
Fayette	71	371	80	127	791	276	181	7	0	31	14	1,953
Floyd	34	129	26	58	200	95	104	3	3	3	4	659
Franklin	15	63	8	22	80	118	66	8	2	6	0	388
Fremont	10	110	14	81	132	84	56	19	2	30	3	543
Greene	21	76	12	45	94	85	58	7	7	12	1	418
Grundy	2	16	4	5	10	20	20	0	1	0	0	78
Guthrie	91	472	67	201	560	253	149	24	2	37	9	1,893
Hamilton	12	63	12	27	50	52	42	8	0	7	5	278
Hancock	13	40	19	21	47	36	13	1	0	1	0	193
Hardin	32	162	26	76	113	157	79	0	1	17	2	712
Harrison	37	224	47	143	291	140	78	37	19	42	10	1,076
Henry	28	238	27	91	303	332	145	3	6	17	12	1,210
Howard	44	136	51	45	238	76	135	3	2	20	0	750
Humboldt	10	53	12	27	36	41	25	5	0	0	2	211
Ida	5	22	4	25	19	38	24	0	0	0	0	137
Iowa	54	197	50	122	417	296	186	12	1	17	8	1,440
Jackson	72	478	104	140	703	649	302	27	4	73	12	2,564
Jasper	23	171	27	98	237	209	90	1	4	7	6	874
Jefferson	24	193	16	92	463	285	155	29	8	28	9	1,303
Johnson	52	380	97	112	383	273	152	3	1	18	1	1,715
Jones	48	266	84	132	473	362	222	18	10	23	10	1,663
Keokuk	24	165	17	76	359	248	163	19	9	33	8	1,122
Kossuth	19	100	8	47	69	74	15	5	0	6	0	343

Table 1.8 Reported deer kill by county in each of the seasons, 2014-2015. (cont.)

County	Residents							Nonresidents				Total
	Youth/ Disabled	Archery	Muzz		Shotgun			Archery	Late Muzz	Shotgun		
			Early	Late	Gun 1	Gun 2	LOT			Gun 1	Gun 2	
Lee	39	350	41	95	445	236	226	19	4	33	4	1507
Linn	92	507	86	197	318	252	185	5	0	3	5	1859
Louisa	41	259	27	80	395	221	130	7	0	12	5	1180
Lucas	51	450	51	272	640	359	230	37	22	70	15	2198
Lyon	16	59	13	34	33	74	14	2	0	6	0	255
Madison	65	611	57	249	593	538	257	17	3	69	21	2508
Mahaska	42	174	30	64	237	203	98	7	2	13	4	893
Marion	74	461	85	199	537	330	147	13	5	23	3	1904
Marshall	24	129	40	44	238	106	71	3	8	11	3	700
Mills	8	154	28	82	129	98	44	6	3	19	2	574
Mitchell	39	146	47	98	261	116	91	6	0	29	1	839
Monona	23	175	55	103	211	182	71	39	32	44	39	983
Monroe	56	356	44	181	345	293	140	47	39	47	27	1582
Montgomery	18	108	7	64	198	147	66	11	9	31	14	686
Muscatine	43	315	43	80	250	285	121	4	1	8	2	1195
O'Brien	25	63	11	44	50	38	20	3	0	2	7	263
Osceola	13	23	6	19	15	26	5	0	0	0	0	107
Page	16	146	33	72	251	131	68	24	4	56	13	814
Palo Alto	7	40	8	35	53	103	32	11	0	4	0	293
Plymouth	30	121	16	69	52	79	27	1	1	6	0	402
Pocahontas	12	25	2	13	34	42	6	1	1	0	1	137
Polk	28	327	29	47	177	117	28	2	0	1	0	1151
Pottawattamie	24	292	21	101	132	169	74	3	5	14	2	956
Poweshiek	22	126	22	72	193	155	82	2	0	27	1	702
Ringgold	22	146	31	136	387	196	138	36	4	53	9	1158
Sac	19	61	8	35	46	54	32	3	1	1	0	260
Scott	19	233	34	51	97	123	47	5	0	0	1	752
Shelby	6	79	11	39	103	37	39	0	1	8	1	324
Sioux	23	41	8	19	43	33	12	0	0	0	0	179
Story	26	115	25	32	96	64	27	5	6	2	1	415
Tama	65	261	51	180	396	262	185	5	11	22	21	1461
Taylor	30	230	22	139	323	393	119	77	37	138	42	1575
Union	34	138	22	93	341	238	114	31	3	19	6	1063
Van Buren	74	555	87	231	517	406	288	97	44	113	48	2482
Wapello	42	293	40	82	220	242	111	12	4	22	13	1115
Warren	117	840	84	198	616	473	232	22	8	32	10	2641
Washington	72	310	41	171	347	305	273	8	0	24	5	1568
Wayne	60	371	42	296	438	249	196	61	43	139	50	1946
Webster	27	162	34	62	73	225	76	13	5	9	0	688
Winnebago	6	68	7	29	33	51	15	4	4	2	2	221
Winneshiek	68	429	67	175	1064	200	301	35	8	85	18	2451
Woodbury	32	304	31	99	190	126	39	7	2	5	3	875
Worth	18	70	8	36	50	61	31	1	2	10	0	287
Wright	12	55	7	27	67	86	28	2	0	2	3	289
Total	3,512	21,392	3,798	9,067	27,754	17,911	10,738	1,369	583	2,498	765	101,595

Table 1.9 A summary of archery season dates, hours, success rates and other information (1953 - present).

Year	Dates	Hours	Percent Bucks in Harvest	Success Rate	Mean Days/Hunter	General Comments
1953	Dec 10-14	9am-4pm		10		Open for same counties as shotgun. 40 lb draw limit. \$15 fee. Limit 1/day
1954	Dec 1-9					Open in portions of 6 counties
1954	Dec 10-12	9am-4pm		11		Open for same counties as shotgun plus 5 1/2 others.
1955	Oct 29-Nov 20	6:30am-4pm		14		Open statewide 1955 - present. Limit 1/season. \$10 fee.
1956	Oct 13-Nov 12	6:30am-5pm		10		Separate archery license.
1957	Oct 26-Nov 25	6:30am-5pm		11		
1958	Nov 1- Nov 30	6:30am-5:30pm		12		
1959	Oct 31-Nov 30	6:30am-5:30pm		16		
1960	Oct 15-Nov 27	6:30am-5:30pm		16		
1961	Oct 14-Nov 30	6:30am-5:30pm		17		
1962	Oct 13-Dec 1	6:30am-5:30pm		17		
1963	Oct 12-Dec 1	1/2 hr before sunrise to		19		
1964	Oct 17-Dec 6	1/2 hr after sunset		19		30 lb minimum limit on draw weight.
1964	Oct 17-Dec 6	"				
1965	Oct 16-Dec 5	"		17		
1966	Oct 15-Nov 13& Nov 26-Dec 16	"		13		No draw limit.
1967	Sep 30-Nov 30	"		19		
1968	Sep 28-Nov 28	"		17		
1969	Sep 27- Nov 27	"		16		
1970	Sep 26-Nov 26	"		18	14	
1971	Oct 16-Nov 28& Dec 6-12	"		19	13	
1972	Oct 6-Nov 26	"	66	20	13	
1973	Oct 13-Nov 25& Dec 8-16	"	59	18	11	
1974	Oct 12-Dec 1	"				Licenses issued by county recorder.
1975	Oct 11-Nov 21& Nov 26-Dec 5	"				
1976	Oct 2-Nov 26	"	60	20	14	
1977	Oct 8-Dec 2	"	64	20	16	
1978	Oct 7-Dec 1	"	62	25	15	\$ 15 fee.
1979	Oct 6-Nov 30	"	63	26	16	
1980	Oct 11-Dec 5	"				
1981	Oct 10-Dec 4	"	68	26	17	
1982	Oct 9-Dec 3	"	67	26	16	
1983	Oct 8-Dec 2	"	69	28	16	
1984	Oct 6-Nov 30	"	69	27	16	
1985	Oct 12-Dec 6	1/2 hr before	68	26	15	\$ 20 fee.
1986	Oct 11-Dec 5	sunrise to	72	38	17	Limit 1/Bow and 1/Gun
1987	Oct 1-Dec 4 & Dec 21-Jan 10	1/2 hr after sunset	68	35		Added late season.
1988	Oct 1-Dec 2 & Dec 19-Jan 10	"	71	35	16	
1989	Oct 1-Dec 1 & Dec 18-Jan 10	"	73	36	20	Bonus 2nd tag for antlerless deer statewide
1990	Oct 1-Nov 30 & Dec 17-Jan 10	"	65	32	19	Bonus tag for antlerless early or anysex late, statewide
1991	Oct 1-Dec 6 & Dec 23-Jan 10	"	73	28	17	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in zones 3a,4a,5a and 6. \$25 fee.
1992	Oct 1-Dec 4 & Dec 21 -Jan 10	"	69	28	15	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in bonus antlerless zone if no gun tag.
1993	Oct 1-Dec 3 & Dec 20-Jan 10	"	73	32	17	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in bonus antlerless zone if no gun tag.
1994	Oct 1-Dec 2& Dec 19-Jan 10	"	77	37	16	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in bonus antlerless zone if no gun tag.
1995	Oct 1-Dec 1& Dec 18-Jan 10	"	76	39	17	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in bonus antlerless zone if no gun tag.
1996	Oct 1-Dec 6& Dec 23-Jan 10	"	78	37	16	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in bonus antlerless zone if no gun tag.

**Table 1.9 A summary of archery season dates, hours, success rates and other information (1953 - present).
(cont)**

Year	Dates	Hours	Percent Bucks in Harvest	Success Rate	Mean Days/Hunter	General Comments
1997	Oct 1-Dec 5 & Dec 22-Jan 10	"	71	42	17	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in bonus antlerless zone. Could get firearm license also.
1998	Oct 1-Dec 4 & Dec 21-Jan 10	"	76	34	15	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in bonus antlerless zone. Could get firearm license also.
1999	Oct 1-Dec 3 & Dec 20-Jan 10	"	79	37	16	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in bonus antlerless zone. Could get firearm license also.
2000	Oct 1-Dec 1 & Dec 18-Jan 10	"	80	44	17	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available only in bonus antlerless zone. Could get firearm license also.
2001	Oct 1-Nov 30 & Dec 17-Jan 10	"	75	37	17	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available in every county.
2002	Oct 1-Dec 6 & Dec 23-Jan 10	"	66	39	17	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available in every county.
2003	Oct 1-Dec 5 & Dec 22-Jan 10	"	54	44	18	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available in every county.
2004	Oct 1-Dec 3 & Dec 20-Jan 10	"	54	46	18	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available in every county.
2005	Oct 1-Dec 2 & Dec 19-Jan 10	"	54	53	17	Bonus tag for antlerless deer available in every county.
2006	Oct 1-Dec 1 & Dec 18-Jan 10	"	57	29 ^a	NA	Tags for antlerless deer available in 79 counties.
2007	Oct 1-Nov 30 & Dec 17-Jan 10	"	59	28	NA	Tags for antlerless deer available in 77 counties.
2008	Oct 1-Dec 5 & Dec 22-Jan 10	"	58	26	NA	Tags for antlerless deer available in 77 counties.
2009	Oct 1-Dec 4 & Dec 21-Jan 10	"	58	26	NA	Tags for antlerless deer available in 77 counties.
2010	Oct 1-Dec 3 & Dec 20-Jan 10	"	60	24	NA	Tags for antlerless deer available in 72 counties.
2011	Oct 1-Dec 2 & Dec 19-Jan 10	"	60	25	NA	Tags for antlerless deer available in 72 counties.
2012	Oct 1-Nov 30 & Dec 17-Jan 10	"	61	25	NA	Tags for antlerless deer available in 72 counties.
2013	Oct 1-Dec 6 & Dec 23-Jan 10	"	60	23	NA	Tags for antlerless deer available in 72 counties.
2014	Oct 1-Dec 5 & Dec 22-Jan 10	"	63	24	NA	Tags for antlerless deer available in 65 counties.

^aSuccess rates from 2005 and prior are not comparable to subsequent years.

Table 1.10 A summary of muzzleloader season dates, hours, success rates and other information (1984 - present).

Year	Dates	Hours	Percent Bucks Success		Mean Days/Hunter	General Comments
			in Harvest	Rate		
1984	Dec 15-21	Sunrise to Sunset	45	22	6	1500 A-S Quota. \$15 fee.
1985	Dec 21-27	"	44	34	4	2000 A-S Quota. \$20 fee.
1986	Oct 11-17	1/2 hr before sunrise to	100	17	4	2500 B-O Quota.
	Dec 20-Jan 4	sunrise to	43	40	6	Unlimited A-S Quota.
1987	Oct 10-18	1/2 hr after sunset	55	52	8	3000 A-S Quota
	Dec 21-Jan 10	"	46	42	6	Unlimited A-S Quota.
1988	Oct 15-23	"	55	55	4	3500 A-S Quota
	Dec 19-Jan 10	"	41	39	6	Unlimited A-S Quota.
1989	Oct 14-22	"	55	49	5	5000 A-S Quota
	Dec 18-Jan 10	"	28	39	9	Unlimited A-S Quota. Could hunt during shotgun & late muzzleloader seasons.
1990	Oct 13-21	"	53	46	5	5000 A-S Quota
	Dec 17 -Jan 10	"	50	45	8	Could hunt shotgun & late muzzleloader season.
1991	Oct 12-20	"	54	47	5	5000 A-S Quota
	Dec 23 -Jan 10	"	40	33	8	Could hunt shotgun & late muzzleloader season, but all 2nd tags valid for antlerless only in zones 3a,4a,5a&6.
1992	Oct 10-18	"	60	45	4	7500 Anysex license quota.
	Dec 21-Jan 10	"	40	36	8	All second licenses antlerless, Zones 4a,5a&6.
1993	Oct 9-17	"	71	34	5	7500 license quota, 65 counties buck-only.
	Dec 20-Jan 10	"	46	39	8	Antlerless in 14 counties, 35 counties buck-only.
1994	Oct 15-23	"	78	36	5	7500 license quota, 67 counties buck-only.
	Dec 19-Jan 10	"	52	39	8	Antlerless in 14 counties, 35 counties buck-only.
1995	Oct 14-22	"	73	43	5	7500 license quota, 69 counties buck-only.
	Dec 18-Jan 10	"	55	46	8	No antlerless tags, 29 counties modified buck-only.
1996	Oct 12-20	"	75	39	5	7500 license quota, 64 counties buck-only.
	Dec 23-Jan 10	"	49	46	7	Antlerless in 15 1/2 counties, 26 modified buck-only.
1997	Oct 11-19	"	55	62	4	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 22-Jan 10	"	44	52	7	Antlerless in 19 1/2 counties, no counties buck-only.
1998	Oct 17-25	"	64	52	5	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 21-Jan 10	"	54	50	7	Antlerless in 20 counties, no counties buck-only.
1999	Oct 16-24	"	60	57	4	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 20-Jan 10	"	52	46	7	Antlerless in 21 counties, no counties buck-only.
2000	Oct 14-22	"	60	53	4	7500 license quota, 16 counties modified buck only
	Dec 18-Jan 10	"	50	47	7	Antlerless in 21 counties, no counties buck-only.
2001	Oct 13-21	"	54	53	4	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 17-Jan 10	"	52	44	8	Antlerless in all counties, no counties buck-only.
2002	Oct 12- Oct 20	"	65	56	4	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 23-Jan 10	"	41	46	6	Antlerless in all counties, no counties buck-only.
2003	Oct 11- Oct 19	"	54	55	4	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 22-Jan 10	"	37	51	6	Antlerless in all counties, no counties buck-only.
2004	Oct 16- Oct 24	"	55	58	5	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 20-Jan 10	"	37	48	6	Antlerless in all counties, no counties buck-only.
2005	Oct 15- Oct 23	"	53	58	4	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 19-Jan 10	"	32	54	6	Antlerless in all counties, no counties buck-only.
2006	Oct 14-22	"	55	43 ^a	NA	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 18-Jan 10	"	41	27	NA	Antlerless in 79 counties, no counties buck-only.
2007	Oct 13-21	"	55	35	NA	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 17-Jan 10	"	44	30	NA	Antlerless in 77 counties, no counties buck-only.
2008	Oct 11-19	"	53	35	NA	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 22-Jan 10	"	43	28	NA	Antlerless in 77 counties, no counties buck-only.
2009	Oct 17-25	"	55	34	NA	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 21-Jan 10	"	45	26	NA	Antlerless in 77 counties, no counties buck-only.
2010	Oct 16-24	"	57	32	NA	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 20-Jan 10	"	46	25	NA	Antlerless in 72 counties, no counties buck-only.
2011	Oct 15-23	"	53	36	NA	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 19-Jan 10	"	45	22	NA	Antlerless in 72 counties, no counties buck-only.
2012	Oct 13-21	"	55	32	NA	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 17-Jan 10	"	48	27	NA	Antlerless in 72 counties, no counties buck-only.
2013	Oct 12- Oct 20	"	52	34	NA	7500 license quota, no counties buck only
	Dec 23-Jan 10	"	47	20	NA	Antlerless in 72 counties, no counties buck-only.
2014	Oct 11- Oct 19	"	58	31	NA	7500 license quota, 27 counties buck only
	Dec 22-Jan 10	"	48	24	NA	Antlerless in 65 counties, no counties buck-only.

^aSuccess rates from 2005 and prior are not comparable to subsequent years.

Table 1.11 The results of the deer population surveys (1976 - present).

Year	Spotlight Survey		Aerial Survey		Traffic Kill	Traffic Kill Per Billion Vehicle Mi.		Bowhunter Obs (Deer per 1000 hrs)	
	Mean Count	Percent Change	Weighted Count*	Percent Change		Number	Percent Change	Number	Percent Change
1976			-	-	2,537	225	-1%		
1977			-	-	2,929	252	12%		
1978			-	-	2,872	241	-4%		
1979			-	-	3,005	259	7%		
1980			-	-	3,743	335	29%		
1981			-	-	4,164	365	9%		
1982			-	-	4,805	412	13%		
1983			5,903	-	5,335	448	9%		
1984			6,387	8%	6,177	500	12%		
1985			7,607	19%	5,925	495	-1%		
1986			9,790	29%	7,225	593	20%		
1987			-	-	8,440	678	14%		
1988			10,289	5% ^a	9,248	707	4%		
1989			9,672	-6%	8,914	655	-7%		
1990			7,070	-27%	8,799	607	-7%		
1991			9,191	30%	8,428	590	-3%		
1992			8,235	-10%	9,135	616	4%		
1993			8,680	5%	9,576	624	1%		
1994			10,483	21%	10,438	663	6%		
1995			10,877	4%	11,167	699	5%		
1996			12,051	11%	12,276	748	7%		
1997			13,902	15%	13,148	778	4%		
1998			12,651	-9%	12,427	714	-8%		
1999			14,928	18%	11,366	637	-11%		
2000			15,375	3%	11,114	642	1%		
2001			15,793	3%	14,243	799	24%		
2002			13,107	-17%	12,377	662	-17%		
2003			15,676	20%	13,720	726	10%		
2004			18,028	15%	15,361	803	11%	1,624	
2005			15,324	-15%	14,364	760	-5%	1,698	5%
2006	55		12,565	-18%	14,940	783	3%	1,736	2%
2007	59	8%	13,445	7%	13,730	720	-8%	1,667	-4%
2008	71	20%	13,427	0%	10,961	602	-16%	1,500	-10%
2009	68	-4%	13,528	1%	13,518	726	21%	1,482	-1%
2010	58	-15%	13,591	0%	10,153	547	-25%	1,533	3%
2011	58	1%	13,707	1%	10,626	570	4%	1,475	-4%
2012	51	-13%	-	-	10,358	554	-3%	1,649	12%
2013	71	40%	discontinued	-	9,174	481	-13%	1,352	-18%
2014	61	-14%			9,085	482	0%	1,562	16%
2015	66	8%							

*adjusted for missing counts

^achange from 1986 to 1988

WILD TURKEYS

Historical Perspective

History: Iowa's primitive oak-hickory forests covered nearly 7 million acres (2.8 million ha) during the original land survey in 1859 (Thornton and Morgan 1959). Settlers' records indicate turkeys were associated with most of this timber. Although turkeys may not have been as numerous in Iowa as in their primary range east of the Mississippi River, they were still plentiful (Peterson 1943). Unfortunately, wild turkeys were eliminated from Iowa by the early 1900's due to habitat loss and partly because of uncontrolled subsistence market hunting (Little 1980).

Habitat: Only 2.6 million acres (1.1 million ha) of forest remained when the second land survey was completed in 1956, a reduction of 63% in a century, and perhaps 50% of the remaining forest was badly mismanaged through overgrazing (Thornton and Morgan 1959). In 1974, Iowa had 1.6 million acres of forestland, which made up 4.3% of the State's land area. Iowa's forests now total 2.1 million acres (850,202 ha), just 5.7% of the State and only 30% of presettlement forests (Leatherberry et al. 1990). Forest types throughout Iowa are second or third growth oak-hickory on uplands and elm-ash-cottonwood on floodplains (Ostrom 1976). Oak types constitute 55% of all forest stands, with red oak - white oak - hickory (35% of all forests) dominant in all regions. Maple/basswood stands (10%) are found on mesic sites and are climax in the northeast and central regions, but are replaced by white oak (10%) and short, scrubby bur oak (10%) in the southern and arid western regions, respectively. Aspen and other northern hardwoods (1%) are found occasionally in the Northeast. Statewide, 65% of all commercial stands are entering sawtimber and 20% are in poletimber (Leatherberry et al. 1990). Ninety-two percent of Iowa's forest land is privately owned, with nearly half of the remaining 8% in state ownership, 38% owned by other public agencies and 14% in park-refuges withdrawn from active management (Ostrom 1976, Leatherberry et al. 1990). Iowa has no national forests, parks or wildlife refuges devoted to forest land management.

Restoration: The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) began experimenting with turkey restoration in 1920 using pen-reared birds. Releases were made over the next 18 years but all releases were uniform failures. The first attempts at releasing transplanted wild turkeys were in the early 1960's. Rio Grande and Merriam's subspecies were released at several sites during the 1960's but ultimately their poor adaptation to Iowa's oak-hickory forest led to population failures for both subspecies. The first release of eastern wild turkeys was in 1966 in Lee County. The population response of these turkeys was phenomenal – survival of released birds, reproduction, and poult survival were all excellent. The success of this eastern subspecies stocking led to an additional stocking that also proved successful. By 1971 it was obvious that the Eastern subspecies was the turkey to use in future restoration attempts.

Since the initial 1965 release, 3,578 Eastern wild turkeys have been trapped and released at 259 sites at a stocking rate of approximately 3 adult gobblers and 10 hens per site. Nearly all sites are considered successful. No sites are currently considered to be unsuccessful. Most sites were opened to hunting after populations were established, usually about 5 years post-stocking. Restorations by the IDNR during the last 2 decades have returned wild turkeys to about 95% of the remnant timber stands in the state. Restoration efforts ended in 2001 with the last release site occurring in Linn County.

Spring Harvest Survey

History: Spring bearded-turkey-only hunting seasons began in 1974. The objective of Iowa's spring season has been to maximize hunting opportunity while maintaining a quality hunting experience. Quality hunting is defined as the chance to hunt turkeys reasonably free of interference from other hunters. The primary method used to reduce interference is to control hunter densities through license quotas established for multiple zones and seasons. Annual licenses issued, hunters, and harvest increased gradually from 1974-87 (Fig. 2.1). During 1988-99, there were dramatic increases in license issue and hunter numbers due to an unlimited license quota in the fourth season. The area open to spring turkey hunting in Iowa also increased dramatically from 2 small southern zones and 1 larger northeast zone in 1974 to the entire state during the 1999 spring season (Fig. 2.2, a and b). Hunter numbers and timber acres with huntable turkey populations have increased proportionally, allowing hunter densities to remain at < 4 hunters/mi² of timber per season.

2015: Iowa's 42nd modern spring hunting season resulted in the reporting of 11,405 turkeys harvested, with 51,143 licenses sold (Table 2.1 and 2.2). This was the 27th year the entire state was open to spring turkey hunting (Table 2.3). The 44-day season (4 April through 17 May, 2015) was partitioned into 5 separate seasons: a 9-day youth-only season, and 4 regular seasons (4,5,7 and 19-days). The 5 season format, with unlimited license quota for all the periods, resulted in 42,328 resident shotgun licenses issued, which was an decrease of 2,217. An additional 6,886 archery-only licenses were issued in 2015. Archery-only licenses harvested 1,090 turkeys, resulting in a 15.8% success rate in 2015. Twenty-one percent of the resident hunters were successful in harvesting a gobbler in 2015 (Table 2.4). Spring harvest success rates fluctuated around 20-30% during the first 12 years (unweighted average = 25.1 for 1974-85) but success increased each year during 1985-88 (Fig. 2.3). Declines observed in spring hunter success rates during 1983 and 1984 (Fig. 2.3) can be partially explained by poor brood production during the summers of 1982 (Fig. 2.4). Similarly, the decline in hunter success rates between 1988 and 1993 may be explained by 6 years of poor brood production starting in 1988. The success rates from 2002-2006 averaged 46.0%. The decrease in success rates beginning in 2007 and number of turkeys harvested is likely due the change in survey methods. In spring of 2007, mandatory harvest reporting required successful hunters to report turkey harvested. A follow-up post card survey for spring of 2007 revealed 74% compliance rate, which equated to nearly 4,000 harvested turkeys that were not reported initially during the spring season. The major reasons for the non-reports were attributed to hunters forgetting to report (40%), difficulty in reporting process (29%), and unaware of the requirement (22%).

This was the 26th spring that nonresidents were allowed to hunt turkeys in Iowa. Quotas filled in zone 4 (seasons 2,3,4), zone 5 (seasons 2,4), zone 6 (season 4), and zone 8 (seasons 3,4) in 2015, leaving 380 licenses available. Non-resident hunters harvested 787 turkeys (Table 2.1). Nonresidents reported a higher success rate for spring gobblers than did residents (40% versus 21%, respectively) (Table 2.4).

In spring of 2015, known jakes (spurs < 1/2") harvested were 21% of the total harvest (12% the previous year). Turkeys harvested with spurs 1/2" – 3/4" were 22% (27% in 2014) of the total harvest. The majority (56%) of turkeys harvested in 2015 had spurs greater than 3/4 of an inch in length.

Youth Turkey Season

Iowa's 11th youth spring turkey season has held in April 4 -12, 2015. During the 9 day season, youth 15 and younger were allowed to participate with an accompanied licensed adult (adult licensed for one of the regular seasons). In 2005, the first year of the youth season, ages were limited to ages 12-15. Starting in 2006, ages 15 and younger could participate in the youth season. Youth season license sales increased by 436 for a record number (5,471) of licenses sold (Fig. 2.8). Since the inception of ELSI (Electronic Licensing System of Iowa) in 2001, hunter age and gender has been recorded (Fig. 2.8). From 2001-2006, youth spring turkey hunters (age 15 and under) increased each year. After the first youth season in 2005, youth licenses have shown an overall upward trend. (Fig. 2.8). A code change in 2014 allowed for unfilled youth season tags to be valid for any other spring turkey season until filled.

Fall Harvest Survey

History: Fall, any-sex turkey hunting was initiated in Iowa in 1981 to provide additional hunting recreation from the wild turkey resource. Because any-sex hunts are more controversial than male-only hunts and potential exists for over-harvesting hens, carefully controlled fall hunts began in 1981 on an experimental basis. These hunts occurred in portions of southern Iowa, which had established, stable turkey populations. Fall turkey hunting has changed dramatically since the initial experimental 1981 season. The area encompassed by fall hunting zones has increased from 2 small zones in southern Iowa during 1981 to 9 zones in 2005 encompassing the entire state (Fig. 2.6). Fall zone boundaries in 1990 encompassed 9.7 times more area than in 1981, with 13.9 times more by 2005 (Table 2.5). Although zone boundaries did not change during 1991 - 1994, only zones 3 and 6 (northeast Iowa) had shotgun licenses available (residents only). The 5 remaining fall zones experienced 6 years of poor brood production and therefore did not have any licenses available. However in 1995, because of increased brood production in 1994, almost the entire state was opened to fall hunting. In 1999, the amount of land open to fall hunting increased slightly from 1998 with the addition of zone 8 (Fig. 2.5). Results from a radio-telemetry study in southern Iowa and computer modeling of southern Iowa turkey mortality and hatching data suggest as much as 10% of the population could be removed during fall hunting without reducing long-term turkey populations. Past seasons' harvest have not approached this theoretical value. The present management objective is to increase fall hunting opportunities and harvest. A harvest of fall turkeys similar to the number

of spring gobblers harvested is the present goal. The number of fall licenses issued, hunter numbers and harvest increased steadily from 1981-89 (Fig. 2.7, Tables 2.9 - 2.10). As with spring seasons, fall turkey hunters have previously had exceptional statewide success rates, averaging 51% during 1981-89 (Table 2.6). However fall success rates have had considerable annual variation, ranging from 40 - 60% (Fig. 2.3). Fall license quotas generally surpassed applications from 1981-84 and license quotas filled in only one zone in 1985. With the expansion of 2 hunting zones in 1986 a large increase in applications occurred. This resulted in rejecting a number of permit applications. License quota was increased in 1987 and in 1988. After 2 application periods in fall 1988, 51 licenses remained. Therefore license quota remained unchanged in 1989 although the hunting zone area increased (Table 2.5). Because of the documented poor poult production in 1988 and 1989, license quota remained unchanged for 1990. Fall 1990 hunting zones were expanded to distribute (and hopefully reduce) hunting pressure on flocks. Continued poor statewide brood production warranted dramatic reductions in fall harvest for 1991 - 1994. Only the northeast corner (Zones 3 & 6) continued to have average brood production that allowed a fall shotgun season. Annual changes in hunter success, harvest and the age-sex composition of the fall harvest are at least partly explained by population events occurring in southern Iowa from 1981 to 1985. Excellent recruitment in the years of 1978 through 1980 produced very high turkey densities (100 wintering turkeys/mi² of forest on the southern Iowa Stephens Forest study area and region-wide densities of at least 40-50/mi². A cool wet spring in 1981 led to essentially no recruitment just prior to the first fall season. A large carryover of adults from previous successful hatches meant that hunters had high success rates in the fall of 1981, but harvested almost no juvenile turkeys. A slightly better hatch in 1982, coupled with the reduction in available adult turkeys, led to proportionally more juveniles in the bag in 1982, but the harvest and success rates were reduced. A good hatch in 1983 produced more juveniles in the bag and an increased harvest, suggesting populations were recovering from a 2-year depression. Another good hatch in 1984 resulted in even more juveniles in the bag and again an increased harvest. Fall 1985 was similar to 1984. The greatest effect was felt in southern Iowa where spring weather was least favorable in both 1981 and 1982. Indications of over-harvest on popular public hunting areas were greatest in the years when few juveniles were present to buffer adult turkey harvest. Harvest rates of adult hens (> 2 years old), the most important age class reproductively, were greatest when few juveniles were produced and decreased to tolerable levels when recruitment was good. A similar scenario developed during the 6-year (1988-93) decline in poult production. Climatic factors, i.e., 2 years of drought followed by floods in 1990, 1991, and 1993, are assumed responsible for the reduced poult production observed over that time period. Likewise, harvest and hunting success declined over the same period, presumably as a result of the decrease in poult production. Fall harvest and hunting success rate increased in 1995 following a slight increase in poult production in 1994. Harvest and hunter success increased slightly again in 1996 - 1999, but decreased slightly in 2000 - 2001. However, fall harvest levels continue to be below the levels observed in the mid-1980's.

2014: Fall turkey hunter success rates remained similar in 2014 from 2013 at 8.8 % (Table 2.6), but still well below the 2005 and prior estimates due to the change in harvest estimation (mandatory versus postcard survey as discussed earlier). Since the IDNR's main objective for wild turkeys is to maintain populations in all suitable habitats and provide high quality recreational opportunity, a conservative fall turkey hunting season was established in 1992. Shotgun license quota was reduced from 7,600 licenses available in 1990 to only 1,530 in 1992, 1993, and 1994. An increase in poult production was observed in 1994, and shotgun license quota was increased in 1995 to 3,450. Quotas were increased slightly again in 1996 to 3,850, to 4,550 in 1997, to 5,650 in 1998, to 6,225 in 1999. In 1999, zone 8 was created in north central Iowa and zone 6 was reduced east to Highway 63. All other zone boundaries remained the same as in 1998, and all zones had licenses available. In 2009, quotas were decreased. All zones except zone 8 & 9 decreased (zone 4 from 4,500 to 1,500, zone 5 from 700 to 650, zone 6 from 3,000 to 1,400, and zone 7 from 400 to 250). All fall licenses issued (Gun/bow and bow only) increased in 2014 to 8,507 from 8,272 in 2013. Bow-only season started October 1 and ran until January 10th 2015 with December 6th-21nd excluded for the shotgun deer season. Gun/bow season was 54 days from October 13th - December 5th (Table 2.5). Forty-six percent of the fall licenses were issued free to landowners. Estimated numbers of active hunters were undeterminable since there was no post card survey after the season (mandatory reporting eliminated the post card survey). Only 8.8% of hunters reported harvesting a turkey, which was a large decrease from 2005, likely due to the mandatory reporting and low compliance rates (Table 2.6). Hunter success rates varied from 11.1% in zones 5 to 26.7% in Zone 8 (Table 2.6). Archery only licensed hunters reported a harvest of 85 turkeys in 2014 which was a decrease from the 2013 archery-only license harvest. The 5.5% success rate for 2014 archery only licenses was similar to the previous year's success rates for archery only hunters (Table 2.6). Nonresidents have not been permitted to hunt fall turkeys in Iowa since 1990.

Discussion: Fall turkey hunting techniques are sufficiently different from spring hunting so that past experience with spring hunting seems to have little impact on success in the fall. If anything, reliance on camouflage, sitting still, and calling (the basic spring hunting method) may be less successful and less utilized than walking and flushing turkeys in the small woodlot situations which comprise the bulk of Iowa turkey habitat. Even though fall shotgun success rates are quite high, fall turkey hunting has not been popular. It doesn't seem to appeal to spring hunters and hunter numbers seem to be more related to zone size than anything else. Fall archery hunting has even fewer devotees. In spite of these differences between spring and fall hunting, they have one important feature in common – hunter concentrations on public hunting areas. Hunter densities are much greater on public hunting areas than on private lands. By the nature of fall hunting this has less impact on perceived interference between hunters than it does in spring hunting. Crowding leads to lower success rates on public areas and, on the largest most popular areas, there are some indications of excessive harvest over theoretically desirable levels. Any area that the IDNR intends to manage for quality spring hunting may have to be zoned separately in the fall. Even in years of documented poor reproduction, hunters can still find turkeys due to Iowa's limited forest

habitat and high turkey densities. Success rates are high for Iowa hunters when compared with surrounding states. Interference rates between hunters have not been documented in the fall since 1985. Interference rates have been lower during fall than in spring, which is probably due to the different techniques used for spring and fall hunting. Fall turkey hunter densities on public areas (that were surveyed) have been nearly 50 times greater than the average hunter density for private land. Turkey harvest densities on 13 of 16 public areas surveyed equaled or exceeded the theoretical maximum allowable harvest of 2 turkeys/mi² of forest as determined from empirical population data gathered from Stephens State Forest (IDNR, unpubl. data). In 1986, only 4 counties sustained > 4 hunters/mi² of forest, combined with turkey harvests of > 2/mi² of forest. In 1987, with the large increase in licenses issued, 12 counties had both hunter densities > 4, and turkey harvest > 2/mi² of timber (out of 43 counties with reporting hunters). The high seasonal hunter densities were somewhat reduced by a 28-day season during 1987. No more than 34% of the hunters and 39% of the eligible hunters (those who had not yet bagged a turkey) were afield on any day. The opening 2 days and 4 weekend days were the most popular hunting days. There were no evident relationships between daily hunting pressure and daily success rates. To reduce daily hunter densities, hunter interference rates and increase fall recreation days, the 1988 fall season was extended to 49 days (October 10 - November 27). However, a large increase in licenses issued in 1988 increased the number of counties exceeding allowable harvest and hunter density values to 16 (out of 53 counties with reported turkey harvest). Another record license issue in 1989 resulted in 24 counties (of 49 counties with reported turkey harvest) exceeding >4 hunters, and >2 turkeys harvested/mi² of timber. Fewer licenses were issued in 1990 and correspondingly only 16 counties exceeded hunter and harvest rate maximums. Due to continued poor brood production, both hunter numbers and harvest was dramatically reduced during 1991 - 1993 and increased only slightly throughout 1994-2000, but decreased slightly in 2001. Unfortunately, the present management concern is how to maintain turkey numbers instead of the enviable situation of being concerned about hunter densities. The record number of active hunters in 2005 (since 1989) may be related to this being the first season that turkey hunters were allowed to use dogs. Likely, pheasant hunters took this opportunity to harvest turkeys opportunistically while pheasant hunting. With mandatory reporting system (initiated in 2006), active hunters numbers are undeterminable.

Brood Survey

History: Information on annual variations in turkey productivity is needed to evaluate the status of turkey populations in various regions of the state. Because few reliable wild turkey census techniques have been developed, hunter success rates, turkey harvest levels, and age ratios of harvested birds are the best available indicators of relative turkey populations between hunting zones. Lewis (1975a, b) found significant correlations between both August poult:hen ratios, percent juveniles in the harvest, and total gobbler harvests in the subsequent spring in Missouri, suggesting that an index to productivity would be useful in establishing hunting regulations. Compared to the more formalized census procedures used for more visible wildlife species, indices to eastern wild turkey productivity are generally based on random observations of broods.

Methods: A list of cooperators has been established from IDNR personnel and rural

residents living in selected portions of Iowa containing established turkey populations. All rural residents living in designated survey areas are sent a form to be returned if they are willing to participate in the survey. Each cooperator is sent a return-addressed postcards which are completed and returned based on turkey broods sighted between 1 July and 31 August. Productivity indices are constructed from these returns. Hanson (1988) compared the brood survey data with spring turkey harvest and data from a radio-telemetry study in southern Iowa. The poult: hen ratio (young/adult) was the variable that correlated best with the telemetry data. Results of additional analyses indicated that the brood survey did have some utility for forecasting turkey numbers available to the hunters in following springs. Additionally, Hanson concluded that in light of the correlations with harvest data the brood survey may also be useful for evaluating the status of turkey populations in various regions of the state. Survey statistics for 1976-2014 are summarized in Tables 2.7 and 2.8.

2014: Due to a lack of response from cooperators a reliable estimate could not be made for the production of young in 2014. It was generally felt that the nesting and brooding periods favored an increase in turkey numbers across the state.

Previous year's production data can be located in tables 2.7 and table 2.8. In 2008, a new survey was developed that asked observers to also record toms seen, distinguishing them from hens. In previous years, observers were only asked to record hens observed. This may have influenced the percent of hens (Figure 2.4) observed with broods (i.e. observers may have recorded toms as turkeys/hens without broods in the past). It is unlikely that all regions increased in the percent of hens observed with broods with the weather conditions of 2008 (extremely wet with severe flooding). Thus, any interpretation on the brood survey should be limited to poult per hen and turkeys per flock in 2008. In 2009, the brood survey used new regions (Figure 2.5) to analyze the data. To allow comparisons between years, 2008 was also analyzed using the new regions (Tables 2.7 & Table 2.8)

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Figure 2.1 Iowa Spring Turkey Hunting Statewide Estimates, 1974-2014

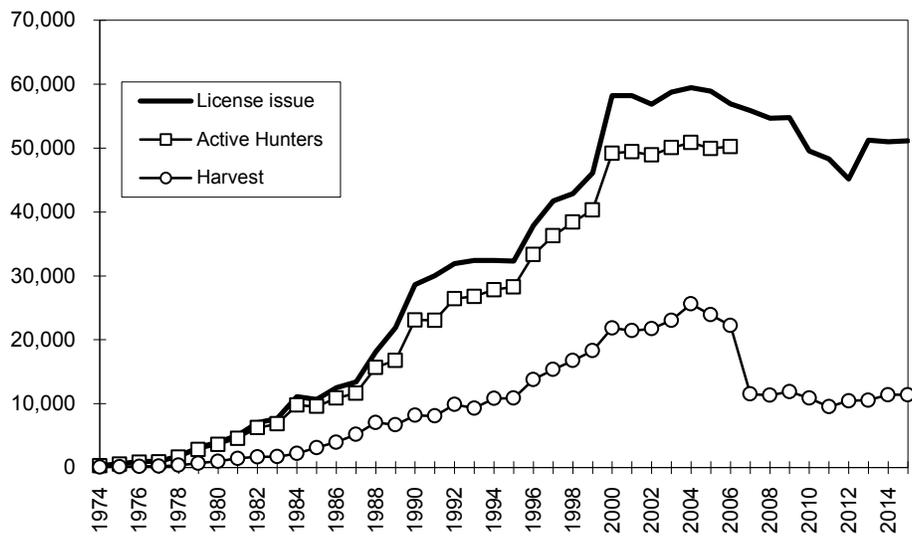


Figure 2.2 Spring Turkey Hunting Zones, 1974 (Fig. a) and 2014 (Fig. b).

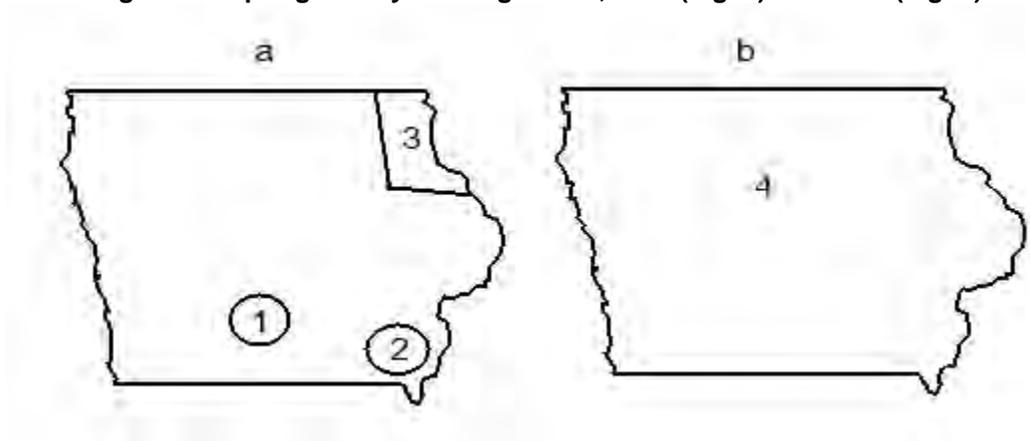


Figure 2.3 Iowa Turkey Harvest Statewide Success Rates for Residents, 1974-2014

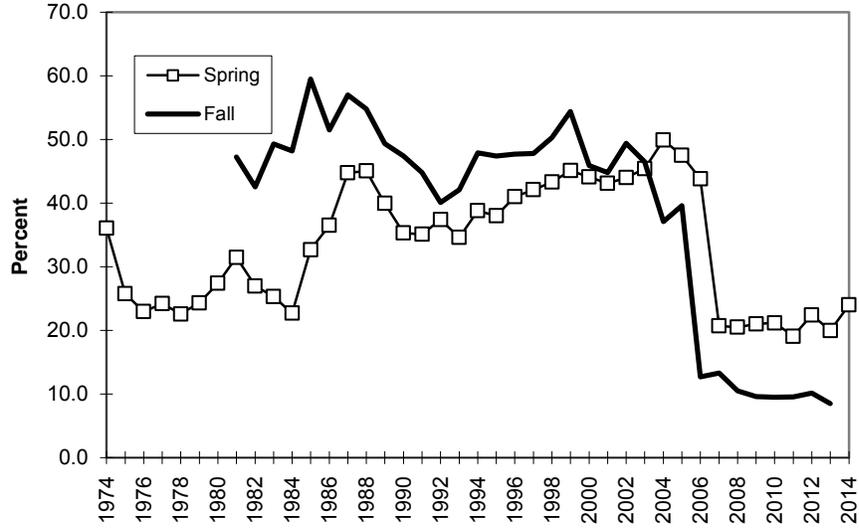


Figure 2.4 Iowa turkey brood survey statewide results, 1976-2013
Insufficient Data Collected in 2014

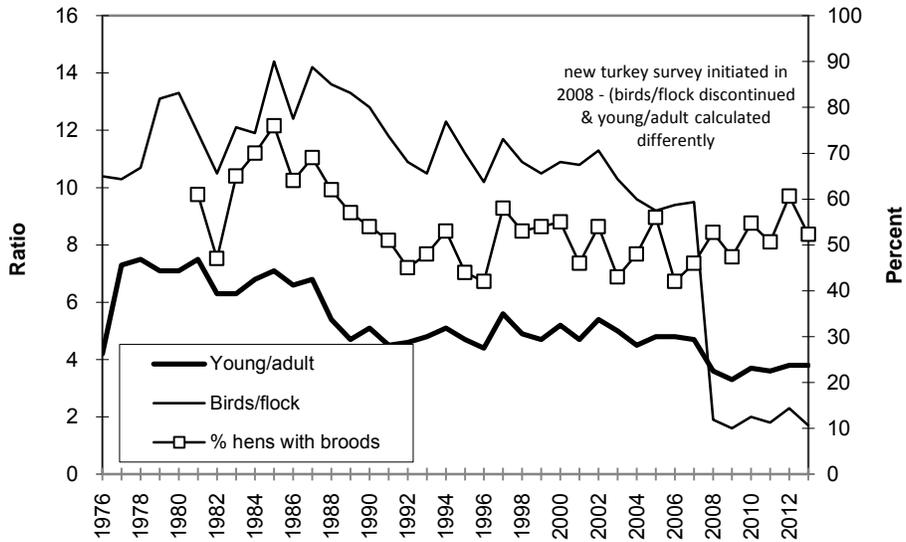


Figure 2.5 Iowa Turkey Brood Survey Regions

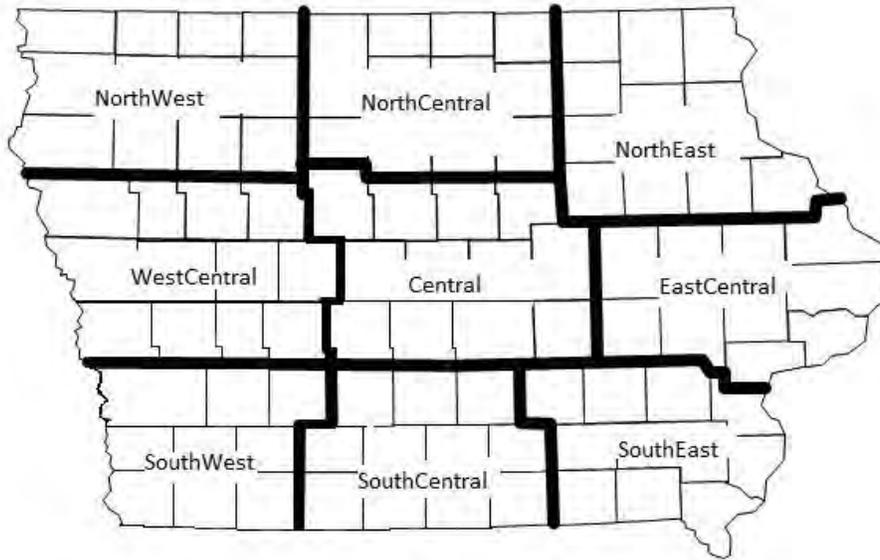


Figure 2.6 Fall Turkey Hunting

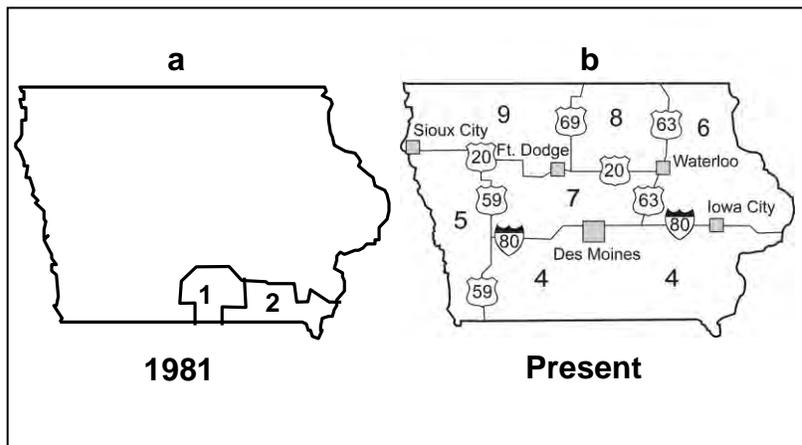


Figure 2.7 Iowa Fall Turkey Hunting Statewide Estimates, 1981-2014

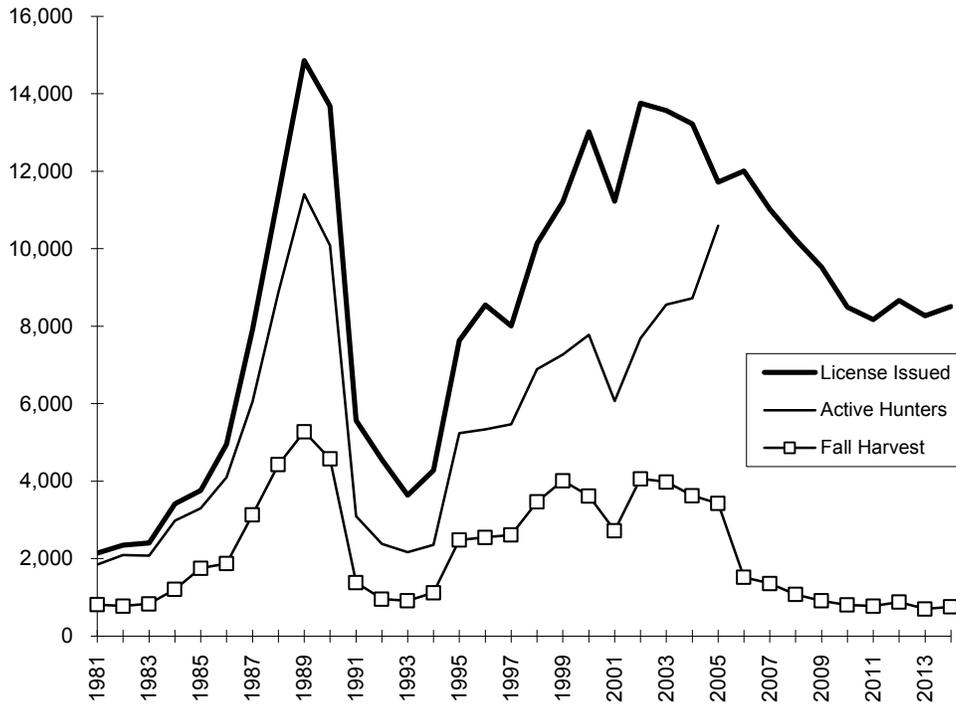


Figure 2.8 Iowa Spring Turkey License Issue, 2001-2015.

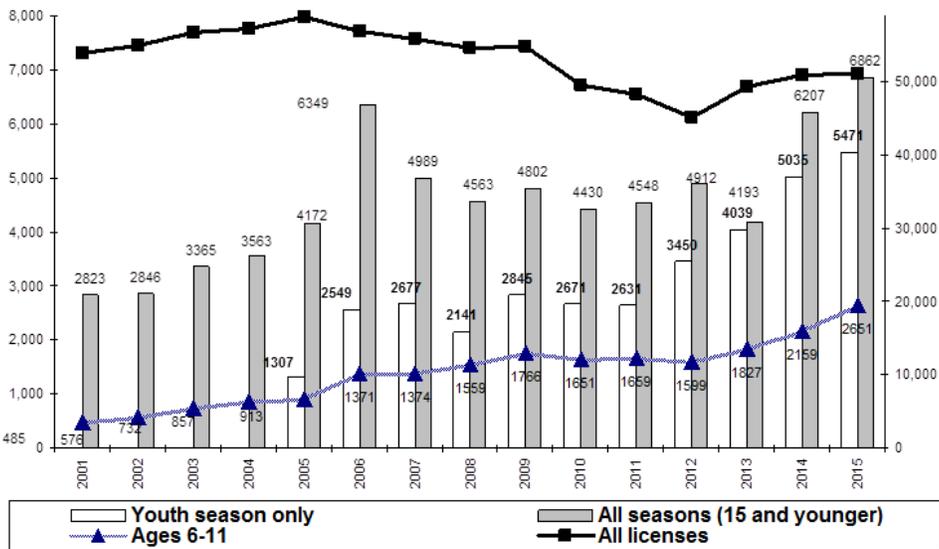


Table 2.1 Number of Estimated Spring Turkeys Harvested by Zone, 1974-Present

Archev-Only licenses not included from 1974-2006. Zone 5 was combined into Zone 4 in 1994.
Zones 1-3 were combined into Zone 4 in 2007. In 2007, survey methods changed from a post-mailing survey to mandatory reporting, Figures are reported harvest.

YEAR	1	2	ZONE			BOW ONLY	RESIDENT TOTAL	NON-RESIDENT	TOTAL HARVEST
			3	4	5				
1974	41	31		30			102		
1975	29	41		69			139		
1976	38	37		119			194		
1977	60	53		102			215		
1978	54	72		240			366		
1979	55	41		592			688		
1980	50	43	35	860			988		
1981	49	40	58	1,267	25		1,439		
1982	75	112	48	1,411	39		1,685		
1983	76	113	38	1,469	33		1,729		
1984	32	83	40	2,015	51		2,221		
1985	29	138	67	2,831	62		3,127		
1986	49	183	75	3,570	97		3,974		
1987	83	198	114	4,667	147		5,209		
1988	79	151	86	6,493	250		7,059		
1989	49	133	42	6,264	211		6,699		
1990	48	148	106	7,452	363		8,117	74	
1991	58	144	78	7,414	274		7,968	128	
1992	37	71	31	9,348	255		9,742	151	
1993	26	97	39	8,638	293		9,093	217	
1994	57	81	32	10,428	-		10,598	229	
1995	20	81	32	10,275	-		10,408	459	
1996	49	77	36	13,078	-		13,240	544	
1997	8	68	28	14,647	-		14,751	605	
1998	15	73	46	15,676	-		15,810	938	
1999	30	71	28	17,231	-		17,360	930	
2000	37	60	24	20,759	-		20,880	970	
2001	34	49	29	20,383	-		20,495	941	
2002	39	68	17	20,538	-		20,662	1,061	
2003	51	46	29	21,743	-		21,869	1,172	
2004	30	65	31	24,254	-		24,380	1,224	
2005	35	61	49	22,586	-		22,731	1,187	
2006	42	88	48	20,863	-		21,041	1,195	
2007	-	-	-	10,008	-	676	10,684	843	
2008	-	-	-	9,643	-	788	10,431	898	
2009	-	-	-	10,166	-	859	11,025	884	
2010	-	-	-	9,156	-	907	10,063	826	
2011	-	-	-	8,031	-	830	8,861	666	
2012	-	-	-	8,906	-	802	9,708	749	
2013	-	-	-	8,838	-	986	9,824	741	
2014	-	-	-	9,587	-	1060	10,647	754	
2015	-	-	-	9,528	-	1090	10,618	787	

Table 2.2 **Number of Spring Turkey Hunting Licenses Issued by Zone 1974- Present.**
 Archery-Only licenses included in total licenses (not in resident total)
 Free landowner licenses included in totals
 Zone 5 was combined into Zone 4 in 1994. Zone 1-3 combined into Zone 4 in 2007.

YEAR	ZONE					BOW ONLY	RESIDENT TOTAL	NON-RESIDENT	TOTAL LICENSES
	1	2	3	4	5				
1974	105	113		82		-	300		
1975	168	184		248		-	600		
1976	143	273		558		-	974		
1977	235	276		494		-	1,005		
1978	280	323		1,212		-	1,815		
1979	195	298		2,662		-	3,155		
1980	195	225	357	3,227		-	4,004		
1981	195		420	4,374	67	-	5,056		
1982			297	6,592	135	-	7,024		
1983			300	7,231	165	-	7,696		
1984	259	416	325	9,849	277	-	11,126		
1985	259	449	320	9,379	277	-	10,684		
1986	273	493	339	11,032	356	-	12,493		
1987	289	507	357	11,828	404	-	13,385		
1988	268	471	324	16,438	632	-	18,133		
1989	268	505	338	20,091	736	-	21,938		
1990	261	500	322	25,331	1,030	-	27,444	184	28,658
1991	262	505	322	26,399	1,115	-	28,603	306	30,024
1992	260	487	320	28,220	1,083	-	30,370	445	31,898
1993	260	500	320	28,646	1,060	-	30,786	585	32,431
1994	262	508	324	30,714	-	-	31,808	602	32,410
1995	260	500	320	30,269	-	-	31,349	955	32,304
1996	260	487	302	35,740	-	-	36,789	1,124	37,913
1997	261	501	320	39,314	-	-	40,396	1,346	41,742
1998	260	500	320	39,783	-	-	40,863	2,005	42,868
1999	260	500	320	43,008	-	-	44,088	1,999	46,087
2000	257	392	242	55,290	-	-	56,181	2,013	58,194
2001	104	148	108	53,635	-	2,206	56,201	2,012	58,213
2002	121	207	158	51,940	-	2,491	54,917	1,944	56,861
2003	129	215	134	53,144	-	3,032	56,654	2,079	58,733
2004	132	191	128	53,404	-	3,469	57,324	2,133	59,457
2005	127	154	138	52,364	-	3,951	56,734	2,150	58,884
2006	235	315	238	49,113	-	4,739	54,640	2,245	56,885
2007	-	-	-	48,344	-	5,258	53,602	2,254	55,856
2008	-	-	-	46,822	-	5,596	52,418	2,258	54,676
2009	-	-	-	46,470	-	6,139	52,609	2,158	54,767
2010	-	-	-	41,406	-	6,143	47,549	2,002	49,551
2011	-	-	-	40,393	-	6,053	46,446	1,859	48,305
2012	-	-	-	37,995	-	5,287	43,282	1,877	45,159
2013	-	-	-	42,627	-	6,630	49,257	1,952	51,209
2014	-	-	-	38,259	-	6,421	42,637	1,908	50,966
2015	-	-	-	36,857	-	6,886	42,328	1,929	51,143

Table 2.3 Iowa Spring Turkey Hunting Season 1974-Present.

YEAR	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT	SEASON				SPLITS	SEASON LENGTH	# ZONES	# SQ. MILES	MAJOR RULE CHANGES
			Youth	1	2	3					
1974	1	1 LICENSE	04 MAY-10 MAY	11 MAY-19 MAY				16	3	5,682	\$ 10 FEE
1975	1	1 LICENSE	26 APR-02 MAY	03 MAY-09 MAY	10 MAY-18 MAY			23	3	2,749	THIRD SEASON ADDED
1976	1	1 LICENSE	24 APR-28 APR	29 APR-05 MAY	06 MAY-16 MAY			23	4	2,884	NE IOWA CLOSED FOR RESTOCKING
1977	1	1 LICENSE	21 APR-27 APR	28 APR-04 MAY	05 MAY-15 MAY			25	4	3,200	
1978	1	1 LICENSE	20 APR-26 APR	27 APR-03 MAY	04 MAY-14 MAY			25	6	3,683	
1979	1	1 LICENSE	19 APR-25 APR	26 APR-02 MAY	03 MAY-13 MAY		ZONES 1-5	25			
			26 APR-02 MAY	03 MAY-09 MAY	10 MAY-20 MAY		ZONES 6-8	25	8	9,958	\$ 15, NE IOWA RE-OPENED
1980	1	1 LICENSE	24 APR-30 APR	01 MAY-07 MAY	08 MAY-18 MAY		ZONES 1-5	25			MUZZLELOADER LEGAL, W. IOWA OPEN,
			17 APR-23 MAY	24 APR-30 MAY	01 MAY-11 MAY		ZONES 6-9	25	9	12,942	STEPHENS SF SPECIAL ZONE
1981	1	1 LICENSE	14 APR-20 APR	21 APR-28 APR	29 APR-10 MAY			27	9	21,873	YELLOW RIVER SF SPECIAL ZONE,
											2ND CHOICE ON APP, 2 LICENSES AVAILABLE
1982	1	1 LICENSE	13 APR-19 APR	20 APR-27 APR	28 APR-09 MAY			27	8	21,506	
1983	1	1 LICENSE	12 APR-18 APR	19 APR-26 APR	27 APR-08 MAY			27	10	23,464	
1984	1	1 LICENSE	16 APR-19 APR	20 APR-24 APR	25 APR-01 MAY	02 MAY-13 MAY		28	12	25,172	ALL 3 SF SPECIAL ZONES, 4TH SEASON ADDED
1985	1	1 LICENSE	15 APR-18 APR	19 APR-23 APR	24 APR-30 APR	01 MAY-12 MAY		28	13	27,005	\$20 FEE, DECOYS LEGAL
1986	1	1 LICENSE	14 APR-17 APR	18 APR-22 APR	23 APR-29 APR	30 APR-11 MAY		28	15	39,211	COMBO GUN-BOW LICENSE, FREE
											LANDOWNER PERMIT, ARCHERY-ONLY PERM
1987	1	1 LICENSE	13 APR-16 APR	17 APR-21 APR	22 APR-28 APR	29 APR-10 MAY		28	13	40,202	
1988	1	1 LICENSE	11 APR-14 APR	15 APR-19 APR	20 APR-26 APR	27 APR-08 MAY		28	11	44,112	UNLIMITED 4TH SEASON PERMITS,
											ALL DAY HUNTING
1989	1	1 LICENSE	10 APR-13 APR	14 APR-18 APR	19 APR-25 APR	26 APR-07 MAY		28	5	56,043	ENTIRE STATE OPEN
1990	1	1 LICENSE	09 APR-12 APR	13 APR-17 APR	18 APR-24 APR	25 APR-06 MAY		28	5	56,043	NONRESIDENTS ALLOWED
1991	1	1 LICENSE	15 APR-18 APR	19 APR-23 APR	24 APR-30 APR	01 MAY-12 MAY		28	5	56,043	
1992	1	1 LICENSE	13 APR-16 APR	17 APR-21 APR	22 APR-28 APR	29 APR-10 MAY		28	5	56,043	\$22 FEE
1993	1	1 LICENSE	12 APR-15 APR	16 APR-20 APR	21 APR-27 APR	28 APR-09 MAY		28	5	56,043	
1994	1	1 LICENSE	18 APR-21 APR	22 APR-26 APR	27 APR-03 MAY	04 MAY-15 MAY		28	4	56,043	
1995	1	1 LICENSE	17 APR-20 APR	21 APR-25 APR	26 APR-02 MAY	03 MAY-14 MAY		28	4	56,043	
1996	1	1 LICENSE	15 APR-18 APR	19 APR-23 APR	24 APR-30 APR	01 MAY-12 MAY		28	4	56,043	
1997	1	1 LICENSE	14 APR-17 APR	18 APR-22 APR	23 APR-29 APR	30 APR-11 MAY		28	4	56,043	
1998	1	1 LICENSE	13 APR-16 APR	17 APR-21 APR	22 APR-28 APR	29 APR-10 MAY		28	4	56,043	
1999	1	1 LICENSE	12 APR-15 APR	16 APR-20 APR	21 APR-27 APR	28 APR-9 MAY		28	4	56,043	\$22.50 FEE, ARCHERS ALLOWED 2 PERMITS
2000	1	1 LICENSE	17 APR-20 APR	21 APR-25 APR	26 APR-02 MAY	03 MAY-21 MAY		35	4	56,043	
2001	1	1 LICENSE	16 APR-19 APR	20 APR-24 APR	25 APR-1 MAY	02 MAY-20 MAY		35	4	56,043	
2002	1	1 LICENSE	15 APR-18 APR	19 APR-23 APR	24 APR-30 APR	01 MAY-19 MAY		35	4	56,043	\$23 FEE
2003	1	1 LICENSE	14 APR-17 APR	18 APR-22 APR	23 APR-29 APR	30 APR-18 MAY		35	4	56,043	
2004	1	1 LICENSE	12 APR-15 APR	16 APR-20 APR	21 APR-27 APR	28 APR-16 MAY		35	4	56,043	
2005	1	1 LICENSE	8 APR-10 APR	11 APR-14 APR	15 APR-19 APR	20 APR-26 APR	27 APR-15 MAY	38	4	56,043	YOUTH SEASON ADDED
2006	1	1 LICENSE	7 APR-9 APR	10 APR-13 APR	14 APR-18 APR	19 APR-25 APR	26 APR-14 MAY	38	4	56,043	NW IA ZONE ADDED FOR NONRESIDENTS
2007	1	1 LICENSE	13 APR-16 APR	16 APR-19 APR	20 APR-24 APR	25 APR-1 MAY	2 MAY-20 MAY	38	1	56,043	MANDATORY HARVEST REPORTING, 3 STATE FOREST ZONES ELIMINATED
2008	1	1 LICENSE	11 APR-13 APR	14 APR-17 APR	18 APR-22 APR	23 APR-29 APR	30 APR-18 MAY	38	1	56,043	NONRESIDENTS ALLOWED TO HUNT 2ND SEASON
2009	1	1 LICENSE	10 APR-12 APR	13 APR-16 APR	17 APR-21 APR	22 APR-28 APR	29 APR-17 MAY	38	1	56,043	
2010	1	1 LICENSE	9 APR-11 APR	12 APR-15 APR	16 APR-20 APR	21 APR-27 APR	28 APR-16 MAY	38	1	56,043	
2011	1	1 LICENSE	8 APR-10 APR	11 APR-14 APR	15 APR-19 APR	20 APR-26 APR	27 APR-15 MAY	38	1	56,043	
2012	1	1 LICENSE	7 APR-15 APR	16 APR-19 APR	20 APR-24 APR	25 APR-1 MAY	2 MAY-20 MAY	44	1	56,043	YOUTH SEASON EXTENDED 6 DAYS
2013	1	1 LICENSE	6 APR-14 APR	15 APR-18 APR	19 APR-23 APR	24 APR-30 APR	1 MAY-19 MAY	44	1	56,043	
2014	1	1 LICENSE	5 APR-13 APR	14 APR-17 APR	18 APR-22 APR	23 APR-29 APR	30 APR-18 May	44	1	56,043	Unfilled youth tag valid for other seasons unt
2015	1	1 LICENSE	4 APR-12 APR	13 APR-16 APR	17 APR-21 APR	22 APR-28 APR	29 APR-17 May	44	1	56,043	

Table 2.4 Estimated Success Rate of Active Iowa Spring Turkey Hunters by Zone, 1974-present.
 Archery-only hunters not surveyed prior to 2007.
 In 2007, survey methods changed from a post-mailing survey to mandatory reporting.

YEAR	ZONE					BOW ONLY	RESIDENT	NON-
	1	2	3	4	5		TOTAL	RESIDENT
1974	44.6	31.3		32.6			36.0	
1975	19.5	24.4		30.9			25.7	
1976	30.6	15.6		24.6			23.0	
1977	29.7	21.1		23.4			24.2	
1978	21.2	24.9		22.3			22.6	
1979	31.6	15.1		24.9			24.3	
1980	28.4	20.2	11.4	29.6			27.4	
1981	27.8		15.3	32.0	41.0		31.5	
1982	15.2	25.1	17.8	28.7	31.7		27.0	
1983	17.0	25.6	14.4	26.6	20.5		25.3	
1984	13.7	22.4	15.4	23.2	21.0		22.7	
1985	12.5	34.2	22.9	33.7	24.9		32.7	
1986	21.1	41.1	24.4	37.3	30.4		36.5	
1987	35.2	45.0	34.9	45.4	41.4		44.7	
1988	32.1	35.2	28.9	45.9	45.7		45.0	
1989	21.8	30.1	13.2	41.2	35.9		40.0	
1990	20.8	32.9	35.0	35.3	42.1		35.3	40.0
1991	24.9	30.7	27.8	35.6	31.1		35.1	45.0
1992	19.1	21.0	16.0	38.5	27.9		37.4	36.0
1993	21.2	24.8	19.7	35.0	32.9		34.6	40.0
1994	36.3	22.2	14.7	39.3	-		38.8	43.5
1995	17.7	24.5	15.1	38.7	-		38.0	52.1
1996	27.5	23.2	21.3	41.4	-		41.0	51.5
1997	5.3	19.1	13.3	42.7	-		42.1	49.2
1998	8.6	18.5	20.4	43.8	-		43.3	50.5
1999	21.6	21.1	15.6	45.5	-		45.1	51.6
2000	20.2	20.9	15.1	44.4	-		44.1	52.7
2001	45.3	47.6	31.5	43.1	-		43.1	51.6
2002	55.7	50.0	18.3	44.0	-		44.0	59.1
2003	51.0	29.2	27.1	45.5	-		45.4	60.4
2004	39.5	37.8	35.6	50.0	-		49.9	61.1
2005	30.4	49.2	46.7	47.6	-		47.5	56.0
2006	37.2	44.0	33.8	43.8	-		43.8	55.6
2007	-	-	-	20.7	-	12.9	20.7	37.4
2008	-	-	-	20.5	-	14.1	20.5	39.8
2009	-	-	-	21.9	-	14.0	21.0	41.0
2010	-	-	-	22.1	-	14.8	21.2	41.3
2011	-	-	-	19.9	-	13.7	19.1	35.8
2012	-	-	-	23.4	-	15.2	22.4	39.9
2013	-	-	-	20.7	-	14.9	19.9	38.0
2014	-	-	-	22.0	-	16.5	24.0	39.5
2015	-	-	-	22.0	-	12.6	21.0	40.1

Table 2.5 Iowa's Fall Turkey Gun Hunting Seasons, 1981-present.

YEAR	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT	SEASON	SEASON LENGTH	# ZONES	# SQ. MILES	MAJOR RULE CHANGES
1981	1	1/LICENSE	21 OCT-01 NOV	12	2	4,032	\$15 FEE
1982	1	1/LICENSE	19 OCT-31 OCT	13	2	5,254	1 GUN & 1 BOW, UNLIMITED BOW PERMITS IN SPRING ZONES
1983	1	1/LICENSE	18 OCT-30 OCT	13	2	5,254	HUNTER SAFETY REQUIRED IF BORN AFTER 1 JAN 1967
1984	1	1/LICENSE	16 OCT-28 OCT	13	3	13,685	DECOYS LEGAL; WESTERN, CENTRAL & NE IOWA OPEN
1985	1	1/LICENSE	15 OCT-27 OCT	13	3	13,685	\$20 FEE
1986	1	1/LICENSE	14 OCT-26 OCT	13	6	21,575	STEPHENS & SHIMEK SF SPECIAL ZONES, STATEWIDE BOW SEASON
1987	1	1/LICENSE	12 OCT-08 NOV	28	7	21,575	2 LICENSES POSSIBLE, YELLOW RIVER SF SPECIAL ZONE
1988	1	1/LICENSE	10 OCT-27 NOV	49	7	25,402	
1989	1	1/LICENSE	09 OCT-26 NOV	49	7	29,610	NONRESIDENTS ALLOWED
1990	1	1/LICENSE	15 OCT-30 NOV	47	7	39,191	
1991	1	1/LICENSE	14 OCT-30 NOV	48	2 OF 7	9,060	LICENSES ISSUED FOR ZONES 3 & 6 ONLY (NE IOWA), \$22 FEE
1992	1	1/LICENSE	17 OCT-29 NOV	44	2 OF 7	9,060	LICENSES ISSUED FOR ZONES 3 & 6 ONLY (NE IOWA)
1993	1	1/LICENSE	11 OCT-28 NOV	49	2 OF 7	9,060	LICENSES ISSUED FOR ZONES 3 & 6 ONLY (NE IOWA)
1994	1	1/LICENSE	10 OCT-30 NOV	52	2 OF 7	9,060	LICENSES ISSUED FOR ZONES 3 & 6 ONLY (NE IOWA)
1995	1	1/LICENSE	16 OCT-30 NOV	46	7	39,191	
1996	1	1/LICENSE	14 OCT-30 NOV	48	7	39,191	
1997	1	1/LICENSE	13 OCT-30 NOV	49	7	39,191	
1998	1	1/LICENSE	12 OCT-30 NOV	50	7	39,191	
1999	1	1/LICENSE	11 OCT-30 NOV	51	8	44,056	ZONE 8 ADDED, \$22.50 FEE
2000	1	1/LICENSE	16 OCT-30 NOV	46	8	44,056	
2001	1	1/LICENSE	15 OCT-30 NOV	47	8	44,056	
2002	1	1/LICENSE	14 OCT-30 NOV	48	8	44,056	\$23 FEE
2003	1	1/LICENSE	13 OCT-5 DEC	54	8	44,056	
2004	1	1/LICENSE	11 OCT-3 DEC	54	8	44,056	
2005	1	1/LICENSE	10 OCT-2 DEC	54	9	56,043	NW IA ZONE ADDED, A 3rd LICENSE AVAILABLE, DOGS ALLOWED
2006	1	1/LICENSE	16 OCT-1 DEC	48	9	56,043	MANDATORY HARVEST REPORTING
2007	1	1/LICENSE	15 OCT-30 NOV	47	6	56,043	3 STATE FOREST ZONES ELIMINATED
2008	1	1/LICENSE	13 OCT-5 DEC	54	6	56,043	
2009	1	1/LICENSE	12 OCT-4 DEC	54	6	56,043	
2010	1	1/LICENSE	11 OCT-3 DEC	54	6	56,043	
2011	1	1/LICENSE	10 OCT-2 DEC	54	6	56,043	
2012	1	1/LICENSE	15 OCT-30 NOV	47	6	56,043	
2013	1	1/LICENSE	14 OCT-6 DEC	54	6	56,043	
2014	1	1/LICENSE	13 OCT-5 DEC	54	6	56,043	

Table 2.6 Success Rate (to harvest 1 bird) of Active Iowa Fall Turkey Hunters by zone, 1981-present.

In 1984 and 2001-present landowners were not broken-down by zone but do appear in the total.

No non-resident licenses issued for fall turkey during 1991-present.

In 2006, survey methods changed from a post-mailing survey to mandatory reporting.

YEAR	ZONE									BOW	RESIDENT MEAN	NON- RESIDENT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1974												
1975												
1976												
1977												
1978												
1979												
1980												
1981				47.3						3.7	47.3	
1982				42.6						3.5	42.6	
1983				49.3						4.7	49.3	
1984				50.0	41.6	37.4				7.6	48.2	
1985				63.7	43.2	53.8				12.2	59.5	
1986	32.6	41.1		53.3	50.6	52.3	41.2			8.0	51.5	
1987	31.6	29.2	38.0	62.1	37.5	56.5	37.9			13.9	57.0	
1988	57.0	52.2	39.6	54.5	40.9	56.7	63.9			14.0	54.8	
1989	22.6	68.1	32.5	47.2	49.1	53.4	28.0			7.9	49.3	48.0
1990	0.0	26.6	71.4	47.4	37.4	50.5	33.9			8.3	47.4	29.0
1991			53.2			44.7				?	44.8	
1992			62.2			39.9				?	40.1	
1993			16.7			42.3				?	42.1	
1994			17.0			48.1				?	47.9	
1995	33.3	18.2	30.3	46.9	66.3	49.6	20.2			?	47.4	
1996	28.6	35.7	75.0	45.6	53.9	48.5	47.6			?	47.7	
1997	4.8	77.8	36.4	56.2	43.2	44.9	39.4			?	47.8	
1998	27.3	29.7	36.4	52.0	52.2	50.1	40.4			?	50.3	
1999	18.1	35.5	14.6	59.2	45.1	52.8	49.9	40.7		?	54.4	
2000	18.2	57.7	34.1	51.3	50.5	42.1	30.2	32.9		?	45.9	
2001	16.1	73.7	20.0	46.4	45.3	50.4	39.3	55.7		?	44.8	
2002	27.3	56.0	39.7	55.2	59.0	52.0	55.6	52.7		?	49.4	
2003	84.3	55.6	65.9	47.3	71.0	52.1	42.8	44.8		?	46.5	
2004	50.0	30.0	13.6	39.2	53.0	36.9	31.3	49.5		?	37.1	
2005	10.7	21.1	8.3	39.5	56.8	43.8	13.8	53.9	30.2	?	39.6	
2006	18.0	20.7	20.0	20.1	22.2	19.6	14.0	28.0	17.5	6.6	12.7	
2007	-	-	-	18.4	19.9	19.3	12.9	25.3	17.0	6.1	13.3	
2008	-	-	-	14.9	16.8	17.8	13.8	29.3	13.5	7.0	10.5	
2009	-	-	-	13.5	15.0	17.4	11.6	22.0	9.1	5.7	9.6	
2010	-	-	-	14.2	14.5	16.6	10.8	34.0	10.2	5.1	9.5	
2011	-	-	-	13.8	14.0	18.2	12.4	20.7	14.1	5.9	9.5	
2012	-	-	-	14.8	13.6	19.5	13.6	21.3	15.3	5.7	10.1	
2013	-	-	-	13.58	14.1	13.4	11.2	22.7	7.1	5.5	8.5	
2014	-	-	-	14.5	11.6	14.3	12.0	26.7	10.3	5.5	8.8	

Table 2.7 Iowa Wild Turkey Brood Survey Results for Birds/Flock and Young/Adult, 1976-present.
 Y/A=young per adult (*italics*) and B/F=birds per flock (> 4).

YEAR	NORTHEAST		SOUTHERN		CENTRAL		WESTERN		EAST-CENTRAL		NORTHWEST		NORTH-CENTRAL		STATEWIDE					
	Y/A	B/F	Y/A	B/F	Y/A	B/F	Y/A	B/F	Y/A	B/F	Y/A	B/F	Y/A	B/F	Y/A	B/F				
1976			4.2	10.4											4.2	10.4				
1977			7.3	10.3											7.3	10.3				
1978			7.5	10.7											7.5	10.7				
1979			7.1	13.1											7.1	13.1				
1980			7.1	13.3											7.1	13.3				
1981	8.2	15.5	7.3	10.7											7.5	11.9				
1982	6.1	12.6	6.2	9.3	7.1	9.5	6.6	9.5							6.3	10.5				
1983	6.0	13.2	6.3	11.3	6.2	11.4	6.6	11.7	6.0	11.7					6.3	12.1				
1984	6.6	12.9	7.4	11.5	4.6	10.6	6.9	12.6	6.8	10.9					6.8	11.9				
1985	7.2	16.7	7.4	14.3	6.1	11.4	7.1	11.3	6.8	14.2					7.1	14.4				
1986	7.0	14.1	6.2	11.8	6.6	11.7	5.7	9.3	6.8	12.5					6.6	12.4				
1987	7.0	17.3	6.5	12.2	7.4	13.5	5.9	12.5	7.0	14.5					6.8	14.2				
1988	5.0	17.1	5.6	10.1	5.3	11.3	4.6	12.6	6.5	14.3					5.4	13.6				
1989	4.1	16.1	5.1	10.0	4.4	10.7	5.5	13.0	5.3	14.5					4.7	13.3				
1990	5.1	15.8	4.9	9.0	2.7	7.9	6.0	12.2	4.9	11.9	7.7	11.3	6.6	8.3	5.1	12.8				
1991	4.7	14.0	4.1	9.7	3.3	9.5	4.8	14.5	5.1	11.5	6.8	10.2	4.3	7.4	4.5	11.8				
1992	4.9	11.8	4.3	9.4	3.0	9.1	6.0	10.2	4.5	11.9	3.0	4.0	10.0	11.0	4.6	10.9				
1993	5.2	11.8	5.1	9.1	5.0	10.1	4.4	9.6	4.6	11.1	2.5	10.5	4.6	6.9	4.8	10.5				
1994	5.3	13.1	5.1	11.6	4.1	10.0	5.1	16.9	4.9	11.5	5.1	11.0	6.2	11.6	5.1	12.3				
1995	5.1	12.8	4.9	10.0	4.1	10.1	5.7	13.9	3.9	10.3	4.5	10.4	4.5	9.3	4.7	11.2				
1996	4.6	10.4	4.5	9.9	3.9	9.4	4.4	11.2	4.5	10.4	3.1	11.1	4.4	8.9	4.4	10.2				
1997	5.2	12.3	6.0	11.9	5.6	11.4	5.8	14.5	5.4	11.0	3.2	7.2	4.9	7.5	5.6	11.7				
1998	5.1	11.9	5.3	10.0	5.9	9.8	4.6	10.0	4.5	11.6	4.0	11.9	4.4	10.5	4.9	10.9				
1999	3.9	10.1	5.0	10.3	3.8	8.5	4.7	13.7	5.0	10.3	6.9	13.1	3.1	6.5	4.7	10.5				
2000	4.9	10.5	5.3	10.5	3.8	8.2	5.1	12.2	5.3	11.1	6.1	17.4	3.8	6.7	5.2	10.9				
2001	5.1	11.9	4.6	9.3	5.0	10.3	4.6	13.0	4.5	11.5	3.9	10.9	4.5	9.3	4.7	10.8				
2002	4.9	10.8	5.6	10.7	5.4	9.6	5.1	11.7	5.5	12.0	5.9	13.0	5.6	13.6	5.4	11.3				
2003	5.1	11.4	5.2	11.1	4.9	10.3	5.1	11.0	5.1	11.9	5.2	13.5	4.9	10.0	5.0	10.3				
2004	4.3	8.7	4.7	9.3	3.8	8.1	5.0	14.3	4.3	8.7	5.0	11.5	4.2	8.3	4.5	9.6				
2005	4.9	10.0	4.9	8.3	4.5	8.1	5.0	11.9	4.7	8.6	4.7	11.2	4.8	8.8	4.8	9.2				
2006	4.8	9.4	4.7	8.8	4.3	8.0	4.5	11.3	5.9	8.9	4.7	9.8	4.7	9.3	4.8	9.4				
2007	5.1	10.2	4.5	8.2	4.6	9.7	4.1	9.3	5.0	9.7	5.5	10.0	4.7	10.2	4.7	9.5				
2008	4.5	9.5	4.5	8.7	4.8	8.4	4.3	9.6	4.1	8.0	4.5	9.3	3.9	7.8	4.3	8.7				
A new survey was initiated in 2008, with new regions and survey cards. 2008 was analyzed with the old and new regions to allow comparisons between years. Bold indicates changes that are statistically different.																				
Survey Response not adequate in 2014																				
Y/SH = poults per successful hens (<i>italics</i>), and Y/AH = poults per all hens																				
YEAR	NORTHWEST		NORTH-CENTRAL		NORTHEAST		WESTCENTRAL		CENTRAL		EAST-CENTRAL		SOUTHWEST		SOUTHCENTRAL		SOUTHEAST		STATEWIDE	
	Y/SH	Y/AH	Y/SH	Y/AH	Y/SH	Y/AH	Y/SH	Y/AH	Y/SH	Y/AH	Y/SH	Y/AH	Y/SH	Y/AH	Y/SH	Y/AH	Y/SH	Y/AH	Y/SH	Y/AH
2008	4.2	2.6	2.9	1.5	3.8	1.9	3.9	1.9	4.0	1.9	3.7	1.9	3.1	1.9	3.6	2.1	3.5	1.7	3.6	1.9
2009	3.7	1.5	3.3	1.8	3.8	1.9	3.1	1.5	3.1	1.5	3.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	3.5	1.6	2.9	1.1	3.3	1.6
2010	4.1	2.1	3.8	2.8	3.8	2.4	3.2	1.6	3.7	2.3	3.7	1.9	3.6	1.7	4.1	2.0	3.1	1.4	3.7	2.0
2011	3.9	2.0	3.5	2.1	3.9	2.5	3.7	1.7	3.5	1.7	3.7	1.7	3.3	1.3	3.9	2.0	3.0	1.4	3.6	1.8
2012	3.9	1.9	4.2	3.0	4.7	3.8	2.7	1.5	3.5	2.1	4.0	2.7	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.3	3.1	1.5	3.8	2.3
2013	3.9	2.0	4.2	1.7	4.7	1.7	2.7	1.2	3.5	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.7	1.5	3.9	2.4	3.1	1.3	3.8	1.7
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year % c	0.0	5.3	0.0	-43.3	0.0	-55.3	0.0	-20.0	0.0	-14.3	0.0	-44.4	0.0	-31.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	-13.3	0.0	-26.1

Table 2.9

Number of Licenses Issued to Iowa Fall Turkey Hunters by Zone, 1981-present.

In 1984 and 2001-present landowners were not broken-down by zone but do appear in the total.
 No non-resident licenses issued for fall turkey during 1991-present.
 Zones 1-3 were eliminated in 2007.

YEAR	ZONE									BOW	RESIDENT	NON-	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		TOTAL	RESIDENT	
1981				1,946							193	2,139	
1982				1,995							353	2,348	
1983				1,873							529	2,402	
1984				1,999	214	612					552	3,414	
1985				2,143	295	784					540	3,762	
1986	121	190		2,403	296	1,206	74				663	4,953	
1987	107	149	105	3,934	340	2,264	148				877	7,924	
1988	103	203	106	4,861	524	4,054	282				1,243	11,376	
1989	102	200	100	6,194	891	5,792	554				1,022	14,855	157
1990	102	201	101	5,879	738	5,422	624				610	13,677	50
1991	0	0	50	0	0	4,575	0				942	5,567	0
1992	0	0	30	0	0	3,560	0				963	4,553	0
1993	0	0	30	0	0	3,118	0				488	3,636	0
1994	0	0	30	0	0	3,300	0				949	4,279	0
1995	50	50	50	2,593	330	3,518	320				715	7,626	0
1996	50	50	50	2,635	447	4,048	321				944	8,545	0
1997	50	50	50	2,156	425	4,287	224				768	8,010	0
1998	50	50	50	3,653	450	4,747	440				697	10,137	0
1999	50	50	50	3,778	433	4,894	422	212			1,317	11,206	0
2000	49	47	50	5,052	471	5,083	471	260			1,531	13,014	0
2001	44	29	38	2,500	300	2,401	200	75			1,496	11,225	0
2002	50	50	50	2,500	300	2,489	200	75			1,698	13,751	0
2003	50	50	50	3,502	450	2,402	201	75			1,674	13,566	0
2004	49	44	50	3,301	503	2,060	400	150			1,549	13,221	0
2005	50	37	50	3,091	501	1,684	400	150	202		1,512	11,722	0
2006	50	29	50	2,753	500	1,569	356	150	200		1,585	12,004	0
2007	-	-	-	2,313	658	1,544	348	150	200		1,721	11,024	0
2008	-	-	-	1,924	620	1,375	348	150	200		1,746	10,243	0
2009	-	-	-	1,500	560	1,284	250	150	187		1,808	9,526	0
2010	-	-	-	1,349	456	1,112	232	150	176		1,956	8,492	0
2011	-	-	-	1,228	357	1,081	250	150	170		1,913	8,172	0
2012	-	-	-	1,273	346	1,190	250	150	196		2,310	8,664	0
2013	-	-	-	1,207	312	1,052	249	150	197		2,242	8,272	0
2014				1,214	292	977	250	150	185		2,343	8,507	0

Table 2.10 Estimated Harvest for Iowa Fall Turkey Hunting by Zone, 1981-present.

In 1984 and 2001-present, landowners were not broken-down by zone (UNK) but do appear in the total.

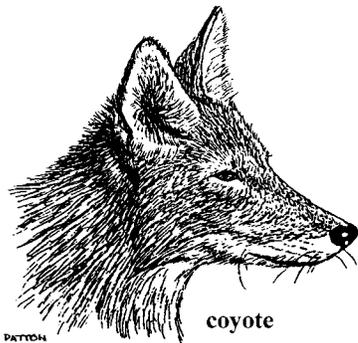
No non-resident licenses issued for fall turkey during 1991-present.

Zones 1-3 were eliminated in 2007.

In 2006, survey methods changed from a post-mailing survey to mandatory reporting.

YEAR	ZONE										BOW	RESIDENT	NON-	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	UNK		TOTAL	RESIDENT	
1981				808								5	813	
1982				769								10	779	
1983				813								20	833	
1984				882	77	198						36	1210	
1985				1215	108	376						54	1753	
1986	29	69		1041	127	536	28					43	1873	
1987	24	40	35	1842	99	961	33					102	3136	
1988	57	106	36	1950	171	1799	159					149	4427	
1989	18	127	26	2208	287	2442	104					66	5278	67
1990	0	33	39	2052	190	2084	135					41	4574	14
1991			18			1368						?	1386	
1992			13			943						?	956	
1993			2			912						?	914	
1994			2			1122						?	1124	
1995	10	2	10	912	137	1358	52					?	2481	
1996	4	5	12	787	176	1472	93					?	2549	
1997	1	14	4	883	145	1480	86					?	2613	
1998	3	8	4	1384	176	1773	120					?	3468	
1999	4	10	3	1619	156	1943	150	66		63		?	4014	
2000	2	15	8	1701	179	1527	93	56		38		?	3619	
2001	3	15	2	852	100	912	61	37		168		?	2722	
2002	3	14	10	1076	157	1038	87	31		386		?	4061	
2003	11	6	10	1284	273	1030	62	28		373		?	3981	
2004	8	7	4	988	194	602	96	60		338		?	3626	
2005	3	3	1	1067	243	592	36	70	37	460		?	3424	
2006	9	6	10	553	111	307	50	42	35	399	105		1522	
2007	-	-	-	427	131	298	45	38	34	389	105		1362	
2008	-	-	-	286	104	245	48	44	27	321	123		1075	
2009	-	-	-	202	84	224	29	33	17	323	103		912	
2010	-	-	-	192	66	185	25	51	18	268	99		805	
2011	-	-	-	170	50	197	31	31	24	276	112		779	
2012	-	-	-	188	47	232	34	32	30	316	131		879	
2013	-	-	-	164	44	141	28	34	14	278	123		703	
2014	-	-	-	176	34	140	30	40	19	316	85		755	

FURBEARERS



Introduction

Iowa supports a wide diversity of native furbearer species including badger (*Taxidea taxus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), mink (*Mustela vison*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped (*Mephitis mephitis*) and spotted (*Spilogle putorius*) skunk, red (*Vulpes vulpes*) and gray (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) fox, and weasel (*Mustela* spp.). Data regarding population trends for these species is important for effectively evaluating management efforts and the status of furbearer species, statewide. Long-term population data for many furbearer species is difficult to obtain and often lacking at a landscape-scale. However, data such as harvest, road-kill, the bowhunter survey, and spotlight survey indices have shown positive correlations with changes in population abundance for many of these species. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) monitors population trends of Iowa furbearer species through the use of 1) annual furharvest reports, 2) April spotlight surveys, and 3) the Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey.

Each year since 1930, the Iowa DNR collected harvest data for furbearer species from licensed fur dealers in Iowa (Table 1). According to Iowa Code 109.97, every licensed fur dealer is required to report the total number of furs purchased per species from Iowa trappers and hunters by 15 May, annually. Although harvest data may only indicate a trend in population abundance, long-term harvest information provides a retrospective view of the status of various furbearer populations over time. Furthermore, in 1975, in response to debates regarding trapper verse hunter access to furbearer resources in the state, the Iowa DNR required licensed fur dealers to report the percent of raccoon, fox, and coyote pelts purchased from trappers and hunters, respectively. These data are useful in determining the impact of each harvest method on furbearer populations and the impact of weather on total harvest per species.

In 1978, the Iowa DNR began annual, statewide April spotlight surveys for raccoons and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). Since 1978, the average raccoon harvest in Iowa has equaled or exceeded the average total harvest of all other furbearer species combined. Raccoon pelt values compose a significant portion of the total harvest value in Iowa each year. Thus, the April spotlight survey provides additional and useful data for managing this highly important furbearer species in the state.

Population trend data for furbearer species have also been gathered annually since 2004 through the Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey. Avid archers were identified *a priori* for survey and provided

statewide observation data for Iowa furbearers during which more than 100,000 observation hours occur annually. Archers were considered ideal for collecting observation data because 1) avid archers may be considered experts at stand placement and concealment from wildlife, 2) avid archers are knowledgeable regarding species identification, 3) avid archers spend a great amount of time in-field each year, and 4) stand hunting methods for observing white-tailed deer lend well to observation of many furbearer species. Although this dataset is relatively new, it provides a repeatable and potentially long-term survey method for supplementing annual furharvest data.

Historic Furbearer Harvest

Prior to the 20th century, beaver furs were one of the most desired pelts on the market due to their thickness, durability, and warmth. However, because of high demand, beavers were overharvested around much of the world, even to extinction in Europe. In Iowa, beaver were extirpated by the turn of the century and populations were closed to harvest, statewide.

At the turn of the century, skunk furs were in high demand, worldwide. The fur trade was thriving as a result of increased visibility of actresses wearing furs and the high social status associated with fur products. However, in the 1930s, the market for skunk furs declined in response to demand for fox furs by the European fashion industry. During the 1930s, muskrat, mink, skunk, and opossum composed the largest proportion of total furbearer harvest in Iowa. By the end of the 1930s, the total skunk harvest in Iowa began to decline where as the red and gray fox harvests were growing.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the Iowa Conservation Commission (currently the Iowa DNR) initiated a beaver reintroduction program in Iowa. Beavers were live captured and transplanted throughout the state and by 1943, the harvest season for beaver was reopened. During the 1943-44 season, 235 beavers were harvested (Table 4).

By the mid to late 1940s in Iowa, muskrat, mink, red and gray fox, striped and spotted skunk, opossum, coyote, and weasel harvests all faced dramatic declines in response to World War II (WWII). Within 5 years, total harvest collapsed from an all-time high of 418,484 to an all-time low of 135,108. Twelve species composed the total harvests in the early 1940s but during the 1947-48 season, only muskrat, mink, striped and spotted skunk, red and gray fox, and raccoon were reported.

Following WWII, the fur market continued to depreciate as the production cost for labor-intensive fur products exceeded fur values and the need for fur products was replaced by the development of central heating. Society began viewing fur products as a trend characteristic of the previous generation and the demand for fox furs on the European market declined. Mink products, however, were viewed more favorably by the high class resulting in increased demand compared with previous decades.

Although demand was high, mink harvests in Iowa declined sharply in the early 1950s and remained low as a result of extended drought in the region and overall low mink prices, worldwide. Muskrat, striped and spotted skunk, red and gray fox, coyote, opossum, badger, and weasel also faced dramatic harvest crashes; composing less than 5% of the total harvest during the decade. Ultimately, raccoon and muskrat

harvests became more stabilized and composed the greatest proportion of the total harvest in the 1950s.

During the 1960s, total harvest increased and was relatively stable in Iowa. Beaver populations had continued to recover with steady harvests averaging 6,800. Beginning in the early 1970s, raccoon, mink, red and gray fox, coyote, opossum, and badger all saw increased harvests. Striped skunk harvest had remained well below the 1930 average during the previous two decades but also showed a stable, yet small recovery. By the 1979-80 season, record total harvests topped 1 million (1,146,311) in Iowa for the first time in recorded history.

Although record furbearer harvests were achieved in the 1970s, spotted skunk populations struggled. Reports from the 1940s indicated that spotted skunk were common in portions of Iowa but by the 1970s, they were considered rare in the state. In 1976, the spotted skunk harvest season was closed, statewide, and the species was ultimately classified as an endangered species in Iowa. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the Iowa DNR received only 1 or 2 spotted skunk reports per year.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, anti-furharvest groups formed and began protesting the development of fur products in the United States. Advertisements and celebrity endorsements were used to build public support against the fur trade. Demand for furs in North America subsequently declined although the fur market in Europe remained less affected.

Throughout the early and mid-1980s, total furharvest in Iowa remained relatively strong. However, by the late 1980s, Iowa experienced extreme drought conditions. When combined with a weak global fur market, statewide harvests for all species

crashed. Total reported harvest decreased by 450% in a 4-year period; reaching a low of 216,874 by 1990-91 (Table 4).

Total reported furharvest in Iowa remained low, stabilizing around 275,000 through the 1990s and early 2000s. Total harvest was primarily composed of raccoon and muskrat, as well as beaver, coyote, opossum, red fox, and mink in lower proportions.

For 2013-14, the total fur harvest in Iowa rose slightly (380,720) even though the fur market sagged for some species later in the season. In 2014-15, the total fur harvest in Iowa was 276,427 (Table 4). The total harvest was down from the previous year primarily due to a weaker fur market and early freeze-up in weather conditions across much of the state.

Licensed Furharvesters and Fur Dealers

The average number of licensed furharvesters in Iowa fluctuates with current fur markets. Generally, as fur prices increase, the number of furharvesters in the state increases in subsequent years, and vice versa. In 2013-14, the number of licensed furharvesters in Iowa reached a 10-year high of 20,818, which was up from 2012-13 (19,268) (Table 2). The number of licensed furharvesters grew from 15,177 in 2010 to 20,818 in 2013-14. In 2014-15, the number of licensed furharvesters declined slightly to 19,186 (Table 2). This was primarily in response to the downward trend in fur markets during the 2014-15 season.

Over the past 10 years, the number of licensed fur dealers in Iowa has decreased from 51 in 2001 to 42 in 2013, but went back up to 49 for 2014-15 (Table 2). So, the number of licensed fur dealers in Iowa actually rose in 2014-15 even though the fur market started out lower than the previous

year and remained low throughout the season.

Current Fur Market in Iowa

For the upcoming 2015-16 season, the fur market outlook again looks weak which is similar to the previous year. The current fur market appears to be weakening after four years of continued growth from 2010 - 2013. Demand is still primarily from Russia, China, and Korea, with several other smaller countries buying more fur. However, continued instability politically and economically in several countries of Europe and the Middle East have created a general decline for demand in the global fur market. High quality furs are still prized in the fashion/style industry. Serious declines in the demand for ranch mink led to surpluses and softened the wild fur markets. The trim trade for longer haired pelts such as coyotes has done okay. Raccoon pelt inventories are not cleared out. Prices for wild muskrat, bobcat, mink, coyote, red fox, beaver, and otter are expected to remain somewhat decent in 2015. Muskrat prices should remain solid, although below those of other important species, it is still quite high for muskrat. Demand for striped skunk and weasel has slowly declined over recent years and may continue that trend in the following year.

In 2014-15, furbearer prices and number of pelts sold in Iowa followed current furbearer market trends. Average pelt prices for all species decreased from the previous year, except for coyote (Table 3). The total value for all species of pelts sold in Iowa also decreased substantially from the previous year (\$6,034,386 in 2013) to (\$2,905,703 in 2014) (Table 1).

Mink, muskrat, raccoon, and red fox prices in 2014 were below the 5-year averages. However muskrat, raccoon, and red fox prices in 2014 were still above the long term pelt price average (Table 1).

2014-15 Furharvest Season in Iowa

Annual and long-term weather events, habitat, and disease significantly impact furbearer populations and harvest success in Iowa. Precipitation, water levels in wetlands and waterways, and time of freeze-up especially affect aquatic furbearer harvests throughout the state. Muskrat and beaver populations are typically cyclic and historically fluctuate following wet/dry periods; resulting in fluctuating annual harvests.

Terrestrial furbearer (coyotes, fox, badger, etc.) harvests are impacted by the severity of winters, level of snow cover, and the duration of extreme temperatures because it effects daily animal movement. The severity of harsh winter weather has also been shown to limit hunter and trapper effort in some years. Typically, trapping and raccoon hunting success is greater during mild winters in which snow cover is minimal. Inversely, hunter success harvesting coyote and fox increases during years of extended snow cover. Ultimately, consideration of annual weather is important for analyzing harvest trends and developing sound management strategies for furbearers in Iowa.

The weather for furharvesters during the Fall and Winter of 2014-15 were different than the previous year because many parts of the state were wetter. Conditions were generally good heading into November, especially southwest Iowa. However, most of the state received very cold temperatures and snow by the second

week of November around Veteran's Day. By mid-November, many waterbodies of the state were frozen over. Statewide for the month of November, precipitation was below normal and temperatures were below the average normal by 7 degrees. Things moderated in December, with temperatures averaging 5 degrees above normal, and slightly below average precipitation.

The freeze-up and cold weather in November coupled with poor fur prices generally reduced trapping effort for the rest of the furharvest season which, except for beaver, ended January 31st.

The gray fox harvest (182) in 2014-15 increased from the 2013-14 season (16) for the first time in 5 years (Table 4). We will continue to monitor the gray fox harvest and population. Regional (Midwest) research has been initiated on this matter to help answer questions for the cause of their decline over that past 10 years. The proportion of pelts purchased by Iowa fur dealers from trappers was higher than those harvested by hunters for raccoon (78% and 22%) and fox (84% and 16%), however hunters harvested slightly more coyotes (51%) than did trappers (49%) in 2014-15 (Table 5). The total number of coyotes harvested decreased from the previous year but was still nearly doubled from just two years prior. A rise in the coyote population coupled with cold weather and snow cover plus decent fur market prices likely resulted in another high harvest for 2014-15 (Table 4).

The following sections cover 2014 - 15 harvest and populations trends for each specific furbearer species

Raccoon

Raccoon harvest in the 1930s was relatively low and comprised only 3% of the total harvest (Figure 3). By the mid to late 1940s, raccoon harvests had tripled; comprising a significant portion of the total harvest (14%) for the first time. Harvests steadily increased throughout the next two decades but remained relatively low until the early 1970s. During the 1970-71 season, raccoon harvest totaled approximately 94,000. By 1974, raccoon harvests had boomed, experiencing a 300% increase to 292,064. Although harvests had climbed to nearly 100,000 during the previous 2 decades, populations were steadily increasing. Corn was being planted on more and more acres creating an abundant food source. High harvest rates likely minimized disease outbreaks such as distemper, helping to maintain healthy populations as well. By the 1986-87 season, harvests reached a current, all-time high of 390,773. However, within 3 years, harvests crashed to 103,468 (a 378% decline) as a result of poor market prices and regional drought. Average harvest throughout the 1990s and mid-2000s remained around 129,000. In 2010-2011, harvests again peaked to 236,943, well above the 5-year (189,344) and long-term (122,395) averages.

In 2014-15, the statewide harvest for raccoons was 200,509. So it decreased from the previous year's harvest of 308,025 (Table 4). The raccoon trapping and hunting season length (1 Nov-31 Jan), daily bag limits (no limit), and possession limits (no limit) remained the same (Table 6). The average raccoon pelt price in Iowa was \$10.66 (\$3.32 – 19.13), which was lower than the 2013-14 price (\$15.85; Figure 4; Table 3). Trapping accounted for 78% of the total harvest, up slightly from the

previous season. Coon hunting accounted for 22% of the total harvest (Table 5).

The 2014 Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey indicated that statewide populations declined slightly or remained stable throughout many central and eastern regions of the state from the previous two years. However, this survey showed an upward trend in the raccoon population for 2014 across southern and western regions of the state (Figure 5). Results from the 2014 April spotlight survey statewide indicated the overall statewide raccoon population had again trended upward from the previous year and exceeded the 5-year average (Figure 6; Table 7). However, individual county by county April 2015 spotlight surveys also showed results varied in Iowa with some regions increasing and some regions decreasing (Figures 7 and 8). This correlated with several field reports from those regions of Iowa of distemper outbreaks the previous Fall. Data from the spring 2014 spotlight survey is still being worked on and therefore not included here. Preliminary results from that survey indicate an increase in raccoons. Coon numbers in most regions are expected to be higher in 2015-16.

Muskrat

Since the 1930s, muskrat consistently composed the greatest proportion of the total annual harvest in Iowa. Average pelt prices have remained consistently low compared with species such as raccoon, mink, and red fox (Table 1). However, because of the historically high muskrat population in the state and high rate of harvest over time, muskrat furs averaged 25% of the total harvest value in recorded history.

Fluctuations in the total annual furbearer harvest have primarily been due to the cyclic behavior of muskrat populations. Historic muskrat populations in Iowa fluctuated greatly following wet and dry periods. Droughts in the 1930s, 1950s, and late 1980s suppressed muskrat populations in the state. However, in subsequent wet years, populations quickly rebounded due to the prolific reproductive capacity of the species.

In 1979-80, muskrat harvest in Iowa reached a current, all-time high of 741,403 (Figure 9). Harvests varied throughout the early and mid-1980s but by the 1987-88 season, extreme drought, poor wetland conditions, and a suppressed fur market resulted in significantly depressed populations and a 30-year-low harvest. Excessive precipitation in the early 1990s improved habitat and by the mid-1990s, populations had steadily rebounded. In the late 1990s, wetland conditions began to deteriorate as increasing/stable, high water levels degraded marsh vegetation and habitat. Harvests again declined to pre-1993 levels and remained low; averaging 68,500 through the 2000s. In 2010-11, the muskrat harvest reached a decade high of 98,079, yet still remained well below the long term average.

In 2014-15, the muskrat harvest was 44,175, which was an increase from the previous season (30,584)(Table 4). The pelt price for muskrats continues to remain decent but did fall from the previous year as well. Since about 2004, average pelt price has increased, but harvest has not increased significantly which indicates the muskrat population statewide is trending downward (Figure 10).

Trapping season length (1 Nov-31 Jan), daily bag limits (no limit), and possession limits (no limit) remained similar

to those in previous years (Table 6). For 2014-15, the average muskrat pelt price in Iowa was \$4.79 (\$1.00 – 7.41), which was lower than the 2013-14 price (\$9.28; Figure 10; Table 3).

Drought conditions in 2011 thru 2012 significantly decreased water levels in wetlands and subsequently suppressed muskrat populations and total harvest. There is also concern whether other environmental factors are suppressing the muskrat population as well. It is unknown at this time whether muskrat populations will bounce back or increase with the generally wetter weather conditions occurring in 2015. This concern is not unique to Iowa, further studies of muskrats will likely be underway in the Midwest.

Coyote

Coyote harvest in the 1930s was nearly non-existent in Iowa and totaled only 517 animals throughout the entire decade (Figure 11). Harvests increased in the 1940s and averaged 374 per year, but by the 1950s, had once again dropped off. Through the 1950s and 1960s, harvests averaged fewer than 75 animals per year with annual harvests as low as 10 per year. Beginning in the 1968-69 season, coyote harvests boomed and by 1976-77, reached a current, all-time high of 12,226. Since the late 1970s, harvests gradually decreased in the state but remained high in comparison to previous decades. Except for a dramatic decline in the late 1980s, harvests through the late 2000s averaged 6,800, well above the long-term average (4,207) (Figure 11).

In 2014-15, the coyote harvest was 13,911, which was a decline from the previous season's all time high harvest but well above recent and long-term averages (Table 4). The regular trapping and hunting

season length (1 Nov-31 Jan), daily bag limits (no limit), and possession limits (no limit) remained similar to those in 2013-14 (Table 6) with the coyote season open year round. The average coyote pelt price in Iowa was \$24.67 (\$1.00 – 43.91), which was slightly higher than the 2013-14 price (\$23.92; Table 3). Coyotes were the only pelt type that held their value in last year's fur market. Trapping accounted for 49% of the total harvest which was similar to the previous season (Table 5). Hunting accounted for 51% of the total harvest. Ideal hunting conditions mainly occurred in January and February with significant snowfall to portions of the state.

The Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey indicated the statewide population trended upward in 2014 throughout western regions of the state, and remained relatively stable in eastern portions of the state (Figure 12). Statewide, coyote population trends from 2012 to 2014 appear to be remaining quite high for many regions of the state, especially the southwest. In 2014, there was a slight increase in the number of reports from towns and cities in Iowa that urban coyotes were living within city limits and a cause of concern with residents and city officials.

Red Fox

Red fox harvests through the mid-1940s averaged approximately 6,900 in Iowa (Figure 13). Steady declines throughout the late 1940s and 1950s resulted in an all-time low harvest of 1,147 during the 1958-59 season. Harvest numbers rebounded in the 1960s and in the 1968-69 season, reached a current, all-time high of 27,661. Harvests fluctuated sharply throughout the next two decades but remained high, averaging 19,000 through

the mid-1980s. In the late 1980s, red fox harvests began a steady decline and since the 2004-05 season, remained below the long-term average of 10,631.

In addition to depressed fur markets in the 1980s, recent red fox population declines in Iowa have been attributed to two occurrences. Since the early 1980s, mange has remained persistent in red fox populations and suppressed population recovery in the state. Furthermore, high coyote populations have resulted in encroachment on areas historically considered red fox habitat, increased competition for food and den sites, and increased predation by coyotes.

In 2014-15, the red fox harvest was 2,397, which was down from the previous season (Table 4). The 2014-15 harvest was below the 5-year average and below the long-term average. Trapping and hunting season length (1 Nov-31 Jan), daily bag limits (no limit), and possession limits (no limit) remained similar to those in 2013-14 (Table 6). The average red fox pelt price in Iowa was \$20.14 (\$10.00 – 25.03), which was lower than the 2013-14 price (\$36.27; Table 3). The average pelt price has remained higher the harvest since 2005 which indicates the fox population statewide is still relatively low but stable (Figure 14). Trapping accounted for 84% of the total harvest (red and gray fox), which was a slight increase from the previous season (Table 5). Hunting accounted for 16% of the total harvest (red and gray fox).

The 2014 Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey indicated that population trends throughout most regions of the state were similar to previous years or down slightly. South central Iowa was the only region to show an increasing trend in the population (Figure 15).

Gray Fox

Gray fox harvests in Iowa have followed similar trends to those of red fox, although historically, populations have existed at significantly lower numbers (Figure 16). During the 1930s and 1940s, harvests averaged around 1,300. Gray fox harvests dropped below 1,000 in the late 1940s and remained low until the early 1970s. Harvests steadily increased and during the 1979-80 season, reached a current, all-time high of 3,093. Whereas red fox harvests remained high throughout the 1980s, gray fox harvests have since dramatically declined. Since 1996-97, gray fox harvests have remained below their long-term average of 866. In 2009-10, gray fox harvests reached an all-time low of 13 in Iowa (Table 4).

In 2014-15, the gray fox harvest was 182, which was higher than the previous season's harvest but still well below the recent and long-term averages (Table 4). Trapping and hunting season length (1 Nov-31 Jan), daily bag limits (no limit), and possession limits (no limit) remained similar to those in 2013-14 (Table 6). The average gray fox pelt price in Iowa was \$15.36 (\$12.00 – 25.00), which was lower than the 2013-14 average price (\$16.81; Table 3). Trapping accounted for 84% of the total harvest (red and gray fox), which was similar from the previous season (Table 5). Hunting accounted for 16% of the total harvest (red and gray fox), which was similar from the previous season.

The 2014 Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey indicated that populations across most regions of the state remain low (Figure 17). There was a noticeable increase however in south central Iowa in 2014. Recent research has been initiated in the Midwest to look at genetic

differences in gray fox subspecies and may lead to further research on population limiting factors.

Beaver

By the early 20th century, beaver were extirpated from Iowa. Harvests seasons remained closed throughout the 1930s and early 1940s while a statewide translocation and reintroduction program occurred. In 1943, the beaver harvest season was reopened and 235 were harvested (Figure 18). Beaver harvests averaged 450 through the late 1940s and by the early 1950s, began a steady upward trend. Harvests reached a current, all-time high of 18,459 during the 1988-89 season. Harvests declined in the early 1990s although quickly stabilized, averaging 10,800 through the early 2000s. Harvests progressively declined in the 2000s and dropped below the long-term average (7,085) during the 2004-05 and 2006-07 through 2010-11 seasons.

In 2012-13, the beaver harvest reached an 19-year high of 15,457; a number similar to the harvests recorded during the 1990s (Table 4). The harvest in 2014-15 declined to 4,591, a noticeable decline from the previous year's harvest of 7,496. Trapping season length was similar to the previous year, with the season extended two weeks in April (1 Nov-15 Apr) and daily bag (no limit) and possession (no limit) limits remained unchanged from 2013-14 (Table 6). The beaver trapping season was extended from April 1st back to April 15th in the spring of 2012.

The 2014-15 average beaver pelt price in Iowa was \$9.51 (\$3.00 – 20.00), which was lower than the 2013-14 price (\$16.01; Table 3).

Mink

The proportion of mink in the total Iowa fur harvest has remained relatively constant since the 1930s (Figure 19). Mink harvests reached a current, all-time high of 60,397 during the 1946-47 season as a result of a sudden increase in value from the previous season (\$6.75 to \$28.16 per pelt). During World War II, European demand for furs collapsed and within 2 seasons, Iowa mink harvests dramatically fell to 16,571. Mink harvests stabilized in the early 1950s and averaged around 16,000 through the next 4 decades. Since the mid-1990s, mink harvests have remained below the long-term average. Harvests in the early and mid-2000s showed a steady decline although in 2010-11, topped the 5- and 10-year averages at 11,262 (Figure 19). Mink harvest did not go up when the mink pelt prices rose in value in 3 previous years (2011 – 2013) (Figure 20) indicating either low trap effort for wild mink or low populations or both.

The 2014-15 mink harvest was 5,332 which is just a slight decrease from the previous season (Table 4). The 2014-15 harvest was below the 5- and 10-year averages, and long-term average (Table 4). The early freeze up and in November and drop in fur prices may have reduced trapper effort for mink and resulted in the harvest being down. Disease threats to wild mink are another factor that may impact the mink population negatively, but the extent of that impact is unknown at this time. The trapping season length (1 Nov-31 Jan) and daily bag (no limit) and possession (no limit) limits remained similar to those in 2013-14 (Table 6). The average mink pelt price in Iowa was \$8.77 (\$3.88 – 16.00) in 2014-15, which was lower than the 2013-14 price (\$16.50; Table 3).

Opossum

During the 1933-34 harvest season, the opossum harvest reached a current, all-time high of 83,625 (Figure 21). In the preceding and following years, harvests more typically averaged around 30,000. In the late 1940s, harvests significantly declined, reaching an all-time low of 953 in 1958-59. Opossum harvests remained below 10,000 until the early 1970s, when harvests again reached numbers comparable to those seen in the mid-1940s. In the late 1980s, harvests decreased again and have remained below the long-term average (14,549) from the 1990s to present.

The 2014-15 opossum harvest was 2,187, which was a decrease from the previous season (Table 4). The 2014-15 harvest was below the 5-year, 10-year and long-term average. Trapping season length (1 Nov-31 Jan), daily bag limits (no limit), and possession limits (no limit) remained similar to those in 2013-14 (Table 6). The average opossum pelt price in Iowa was \$1.33 (\$0.25 – 2.50), which was slightly lower than the 2013-14 price (\$2.00; Table 3).

The 2014 Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey indicated the population is trending upward in southwest and south central Iowa and downward in all other regions of the state (Figure 22).

Badger

Although an all-time low badger harvest occurred in 1932-33 (17), stable harvests averaging 450 per year were recorded from the mid-1930s until the mid-1940s (Figure 23). Harvests declined in subsequent years and averaged below 100

throughout the 1950s. By the late 1960s, badger harvests reached levels comparable to those recorded in the early 1940s. In the 1970s, harvest rates boomed in Iowa, reaching an all-time high of 3,274 during the 1979-80 season. Harvests remained high throughout the 1980s but ultimately crashed to below 500 by the early 1990s. Harvests fluctuated around the long-term average (670) throughout the 1990s and 2000s.

In 2014-15, the badger harvest was 957 which is down slightly from the previous year (1,006)(Table 4). The 2014-15 harvest was above recent average and below the long-term average for Iowa. Trapping season length (1 Nov-31 Jan), daily bag limits (no limit), and possession limits (no limit) remained similar to those in 2013-14 (Table 6). For 2014-15, the average badger pelt price in Iowa was \$12.01 (\$4.00 – 25.00), which was slightly lower than the 2013-14 price (\$17.14; Table 3).

The 2014 Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey indicated that populations have trended upwards in southwestern and south central Iowa and were stable to lower in other regions of the state (Figure 24). Populations in western Iowa have typically remained a little higher than the remainder of the state in most years.

Spotted Skunk

Spotted skunk (also called civet cat) was proportionally one of the top 4 most harvested furbearer species throughout the 1930s in Iowa. In 1933-34, an all-time record 88,532 were harvested (Table 4). In 1946-47, the spotted skunk harvest crashed, although similar trends were recorded for most furbearer species in the state (Figure 25). Harvests stabilized around 1,700 in the 1950s and remained low throughout the decade. Many furbearer species began to

show improvements in harvest numbers by the mid-1960s, but spotted skunk populations began a further decline. In 1976, the spotted skunk harvest season was closed and the species was classified as an endangered species in Iowa. During the 1970s and 1980s, 1-2 spotted skunk sightings were reported to the Iowa DNR per year. Since 1992, the only reported sighting in the state was a road kill individual in Ringgold County in southwest Iowa. We do get an occasional report of one in southern Iowa, but have not been able to verify any of them to this point except in 2014; two to three spotted skunks were reported/documented in the Camp Dodge area on 7/20/14. This was the first documented case of spotted skunks in Iowa in the past 20 years. Outside of that, spotted skunk numbers are nearly non-existent in Iowa. This is likely due to habitat changes and changes in farming practices. Time will tell if more ever show up in Iowa, but the outlook for that to occur is probably unlikely.

Striped Skunk

Striped skunk was proportionally the second most harvested furbearer species during the 1930s in Iowa. In 1936-37, an all-time record harvest of 153,497 was reported, although over the subsequent decade, harvest numbers for striped skunk steadily declined (Figure 26). By the early 1950s, harvests dropped below 10,000 and have generally averaged below 1,000 since 2008-09.

In 2014-15, the striped skunk harvest was 642, which was down from the previous season (Table 4). The 2014-15 harvest was slightly below the 5-year average (869) and the long-term average (755). Trapping season length (1 Nov-31 Jan), daily bag

limits (no limit), and possession limits (no limit) remained similar to those in 2013-14 (Table 6). The average striped skunk pelt price in 2014-15 for Iowa was \$4.18 (\$0.50-8.94), which was down slightly from the 2013-14 price (\$4.43; Table 3).

The 2014 Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey indicated the population trend increased slightly throughout southwest and north central/east regions of the state, but was down in northwest and stable in southeast Iowa (Figure 27). Populations have been highest in western and south-central portions of the state and relatively lower in central and eastern portions since the mid-2000s. Although the observation survey indicates that decent numbers exist in Iowa, low market prices for skunk furs likely have kept harvest relatively low in comparison to species (e.g., badger) which remain at low population numbers yet produce relatively high harvests due to good fur prices.

Weasel

Weasel harvests during the 1930s and 1940s were characterized by dramatic fluctuations (Figure 28). In 1936-37, just 4 years following a decade low harvest of 256, the weasel harvest reached a current, all-time high of 7,190. Harvests averaged 4,400 in the early and mid-1940s but by the mid-1950s, had dropped below 500 per year. Weasel harvests steadily decreased during the next 3 decades and in 1976, the harvest season was closed in Iowa. In 1987, the weasel harvest season was once again reopened, although the first reported harvested weasels did not occur until 2009-10. Harvests in 2009-10 and 2010-11 were 56 and 7, respectively, characteristic of the low harvests numbers reported throughout the 1960s and 1970s.

In 2014-15, the reported weasel harvest was 3 animals (Table 4). Although it should be noted that trappers keep at least some of their weasel pelts and don't sell them. Trapping season length (1 Nov-31 Jan) and daily bag (no limit) and possession (no limit) limits remained similar to those in 2013-14 (Table 6). The average weasel pelt price in 2014-15 for Iowa was \$2.67 (\$0.50 – 7.00), which was a bit higher than the 2013-14 price (\$2.46; Table 3).

Low harvest numbers may indicate that statewide populations have not recovered since the 1970s. However, it is also likely that trappers have not yet targeted the species to any great extent since the harvest season was reopened in 1988 due to the low value of weasel pelts. Weasels are extremely hard to survey for population size estimates, right now, little is known about their population size.

River Otter

Except for small remnant populations along the Upper Mississippi River, the river otter was extirpated from Iowa by the early 20th century. In 1985, the Iowa DNR and partners initiated a reintroduction program in which 16 otters were released at Red Rock Reservoir in Marion County. Due to state regulations, the Iowa DNR was not able to directly purchase otters from Louisiana. A compromise was reached between Iowa, Kentucky, and Louisiana in which Kentucky purchased the otters from Louisiana (\$400/otter) and Iowa traded wild turkeys to Kentucky (2 turkeys/otter) in exchange for the otters.

Between 1985 and 2003, a total of 345 otters were released throughout the state. By 2006, otter populations had expanded statewide. The Iowa DNR created

the first regulated otter trapping season in 2006. The harvest quota was set at 400 animals (limit of 2 per licensed furharvester) and a 72-hour reporting grace period was established until the quota was met (Table 8). The 2006 harvest exceeded the quota by 66 otters so in 2007, the reporting grace period was shortened to 24 hours. The shortened grace period proved effective as the 2007 harvest exceeded the quota by only 16 animals. Harvest quotas were increased to 500 for the 2008, 2009, and 2010 seasons with harvests totaling 495, 519, and 515 per year, respectively.

In 2011, the harvest quota was set at 650 with a limit of 3 otters per licensed furharvester. A total of 770 otters were harvested (28 from unknown sources) which exceeded the quota due to inconsistencies in harvest reporting among individuals (Figure 29).

For 2012, the otter harvest quota was increased to 850. A total of 974 otters were harvested.

For the 2013-14 trapping season, the otter harvest quota was lifted for the first time; however the bag limit was reduced from 3 otters down to 2 otters per trapper. The 2013-14 otter harvest was 1,165.

In 2014-15; the statewide otter harvest decreased to 835. County by county harvest is documented through CITES tag reports which shows the highest otter harvests again occurred in eastern Iowa (Figure 29).

The average otter pelt price in 2014-15 for Iowa was \$31.91 (\$10.00 – 50.00), which was lower than the 2013-14 price (\$58.26; Table 3).

Since the trapping season was established in 2006, the sex ratio of harvested otters has remained relatively even (Figure 30). Foothold traps, conibear traps, and snares were the most common

harvest method in the state (Figure 31; Table 9). The number of furharvesters intentionally targeting otters is slowly trending upward, but has remained relatively low as incidental captures appear to be the most common cause for capture in Iowa at this time (Figure 37).

The Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey is somewhat useful for otters, but not as much (correlated) as it is for other upland furbearer species that are more readily viewed by bowhunters. It is still a useful survey to gauge regional population trends. The 2014 bowhunter survey indicated that population trends increased modestly in many regions, but were down in the northwest and south central region (Figure 34).

Otter populations appear to be quite variable from region to region throughout Iowa, but generally doing very well. With the harvest quota being lifted in 2013, but the limit reduced from 3 otters per licensed trapper down 2 otters, the harvest was down from the previous year which was more likely due to the poor fur market and early freeze-up in November. We will continue to gauge population trends however. At this time, the trapping regulations in place for the otter harvest are reasonable. However if data indicates the otter population is trending steadily downward; then the more restrictive harvest quotas will be implemented again.

Bobcat

Three felid species including bobcat, Canada lynx, and mountain lion were native to Iowa, although historically, bobcats were most common. By the 1930s, only small remnant populations of bobcat remained scattered throughout the state, particularly in northeast Iowa. Between the 1940s and

1980s, bobcat sightings were exceedingly rare and the species was likely nearly extirpated for extended periods of time.

Since the early 1990s, bobcat sightings, road kills, and incidental captures by trappers had progressively increased in Iowa. By the early 2000s, confirmed bobcat sightings were recorded in 44 counties, primarily in southern Iowa and along the Mississippi and Missouri River. Populations were naturally expanding in Iowa, which was similarly being documented in Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. In 2003, the Iowa DNR concluded that populations had steadily increased and stabilized; therefore bobcats were delisted as a threatened species in the state. Over the next 2 years, bobcat sightings continued to increase. By 2005, confirmed sightings had been recorded in 78 counties.

In 2007, the Iowa DNR created the first regulated bobcat harvest season in the state. The harvest quota was set at 150 animals (limit of 1 per licensed furharvester) and a 24-hour reporting grace period was established until the quota was met (Table 10). Bobcat harvest was limited to the bottom two tiers of counties in Iowa (21 counties). The 2007 harvest included 149 bobcats plus an additional 5 road kill individuals.

Harvest quotas were increased to 200 bobcats during the 2008 and 2009 seasons with harvests totaling 232 and 231, respectively. Woodbury, Monona, Harrison, and Pottawattamie counties along the Missouri river were added to the open zone. In 2010, harvest quotas were further increased to 250 and a total of 263 bobcats were reported. The 2010 open zone was expanded to include the bottom 3 tiers of counties in Iowa plus Guthrie County in south-central Iowa. In 2011, the harvest quota was set at 350 (limit of 1 per licensed

furharvester) and the open harvest zone remained similar to the 2010 zone (Figure 35).

In 2012, the harvest quota was set at 450. The bobcat harvest in 2012 was 528 (Table 10).

The bobcat harvest quota was lifted for the first time in the 2013-14 fur season; as it was for otters also. The 2013-14 harvest for bobcats was 978 (Table 10).

The average bobcat pelt price in Iowa for 2014-15 was \$44.57 (\$25.00 – 150.00), which was lower than the 2013-14 price (\$79.20) but still the highest average value per pelt of all Iowa furbearer species (Table 3). Harvest was highest mainly in the southcentral and southeast region of Iowa (Figure 36). Despite the season being open 90 days in 2014-15, the highest rate of harvest occurred in November and decreased in December and January with the most harvest occurring on weekends and holidays (Figure 37). Only 44 bobcats were harvested by gun deer hunters, which was fewer than expected.

Since the bobcat harvest season was established in 2007, the sex ratio of harvested bobcats has remained relatively even, with a slightly higher proportion of females harvested (50%), than males (43%) (Figure 38). Snares, conibear traps, and foothold traps were the most common trapping method and archery the most common hunting method in the state (Figure 39; Table 11). The number of furharvesters intentionally targeting bobcats has remained lower than those trapped incidentally. Incidental captures are still the more common cause for capture in Iowa (Figure 40). Although the harvest season has been highly successful, and the fur market for bobcat pelts is decent, the number of furharvesters intentionally targeting bobcats

has remained relatively constant since 2006 (Figure 41).

The 2014 Iowa Bowhunter Observation Survey indicated that since regulated bobcat trapping began in 2007, populations have remained fairly stable throughout the state, with nearly all regions of the state showing a slight trend upward in 2014 (Figure 42). Regional population trends are highest throughout southern Iowa. This is consistent with data documented from research, harvest, road kills, incidental trapping captures, and habitat modeling. Populations appear higher in west-central Iowa along the Missouri River which is further supported by good harvest numbers in Monona and Harrison counties. Recovery in central and northern Iowa has been slow but fairly consistent. Lower numbers of bobcats in these regions of Iowa is mainly due to a lack of ideal habitat when compared with southern Iowa.

Bobcat populations have remained good throughout the state where ideal habitat exists especially in southern and western Iowa. Time will tell if bobcats naturally spread into northeast Iowa where additional good habitat is available. For 2015-16, the bobcat harvest season will remain the same as it was for the 2014-15 season, no quota and the limit remaining at 1 bobcat per licensed furharvester. The 2015-16 harvest season will be open with the regular fur harvest season (7 Nov – 31 Jan).

Figure 1. Number of licensed Iowa furharvesters and total harvest value in Iowa (2001-present).

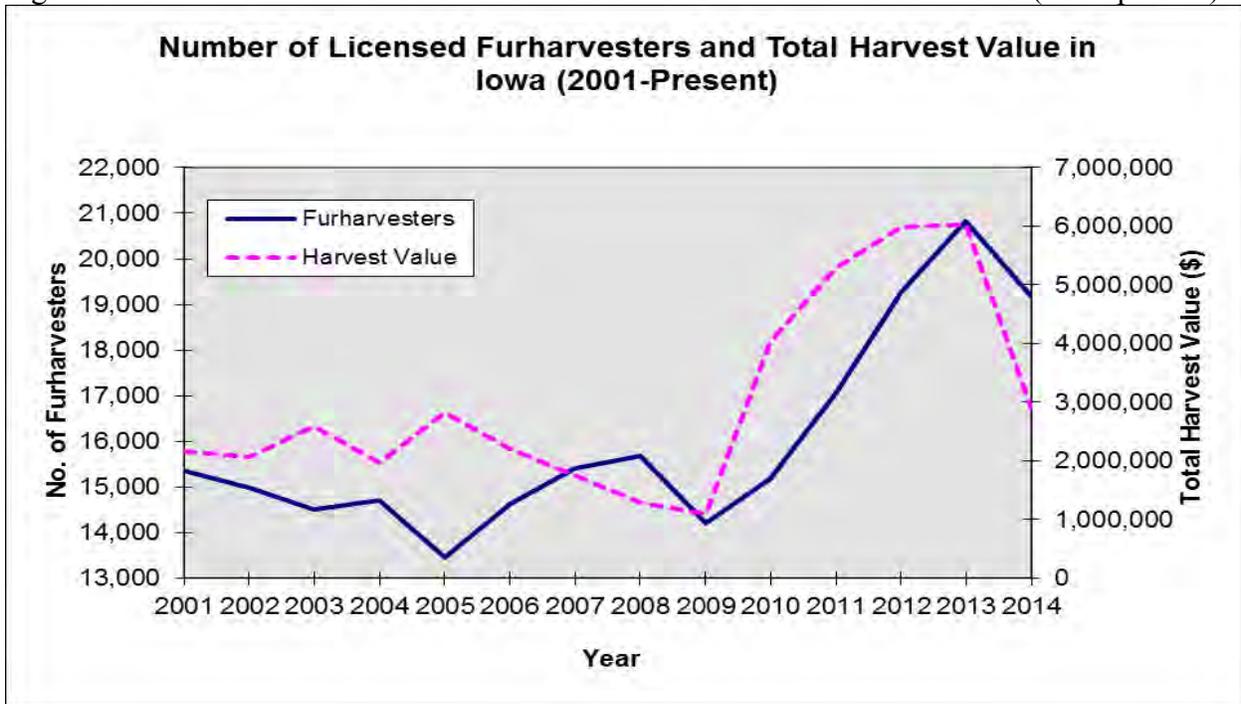


Figure 2. Number of licensed Iowa fur dealers and total harvest value in Iowa (2001-present).

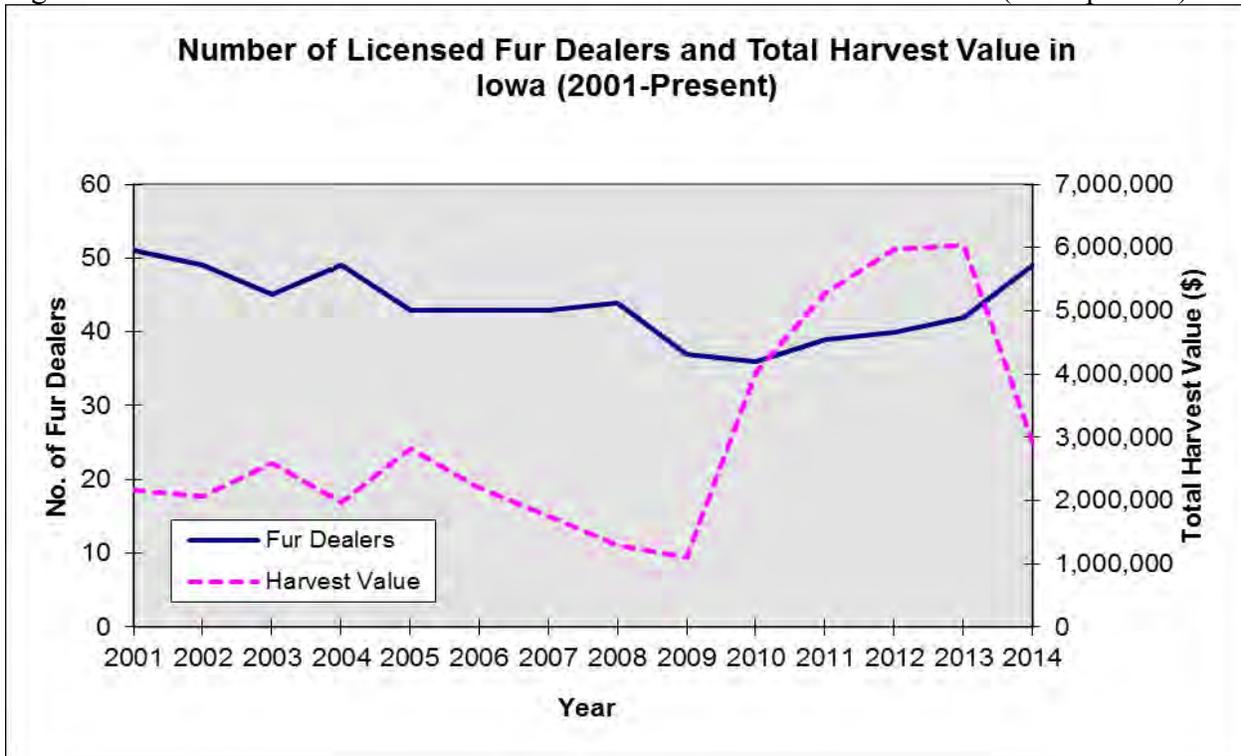


Figure 3. Annual raccoon harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

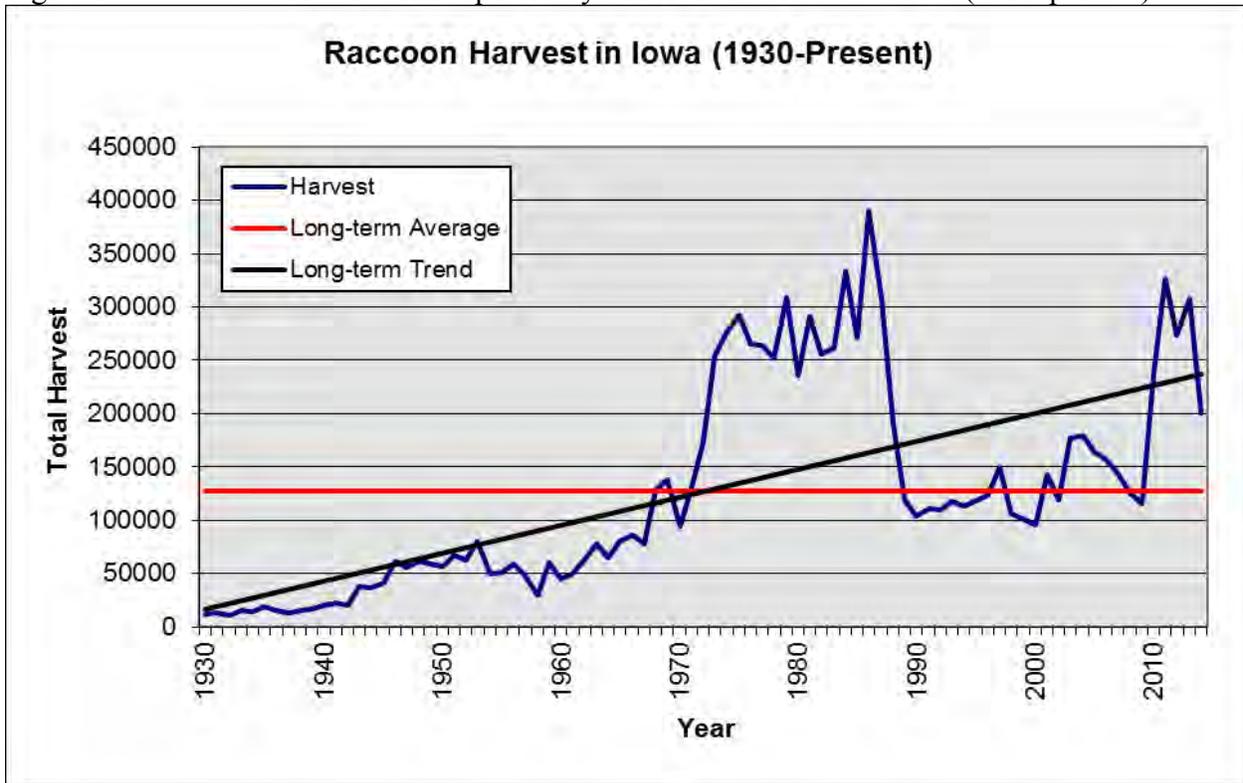


Figure 4. Raccoon harvest in Iowa and average pelt price paid by fur dealers (1977-present).

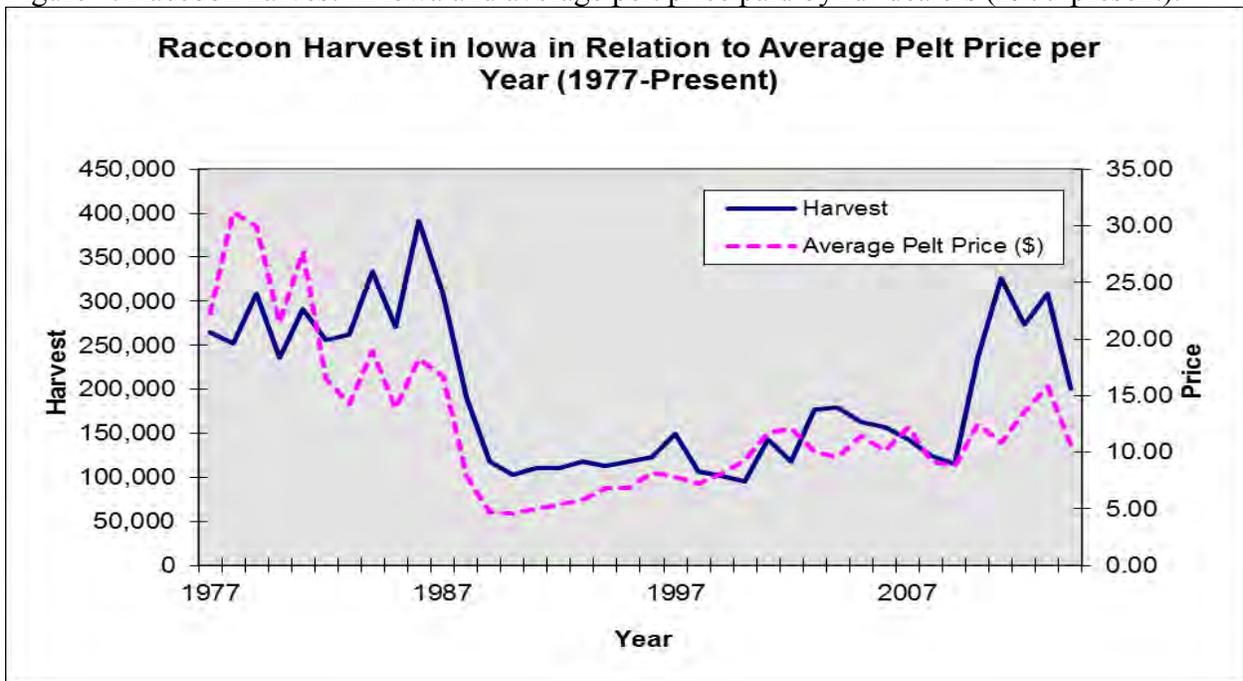


Figure 5. Results of raccoon Bowhunter Observation Survey in Iowa (2004-present).

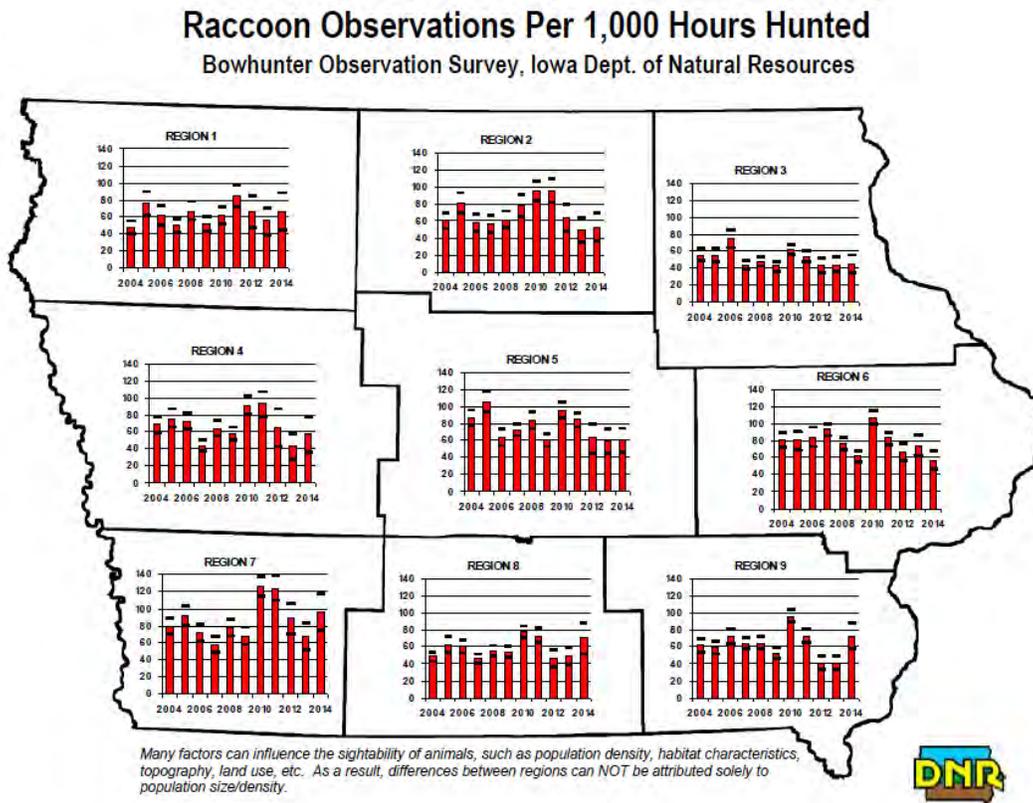


Figure 6. Results of April raccoon spotlight surveys in Iowa (1977-present).

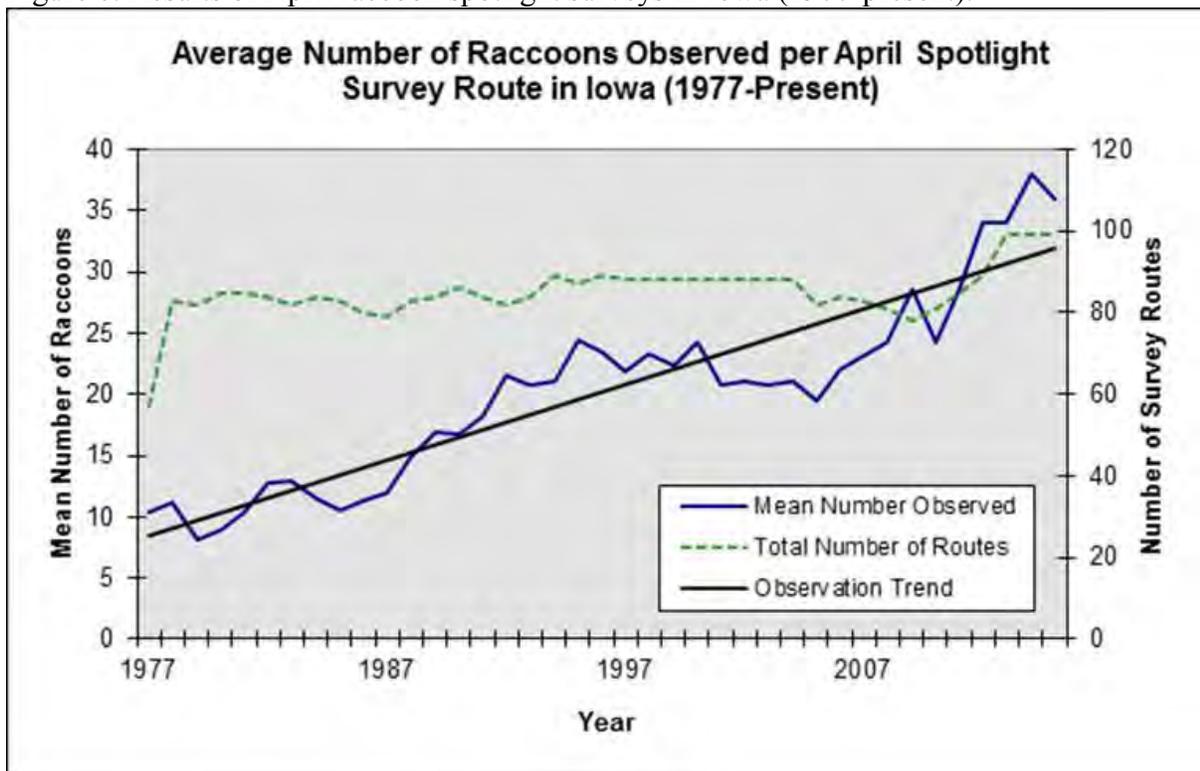


Figure 9. Annual muskrat harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

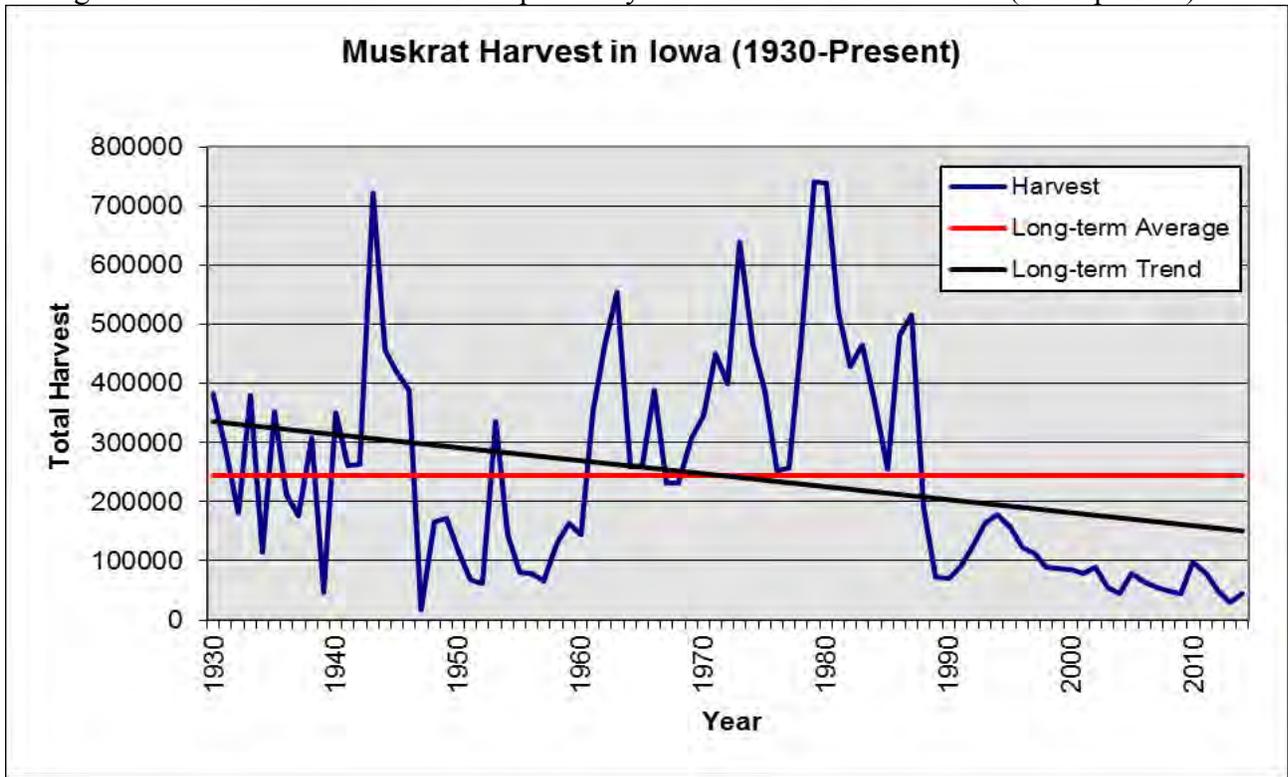


Figure 10. Muskrat harvest in Iowa and average pelt price paid by fur dealers (1977-present).

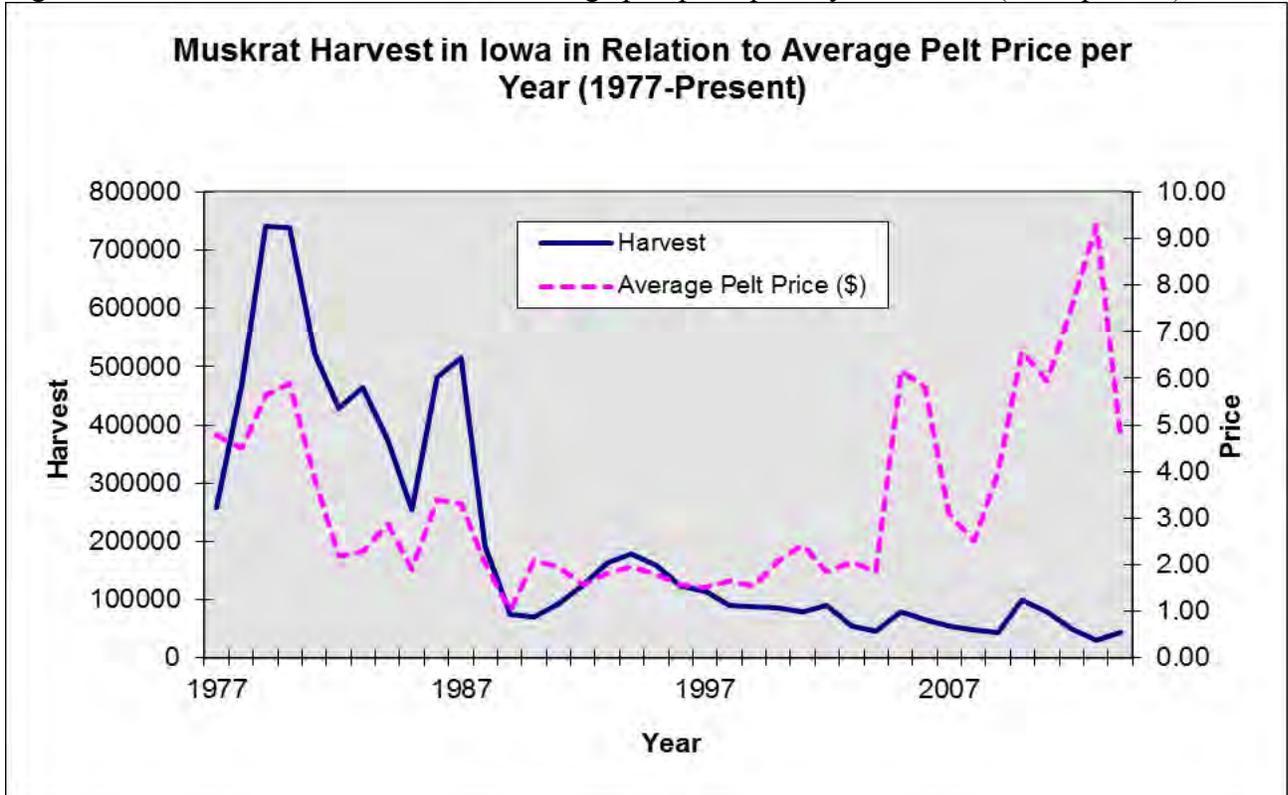


Figure 11. Annual coyote harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

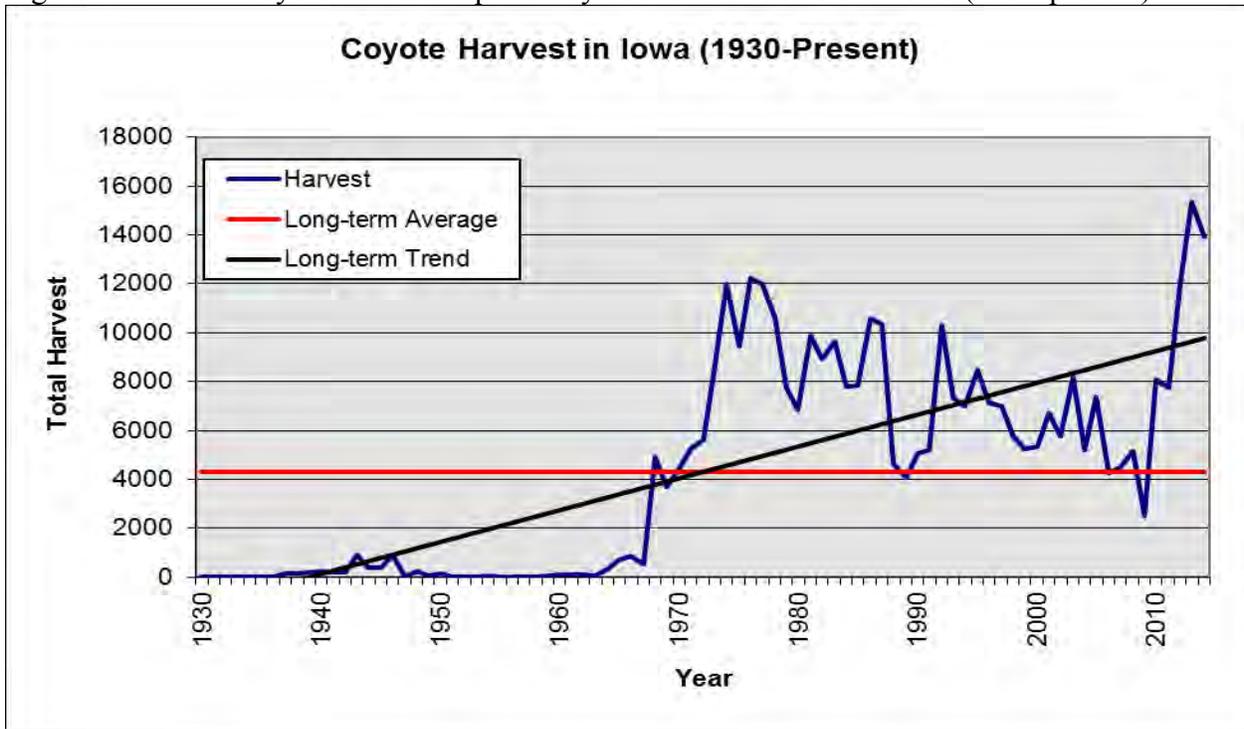


Figure 12. Results of coyote Bowhunter Observation Survey in Iowa (2004-present).

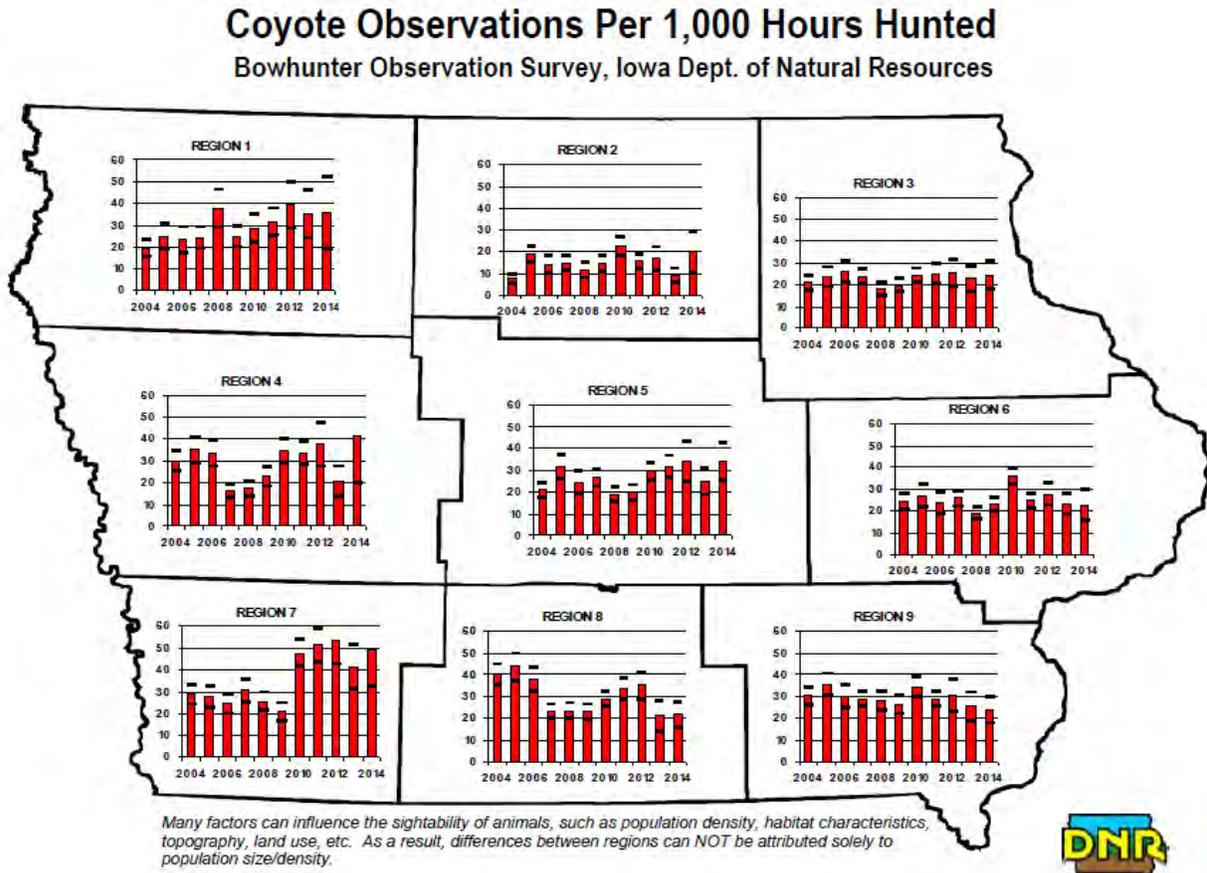


Figure 13. Annual red fox harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

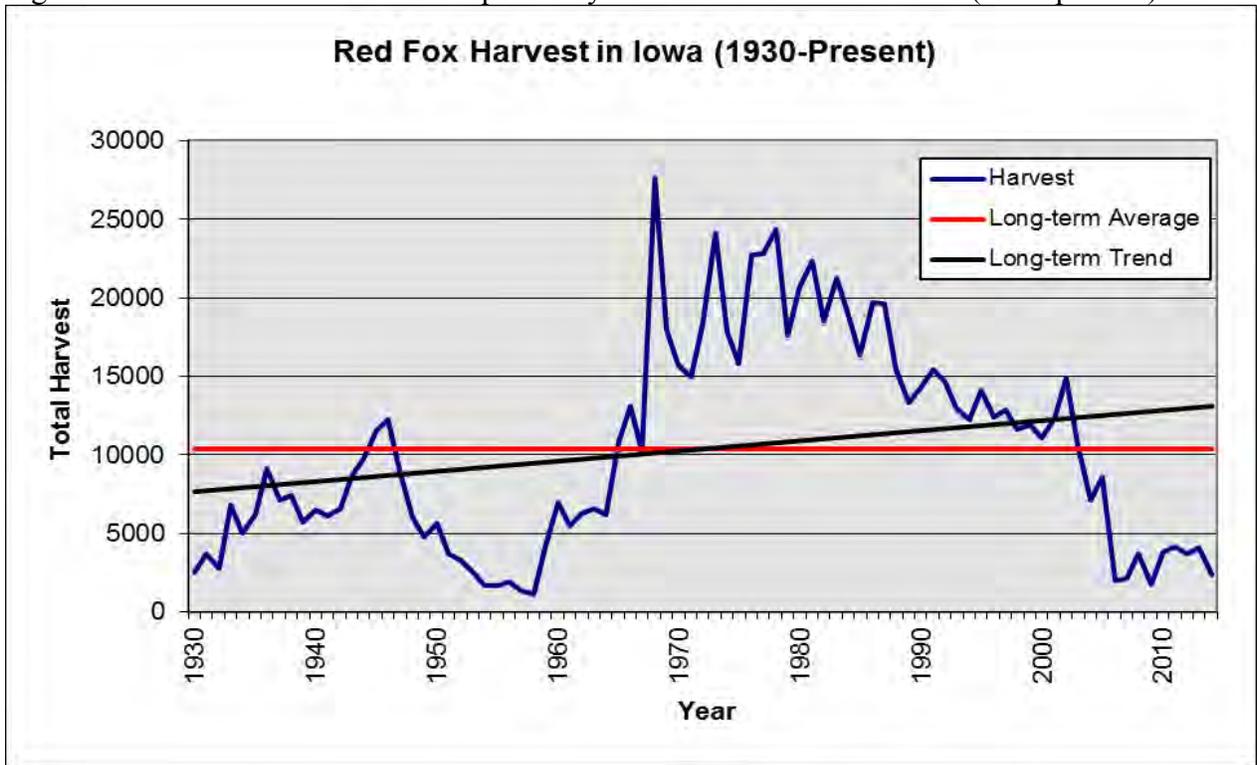


Figure 14. Red fox harvest in Iowa and average pelt price paid by fur dealers (1977-present).

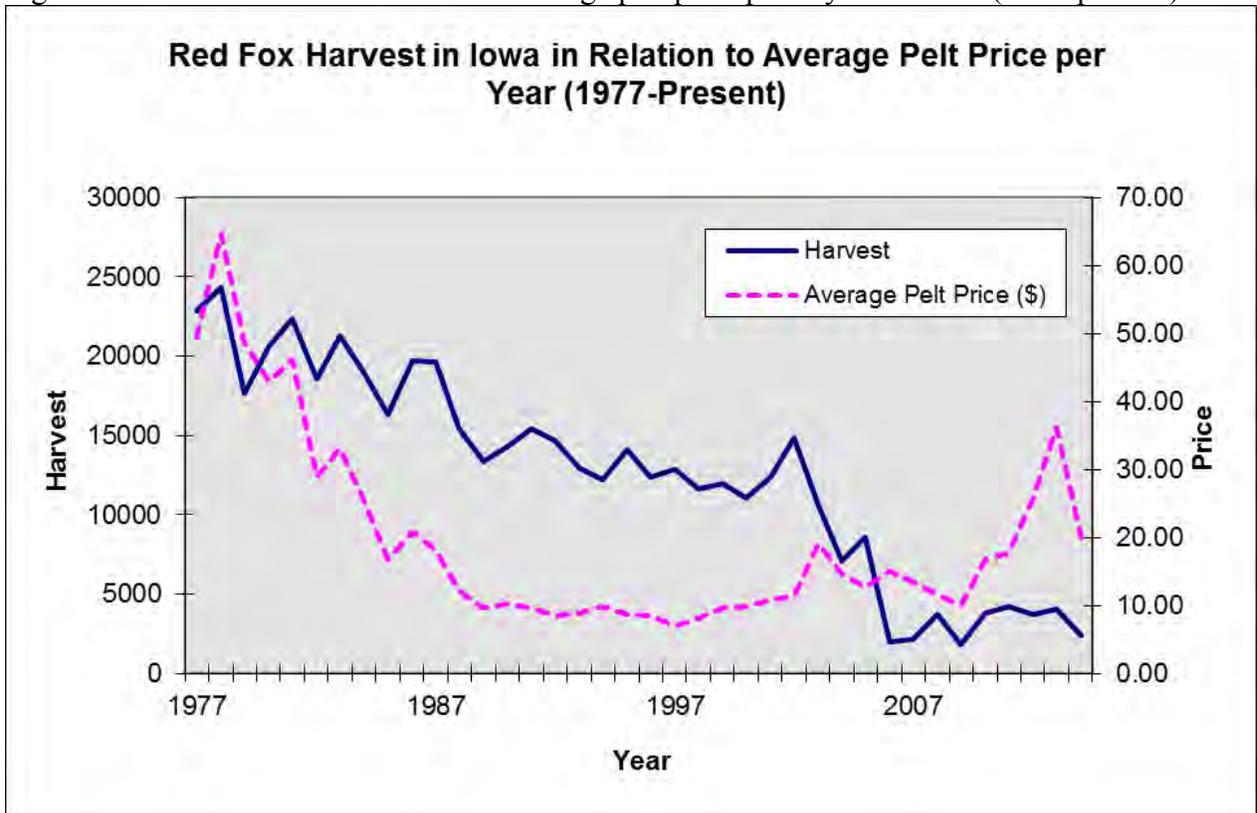


Figure 15. Results of red fox Bowhunter Observation Survey in Iowa (2004-present).

Red Fox Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

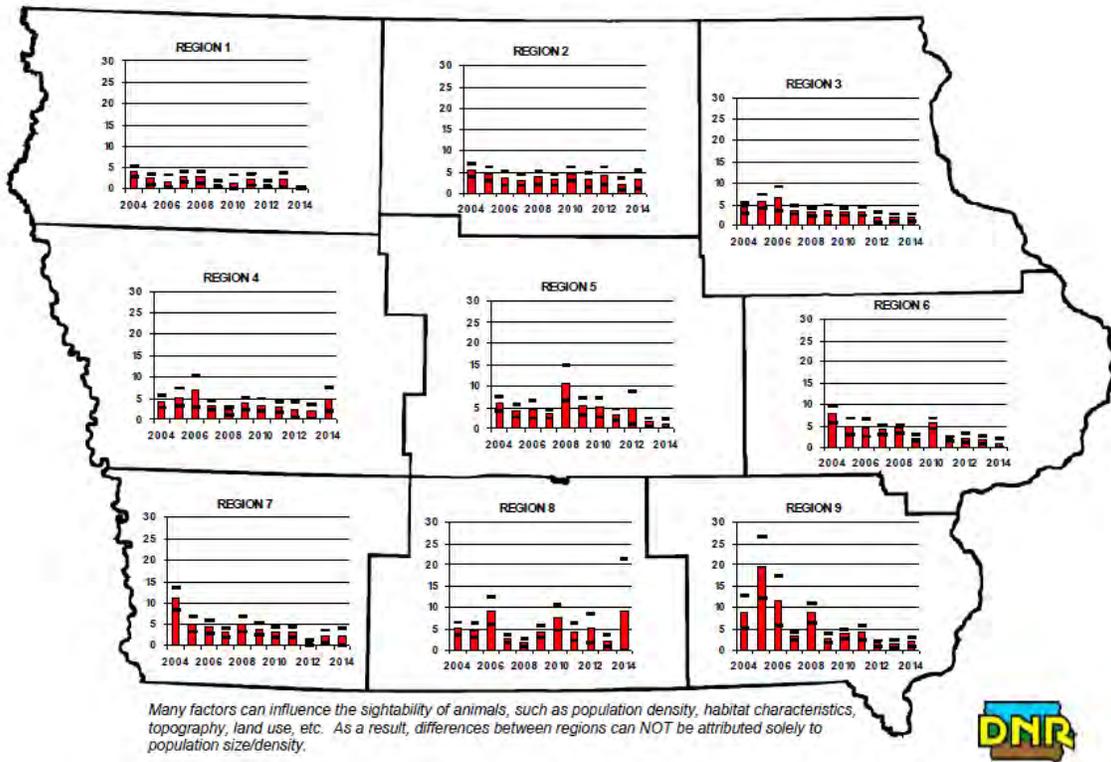


Figure 16. Annual gray fox harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

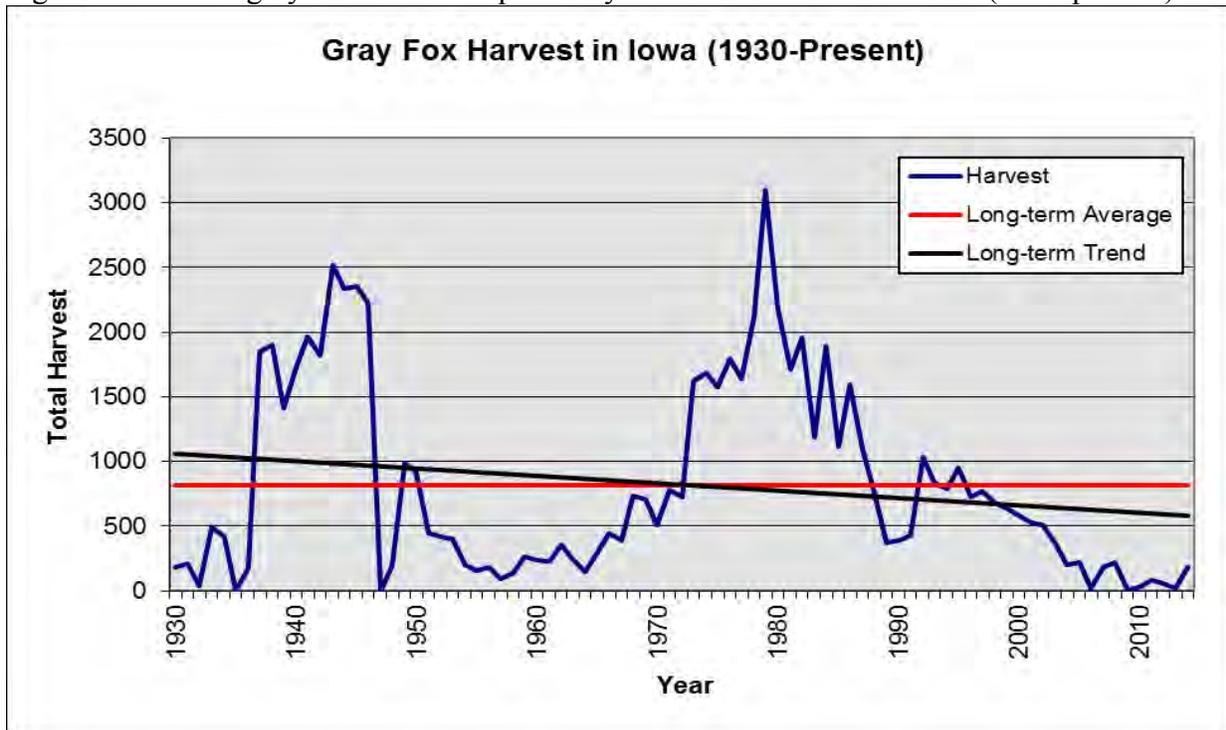


Figure 17. Results of gray fox Bowhunter Observation Survey in Iowa (2004-present).

Gray Fox Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

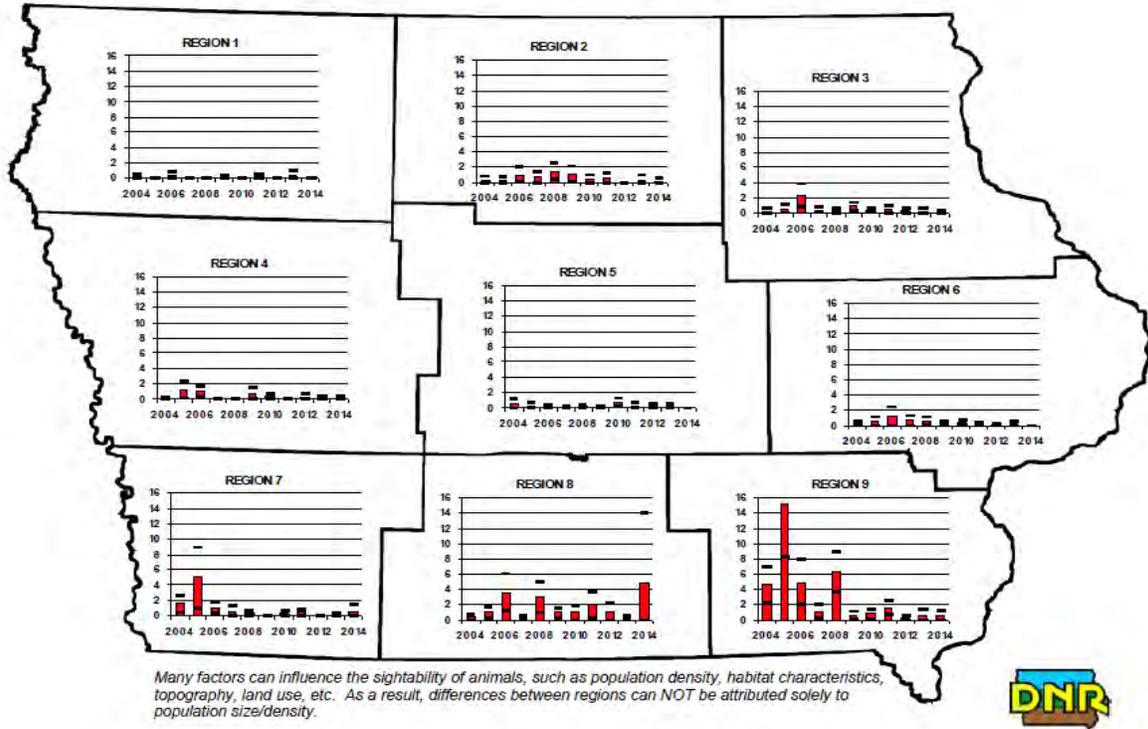


Figure 18. Annual beaver harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

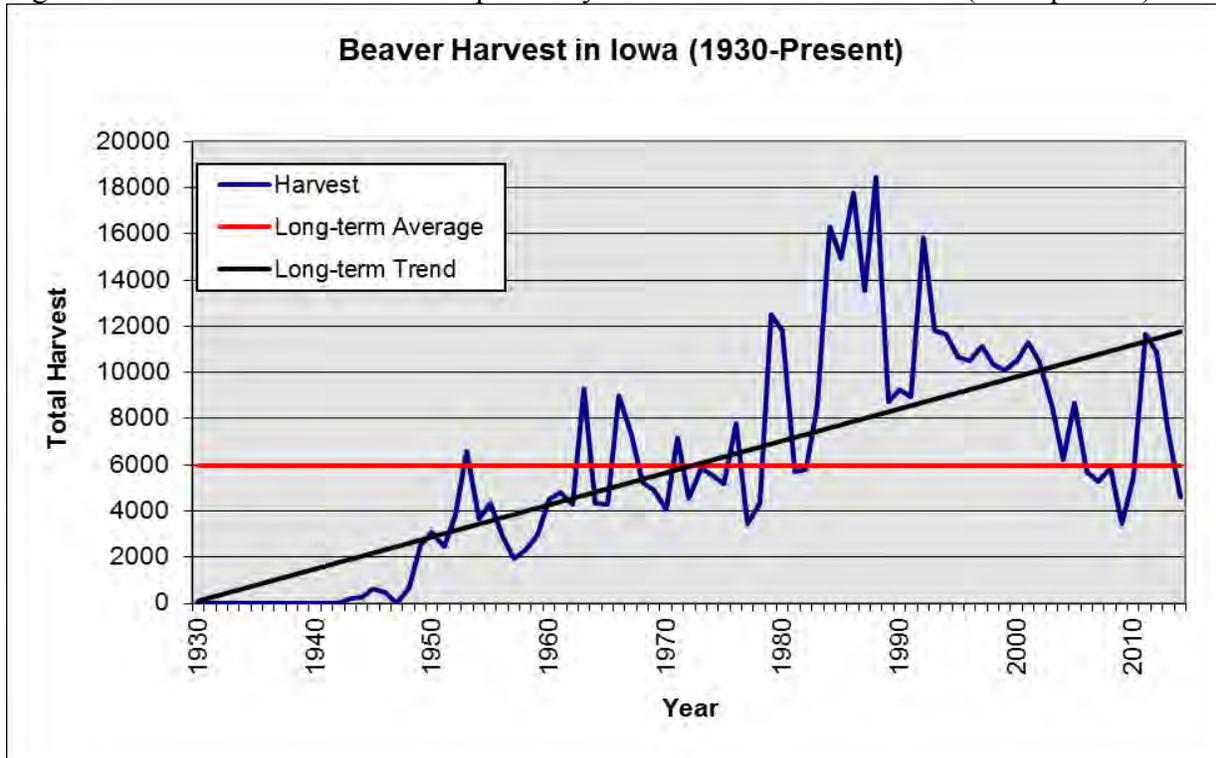


Figure 19. Annual mink harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

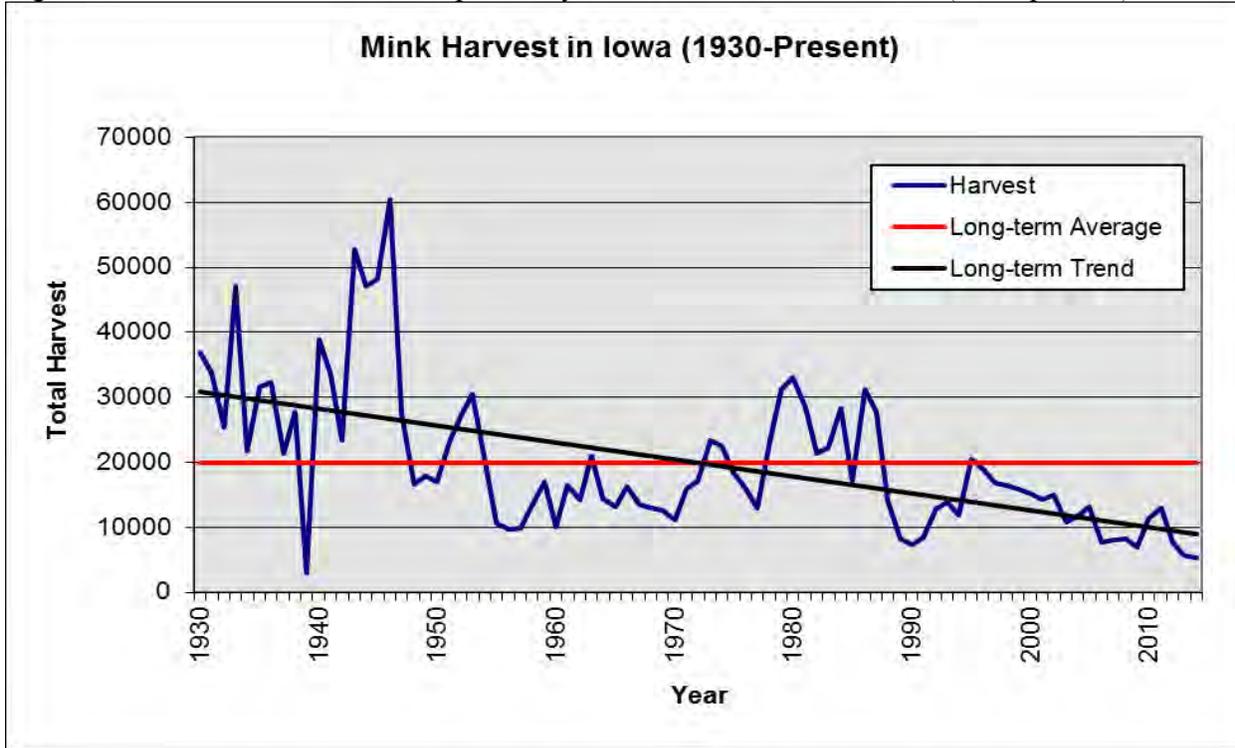


Figure 20. Mink harvest in Iowa and average pelt price paid by fur dealers (1977-present).

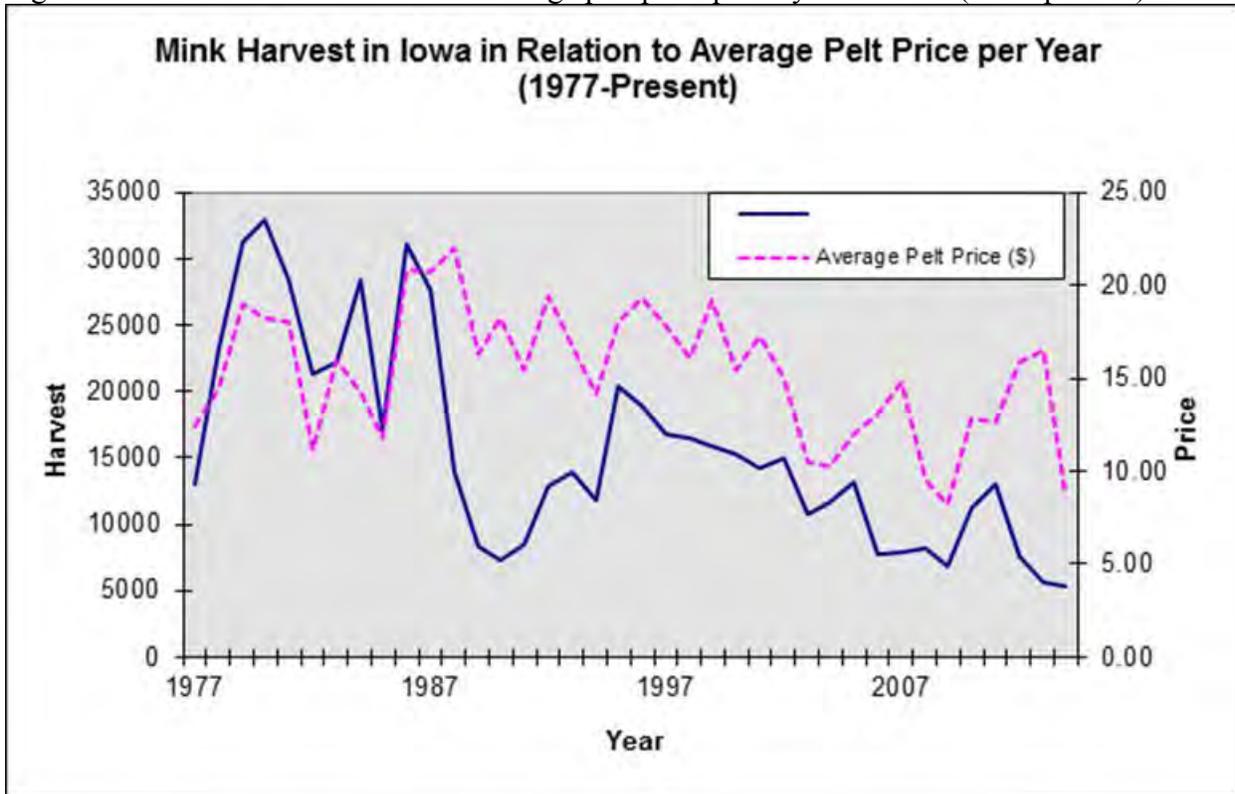


Figure 21. Annual opossum harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

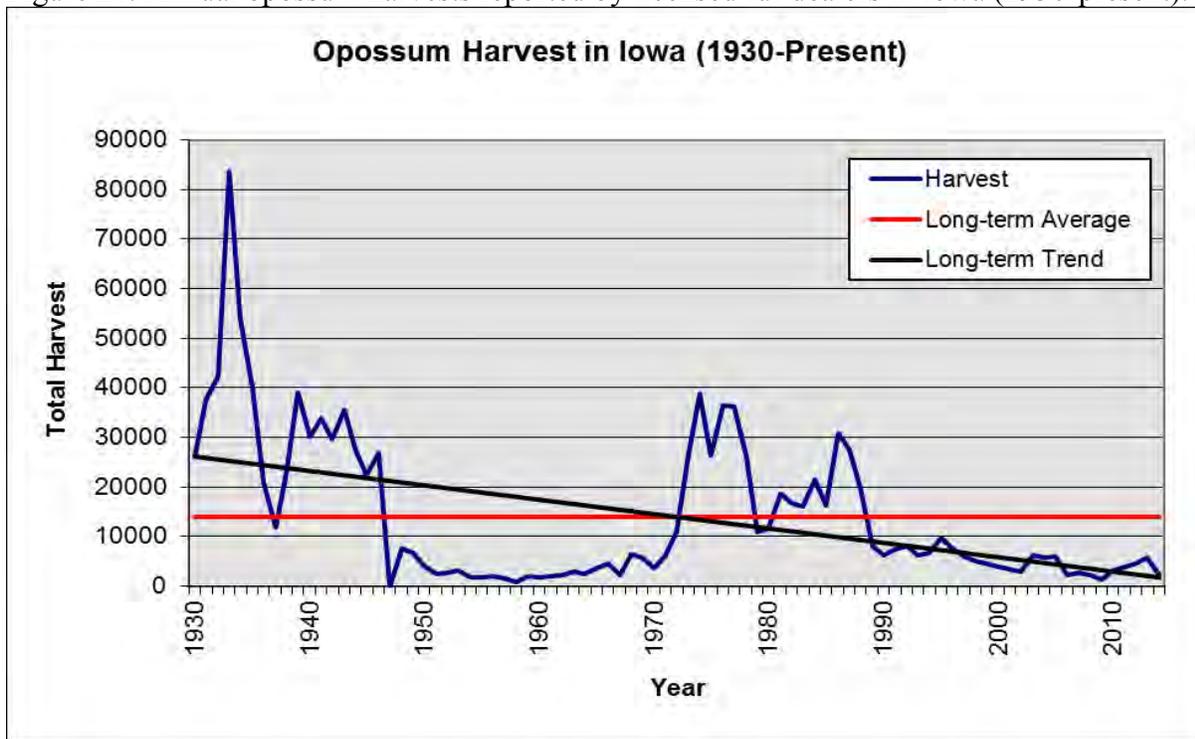


Figure 22. Results of opossum Bowhunter Observation Survey in Iowa (2004-present).

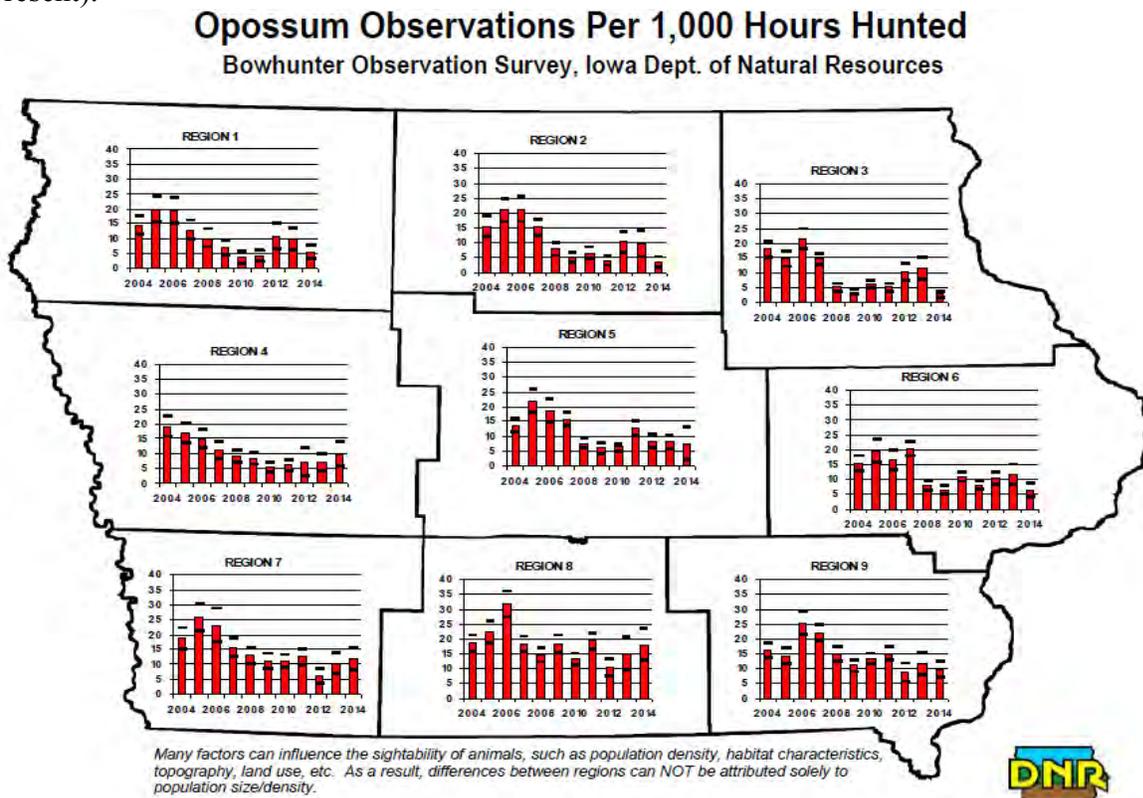


Figure 23. Annual badger harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

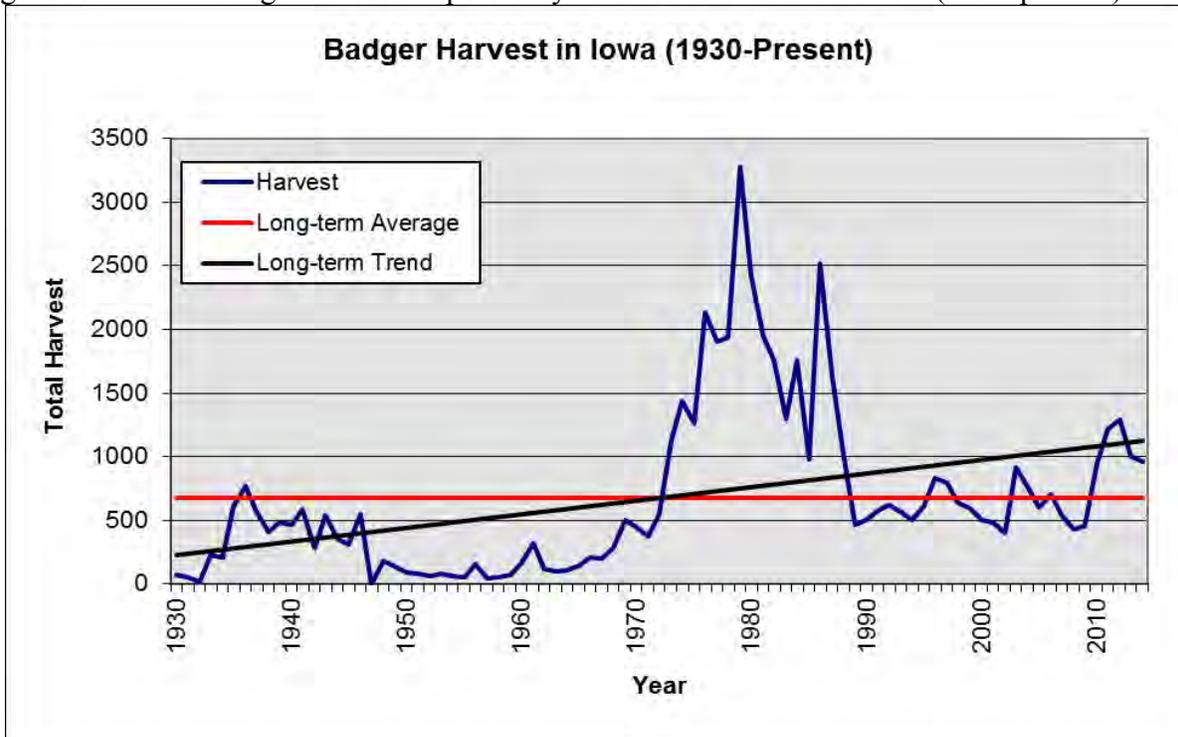


Figure 24. Results of badger Bowhunter Observation Survey in Iowa (2004-present).

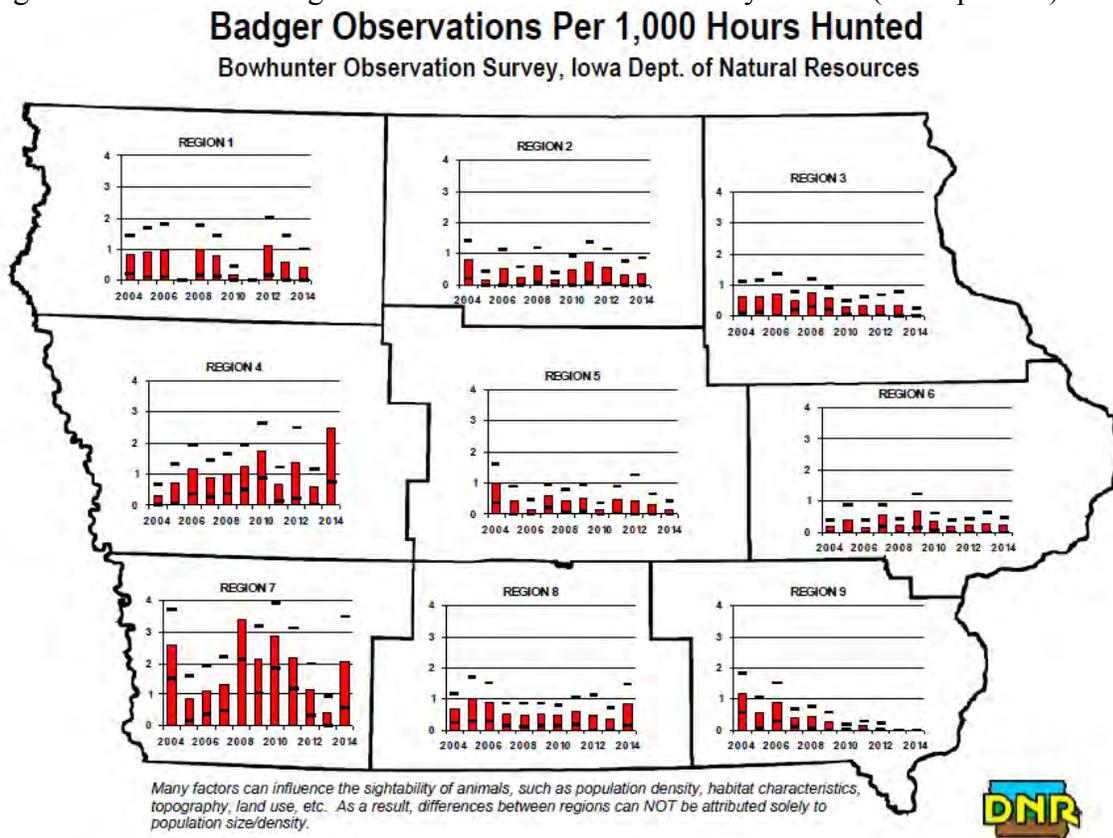


Figure 25. Annual spotted skunk harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

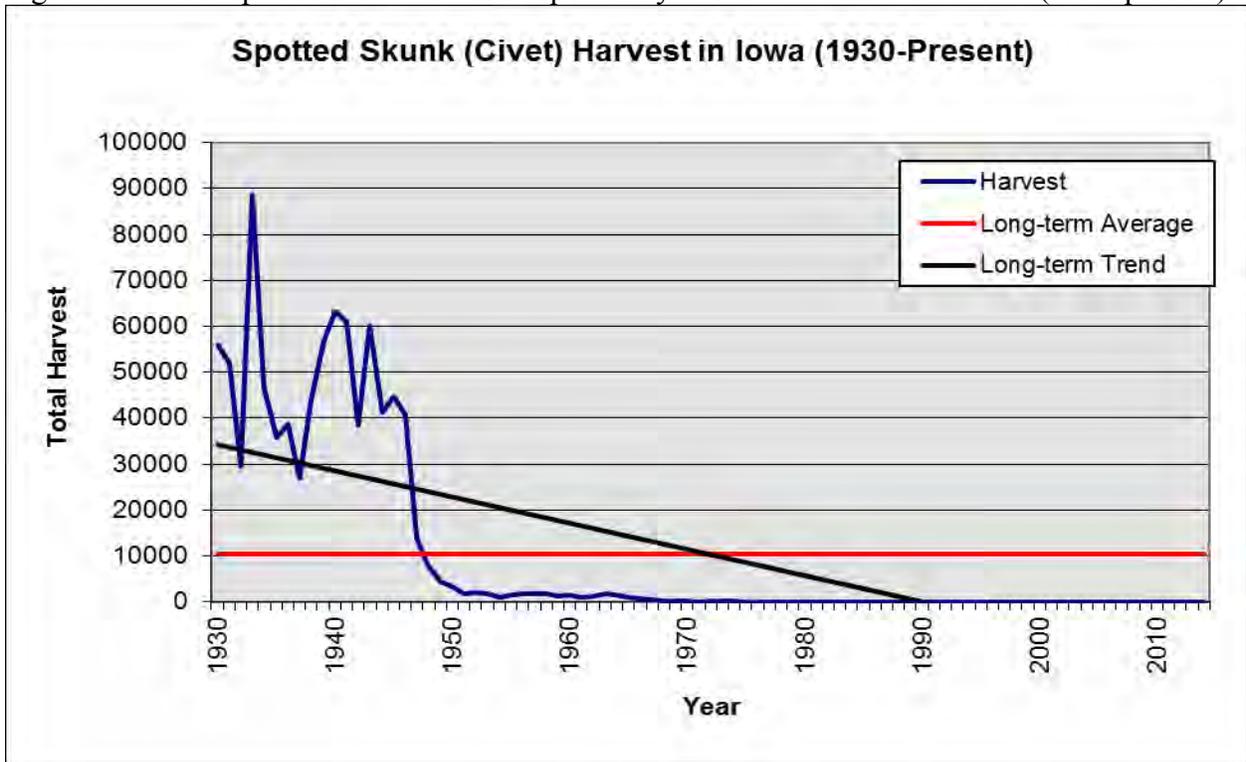


Figure 26. Annual striped skunk harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

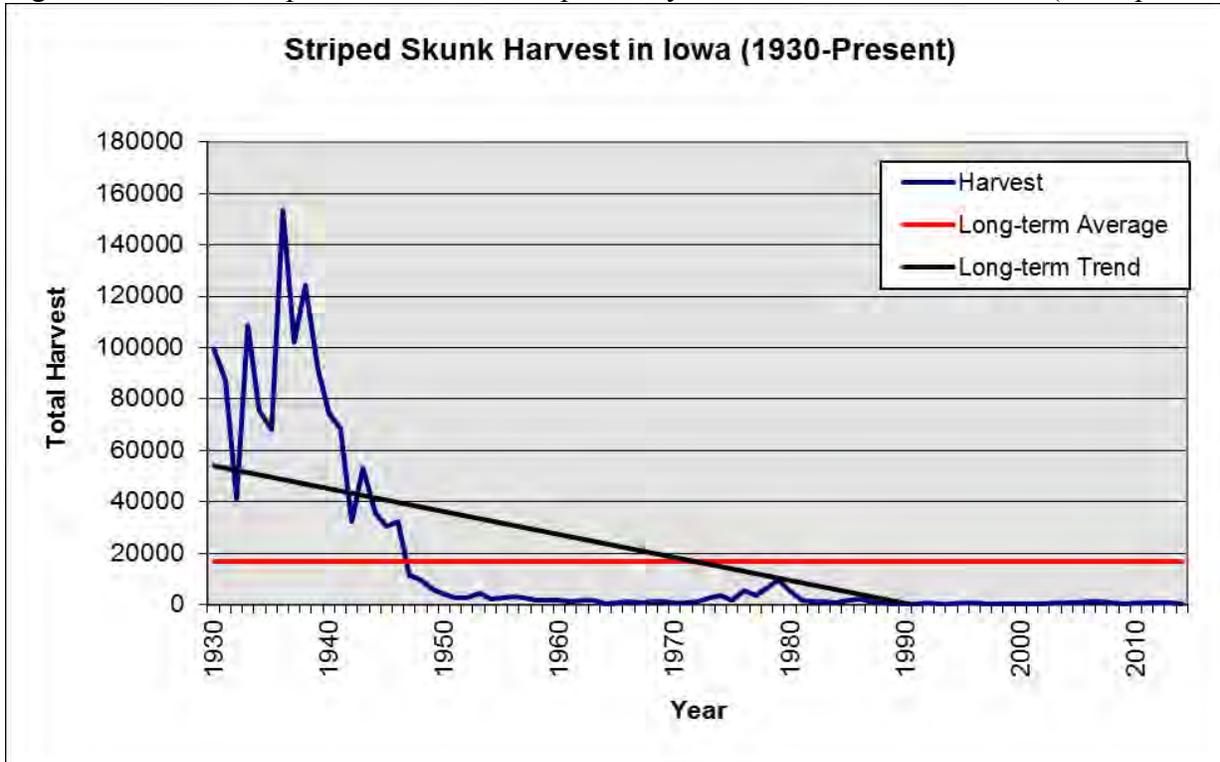


Figure 27. Results of striped skunk Bowhunter Observation Survey in Iowa (2004-present).

Striped Skunk Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

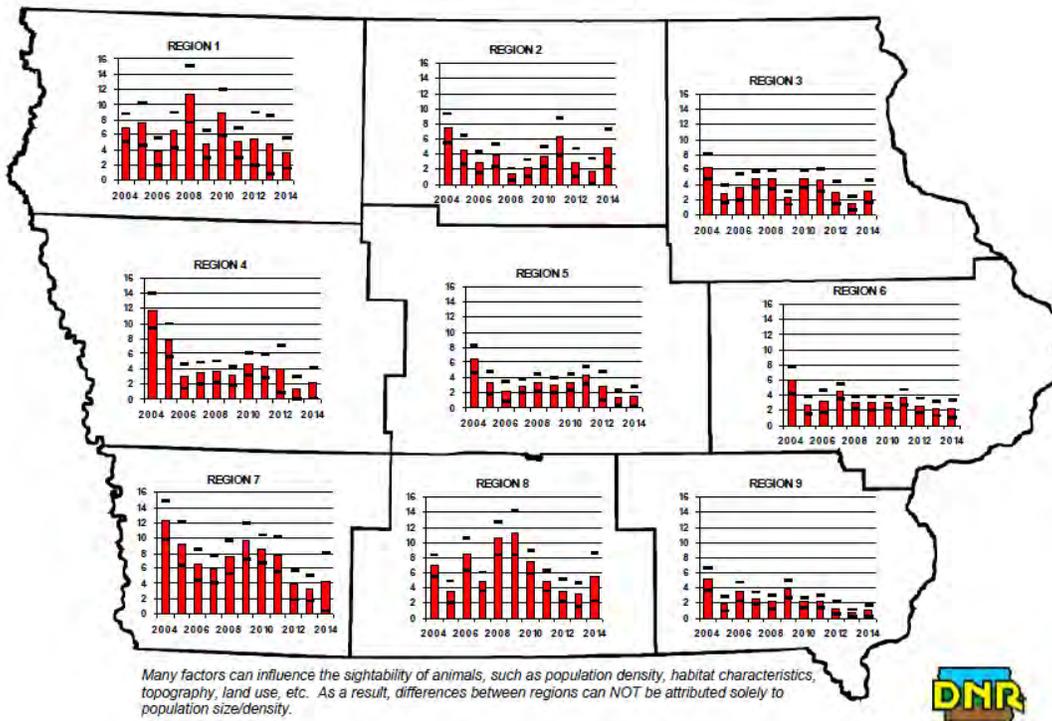


Figure 28. Annual weasel harvests reported by licensed fur dealers in Iowa (1930-present).

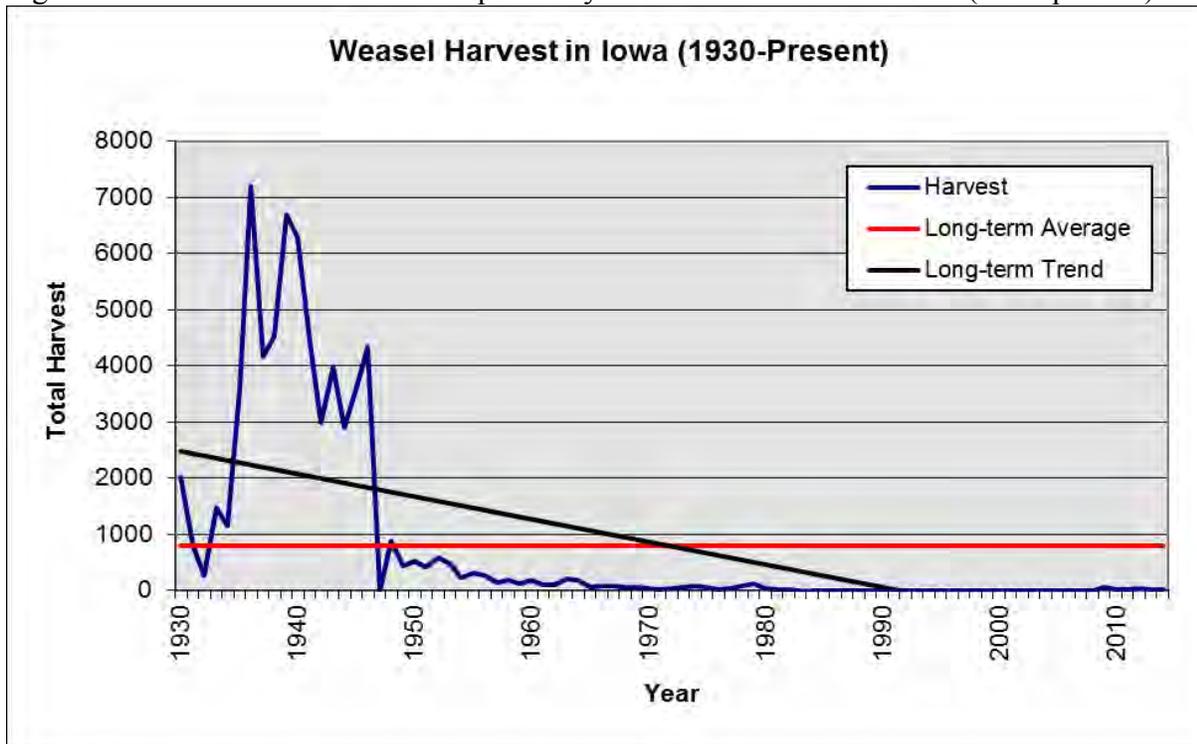


Figure 31. Harvest method of river otters in Iowa (2006-present).

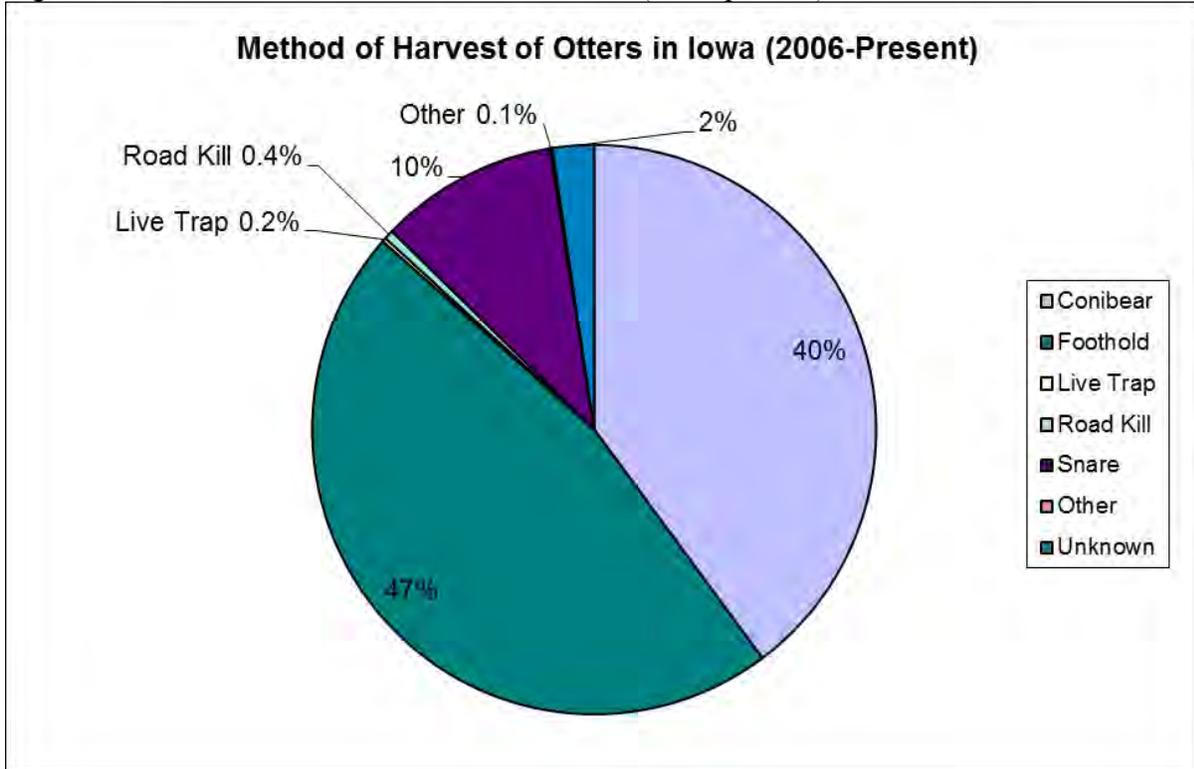


Figure 32. Percent of river otters intentionally and incidentally harvested in Iowa (2006-present).

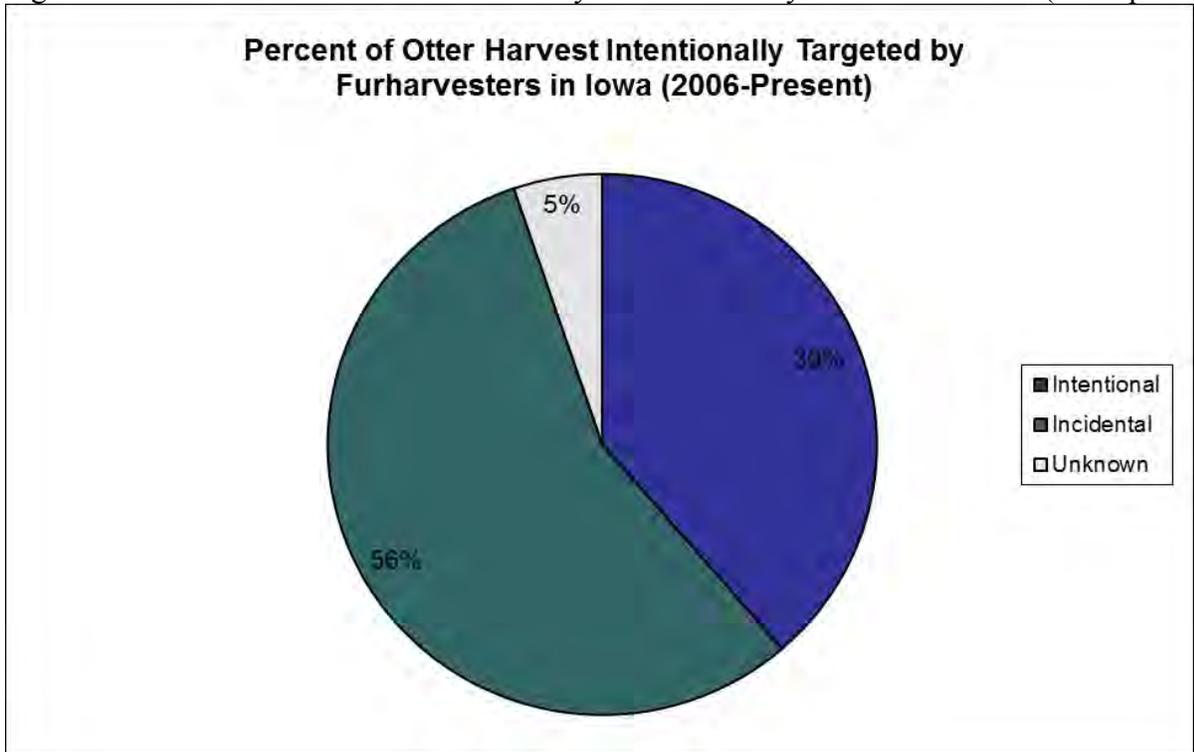


Figure 33. Trend for furharvesters intentionally targeting river otters in Iowa (2006-present).

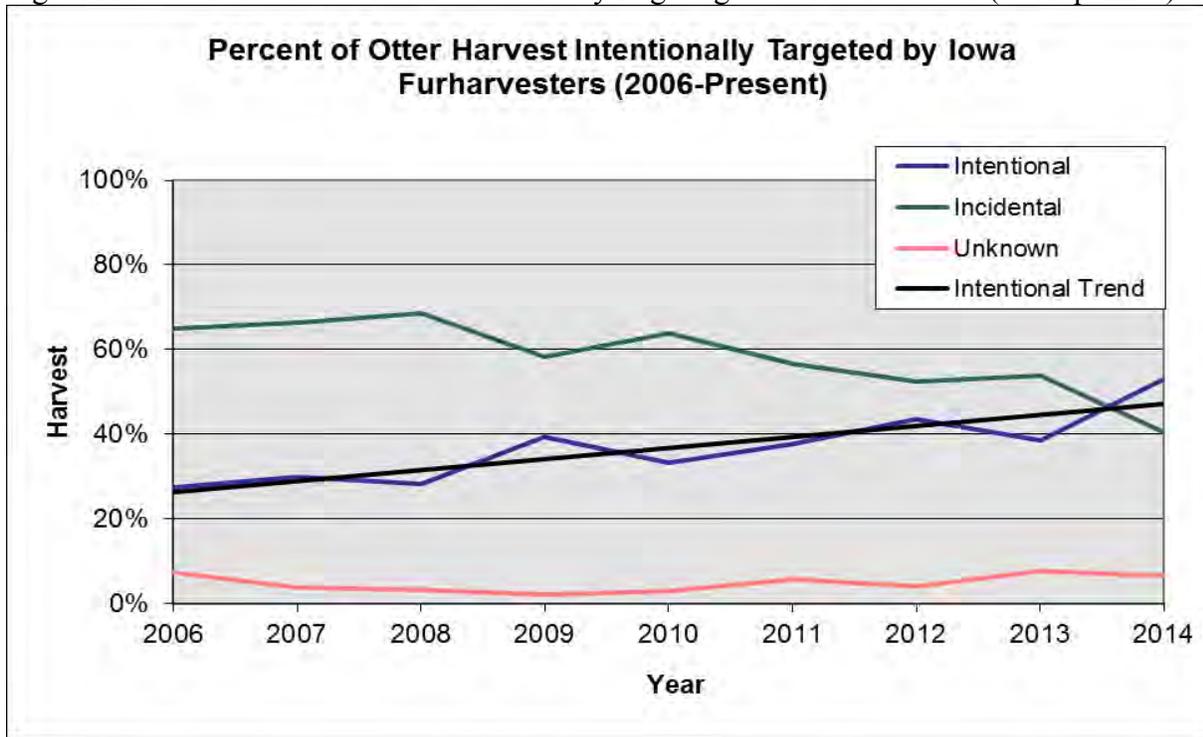


Figure 34. Results of river otter Bowhunter Observation Survey in Iowa (2004-present).

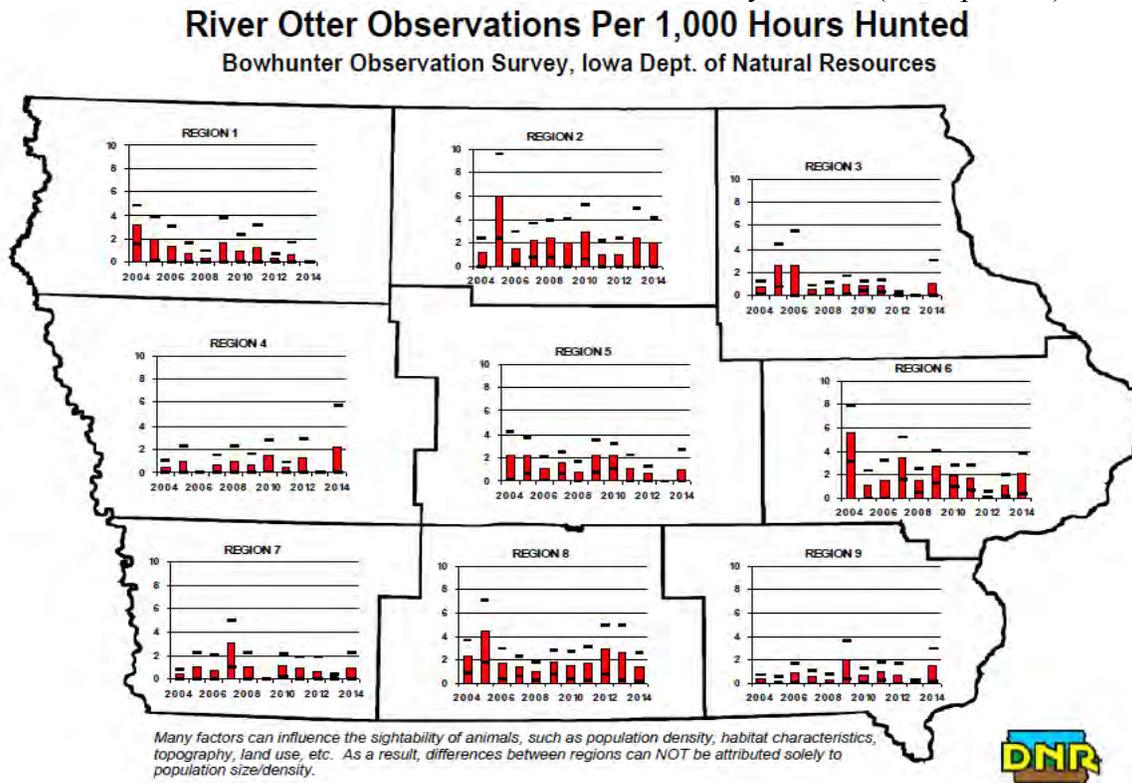


Figure 35. Open harvest zone for bobcat hunting/trapping season in Iowa, 2014-15.

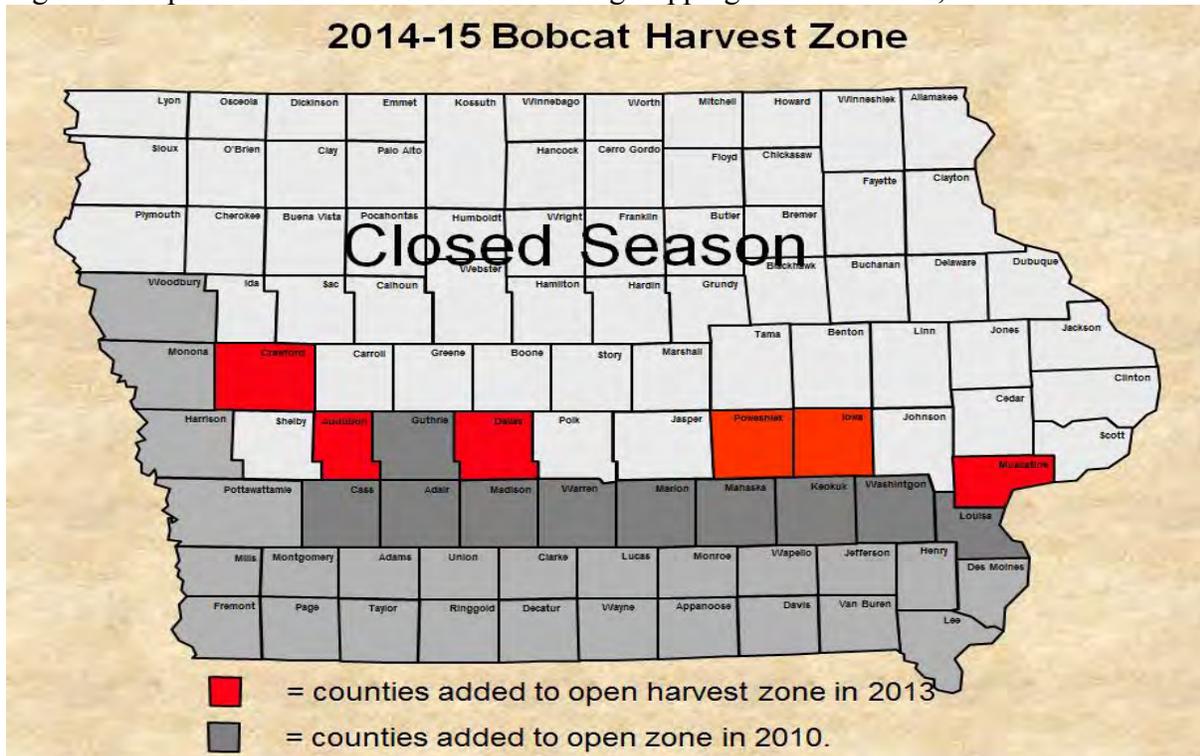


Figure 36. Bobcat harvest per county in Iowa, 2014-15.

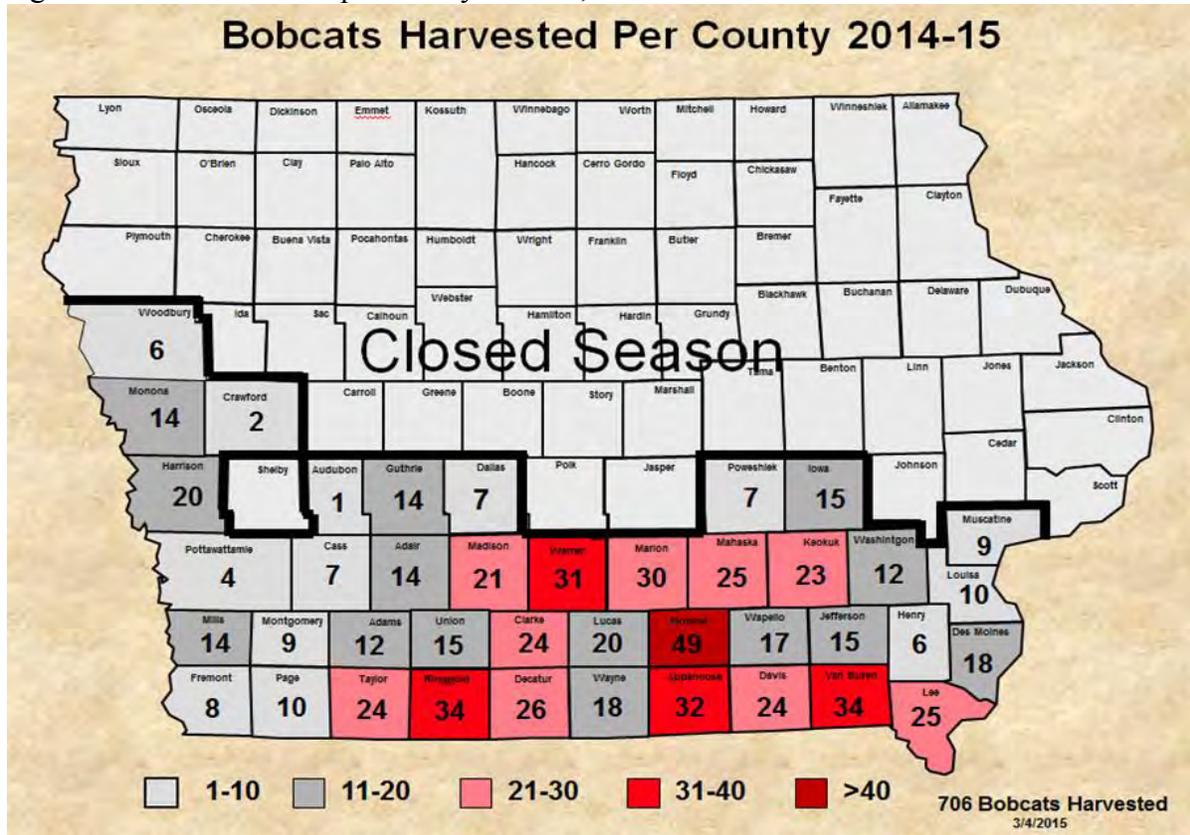


Figure 37. River Otter and bobcats harvested per day in Iowa (2013-14).

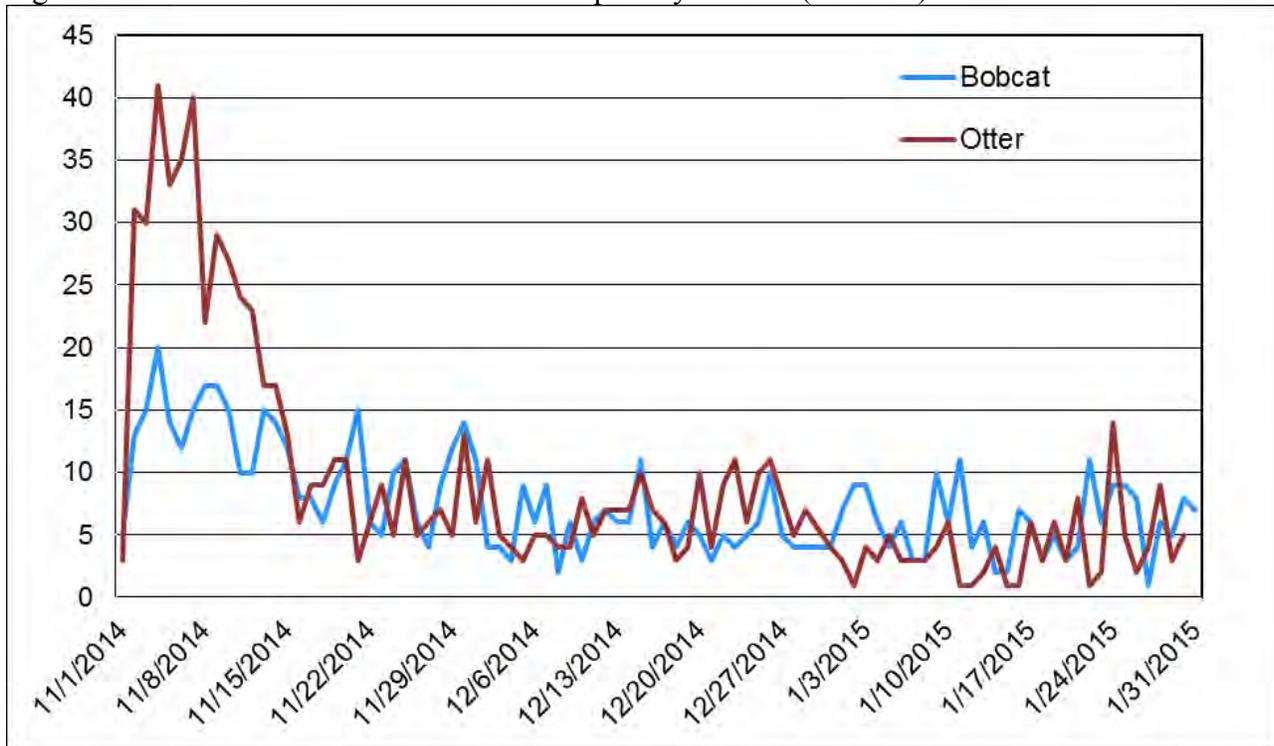


Figure 38. Sex ratio of harvested bobcats in Iowa (2007-present).

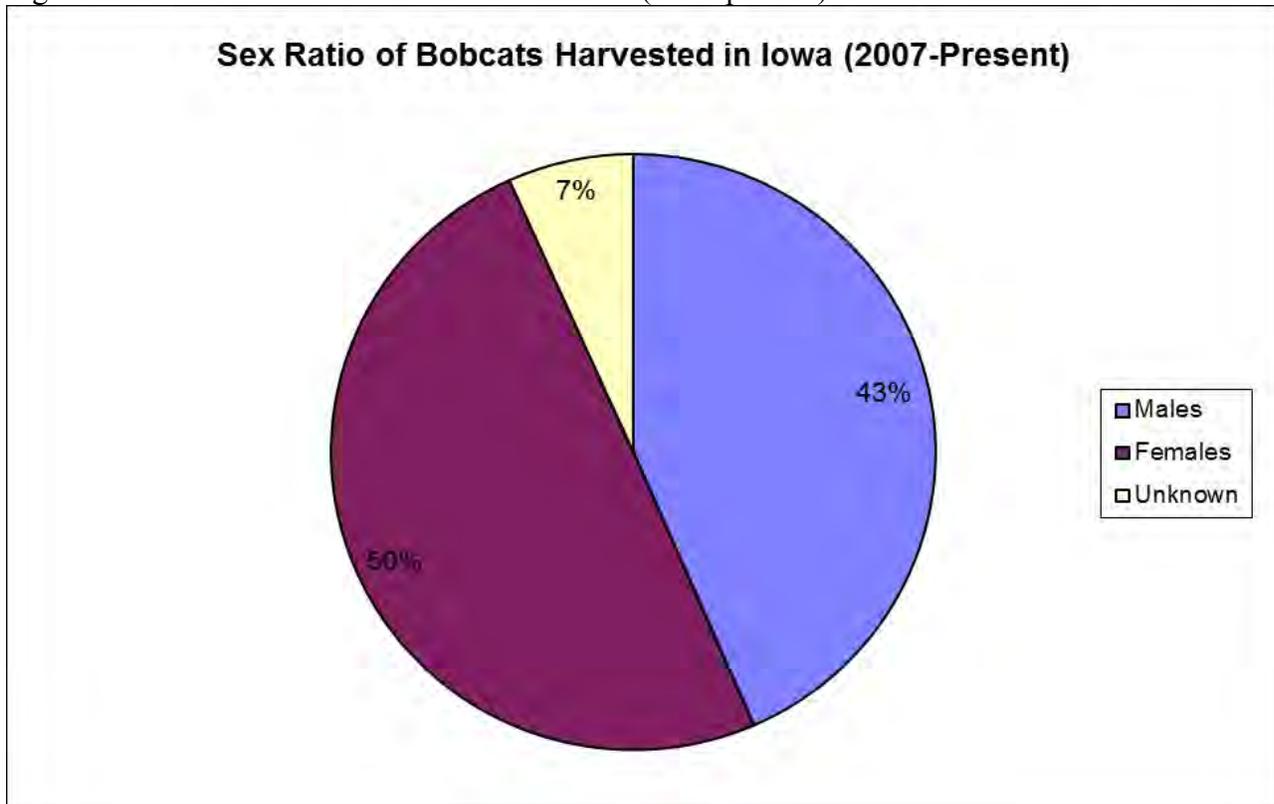


Figure 39. Harvest method of bobcats in Iowa (2007-present).

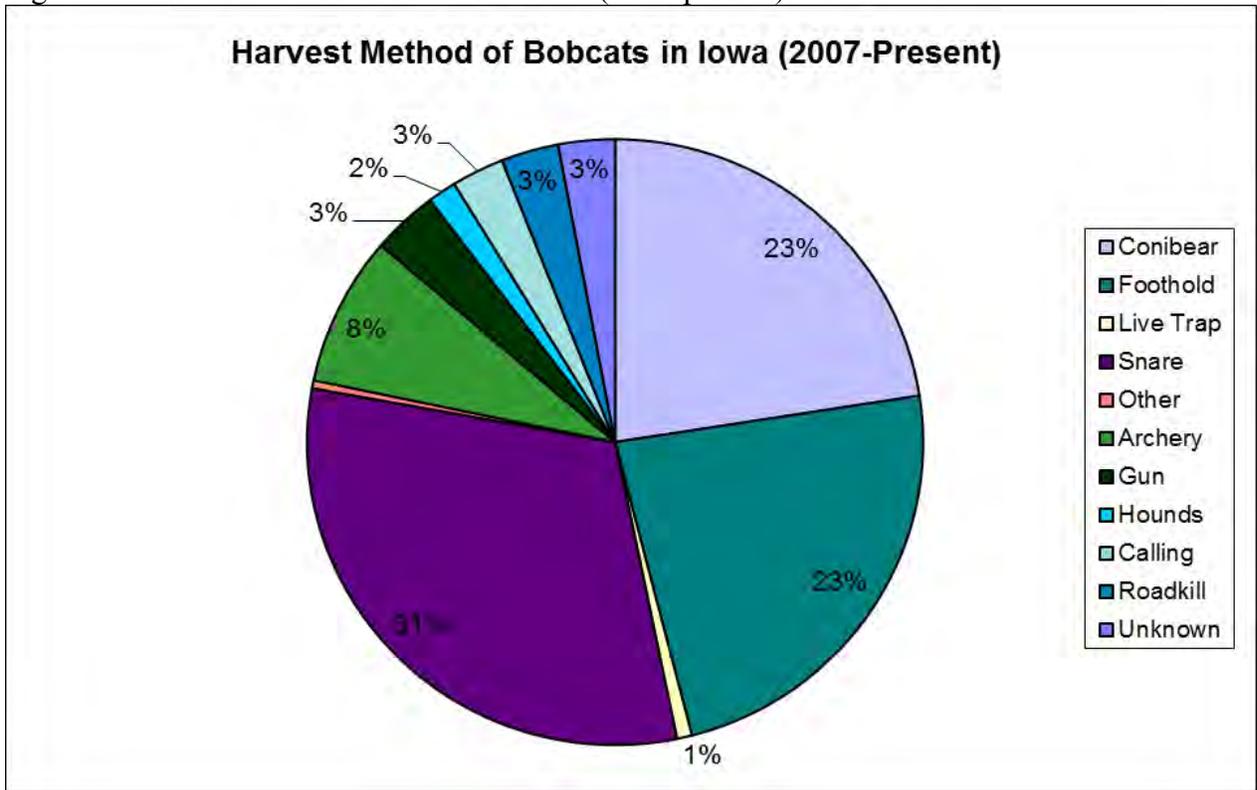


Figure 40. Percent of bobcats intentionally and incidentally harvested in Iowa (2007-present).

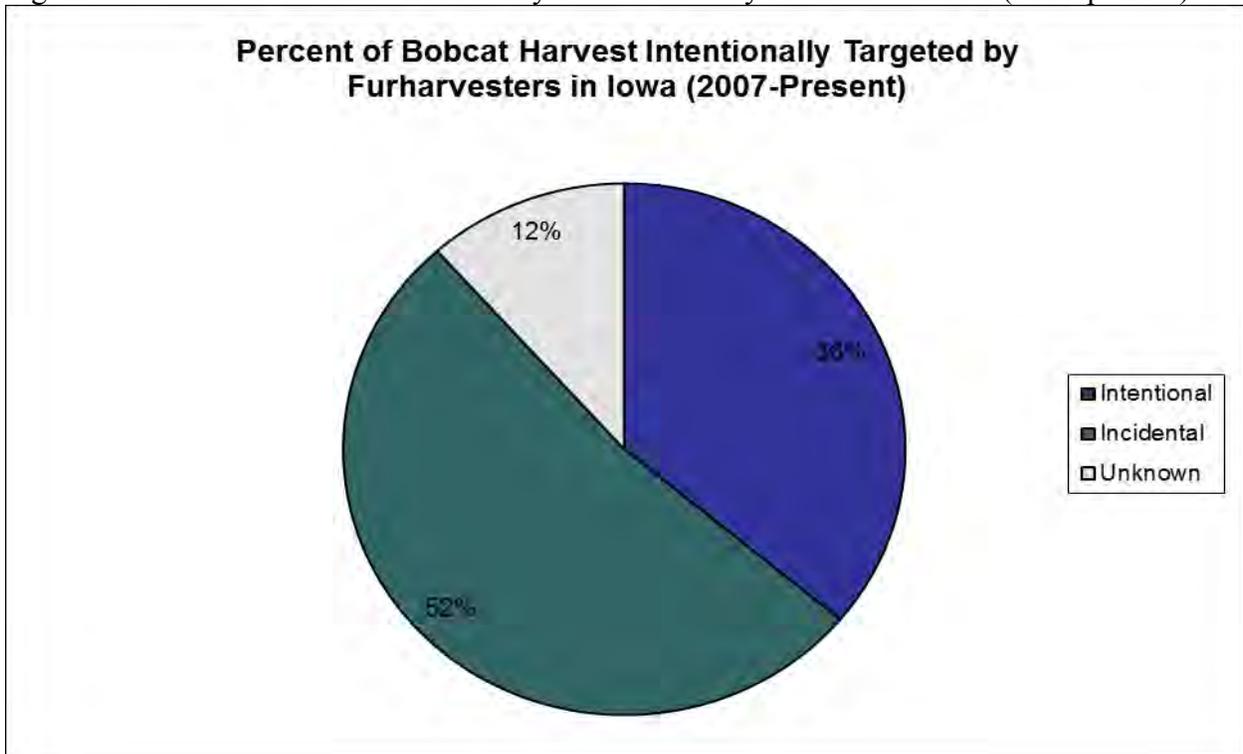


Figure 41. Trend for furharvesters intentionally targeting bobcats in Iowa (2007-present).

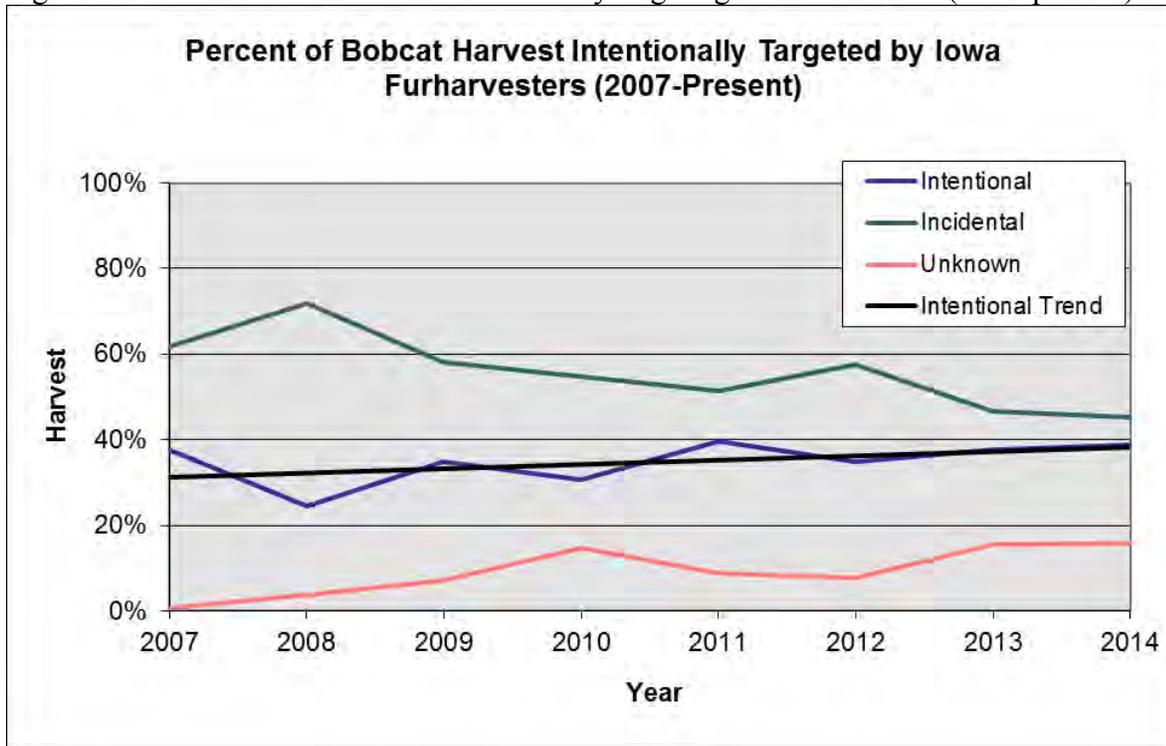


Figure 42. Results of bobcat Bowhunter Observation Survey in Iowa (2004-present).

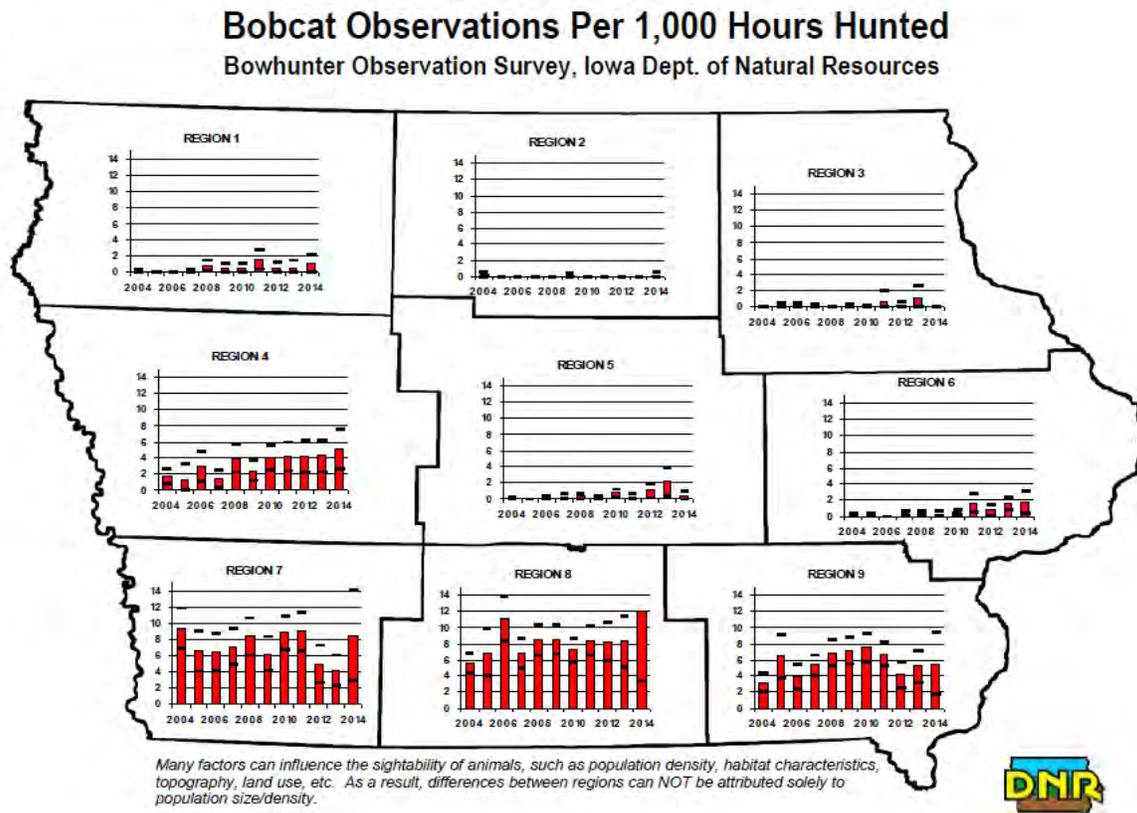


Table 1. Value (\$) of pelts from important furbearer species harvested in Iowa (1930-present). Data for each year includes harvest from the winter of the succeeding year, e.g., 1930 = 1930+1931 (winter).

Season	Mink		Muskrat		Raccoon		Red Fox		All Species
	Mean Price	Total Value	Total Value						
1930-31	3.50	128,947	0.42	160,293	4.50	52,830	6.85	17,467	534,409
1931-32	3.60	121,608	0.52	152,512	4.40	56,984	4.50	16,753	497,260
1932-33	3.00	75,909	0.30	54,311	2.60	27,216	3.25	8,953	213,186
1933-34	4.40	207,323	0.52	197,743	3.45	53,292	4.50	30,631	615,688
1934-35	4.40	95,810	0.70	79,722	3.50	51,516	4.00	20,260	348,843
1935-36	5.93	187,465	0.98	344,928	3.95	76,444	2.95	18,343	723,451
1936-37	9.00	291,033	1.25	265,440	4.00	60,148	3.00	27,399	842,666
1937-38	5.60	120,052	0.60	106,055	3.65	48,497	3.00	21,333	412,361
1938-39	7.25	201,426	0.75	231,011	2.80	42,039	3.50	25,910	723,099
1939-40	6.25	17,981	1.05	48,303	2.45	40,339	2.50	14,265	277,519
1940-41	7.30	283,364	1.21	424,347	3.71	73,294	2.70	17,563	979,482
1941-42	6.75	227,137	1.32	345,849	4.90	110,308	4.50	27,616	903,874
1942-43	6.15	143,276	1.47	385,966	3.65	73,467	5.40	35,424	741,621
1943-44	12.50	659,500	2.25	1,625,310	3.25	277,696	10.00	86,950	2,961,462
1944-45	6.75	317,520	1.32	603,966	4.90	180,334	4.50	44,032	1,267,151
1945-46	28.16	1,355,763	2.18	912,149	2.89	118,732	3.95	45,638	2,630,655
1946-47	18.14	1,095,601	1.71	622,819	1.97	121,903	2.03	24,885	2,003,965
1947-48	29.73	821,677	2.40	40,941	2.61	145,118	1.26	11,293	1,018,093
1948-49	18.30	303,249	1.62	266,872	2.23	136,964	0.88	5,293	737,577
1949-50	12.15	218,371	1.38	237,371	1.95	114,127	0.60	2,895	611,352
1950-51	23.50	399,664	1.81	211,862	2.95	165,421	0.75	4,213	828,250
1951-52	17.48	406,532	1.37	361,081	2.67	179,453	0.39	1,444	972,134
1952-53	16.40	446,440	1.13	444,587	1.72	107,252	0.42	1,391	1,026,952
1953-54	13.49	380,891	0.69	231,461	1.57	125,504	0.36	926	773,398
1954-55	17.59	352,697	0.93	133,813	1.71	84,802	0.36	604	594,635
1955-56	18.03	190,180	1.11	98,259	2.81	142,885	0.24	402	458,230
1956-57	15.09	146,463	0.83	65,657	1.81	106,688	0.20	378	339,464
1957-58	12.50	122,975	0.75	49,476	1.15	55,354	0.25	347	251,660
1958-59	14.31	190,437	0.77	100,614	1.78	52,262	0.51	584	363,240
1959-60	16.63	281,745	0.83	136,500	2.82	168,675	1.43	5,951	621,201
1960-61	10.38	104,142	0.61	87,912	1.96	88,746	1.24	8,620	327,976
1961-62	10.20	166,923	0.58	204,056	2.31	114,712	1.36	7,460	527,389
1962-63	11.08	158,576	0.83	388,427	2.42	155,485	1.81	11,332	743,506
1963-64	10.90	229,248	1.17	649,414	1.44	111,496	1.86	12,294	1,069,812
1964-65	8.73	125,659	1.02	265,106	1.51	98,053	1.84	11,396	536,544
1965-66	7.83	102,612	1.32	345,244	2.47	199,578	5.80	62,947	753,832
1966-67	7.84	127,548	0.98	381,457	2.17	185,671	3.02	39,477	815,957
1967-68	8.08	109,152	0.70	162,267	2.63	203,654	4.12	42,003	600,422
1968-69	11.44	148,422	0.92	213,562	4.62	592,413	10.39	287,397	1,355,639
1969-70	7.06	89,068	1.15	353,012	3.43	471,463	5.86	105,448	1,090,212
1970-71	4.93	54,772	0.88	311,993	2.35	211,308	6.05	95,136	736,023
1971-72	7.86	124,620	1.37	615,735	5.20	682,484	10.59	158,617	1,700,782
1972-73	13.50	230,755	2.05	817,993	8.50	1,471,877	21.87	399,805	3,061,442
1973-74	11.35	264,103	2.25	1,436,213	9.80	2,501,077	26.95	650,707	5,083,978
1974-75	8.67	195,222	2.40	1,117,171	10.60	2,920,490	19.56	348,735	4,818,166
1975-76	9.65	177,617	2.85	1,102,035	17.85	5,213,342	39.88	631,619	7,390,136
1976-77	14.06	224,341	4.31	1,089,369	22.51	5,961,075	46.33	1,051,644	8,976,168
1977-78	12.44	162,180	4.77	1,227,020	22.27	5,887,453	49.53	1,130,819	8,871,156
1978-79	14.48	337,050	4.49	2,100,067	31.18	7,856,892	64.65	1,574,098	12,516,946
1979-80	19.04	595,380	5.64	4,181,512	29.97	9,239,061	48.71	858,708	15,499,322

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued). Value (\$) of pelts from important furbearer species harvested in Iowa (1930-present). Data for each year includes harvest from the winter of the succeeding year, e.g., 1930 = 1930+1931 (winter).

Season	Mink		Muskrat		Raccoon		Red Fox		All Species	
	Mean Price	Total Value	Total Value							
1980-81	18.20	599,690	5.88	4,347,783	21.47	5,060,843	42.88	883,413	11,269,768	
1981-82	17.99	511,905	3.84	2,004,268	27.69	8,064,075	46.29	1,036,201	12,021,854	
1982-83	11.18	238,212	2.18	933,589	16.54	4,233,016	28.85	534,503	6,235,053	
1983-84	16.03	356,481	2.30	1,152,686	14.23	3,726,481	33.16	704,882	6,180,169	
1984-85	14.22	403,080	2.88	1,072,702	18.94	6,329,350	25.24	477,439	8,574,748	
1985-86	11.76	201,274	1.89	480,838	14.34	3,883,343	16.70	272,978	5,163,651	
1986-87	20.79	647,379	3.39	1,636,729	18.22	7,119,884	20.73	409,210	10,335,629	
1987-88	20.76	575,301	3.32	1,711,828	16.65	5,121,323	18.07	355,365	8,097,250	
1988-89	22.06	308,751	2.05	394,038	7.96	1,516,825	12.15	187,656	2,602,695	
1989-90	16.34	138,890	1.02	76,500	4.74	568,800	9.70	135,800	1,018,622	
1990-91	18.26	134,448	2.08	145,876	4.96	513,201	10.22	145,898	1,074,761	
1991-92	15.49	131,184	1.96	178,764	5.36	591,433	9.63	148,909	1,198,863	
1992-93	19.46	249,846	1.58	196,928	6.36	700,891	8.43	123,078	1,579,821	
1993-94	16.78	234,014	1.83	299,831	5.81	688,270	8.98	116,614	1,388,729	
1994-95	14.13	167,003	1.95	348,432	6.89	706,686	9.86	120,716	1,409,848	
1995-96	18.01	367,259	1.78	281,670	6.83	808,371	8.76	123,831	1,745,504	
1996-97	19.36	336,795	1.56	182,598	8.92	1,103,386	8.43	104,549	1,661,687	
1997-98	17.86	302,303	1.51	171,568	7.79	1,169,643	7.04	90,788	1,729,199	
1998-99	16.05	264,199	1.66	149,609	7.21	768,882	8.21	95,637	1,203,362	
1999-00	19.16	255,583	1.55	134,847	8.13	823,024	9.68	115,850	1,329,304	
2000-01	15.46	235,533	2.09	177,591	9.26	879,598	9.86	109,476	1,378,689	
2001-02	17.23	244,011	2.43	191,647	11.69	1,674,078	10.86	134,110	2,168,918	
2002-03	14.96	244,191	1.85	165,429	12.16	1,441,370	11.36	168,912	2,069,869	
2003-04	10.51	112,573	2.06	113,133	10.11	1,792,655	19.16	203,441	2,589,802	
2004-05	10.27	119,769	1.85	85,115	9.62	1,723,760	14.68	104,551	1,965,131	
2005-06	12.03	158,339	6.15	487,867	11.43	1,871,612	12.81	109,999	2,827,822	
2006-07	13.07	100,703	5.79	375,339	10.18	1,591,138	15.13	36,503	2,204,483	
2007-08	14.76	116,876	3.08	170,886	12.34	1,442,250	13.55	29,038	1,757,223	
2008-09	9.48	78,077	2.51	122,473	9.23	1,151,822	11.57	43,145	1,293,846	
2009-10	8.22	56,760	3.97	176,411	8.80	1,015,071	10.04	17,992	1,095,999	
2010-11	12.83	144,542	5.31	645,472	12.52	2,965,833	16.81	64,030	4,020,719	
2011-12 ^a	12.62	193,285	5.93	511,780	10.86	4,098,994	17.74	106,182	5,288,094	
2012-13	15.91	305,842	7.48	423,249	13.60	4,664,032	25.85	128,958	5,983,493	
2013-14 ^a	16.50	92,077	9.28	283,731	15.85	4,882,917	36.27	148,689	6,034,386	
2014-15 ^a	8.77	46,781	4.79	211,583	10.66	2,137,468	20.14	48,281	2,905,703	
Average										
5-Year	13.33	156,505	6.56	415,163	12.70	3,749,849	23.36	99,228	4,846,479	
10-Year	12.42	129,328	5.43	340,879	11.55	2,582,114	17.99	73,282	3,341,177	
20-Year	14.15	188,775	3.63	253,100	10.36	1,900,295	14.40	99,198	2,562,662	
50-Year	13.71	222,835	2.84	628,295	11.06	2,509,307	18.22	284,035	3,838,833	
Long-term	13.06	261,075	2.18	541,548	7.89	1,577,014	12.22	184,047	2,719,447	

¹ Long-term data dates back to 1930.

^a For furharvesters which reported number of pelts purchased without average price paid per pelt, total values for those furharvesters were estimated using the overall average price paid per pelt calculated from all furharvesters (e.g., two furharvesters reported purchasing 37 total red fox pelts but did not report the average price paid per pelt. Those 37 pelts were multiplied by the average price of \$17.74 for estimating total values for those furharvesters).

Table 2. Number of licensed furharvesters and fur dealers in Iowa (2002-Present).

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Resident Furharvesters	14,879	14,404	14,607	13,376	14,542	15,279	15,523	14,098	15,033	16,928	19,197	20,148	18,482
Lifetime Furharvesters	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	422	560
Non-Resident Furharvesters	105	99	91	83	100	134	168	99	144	121	171	248	144
Total	14,984	14,503	14,698	13,459	14,642	15,413	15,691	14,197	15,177	17,049	19,268	20,818	19,186
Resident Fur Dealers	47	43	46	41	38	39	40	34	34	34	36	36	44
Non-Resident Fur Dealers	2	2	3	2	5	4	4	3	2	5	4	6	5
Total	49	45	49	43	43	43	44	37	36	39	40	42	49

Table 3. Total number of pelts sold in Iowa and average, minimum, and maximum prices paid per species by fur dealers (2012-Present).

	No. of Pelts Sold in Iowa	Price Paid per Pelt (\$)		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
<u>Raccoon</u>				
2012-13	273,339	13.60	8.32	30.00
2013-14	308,025	15.85	7.90	17.85
2014-15	200,509	10.66	3.32	19.13
<u>Muskrat</u>				
2012-13	49,849	7.48	4.22	11.00
2013-14	30,584	9.28	5.00	14.41
2014-15	44,175	4.79	1.00	7.41
<u>Mink</u>				
2012-13	7,609	15.91	9.20	29.00
2013-14	5,582	16.50	7.00	21.10
2014-15	5,332	8.77	3.88	16.00
<u>Beaver</u>				
2012-13	10,861	13.66	7.00	30.00
2013-14	7,496	16.01	4.00	25.00
2014-15	4,591	9.51	3.00	20.00
<u>Coyote</u>				
2012-13	12,007	15.93	5.00	55.00
2013-14	15,347	23.92	6.80	41.00
2014-15	13,911	24.67	1.00	43.91
<u>Red Fox</u>				
2012-13	3,742	25.85	14.00	60.00
2013-14	4,099	36.27	15.00	50.00
2014-15	2,397	20.14	10.00	25.03
<u>Opossum</u>				
2012-13	4,548	1.25	0.50	4.00
2013-14	5,668	2.00	0.25	4.00
2014-15	2,187	1.33	0.25	2.50
<u>Badger</u>				
2012-13	1,293	15.24	4.00	50.00
2013-14	1,006	17.14	5.00	24.00
2014-15	957	12.01	4.00	25.00
<u>Striped Skunk</u>				
2012-13	763	2.61	0.50	7.00
2013-14	779	4.43	0.50	6.00
2014-15	642	4.18	0.50	8.94
<u>River Otter</u>				
2012-13	930	56.71	25.00	100.00
2013-14	958	58.26	35.00	80.00
2014-15	835	31.91	10.00	50.00
<u>Bobcat</u>				
2012-13	368	83.89	10.00	237.00
2013-14	641	79.20	10.00	115.50
2014-15	706	44.57	25.00	150.00
<u>Gray Fox</u>				
2012-13	56	27.01	15.00	65.00
2013-14	16	16.81	10.00	26.44
2014-15	182	15.36	12.00	25.00
<u>Weasel</u>				
2012-13	30	2.12	2.00	2.36
2013-14	9	2.46	2.14	4.00
2014-15	3	2.67	0.50	7.00

*Minimum and maximum price paid per pelt values are the minimum and maximum mean values paid among all licensed fur dealers in Iowa.

Table 4. Statewide furbearer harvest in Iowa listed by species as reported in licensed fur dealer reports (1930-present). Data for each year includes harvest for the winter of the succeeding year, e.g., 1930=1930+1931 (winter).

Season	Muskrat	Mink	Striped Skunk	Raccoon	Spotted Skunk	Red Fox	Gray Fox	Opossum	Weasel	Coyote	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat ^a	Otter ^a
1930-31	381,651	36,842	99,321	11,740	55,938	2,550	182	26,230	2,018		75			
1931-32	293,294	33,780	87,701	12,951	52,022	3,723	208	37,558	801	3	56			
1932-33	181,038	25,303	41,511	10,468	29,505	2,755	35	42,415	256	1	17			
1933-34	380,275	47,119	108,776	15,447	88,532	6,807	486	83,625	1,468		227			
1934-35	113,889	21,755	75,900	14,719	46,676	5,065	417	54,025	1,149		207			
1935-36	351,968	31,613	68,231	19,353	35,767	6,218		39,961	3,602		611			
1936-37	212,332	32,337	153,497	15,037	38,724	9,133	170	20,985	7,190	22	768			
1937-38	176,759	21,438	102,212	13,287	26,928	7,111	1,846	11,755	4,159	146	569			
1938-39	308,015	27,783	124,322	15,014	43,971	7,403	1,900	23,303	4,529	162	412			
1939-40	46,003	2,877	91,838	16,465	56,708	5,706	1,413	39,050	6,692	183	486			
1940-41	350,700	38,817	74,251	19,756	63,256	6,505	1,730	30,131	6,290	259	470			
1941-42	262,007	33,650	68,840	22,512	60,944	6,137	1,967	33,839	4,440	202	586			
1942-43	262,562	23,297	32,437	20,128	38,508	6,560	1,823	29,691	2,982	209	287			
1943-44	722,360	52,760	53,199	38,303	60,238	8,695	2,516	35,579	3,966	926	538	235		
1944-45	457,573	47,040	35,737	36,803	41,235	9,785	2,332	27,513	2,905	388	354	259		
1945-46	418,417	48,145	30,755	41,084	44,827	11,554	2,350	22,501	3,607	388	314	623		
1946-47	387,614	60,397	32,458	61,880	40,661	12,259	2,223	26,960	4,334	915	553	494		
1947-48	17,059	27,638	11,903	55,601	13,944	8,963								
1948-49	164,736	16,571	9,712	61,419	7,815	6,015	192	7,563	881	265	182	670		
1949-50	171,820	17,973	6,136	58,527	4,532	4,826	983	6,681	433	57	136	2,489		
1950-51	117,051	17,007	4,270	56,075	3,321	5,618	917	4,090	509	131	90	3,103		
1951-52	67,211	23,257	2,558	67,211	1,842	3,703	443	2,600	412	34	81	2,465		
1952-53	62,356	27,222	2,730	62,356	2,143	3,313	420	2,632	584	34	67	3,790		
1953-54	335,451	30,459	4,511	79,939	1,892	2,573	399	3,203	470	17	82	6,565		
1954-55	143,886	20,051	2,278	49,592	1,122	1,679	196	1,758	229	45	63	3,635		
1955-56	80,414	10,548	2,677	50,849	1,480	1,678	156	1,774	304	6	57	4,336		
1956-57	79,109	9,706	3,219	58,944	1,888	1,892	183	2,062	263	24	153	2,874		
1957-58	65,969	9,838	2,690	48,134	1,778	1,389	90	1,494	149	9	47	1,938		
1958-59	130,668	13,308	1,988	29,361	1,710	1,147	132	953	181	6	58	2,289		
1959-60	164,485	16,942	1,789	59,814	1,171	4,162	262	2,065	113	61	77	2,980		
1960-61	144,119	10,033	2,044	45,279	1,475	6,952	232	1,701	183	97	162	4,519		
1961-62	351,822	16,365	1,307	49,659	918	5,486	223	1,979	89	113	317	4,790		
1962-63	467,985	14,312	1,817	64,250	1,182	6,261	356	2,339	93	92	121	4,269		
1963-64	555,055	21,032	1,940	77,428	1,835	6,610	232	3,052	203	61	99	9,294		
1964-65	259,908	14,394	443	64,936	1,446	6,194	143	2,600	172	340	106	4,326		
1965-66	261,459	13,105	1,097	80,801	1,121	10,853	303	3,559	52	732	147	4,273		
1966-67	389,242	16,269	1,349	85,563	764	13,072	441	4,654	85	864	212	8,991		
1967-68	231,811	13,509	830	77,435	376	10,195	393	2,331	66	512	201	7,334		
1968-69	232,133	12,974	1,290	128,228	308	27,661	729	6,413	47	4,922	287	5,221		
1969-70	306,967	12,616	1,146	137,453	197	17,993	702	5,891	48	3,678	502	4,905		
1970-71	345,538	11,110	700	94,174	113	15,725	503	3,721	41	4,430	446	4,073		
1971-72	449,442	15,855	756	131,247	109	14,978	780	6,157	22	5,240	373	7,138		
1972-73	399,021	17,093	1,579	173,162	131	18,281	722	10,849	40	5,616	551	4,527		
1973-74	638,317	23,269	2,779	255,212	188	24,145	1,624	26,947	52	8,713	1,121	5,834		
1974-75	465,488	22,517	3,935	275,518	280	17,829	1,682	38,844	71	12,020	1,438	5,556		
1975-76	386,679	18,406	1,937	292,064	106	15,838	1,574	26,485	50	9,444	1,267	5,154		
1976-77	252,754	15,956	5,441	264,819	46	22,699	1,795	36,493	4	12,226	2,136	7,773		
1977-78	257,237	13,037	3,588	264,367	7	22,831	1,640	36,186	36	12,011	1,900	3,432		
1978-79	467,721	23,277	6,545	251,985		24,348	2,115	26,160	82	10,627	1,936	4,327		
1979-80	741,403	31,270	10,022	308,277		17,629	3,093	10,978	122	7,745	3,274	12,498		

(Continued)

Table 4 (Continued). Statewide furbearer harvest in Iowa listed by species as reported in licensed fur dealer reports (1930-present). Data for each year includes harvest for the winter of the succeeding year, e.g., 1980-present

Season	Muskrat	Mink	Striped Skunk	Raccoon	Spotted Skunk	Red Fox	Gray Fox	Opossum	Weasel	Coyote	Badger	Beaver	Bobcat ^a	Otter ^a
1980-81	739,419	32,950	5,616	235,717		20,602	2,175	11,664	32	6,847	2,427	11,831		
1981-82	521,945	28,455	1,913	291,227		22,385	1,710	18,730	16	9,860	1,946	5,705		
1982-83	428,252	21,307	1,194	255,926		18,527	1,953	16,761	16	8,930	1,754	5,809		
1983-84	464,793	22,245	1,152	261,875		21,257	1,185	16,179		9,636	1,298	8,563		
1984-85	372,466	28,346	1,032	334,179		18,916	1,896	21,455		7,809	1,754	16,323		
1985-86	254,412	17,116	1,861	270,805		16,346	1,114	16,296		7,858	975	14,931		
1986-87	482,811	31,139	2,540	390,773		19,740	1,593	30,760		10,582	2,520	17,778		
1987-88	515,611	27,712	1,198	307,587		19,666	1,091	27,623		10,348	1,642	13,509		
1988-89	192,214	13,996	712	190,556		15,445	769	19,824		4,650	1,043	18,459		
1989-90	73,415	8,293	245	118,653		13,359	374	8,114		4,073	468	8,706		
1990-91	70,133	7,363	189	103,468		14,268	393	6,243		5,068	503	9,246		
1991-92	91,206	8,469	211	110,342		15,463	429	7,411		5,213	572	8,943		
1992-93	124,638	12,839	791	110,203		14,660	1,036	8,192		10,286	621	15,839		
1993-94	163,842	13,946	643	118,463		12,986	836	6,243		7,313	571	11,788		
1994-95	178,683	11,819	510	112,686		12,243	789	6,782		6,986	502	11,643		
1995-96	158,241	20,392	786	118,136		14,136	948	9,781		8,462	614	10,678		
1996-97	123,460	18,946	693	123,698		12,402	721	7,643		7,159	832	10,481		
1997-98	113,621	16,832	649	149,492		12,896	768	6,012		6,992	796	11,122		
1998-99	90,126	16,461	536	106,641		11,646	681	5,123		5,786	642	10,336		
1999-00	86,998	15,931	528	101,233		11,968	631	4,649		5,231	597	10,108		
2000-01	84,972	15,235	469	94,989		11,103	576	3,922		5,348	506	10,478		
2001-02	78,867	14,162	398	143,206		12,349	529	3,361		6,702	487	11,287		
2002-03	89,421	14,986	417	118,531		14,869	507	2,905		5,746	402	10,431		
2003-04	54,919	10,711	842	177,315		10,608	365	6,184		8,178	912	8,591		
2004-05	45,516	11,662	930	179,185		7,122	198	5,858		5,197	761	6,221		
2005-06	79,328	13,162	793	163,746		8,587	219	5,916		7,381	606	8,698		
2006-07	64,799	7,706	1,434	156,379		2,013	20	2,254		4,258	704	5,675		466
2007-08	55,476	7,967	1,256	143,271		2,143	178	2,673		4,513	536	5,303	154	416
2008-09	48,794	8,236	1,042	124,789		3,729	217	2,251		5,176	431	5,829	234	479
2009-10	44,436	6,905	388	115,349		1,792	13	1,261	56	2,501	454	3,431	236	508
2010-11	98,079	11,262	708	236,943		3,810	26	3,156	7	8,089	946	5,382	274	456
2011-12	78,422	12,977	858	326,368		4,209	85	3,932	3	7,765	1,220	11,652	398	770
2012-13	54,382	8,060	788	303,496		4,104	63	4,820	31	13,261	1,343	15,457	528	971
2013-14	30,584	5,582	779	308,025		4,099	16	5,668	9	15,347	1,006	7,496	978	1,165
2014-15	44,175	5,332	642	200,509		2,397	182	2,187	3	13,911	957	4,591	706	835
Average	61,128	8,643	755	275,068		3,724	74	3,953	11	11,675	1,094	8,916	577	839
5-Year	59,848	8,719	869	207,888		3,688	102	3,412	18	8,220	820	7,351	439	674
10-Year	76,231	12,125	747	169,565		7,799	347	4,478	18	7,350	738	8,662	439	674
20-Year	240,473	15,775	1,555	188,481	288	13,718	848	11,150	41	7,225	983	8,867	439	674
50-Year	243,638	19,887	16,738	127,628	18,327	10,381	838	14,181	1,149	4,580	685	7,173	439	674
Long-term ¹	61,128	8,643	755	275,068		3,724	74	3,953	11	11,675	1,094	8,916	577	839

¹ Long-term data dates back to 1930.

^a Otter and bobcat harvest data was recorded from the harvest reporting system, not licensed fur dealers.

Table 5. Percent of fox, raccoon, and coyote furs purchased from hunters and trappers statewide in Iowa; determined from fur dealer reports (1975-present). Data for each year includes harvest from the succeeding year, e.g., 1975=1975+1976 (winter).

Season	Raccoon			Red and Gray Fox			Coyote			Bobcat		
	% Purchased From			% Purchased From			% Purchased From			% Purchased From		
	Trapper	Hunter	Unknown									
1975-76	28	60	12	45	48	7	18	72	10			
1976-77	28	66	6	55	41	4	28	68	4			
1977-78	24	68	8	36	55	9	18	72	10			
1978-79	31	61	8	37	58	5	17	74	9			
1979-80	30	58	12	53	32	15	30	59	11			
1980-81	33	60	7	66	29	5	33	60	7			
1981-82	42	46	12	38	46	16	20	74	6			
1982-83	35	53	12	47	45	8	25	69	6			
1983-84	37	50	13	33	59	8	17	67	16			
1984-85	33	41	26	49	31	20	26	60	14			
1985-86	37	52	11	39	54	7	23	65	12			
1986-87	46	49	5	59	35	6	34	62	4			
1987-88	49	47	4	53	43	4	32	62	6			
1988-89	49	46	5	58	34	8	30	67	3			
1989-90	35	45	20	48	28	24	24	61	15			
1990-91	38	55	7	43	46	11	28	66	6			
1991-92	41	51	8	44	49	7	25	67	8			
1992-93	45	50	5	40	52	8	36	54	6			
1993-94	43	52	5	43	50	7	34	57	9			
1994-95	44	46	10	39	55	6	33	59	8			
1995-96	47	45	8	41	52	7	30	65	5			
1996-97	48	48	4	44	48	8	32	58	10			
1997-98	48	46	5	40	47	13	29	62	9			
1998-99	46	47	5	46	48	6	33	63	4			
1999-00	42	53	5	45	46	9	34	61	5			
2000-01	38	46	16	34	58	8	31	58	11			
2001-02	43	47	10	52	43	5	36	56	8			
2002-03	48	42	10	56	38	6	32	59	9			
2003-04	49	43	8	52	44	4	35	58	7			
2004-05	43	49	8	49	45	6	32	60	8			
2005-06	39	52	9	53	38	9	30	64	6			
2006-07	49	47	4	51	45	4	34	58	8			
2007-08	48	46	6	44	51	6	37	57	6			
2008-09	44	48	8	40	55	5	35	59	6			
2009-10	45	46	9	36	48	6	36	58	6			
2010-11	63	14	23	46	24	30	18	53	29			
2011-12	63	28	9	73	15	12	41	43	16			
2012-13	69	31	0	80	20	0	47	53	0	70	15	15
2013-14	73	27	0	82	18	0	47	53	0	96	4	0
2014-15	78	22	0	84	16	0	49	51	0	62	38	0
5-Year Average	69	24	6	73	19	8	40	51	9	76	19	5
10-Year Average	57	36	7	59	33	7	37	55	8	76	19	5
20-Year Average	51	41	7	52	40	7	35	57	8	76	19	5
Total Average	44	47	9	49	42	8	31	61	8	76	19	5

Table 6. Trapping and hunting furbearer harvest seasons in Iowa (2009-Present).

Season	Species	Trapping Season Dates		Hunting Season Dates		Bag Limit	
		Open	Close	Open	Close	Daily	Possession
2009-10	ra, stsk, ba, op, rf, gf	Nov 7	Jan 31	Nov 7	Jan 31	No Limit	No Limit
	mi, mu, we	Nov 7	Jan 31			No Limit	No Limit
	be	Nov 7	Apr 01			No Limit	No Limit
	co	Nov 7	Jan 31	Continuous Open Season		No Limit	No Limit
	¹ ⁹ ot	Nov 7	Jan 31			2	2
	³ ⁹ bc	Nov 7	Jan 31	Nov 7	Jan 31	1	1
	spsk, gw	Continuous Closed Season		Continuous Closed Season			
2010-11	ra, stsk, ba, op, rf, gf	Nov 6	Jan 31	Nov 6	Jan 31	No Limit	No Limit
	mi, mu, we	Nov 6	Jan 31			No Limit	No Limit
	be	Nov 6	Apr 01			No Limit	No Limit
	co	Nov 6	Jan 31	Continuous Open Season		No Limit	No Limit
	¹ ⁹ ot	Nov 6	Jan 31			2	2
	⁴ ⁹ bc	Nov 6	Jan 31	Nov 6	Jan 31	1	1
	spsk, gw	Continuous Closed Season		Continuous Closed Season			
2011-12	ra, stsk, ba, op, rf, gf	Nov 5	Jan 31	Nov 5	Jan 31	No Limit	No Limit
	mi, mu, we	Nov 5	Jan 31			No Limit	No Limit
	be	Nov 5	Apr 15			No Limit	No Limit
	co	Nov 5	Jan 31	Continuous Open Season		No Limit	No Limit
	⁵ ⁹ ot	Nov 5	Jan 31			3	3
	⁶ ⁹ bc	Nov 5	Jan 31	Nov 5	Jan 31	1	1
	spsk, gw	Continuous Closed Season		Continuous Closed Season			
2012-13	ra, stsk, ba, op, rf, gf	Nov 3	Jan 31	Nov 3	Jan 31	No Limit	No Limit
	mi, mu, we	Nov 3	Jan 31			No Limit	No Limit
	be	Nov 3	Apr 15			No Limit	No Limit
	co	Nov 3	Jan 31	Continuous Open Season		No Limit	No Limit
	⁷ ⁹ ot	Nov 3	Jan 31			3	3
	⁸ ⁹ bc	Nov 3	Jan 31	Nov 3	Jan 31	1	1
	spsk, gw	Continuous Closed Season		Continuous Closed Season			
2013-14	ra, stsk, ba, op, rf, gf	Nov 2	Jan 31			No Limit	No Limit
	mi, mu, we	Nov 2	Jan 31			No Limit	No Limit
	be	Nov 2	Apr 15			No Limit	No Limit
	co	Nov 2	Jan 31	Continuous Open Season		No Limit	No Limit
	⁹ ot	Nov 2	Jan 31			2	2
	⁹ bc	Nov 2	Jan 31	Nov 2	Jan 31	1	1
	spsk, gw	Continuous Closed Season		Continuous Closed Season			
2014-15	ra, stsk, ba, op, rf, gf	Nov 1	Jan 31			No Limit	No Limit
	mi, mu, we	Nov 1	Jan 31			No Limit	No Limit
	be	Nov 1	Apr 15			No Limit	No Limit
	co	Nov 1	Jan 31	Continuous Open Season		No Limit	No Limit
	⁹ ot	Nov 1	Jan 31			2	2
	⁹ bc	Nov 1	Jan 31	Nov 1	Jan 31	1	1
	spsk, gw	Continuous Closed Season		Continuous Closed Season			

* Species codes: ba - badger; bc - bobcat; be - beaver; co - coyote; gr - gray fox; gw - gray wolf; mi - mink; mu - muskrat; op - opossum; ot - otter; ra - raccoon; rf - red fox; spsk - spotted skunk; stsk - striped skunk; we - weasel.

⁹ CITES tag required.

Table 7. Results of the Iowa raccoon spotlight survey with raccoon harvest and pelt price (1977-present). The spotlight survey is conducted in April each year. Harvest data are from previous harvest season.

Year	Total Number of Routes	Mean Number Observed	Raccoon Harvest	Average Pelt Price (\$)
1977	57	10	264,367	22.27
1978	83	11	251,985	31.18
1979	82	8	308,277	29.97
1980	85	9	235,717	21.47
1981	85	10	291,227	27.69
1982	84	13	255,926	16.54
1983	82	13	261,875	14.23
1984	84	12	334,179	18.94
1985	83	11	270,805	13.91
1986	80	11	390,773	18.22
1987	79	12	307,587	16.65
1988	83	15	190,556	7.96
1989	84	17	118,653	4.74
1990	86	17	103,468	4.62
1991	84	18	110,342	4.96
1992	82	22	110,203	5.36
1993	84	21	118,463	5.81
1994	89	21	112,686	6.89
1995	87	24	118,136	6.83
1996	89	24	123,698	8.26
1997	88	22	149,492	7.79
1998	88	23	106,641	7.21
1999	88	22	101,233	8.13
2000	88	24	94,989	9.26
2001	88	21	143,206	11.69
2002	88	21	118,531	12.16
2003	88	21	177,313	10.11
2004	88	21	179,185	9.62
2005	82	19	163,746	11.43
2006	84	22	156,379	10.18
2007	83	23	143,271	12.24
2008	81	24	124,789	9.23
2009	78	29	115,349	8.80
2010	81	24	236,943	12.52
2011	85	29	326,368	10.86
2012	89	34	273,339	13.60
2013	99	34	308,025	15.85
2014	99	36	200,509	10.66
5-Year Average	91	31	269,037	12.70
10-Year Average	86	27	204,872	12
20-Year Average	87	25	168,057	10
Overall Average	85	20	194,690	12.57

Table 8. Otter harvest seasons and harvest data in Iowa (2006-Present).

Season	Harvest Season						Average Catch Rate per Day	Male Harvest	Female Harvest	Unknown Sex Harvest	Total Harvest ²	Quota
	No. of Counties ¹	Open Date	Close Date	Season Length								
2006	^a ^b ^d	Statewide	4-Nov	17-Nov	14	33	197	191	80	468	400	
2007	^b ^e	Statewide	3-Nov	25-Nov	23	18	192	185	42	419	400	
2008	^b ^e	Statewide	1-Nov	27-Nov	25	19	222	218	40	480	500	
2009	^b ^e	Statewide	7-Nov	4-Dec	28	18	225	240	49	514	500	
2010	^b ^e	Statewide	6-Nov	24-Nov	19	24	200	206	51	457	500	
2011	^c ^e	Statewide	5-Nov	23-Nov	19	41	360	335	75	770	650	
2012	^c ^e	Statewide	3-Nov	25-Nov	23	42	446	460	67	973	850	
2013	^b	Statewide	2-Nov	31-Jan	91	13	559	484	122	1165	none	
2014	^b	Statewide	1-Nov	31-Jan	92	9	409	345	81	835	none	
Total							2810	2664	607	6081		

- * Harvest data excludes known road-killed otters.
- ^a First regulated otter harvest season in Iowa.
- ^b Season bag limit of two per licensed furharvester.
- ^c Season bag limit of three per licensed furharvester.
- ^d Harvest data includes animals harvested during a 72-hour grace period following season closure.
- ^e Harvest data includes animals harvested during a 48-hour grace period following season closure.
- ¹ Statewide includes 99 Iowa counties.
- ² Data includes harvest from unknown sources; may include road-killed animals. Source of collection was not specified in some harvest reports.

Table 9. Otter harvest methods by season in Iowa (2006-Present).

Season	Harvest Method						Total Harvest	Harvest Quota	
	Conibear	Foothol ^d	Live Trap	Snare	Other ¹	Unknown ¹			
2006	^a ^b	160	254	0	26	4	22	466	400
2007	^c	141	231	3	40	0	1	416	400
2008	^c	174	239	0	49	0	17	479	500
2009	^c	197	249	2	52	0	8	508	500
2010	^c	196	198	0	39	0	23	456	500
2011	^c	305	340	1	96	0	28	770	650
2012	^c	371	470	5	116	2	7	971	850
2013		549	471	1	119	6	19	1165	none
2014		422	308	2	79	12	12	835	none
Total		2515	2760	14	616	24	137	6066	

- ^a First regulated otter harvest season in Iowa
- ^b Harvest data includes animals harvested during a 72-hour grace period following season closure.
- ^c Harvest data includes animals harvested during a 48-hour grace period following season closure.
- ¹ Data may include road-killed animals. Source of collection was not specified in some harvest reports.

Table 10. Bobcat harvest seasons and harvest data in Iowa (2007-Present).

Harvest Season										
Season	No. of Counties	Open Date	Close Date	Season Length	Average Catch Rate per Day	Male Harvest	Female Harvest	Unknown Sex Harvest	Total Harvest ¹	Quota
2007 ^a	21	3-Nov	21-Nov	19	8	69	71	14	154	150
2008	25	1-Nov	21-Nov	21	11	103	117	14	234	200
2009	25	7-Nov	30-Nov	24	9	107	107	22	236	200
2010	35	6-Nov	23-Nov	18	15	100	140	34	274	250
2011	35	5-Nov	29-Nov	25	16	162	209	27	398	350
2012	35	3-Nov	1-Dec	29	18	233	263	32	528	450
2013	41	2-Nov	31-Jan	91	11	436	484	58	978	None
2014	41	1-Nov	31-Jan	92	8	315	356	35	706	None
Total						1525	1747	236	3508	

* Season bag limit of one per licensed furharvester (2007-present).
 * Harvest data includes animals harvested during a 48-hour grace period following season closure.
 * Harvest data excludes known road-killed bobcats.
 a First regulated bobcat harvest season in Iowa.
 1 Data includes harvest from unknown sources; may include road-killed animals. Source of collection was not specified in some harvest reports.

Table 11. Bobcat harvest methods by season in Iowa (2007-Present).

Season	Harvest Method										Total Harvest	Harvest Quota
	Conibear	Foothold	Live Trap	Snare	Archery	Gun	Calling	Hound	Other	Unknown ¹		
2007 ^a	37	26	0	40	20	4		6		16	149	150
2008	72	35	3	85	23	3		7		4	232	200
2009	56	35	0	82	24	7		4		13	221	200
2010	58	50	1	92	38	6		4		19	268	250
2011	114	85	3	122	32	5		6		24	391	350
2012	107	143	7	167	47	16	15	7		4	513	450
2013	223	231	7	328	51	37	51	5	10	35	978	none
2014	124	217	7	174	45	44	31	14	31	19	706	none
Total	791	822	28	1090	280	122	97	53	41	134	3458	

* Harvest data includes animals harvested during a 48-hour grace period following season closure.
 a First regulated bobcat harvest season in Iowa
 1 Data may include road-killed animals. Source of collection was not specified in some harvest reports.



Waterfowl Management, Seasons, and Harvests in Iowa

Figures and Tables referenced in this document are separate .pdf files.

Duck Breeding Populations

Breeding population estimates are made each year for 10 key species of ducks in the principal breeding areas of Alaska, Canada, and the northcentral United States (Table 4.1, Fig. 4.1). Surveys are conducted in May and early June by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Canadian Wildlife Service, and provincial and state conservation agencies. Ducks are counted from fixed-wing aircraft on the same transects each year. Estimates of ducks and ponds seen from the air are corrected for visibility bias by conducting ground counts on a sample of transects. The estimates in Table 4.1 are not the entire continental breeding populations of ducks; a portion of each population (potentially 25% for mallards) nests outside the surveyed areas.

Although numbers of breeding ducks have fluctuated substantially from year to year, trend analysis suggests that total duck numbers are at all-time highs. This positive trend, however, is the result of increasing numbers of some species (e.g., mallards and blue-winged teal) and decreasing numbers of others (e.g., pintails and scaup). Despite the improvements in duck numbers in the 1990's, there are still concerns about the long-term loss of both wetland and upland habitat in the prairie pothole region and the long-term outlook for duck populations in the future.

Duck populations have fluctuated substantially over time. The drought of the 1980's pushed many populations to near record low levels. The resiliency of these birds, however, was dramatically illustrated when most populations rebounded after water returned to the prairies in the 1990's. Pintails and scaup were exceptions to this rule; pintails because drought continued to plague their primary nesting areas in Alberta and scaup for reasons apparently related to

nutritional deficiencies on migration habitats. Duck populations will continue to fluctuate in the future as the numbers of wetlands on the landscape in north-central North America rise and fall with changes in the weather

Giant Canada Goose Population

Giant Canada geese nested throughout Iowa prior to European settlement, but were extirpated from most of the Midwest, including Iowa, by 1900. The giant Canada goose restoration program initiated by the Iowa Conservation Commission in 1964, the forerunner to the Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources (IADNR), has successfully restored this species to most of its former nesting range in Iowa (see Giant Canada Goose Restoration). The giant Canada goose population in Iowa exhibited steady growth during 1965-2010, and has declined since 2012 (Fig. 4.2). Each summer, biologists and technicians estimate the numbers of adult Canada geese and goslings in their wildlife units. To obtain a statistically valid estimate of this population, an aerial survey is also conducted each spring. The results of the aerial survey conducted during April 2014 indicated the population was 71,726 ($\pm 12,191$) ($\pm 95\%$ Conf. Limit). Prior to 2005, the population estimates made by wildlife biologists were nearly identical to the population estimates obtained from the aerial surveys. This indicates that the biologists' estimates accurately represented the growth rate and size of this population for most of the 20th century.

Waterfowl Harvests

Waterfowl harvests and hunter activity in Iowa are estimated annually by the USFWS (Table 4.2). Harvest estimates are calculated by combining the results of 2 surveys: 1) a survey of randomly selected hunters from the Harvest Information Program (HIP), which is used to calculate the total number of waterfowl killed, and 2) a survey that solicits duck wings and goose tails, which is used to estimate the species composition of the harvest.

Iowa's duck harvests have fluctuated substantially since 1961. The lowest harvests of all ducks and mallards occurred in the early 1960's, years with low duck populations and restrictive hunting regulations. The highest duck harvest was in 1979, a year with good duck numbers and, perhaps more importantly, excellent habitat conditions in Iowa due to above normal rainfall in August and September. Duck harvests began to decline in 1985, bottoming out in 1988 and 1989. Reasons for reduced harvests included smaller breeding populations and fall flights, shorter seasons, reduced bag limits, fewer hunters, and poor local habitat conditions. Duck harvests have increased in recent years as a result of improvements in duck numbers, liberal hunting regulations, and increases in numbers of active hunters.

Iowa's Canada goose harvest was relatively constant during 1967-85, but began to increase in 1986 as a result of increasing numbers of local giant Canada geese (Table 4.2). Canada goose harvests increased substantially after 1988, but were dampened in 1993 when restrictive Canada goose hunting regulations were implemented to reduce the harvest of Eastern Prairie Population (EPP) Canada geese. EPP geese nest on the west coast of Hudson Bay and are one of the two principle migrant Canada goose populations that fly through Iowa (the other consists of small Canada geese, commonly called "cacklers" or "hutchies,"

that nest on Baffin Island in the Arctic). The floods of 1993 may have also contributed to the decrease in the Canada goose harvest that year. Canada goose harvests resumed their increasing trend in the mid 1990's, and peaked at 78,600 in 2005. The apparent drop in harvest in 1998 and 1999 may be an artifact of how the estimates were calculated rather than an actual change in harvest. At that time, the USFWS was converting from the old waterfowl stamp survey methodology to the new Harvest Information Program (HIP) survey. Harvest numbers from 1999 to the present are HIP estimates. Despite the Canada goose season being lengthened from 70 to 90 days in 2006 and to 98 days in 2010, Canada goose harvests have not increased in recent years. The smaller harvests in recent years likely reflect poor goose production in Iowa in those years.

The snow goose harvest in Iowa has declined since the early 1970's, despite record high numbers of snow geese in the Flyway in the 1990's and 2000's. Declining harvests resulted from shifting snow goose migration patterns, later migrations, increased use of refuges, and large numbers of older geese in the population. By the mid 1990's, the mid-continent light goose population was severely damaging Arctic breeding habitats. To increase harvests of light geese, more liberal hunting regulations were implemented (liberal bag limits, 107-day seasons) and a conservation order was implemented in 1999 to permit taking light geese after March 10 and to allow for hunting beyond the 107-day limit imposed by the Migratory Bird Treaty with Canada and Mexico. The harvest during the conservation order period in Iowa has ranged from 8,200 to 32,000 during 1999-2015. During the 1998-2011 regular light goose seasons, the harvest ranged from 0 to 15,000.

Waterfowl Seasons

Iowa waterfowl hunters have experienced a wide range of duck and goose seasons since the USFWS began regulating waterfowl hunting in 1918 (Tables 4.3 and 4.4). Nearly every conceivable season-date combination has been tried in the past 90 years. Duck hunting regulations are inherently complex because they involve many species. The general lack of consistency in regulations, however, has made interpretation of the effects of these regulations on duck harvests very difficult. Goose hunting regulations, on the other hand, have been less complex and more consistent. The relative secure goose breeding habitat, along with consistently conservative seasons and bag limits, have enabled goose populations to prosper. The growing giant Canada goose population, however, has complicated traditional Canada goose harvest management. It is particularly challenging to develop hunting regulations that will increase harvests of local giant Canada geese while limiting harvests of migrant geese from Arctic and sub-Arctic regions.

In 2014 Iowa held a 16 day Special September Teal season, September 6 – 21. Federal harvest surveys indicate that 45,900 blue-winged teal and 2,900 green-winged teal were harvested during the first year of what is intended to be a three year experimental season.

Waterfowl Banding

Ducks and geese are captured and banded with leg bands to obtain information on survival rates, hunting mortality, migration patterns and timing, and the relationships of harvest areas to production areas. Banding is conducted at the request of the USFWS and the Mississippi Flyway Council (MFC). Both state and federal personnel band ducks in Iowa, but IADNR personnel band all the Canada geese and more than 95% of the wood ducks (Table 4.5). Nearly 300,000 ducks and

geese have been banded by IADNR personnel since 1964.

The USFWS, in concert with the MFC, determines banding priorities. In the 1960's emphasis was placed on banding blue-winged teal to evaluate special teal seasons. Winter mallard banding was conducted in the 1970's to supplement breeding grounds bandings and examine hen mortality during spring and summer. Wood duck bandings were used to evaluate Iowa's September duck seasons. Wood duck bandings are also important to measure the effects of hunting on wood duck populations, an aspect that has been particularly important since 2008 when the wood duck bag limit was increased from 2 to 3 birds per day. The IADNR has consistently cooperated with USFWS and MFC banding programs and has one of the top wood duck banding programs in the nation, accounting for 10% of all wood ducks banded in N. Am. in the last 10 years.

Canada goose banding has increased with the growth of the local Canada goose population in Iowa. Migrant Canada geese have also been banded as part of cooperative projects with the MFC. Canada goose banding will be increasingly important as the USFWS attempts to assess the impacts of special harvest regulations on resident Canada goose populations, which have been increasing, and migrant Canada goose populations, which have been stable or decreasing.

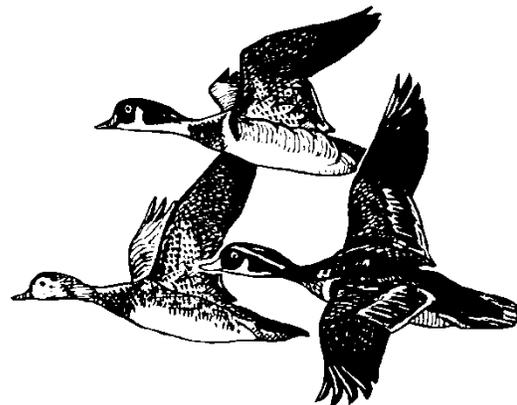


Table 4.1 Breeding population estimates for 10 species of ducks (in thousands)
in the USFWS's traditional survey region in North America. (Source: USFWS)

YEAR	MALLARD	GAD- WALL	AMERICAN WIGEON	GREEN -	BLUE -	NORTHERN SHOVELER	NORTHERN PINTAIL	RED- HEAD	CANVAS - BACK	SCAUP
				WINGED TEAL	WINGED TEAL					
1955	8,356	663	3,067	1,823	5,381	1,571	9,387	572	599	5,609
1956	9,842	783	3,118	1,480	4,763	1,630	9,897	755	696	5,734
1957	9,151	691	2,852	1,053	4,312	1,459	6,311	542	615	5,745
1958	10,994	454	2,421	1,326	5,165	1,187	5,552	443	742	5,286
1959	8,746	527	3,703	2,601	5,046	1,456	5,483	493	481	6,961
1960	7,164	721	2,937	1,390	4,185	1,743	5,414	495	600	4,826
1961	6,912	594	2,817	1,709	3,655	1,256	3,676	319	428	5,335
1962	5,139	846	1,882	700	2,940	1,183	3,395	503	354	5,240
1963	6,723	1,092	1,706	1,155	3,681	1,278	3,622	413	499	5,396
1964	5,740	825	2,495	1,505	3,961	1,608	3,013	527	649	5,058
1965	5,101	1,270	2,312	1,237	3,570	1,372	3,549	599	520	4,652
1966	6,680	1,672	2,282	1,580	3,718	2,103	4,764	713	658	4,432
1967	7,470	1,385	2,320	1,588	4,509	2,291	5,270	734	500	4,932
1968	7,019	1,947	2,282	1,405	3,459	1,646	3,470	493	561	4,360
1969	7,536	1,573	2,919	1,468	4,133	2,145	5,900	633	501	5,131
1970	9,960	1,606	3,447	2,171	4,858	2,220	6,369	624	578	5,634
1971	9,306	1,603	3,281	1,881	4,607	2,005	5,874	534	444	5,063
1972	9,255	1,621	3,172	1,895	4,277	2,441	7,018	551	426	7,932
1973	8,060	1,247	2,864	1,936	3,334	1,624	4,351	498	617	6,222
1974	6,681	1,592	2,665	1,840	4,968	2,006	6,583	627	504	5,720
1975	7,494	1,641	2,692	1,667	5,829	1,962	5,878	829	591	6,427
1976	7,894	1,245	2,476	1,536	4,747	1,756	5,475	668	610	5,779
1977	7,396	1,312	2,560	1,291	4,589	1,475	3,935	637	667	6,247
1978	7,353	1,561	3,286	2,194	4,471	1,978	5,106	738	369	5,936
1979	7,816	1,751	3,087	2,019	4,861	2,386	5,382	695	573	7,540
1980	7,570	1,391	3,558	1,994	4,884	1,902	4,514	753	727	6,314
1981	6,367	1,402	2,924	1,851	3,726	2,325	3,472	596	610	5,918
1982	6,254	1,637	2,440	1,543	3,657	2,141	3,709	617	510	5,468
1983	6,313	1,517	2,606	1,836	3,366	1,870	3,506	709	523	7,136
1984	5,247	1,532	2,987	1,361	3,956	1,620	2,969	673	520	6,909
1985	4,754	1,304	2,040	1,435	3,459	1,697	2,511	579	373	5,038
1986	6,836	1,540	1,732	1,682	4,463	2,118	2,737	560	437	5,204
1987	5,613	1,311	1,982	2,003	3,518	1,951	2,629	502	451	4,837
1988	6,331	1,349	2,194	2,058	3,975	1,680	2,011	441	436	4,684
1989	5,650	1,416	1,974	1,843	3,128	1,540	2,113	511	478	4,344
1990	5,452	1,672	1,860	1,790	2,776	1,759	2,257	481	539	4,294
1991	5,444	1,584	2,254	1,558	3,764	1,716	1,803	446	491	5,255
1992	5,976	2,033	2,208	1,773	4,333	1,954	2,098	596	482	4,639
1993	5,708	1,755	2,053	1,695	3,193	2,047	2,053	485	472	4,080
1994	6,980	2,318	2,382	2,108	4,616	2,912	2,972	654	526	4,529
1995	8,269	2,836	2,615	2,301	5,140	2,855	2,758	889	771	4,446
1996	7,941	2,984	2,273	2,459	6,416	3,449	2,736	834	849	4,250
1997	9,940	3,897	3,118	2,507	6,124	4,120	3,558	918	689	4,112
1998	9,640	3,742	2,858	2,087	6,399	3,183	2,521	1,005	686	3,472
1999	10,806	3,236	2,920	2,631	7,150	3,890	3,058	973	716	4,412

Table 4.1 - continued: Breeding population estimates for 10 species of ducks (in thousands) in the USFWS traditional survey region in N. America. (Source: USFWS)

YEAR	MALLARD	GAD- WALL	AMERICAN WIGEON	GREEN - WINGED TEAL	BLUE - WINGED TEAL	NORTHERN SHOVELER	NORTHERN PINTAIL	RED- HEAD	CANVAS - BACK	SCAUP
2000	9,470	3,158	2,733	3,194	7,431	3,521	2,908	926	707	4,026
2001	7,904	2,679	2,494	2,509	5,757	3,314	3,296	712	580	3,694
2002	7,504	2,235	2,334	2,334	4,207	2,138	1,790	565	487	3,524
2003	7,950	2,549	2,551	2,679	5,518	3,620	2,558	637	558	3,734
2004	7,425	2,590	1,981	2,461	4,073	2,810	2,185	605	617	3,807
2005	6,755	2,179	2,225	2,157	4,586	3,592	2,561	592	521	3,387
2006	7,277	2,825	2,171	2,587	5,860	3,680	3,386	916	691	3,247
2007	8,307	3,356	2,807	2,890	6,708	4,553	3,335	1,009	865	3,452
2008	7,724	2,728	2,487	2,980	6,640	3,508	2,613	1,056	489	3,738
2009	8,512	3,054	2,469	3,444	7,384	4,376	3,225	1,044	662	4,172
2010	8,430	2,977	2,425	3,476	6,329	4,057	3,509	1,064	585	4,244
2011	9,183	3,257	2,084	2,900	8,949	4,641	4,429	1,356	692	4,319
2012	10,602	3,586	2,145	3,471	9,242	5,018	3,473	1,270	760	5,239
2013	10,372	3,351	2,644	3,053	7,732	4,751	3,335	1,202	787	4,166
2014	10,900	3,811	3,117	3,440	8,542	5,279	3,220	1,279	685	4,611
2015	11,600	3,834	3,037	4,080	8,547	4,391	3,043	1,195	757	4,395
Percent Change in 2015 from:										
2014	6%	1%	-3%	19%	0%	-17%	-5%	-7%	11%	-5%
1955-14 Av.	51%	98%	18%	98%	72%	75%	-22%	69%	30%	-12%
1955-15 Statistics										
Average	7,718	1,948	2,579	2,076	4,993	2,521	3,927	710	582	4,988
Maximum	11,600	3,897	3,703	4,080	9,242	5,279	9,897	1,356	865	7,932
Minimum	4,754	454	1,706	700	2,776	1,183	1,790	319	354	3,247
NAWMP-										
Goals	8,700	1,600	3,300	2,300	5,300	2,100	6,300	760	580	7,600
Percent Difference from Goal										
2015	33%	140%	-8%	77%	61%	109%	-52%	57%	31%	-42%

Table 4.2 Waterfowl harvest and hunter activity estimates for Iowa. Source is USFWS.
 Data for 2001 to the present are based on the Harvest Information Program.

YEAR	DAYS AND HARVEST (1,000's)							DAYS HUNTED	FEDERAL DUCK STAMPS	AVE. SEASONAL DUCK BAG	ACTIVE ADULT HUNTERS
	MALLARD	WOOD DUCK	B-W TEAL	G-W TEAL	ALL DUCKS	CANADA GEESE	SNOW GEESE				
1961	88.5	6.8	0.5	16.3	139.4			230.4	41,147	3.9	33,500
1962	21.3	7.8	0.4	5.6	45.1	6.6	12.2	162.0	30,602	2.1	24,000
1963	43.0	29.0	27.9	14.9	139.2	7.2	10.4	228.2	37,166	4.7	29,700
1964	76.6	24.5	17.9	26.8	182.1	4.3	8.5	236.9	37,668	6.2	30,900
1965	79.8	15.4	43.8	22.3	174.6	6.6	26.3	271.6	39,941	6.0	34,000
1966	121.3	30.8	47.3	40.7	270.2	7.2	17.9	361.2	47,438	7.4	41,300
1967	124.9	12.4	43.3	38.4	229.4	12.4	16.8	394.6	52,269	6.6	44,300
1968	40.4	16.1	0.9	19.7	96.3	10.6	10.8	270.0	45,753	2.6	37,500
1969	89.9	21.1	53.3	22.3	183.7	15.5	43.2	397.3	54,807	5.1	47,500
1970	139.2	50.6	51.6	45.2	368.7	12.6	48.3	496.6	65,822	6.0	56,900
1971	160.9	59.3	49.6	26.6	376.2	10.4	46.1	536.5	68,401	6.3	58,700
1972	171.8	39.3	31.2	23.9	344.5	5.0	39.3	513.8	57,907	6.4	50,800
1973	99.9	31.0	18.5	18.1	211.9	11.6	32.5	401.1	57,196	3.9	48,700
1974	106.1	46.7	26.0	24.0	238.0	7.7	45.1	450.6	60,446	4.3	51,600
1975	117.4	57.5	51.0	38.6	313.6	13.5	41.2	446.1	58,791	5.9	49,700
1976	87.5	44.0	33.0	27.5	242.2	9.3	15.8	359.6	55,449	5.0	45,400
1977	138.7	37.9	17.0	38.7	280.0	7.8	29.1	407.3	57,143	5.3	46,200
1978	125.6	73.6	41.1	41.7	351.4	11.9	23.9	424.9	56,259	6.7	47,800
1979	183.3	77.8	69.2	38.0	441.0	10.0	43.2	496.7	49,845	9.5	44,400
1980	118.1	49.1	39.0	37.3	299.9	11.7	23.1	384.6	47,008	6.6	41,100
1981	130.2	54.3	34.6	27.7	301.1	10.2	23.1	371.5	41,648	7.9	35,900
1982	164.9	55.3	58.2	24.3	348.8	10.2	14.0	354.9	40,599	9.6	34,400
1983	115.2	47.3	74.0	27.8	324.2	11.5	16.5	310.4	40,381	8.5	34,000
1984	96.3	46.3	56.8	36.2	299.5	13.3	22.0	300.3	41,078	7.5	35,300
1985	62.0	37.4	41.5	22.6	199.8	10.4	8.5	241.4	33,304	6.8	27,900
1986	88.9	46.0	26.9	18.3	217.0	17.2	11.8	244.0	33,504	7.3	27,900
1987	64.8	36.1	14.2	20.1	161.1	15.1	3.6	207.0	30,248	6.0	25,500
1988	41.6	11.4	1.4	12.5	78.3	12.1	10.1	131.8	22,008	4.3	17,300
1989	32.2	17.0	2.9	17.9	87.8	20.2	4.4	127.5	21,686	4.7	16,600
1990	41.3	25.6	4.6	17.8	105.8	26.6	3.1	159.3	24,686	4.9	20,800
1991	63.1	39.4	6.6	13.3	154.2	29.3	8.1	196.7	24,989	6.8	21,400
1992	64.9	18.8	2.9	14.3	122.8	28.7	4.1	198.6	26,744	5.1	22,800
1993	52.7	22.2	4.1	7.9	100.9	17.3	9.5	176.5	25,640	4.7	21,092
1994	49.1	34.9	17.5	22.5	151.8	26.1	2.4	232.6	29,206	6.0	24,523
1995	86.1	49.2	38.9	23.7	242.3	48.0	4.6	280.2	30,282	8.2	25,792
1996	90.6	42.5	36.2	31.0	244.7	59.5	5.4	284.2	30,945	7.9	26,338
1997	71.2	52.1	54.5	32.7	272.0	52.2	15.2	338.3	36,062	8.3	30,737
1998	99.6	36.0	47.7	41.9	281.9	33.2	15.6	292.8	30,864	9.9	27,454
1999	55.9	35.8	41.9	17.4	176.7	33.0	12.5	271.9	32,419	7.2	27,024
2000	74.2	39.9	25.3	25.4	209.6	61.0	0.6	288.4	30,951	8.2	26,693
2001	117.2	45.5	49.3	29.7	296.4	58.1	5.2	203.5	32,090	11.9	25,000
2002	97.2	44.5	50.6	43.0	287.2	67.1	1.1	185.7	30,806	12.3	23,300
2003	101.7	38.6	30.1	29.4	248.9	55.5	14.4	187.1	30,206	11.0	22,500
2004	54.7	52.9	28.5	16.8	184.5	70.3	1.0	203.0	28,649	9.0	23,900
2005	77.9	38.1	39.0	21.2	205.2	78.6	0.6	128.9	26,943	11.8	20,800
2006	73.2	26.7	27.8	31.9	203.3	73.9	0.2	129.9	29,380	11.3	21,300
2007	72.7	34.2	40.3	39.5	232.8	64.6	0.3	151.4	26,531	11.4	23,700

Table 4.2 - continued: Waterfowl harvest and hunter activity estimates for Iowa. Source is USFWS.
 Data for 2001 to the present are based on the Harvest Information Program.

YEAR	DAYS AND HARVEST (1,000's)								FEDERAL DUCK STAMPS	AVE. SEASONAL DUCK BAG	ACTIVE ADULT HUNTERS
	MALLARD	WOOD DUCK	B-W TEAL	G-W TEAL	ALL DUCKS	CANADA GEESE	SNOW GEESE	DAYS HUNTED			
2008	72.3	38.3	15.0	31.3	206.1	62.2	0.8	135.8	26,354	10.9	21,700
2009	45.3	45.1	35.5	22.5	181.5	62.0	0.0	130.3	Not avail.	10.3	19,500
2010	68.3	55.5	46.8	20.3	245.5	65.8	0.2	149.1	Not avail.	11.1	25,200
2011	72.0	43.3	23.4	19.7	201.8	52.0	0.1	136.2	Not avail.	10.8	24,900
2012	50.0	18.2	14.8	13.0	117.7	38.9	0.0	69.7	Not avail.	9.4	13,800
2013	66.6	35.9	42.7	19.3	202.3	73.7	0.0	128.5	Not avail.	14.1	14,400
2014	60.0	16.1	56.6	17.5	174.1	47.3	1.6	96.6	Not avail.	12.5	13,900
Percent Change in 2014 From:											
2013	-10%	-55%	33%	-9%	-14%	-36%		-25%		-11%	-3%
1961-013 Av.	-33%	-60%	72%	-33%	-25%	46%	-89%	-65%		60%	-55%
1961-14 Statistics											
Average	88.4	40.1	33.5	25.8	230.1	32.8	14.1	268.7	38854.4	7.9	30843.7
Maximum	183.3	77.8	74.0	45.2	441.0	78.6	48.3	536.5	68401.0	14.1	58700.0
Minimum	32.2	11.4	0.9	7.9	78.3	5.0	0.0	69.7	21686.0	2.6	13800.0
10-year avg											
1961-70	82.5	21.5	28.7	25.2	182.9	9.2	21.6	304.9	45261.3	5.0	37960.0
1971-80	133.0	51.8	38.8	32.2	316.8	10.0	36.5	453.3	58725.9	5.9	50020.0
1981-90	83.7	37.7	31.5	22.5	212.3	14.7	11.7	244.8	32914.2	6.8	27560.0
1991-00	67.5	35.7	25.5	22.2	185.3	35.4	8.0	243.1	29183.7	6.9	24796.0
2001-10	78.0	41.9	36.3	28.6	229.1	65.8	2.4	160.5	28869.8	11.1	22690.0

Table 4.3 Duck and coot seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMITS		Additional Bag Limit Information
				DUCK BAG/POSS	COOT BAG/POSS	
STATEWIDE						
1917	227	Sep 1 - Apr 15	Unknown	?	?	
1918	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	25 / none	25 /none	
1919	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	25 / none	25 /none	
1920	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	25 / none	25 /none	
1921	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	25 / none	25 /none	
1922	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	25 / none	25 /none	
1923	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	25 / none	25 /none	
1924	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	15 /50 WF	25 /none	WF = all waterfowl combined
1925	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	15 /50 WF	25 /none	
1926	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	15 /50 WF	25 /none	
1927	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	15 /50 WF	25 /none	
1928	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	15 /50 WF	25 /none	
1929	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	15 /21 DC	25 /none	DC = all ducks combined
1930	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	15 /21 DC	25 /none	
1931	30	Oct 20 - Nov 19	1/2 SR to SS	15 /21 DC	25 /none	
1932	61	Oct 1 - Nov 30	1/2 SR to SS	15 /21 *a	25 /none	*a) Closed season on Wd, Ru, & Bu.
1933	61	Oct 1 - Nov 30	1/2 SR to SS	12 /24 *a	25 /none	
1934	30	Oct 10 - Nov 18	SR to SS	12 /24 *a	25 /none	Live decoys limited to 25. Season included 10 rest days.
1935	30	Oct 21 - Nov 19	7 AM to 4 PM	10 /10 *a	15 /15	Use of live decoys prohibited.
1936	30	Nov 1 - Nov 30	7 AM to 4 PM	10 /10 *b	15 /15	*b) Closed sea. on Wd, Cb, Rh, Ru, & Bu.
1937	30	Oct 9 - Nov 7	7 AM to 4 PM	10 /10 *b	25 /25	
1938	45	Oct 15 - Nov 28	7 AM to 4 PM	10 /20 *c	25 /25	*c) Only 1 Bu, 1 Cb, 1 Ru, and 1 Rh, & no more than 3 in aggregate
1939	45	Oct 22 - Dec 5	7 AM to 4 PM	10 /20 *c	25 /25	
1940	60	Oct 16 - Dec 14	SR to 4 PM	10 /20 *c	25 /25	
1941	60	Oct 16 - Dec 14	SR to 4 PM	10 /20 *d	25 /25	*d) Only 3 Rh or 3 Bu or 3 in aggregate & only 1 Wd in poss at any time.
1942	70	Oct 15 - Dec 23	SR to SS	10 /20 *d	25 /25	
1943	70	Sep 25 - Dec 3	1/2 SR to SS	10 /20 *d	25 /25	
1944	80	Sep 20 - Dec 8	1/2 SR to SS	10 /20 *e	25 /25	*e) Only 5 each or in comb.: Ma, Pt, or Wg & only 1 Wd. 25 Am or Rm or comb.
1945	80	Sep 20 - Dec 8	1/2 SR to SS	10 /20 *f	25 /25	*f) Only 1 Wd in poss. at any time 25 Cm or Rm or comb.
1946	45	Oct 26 - Dec 9	1/2 SR to 1/2 SS	7 /14 *f	25 /25	
1947	30	Oct 21 - Nov 19	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 8 *f	15 /15	
1948	30	Oct 29 - Nov 27	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 8 *f	15 /15	
1949	40	Oct 21 - Nov 29	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 8 *f	15 /15	
1950	35	Oct 20 - Nov 23	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 8 *f	15 /15	
1951	45	Oct 12 - Nov 25	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 8 *f	10 /10	
1952	55	Oct 8 - Dec 1	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 8 *g	10 /10	*g) Only 1 Wd in poss. at any time. 1 Hm or 25 Cm or Rm or comb.
1953	55	Oct 8 - Dec 1	1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8 *g	10 /10	

Table 4.3 continued: Duck and coot seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMITS		Additional Bag Limit Information
				DUCK BAG/POSS	COOT BAG/POSS	
1954	55	Oct 15 - Dec. 8	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 8 *h	10 /10	*h) Closed sea. on Wd. 1 Hm or 25 Cm or Rm or comb.
1955	70	Oct 8 - Dec 16	1/2 SR to 1/2 SS	4 / 8 *g	10 /10	
1956	70	Oct 6 - Dec 14	1/2 SR to 1/2 SS	4 / 8 *h	10 /10	
1957	70	Oct 5 - Dec 13	1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8 *i	10 /10	*i) Closed season on Wd. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1958	70	Oct 4 - Dec 12	1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8 *ii	10 /10	*ii) Only 2 Cb or 2 Rh or 2 in comb. No Wd season. 5 merg. only 1 Hm.
1959	50	Oct 20 - Dec 8	SR to SS	3 / 6 *j	3 / 6	*j) Only 1 Wd, 1 Cb, 1 Rh, or 1 Ru. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1960	50	Oct 15 - Dec 3	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *k	8 /12	*k) Only 1 Wd. Closed sea. on Cb & Rh. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1961	30	Oct 21 - Nov 19	SR to SS	2 / 4 *k	6 / 6	
1962	25	Oct 27 - Nov 20	SR to SS	2 / 4 *l	6 / 6	*l) Only 1 Ma or Bd, 2 Wd. No Cb or Rh. 2 bonus Sc., 5 merg., only 1 Hm.
1963	35	Oct 5-13 Oct 26 - Nov 20	SR to SS	4 / 8 *m	8 / 8	*m) Only 2 Ma or Bd, 2 Wd. No Cb or Rh. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1964	35	Oct 3-4 Oct 24 - Nov 25	SR to SS	4 / 8 *n	10 /20	*n) Only 2 Ma or Bd, 2 Wd, 2 Cb or 2 Rh. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1965	40	Sep 11-19 (teal season) Oct 23 - Dec 1	SR to SS 1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8 *o	10 /20	*o) Only 1 Ma or Pt or Bd, 2 Wd, 2 Cb or Rh. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1966	45	Sep 17-25 (teal season) Oct 15 - Nov 28	SR to SS 1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8 *oo	10 /20	*oo) Only 2 Ma or Bd, 2 Wd, 2 Cb. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1967	40	Sep 16-24 (teal season) Oct 21 - Nov 29	SR to SS 1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8 *p	10 /20	*p) Only 2 Ma or Bd, 1 Wd. & 1 Cb. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1968	30	Oct 26 - Nov 24	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *q	10 /20	*q) Only 1 Ma, 2 Bd, 2 Wd, 1 Cb or Rh. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1969	30	Sep 13-21 (teal season) Oct 25 - Nov 23	SR to SS 1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8 *r	10 /20	*r) Only 2 Ma, 2 Bd, 2 Wd, 1 Cb or Rh. 5 mergansers, only 1 Hm.
1970	55	Oct 3 - Nov 26	SR to SS	PS *s	15 /30	*s) 90 pt = Hn Ma, Bd, Wd, Rh, Cb, Hm. 20 pt= Dr Ma, Hn Pt, Rn. 10 pt= all other.
1971	50	Oct 2 - Nov 20	1/2 SR to SS	PS *t	15 /30	*t) 100 pt= Cb, Rh. 90 pt= Hn Ma, Bd, Wd, Hm. 20 pt= Dr Ma, Hn Pt, Rn. 10 pt= all other.
1972	50	Oct 7-12 Oct 21 - Dec 3	SR to SS	PS *u	15 /30	*u) 90 pt= Hn Ma, Bd, Wd, Hm. 20 pt= Dr Ma, Hn Pt, Rn. 10 pt= all other. Closed season on Cb & Rh.
<i>First year state duck stamp required</i>						
1973	45	Oct 6-10 Oct 20 - Nov 28	SR to SS	PS *v	15 /30	*v) 100 pt= Cb, Rh. 90 pt= Hn Ma, Wd, Hm. 25 pt= Dr Ma, Pt, Bd, Rn & all others. 15 pt= Bt, Gt, Ga, Wg, Sh, Sc, Cm, Rm.
1974	45	Oct 5-12 Oct 26 - Dec 1	SR to SS	PS *w	15 /30	*w) 100 pt= Cb, Rh. 90 pt= Hn Ma, Bd, Wd, Hm. 35 pt= Dr Ma, Rn, Md. 15 pt= all others.
1975	45	Oct 4-11 Oct 25 - Nov 30	1/2 SR to SS	PS *x	15 /30	*x) 100 pt= Cb, Rh. 90 pt= Hn Ma, Bd, Wd, Hm. 35 pt= Dr Ma, Rn, Wg, & all others. 10 pt= Bwt, Gwt, Ga, Pt, Sh, Sc.

Table 4.3 continued: Duck and coot seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMITS		Additional Bag Limit Information	
				DUCK BAG/POSS	COOT BAG/POSS		
1976	50	Oct 2-7 Oct 23 - Dec 5	1/2 SR to SS	PS *y	15 /30	*y) 100 pt= Cb. 70 pt= Hn Ma, Bd, Wd, Rh, Hm. 25 pt= Dr Ma, Rn, Wg, & all others. 10 pt= Bt, Gt, Ct, Ga, Pt, Sh, Sc, Cm, Rm.	
1977	45	Oct 8-15 Oct 22 - Nov 27	SR to SS	PS *y	15 /30		
1978	50	Oct 1-8 Oct 21-Dec 1	1/2 SR to SS	PS *z	15 /30	*z) 100 pt= Cb. 70 pt= Hn Ma, Bd, Wd, Rh, Hm. 35 pt= Dr Ma, Rn, & all others. 10 pt= Bt, Gt, Ct, Ga, Wg, Pt, Sh, Sc, Cm, Rm.	
1979	50	Sep 22-26 Oct 20 - Dec 3	1/2 SR to SS	PS *aa	15 /30	*aa) 100 pt= Cb. 70 pt= Hn Ma, Bd, Wd, Rh, Hm. 25 pt= Dr Ma, Rn, & all others. 10 pt= Bt, Gt, Ct, Ga, Wg, Pt, Sh, Sc, Cm, Rm.	
1980	50	Sep 20-24 Oct 18 - Dec 1	1/2 SR to SS	PS *aa	15 /30		
1981	50	Sep 19-23 Oct 17 - Nov 30	1/2 SR to SS	PS *aa	15 /30		
1982	50	Sep 18-22 Oct 23 - Dec 6	1/2 SR to SS	PS *aa	15 /30		
		NORTH ZONE (1)	SOUTH ZONE (1)				
1983	50	Sep 17-21 Oct 15 - Nov 28	Sep 17-21 Oct 22 - Dec 5	1/2 SR to SS	PS *ab	15 /30	*ab) 100 pt= Cb, Bd. 70 pt= Hn Ma, Wd, Rh, Hm. 25 pt= Dr Ma, Rn, & all others. 10 pt= Bt, Gt, Ct, Ga, Wg, Pt, Sh, Sc, Cm, Rm.
1984	50	Sep 22-26 Oct 20 - Dec 3	Sep 22-26 Oct 27 - Dec 10	1/2 SR to SS	PS *ab	15 /30	
1985	40	Sep 21-23 Oct 19 - Nov 24	Sep 21-23 Oct 26 - Dec 1	1/2 SR to SS	PS *ac	15 /30	*ac) 100 pt= Hn Ma, Cb, Bd. 70 pt= Wd, Rh, Hm. 35 pt= Dr Ma, Pt, Rn, & all others. 20 pt= Bt, Gt, Ct, Ga, Wg, Sh, Sc, Cm, Rm.
1986	40	Sep 20-24 Oct 18 - Nov 21	Sep 20-22 Oct 25 - Nov 30	1/2 SR to SS	PS *ad	15 /30	*ad) 100 pt= Hn Ma, Bd. 70 pt= Wd, Rh, Hm. 35 pt= Dr Ma, Pt, Rn, & all others. 20 pt= Bt, Gt, Ct, Ga, Wg, Sh, Sc, Cm, Rm. Closed season on Cb.
		NORTH ZONE (2)	SOUTH ZONE (2)				
1987 (*SH)	40	Sep 19-23 Oct 17 - Nov 20	Sep 19-21 Oct 24 - Nov 29	1/2 SR to SS	PS *ad	15 /30	
1988	30	Oct 8 - 9 Oct 22 - Nov 18	Oct 22 - 28 Nov 5 - 27	SR to SS	3 / 6 *ae	15 /30	*ae) Only 2 Ma (1 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 1 Rh, 1 Bd. 5 merg., only 1 Hm. Closed sea. on Cb.
1989	30	Oct 7 - 8 Oct 21 - Nov 17	Oct 21 - 27 Nov 4 - 26	SR to SS	3 / 6 *ae	15 /30	
1990	30	Oct 6 - 7 Oct 20 - Nov 16	Oct 20 - 26 Nov 3 - 25	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *ae	15 /30	
1991	30	Oct 5 - 6 Oct 19 - Nov 15	Oct 19 - 25 Nov 9 - Dec 1	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *ae	15 /30	
1992	30	Oct 10 - 13 Oct 24 - Nov 18	Oct 24 - 30 Nov 7 - 29	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *ae	15 /30	

Table 4.3 continued: Duck and coot seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMITS		Additional Bag Limit Information
				DUCK BAG/POSS	COOT BAG/POSS	
1993	30	NORTH ZONE (2) Oct 2 - 4	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *ae	15 /30	
		Oct 23 - Nov 18				
1994	40	Sept 17 - 19	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *af	15 /30	*af) Only 2 Ma (1 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 1 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb. 5 merg., only 1 Hm.
		Oct 15 - Nov 20				
1995	50	Sept 23 - 27	1/2 SR to SS	5 /10 *ag	15 /30	*ag) Only 4 Ma (1 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 1 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb. 5 merg., only 1 Hm.
		Oct 15 - Nov 28				
1996	50	Sept 21 - 25	1/2 SR to SS	5 /10 *ah	15 /30	*ah) Only 4 Ma (1 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb. 5 merg., only 1 Hm.
		Oct 19 - Dec 2				
	Youth Day	Oct 5	1/2 SR to SS	5 /10 *ah		
1997	60	Sept 20 - 24	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ai	15 /30	*ai) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 2 Wd, 3 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb. 5 merg., only 1 Hm.
		Oct 11 - Dec 4				
	Youth Day	Sept 27	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ai	15 /30	
1998 (*HIP)	60	Sept 19 - 23	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *aj	15 /30	*aj) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb. 5 merg., only 1 Hm.
		Oct 10 - Dec 3				
	Youth Day	Sept 26	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *aj	15 /30	
1999	60	Sept 18 - 22	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	*ak) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb & 3 Sc. 5 merg., only 1 Hm.
		Oct 16 - Dec 9				
	Youth Day	Oct 9	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	
2000	60	Sept 23 - 27	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	
		Oct 14 - Dec 7				
	Youth Day	Oct 7 - 8	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	
2001	60	Sept 22 - 26	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	
		Oct 13 - Dec 6				
	Canvasback	Oct. 27 - Nov 15				
	Youth Day	Oct 6 - 7	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	
2002	60	Sept 21 - 25	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *al	15 /30	*al) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, & 3 Sc. 5 merg., only 1 Hm. Closed sea. on Cb
		Oct 12 - Dec 5				
	Pintail	Sept 21 - 25				
		Oct 12 - Nov 5				
	Youth Day	Oct 5 - 6	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *al	15 /30	
2003	60	Sept 20 - 24	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	*ak) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb & 3 Sc. 5 merg., only 1 Hm.
		Oct 11 - Dec 4				
	Pintail	Sept 20 - 24				
		Oct 11 - Nov 4				
	Canvasback	Oct 18 - Nov 16				
	Youth Day	Oct 4 - 5	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	
2004	60	Sept 18 - 22	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	
		Oct 16 - Dec 9				
	Pintail	Sept 18 - 22				
		Oct 16 - Nov 9				
	Canvasback	Oct 23 - Nov 21				
	Youth Day	Oct 2 - 3	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ak	15 /30	

Table 4.3 continued: Duck and coot seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMITS		Additional Bag Limit Information
				DUCK BAG/POSS	COOT BAG/POSS	
		NORTH ZONE (2)	SOUTH ZONE (2)			
2005	60	Sept 17 - 21 Oct 15 - Dec 8	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *am	15 /30	*am) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb & 2 Sc. 5 merg., only 1 Hm.
	Canvasback	Oct 22 - Nov 20				
	Youth Day	Oct 8 - 9	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *am	15 /30	
		NORTH ZONE (3)	SOUTH ZONE (3)			
2006	60	Sept 23 - 27 Oct 14 - Dec 7	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *an	15 /30	*an) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb & 2 Sc. 5 merg., only 2 Hm.
	Youth Day	Oct 7 - 8	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *an	15 /30	
2007	60	Sept 22 - 26 Oct 13 - Dec 6	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ao	15 /30	*ao) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 2 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 2 Cb & 2 Sc. 5 merg., only 2 Hm.
	Youth Day	Oct 6 - 7	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ao	15 /30	
2008	60	Sept 20 - 24 Oct 18 - Dec 11	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ap	15 /30	*ap) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 3 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, & 1 Sc (Nov 1-20 limit 2 Sc). 5 merg., only 2 Hm. Closed season on Cb.
	Youth Day	Oct 4 - 5	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ap	15 /30	
2009	60	Sept 19 - 23 Oct 10 - Dec 3	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *aq	15 /30	*aq) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 3 Wd, 1 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb, & 2 Sc. 5 merg., only 2 Hm.
	Youth Day	Oct 3 - 4	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *aq	15 /30	
2010	60	Sept 18 - 22 Oct 16 - Dec 9	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ar	15 /30	*ar) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 3 Wd, 2 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb, & 2 Sc. 5 merg., only 2 Hm.
	Youth Day	Oct 2 - 3	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ar	15 /30	
		NORTH ZONE (4)	SOUTH ZONE (4)			
2011	60	Sept 17 - 21 Oct 15 - Dec 8	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ar	15 /30	
	Youth Day	Oct 1 - 2	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *ar	15 /30	
		NORTH ZONE (5)	SOUTH ZONE (5)	MISSOURI RIVER (5)		
2012	60	Sept 22 - 26 Oct 13 - Dec 6	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *as	15 /30	*as) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 3 Wd, 2 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 1 Cb, & 4 Sc. 5 merg., only 2 Hm.
	Youth Day	Oct 6 - 7	1/2 SR to SS	6 /12 *as	15 /30	
		North Zone (5)	South Zone (5)	Missouri River (5)		
2013	60	Sept 21 - 25 Oct 12 - Dec 5	1/2 SR to SS	6 /18 *at	15 /45	*at) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 3 Wd, 2 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 2 Cb, & 4 Sc. 5 merg., only 2 Hm.
	Youth Day	Oct 5 - 6	1/2 SR to SS	6 /18 *at	15 /45	
		North Zone (5)	South Zone (5)	Missouri River (5)		
2014	60	Oct 4 - 19 Oct 25 - Dec 7	1/2 SR to SS	6 /18 *at	15 /45	*at) Only 4 Ma (2 Hn), 3 Wd, 2 Pt, 2 Rh,1 Bd, 2 Cb, & 4 Sc. 5 merg., only 2 Hm.
	Youth Day	Sep 27 - 28	1/2 SR to SS	6 /18 *at	15 /45	
	Teal	Sep 6 - 21	SR to SS	6 /18		

Table 4.3 continued: Duck and coot seasons in Iowa.

DUCK SPECIES: Ma = Mallard, Wd = Wood duck, Bd = Black duck, Cb = Canvasback, Rh = Redhead, Ru = Ruddy duck, Bu = Bufflehead, Pt = Pintail, Wg = Wigeon, Sc = Scaup, Rn = Ring-necked duck, Bt = Blue-winged teal, Gt = Green-winged teal, Ga = Gadwall, Sh = Shoveler, Ct = Cinnamon teal, Md = Mottled duck, (Hn = Hen, Dr = Drake) Cm = Common merganser, Rm = Red-breasted merganser, Hm = Hooded merganser

SHOOTING HOURS: SR to SS = sunrise to sunset, 1/2 SR to SS = 1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset, 1/2 SR to 1/2 SS = 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour before sunset, 1/2 SR to 1 SS = 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1 hour before sunset. Shooting hours began at 12:00 noon on opening day for hunting seasons 1931-33, 1947-54, & 1959-63. Iowa set daily shooting hours at sunrise or later during 27 of the 72 hunting seasons between 1918-89. Federal regulations set daily shooting hours at sunrise or later during 16 of the 90 hunting seasons between 1918-2007.

LIMIT: BAG = Daily bag limit, POSS = Possession limit

POSS LIMIT = Twice the daily bag limit unless otherwise noted.

PS = Point System was used to determine the daily bag limit. The daily bag limit was obtained when the point value of the last duck taken, added to the point values of the previous ducks bagged, equaled or exceeded 100 points.

SPEC. REGULATIONS: Wood duck season was closed by Federal regulation from the 1918 through the 1940 season.

Canvasback and redhead seasons were closed on the Mississippi River from 1975 thru 1979.

Canvasback season was closed on the Mississippi River in 1980-82.

Canvasback season closed on Pools 9 & 19 on the Mississippi River from 1983-85.

Canvasback season closed statewide 1936-37, 1960-63, 1972, 1986-93, 2002, 2008.

DUCK ZONE BOUNDARY (1) = a line running from the Nebraska-Iowa border along I-80 to the Iowa-Illinois border.

DUCK ZONE BOUNDARY (2) = a line running from the Nebraska-Iowa border along State Hwy 175, east to State Hwy 37, southeast to U.S. Hwy 59, south to I-80 and along I-80 to the Iowa-Illinois border.

DUCK ZONE BOUNDARY (3) = a line running from the Nebraska-Iowa border along State Hwy 175, east to State Hwy 37, southeast to State Hwy 183, northeast to State Hwy 141, east to U.S. Hwy 30, and along U.S. Hwy 30 to the Iowa-Illinois border.

DUCK ZONE BOUNDARY (4) = a line beginning on the South Dakota-Iowa border at Interstate 29, southeast to Woodbury Co. Rd. D38, east to Woodbury Co. Rd. K45, southeast to State Highway 175, east to State Highway 37, southeast to State Highway 183, northeast to State Hwy 141, east to U.S. Hwy 30, and along U.S. Hwy 30 to the Iowa-Illinois border.

DUCK ZONE BOUNDARY (5) = The North Zone is all of Iowa north of a line beginning on the on the South Dakota-Iowa border at Interstate 29, southeast to State Highway 175, east to State Highway 37, southeast to State Highway 183, northeast to State Highway 141, east to U.S. Highway 30, and along U.S. 30 to the Iowa-Illinois border. The Missouri River Zone includes all lands and water in Iowa west of Interstate 29 and north of Highway 175. The South Zone is the remainder of the state not in the North or Missouri River Zones.

(*SH) Steel shot required statewide for hunting all migratory gamebirds except woodcock.

STEEL SHOT REGULATIONS HISTORY:

In 1977, no person could hunt waterfowl on all waters and a 150 yard zone thereto in Fremont and Mills Counties while possessing 12 gauge shotshells loaded with any shot other than steel. Drainage ditches, temporary sheet water and the Missouri River were exempt.

During 1978 & 1979, no person could hunt waterfowl on all waters and a 150 yard zone thereto in Fremont and Mills Counties and on the Upper Mississippi Wildlife Refuge while possessing 12 gauge shotshells loaded with any shot other than steel. Drainage ditches, temporary sheet water, and the Missouri River in Mills and Fremont Counties were exempt.

In 1980, Sweet Marsh in Bremer County, Big Marsh in Butler County, and the Princeton Area in Scott County, were added to the areas previously described in the steel shot regulations and the rule now applied to all shotgun gauges.

In 1981, Green Island in Jackson County was added to the list of areas previously described where steel shot was required.

During the 1982 through 1984 seasons, the previously described list of areas for steel shot remained the same.

During the 1985 & 1986 seasons, no person could hunt migratory game birds except woodcock on any lands or waters under the jurisdiction of the State Conservation Commission, the U.S. Government, or any county conservation board, or on all waters and a 150 yard zone adjacent to these waters, including reservoirs, lakes, ponds, marshes, bayous, swamps, rivers, streams, and seasonally flooded areas of all types, while possessing shotshells loaded with shot other than steel shot.

Temporary sheet water, farm ponds less than 2 acres in size, and streams with water less than 25 feet in width where the hunting was occurring were exempt. In addition, no person could hunt waterfowl in the zone bounded on the west by the Missouri River, on the south by I-680, on the east by I-29 and on the north by the Soldier River, while possessing any shotshells loaded with shot other than steel shot.

From 1987 to the present, no person could hunt migratory game birds except woodcock on all lands and waters within the State of Iowa while possessing any shotshell loaded with shot other than steel shot, or copper or nickel coated steel shot.

In 1998, nontoxic shot was required for any shotgun shooting (except turkey hunting) on most DNR managed wildlife areas in Iowa's prairie pothole region that had waterfowl production potential.

(*HIP) First year migratory bird hunters in Iowa registered (by phone) for the federal Harvest Information Program (HIP).

Table 4.4 Goose seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	GOOSE SPECIES	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT BAG/POSS	Additional Bag Limit Information
STATEWIDE						
1917	Ca/Sn/Wf	227	Sep 1 - Apr 15	Unknown	?	
1918	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	8 / none	
1919	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	8 / none	
1920	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	8 / none	
1921	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	8 / none	
1922	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	8 / none	
1923	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	SR to SS	8 / none	
1924	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	8 / 50 WF	WF = all waterfowl combined
1925	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	8 / 50 WF	
1926	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	8 / 50 WF	
1927	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	8 / 50 WF	
1928	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	8 / 50 WF	
1929	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	8 / 50 WF	
1930	Ca/Sn/Wf	107	Sep 16 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8	
1931	Ca/Sn/Wf	30	Oct 20 - Nov 19	1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8	
1932	Ca/Sn/Wf	61	Oct 1 - Nov 30	1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8	
1933	Ca/Sn/Wf	61	Oct 1 - Nov 30	1/2 SR to SS	4 / 8	
1934	Ca/Sn/Wf	30	Oct 10 - Nov 18	SR to SS	4 / 8	(included 10 rest days)
1935	Ca/Sn/Wf	30	Oct 21 - Nov 19	7 AM to 4 PM	4 / 4	
1936	Ca/Sn/Wf	30	Nov 1 - Nov 30	7 AM to 4 PM	4 / 4	
1937	Ca/Sn/Wf	30	Oct 9 - Nov 7	7 AM to 4 PM	5 / 5	
1938	Ca/Sn/Wf	45	Oct 15 - Nov 28	7 AM to 4 PM	5 / 10	
1939	Ca/Sn/Wf	45	Oct 22 - Dec 5	7 AM to 4 PM	4 / 8	
1940	Ca/Sn/Wf	60	Oct 16 - Dec 14	SR to 4 PM	3 / 6	
1941	Ca/Sn/Wf	60	Oct 16 - Dec 14	SR to 4 PM	3 / 6	
1942	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 15 - Dec 23	SR to SS	2 / 4	
1943	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Sep 25 - Dec 3	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4	
1944	Ca/Sn/Wf	80	Sep 20 - Dec 8	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *a	*a) Sn goose poss. limit = 8.
1945	Ca/Sn/Wf	80	Sep 20 - Dec 8	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *a	
1946	Ca/Sn/Wf	45	Oct 26 - Dec 9	1/2 SR to 1/2 SS	4 / 4 *b	*b) Closed Ca goose season.
1947	Ca/Sn/Wf	30	Oct 21 - Nov 19	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 4 *c	*c) Only 1 Ca or 1 Wf goose in bag.
1948	Ca/Sn/Wf	30	Oct 29 - Nov 27	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 4 *c	
1949	Ca/Sn/Wf	40	Oct 21 - Nov 29	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 4 *c	
1950	Ca/Sn/Wf	35	Oct 20 - Nov 23	1/2 SR to 1 SS	4 / 4 *c	
1951	Ca/Sn/Wf	45	Oct 12 - Nov 25	1/2 SR to 1 SS	5 / 5 *d	*d) Only 2 Ca or 2 Wf, or 1 Ca & 1 Wf.
1952	Ca/Sn/Wf	55	Oct 8 - Dec 1	1/2 SR to 1 SS	5 / 5 *d	
1953	Ca/Sn/Wf	55	Oct 8 - Dec 1	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1954	Ca/Sn/Wf	55	Oct 15 - Dec 8	1/2 SR to 1 SS	5 / 5 *d	
1955	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 8 - Dec 16	1/2 SR to 1/2 SS	5 / 5 *d	
1956	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 6 - Dec 14	1/2 SR to 1/2 SS	5 / 5 *d	
1957	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 5 - Dec 13	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1958	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 4 - Dec 12	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1959	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 7 - Dec 15	SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1960	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 8 - Dec 16	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1961	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 7 - Dec 15	SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1962	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 6 - Dec 14	SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	

Table 4.4 continued: Goose seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	GOOSE SPECIES	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT BAG/POSS	Additional Bag Limit Information
STATEWIDE						
1963	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 5 - Dec 13	SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1964	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 3 - Dec 11	SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1965	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 2 - Dec 10	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1966	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 1 - Dec 9	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1967	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Sep 30 - Dec 8	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1968	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Sep 28 - Dec 6	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1969	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 4 - Dec 12	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 5 *d	
1970	Ca	23	Oct 3 - Nov 26	SR to SS	1 / 1 *e	*e) Bag & pos. lim.= 5 w/ only 1 Ca, 1 Ca + 1 WF, or 2 Wf.
	Sn/Wf	70	Oct 3 - Dec 11		5 / 5 *e	
1971	Ca	23	Oct 9 - Oct 31	1/2 SR to SS	1 / 1 *e	
	Sn/Wf	70	Oct 2 - Dec 10		5 / 5 *e	
1972	Ca	23	Oct 1 - Nov 9	SR to SS	1 / 2 *f	*f) Bag lim.= 5 w/ only 1 Ca, 1 Ca + 1 WF, or 2 Wf. Pos. lim.= 5 w/ only 2 Ca, 1 Ca + 1 WF, or 2 Wf.
	Sn/Wf	70	Oct 7 - Dec 15		5 / 5 *f	
<i>First year state duck stamp required</i>						
1973	Ca	40	Oct 1 - Nov 9	SR to SS	1 / 2 *g	*g) Bag lim.= 5 w/ only 1 Ca & 2 Wf. Pos. lim.= 5 w/ only 2 Ca & 2 Wf.
	Sn/Wf	70	Oct 1 - Dec 9		5 / 5 *g	
1974	Ca	45	Oct 1 - Nov 14	SR to SS	1 / 2 *g	
	Sn/Wf	70	Oct 1 - Dec 9		5 / 5 *g	
1975	Ca	45	Oct 1 - Nov 14	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 2 *h	*h) Bag lim.= 5 w/ only 2 Ca & 2 Wf. Pos. lim.= Bag lim.
	Sn/Wf	70	Oct 1 - Dec 9		5 / 5 *h	
1976	Ca	45	Oct 1 - Nov 14	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *h	
	Sn/Wf	70	Oct 1 - Dec 9		5 / 10 *h	
1977	Ca	45	Oct 1 - Nov 14	SR to SS	2 / 4 *h	
	Sn/Wf	70	Oct 1 - Dec 9		5 / 10 *h	
1978	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 1 - Dec 9	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *h	
1979	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Sep 29 - Dec 7	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *h	
1980	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 4 - Dec 12	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *i	*i) Bag lim.= 5 w/ only 2 Ca & 2 Wf. Pos. lim.= 10 w/ only 4 Ca & 4 Wf.
1981	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 3 - Dec 11	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *i	
1982	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 2 - Dec 10	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *i	
1983	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 1 - Dec 9	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *i	
MOST OF STATE SW ZONE(1)						
1984	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Sep 29 - Dec 7	Oct 13 - Dec 21	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *i
1985	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Sep 28 - Dec 6	Oct 12 - Dec 20	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *i
1986	Ca/Sn/Wf	70	Oct 4 - Dec 12	Oct 18 - Dec 26	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *i
1987	Ca	45	Oct 3 - Nov 16	Oct 17 - Nov 30	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *i
	(*SH) Sn/Wf	70	Oct 3 - Dec 11	Oct 17 - Dec 25		5 / 10 *i
1988	Ca	45	Oct 1 - Nov 14	Oct 15 - Nov 28	SR to SS	2 / 4 *i
	Sn/Wf	70	Oct 1 - Dec 9	Oct 15 - Dec 23		5 / 10 *i
MOST OF STATE SW ZONE(2)						
1989	Ca	45	Sep 30 - Nov 13	Oct 14 - Nov 27	SR to SS	2 / 4 *j
	Sn/Br	80	Sep 30 - Dec 18	Oct 14 - Jan 1		7 / 14 *j
	Wf	70	Sep 30 - Dec 8	Oct 14 - Dec 22		2 / 4 *j
1990	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Sep 29 - Dec 7	Oct 13 - Dec 21	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *j
	Sn	80	Sep 29 - Dec 17	Oct 13 - Dec 31		7 / 14 *j

Table 4.4 continued: Goose seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	GOOSE SPECIES	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT BAG/POSS	Additional Bag Limit Information
			MOST OF STATE	SW ZONE(2)		
1991	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Sep 28 - Dec 6	Oct 12 - Dec 20	1/2 SR to SS/1	2 / 4 *j
	Sn	80	Sep 28 - Dec 16	Oct 12 - Dec 30		7 /14 *j
1992	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Oct 3 - Dec 11	Oct 10 - Dec 18	1/2 SR to SS/1	2 / 4 *j
	Sn	80	Oct 3 - Dec 21	Oct 10 - Dec 28		7 /14 *j
			NORTH ZONE(1)	SOUTH ZONE(1)		
1993	Ca/Wf/Br	55	Oct 9 - Dec 2	Oct 23 - Dec 16	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *j
	Sn	80	Oct 9 - Dec 27	Oct 23 - Jan 10, 1994		7 /14 *j
1994	Ca/Wf/Br	55	Oct 8 - Dec 1	Oct 22 - Dec 15	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *j
	Sn	102	Oct 1 - Dec 10	Oct 1 - Jan 10, 1995		7 /14 *j
1995	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Sep 30 - Dec 8	Oct 14 - Dec 22	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *k *k) Bag lim.= 10 w/ only 2 Ca & 2 Wf.
	Sn	107	Sep 30 - Jan 10	Oct 14 - Jan 10, 1996		10 /20 *k Pos lim.= 20 w/ only 4 Ca & 4 Wf.
			None	Feb 24 - Mar 10, 1996 south of Interstate 80.		
1996	Ca	2	Sep 14 - 15	None	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *l *l) Bag lim.= 2 Ca.
	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Sep 28 - Dec 6	Oct 5 - Oct 13	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *m *m) Bag lim.= 2 Ca , 2 Wf, & 2 Br .
				Oct 19 - Dec 18		Pos lim.= 4 Ca, 4 Wf, & 4 Br.
	Sn	107		Oct 12 - Jan 10, 1997	1/2 SR to SS	10 /30
				Feb 22 - Mar 9, 1997		
1997	Ca	2	Sep 13 - 14	None	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *l
	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Oct 4 - Dec 12	Oct 4 - Oct 12	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *m
				Oct 18 - Dec 17		
	Sn/Ro	107		Oct 4 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	10 /30
				Feb 21 - Mar 10, 1998		
1998	Ca	2	Sep 12 - 13 ^b	None	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *l
(*HIP)	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Oct 3 - Dec 11	Oct 3 - Oct 11	1/2 SR to SS	^a 2 / 4 *m
				Oct 17 - Dec 16		
	Sn/Ro	107		Oct 3 - Dec 31	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none
				Feb 20 - Mar 10, 1999		
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.		March 11-April 16, 1999	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none
1999	Ca	2	Sep 11 - 12 ^b	None	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *l
	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Oct 2 - Dec 10	Oct 2 - Oct 10	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *m
				Oct 16 - Dec 15		
	Sn/Ro	107		Oct 2 - Dec 26	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none
				Feb 19 - Mar 10, 2000		
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.		March 11-April 16, 2000	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none
2000	Ca	2	Sep 9 - 10 ^b	None	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *l
	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Sep 30 - Dec 8	Sep 30 - Oct 15	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *m
				Nov 4 - Dec 27		
	Sn/Ro	107		Sep 30 - Jan 14, 2001	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.		Feb 15 - April 15, 2001	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none
2001	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Sep 29 - Dec 7	Sep 29 - Oct 21	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *m
				Nov 10 - Dec 26		
	Sn/Ro	107		Sep 29 - Jan 13, 2002	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.		Feb 2 - April 15, 2002	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none

Table 4.4 continued: Goose seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	GOOSE SPECIES	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT BAG/POSS	Additional Bag Limit Information	
			NORTH ZONE(1)	SOUTH ZONE(1)			
2002	Ca/Wf/Br	70	Sep 28 - Dec 6 Nov 9 - Dec 25	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *m	*m) Bag lim.= 2 Ca , 2 Wf, & 2 Br . Pos lim.= 4 Ca, 4 Wf, & 4 Br.	
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 28 - Jan 12, 2003	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none		
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Feb 1 - April 15, 2003	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none		
2003	Ca	15	Sep 1 - 15 in metro zones ^d	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *n	*n) Bag lim.= 3 Ca.	
	Ca & Br	70	Sep 27 - Dec 5 Nov 8 - Dec 24	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *o	*o) Bag lim.= 2 Ca & 2 Br . Pos lim.= 4 Ca & 4 Br.	
	Wf	86	Sept 27 - Dec 21 Sept 27 - Dec 21	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4		
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 27 - Jan 11, 2004	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none		
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 12 - April 15, 2004	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none		
			NORTH ZONE(2)	SOUTH ZONE(2)			
2004	Ca	15	Sep 1 - 15 in metro zones ^d	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *n		
	Ca	2	Sep 11-12	None	2 / 4 *l	*l) Bag lim.= 2 Ca.	
	Ca & Br	60	Sep 25 - Oct 3 Oct 16 - Dec 5	Oct 2 - 10 Oct 30 - Dec 19	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *o	
	Wf	86	Sept 25 - Dec 19 Sept 25 - Dec 19	Oct 2 - Dec 26	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4	
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 25 - Jan 9, 2005	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none		
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 10 - April 15, 2005	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none		
2005	Ca	15	Sep 1 - 15 in metro zones ^d	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *n		
	Ca	2	Sep 10-11	Sep 10-11	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *l	
	Ca & Br	70	Oct 1-9 Oct 15 - Dec 4 Dec 24 - Jan 2, '06	Oct 1-9 Oct 22 - Dec 4 Dec 24 - Jan 9, '06	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *o	
	Wf	72	Oct 1 - Dec 11 Oct 1 - Dec 11	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4		
	Sn/Ro	107	Oct 1 - Jan 15, 2006	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none		
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 16 - April 15, 2006	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none		
2006	Ca	15	Sep 1 - 15 in metro zones ^d	1/2 SR to SS	3 / 6 *n		
	Ca	2	Sep 9-10	Sep 9-10	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *l	
	Ca & Br	90	Sep 30 - Dec 10 Dec 16 - Jan 2, '07	Sep 30 - Oct 8 Oct 21 - Jan 9, '07	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *p	*p) Bag lim.= 2 Ca & 1 Br . Pos lim.= 4 Ca & 2 Br.
	Wf	72	Sep 30 - Dec 10 Sep 30 - Dec 10	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4		
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 30 - Jan 14, 2007	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none		
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 15 - April 15, 2007	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none		
2007	Ca	15	Sep 1 - 15 in metro zones ^d	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *q	*q) Bag lim.= 5 Ca.	
	Ca	2	Sep 8-9	Sep 8-9	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *l	
	Ca & Br	90	Sep 29 - Dec 9 Dec 15 - Jan 1, '08	Sep 29 - Oct 7 Oct 20 - Jan 8, '08	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *p	
	Wf	72	Sep 29 - Dec 9 Sep 29 - Dec 9	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4		
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 29 - Jan 13, 2008	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none		
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 14 - April 15, 2008	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none		
2008	Ca	15	Sep 1 - 15 in metro zones ^e	1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *q		
	Ca & Br	90	Sep 27 - Oct 5 Oct 18 - Dec 21 Dec 27 - Jan 11, '09	Sep 27 - Oct 5 Oct 18 - Dec 21 Dec 27 - Jan 11, '09	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *p	
	Wf	72	Sep 27 - Dec 7 Sep 27 - Dec 7	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4		
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 27 - Jan 11, 2009	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none		
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 12 - April 15, 2009	1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none		

Table 4.4 continued: Goose seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	GOOSE SPECIES	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT BAG/POSS	Additional Bag Limit Information	
NORTH ZONE(3) SOUTH ZONE(3)							
2009	Ca	15	Sep 1 - 15 in metro zones ^e		1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *q	
	Ca & Br	90	Sep 26 - Oct 4	Sep 26 - Oct 4	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4 *p	
			Oct 10 - Dec 13	Oct 17 - Dec 13			
			Dec 19 - Jan 3, '10	Dec 19 - Jan 10, '10			
	Wf	72	Sep 26 - Dec 6	Sep 26 - Dec 6	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4	
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 26 - Jan 10, 2010		1/2 SR to SS	20 /none	
Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 11 - April 15, 2010		1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none		
NORTH ZONE (4) SOUTH ZONE (4)							
2010	Ca	9	Sep 4 - 12 in metro zones ^e		1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *q	
	Ca & Br	98	Sep 25 - Oct 10	Oct 2 - Oct 17	1/2 SR to SS	2-3 / 4-6 *r	
			Oct 16 - Jan 5, '11	Oct 23 - Jan 12, '11		*r) Bag lim.= 2 Ca & 1 Br through Oct. 31 and 3 Ca & 1 Br thereafter.	
	Wf	72	Sep 25 - Dec 5	Oct 2 - Dec 12	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4	
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 25 - Jan 9, '11	Oct 2 - Jan 14, '11	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none	
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 15 - April 15, 2011		1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none	
NORTH ZONE (5) SOUTH ZONE (5) MISSOURI RIVER (5)							
2011	Ca	9	Sep 3 - 11 in metro zones ^e		1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *q	
	Ca & Br	98	Sep 24 - Oct 9	Oct 1 - Oct 16	1/2 SR to SS	2-3 / 4-6 *r	
			Oct 15 - Jan 4, '12	Oct 22 - Jan 11, '12		*r) Bag lim.= 2 Ca & 1 Br through Oct. 31 and 3 Ca & 1 Br thereafter.	
	Wf	74	Sep 24 - Dec 6	Oct 1 - Dec 13	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4	
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 24 - Jan 8, '12	Oct 1 - Jan 13, '12	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none	
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 14 - April 15, 2012		1/2 SR to SS 1/2	20 /none	
NORTH ZONE (5) SOUTH ZONE (5) MISSOURI RIVER (5)							
2012	Ca	9	Sep 1 - 9 in metro zones ^e		1/2 SR to SS	5 / 10 *q	
	Ca & Br	98	Sep 29 - Dec 11	Oct 6 - Jan 11	Oct 13-Jan 18	1/2 SR to SS	2-3 / 4-6 *r
			Sep 29 - Dec 11	Oct 6 - Dec 18	Oct 13-Dec. 25	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4
	Wf	74	Sep 29 - Dec 11	Oct 6 - Dec 18	Oct 13-Dec. 25	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 4
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 24 - Jan 8, '12	Oct 1 - Jan 13, '12	Oct 13-Jan 18	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 14 - April 15, 2012		1/2 SR to SS	20 /none	
NORTH ZONE (5) SOUTH ZONE (5) MISSOURI RIVER (5)							
2013	Ca	9	Sep 7 - 15 in metro zones ^e		1/2 SR to SS	5 / 15 *q	
	Ca & Br	98	Sep 28 - Jan 3,	Oct 5 - Jan 10	Oct 12-Jan 17	1/2 SR to SS	2-3 / 6-9 *r
			Sep 28 - Dec 10	Oct 5 - Dec 17	Oct 12-Dec. 24	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 6
	Wf	74	Sep 28 - Dec 10	Oct 5 - Dec 17	Oct 12-Dec. 24	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 6
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 28 - Jan 12	Oct 5 - Jan 17	Oct 12-Jan 17	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 18 - April 15, 2014		1/2 SR to SS	20 /none	

Table 4.4 continued: Goose seasons in Iowa.

YEAR	GOOSE SPECIES	SEASON LENGTH	SEASON DATES			SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT BAG/POSS	Additional Bag Limit Information
		NORTH ZONE (5)		SOUTH ZONE (5)	MISSOURI RIVER (5)			
2014	Ca	9	Sep 6 - 14 in metro zones ^e			1/2 SR to SS	5 / 15 *q	
	Ca & Br	98	Sep 27 - Jan 2,	Oct 4 - Jan 9	Oct 11-Jan 16	1/2 SR to SS	2-3 / 6-9 *r	*r) Bag lim.= 2 Ca & 1 Br through Oct. 31
	Wf	74	Sep 27 - Dec 9	Oct 4 - Dec 16	Oct 11-Dec. 23	1/2 SR to SS	2 / 6	and 3 Ca & 1 Br thereafter.
	Sn/Ro	107	Sep 27 - Jan 11	Oct 4 - Jan 16	Oct 11-Jan 16	1/2 SR to SS	20 /none	
	Sn/Ro	^c Cons. Or.	Jan 17 - April 15, 2015			1/2 SR to SS	20 /none	

GOOSE SPECIES: Ca = Canada goose, Sn = Snow goose, Wf = White-fronted goose, Br = Brant, Ro = Ross's goose

SEASON LENGTH: Maximum number of days the season could be open.

SHOOTING HOURS: SR to SS = sunrise to sunset, 1/2 SR to SS = 1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset, 1/2 SR to 1/2 SS = 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour before sunset, 1/2 SR to 1 SS = 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1 hour before sunset. 1/2 SR to SS/1 = 1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset in all of state except SW Zone where shooting hours were 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1:00 PM until Dec. 1 in 1991 and until Nov. 29 in 1992, then 1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset thereafter. 1/2 SR to SS 1/2 = 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.

LIMIT: BAG = Daily bag limit, **POSS** = Possession limit

SW ZONE(1) = that portion of the state south and west of a line running from the Iowa-Missouri state line along US Hwy 71 to state Hwy 92 and west on Hwy 92 to the Nebraska-Iowa border.

SW ZONE(2) = that portion of the state south and west of a line running from the Iowa-Missouri state line along U.S. Hwy 71 to I-80, west on I-80 to U.S. Hwy 59, north on U.S. Hwy 59 to State Hwy 37, then NW on Hwy 37 to State Hwy 175, and west on Hwy 175 to the Nebraska-Iowa border.

GOOSE ZONE BOUNDARY (1) = a line running from the Nebraska-Iowa border along state Hwy 175, southeast to State Hwy 37, east to U.S. Hwy 59, south to I-80, and along I-80 to the Iowa-Illinois border. This was the same boundary used to divide the north and south duck zones during 1993-2003.

GOOSE ZONE BOUNDARY (2) = a line running from the Nebraska-Iowa border along state Hwy 20. This change was made in the 2004 season and was maintained through the 2008 season.

GOOSE ZONE BOUNDARY (3) = a line running from the Nebraska-Iowa border along State Hwy 175, east to State Hwy 37, southeast to State Hwy 183, northeast to State Hwy 141, east to U.S. Hwy 30, and along U.S. Hwy 30 to the Iowa-Illinois border. The duck and goose zone boundaries were identical from 1993-2003. The goose zone boundary was moved to Hwy 20 from 2004-2008. In 2009, the goose zone boundary was changed to match the duck zone boundary, i.e., along Hwy 30.

GOOSE ZONE BOUNDARY (4) = a line beginning on the South Dakota-Iowa border at Interstate 29, southeast to Woodbury Co. Rd. D38, east to Woodbury Co. Rd. K45, southeast to State Highway 175, east to State Highway 37, southeast to State Highway 183, northeast to State Hwy 141, east to U.S. Hwy 30, and along U.S. Hwy 30 to the Iowa-Illinois border.

GOOSE ZONE BOUNDARY (5) = The North Zone is all of Iowa north of a line beginning on the on the South Dakota-Iowa border at Interstate 29, southeast to State Highway 175, east to State Highway 37, southeast to State Highway 183, northeast to State Highway 141, east to U.S. Highway 30, and along U.S. 30 to the Iowa-Illinois border. The Missouri River Zone includes all lands and water in Iowa west of Interstate 29 and north of Highway 175. The South Zone is the remainder of the state not in the North or Missouri River Zones.

(*SH) Steel shot required statewide for hunting all migratory gamebirds except woodcock. See Iowa's Duck and Coot Seasons for a complete history of steel shot regulations in Iowa.

(*HIP) First year migratory bird hunters in Iowa registered (by phone) for the federal Harvest Information Program (HIP).

SPECIAL REGULATIONS: Ross's goose season was closed by Federal regulation from 1942-61.

^a The daily limit was 2 Canada geese through Oct. 31 and 1 thereafter except in the south zone where it was 2 after Nov. 30.

^b The special 2-day September Canada goose season was only open in the north zone west of Hwy 63.

^c A conservation order was issued by the USFWS to permit the taking of light geese (snow + ross) after the regular season, including after March 10, the last day regular waterfowl seasons can be open.

Hunters could use electronic calls and unplugged shotguns and hunt until 1/2 hour after sunset.

Hunters had to be fully licensed to hunt waterfowl in Iowa (no Fed. Mig. Bird stamp) and registered with HIP.

^d This special September Canada goose season was only open in the Des Moines and Cedar Rapids/Iowa City zones.

^e This special September Canada goose season was only open in the Des Moines, Cedar Rapids/Iowa City and Cedar Falls/Waterloo zones.

Table 4.5 Waterfowl banded in Iowa. (Numbers include both state and federal bandings.)

Year	Canada		Wood Ducks	Blue-	Trumpeter Swans	Other	Total Waterfowl	Mourning Doves
	Geese	Mallards		winged Teal		Waterfowl Species		
1964	51	440	488	6,046		273	7,298	0
1965	32	533	571	4,485		120	5,741	0
1966	61	504	564	3,836		172	5,137	0
1967	66	1,928	410	4,022		113	6,539	0
1968	91	1,809	315	3,716		63	5,994	0
1969	53	2,282	414	1,634		135	4,518	0
1970	143	2,368	935	2,649		236	6,331	0
1971	301	1,901	1,644	1,395		330	5,571	0
1972	148	672	1,381	1,000		127	3,328	0
1973	410	1,022	1,665	601		115	3,813	0
1974	268	522	1,333	638		34	2,795	0
1975	222	563	2,026	248		164	3,223	0
1976	544	3,165	1,620	334		19	5,682	0
1977	799	678	1,261	223		25	2,986	0
1978	633	4,418	1,765	1,022		98	7,936	0
1979	409	4,683	1,490	509		3	7,094	0
1980	775	2,175	1,302	1,880		85	6,217	0
1981	736	350	1,523	919		86	3,614	0
1982	975	99	2,747	26		1	3,848	0
1983	1,444	446	2,411	35		3	4,339	0
1984	1,293	110	2,489	38		6	3,936	0
1985	1,710	389	1,953	30		1	4,083	0
1986	1,847	383	2,623	18		3	4,874	0
1987	2,127	380	2,199	98		8	4,812	0
1988	2,421	349	2,115	37		2	4,924	0
1989	1,712	70	2,636	0		0	4,418	0
1990	1,556	13	1,908	64		0	3,541	0
1991	1,880	151	4,874	0		0	6,905	0
1992	2,043	392	3,776	0		13	6,224	0
1993	2,538	130	2,931	0		1	5,600	0
1994	3,737	146	3,631	0		0	7,514	0
1995	3,671	221	6,717	0		0	10,609	0
1996	3,809	263	4,188	0		0	8,260	0
1997	4,852	77	4,375	0		0	9,304	0
1998	4,462	292	4,837	0	58	0	9,649	0
1999	6,073	229	4,669	0	46	0	11,017	0
2000	2,971	133	2,380	0	90	0	5,574	0
2001	2,942	60	3,711	0	78	0	6,791	0
2002	3,479	338	3,146	207	68	0	7,238	0
2003	4,066	259	4,048	0	87	0	8,460	1987
2004	3,338	143	4,769	0	91	0	8,341	2326
2005	4,983	338	2,823	0	113	0	8,257	2079
2006	4,203	210	2,729	0	78	0	7,220	1000
2007	4,283	231	2,321	0	73	0	6,908	986
2008	3,288	157	2,402	100	69	0	6,016	1,699
2009	3,593	31	2,552	0	81	0	6,257	1,266
2010	3,568	8	2,770	0	69	0	6,415	1,084
2011	3,765	40	2,252	0	51	0	6,108	2,227
2012	3,586	254	2,917	0	20	0	6,777	2,205
2013	3,483	16	3,355	0	20	0	6,874	2,080
2014	3,464	293	2,093	0	18	0	5,868	1,976
Totals	108,904	36,664	126,054	35,810	1,110	2,236	310,778	20,915
Recent 10-year								
Average	3,822	158	2,621	10	59	0	6,670	1,660

UPLAND WILDLIFE



The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) conducts 2 statewide surveys to monitor upland game populations in Iowa, the August Roadside survey and the Small Game Harvest survey.

August Roadside Survey is conducted each year by IDNR Enforcement and Wildlife Bureau personnel throughout the state of Iowa during the first half of August. The survey generates data from 215 30-mile routes on ring-necked pheasants, bobwhite quail, gray partridge, cottontail rabbits, and white-tailed jackrabbits. Counts are conducted on sunny, cool mornings with heavy dew. All comparisons are based on total routes run.

The small game harvest survey is a mail survey of Iowa small game hunters conducted following the small game hunting seasons. Each year a random sample of small game hunters (5% of licensed hunters) are send a postcard and survey participants are asked where they hunted, which species they hunted, how many days they hunted, and how many of each species they harvested.

The data from these 2 surveys form the basis for historical information on upland game populations in Iowa and are summarized in the historical text and tables. Both surveys have been conducted annually since 1962. The full reports for both surveys

can be found on the DNR's website at <http://www.iowadnr.gov/pheasantsurvey>.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF POPULATIONS AND HARVEST

Ring-necked Pheasant

The genus *Phasianus* or true pheasant is native to Southeast Asia. The ring-necked pheasant now found in Iowa has been classified as (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*). This name suggests a cross between 2 of the true Asiatic pheasants. One the Rion Caucasian (Black-necked) pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus colchicus*) native to the area between the Black and Caspian Seas and the true Chinese ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus torquatus*) found in eastern China and northwestern Indo-China.

The ring-necked pheasant was first successfully introduced into the United States in the Willamette Valley of Oregon by Owen Denny in 1882. Mr. Denny transported wild birds from China to the US to establish a population on his land. It is believed that the majority of the pheasant range in the US was stocked with birds from this original wild foundation or other wild birds from China.

Early records for Iowa are limited, but accounts suggest attempts were made to establish pheasants in Iowa as early as 1884, but the first recorded successful release was an accidental release following a wind storm of approximately 2,000 birds from the William Benton game farm in Cedar Falls. The source of Mr. Benton's birds is not known with certainty, but reports say they were from an importer in Tacoma, Washington and thus very likely wild birds from China or wild birds from the Owen

Denny Farm. The conservation department mentions pheasants for the first time in 1910. Early on eggs were purchased from breeders (wild or tame is unknown) and given to landowners to raise and release statewide, the 1910 biennial report indicates 6,000 eggs were distributed to applicants in 82 counties. Egg distribution met with poor success and the conservation department established a hatchery in 1913 and by 1914 mostly young birds were distributed (1,088 that year). Another 10,912 birds were distributed statewide from 1915-16. Records show all northwest counties received 200-800 bird plantings of pheasants from 1915 to 1918, with a planting of 2,500 in Winnebago County.



In 1905, it was generally assumed that southern Iowa had better pheasant habitat than northern Iowa. The existence of this belief is supported by the fact that up until 1913 it was customary to make stockings in timber. It is interesting to note Iowa's pheasant populations reached their highest abundance in NW and NC Iowa. The early success, 1920-40's, of pheasants in north central Iowa was undoubtedly due to the abundance of grassy habitats (tame and native hay, oats, flax, and prairie pothole wetlands) interspersed with weedy crop fields.

Pheasants did extremely well in northern Iowa with crop depredation reported

in 1923, with the first open season in 1925. Policy changed in 1924-25 and wild birds and eggs were trapped and moved in an effort to establish populations in southern Iowa. Between 1925-1931 some 26,498 wild birds and 60,000 wild eggs were gathered from areas of undue abundance in northern Iowa and distributed to other regions, mostly southern Iowa. From 1927-30 and additional 10,211 birds and 31,372 eggs were distributed in southern Iowa counties. During, 1929-30 the average southern Iowa county received over 500 birds. However, by 1936 the policy on stocking had changed:

“ The old policy of stocking birds without paying attention to the environment has been discontinued ... for instance, during the past 20-25 years there have been thousands of pheasants released in southern Iowa and ... in except a few cases pheasants disappeared after two or three generations in most counties.”

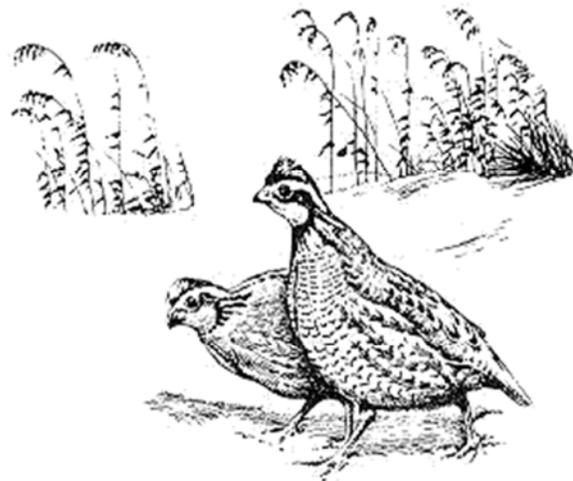
The state game farms were shut down in 1932, but following several bad weather years it was re-established in 1938. Populations recovered with good weather in the 1940's and stocking was greatly reduced, approximately 4,000 chicks and spent adults in 1943. The state game farm operated at approximately the same level until 1961. Through the 1940-50's it became increasingly evident that pen raised birds were not contributing to wild pheasant numbers. Similar to what had been done in 1924-25, in 1955 a new policy of trap and transfer of wild birds was started in southern Iowa. Increasing populations in Union and Adair counties were trapped (1,375 birds) and transplanted to Ringgold, Decatur, Wayne, Washington, and Appanoose counties. Also new wild birds were brought to the state game farm. These new “wild” birds were distributed to unoccupied range (Washington, Keokuk, Henry, Davis, VanBuren counties) thru 1973. The state game farm was closed in late 1970's and dismantled.

Iowa's first pheasant season was held October 20-22, 1925 in Kossuth, Humboldt, Winnebago, Hancock, Wright, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, Mitchell, Floyd, Butler, Grundy, Blackhawk and Bremer counties. The hunting season opened 1/2 hour before sunrise and ended at noon with a bag limit of 3 cocks. It appears the decision to open counties to hunting in these early years was based largely on pheasant crop depredation complaints as annual pheasant censuses, predecessor to the August Roadside Survey, were not begun until 1935. Flush count records show 7 men flushed 850 pheasants in 5 hours in Hancock county in 1931. By 1945 most of northern Iowa was open to hunting and by 1965 all of Iowa, except a few southeastern counties, was open to pheasant hunting. The entire state was opened to hunting in 1976. Historically (1930-50's), the NW, NC, and C regions had Iowa's highest pheasant densities (Fig. 5.1). However, intensified agriculture has led to a decline in pheasant populations since the 1960's (Fig. 5.2). Regionally, the greatest declines have occurred in the NC, C, and SW regions (Fig. 5.7). By the early 1970's southern Iowa had become the states premiere pheasant range.

Populations have declined following severe winter weather in 1964-65, 1966-67, 1978-79, 1981-82, 2000-01, and 2007-11, with recoveries occurring in years with milder winters (Table 5.1). While the number of broods sighted/30-mile route has also fluctuated with the severity of the winter (Fig. 5.3), the all-time lows recorded in 1983, 1984, 1993, 1999, 2001, and 2007-10 were the results of very cool and/or wet conditions during spring and early summer (Table 5.2; Fig. 5.3). Observed brood sizes have declined slightly since 1962, with the 2010 estimate of 4.0 chicks/brood the lowest ever recorded (Table 5.2; Fig. 5.3). Modest recoveries of all survey parameters occurred between 1984 and 1996 with the enrollment and seeding down of 2.2 million acres of row crops in the 10-year

federal Conservation Reserve program (CRP). Pheasant populations in historical ranges, northern and central regions, have rebound since the inception of CRP (Fig 5.7). Populations in the southern regions initially responded to CRP the same way northern and central populations did, but have declined since 1992. Declines in SW and SC regions, in particular, are likely related to wet weather during the nesting season, lack of habitat management on CRP acres and other land use changes. The pheasant season opens the last Saturday in October and runs through January 10th, statewide with a bag/possession limit of 3/12 roosters (Table 5.10). Shooting hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Iowa's first youth pheasant season was held during the 1997-98 hunting season. Youth hunting was allowed statewide for resident hunter's 15 years or younger whom a licensed adult accompanied. The youth pheasant season opens the weekend proceeding the regular season. Bag limit is 1 rooster/day with 2 in possession after the first day (Table 5.10).

Bobwhite Quail

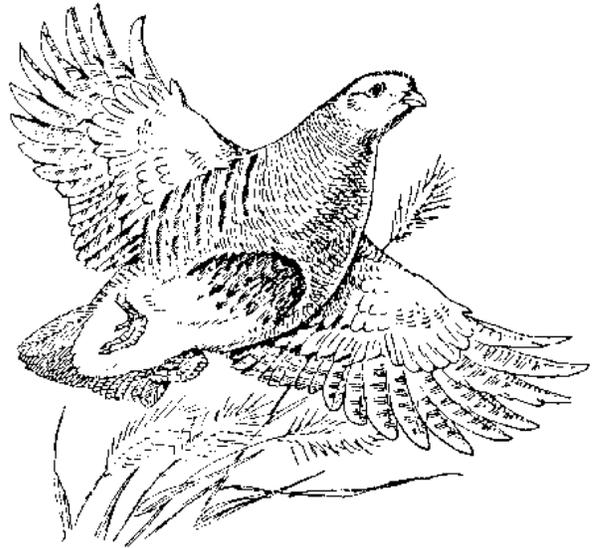


Our native bobwhite was probably never very abundant on Iowa's virgin prairie; most populations were likely restricted to the prairie-timber edges of Iowa. Early settlement changed Iowa's landscape forever. At least initially these changes proved to be a

boom to Iowa's quail population. Between 1860-90 settlers began carving up Iowa a 1/4 section at a time, but early settlers lacked timber and wire to make fences, so they planted Osage hedges instead. Three to 6 miles of some of the finest quail cover ever grown in ever 1/4 section, all within spitting distance of newly planted "weedy" grain fields. Quail populations exploded like never seen before or likely to be seen again. Quail could be found in every county, but these conditions could not last. By 1920 reports show quail populations beginning to decline as farming practices improved and hedgerows were replaced with barbed wire fence. The 1931-32 winter quail survey reported population densities of 1 quail per 20-40+ acres in the northern third of the state, 1 quail/6-20 ac. in the central third and 1 quail/1-6 ac. in the southern third of the state. However, quail populations have declined steadily, both nationally and in Iowa since the 1930's. Large scale landscape changes and clean farming practices are considered the major factors in this decline. Since survey procedures were standardized in the early 1960's the mean number of quail/30 miles sighted on the August roadside survey has fluctuated over the years with significant declines occurring since 1977 (Fig. 5.6). This decline, along with the severe fluctuations in SW and SC Iowa in recent years, are related to losses in shrubby habitat and clean farming practices that have occurred since row-crop agriculture expanded in the mid 70's and early 80's (Fig. 5.8). Similar to pheasants, quail numbers have declined sharply following harsh winters in 1964-65, 1966-67, 1978-79, 1981-82, 2000-01, and 2007-10. (Fig. 5.8).

Quail have been hunted in Iowa since settlement. The first bag limit was set in 1878 at 25 birds/day, it was reduced to 15/day in 1915. The season was closed in 1917 and a limited season reopened in 1933. Currently the season opens the last Saturday in October and runs through January 31st, statewide, with

a bag/possession limit of 8/16 birds. Shooting hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Table 5.11).



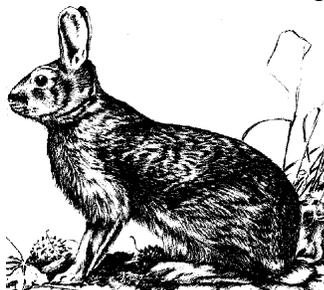
Gray Partridge

Senator H.W. Grant of Waterloo made the first release of Hungarian or gray partridge in Iowa in Blackhawk county in 1902, but all 50 birds died. The first successful release of Huns in Iowa occurred in Palo Alto county in 1905. This release constitutes Iowa's first wild stock. Successful releases were made in Humboldt county in 1906, O'Brien in 1909, and in Kossuth in 1910. By 1914 most northern Iowa counties had received standardized releases of 20 pairs each. All releases, similar to pheasants, were made on leased timbered lands. Reports show many local farmers were surprised when the bird promptly moved to the nearest prairie upland. By 1932 it is estimated the state conservation commission had stocked 20,000+ partridge in Iowa. Most plantings were in northern Iowa, although a few were attempted in south central Iowa; all southern attempts failed. The birds gained their strongest hold in northwest Iowa in Osceola, O'Brien, Dickinson, and Clay counties and were generally present in most northern Iowa counties by 1940.

While numbers of other upland game birds have decreased over time, the number of gray partridge sighted on roadside counts had

been increasing until 1990 (Fig. 5.6). Not only had the mean number partridge per 30-mile route increased statewide, but partridge populations had expanded their range from the NW and NC regions to all other regions of the state by 1986 (Fig. 5.9). While losses of woody cover and nesting cover have created less favorable conditions for pheasant and quail, partridge have been more adept at coping with row-crop expansion. The statewide increase in partridge numbers between 1983-89 can be attributed a drought during these years and improved nesting conditions on land enrolled in CRP. Following the drought populations have returned to levels seen prior to 1983 (Fig. 5.6). Huns were imported to this country from the arid, steppe region of southeastern Europe and northern Asia, and research has shown they do not reproduce well in this country during years with wet springs.

Iowa's first partridge season was held in 11 northwestern counties in 1937-39. Partridge season was standardized in 1989 to open the second Saturday in October and runs through January 31st, statewide, with a bag/possession limit of 8/16 birds. Shooting hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Table 5.12).



Eastern Cottontail

Little is known about the presettlement distribution of cottontail rabbits in Iowa. Cultivation by man no doubt favored rabbits much the same way it favored quail at the turn of the century. Cottontails prefer habitats similar to quail, favoring shrubby-grassy edge habitats. Cottontails may have up to 6 litters a year in Iowa and reproduce best during warm moderately wet springs. Numbers of cottontail rabbits observed on the August

roadside survey have fluctuated with changing land use and weather conditions (Fig. 5.6). Hunter interest has declined in recent years (Fig 5.12). Cottontails have been hunted in Iowa since settlers first arrived. The cottontail season was standardized in 1978 and opens the first Saturday in September and runs through February 28th, statewide, with a bag/possession limit of 10/20 rabbits. Shooting hours are sunrise to sunset (Table 5.13). The rule regarding the opening day of the cottontail season was changed in 1997 to open the 1997-98 season on Sept. 1st. This change in date allows inclusion of the Labor Day weekend in all years. It was changed again in 2008 to open the Saturday before Labor Day to allow youth hunters to participate in the opener.



White-tailed Jackrabbit

Before settlement white-tailed jackrabbits could be found everywhere in Iowa, except for a few southeastern counties. They appear in greatest abundance on the glaciated soils of the Des Moines Lobe and the Missouri Loess soils of northwestern Iowa. They are most at home on the wide-open expanses of prairie/wetland/pasture habitat types, although moderate cultivation favors the species. Dry growing seasons appear conducive to jackrabbit abundance as population's decline in wet years. Jackrabbit counts have declined greatly over time, closely paralleling the losses of pasture, hay, and small grain acreage's. Because of this downward trend the bag/possession limit was reduced from 2/4 to 1/2 following the 2005-06 hunting season. The hunting season on

jackrabbits was closed during 2011-12 hunting season because of continued declines on DNR roadside surveys. It may be reopened if populations recover due to landscape changes like grass based biomass.

Jacks have been hunted in Iowa since the time of settlement. Conservation officers reported hunters killing 180+ jacks on two circle hunts in Carroll and Buena Vista counties during the winter of 1960. Historic trends in jackrabbit population, harvest, and hunting seasons can be found in tables (5.3, 5.6, and 5.13).



Table 5.1. Mean number of pheasants counted/30-mile route on the August roadside survey regionally and statewide (1962-present). Severe winter weather preceded the August counts in 1965, 75, 79, 01, 04 08, 10, 11. Abnormally wet weather occurred during 1973, 82, 84, 95, 99, 01, 08, 13 nest seasons. Winter sex ratio and cock harvest data are statewide estimates. Sex ratio counts were done the year succeeding the year listed.

YEAR	NORTH WEST	NORTH CENTRAL	NORTH EAST	WEST CENTRAL	CENTRAL	EAST CENTRAL	SOUTH WEST	SOUTH CENTRAL	SOUTH EAST	STATEWIDE	SEX ^a RATIO	COCK ^b HARVEST
1962	84.7	95.5	85.3	85.0	74.6	32.3	44.4		12.8	65.9		
1963		200.4	40.8		60.3		200.4		19.8	52.6	2.9	66%
1964	99.9	138.0		101.6	54.4	53.9	92.6	26.3	18.3	79.4	4.3	77%
1965	46.0	67.5	47.8	64.7	36.2	43.9	97.6	44.6	22.8	49.9	3.2	69%
1966	43.5	75.3	57.5	58.4	49.3	63.9	144.1	40.7	17.1	56.6	3.1	68%
1967	31.0	56.8	57.2	42.4	53.2	58.6	108.3	38.8	21.1	49.1	4.2	76%
1968	38.0	56.0	56.6	53.5	52.2	64.3	127.4	38.7	19.7	52.7	3.6	72%
1969	18.8	44.7	62.5	42.2	57.6	57.2	77.9	44.2	25.2	45.5	3.5	71%
1970	39.2	53.0	59.6	56.1	87.8	91.7	129.1	63.8	40.5	66.2	3.5	71%
1971	34.6	45.2	49.0	66.2	82.6	104.3	101.6	49.7	48.4	62.0	3.6	72%
1972	37.9	44.6	61.0	61.4	73.2	88.6	112.3	54.3	25.8	59.6	2.0	50%
1973	47.0	56.9	65.4	66.3	88.7	103.5	72.4	54.3	30.2	65.8	3.7	73%
1974	46.6	53.2	52.5	60.5	40.0	55.9	90.1	49.6	16.8	49.7	4.5	78%
1975	10.5	28.7	52.3	34.3	43.2	64.3	51.0	45.4	27.4	38.8	4.8	79%
1976	14.8	42.2	68.1	44.8	54.9	75.4	61.7	49.2	28.7	48.2	4.0	75%
1977	26.9	44.2	86.7	56.9	50.8	78.5	75.1	44.3	24.4	51.7	3.6	72%
1978	36.3	26.1	68.8	67.8	50.5	63.2	76.7	45.5	30.5	49.7	3.9	74%
1979	40.1	29.6	44.8	49.4	39.2	39.6	80.9	51.5	21.8	42.4	3.5	71%
1980	51.2	61.7	81.2	98.7	72.2	63.5	82.1	68.9	37.2	67.0	3.7	73%
1981	66.4	53.5	83.6	92.9	57.8	72.9	97.1	57.8	35.2	65.9	3.4	71%
1982	26.7	27.9	38.9	55.5	23.1	20.9	41.6	47.7	19.3	32.3	2.9	66%
1983	9.6	12.8	21.7	21.6	13.3	25.3	42.6	51.1	27.5	23.7	2.9	66%
1984	8.8	11.1	19.2	22.1	14.4	24.5	23.8	38.5	26.4	20.6	2.6	62%
1985	21.6	28.0	36.4	40.0	32.7	26.0	59.2	72.6	42.0	38.9	2.1	52%
1986	27.5	20.4	48.2	31.2	24.8	29.0	49.7	65.2	27.2	34.8	2.0	50%
1987	40.2	36.8	59.7	61.4	41.1	33.2	58.5	64.2	39.0	46.8	2.9	66%
1988	33.6	35.0	45.1	60.8	29.6	26.0	45.7	49.8	29.8	38.1	3.3	70%
1989	25.3	36.5	52.1	69.9	57.1	35.3	38.6	40.0	39.0	43.2	2.9	66%
1990	34.3	49.4	63.9	57.9	44.3	24.7	44.5	31.7	27.3	41.2	5.5	82%
1991	37.3	45.3	48.8	77.6	41.6	33.3	61.2	49.4	41.6	46.8	Discontinued	
1992	24.4	50.5	30.5	44.0	42.1	37.8	29.4	23.6	34.2	35.8		
1993	15.8	21.4	15.2	55.2	23.8	25.0	34.3	24.0	28.1	25.9		
1994	45.0	74.1	33.3	83.3	55.6	67.8	47.3	46.0	56.7	56.9		
1995	26.0	63.2	37.6	44.7	54.3	54.3	43.7	27.8	43.2	44.6		
1996	54.7	61.8	29.5	45.2	49.8	59.4	29.8	19.5	28.2	43.4		
1997	46.1	62.0	41.2	37.3	54.7	47.4	31.7	28.8	41.3	44.8		
1998	74.2	56.7	43.1	33.9	49.6	53.9	18.1	15.7	41.7	44.6		
1999	42.7	33.6	21.6	19.5	37.9	36.0	17.5	12.9	27.0	29.1		
2000	60.6	33.3	14.9	29.0	50.3	37.0	25.5	19.3	22.0	34.3		
2001	22.4	16.0	6.2	8.4	22.0	19.0	12.0	7.3	4.6	13.9		
2002	47.0	42.9	13.6	32.0	49.9	32.0	15.7	11.7	22.6	31.7		
2003	81.2	67.3	20.7	36.1	61.2	35.6	29.3	21.8	28.2	44.9		
2004	54.4	34.4	19.0	21.5	35.6	24.4	24.9	19.6	24.4	29.7		
2005	63.5	42.3	25.3	32.0	49.9	25.9	28.9	12.6	23.5	35.1		
2006	48.3	36.1	18.4	23.7	36.8	20.4	20.3	9.0	20.0	27.0		
2007	41.3	35.0	20.1	26.0	36.2	25.0	12.8	5.6	19.8	25.8		
2008	49.4	25.4	9.1	21.2	18.6	7.4	5.7	4.4	5.3	17.5		
2009	35.5	16.6	2.6	23.5	19.1	9.3	10.0	4.8	10.1	15.4		
2010	29.6	16.2	4.7	8.8	11.7	5.3	6.1	1.8	6.6	10.8		
2011	11.1	7.3	2.4	5.5	10.2	5.9	6.3	2.9	4.7	6.6		
2012	16.3	10.9	1.3	3.5	12.3	6.3	4.4	4.0	5.4	7.8		
2013	14.3	9.0	2.7	5.2	7.1	4.2	2.5	4.4	6.3	6.5		
2014	29.3	18.1	2.6	20.8	19.9	13.0	6.5	9.8	19.8	16.3		
2015	42.4	22.5	8.1	23.6	36.4	16.7	11.3	8.2	27.8	23.2		
Statistics:												
10 Year Avg.	31.7	19.7	7.2	16.2	20.8	11.3	8.6	5.5	12.6	15.7		
Long-term Av	38.7	45.1	38.5	45.0	43.4	41.9	53.0	33.1	25.8	39.9	3.4	69%
Percent Change from:												
2015	45.0	24.4	209.7	13.4	83.3	28.0	74.5	-16.2	40.8	42.5		
10 Year Avg.	33.7	14.1	12.0	45.7	74.8	47.2	31.6	50.2	121.3	48.1		
Long-term Av	9.5	-50.1	-79.1	-47.6	-16.1	-60.2	-78.7	-75.1	7.8	-41.8		

^a Hens per cock.

^b Percent cock harvest calculated as $(((\text{hens}/\text{cocks})-1)/(\text{hens}/\text{cock})) * 100$ (Wooley, J.B. et al. 1978. IA WL Res Bull No 24.)

Table 5.2. Mean number of broods counted/30-mile route and chicks/brood observed on the August roadside survey, (1962-present).

YEAR	NORTH WEST		NORTH CENTRAL		NORTH EAST		WEST CENTRAL		CENTRAL		EAST CENTRAL		SOUTH WEST		SOUTH CENTRAL		SOUTH EAST		STATEWIDE	
	BROODS	CHICKS	BROODS	CHICKS	BROODS	CHICKS	BROODS	CHICKS	BROODS	CHICKS	BROODS	CHICKS	BROODS	CHICKS	BROODS	CHICKS	BROODS	CHICKS	BROODS	CHICKS
	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER	PER
	30 MI	BROOD	30 MI	BROOD	30 MI	BROOD	30 MI	BROOD	30 MI	BROOD	30 MI	BROOD	30 MI	BROOD	30 MI	BROOD	30 MI	BROOD	30 MI	BROOD
1962	10.1	5.1	11.5	5.7	10.1	6.3	9.6	7.7	8.0	7.5	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.8			1.0	7.3	7.7	6.3
1963	17.2		16.6		11.7	5.2	12.3		8.4	5.9	5.8		15.4	5.4	3.4		2.6	5.4	10.4	5.4
1964	12.1	5.2	17.0	6.1	22.7	7.3	13.0	5.8	7.3	5.3	6.5	6.2	12.1	6.4	3.1	8.7	1.8	6.3	9.8	6.1
1965	5.9	5.9	8.0	6.2	5.7	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.7	5.8	4.8	7.6	13.3	5.8	5.9	6.0	2.5	6.0	6.2	6.0
1966	5.5	5.6	9.2	5.9	7.7	4.5	8.1	5.9	6.2	6.4	7.7	6.3	19.0	6.3	5.1	6.2	1.8	7.4	7.2	6.0
1967	3.9	4.6	6.7	5.3	7.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	7.0	5.0	7.5	5.5	13.9	5.4	6.0	5.6	2.3	5.1	6.3	5.2
1968	5.2	5.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.3	5.1	7.1	5.8	8.5	5.6	16.8	5.8	5.5	5.9	2.3	6.4	6.8	5.8
1969	2.3	4.9	5.4	6.0	7.5	6.7	5.2	5.8	7.0	5.6	8.7	5.0	10.8	5.4	6.4	5.5	3.3	5.4	6.0	5.5
1970	5.4	5.9	7.0	5.7	7.7	6.1	7.4	5.7	12.3	5.9	11.7	6.2	18.0	6.4	8.8	5.9	4.6	6.4	8.8	6.0
1971	4.2	5.5	6.3	5.4	6.8	5.0	9.6	4.9	10.7	6.2	14.0	5.8	15.0	5.7	7.4	5.4	6.8	5.8	8.5	5.5
1972	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.7	8.6	5.4	8.1	5.0	9.8	5.9	11.2	6.0	15.1	6.1	7.7	5.7	3.8	4.8	8.0	5.6
1973	6.4	4.6	7.2	5.6	8.8	5.5	8.6	4.7	11.8	5.1	13.0	5.6	9.7	5.4	7.5	5.9	4.1	5.5	8.6	5.3
1974	6.7	4.6	7.3	4.8	6.9	5.5	8.5	5.0	5.4	4.7	8.3	4.4	12.1	5.4	7.8	5.0	2.2	5.2	7.0	4.9
1975	1.4	5.4	4.1	5.0	8.3	4.9	4.7	5.3	6.4	4.8	9.1	5.1	7.4	5.4	6.5	5.8	4.4	5.2	5.7	5.2
1976	2.3	5.1	6.0	5.1	9.7	5.1	6.3	5.2	8.9	4.6	11.3	5.3	9.7	5.2	7.8	5.4	3.9	4.9	7.2	5.1
1977	4.6	4.9	6.4	5.7	12.8	5.6	10.7	4.6	7.7	4.7	13.1	4.8	12.3	5.2	7.1	5.1	4.1	4.7	8.3	5.0
1978	5.9	5.2	3.5	5.4	9.1	5.4	9.9	5.0	6.9	5.4	8.8	5.5	11.1	5.5	7.4	5.5	4.0	5.8	7.1	5.4
1979	6.7	4.5	4.0	5.7	5.5	5.3	7.3	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.0	11.1	5.8	8.7	5.2	3.3	5.0	6.3	5.3
1980	8.1	4.9	9.4	5.2	12.1	5.2	16.6	4.9	11.3	5.0	9.9	4.8	13.5	4.5	11.6	5.3	5.8	5.2	10.7	5.0
1981	11.4	4.4	8.7	4.9	11.2	5.4	15.5	4.8	10.0	4.6	11.5	5.0	16.9	4.4	8.8	5.2	5.5	4.7	10.7	4.8
1982	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.3	6.2	4.9	8.9	4.7	3.6	5.6	3.0	4.5	6.9	4.3	6.8	5.4	2.9	4.2	5.0	4.9
1983	1.6	4.7	1.9	4.9	3.1	5.2	2.8	4.9	1.8	5.4	3.6	5.4	5.9	5.3	7.5	5.9	3.8	5.8	3.4	5.3
1984	1.3	5.9	1.5	5.7	2.8	5.3	3.5	5.2	2.3	5.0	3.6	5.1	3.6	4.4	5.8	5.2	4.1	4.8	3.1	5.2
1985	3.5	5.4	4.2	5.3	4.9	6.1	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.5	3.9	5.4	8.9	5.7	12.2	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.5
1986	3.9	5.9	2.9	5.0	7.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.9	4.4	8.1	4.9	10.3	5.3	3.8	4.9	5.4	5.0
1987	5.8	6.2	5.0	6.2	8.5	5.8	9.3	5.1	6.3	4.9	4.8	5.6	9.9	5.0	10.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	7.1	5.5
1988	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.8	6.6	9.7	5.1	4.0	6.1	3.5	5.8	7.8	4.9	8.5	4.9	4.3	5.5	5.7	5.5
1989	3.8	5.2	5.0	5.9	8.2	5.1	10.9	5.3	8.1	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.9	4.6	6.5	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.4
1990	5.2	5.0	6.9	5.4	9.6	5.4	9.8	4.5	6.6	4.9	3.9	4.7	7.3	4.9	5.8	4.4	4.1	5.2	6.4	4.9
1991	5.8	4.7	6.4	5.4	7.7	5.4	12.5	4.8	7.1	4.3	4.9	5.0	11.5	4.2	7.9	5.1	6.6	5.2	7.5	4.9
1992	4.3	4.0	7.1	5.6	4.6	4.9	6.9	4.4	6.8	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.6	4.7	5.7	4.6
1993	2.4	4.8	3.4	5.4	2.3	4.9	8.9	5.1	3.8	5.2	3.6	5.4	5.8	4.3	3.7	5.5	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.1
1994	7.5	4.6	11.2	5.5	5.7	4.5	14.2	4.5	9.4	4.8	10.0	5.4	8.9	4.1	6.8	5.4	8.7	5.4	9.1	5.0
1995	4.8	4.6	10.1	5.0	5.7	5.4	8.1	4.5	9.4	4.5	7.4	6.1	7.3	4.6	4.3	5.5	6.1	5.6	7.2	5.1
1996	9.1	4.6	9.6	5.0	4.8	4.5	7.4	4.6	8.5	4.9	8.9	5.6	5.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.8	7.1	4.7
1997	6.8	5.7	9.1	5.1	6.7	5.1	5.9	5.0	8.6	5.1	7.0	5.4	5.7	3.7	3.8	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.8	5.4
1998	14.1	4.2	9.6	4.7	6.7	5.4	6.1	4.7	8.3	4.6	8.8	5.2	4.3	3.2	2.7	4.3	6.3	5.1	7.7	4.6
1999	7.2	4.5	5.5	4.1	3.5	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.1	4.6	4.7	5.8	3.1	3.8	1.9	5.2	4.1	5.9	4.6	4.7
2000	11.3	4.7	5.5	4.9	2.4	4.7	4.7	5.3	8.8	4.2	5.7	5.2	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.3	5.2	5.8	4.7
2001	3.3	4.6	2.7	4.6	0.9	5.4	1.6	3.2	3.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	2.3	3.8	1.2	4.4	0.7	3.4	2.2	4.5
2002	7.4	5.1	7.8	5.0	2.4	4.7	5.3	4.8	7.9	5.0	4.5	5.9	3.5	3.4	1.8	5.5	3.6	5.5	5.2	5.1
2003	13.9	4.5	10.3	5.4	4.1	3.7	5.6	5.4	10.3	4.6	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.9	3.5	4.6	4.1	5.3	7.3	4.9
2004	9.5	4.1	6.0	4.0	2.7	4.5	4.1	3.4	6.2	4.1	3.5	5.0	4.8	3.7	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	5.2	4.1
2005	11.7	4.2	7.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	6.1	3.9	8.3	4.6	3.5	5.2	4.9	4.2	2.1	4.8	3.9	5.1	6.0	4.6
2006	7.7	4.8	7.1	4.1	3.4	4.0	4.7	4.0	6.6	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	1.4	4.5	3.1	5.1	4.8	4.3
2007	7.7	4.2	6.1	4.3	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	6.4	4.3	4.5	4.3	2.4	3.6	0.8	4.2	3.3	5.1	4.6	4.3
2008	8.6	4.6	4.0	4.2	1.5	3.4	2.9	4.9	2.7	4.4	1.1	5.0	0.8	3.5	0.7	4.3	0.8	3.9	2.7	4.4
2009	5.5	4.4	2.9	3.4	0.6	2.2	3.9	4.6	2.7	5.1	1.2	6.4	1.9	4.1	0.8	4.6	2.2	3.6	2.5	4.4
2010	4.9	4.0	2.7	4.5	1.0	4.0	1.8	3.8	2.1	3.9	0.8	5.0	0.9	4.8	0.5	2.5	1.2	4.2	1.9	4.0
2011	1.7	4.1	1.2	4.2	0.4	4.8	0.9	4.0	1.8	4.0	1.0	4.9	1.1	5.0	0.4	2.0	0.7	3.0	1.1	4.8
2012	2.7	4.9	1.6	5.2	0.3	3.4	0.6	3.9	1.9	5.1	1.0	6.0	0.8	3.7	0.6	5.0	0.8	5.7	1.2	4.9
2013	2.1	4.5	1.4	4.0	0.5	3.3	0.8	4.4	1.2	4.7	0.7	4.8	0.4	3.0	0.6	4.7	0.9	4.8	1.0	4.4
2014	4.7	4.5	3.3	4.6	0.5	2.8	3.4	4.5	3.2	4.7	1.8	5.5	1.2	3.1	1.8	4.4	3.1	4.6	2.7	4.4
2015	6.7	4.9	3.6	4.6	1.2	6.0	3.6	4.9	6.5	3.9	2.6	3.9	1.8	4.4	1.5	3.9	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.5

Statistics:																				
10 Year Avg.	5.2	4.5	3.4	4.3	1.3	3.8	2.7	4.4	3.5	4.4	1.9	5.0	1.5	3.9	0.9	4.0	2.1	4.5	2.6	4.4
Long-term Avg	6.2	4.9	6.3	5.1	5.9	5.0	7.0	4.8	6.5	5.0	6.0	5.3	7.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	3.8	5.2	6.0	5.1
Percent Change from:																				
2015	42.4	8.8	9.1	-0.2	131.6	111.8	6.7	8.6	101.9	-16.6	42.4	-28.1	42.9	44.0	-17.1	-9.3	57.7	-0.8	42.8	2.2
10 Year Avg.	27.5	9.2	5.0	7.0	-8.9	57.1	33.1	11.9	85.7	-11.9	39.7	-21.2	14.4	13.7	65.0	-1.6	134.8	2.6	45.6	1.9
Long-term Avg	7.1	0.6	-43.2	-9.9	-80.4	18.1	-48.2	1.1	-0.3	-22.2	-56.5	-26.2	-77.4	-5.7	-70.1	-22.0	31.9	-12.1	-35.8	-10.5

Table 5.3 Mean number of bobwhite quail and white-tailed jackrabbits counted/30-mile route on the August roadside survey, regionally and statewide (1962 - present).

YEAR	QUAIL PER ROUTE										JACK- RABBITS STATEWIDE	
	NORTH WEST	NORTH CENTRAL	NORTH EAST	WEST CENTRAL	CENTRAL	EAST CENTRAL	SOUTH WEST	SOUTH CENTRAL	SOUTH EAST	STATEWIDE		
1962	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	0.25	0.18	0.88		2.00	0.62	0.449	
1963	0.00	0.29	0.08	0.50	0.47	0.13	0.54	5.58	3.20	1.12	0.408	
1964	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.64	0.50	0.60	0.83	4.69	4.47	1.39	0.530	
1965	0.81	0.04	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.81	2.08	6.76	8.27	2.21	0.346	
1966	0.22	0.00	0.12	0.11	0.44	3.05	2.58	6.65	7.59	2.29	0.348	
1967	0.38	0.00	0.16	0.56	0.20	1.81	2.17	5.48	8.09	2.10	0.599	
1968	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.17	0.65	2.68	3.46	5.81	5.55	2.06	0.278	
1969	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.68	3.00	6.83	8.58	5.40	2.60	0.308	
1970	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.64	10.75	10.15	7.36	2.95	0.155	
1971	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.52	1.35	11.42	6.82	6.79	2.64	0.345	
1972	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.25	1.13	10.27	6.84	3.80	2.26	0.300	
1973	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.24	1.29	13.31	6.58	5.55	2.54	0.202	
1974	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.13	1.00	8.07	6.39	5.13	2.11	0.072	
1975	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.30	0.92	7.64	3.78	5.64	1.98	0.108	
1976	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.21	0.16	2.04	2.40	7.39	4.68	2.19	0.109	
1977	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.21	0.68	1.55	5.40	12.63	3.96	2.69	0.085	
1978	0.00	0.00	1.06	1.37	0.17	0.50	2.73	8.42	3.40	1.87	0.141	
1979	0.04	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.35	0.32	2.75	2.00	0.30	0.66	0.158	
1980	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.68	1.39	1.00	5.27	7.88	2.61	2.05	0.149	
1981	0.40	0.00	1.00	0.21	0.10	1.64	7.00	11.84	2.43	2.60	0.310	
1982	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.05	0.00	0.14	0.87	2.64	2.83	0.79	0.099	
1983	0.08	0.08	0.28	0.16	0.50	0.57	1.64	7.32	1.87	1.44	0.055	
1984	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.80	0.03	0.00	1.13	2.40	1.57	0.66	0.078	
1985	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.10	0.00	1.27	6.24	3.30	1.37	0.074	
1986	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.03	0.14	1.73	8.16	2.09	1.42	0.118	
1987	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.47	0.00	0.74	3.93	14.52	4.17	2.70	0.123	
1988	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.94	0.00	0.00	4.87	8.46	4.13	1.96	0.173	
1989	0.04	0.00	0.33	1.06	0.10	0.70	6.07	7.67	3.17	1.91	0.223	
1990	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.72	0.13	1.04	2.93	6.25	2.21	1.48	0.188	
1991	0.08	0.00	0.47	0.72	0.13	0.52	3.13	5.54	2.33	1.34	0.068	
1992	0.12	0.00	0.22	1.50	0.07	0.96	2.43	2.83	2.71	1.07	0.143	
1993	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.50	0.03	0.78	5.07	2.13	1.61	0.96	0.030	
1994	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.87	9.19	3.21	3.04	1.58	0.155	
1995	0.08	0.00	0.63	0.17	0.06	0.86	2.53	5.54	3.22	1.37	0.058	
1996	0.08	0.00	0.21	0.28	0.09	0.71	2.73	0.88	0.65	0.51	0.092	
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.24	4.27	2.25	0.50	0.77	0.098	
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.48	1.20	2.30	1.81	0.72	0.086	
1999	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.07	2.50	1.50	0.57	0.060	
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.47	0.17	4.40	0.83	0.41	0.57	0.029	
2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.76	1.31	0.50	0.32	0.29	0.053	
2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.03	0.27	1.06	0.88	0.96	0.39	0.034	
2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.14	3.27	3.92	1.36	0.89	0.033	
2004	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.05	0.19	0.55	2.19	2.64	3.19	0.93	0.033	
2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.53	0.00	1.71	2.52	1.64	0.69	0.019	
2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.03	0.52	1.65	2.16	3.22	0.82	0.052	
2007	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	1.40	0.63	1.52	3.30	0.81	0.019	
2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.04	1.26	0.45	0.000	
2009	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.18	1.22	2.24	1.67	0.72	0.005	
2010	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.30	0.00	0.05	0.44	0.50	1.32	0.33	0.000	
2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.07	1.28	0.22	0.22	0.019	
2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	1.75	1.68	0.13	0.36	0.005	
2013	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.10	0.78	1.68	0.78	0.36	0.009	
2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	3.65	2.71	1.76	0.86	0.028	
2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.30	4.06	3.88	4.58	1.42	0.019	
Statistics:												
10 Year Avg.	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.31	0.07	0.29	1.62	1.87	1.82	0.63	0.02	
Long-term Avg.	0.06	0.01	0.27	0.45	0.25	0.78	3.57	4.81	3.06	1.36	0.142	
Percent Change from:												
2015								11.3	43.3	160.1	65.8	-32.1
10 Year Avg.						3.4	150.0	107.6	151.3	124.3	21.8	
Long-term Avg.						-61.7	13.8	-19.4	49.9	4.4	-86.6	

Table 5.4 Mean number of gray partridge counted/30-mile route on the August roadside survey, regionally and statewide, (1963-present).

YEAR	NORTH	NORTH	NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH	SOUTH	STATEWIDE	
	WEST	CENTRAL	EAST	CENTRAL	CENTRAL	WEST	CENTRAL	EAST		
1962	6.27	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	
1963	4.67	2.71	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	
1964	4.93	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	
1965	2.38	1.52	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	
1966	2.70	4.96	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	2.05	1.30	
1967	3.33	1.13	0.00	1.11	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	
1968	4.13	1.30	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	
1969	1.25	1.14	0.00	0.17	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	
1970	8.43	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	
1971	7.09	3.55	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44	
1972	8.92	5.44	0.00	0.47	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.92	
1973	6.57	7.08	0.22	0.32	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87	
1974	9.00	4.79	0.00	0.30	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	
1975	8.50	6.73	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.98	
1976	9.50	7.20	0.00	0.84	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.14	
1977	22.04	13.88	0.00	1.58	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	
1978	17.23	7.68	0.11	1.42	2.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.73	
1979	20.28	19.32	0.18	1.58	2.90	0.77	0.00	0.00	5.59	
1980	35.04	28.08	0.11	3.00	4.03	0.82	0.00	0.00	8.81	
1981	31.44	23.60	1.78	5.00	4.19	0.32	0.00	0.00	8.08	
1982	18.48	10.16	0.94	3.37	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.21	
1983	8.04	8.88	0.72	1.84	1.87	0.65	0.00	0.00	2.65	
1984	14.16	13.24	2.11	1.05	3.03	1.05	0.00	0.00	4.22	
1985	26.84	25.23	8.06	10.68	9.26	1.18	0.00	0.00	9.75	
1986	29.48	21.04	10.00	5.79	11.13	2.41	0.13	0.00	9.62	
1987	36.88	35.08	10.56	17.00	20.32	3.17	0.00	0.00	14.93	
1988	42.84	48.65	15.61	17.83	25.07	4.48	0.20	0.38	19.00	
1989	36.54	31.82	14.39	12.06	37.48	0.96	2.07	0.38	17.27	
1990	18.40	20.12	16.68	5.89	6.93	5.52	1.00	0.38	8.75	
1991	13.88	7.52	4.16	3.17	4.23	4.00	0.87	0.54	4.59	
1992	5.15	4.76	6.67	2.61	3.77	4.17	0.07	1.46	3.58	
1993	1.33	1.39	0.84	2.00	1.19	0.17	0.00	0.13	0.85	
1994	7.92	14.48	4.47	10.41	8.29	5.39	0.13	0.29	6.17	
1995	3.72	4.86	4.11	1.28	2.52	3.18	0.00	0.29	2.47	
1996	4.42	6.64	3.00	2.61	1.81	1.24	0.00	0.00	2.37	
1997	9.00	7.33	6.47	3.16	10.77	3.95	0.00	0.00	5.10	
1998	23.00	13.96	9.17	3.58	3.36	1.24	0.07	0.00	6.42	
1999	11.41	2.75	2.11	1.84	3.68	0.52	0.00	0.00	2.83	
2000	6.54	4.75	0.90	2.05	4.00	1.74	0.00	0.00	2.53	
2001	3.23	1.30	3.44	2.75	3.94	1.33	0.13	0.00	1.90	
2002	7.04	2.04	2.94	4.00	5.88	1.23	0.00	0.00	2.82	
2003	6.77	3.04	3.20	1.50	7.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	2.76	
2004	7.77	2.30	1.90	0.86	3.25	1.00	0.00	0.04	2.12	
2005	9.31	3.59	1.80	2.68	3.53	1.83	0.00	0.00	2.79	
2006	2.50	4.96	2.10	2.14	3.53	0.86	0.00	0.00	2.01	
2007	2.19	2.93	2.30	1.96	2.90	0.85	0.00	0.28	1.62	
2008	2.39	4.11	0.00	1.09	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.12	1.03	
2009	2.92	1.39	2.29	1.57	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17	
2010	1.15	1.69	1.83	0.83	1.40	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.93	
2011	2.46	4.19	0.47	0.24	1.16	0.61	0.00	0.00	1.15	
2012	2.50	3.56	1.33	0.71	3.45	0.05	0.06	0.00	1.47	
2013	1.00	2.00	1.65	1.09	0.63	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.81	
2014	1.81	7.74	2.65	1.91	2.53	0.87	0.00	0.00	2.13	
2015	3.80	12.41	3.37	1.19	4.53	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.26	
Statistics:										
10 Year Avg.	2.27	4.50	1.80	1.27	2.24	0.65	0.01	0.04	0.06	1.56
Long-term Avg.	10.90	9.02	2.86	2.79	4.16	1.09	0.09	0.12	0.17	3.80
Percent Change from:										
2015	110.2	60.3	27.1	-37.8	79.0	14.9				52.8
10 Year Avg.	67.2	175.9	87.1	-6.4	102.6	53.8				109.2
Long-term Avg.	-65.1	37.6	17.6	-57.4	8.9	-8.4				-14.4

Table 5.5 Mean number of cottontail rabbits counted/30-mile route on the August roadside survey, regionally and statewide, (1962-present).

YEAR	NORTH	NORTH	NORTH	WEST	CENTRAL	EAST	SOUTH	SOUTH	SOUTH	STATEWIDE
	WEST	CENTRAL	EAST	CENTRAL		CENTRAL	WEST	CENTRAL	EAST	
1962	3.6	1.5	4.3	10.1	5.3	6.2	6.0		5.6	5.2
1963	8.9	4.8	4.2	10.8	5.0	6.9	8.0	9.9	12.7	7.9
1964	2.3	2.3	1.7	11.1	6.6	3.1	10.2	19.4	13.7	7.9
1965	3.1	3.0	3.7	7.9	2.8	4.0	16.2	24.3	11.2	8.1
1966	2.0	3.2	6.5	9.7	5.9	5.0	30.2	31.7	9.5	10.3
1967	2.8	2.4	4.4	6.9	6.1	4.0	18.8	16.3	10.9	7.5
1968	1.9	3.3	4.0	6.9	5.3	5.7	17.7	17.5	8.5	7.4
1969	2.0	2.2	5.0	3.4	2.5	5.6	16.6	18.0	6.8	6.3
1970	1.4	2.0	4.3	2.7	1.7	3.6	12.5	11.3	4.7	4.4
1971	1.9	1.4	3.9	3.7	2.8	4.2	14.8	16.5	5.6	5.4
1972	2.8	1.7	2.7	3.9	2.3	6.4	11.7	14.8	4.7	5.5
1973	2.2	2.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	6.0	13.8	14.3	6.1	5.8
1974	2.1	1.9	4.4	3.6	2.0	3.9	5.8	8.4	6.0	4.1
1975	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.6	1.4	3.6	5.1	7.0	5.2	3.2
1976	1.3	1.6	5.9	7.3	4.2	5.5	9.3	16.4	8.9	6.4
1977	1.4	1.2	4.0	2.2	1.9	5.1	7.9	11.7	5.4	4.3
1978	3.8	2.0	6.9	4.7	3.7	5.5	12.7	14.0	5.2	6.2
1979	3.2	1.7	3.3	4.1	2.7	2.3	5.6	8.2	2.5	3.6
1980	2.3	3.0	2.1	4.2	4.2	1.8	5.5	9.8	4.9	4.2
1981	3.4	4.6	6.4	5.2	3.2	7.4	11.1	21.1	9.0	7.8
1982	2.4	2.3	2.7	4.4	2.5	4.9	7.7	19.5	11.7	6.4
1983	3.1	2.5	6.4	4.2	3.1	5.0	7.2	17.6	12.7	6.8
1984	2.0	1.4	3.0	4.2	2.6	4.0	3.5	14.7	14.0	5.6
1985	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.8	4.4	5.5	7.1	22.9	12.0	7.4
1986	3.0	2.6	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.8	9.7	25.2	12.7	7.7
1987	4.1	3.5	3.2	6.3	4.4	4.3	8.1	34.4	7.7	8.6
1988	3.1	1.8	2.0	4.8	2.6	2.5	4.6	12.8	6.7	4.5
1989	2.4	2.4	4.6	5.2	2.9	4.3	6.3	13.5	8.5	5.4
1990	2.7	3.9	7.0	7.7	5.5	7.3	9.2	26.0	14.7	9.2
1991	2.4	1.8	3.4	5.1	2.5	3.3	7.0	16.3	9.1	5.5
1992	2.6	3.8	4.0	4.8	4.1	3.6	7.1	13.7	12.4	6.0
1993	1.3	1.8	3.9	6.5	2.2	5.0	6.7	15.4	10.1	5.5
1994	2.2	1.9	5.4	5.4	3.3	7.4	8.9	14.4	10.4	6.3
1995	3.2	4.0	3.8	5.5	4.8	6.5	13.0	15.7	9.5	7.0
1996	3.6	3.7	5.8	5.2	3.7	6.3	6.4	13.8	8.5	6.2
1997	2.1	2.4	5.2	2.9	3.4	6.2	6.0	11.8	5.1	4.9
1998	2.0	2.7	5.1	3.1	3.7	6.3	5.8	10.4	7.5	5.1
1999	4.1	2.3	5.1	5.0	4.7	9.1	7.9	10.6	6.0	5.9
2000	2.4	2.0	4.9	4.2	4.9	6.9	7.4	19.3	7.2	6.4
2001	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.1	3.0	3.5	5.3	12.0	4.1	3.8
2002	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.8	6.5	3.8	11.2	9.3	5.3
2003	5.0	3.9	5.7	6.9	8.3	8.0	9.1	21.4	11.0	8.8
2004	3.0	3.3	5.7	4.2	3.9	6.1	8.7	24.9	14.6	8.1
2005	4.7	2.9	5.7	5.0	4.6	3.7	12.6	12.1	7.0	6.2
2006	3.8	2.8	5.2	5.6	4.3	5.8	8.4	14.9	7.8	6.4
2007	1.7	2.6	4.2	3.6	2.8	6.1	5.7	6.1	8.0	4.3
2008	4.0	2.8	2.6	6.1	5.1	3.6	8.8	16.9	7.0	6.3
2009	2.2	1.3	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.5	10.3	9.6	6.1	5.0
2010	2.9	0.8	2.9	2.7	1.6	2.7	4.3	5.1	5.5	3.1
2011	1.1	1.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	4.3	1.7	2.2
2012	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.0
2013	2.3	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.1	6.9	2.5	11.4	8.2	5.1
2014	2.3	2.6	4.5	6.9	9.7	7.9	4.5	18.9	12.2	7.8
2015	4.0	3.7	4.1	5.1	6.9	6.8	5.7	15.8	11.3	7.2
Statistics:										
10 Year Avg.	2.6	2.1	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.4	10.6	7.1	4.9
Long-term Avg.	2.7	2.5	4.2	4.9	3.9	5.1	8.8	15.2	8.4	6.0
Percent Change from:										
2015	76.3	42.8	-8.8	-25.1	-29.0	-13.6	26.0	-16.1	-7.0	-7.6
10 Year Avg.	51.8	72.4	15.8	20.9	61.4	41.2	5.8	49.5	59.2	45.5
Long-term Avg.	45.9	49.8	-1.4	4.2	77.9	34.6	-35.2	4.2	35.0	19.5

Table 5.6 Small game harvest estimates from the Iowa small-game survey (1963-present). Resident and NR hunter harvests combined.

YEAR	PHEASANT	QUAIL	COTTONTAIL	JACKRABBIT	SQUIRREL	HUNS	MOURNING
							DOVE
1958*	1,548,564						
1959*	1,070,285						
1963	1,935,000	327,977	2,066,472	75,015	1,440,576	8,000	
1964	1,737,400	291,030	2,260,090	97,785	1,111,290	7,000	
1965	1,117,500	513,760	1,602,060	133,000	1,236,400	11,500	
1966	1,449,400	1,051,630	2,180,525	91,690	1,370,250	12,000	
1967	1,212,200	736,520	1,548,035	55,660	1,196,810	11,300	
1968	1,393,900	777,685	1,761,370	62,405	1,014,940	21,600	
1969	1,642,899	1,144,700	1,722,280	98,930	1,164,030	20,900	
1970	1,788,500	1,178,685	1,725,535	71,705	1,115,410	28,300	
1971	1,817,000	1,037,957	1,305,083	41,468	1,172,742	31,100	
1972	1,396,900	657,300	1,148,100	31,200	1,048,000	16,800	
1973	1,905,086	791,242	1,424,927	30,863	1,105,271	45,284	
1974	1,672,476	727,324	1,271,577	40,027	1,119,048	39,976	
1975	1,230,095	543,971	996,227	19,064	1,046,559	26,436	
1976	1,425,500	1,080,500	1,136,300	20,700	1,377,500	54,800	
1977	1,357,862	849,183	1,322,263	19,975	1,283,043	48,991	
1978	1,428,708	660,625	856,999	26,077	815,562	108,473	
1979	1,200,709	312,410	461,285	13,713	696,363	55,414	
1980	1,429,617	524,450	588,363	7,932	844,999	70,764	
1981	1,447,969	563,569	1,134,781	22,860	949,681	69,698	
1982	972,556	302,648	712,227	5,237	759,438	52,782	
1983	1,047,027	270,690	720,012	8,845	669,490	91,035	
1984	724,192	190,708	636,209	6,376	529,316	33,306	
1985	852,716	189,236	717,631	2,108	673,665	62,931	
1986	855,894	339,000	472,585	6,082	506,769	60,018	
1987	1,412,082	397,633	690,091	8,830	532,001	109,061	
1988	1,139,599	289,592	424,561	3,907	510,065	104,094	
1989	1,441,990	426,302	435,791	3,025	583,183	118,282	
1990	1,407,002	321,493	608,805	4,463	466,140	147,922	
1991	1,138,463	231,818	437,144	3,171	407,172	45,541	
1992	925,123	179,825	311,607	2,113	328,644	37,328	
1993	1,226,010	201,461	334,667	3,212	439,477	24,577	
1994	1,245,580	178,589	288,982	262	395,232	22,331	
1995	1,443,010	220,999	335,862	6,280	377,714	6,677	
1996	1,367,060	81,039	331,047	2,666	302,908	36,358	
1997	1,340,050	181,025	340,661	5,063	265,874	38,045	
1998	1,237,980	100,594	255,149	10,008	319,081	25,613	
1999 ^a	899,174	110,128	237,409	8,777	242,224	20,200	
2000 ^b	1,001,867	140,828	350,739	1,626	217,116	19,258	
2001	470,116	32,226	196,483	3,840	248,833	5,814	
2002	729,460	63,872	167,284	1,637	152,825	5,130	
2003	1,080,466	114,067	243,699	738	202,729	8,204	
2004	756,184	68,256	259,327	151	233,530	12,535	
2005	806,601	40,675	210,591	671	132,195	14,674	
2006	748,025	75,276	155,892	999	165,255	10,724	
2007	631,638	54,444	131,250	1,262	169,478	4,885	
2008	383,083	13,391	122,296	57	120,998	1,420	
2009	271,126	12,136	127,663	608	169,041	4,643	
2010	238,208	11,620	74,044	0	119,590	1,057	
2011	108,905	4,539	51,815	Closed	108,783	1,046	57,285
2012	158,099	20,474	70,003		158,615	611	94,864
2013	166,554	8,708	79,985		90,167	1,370	117,915
2014	215,816	10,705	102,379		110,600	451	137,927
Statistics:							
10 Year Avg.	372,806	25,197	112,592	600	134,472	4,088	101,998
Long-term Avg.	1,104,615	358,741	714,349	22,127	611,858	34,928	101,998
Percent Change from:							
2015	29.6	22.9	28.0		22.7	-67.1	17.0
10 Year Avg.	-42.1	-57.5	-9.1		-17.8	-89.0	35.2
Long-term Avg.	-80.5	-97.0	-85.7		-81.9	-98.7	35.2

^a Small Game Harvest Survey changed from a single to a double mailing. Harvest estimates from 1999-present are more conservative than pre-1999 estimates.

^b Survey methodology changed account for unrealistic harvest (e.g. reports of 1 bird harvested for 60 days effort).

* Nomsen R.C. 1961. Results of the 1958 and 1959 Pheasant Hunter Survey. Ia Acad. Sci. 68:281-283.

Table 5.7 Estimated hunter and harvest numbers for pheasant and quail by residency status from the Iowa small-game survey (1987-present).

YEAR	Pheasant				Quail			
	Resident		Non Resident		Resident		Non Resident	
	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest
1987	178,203	1,129,395	33,915	251,613	70,026	181,378	13,727	64,760
1988	170,323	902,226	33,682	237,373	59,230	212,646	13,792	76,946
1989	173,017	1,122,951	38,569	319,039	69,591	381,321	10,380	44,981
1990	171,016	1,047,529	39,829	359,473	61,219	269,896	11,667	51,597
1991	161,741	852,158	40,578	286,305	49,713	184,195	11,271	47,623
1992	139,681	677,670	36,749	247,453	47,641	155,919	8,646	23,906
1993	138,619	999,149	27,642	226,857	43,027	175,793	6,318	25,667
1994	147,841	876,365	41,824	369,216	41,504	156,413	8,754	22,176
1995	155,308	1,118,638	44,995	324,368	39,653	193,544	11,185	27,454
1996	155,889	1,059,385	49,704	307,675	33,996	62,438	10,978	18,601
1997 ^a	154,855	1,037,620	50,349	302,432	24,927	134,418	10,546	46,607
1998	141,838	936,181	42,748	301,797	26,393	83,067	5,985	17,527
1999 ^b	142,521	684,596	39,152	214,578	32,306	86,058	8,811	24,070
2000	134,873	781,143	32,648	220,724	33,114	114,110	6,843	26,718
2001	99,125	352,469	23,781	117,620	20,459	24,812	4,132	7,414
2002	97,842	548,413	29,757	181,047	16,194	43,492	4,693	20,380
2003	108,819	849,898	33,414	230,568	19,937	99,971	4,958	14,096
2004	99,753	586,632	31,009	169,552	17,139	57,486	5,197	10,770
2005	107,255	641,957	28,937	164,644	15,277	33,714	3,301	6,961
2006	91,642	558,369	27,038	189,656	17,787	49,783	4,769	25,493
2007	85,803	481,754	23,426	149,884	14,227	42,799	4,007	11,645
2008	69,640	299,875	16,231	83,208	12,114	10,716	1,791	2,675
2009	60,708	217,816	13,309	53,310	8,237	11,098	1,942	1,038
2010	51,258	197,266	8,800	40,942	9,150	9,572	1,454	2,048
2011	39,515	75,897	6,460	33,008	8,574	3,664	862	875
2012	41,437	137,215	5,743	20,884	7,947	19,420	822	1,054
2013	34,688	140,348	6,293	26,206	6,165	8,467	320	241
2014	41,200	165,000	8,725	50,816	5,428	9,666	1,118	1,039
Statistics:								
10 Year Avg.	62,315	291,550	14,496	81,256	10,491	19,890	2,039	5,307
Long-term Avg.	114,086	659,926	29,118	195,723	28,963	100,566	6,367	22,299
Percent Change from:								
2015	18.8	17.6	38.6	93.9	-12.0	14.2	249.4	331.1
10 Year Avg.	-33.9	-43.4	-39.8	-37.5	-48.3	-51.4	-45.2	-80.4
Long-term Avg.	-63.9	-75.0	-70.0	-74.0	-81.3	-90.4	-82.4	-95.3

^a Iowa lost 800,000 acres of whole field enrollment CRP.

^b Small Game Harvest Survey changed from a single to a double mailing. Hunter estimates from 1999-present are more conservative than pre-1999 estimates.

Table 5.8 Sales of hunting-related licenses and stamps in Iowa (1942-present).

YEAR ^a	RESIDENT			NON-RESIDENT			HABITAT STAMP ^f	IA DUCK STAMP ^g	HUNT PRESERVE ^h
	FURHARVESTER		RESIDENT	HUNTING		TOTAL			
	over 16 ^b	under 16	TOTAL ^c	HUNT ^d	over 18	under 18			
1942			226,046			447			
1943			193,270			612			
1944			211,657			1,163			
1945			245,609			998			
1946			326,128			1,646			
1947			273,242			632			
1948			332,019			1,727			
1949			349,734			2,256			
1950			338,111			2,393			
1951			329,320			2,371			
1952			340,935			2,391			
1953			343,982			3,115			
1954			346,435			3,203			
1955			369,493			3,936			
1956			364,985			4,544			
1957			339,389			4,422			
1958			355,658			5,521			
1959			320,246			4,535			
1960			313,851			5,352			
1961			301,809			5,448			
1962			288,087			5,470			
1963			307,475			7,531			
1964			301,964			8,370			
1965			275,640			6,505			
1966			292,745			9,638			
1967			295,276			11,244			
1968			309,424			12,223			
1969			303,602			17,326			
1970			322,509			21,898			
1971			328,542			30,264			
1972			277,317			28,559		70,446	
1973			291,755			34,497		67,323	
1974			318,930			42,224		70,797	
1975			302,436			36,382		70,814	
1976			306,489			41,849		66,120	
1977			296,940			39,032		69,023	
1978			295,696			32,848		67,041	
1979	17,602	4,813	22,415	257,676		27,302	279,621	52,865	768
1980	19,366	5,529	24,895	266,655		30,793	296,667	50,202	822
1981	19,116	4,990	24,106	266,053		31,379	297,297	45,751	742
1982	17,505	4,248	21,753	245,969		24,002	269,290	44,391	751
1983	14,964	3,699	18,663	237,851		23,206	261,340	42,981	766
1984	14,537	3,329	17,866	221,519		21,927	243,154	44,445	696
1985	25,156	3,519	28,675	208,444		22,977	233,779	37,681	729
1986	23,709	3,064	26,773	205,356		27,254	236,219	40,157	882
1987	28,923	3,338	32,261	220,674		35,676	259,350	43,357	1,112
1988	24,105	2,380	26,485	218,588		35,023	257,702	34,799	1,696
1989	18,411	1,530	19,941	226,124		40,197	271,342	32,920	1,499
1990	13,853	973	14,826	219,636		41,500	263,530	31,468	1,786

Table 5.8 Continued.

YEAR ^a	RESIDENT					NON-RESIDENT					
	FURHARVESTER			RESIDENT	LIFETIME	HUNTING		TOTAL	HABITAT	IA DUCK	HUNT
	over 16 ^b	under 16	TOTAL ^c	HUNT ^d	over 65	over 18	under 18	LICENSE ^e	STAMP ^f	STAMP ^g	PRESERVE ^h
1991	14,208	719	14,927	217,200				45,792	266,845	32,537	1,454
1992	14,272	793	15,065	203,508				39,211	247,673	34,304	1,810
1993	14,672	829	15,501	197,966				29,231	232,298	31,741	2,137
1994	15,811	952	16,763	211,289				45,610	260,815	33,232	1,870
1995	15,343	903	16,246	210,727				48,028	263,531	34,903	2,467
1996	17,237	1,021	18,258	209,663				53,058	265,653	43,060	2,317
1997	18,330	1,066	19,396	211,530				52,730	269,443	38,275	2,516
1998	18,325	1,078	19,403	208,790				50,511	266,519	40,349	3,107
1999*	15,804	1,004	16,808	206,210	2,885	42,379	2,086	44,465	253,943	42,588	2,772
2000	12,793	1,936	14,729	200,995	1,642	39,067	1,901	40,968	245,351	40,913	2,898
2001	14,665	658	15,323	194,051	1,515	26,748	1,090	27,838	237,407	40,378	2,963
2002	14,235	644	14,879	189,138	2,339	36,728	1,532	38,260	229,829	37,574	3,282
2003	13,753	651	14,404	193,279	1,772	43,145	1,951	45,096	240,527	35,746	3,173
2004	13,906	701	14,607	190,154	1,786	41,159	1,847	43,006	235,336	34,611	3,254
2005	12,711	665	13,376	189,813	1,886	40,159	1,801	41,960	233,416	31,666	3,165
2006	13,796	746	14,542	188,628	1,973	39,038	1,815	40,853	231,284	31,982	3,370
2007	14,445	834	15,279	184,257	1,970	35,267	1,604	36,871	222,559	31,992	3,010
2008	14,673	850	15,523	177,723	2,074	28,427	1,167	29,594	208,461	30,560	2,665
2009	13,376	722	14,098	172,230	2,257	24,352	1,026	25,378	198,880	29,644	2,562
2010	14,162	871	15,033	164,380	2,016	19,992	773	20,765	185,598	28,263	2,254
2011	15,908	1,020	16,928	160,256	2,109	23,657	714	24,371	185,559	27,930	2,460
2012	17,970	1,215	19,185	161,642	2,350	23,766	793	24,559	187,698	26,420	2,270
2013 ⁱ	17,954	1,382	19,336	158,490	2,374	23,082	756	23,838	178,258	27,867	2,341
2014	17,272	1,206	18,478	152,696	2,399	24,348	798	25,146	179,331	29,122	2,316
Statistics:											
10 Year Avg.	15,227	951	16,178	171,012	2,141	28,209	1,125	29,334	201,104	29,545	2,641
Long-term Avg.	16,746	1,774	18,521	255,971	2,084	31,957	1,353	23,301	241,542	41,819	2,075
Percent Change from:											
2015	-3.8	-12.7	-4.4	-3.7	1.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	0.6	4.5	-1.1
10 Year Avg.	13.4	26.8	14.2	-10.7	12.1	-13.7	-29.0	-14.3	-10.8	-1.4	-12.3
Long-term Avg.	3.1	-32.0	-0.2	-40.3	15.1	-23.8	-41.0	7.9	-25.8	-30.4	11.6

^a Change to ELSI electronic licensing system in 1999*. Resident hunting, combination, fur/fish/game licenses and furharvester were license types issued prior to ELSI implementation.

^b Furharvester (over 16) sales is the sum of discontinued fur(over 16) and fur/fish/game licenses, from 1979-99.

^c Total furharvester sales is the sum of furharvester over and under 16 columns. Total does not include NR sales.

^d Total resident licenses is sum of resident hunt, combination, and fur/fish/game, until ELSI system implementation in 1999. License types (2,9,29,30) beginning in 2013

^e For comparisons to previous years total NR licenses is sum of NR over and under 18 sales after 1999 ELSI implementation.

^f^g Numbers represent combined resident and non-resident sales. Habitat fee license types (9,20,28,29,30,31,32,93,94)

^h New combination hunt/fish/fur/habitat licenses go on sale in 2013. LT combined to maintain similar historical tallies.

Table 5.9 Estimated hunter numbers (resident & NR combined) from the Iowa small-game survey.

YEAR	PHEASANT	QUAIL	COTTONTAIL	JACK		MOURNING	
				RABBIT	SQUIRREL	HUNS	DOVE
1958*	267,455						
1959*	238,903						
1963	277,400	47,028	169,994	30,494	150,932		
1964	271,285	46,535	179,585	31,815	136,415		
1965	225,735	46,450	138,379	26,080	123,640		
1966	240,400	63,785	154,647	20,355	130,500		
1967	244,300	62,485	150,050	20,615	138,520		
1968	247,100	70,367	147,380	20,131	120,790		
1969	259,100	81,100	159,000	24,810	133,600		
1970	283,400	87,665	167,190	26,460	136,150		
1971	301,150	80,250	134,470	16,326	118,059		
1972	230,000	63,900	137,000	12,800	105,000	6,400	
1973	307,974	106,150	201,560	23,209	159,473	22,374	
1974	307,200	101,101	192,100		159,000		
1975	280,019	102,668	175,850				
1976	289,592	125,575	173,125	11,600	143,474	22,054	
1977	279,689	103,776	170,074	11,302	141,596	17,691	
1978	270,413	101,916	142,809	14,268	120,503	34,329	
1979	241,972	73,461	114,642	10,029	111,434	23,465	
1980	252,440	86,816	119,901	8,526	111,425	27,554	
1981	254,803	97,430	150,881	11,106	117,942	28,731	
1982	214,263	68,479	118,994	4,862	105,262	21,532	
1983	203,014	63,060	118,535	7,331	98,553	25,366	
1984	176,312	58,630	102,993	5,543	86,380	21,179	
1985	175,225	54,427	107,500	6,568	88,849	25,956	
1986	184,759	63,985	92,727	5,193	84,082	30,822	
1987	212,118	83,754	103,199	7,298	77,819	40,878	
1988	204,659	74,584	84,529	4,376	74,783	44,154	
1989	211,586	79,971	89,054	5,634	80,937	48,785	
1990	210,845	72,886	87,437	4,679	70,539	49,220	
1991	202,319	62,684	83,200	4,001	63,601	25,165	
1992	176,430	56,287	66,967	5,802	60,443	22,949	
1993	166,260	49,345	65,704	1,547	62,175	14,920	
1994	189,664	50,258	68,840	1,239	57,381	18,294	
1995	200,302	50,839	68,499	4,361	57,495	15,954	
1996	205,592	44,974	75,870	2,623	56,382	21,914	
1997	205,203	35,473	51,785	2,872	43,632	12,330	
1998	184,585	32,378	54,588	1,604	53,859	13,502	
1999 ^a	181,673	41,117	50,254	2,456	46,994	11,390	
2000	167,521	39,957	46,311	1,572	35,395	6,043	
2001	122,906	24,591	36,125	2,933	36,760	5,757	
2002	127,599	20,887	27,945	1,692	25,482	4,417	
2003	142,233	24,895	31,600	326	27,863	4,054	
2004	130,583	22,336	32,195	600	29,302	4,537	
2005	136,192	18,578	40,225	1,870	25,943	7,147	
2006	118,680	22,556	34,292	1,989	27,746	5,553	
2007	109,229	18,234	31,106	1,502	23,160	3,819	
2008	85,871	13,095	27,191	1,405	22,857	2,996	
2009	74,017	10,179	25,840	1,894	24,586	3,705	
2010	60,058	10,604	22,005	541	23,440	1,229	
2011	45,975	9,436	17,197	Closed	20,420	1,782	8,780
2012	47,180	8,769	18,247		21,698	1,481	9,328
2013	40,981	6,485	18,903		20,203	1,651	8,208
2014	49,925	6,546	20,904		19,704	1,631	11,396
Statistics:							
10 Year Avg.	76,811	12,448	25,591	1,534	22,976	3,099	9,428
Long-term Avg.	195,076	54,783	94,219	9,005	78,670	17,139	9,428
Percent Change from:							
2015	21.8	0.9	10.6		-2.5	-1.2	38.8
10 Year Avg.	-35.0	-47.4	-18.3		-14.2	-47.4	20.9
Long-term Avg.	-74.4	-88.1	-77.8		-75.0	-90.5	20.9

^a Small Game Harvest Survey changed from a single to a double mailing. Hunter estimates from 1999-present are more conservative than pre-1999 estimates.

* Nomsen R.C. 1961. Results of the 1958 and 1959 Pheasant Hunter Survey. *Ia Acad. Sci.* 68:281-283.

Table 5.10 Iowa's ring-necked pheasant hunting seasons.

YEAR	DATES		SEASON LENGTH	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT - BAG/POSS		# COUNTIES OPEN
	REGULAR	YOUTH			REGULAR	YOUTH	
1946	28 OCT	17 NOV	21	1000-1600	3/6		59
1947	11 NOV	20 NOV	10	1200-1600	2/2		64
1948	11 NOV	30 NOV	20	1200-1600	2/4		68
	11 NOV	5 DEC	25	1200-1630	2/4		68
1949	11 NOV	17 NOV	7	1200-1630	2/4		11
1950	11 NOV	5 DEC	25	1200-1630	3/3		70
	11 NOV	20 NOV	10	1200-1630	3/3		13
1951	11 NOV	5 DEC	25	1200-1630	3/3		65
	11 NOV	22 NOV	12	1200-1630	3/3		27
1952	18 NOV	12 DEC	25	1200-1630	3/3		65
	18 NOV	29 NOV	12	1200-1630	3/3		27
1953	11 NOV	5 DEC	25	1200-1630	3/3		69
	11 NOV	22 NOV	12	1200-1630	3/3		23
1954	11 NOV	5 DEC	25	1200-1630	3/3		70
	11 NOV	22 NOV	12	1200-1630	3/3		22
1955	12 NOV	5 DEC	24	1200-1630	3/3		70
	12 NOV	24 NOV	13	1200-1630	3/3		22
1956	10 NOV	3 DEC	24	1200-1630	3/3		70
	10 NOV	22 NOV	13	1200-1630	3/3		22
1957	9 NOV	2 DEC	24	1200-1630	3/3		70
	9 NOV	21 NOV	13	1200-1630	3/3		22
1958	8 NOV	1 DEC	24	1000-1630	3/6		70
	8 NOV	23 NOV	16	1000-1630	3/6		22
1959	14 NOV	7 DEC	24	0900-1630	3/6		70
	14 NOV	29 NOV	16	0900-1630	3/6		22
1960	5 NOV	28 NOV	24	0900-1630	3/6		92
1961	11 NOV	15 DEC	35	0900-1630	3/6		92
1962	10 NOV	14 DEC	35	0900-1630	3/6		92
1963-64	9 NOV	1 JAN	54	0830-1700	3/9		92
1964-65	7 NOV	3 JAN	58	0830-1700	3/9		92
1965-66	13 NOV	2 JAN	51	0830-1600	2/6		92
1966-67	12 NOV	2 JAN	52	0800-1630	3/6		92
1967-68	11 NOV	1 JAN	52	0800-1630	3/6		94
1968-69	9 NOV	31 DEC	53	0800-1630	3/6		94
1969-70	8 NOV	31 DEC	54	0800-1630	3/6		94
1970-71	14 NOV	3 JAN	51	0800-1630	3/6		94
1971-72	13 NOV	2 JAN	51	0800-1630	3/6		96
1972-73	11 NOV	1 JAN	52	0800-1630	3/12		96
1973-74	10 NOV	6 JAN	58	0800-1630	3/12		96
1974-75	9 NOV	5 JAN	58	SUNRISE-SUNSET	3/12		97
1975-76	8 NOV	4 JAN	58	0800-1630	3/6		97
1976-77	6 NOV	2 JAN	58	0800-1630	3/6		STATEWIDE
1977-78	5 NOV	1 JAN	58	0800-1630	3/6		STATEWIDE
1978-79	4 NOV	1 JAN	60	0800-1630	3/6		STATEWIDE
1979-80	3 NOV	6 JAN	65	0800-1630	3/6		STATEWIDE
1980-81	1 NOV	4 JAN	65	0800-1630	3/6		STATEWIDE
1981-82	7 NOV	3 JAN	58	0800-1630	3/6		STATEWIDE
1982-83	6 NOV	2 JAN	58	0800-1630	3/6		STATEWIDE

Table 5.10 Continued.

YEAR	DATES		SEASON LENGTH	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT - BAG/POSS		# COUNTIES OPEN
	REGULAR/	YOUTH			REGULAR	YOUTH	
1983-84	5 NOV-	1 JAN	58	0800-1630	3/6		STATEWIDE
1984-85	3 NOV-	1 JAN	60	0800-1630	3/6		STATEWIDE
1985-86	2 NOV-	5 JAN	65	0800-1630	3/9		STATEWIDE
1986-87	1 NOV-	4 JAN	65	0800-1630	3/9		STATEWIDE
1987-88	31 OCT-	3 JAN	65	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1988-89	29 OCT-	8 JAN	72	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1989-90	28 OCT-	10 JAN	75	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1990-91	27 OCT-	10 JAN	76	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1991-92	26 OCT-	10 JAN	77	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1992-93	31 OCT-	10 JAN	72	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1993-94	30 OCT-	10 JAN	72	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1994-95	29 OCT-	10 JAN	74	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1995-96	28 OCT-	10 JAN	75	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1996-97	26 OCT-	10 JAN	77	0800-1630	3/12		STATEWIDE
1997-98 ¹	26 OCT-	10 JAN / 18-19 OCT	78/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
1998-99	31 OCT-	10 JAN / 23-24 OCT	72/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
1999-00	30 OCT-	10 JAN / 22-23 OCT	73/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2000-01	28 OCT-	10 JAN / 21-22 OCT	75/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2001-02	27 OCT-	10 JAN / 20-21 OCT	76/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2002-03	26 OCT-	10 JAN / 19-20 OCT	77/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2003-04	25 OCT-	10 JAN / 18-19 OCT	78/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2004-05	30 OCT-	10 JAN / 23-24 OCT	73/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2005-06	29 OCT-	10 JAN / 22-23 OCT	74/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2006-07	28 OCT-	10 JAN / 21-22 OCT	75/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2007-08	27 OCT-	10 JAN / 21-22 OCT	76/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2008-09	25 OCT-	10 JAN / 18-19 OCT	78/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2009-10	31 OCT-	10 JAN / 24-25 OCT	72/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2010-11	30 OCT-	10 JAN / 23-24 OCT	73/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2011-12	29 OCT-	10 JAN / 22-23 OCT	74/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2012-13	27 OCT-	10 JAN / 20-21 OCT	76/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2013-14	26 OCT-	10 JAN / 19-20 OCT	77/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2014-15	25 OCT-	10 JAN / 18-19 OCT	78/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE
2015-16	31 OCT-	10 JAN / 24-25 OCT	72/2	0800-1630	3/12	1/2	STATEWIDE

¹ Iowa's first youth pheasant season, open to resident hunters 15 years or younger.

Table 5.11 Iowa's Bobwhite quail hunting seasons.

YEAR	DATES	SEASON LENGTH	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT 3AG/POS	AREA OPEN
1963-64	2 NOV- 1 JAN	61	0830-1700	6/12	STATEWIDE
1964-65	31 OCT- 3 JAN	65	0830-1700	8/16	STATEWIDE
1965-66	6 NOV-31 JAN	86	0830-1600	8/16	STATEWIDE
1966-67	22 OCT-31 JAN	102	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1967-68	21 OCT-28 JAN	103	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1968-69	26 OCT-31 JAN	98	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1969-70	25 OCT-31 JAN	99	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1970-71	24 OCT-31 JAN	100	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1971-72	23 OCT-31 JAN	101	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1972-73	28 OCT-31 JAN	96	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1973-74	27 OCT-31 JAN	97	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1974-75	26 OCT-31 JAN	98	SUNRISE-SUNSET	8/16	STATEWIDE
1975-76	25 OCT-31 JAN	99	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1976-77	6 NOV-31 JAN	86	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1977-78	5 NOV-31 JAN	87	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1978-79	4 NOV-31 JAN	88	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1979-80	3 NOV- 6 JAN	64	0800-1630	6/12	STATEWIDE
1980-81	1 NOV-31 JAN	92	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1981-82	7 NOV-31 JAN	86	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1982-83	6 NOV-31 JAN	87	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1983-84	5 NOV-31 JAN	88	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1984-85	3 NOV-31 JAN	90	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1985-86	2 NOV-31 JAN	91	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1986-87	1 NOV-31 JAN	92	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1987-88	31 OCT-31 JAN	93	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1988-89	29 OCT-31 JAN	95	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1989-90	28 OCT-31 JAN	96	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1990-91	27 OCT-31 JAN	97	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1991-92	26 OCT-31 JAN	98	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1992-93	31 OCT-31 JAN	93	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1993-94	30 OCT-31 JAN	93	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1994-95	29 OCT-31 JAN	95	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1995-96	28 OCT-31 JAN	96	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1996-97	26 OCT-31 JAN	98	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1997-98	25 OCT-31 JAN	99	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1998-99	31 OCT-31 JAN	93	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1999-00	30 OCT-31 JAN	94	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2000-01	28 OCT-31 JAN	96	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2001-02	27 OCT-31 JAN	97	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2002-03	26 OCT-31 JAN	98	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2003-04	25 OCT-31 JAN	99	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2004-05	30 OCT-31 JAN	94	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2005-06	29 OCT-31 JAN	95	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2006-07	28 OCT-31 JAN	96	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2007-08	27 OCT-31 JAN	97	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2008-09	25 OCT-31 JAN	99	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2009-10	31 OCT-31 JAN	93	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2010-11	30 OCT-31 JAN	94	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2011-12	29 OCT-31 JAN	95	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2012-13	27 OCT-31 JAN	97	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2013-14	26 OCT-31 JAN	98	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2014-15	25 OCT-31 JAN	99	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2015-16	31 OCT-31 JAN	93	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE

Table 5.12 Iowa's Hungarian partridge hunting seasons.

YEAR	DATES	SEASON LENGTH	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT BAG/POSS	AREA OPEN
1963-64	9 NOV- 1 JAN	54	0830-1700	2/4	16 NW COUNTIES
1964-65	7 NOV- 3 JAN	58	0830-1700	2/4	W US 65, N US 20
1965-66	13 NOV- 2 JAN	51	0830-1600	2/4	W US 65, N US 20
1966-67	12 NOV- 2 JAN	52	0800-1630	2/4	W US 65, N US 20
1967-68	11 NOV- 1 JAN	52	0800-1630	2/4	W US 65, N US 20
1968-69	9 NOV-31 DEC	53	0800-1630	4-Feb	?
1969-70	8 NOV-31 DEC	54	0800-1630	2/4	?
1970-71	14 NOV- 3 JAN	51	0800-1630	2/4	W. US 65; N. US 30, I29, STATE 141
1971-72	13 NOV- 2 JAN	51	0800-1630	2/4	W. US 65; N. US 30, I29, STATE 141
1972-73	11 NOV- 1 JAN	52	0800-1630	4/8	W. US 65; N. US 30, I29, STATE 141
1973-74	10 NOV- 6 JAN	58	0800-1630	4/8	N. US 30
1974-75	9 NOV- 5 JAN	58	SUNRISE-SUNSET	4/8	N. US 30
1975-76	8 NOV- 4 JAN	58	0800-1630	4/8	N. US 30
1976-77	6 NOV- 2 JAN	58	0800-1630	4/8	N. US 30
1977-78	5 NOV- 1 JAN	58	0800-1630	6/12	N. US 30
1978-79	4 NOV- 1 JAN	60	0800-1630	6/12	N. US 30
1979-80	3 NOV- 6 JAN	65	0800-1630	6/12	N. US 30
1980-81	1 NOV-31 JAN	92	0800-1630	6/12	N. I-80
1981-82	7 NOV-31 JAN	86	0800-1630	6/12	N. I-80
1982-83	6 NOV-31 JAN	87	0800-1630	6/12	N. I-80
1983-84	5 NOV-31 JAN	88	0800-1630	6/12	N. I-80
1984-85	3 NOV-31 JAN	90	0800-1630	6/12	N. I-80
1985-86	2 NOV-31 JAN	91	0800-1630	6/12	N. I-80
1986-87	1 NOV-31 JAN	92	0800-1630	6/12	STATEWIDE
1987-88	31 OCT-31 JAN	93	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1988-89	29 OCT-31 JAN	94	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1989-90	7 OCT-31 JAN	117	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1990-91	6 OCT-31 JAN	118	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1991-92	5 OCT-31 JAN	119	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1992-93	10 OCT-31 JAN	114	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1993-94	9 OCT-31 JAN	115	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1994-95	8 OCT-31 JAN	116	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1995-96	14 OCT-31 JAN	109	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1996-97	12 OCT-31 JAN	112	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1997-98	11 OCT-31 JAN	113	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1998-99	10 OCT-31 JAN	114	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
1999-00	9 OCT-31 JAN	115	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2000-01	14 OCT-31 JAN	110	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2001-02	13 OCT-31 JAN	111	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2002-03	12 OCT-31 JAN	112	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2003-04	11 OCT-31 JAN	113	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2004-05	9 OCT-31 JAN	115	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2005-06	8 OCT-31 JAN	116	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2006-07	7 OCT-31 JAN	117	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2007-08	13 OCT-31 JAN	111	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2008-09	11 OCT-31 JAN	113	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2009-10	10 OCT-31 JAN	114	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2010-11	9 OCT-31 JAN	115	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2011-12	8 OCT-31 JAN	116	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2012-13	13 OCT-31 JAN	111	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2013-14	12 OCT-31 JAN	112	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE
2014-15	11 OCT-31 JAN	113	0800-1630	8/16	STATEWIDE

Table 5.13 Iowa's cottontail and jackrabbit seasons.

YEAR	DATES		SEASON LENGTH	SHOOTING HOURS	LIMIT - BAG/POSS		AREA OPEN
	COTTONTAILS/ JACKRABBITS				COTTONTAILS	JACKRABBITS	
1963-64	14 SEP-23 FEB		163	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1964-65	12 SEP-21 FEB		163	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1965-66	12 SEP-21 FEB		163	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1966-67	10 SEP-19 FEB		163	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1967-68	15 SEP-17 FEB		163	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1968-69	14 SEP-16 FEB		163	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1969-70	13 SEP-15 FEB		163	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1970-71	12 SEP-28 FEB		170	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1971-72	11 SEP-29 FEB		171	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1972-73	9 SEP-28 FEB		173	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1973-74	8 SEP-28 FEB		174	0600-1800	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1974-75	7 SEP-28 FEB		175	SUNRISE-SUNSET	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1975-76	6 SEP-28 FEB		176	SUNRISE-SUNSET	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1976-77	11 SEP-28 FEB		171	SUNRISE-SUNSET	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1977-78	3 SEP-28 FEB		179	SUNRISE-SUNSET	AGGREGATE - 10/NONE		STATEWIDE
1978-79	2 SEP-28 FEB/4 NOV-7 JAN		180/65	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/NONE	3/6	STATEWIDE
1979-80	1 SEP-29 FEB/3 NOV-6 JAN		182/65	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1980-81	6 SEP-28 FEB/1 NOV-4 JAN		176/65	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1981-82	5 SEP-28 FEB/7 NOV-3 JAN		177/58	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1982-83	4 SEP-28 FEB/6 NOV-2 JAN		178/58	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1983-84	3 SEP-29 FEB/5 NOV-18 DEC		180/44	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1984-85	1 SEP-28 FEB/3 NOV-16 DEC		181/44	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1985-86	31 AUG-28 FEB/2 NOV-15 DEC		182/44	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1986-87	30 AUG-28 FEB/1 NOV-14 DEC		183/44	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1987-88	5 SEP-29 FEB/31 OCT-13 DEC		178/44	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1988-89	3 SEP-28 FEB/28 OCT-10 DEC		179/44	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1989-90	2 SEP-28 FEB/29 OCT-11 DEC		180/44	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1990-91	1 SEP-28 FEB/27 OCT-9 DEC		181/44	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1991-92	31 AUG-29 FEB/26 OCT-8 DEC		183/44	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1992-93	5 SEP-28 FEB/31 OCT-6 DEC		177/37	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	3/6	STATEWIDE
1993-94	4 SEP-28 FEB/30 OCT-5 DEC		176/37	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
1994-95	3 SEP-28 FEB/29 OCT-4 DEC		177/37	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
1995-96	2 SEP-28 FEB/28 OCT-1 DEC		178/35	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
1996-97	7 SEP-28 FEB/26 OCT-1 DEC		174/37	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
1997-98	1 SEP-28 FEB/25 OCT-1 DEC		181/38	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
1998-99	1 SEP-28 FEB/31 OCT-1 DEC		181/32	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
1999-00	1 SEP-28 FEB/30 OCT-1 DEC		181/33	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
2000-01	1 SEP-28 FEB/28 OCT-1 DEC		181/35	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
2001-02	1 SEP-28 FEB/27 OCT-1 DEC		181/36	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
2002-03	1 SEP-28 FEB/26 OCT-1 DEC		181/37	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
2003-04	1 SEP-28 FEB/25 OCT-1 DEC		181/38	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
2004-05	1 SEP-28 FEB/30 OCT-1 DEC		181/33	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
2005-06	1 SEP-28 FEB/29 OCT-1 DEC		181/34	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	2/4	STATEWIDE
2006-07	1 SEP-28 FEB/28 OCT-1 DEC		181/35	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	1/2	STATEWIDE
2007-08	1 SEP-28 FEB/27 OCT-1 DEC ^a		181/36	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	1/2	STATEWIDE
2008-09	30 AUG-28 FEB/25 OCT-1 DEC		182/38	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	1/2	STATEWIDE
2009-10	5 SEP-28 FEB/31 OCT-1 DEC		177/32	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	1/2	STATEWIDE
2010-11	4 SEP-28 FEB/30 OCT-1 DEC		178/33	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	1/2	STATEWIDE
2011-12	3 SEP-28 FEB/Closed		179/Closed	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	Closed	STATEWIDE
2012-13	1 SEP-28 FEB/Closed		181/Closed	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	Closed	STATEWIDE
2013-14	31 AUG-28 FEB/Closed		182/Closed	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	Closed	STATEWIDE
2014-15	30 AUG-28 FEB/Closed		183/Closed	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	Closed	STATEWIDE
2015-16	5 SEP-28 FEB/Closed		177/Closed	SUNRISE-SUNSET	10/20	Closed	STATEWIDE

Figure 5.1 Survey regions for the August Roadside Survey.

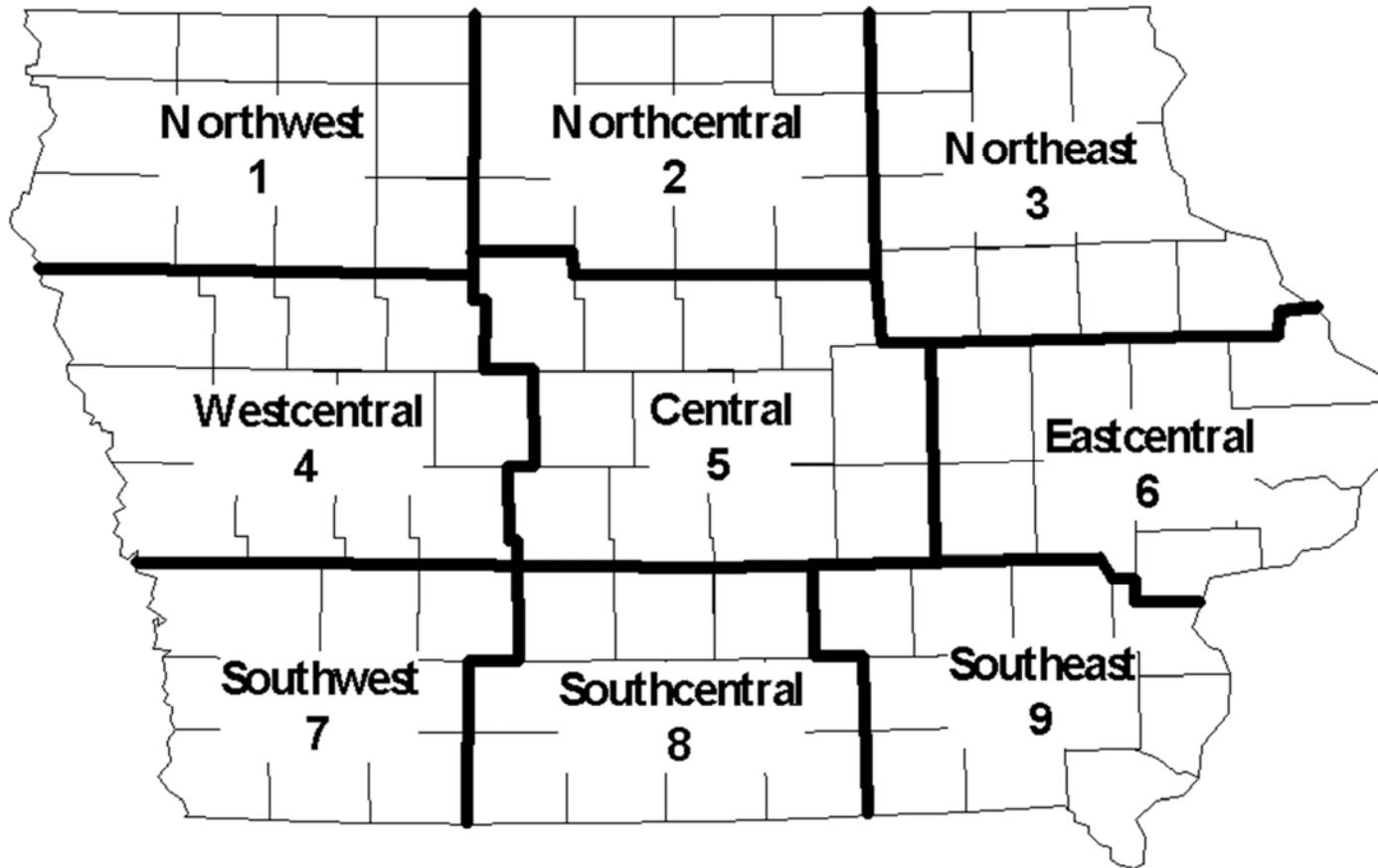


Figure 5.2 Statewide trends in pheasant harvest and August roadside survey counts

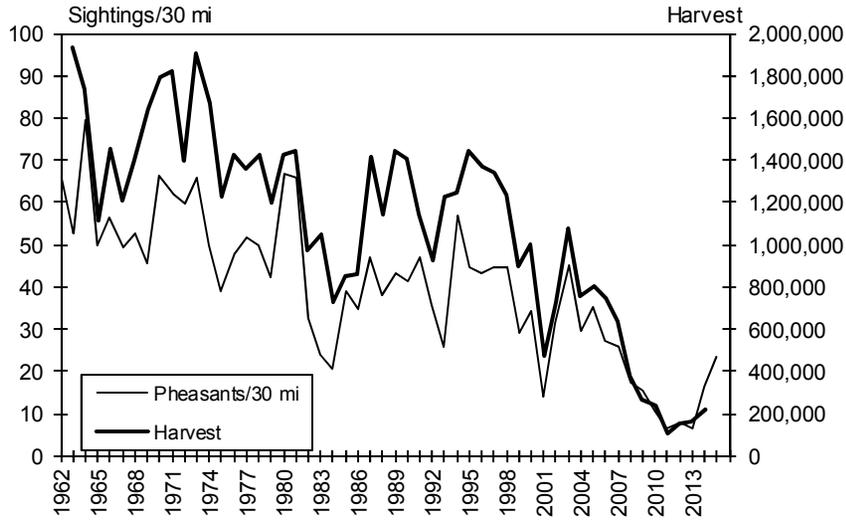


Figure 5.3 Statewide trends in pheasant broods and average brood size from August roadside survey

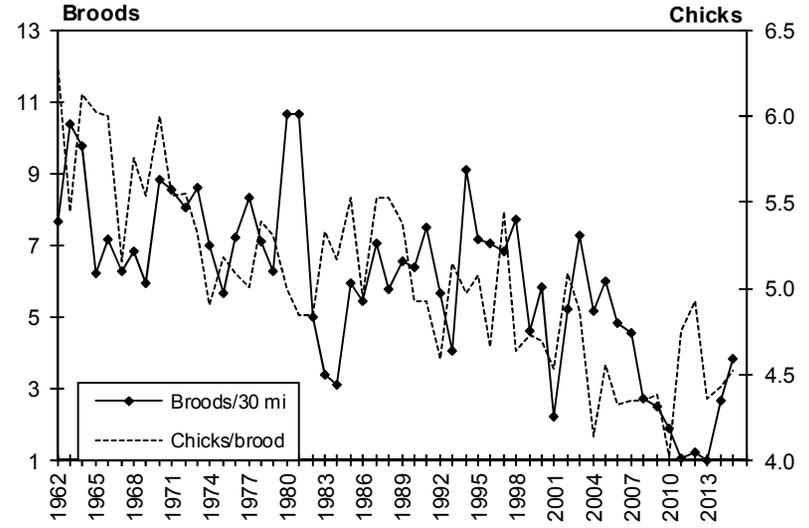


Figure 5.4 Statewide sex ratio and estimated cock harvest from winter pheasant surveys

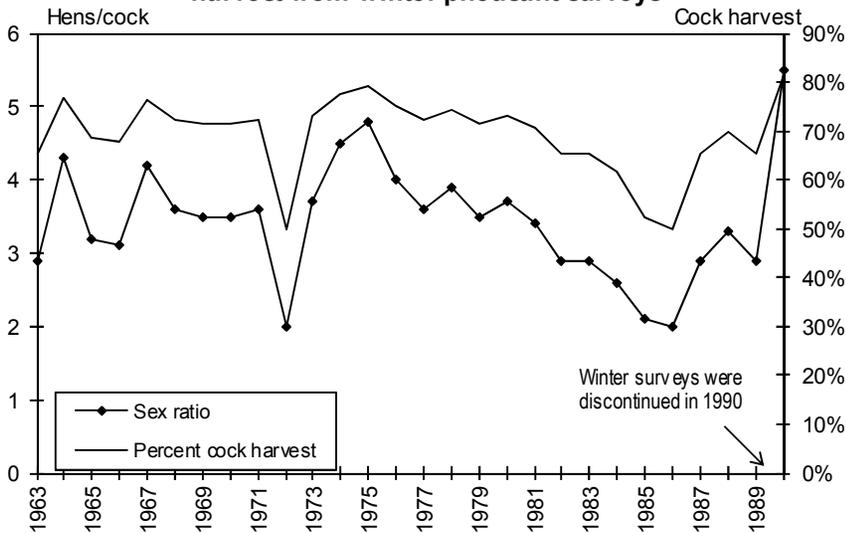


Figure 5.5 Statewide trends in pheasant hens with and without broods from August roadside survey

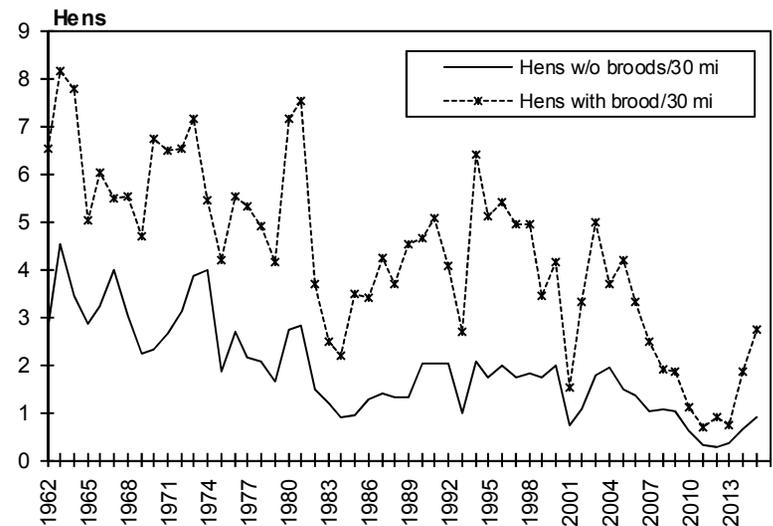
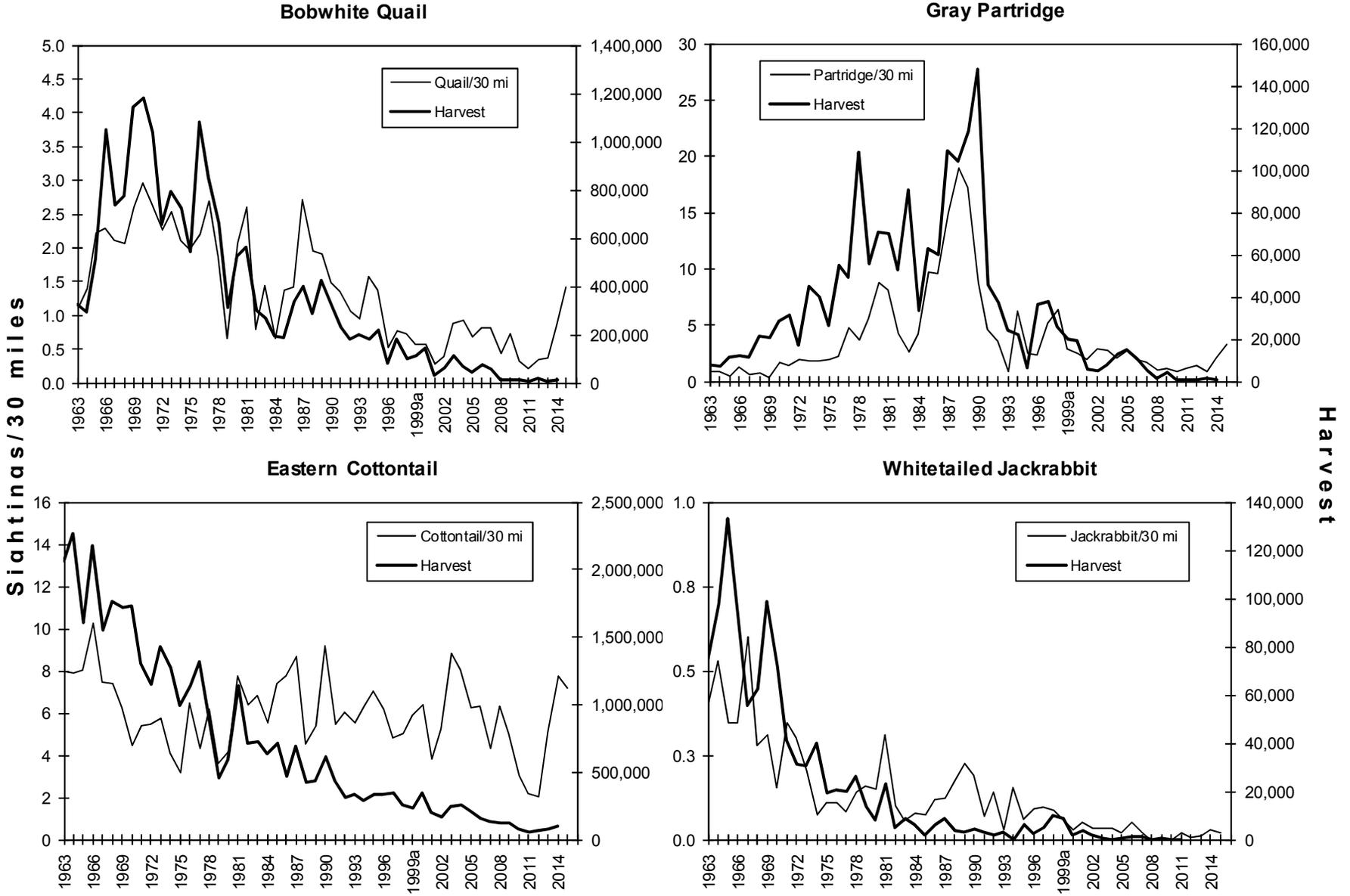
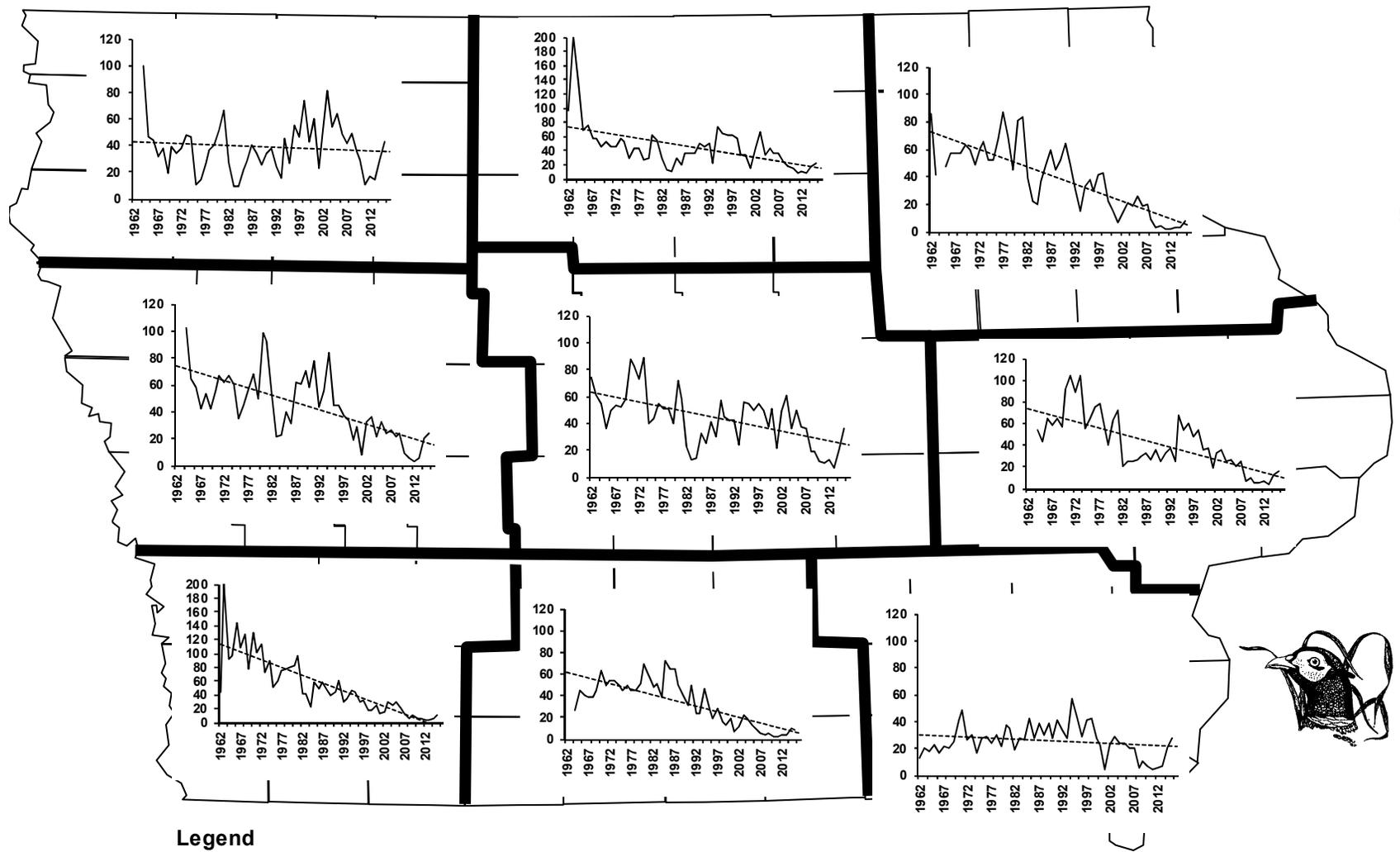


Figure 5.6 Statewide trends in small game harvests and August roadside survey counts





Legend

- Mean pheasants counted/30-mile survey route
- Long-term trend

Figure 5.7 Regional trends in ring-necked pheasant numbers from the August roadside survey (1962-present).

Note: Because of variation in historical counts, vertical axes among survey regions are not to the same scale.

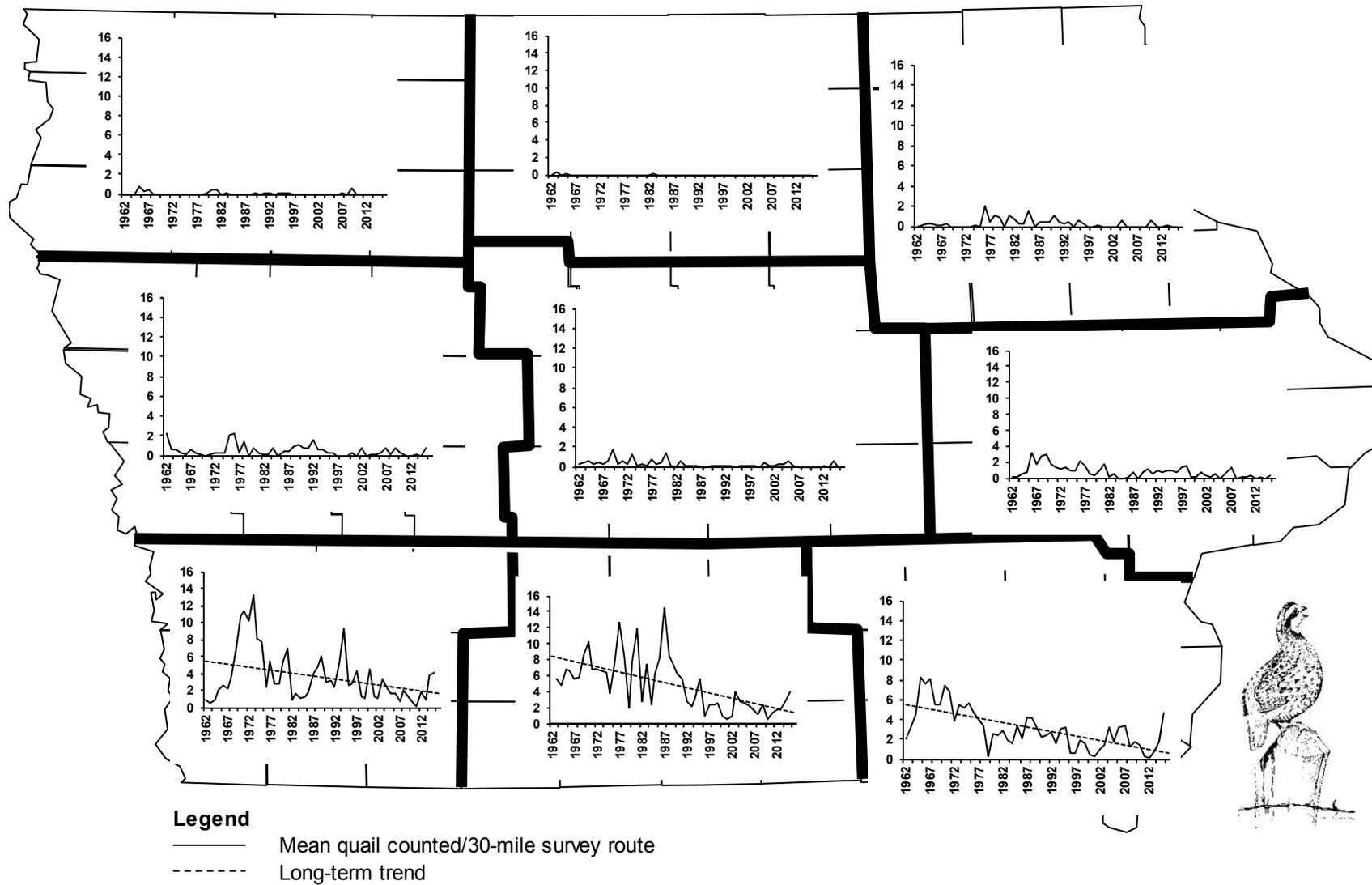


Figure 5.8 Regional trends in bobwhite quail numbers from the August roadside survey (1962-present).

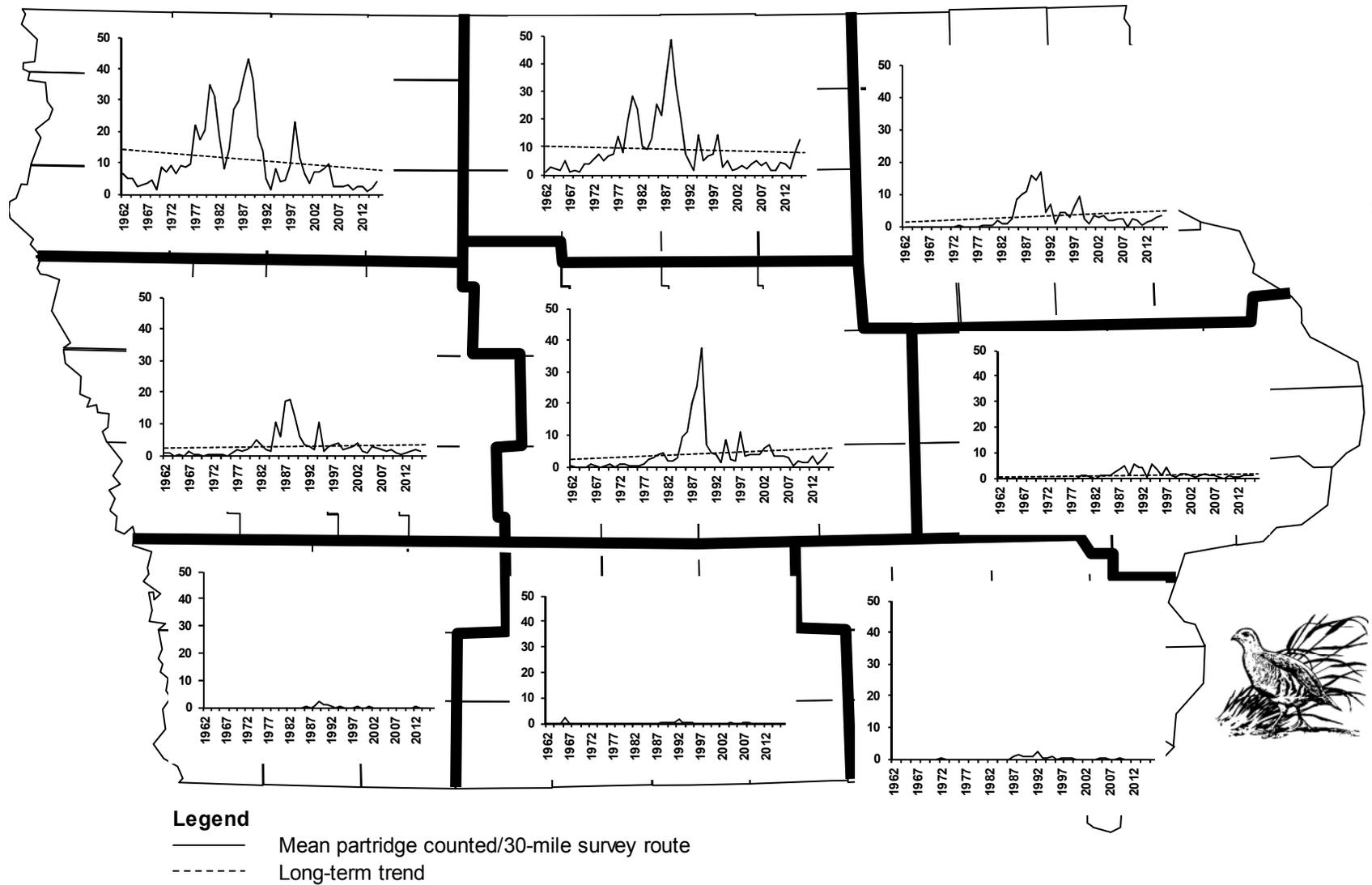


Figure 5.9 Regional trends in gray partridge numbers from the August roadside survey (1963-present).

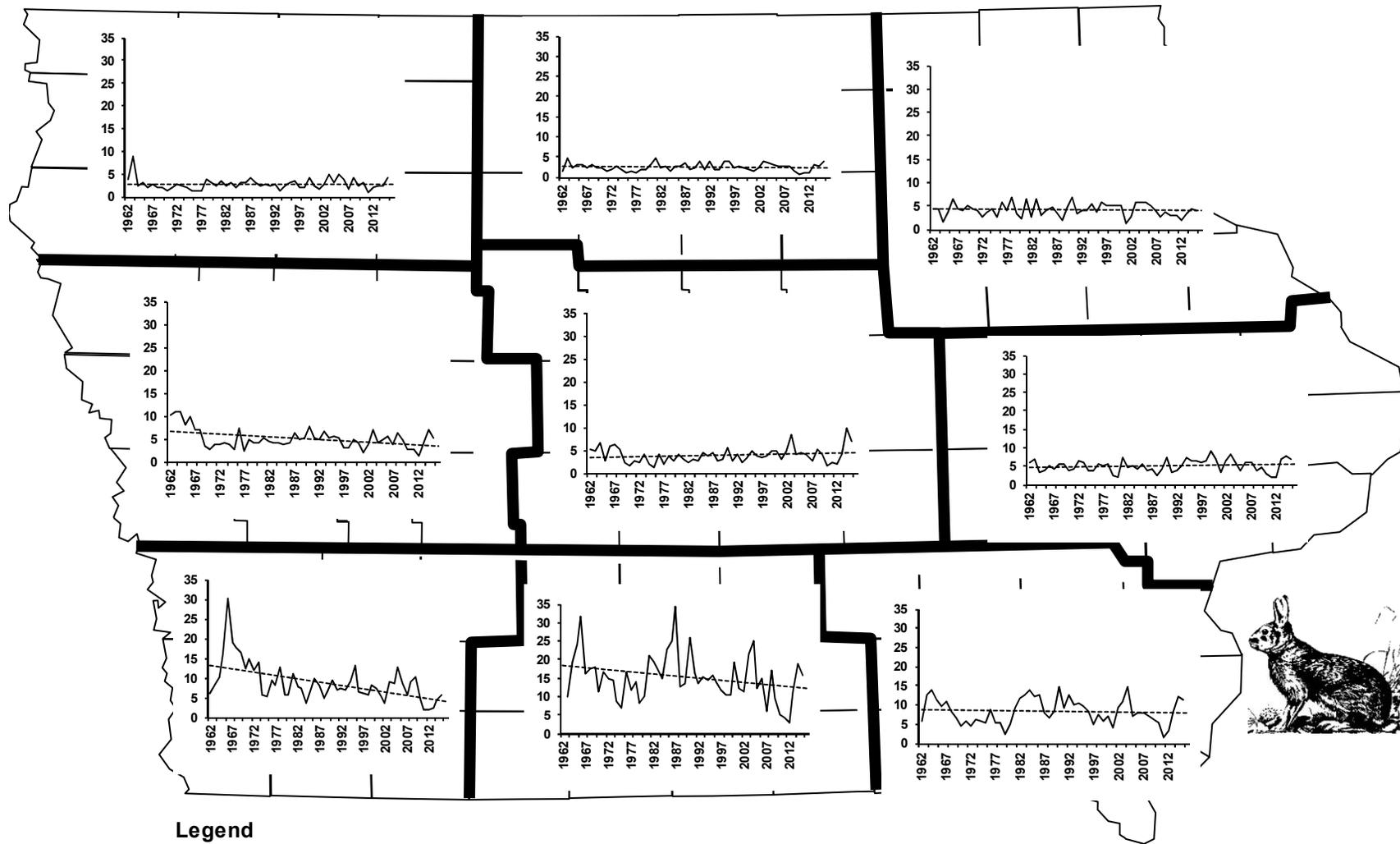


Figure 5.10 Regional trends in cottontail rabbit numbers from the August roadside survey (1962-present).

Figure 5.11 Sales of Iowa hunting licenses

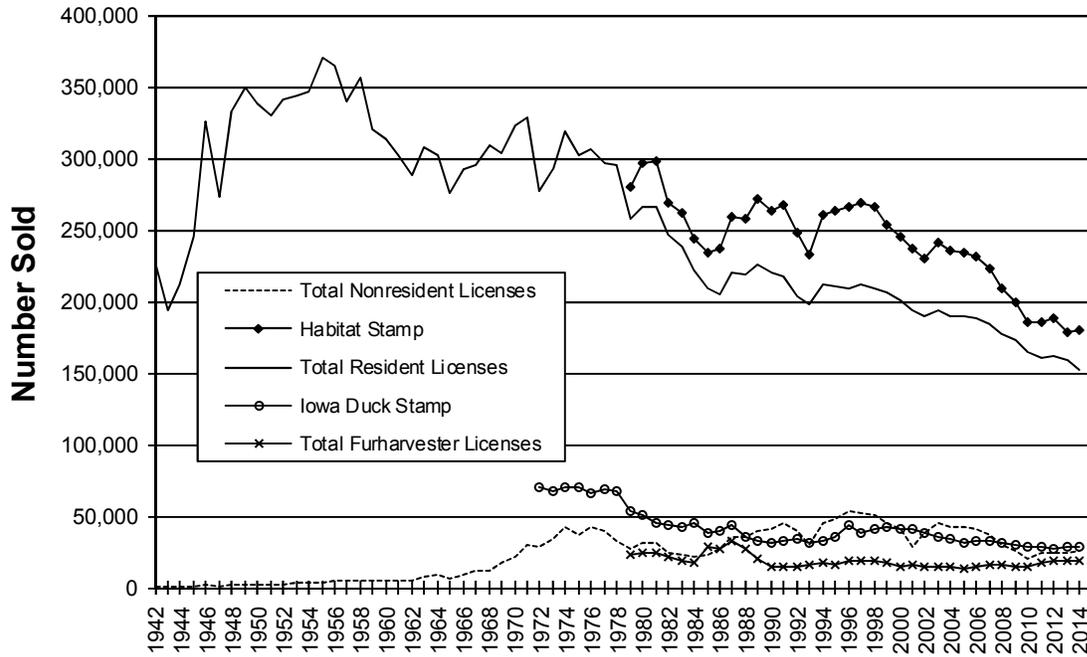
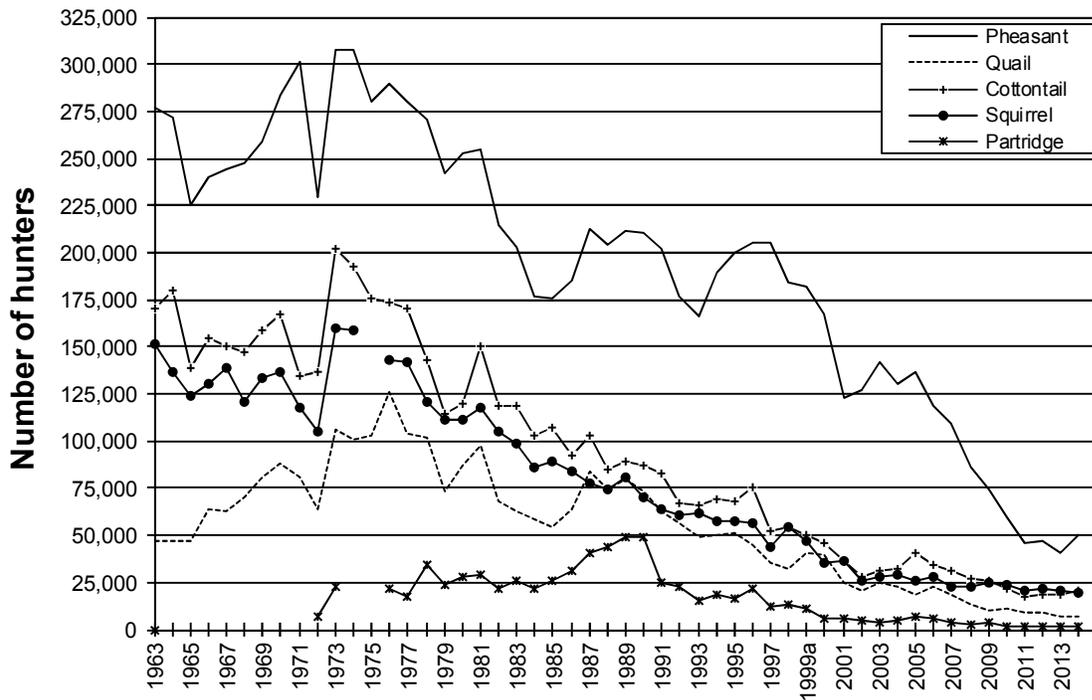


Figure 5.12 Estimated number of Iowa small-game hunters (resident and NR hunters combined)



PEREGRINE FALCON RESTORATION

The peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) was extirpated as a breeding bird from the eastern U.S. by 1964. In the Midwest, peregrines formerly nested on cliffs along Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and the upper Mississippi River, plus suitable palisade areas. The upper Mississippi River area was the major historic nesting area for peregrines in the Midwest, with an estimated historic population of 30 – 35 pairs (Tordoff 1986). Most of Iowa's historic peregrine nesting occurred on the Mississippi River bluffs of northeastern Iowa in Allamakee, Clayton, Dubuque, and Clinton counties (Anderson 1907, Allert 1939, Pierce 1940), but nesting also occurred on the palisades of the Cedar River in Linn and Johnson counties (Bailey 1918) and along the Cedar River in Black Hawk County (Anderson 1907). A nest was also reported at the mouth of Beaver Creek in Polk County (DuMont 1931). Prior to reintroduction, the last documented nests were noted in 1955 and 1956 at two of six eyries in Allamakee County (Berger and Mueller 1969), although there were reports of a nest with two eggs in Allamakee County in 1964 and a nest with downy young at Blackhawk Point, Allamakee County in 1967 (Roosa and Stravers 1989). Pesticides, specifically DDT, were the primary cause for the dramatic decline in the peregrine population. Until 1998, the peregrine falcon was a federally and state listed endangered species. The bird was federally delisted in 1998, but remains on the state endangered species list.

In an effort to guide recovery of the peregrine falcon to the eastern U.S., an Eastern Peregrine Recovery Plan (EPRP) was developed. The overall goal of this

plan was to establish a viable peregrine falcon population consisting of 175 breeding pairs, which is half of the pre-pesticide population. For each region of the eastern U.S., EPRP set a goal of 20-25 breeding pairs. Iowa falls under the Midwestern and Great Lakes regional plan (MGLRP). As part of the MGLRP, Iowa set a goal of establishing 5 breeding pair by the year 2000 with an ultimate goal of 10 breeding pair for a viable population. To achieve this goal, the Wildlife Diversity program planned to release 55 peregrines in the first 5 years. The "magic number" of birds released to get one breeding pair return is about 13. A maturing bird is expected to return to a release site within 2-3 years after release and establish a territory within that area. As a result, no release site will be used for more than 2 years to avoid confrontations with adult falcons and hack birds.

Iowa's Peregrine Falcon Restoration project began in 1989 with the release of 10 (2F,8M) birds in Cedar Rapids from the Telecom USA building. There was one mortality during this first release when a bird collided with a building. Releases continued for the second year at the Cedar Rapids release site with 13 falcons (3F,10M) in 1990. Two of these birds, 1 male and 1 female, died as a result of collisions with buildings. During the 1990 hacking process a subadult male (T6?- apparently from 1989 C.R. release) showed up in Cedar Rapids and regularly interacted with hacked birds.

In 1991, a second release site was selected for the third year of the project. A total of 19 birds (8F,11M) were released in 1991 at the First Baptist Foundation of the Elsie Mason Manor in

Des Moines. Similar to the 1991 Cedar Rapids release, a subadult male (T93-from 1990 Cedar Rapids release) appeared for a brief period of time. Little to no aggressive interactions were observed between this subadult and the hacked falcons. During 1991, peregrines were observed in Cedar Rapids, Davenport and Keokuk; however, no nests were located. A second release was not attempted at the Des Moines site during 1992 because two falcons attempted to nest on the American Republic Insurance building. The female (R13 – Kansas City 1990) laid 5 eggs total. One egg rolled off the alcove ledge and another was cracked. The 3 remaining eggs were laid in a different alcove and never incubated. The male at this site was X20 from the 1990 Cedar Rapids release. This was the first nesting attempt in Iowa in nearly 30 years.

Elsewhere in the state during 1992, falcon pairs established two additional territories. A male falcon in Cedar Rapids successfully attracted a mate in mid-May, but it was too late in the season for breeding. The pair engaged in courtship flights and investigated the nest box on the Firststar Bank building, but did not actually attempt to nest. In the Quad Cities, a pair appeared to be incubating eggs under the Centennial Bridge; however, there were no observations of feeding in late-June. The site was investigated in September, but no eggs, egg fragments, dead young or even a definitive nest site was found.

The third release site chosen for releases in 1992 (the 4th year of the project) was Davenport. However, the arrival of a falcon pair precluded this site from release since the territorial adults could potentially harm the young hacked birds. As a result, 8 birds (2F,6M) were released from the Laurel Building in

Muscatine during 1992. A male Cedar Rapids bird (T95 – 1990) appeared after the hacked birds fledged. T95 engaged in mock combat with the young and occasionally harassed them at the hack site, but he did not harm any of the young. Of the 8 birds released at Muscatine, 2 died, both males.

In 1993, there was much falcon activity across the state. We had 2 successful peregrine falcon nests in Iowa. The falcon pair returning to the American Republic Insurance building was the same male (X20) and female (R13) who attempted to nest in 1992. Shortly after their return, the male (X20) was found decapitated after a three-bird territorial dispute. The “winning” male did not remain in the area. The female (R13) eventually mated successfully with a third male, T93 (from 1990 Cedar Rapids release), that came to Des Moines. This pair successfully hatched and raised 3 young. In early July, one of these young was found dead in the air conditioning unit of the American Republic Insurance Building.

The second successful nest occurred in Cedar Rapids. The male was identified as X64 (Des Moines – 1991) and the female as R49 (Des Moines – 1991). This pair laid 4 eggs and hatched 2. Of the two young, one died of exposure from stormy weather. The Iowa Falconer’s Association donated a young male to foster into the nest. The adults accepted the “implant” along with the remaining female chick. Both young fledged successfully from the nest.

A third nesting occurred in Iowa during 1993 at the Centennial Bridge in Davenport. A pair was observed demonstrating nesting behavior, but that soon changed about the time young should hatch. Closer observation of the nest site

did not reveal young or eggs, however, a possible scrape was located along with falcon prey remains. A decomposed body of a female falcon (W24 – Kenosha, WI) was found trapped in the I-beam of the bridge. It is possible that this bird was the nesting female. Once she became trapped, the male abandoned the nest and attracted a new female (R95 – Colonnade, MN). By this time, it was too late in the season for nesting.

At Muscatine, a single male (C/M – Muscatine, 1992) returned to the site, but did not attract a mate. Because of the return of this bird, a second release was not made at this site.

During 1994, two falcon pairs nested successfully, marking the second year in a row for nest success. The birds at Firststar Bank in Cedar Rapids were the same, R49 and X64. They laid and hatched 4 eggs (2F,2M), but one female died soon after hatching. Another chick was treated for trichomoniasis (Frounce) and released. All three young fledged successfully. The second successful nest was at the same site in Des Moines – the American Republic Insurance building. This pair was also the same birds from 1993, R13 and T93. Their first nesting attempt on the east side of the building was unsuccessful as one egg rolled off the ledge and the other two eggs were abandoned. The birds moved to the west side where they laid and hatched three young (1F,2M), all of which fledged successfully. The young female later died as a result of a collision with a building and one young male died of unknown causes. There was no known nesting attempts at either Davenport or Muscatine, however, a bird was observed during the winter at the Centennial Bridge in Davenport.

The original goal established by

EPRP of 20-25 nesting pair was met and replaced with a new regional goal of 40 territorial pairs. This new goal was met and surpassed in 1993. By 1994, the midwestern region had 61 territorial pairs with 41 successfully nesting. As a result of meeting the regional goal, many states tapered off falcon releases. However, Iowa's goal of establishing 5 nesting pairs by the year 2000 did not look promising without further releases. Furthermore, many did not consider the Midwestern population recovered since there was very little nesting on natural eyries aside from cliffs in northern Minnesota and Michigan.

In order to address the need for more releases in Iowa, a Peregrine Falcon Recovery Team (PFRT) was formed to continue releases with the hope of establishing a sustainable peregrine population that requires little or no maintenance or manipulation. The (PFRT) hoped to continue urban releases in strategic locations along the Mississippi and inland along known flyways. The group would also evaluate the possibility of releasing birds along the cliffs of NE Iowa.

The 2 falcon pairs in Cedar Rapids and Des Moines nested successfully once again in 1995, marking the third consecutive successful nesting season in Iowa. The Cedar Rapids pair produced four eggs and hatched three young (1F,2M). All three young fledged successfully. One male was later found dead as a result of a collision. The Des Moines pair laid four eggs and hatched three females, all of which fledged successfully.

Iowa has been able to maintain its two nesting falcon pairs in Des Moines and Cedar Rapids. Regionally during 1996, there were 87 territorial pairs of

which 45 nested successfully. The Cedar Rapids pair (still the same male and female) again produced 3 birds (1F,2M), one egg did not hatch. All 3 birds fledged successfully. The Des Moines pair hatched 3 young, but one mysteriously disappeared leaving only 2 males to fledge successfully. This year marked the start of additional falcon releases with the hopes of achieving the goal of 5 breeding pair by the year 2000. The Peregrine Falcon Recovery Team, who generated the funding and volunteers to conduct the releases, spearheaded these releases. Mason City released 7 birds total (3F,4M), two of which (both females) came from Iowa City during the hacking process. Iowa City was in the process of hacking 3 birds (2F,1M), when a wild peregrine showed up at the release site and killed the male. The two remaining females were transported to Mason City to fledge for safety of the birds. There were no releases at Burlington due to mortality prior to placing the birds in the hack box.

The falcon project met with mixed success in 1997. Both falcon pairs returned to nest in Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, however, the Des Moines pair exhibited problems. The female laid her eggs in an alcove on the American Republic Insurance Building that did not have pea gravel in the bottom, so the eggs got wet. We put gravel in, but it was too late. The female abandoned the eggs. She did, however, lay 2 eggs in another alcove and 1 in yet another. To facilitate incubation, we moved the lone egg in with the 2, but later one was kicked out of the scrape, one was cracked and the other was abandoned. Two of the 6 eggs were sent for analysis to try and provide answers for the aberrant behavior of the Des Moines female. On the bright side, the Cedar Rapids pair laid 4 eggs and successfully

fledged 2 (both males). Elsewhere in the state, the PFRT continued releases at the Mason City site with 3 young (1F,2M), one of which died from injuries received after colliding with a fence. Iowa City did not release birds in 1997, but Bob Anderson started his efforts of releasing birds on the natural eyries of NE Iowa. He released 4 birds in 2 batches of two (2F,2M) at a hack site situated on the cliffs overlooking the Iowa River near Bluffton. Two of the birds were equipped with radio transmitters, but were not tracked successfully for very long due to the topography interfering with the transmission of the signals.

Things were back on track for 1998. Both falcon pairs nested successfully in Cedar Rapids and Des Moines. The Des Moines pair produced 3 young (1F,2M) as did the Cedar Rapids pair (2F,1M). There was no evidence of additional eggs in Des Moines, however, there were 5 eggs in Cedar Rapids. As for other releases in the state, Mason City concluded its final peregrine release in 1998, sending off 15 falcons (4F,11M) without a hitch and Louisa had its first release with 4 young (3F,1M). Bob Anderson continued his cliff-site releases in 1998. However, he changed the release site from Bluffton to Effigy Mounds National Monument. The latter location is an exceptional bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. Two pseudo-rocked hack boxes were mounted on the bluff face. A total of nine birds (5F,4M) were released from the sight. Radio transmitters on the birds indicated no mortality up to dispersal. Unfortunately, two of the Effigy Mounds birds died during the spring of 1999 due to a possible collision and a drowning.

The Peregrine Falcon Recovery Project had a slight change in direction

during 1997. The decision was made to no longer allow urban releases, except for two grandfathered sites that already had the steps in motion for 1998 releases. Those grandfathered sites were Mason City and Louisa. The Mason City site releases were completed with the hacking of 15 falcons in 1998, and Louisa continued releases through 2000. The reasoning behind this decision was that the transition of falcons nesting in urban areas to natural cliff sites was not occurring as originally thought. In fact, some studies indicate that urban birds may actually be hindering wild nesting since falcons attract falcons. In an effort to return falcons to their historic nesting eyries in Iowa, the Iowa DNR has prioritized cliff-site releases.

Falcon production had mixed success again in 1999. On a down note, the Des Moines pair did not produce any young. The American Republic Insurance Building, where the birds nest, was getting a new roof. Rainy weather pushed construction into peak nesting time, causing too much disturbance for the breeding adults. Cedar Rapids was still a production stronghold with 3 young fledging in 1999. On a positive note, 1999 produced Iowa's third nesting falcon pair at a power smokestack in Lansing. The adults, both from Minnesota successfully produced 3 young (1F,2M). Falcons have been sighted in Mason City, but no nest attempts were documented.

Release efforts continued in Iowa during 1999. Louisa released 8 birds in their second release year. The Raptor Resource Project, headed by Bob Anderson, was awarded a grant by the Iowa DNR to continue release efforts at Effigy Mounds National Monument. He released 9 falcons in 1999. Bob was also granted a FWS permit to take chicks from

smokestack nests and release them at cliff sites along the Mississippi River. A new cliff release site was added in 1999. This site, at Eagle Point Park in Dubuque, is also along the Mississippi River. Two rock-lined hack boxes were placed on a bluff overlooking the river. Volunteers released 21 falcon chicks (5F,16M) in 1999 from this site.

2000

In 2000, for the first time in at least 3 decades, wild peregrines were produced on Mississippi River cliffs. At Queen's Bluff, in southeastern Minnesota, 1 young fledged successfully from parents which had been released in Iowa. The female was hacked from Mason City in 1998, and the male was hacked from Effigy Mounds in 1998. In all, there were 5 pairs of peregrines at cliff-sites along the Mississippi River. Thanks to efforts by Bob Anderson, the same pair that nested in 1999 in a nest-box at the Alliant Energy power plant smokestack near Lansing, now nested in a nest-box at a nearby cliff, where peregrines historically nested. They fledged 4 young (3M,1F), but the young female died post fledging. It is worth noting that, according to Bud Tordoff (Tordoff et al 2000), "these were the first young peregrines known to fledge from a cliff nest in the Mississippi River valley since the extirpation of the original population by DDT in the 1950s and 1960s."

Urban nest sites were also successful in 2000. At the American Republic Building in Des Moines, 9-year-old female 13R, nesting here for the eighth year, paired again with 10-year-old male 93T, his seventh year at the site. They produced 4 eggs and fledged 2 male young. In Cedar Rapids at the Firststar Bank nest site, a 2-year-old female, *S/*5

(fledged in Des Moines in 1998) replaced female R49. She mated with 11-year-old male 64X, here for the eighth year. They produced 4 eggs and fledged 4 young (3M,1F). Besides the 3 successful nests, there was also a peregrine pair reported in April at the smokestack nest box at the Louisa Mid-American power plant. Also reported was a 1999 Louisa released male (wearing black/green band) frequenting the Mid-American Energy Co. building in Davenport, and a peregrine with a gold band on the right leg and a red/black band on the left leg was reported in Burlington on July 1 by Conservation Officer, Don Simonson.

Mississippi River peregrine releases continued in 2000, with 19 falcons hatched at the Dubuque cliff site and 6 male peregrines hatched at the Louisa power plant site. All told, there were 164 peregrines hatched from Iowa release sites from 1989-2002. Eighty-four of these birds were released along the Mississippi River, and 62 peregrines were released off limestone bluffs.

2001

Year 2001 saw 5 Iowa peregrine territories. The same returning nesting pairs were identified at Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Lansing. The Des Moines pair produced 4 eggs and fledged 3 young (2M,1F). The young female later died after colliding with a window. There were 3 eggs laid and 3 young females fledged at Cedar Rapids. The Lansing pair attempted to nest unsuccessfully on a cliff, and finally laid 4 eggs (which did not hatch) in a nest box. An unidentified pair of peregrines attempted to nest beneath the Centennial Bridge in Davenport. The female is a sub-adult wearing a black/green band, and it is not known if the male is banded. Young falcons were

heard food-begging beneath the bridge, but it is not known if any young fledged successfully (unverified report indicated one). A fifth pair of falcons held a nesting territory at the Louisa generating plant smokestack nest-box. The female hatched in 1999 from a smokestack box in Minneapolis, and the male has not been identified. The stage is set for 5 nesting pairs in 2002.

2002

In 2002 six falcon territories were reported with five sites successfully fledging young. At Cedar Rapids four-year-old female *S/*5, nesting here for the third time, and thirteen-year-old male 64X (identified previously as 64T), here for the tenth year, produced four eggs, hatched three and fledged two females and a male.

The Des Moines pair once again laid three eggs on the east side of the American Republic Insurance bldg. However, the eggs disappeared as hatch date drew near. In late June an egg was discovered on the west side of building which hatched. A lone male was banded July 30 and successfully fledged in early August.

The Lansing cliff site was active in 2002 where the same pair successfully fledged two young, a male and a female. The adult female X/*D, fledged in 1998 at NSP Sherco, Becker, Minnesota and here for the first time, paired with five-year-old male *T/M, nesting here for the fourth year. The falcon box on the bluff, across from the Alliant Energy plant placed by Bob Anderson was a suitable backdrop as historic falcon banders gathered to assist and witness event. It had been 44 years since Dan Berger, Jack Oar, Jim Grier, Jack Oberg, Dave Seal, and Chuck Sindelar banded falcons at historic eyries. This year they were assisted by Dave

Kester, banding two young.

In the Quad Cities the pair that previously occupied the Centennial Bridge nested in a falcon box placed by falconer, Tom Deckert. Three-year-old female 8/*E, hatched in 1999 at Muncie, Indiana paired with three-year-old male P/D, hatched in 1999 at Dubuque, Iowa. The MidAmerican Insurance building hosted three young, two females and a male in downtown Davenport. All successfully fledged with minimal intervention from humans.

A new falcon site came on line this year. A box affixed to the smokestack of the Louisa Generating Station near Muscatine was used. The female Z/V fledged in 1999 at NSP Riverside, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The tiercel has not been identified. One young male successfully fledged.

A sixth falcon territory occurred at the Holnam Cement Plant at Mason City. Falconer Lowell Washburn who hatched 25 young from the site between 1996 – 1998, reported a male was seen intermittently throughout the summer.

Also in 2002 eight young falcons were hatched at the Duane Arnold nuclear facility near Palo, Iowa. Bob Anderson with Raptor Research Project coordinated the placement of four young. Meanwhile four young at a smokestack box near Alma, Minnesota were stranded when an untimely death of the adult male occurred at that site. Plus, the female was discovered injured and unable to provide for young. The four were relocated to the Palo site and all eight successfully fledged.

2003

In 2003 there were seven territories in Iowa. Mason City territory at Holnam Plant was inactive, but two new territories

occurred in Iowa. Falcon activity was noted at nestbox at Alliant Plant near Chillicothe in Wapello Co. An adult peregrine was observed and a scrap was created in nestbox. At Quad Cities under I-80 bridge, a fledgling falcon was photographed and according to falconer Lowell Washburn an eyrie was presumed to have occurred under bridge. Adults were not identified at either site.

At Des Moines same adults fledged four young from second, NW alcove of American Republic building. At Cedar Rapids same adults fledged four young. At Louisa female Z/V and unknown male fledged three young.

Near Lansing the wild pair attempted to nest on a natural ledge. Two young hatched but had disappeared by banding time. Falconers Bob Anderson and Dave Kester believed raccoon predation destroyed nest. Raccoon sign was observed in area and access by land was possible.

Quad Cities female 8/*E and unidentified male produced four young under Centennial bridge. Young were relocated to natural bluff near Bluffton and hatched by Bob Anderson. All four survived and were observed throughout summer.

Iowa falcons produced at least 16 young this year making it a banner year for falcon production.

2004

In 2004, Bob Anderson reported the pair at Lansing cliff, Allamakee County, hatched young but none were present at banding. A second, wild nesting pair was reported downstream by Dave Kester, on a Mississippi River cliff at Waukon Jct., Allamakee County. There were 2 eggs but no young produced. Female at this site was identified as Lora (48/E), hatched at Xcel Energy, Monticello, MN in 2003.

Male is two-year-old 19/M Dairyland Cooperative at Alma, Wisconsin 2002. Anderson believed only male was incubating.

A scrape was present at nest box on smokestack at Alliant Energy Plant at Chillicothe, Wapello County, but no young produced. Two unidentified peregrines occupied site.

Danny Akers, a reliable birder, reported a peregrine pair copulating about one mile southwest of Guttenberg, Clayton County, on April 18, but despite subsequent searches in the area, no eyrie was discovered.

At state Capitol bldg in Des Moines female 39/E, NSP Riverside, Minneapolis 2003, has paired with 93T and is actively defending site from intruders.

At American Republic Insurance bldg. at Des Moines, Polk Co. Iowa, female 8/*T (produced three young) (Colonnade bldg. 2002) here for her first nesting attempt paired with fourteen-year-old male 93T (produced 27 young), his twelfth year at this site. Four eggs were laid and three males fledged. One immature male, D/06, was retrieved dead from collision with Ruan bldg. in July.

At Louisa Generating Plant, Louisa County, Jim Haack, Mid-American Energy, reports that five-year-old female Murphy Z/V(produced eight young), here for fourth year, and an unidentified male fledged four, three males and a female. Female 62/D recently was trapped inside a building and died of apparent heat exhaustion.

At US Bank bldg at Cedar Rapids, Linn Co. Iowa, six-year-old female *S/ *5 (produced 13 young) nesting here for fifth time and 13 year-old male 64X (produced 38), here for 12th year, produced four eggs, hatched four, and fledged three, one male

and two females. Female 63/D was found dead. It was feared no young survived at this site as shortly after fledging, adults were sighted repeatedly but no young were seen.

At Davenport, Scott County, a pair once again nested at Centennial Bridge on eastern section of middle span. Three young were reported before fledging, but neither adult was identified. Also, no activity was reported at 2003 territory at I80 Bridge near Bettendorf.

It appears there is a new territory at Burlington, Des Moines County, beneath another Mississippi River Bridge. Former falconer, Lee Eberly, reported at least one, and possibly two peregrines were seen flying to and from under the bridge in mid-June, and vocalizations were heard 4 or 5 times. There has been peregrine activity noted at this site in the past. No peregrines were identified, and it is unknown if there was an active nest.

In summary, young fledged was down from 16 in 2003 to 13 in 2004 at four successful sites. There was evidence of peregrine territorial activity at ten sites.

2005

In 2005 ten territories had seven successful fledgings with 21 young produced. At Firstar Bank (US Bank), Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa, Jodeane Cancilla, Macbride Raptor Project, reports that seven-year-old female *S/*5 (produced 16 young), nesting here for the sixth year, and two-year-old male 78/E (produced 3), here for his first nesting, produced four eggs, hatched all four, and fledged three young, two males and a female.

American Republic, Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa. 15-year-old male 93T (31 young), his 13th year at this site, paired for the second year with four-year-

old female Ellie b/g 8/*T, fledged in 2001 at Colonnade, Minneapolis, Minnesota. They produced four eggs, four were banded, and fledged three young, two females and one male. One male was found dead, having fallen from eyrie. On July 22, female 8/*T was found with a wing injury that precludes further flying, although she lives on in captivity. Male 93T has sired 31 young in his long career here.

MidAmerican Energy Corporate Headquarters, Davenport, Scott County, Iowa. Dave Sebben reports two six-year-olds, female 8/*E, fledged at Muncie, Indiana, in 1999, paired with male P/D, fledged at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1999, produced one young. It was banded but died when hit by a car after fledging.

At Louisa, Louisa County, Iowa, Jim Haack, MidAmerica Energy, reports that an unidentified female and an unidentified male, both banded, fledged four young, two males and two females. This is the fourth year of successful nesting at this site.

Leo's Bluff, Waukon Junction, Allamakee County, Iowa. This is second year for this cliff site. Dave Kester and Bob Anderson report that two-year-old female Lora 48/E paired with three-year-old Brady 19/M, both here for the second year, and nested a half mile upstream from the 2004 site. They fledged two young, one each sex, from a cliff with no nest box, the first such cliff nest in Iowa in over 40 years.

Alliant Energy Lansing / Lansing cliff, Lansing, Allamakee County, Iowa. Bob Anderson, Raptor Resource Project, and Dave Kester report that an unidentified adult female with a b/r band paired with eight-year-old male Alpha *T/M (produced 14 young), nesting here for the seventh year. The site has had an

interesting history. Falcons were first attracted to nest in a box on a nearby stack, where they fledged young in two seasons. The stack box was then removed and a box placed on the nearby cliff. Young were fledged in 2002. However, in 2003 and 2004, the falcons used a ledge instead of the box and lost their young to raccoon predation. This year, Kester and Anderson placed a new box on the stack, from which five young peregrines were fledged, three males and two females.

Alliant Energy Plant, Chillicothe, Wapello County, Iowa, Judi Johnson reports six-year-old female Z/V (produced 10 at Louisa and Chillicothe) and an unidentified male, judged by plumage to be two years old, produced four eggs and fledged two young. Female Z/V has relocated to this site from Louisa Generating Plant.

I80 Bridge, Quad Cities, Scott County, Iowa, had peregrine activity again this year. An adult pair is on site, but no young were found. A nest tray was installed under the bridge on Iowa side of center span of bridge. This bridge is 12 miles upstream from Centennial Bridge.

Mississippi bridge, Burlington, Des Moines County, Iowa. John Rutenbeck reports seeing and hearing two peregrines flying under the bridge in mid-June. Peregrine activity has been noted here in past years. There was no proof of a nest this year.

State Capitol, Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, female Fast Track b/g 39/E, fledged in 2003 at NSP Riverside, Minneapolis, Minnesota, here in 2004 and early spring this year, was not seen through the nesting season. Adult male, T93, from downtown nest site has been soaring and perching on west side of Capitol, throughout summer.

Seven successful sites produced 21 young in 2005. There were three additional sites with peregrine pairs for a total of ten territories this year.

There were some downturns in Iowa's peregrine population in 2006. However there were ten territories reported and five successful sites that produced eleven young. At Leo's Bluff near Waukon Junction, IA, both of the adult falcons and their young mysteriously disappeared according to bob Anderson. When he and Dave Kester rappelled into the eyrie, one pipped egg and fragments from three other eggs that indicated a normal hatch were discovered. However, there were no eyas falcons or defending adults. Other cliffs in that area of the river were searched on several occasions without finding either of the adult falcons. This is very strange and researchers are at a loss to explain what could have happened.

The adult falcons at the Lansing, IA power plant moved back to the nearby cliff this year, most probably due to a major construction project that took place near the stack. In past seasons, these falcons have lost their young around ten days of age to raccoons at this ledge. On 5/17/06, a large contingency of volunteers met at this cliff to initiate efforts to repel raccoons from the ledge site. However, they were too late. One set of raccoon tracks and eggshell fragments were discovered at the eyrie.

Another disappointment occurred in Des Moines where an unidentified female laid eggs at American Republic Insurance bldg. onto cold concrete. Four eggs were discovered and pea gravel added under them but they did not hatch.

On a brighter note at Cedar Rapids US Bank bldg. female *S/5* here for eighth year (produced 20 young) and three-year-old

male 78/E (produced seven young) here for second year. Pair produced four young – three males and one female.

At MidAmerican Energy Corporate Headquarters, Davenport, Scott County, Iowa. Dave Sebben reports two seven-year-olds, female 8/*E, fledged at Muncie, Indiana, in 1999, paired with male P/D, fledged at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1999, produced two young.

At Louisa Generating Station, Jim Haack, MidAmerican Energy, reports that an unidentified female and an unidentified male, both banded, fledged two females and one male. There was one dead young in box. This is the fifth year of successful nesting at this site.

Alliant Energy Plant, Chillicothe, Wapello County, Iowa, Judi Johnson reports seven-year-old female Z/V (produced 10 at Louisa and Chillicothe) and an unidentified male and fledged one young.

At Great River Bridge local birder, Hal Geren, reported two adult and one young throughout July.

At I 280 Bridge at Quad Cities, local birder Kelly McKay reported pair of falcons on west pier (Iowa side) of bridge. Two eggs on concrete were discovered and placed in a nest tray with pea gravel. There was no further activity reported at this site.

At I 80 bridge in Quad Cities a pair of peregrines were defending the bridge but no eggs were discovered. Nest tray on Iowa side of bridge had not been used.

In summary there were ten territories with five successful pairs and eleven young produced in 2006.

2007

Spring 2007 held great promise for peregrine nesting in Iowa. A definition of

success might include as many wild-produced young in a year that were hatched in any given year, since project began in 1989. In 1999 at Eagle Point Park in Dubuque, 21 peregrines were released by Lowell Washburn, Tom Deckert and Dubuque College. This year twelve territories with eight successful nests produced 23 young.

In Des Moines four young were produced at American Republic Insurance bldg. (37 young since '93) New male at this site is 63/B, (Woodman Tower, Omaha, NE. '04)(four young '07). There is a second territory at State Capitol.

In Cedar Rapids a brood of five young were reported by Theresa Chapel at USBank (50 young since '93). Female *S/5* (Des Moines, IA '98) here for ninth year (produced 25 young) and four-year-old male 78/E (Kokomo, IN. '03) here for third year (produced 12 young) produced five young, all males.

At Lansing cliff (14 young since '99), Bob Anderson boarded up the power plant nest box and installed a cliff nest box here on 3/30/07. Raccoon predation has been a problem at this location, but it was believed the box would provide a successful nest. Raccoon predation occurred again this year.

At Leo's Bluff near Waukon Jct. (four young since '05) Bob Anderson reported that last year falcons hatched one egg successfully, but the entire family mysteriously disappeared in mid-May. This year, the nest was successful with two young. Adult female 66/A (St. Louis '05) and male is unbanded. First nested here 2004.

At Clinton, Iowa, (one young '07) unidentified pair produced one young at new site. Site is ML Kapp Generating Station with Alliant Energy. This site is located at southern extent of historic

peregrine nesting range along Mississippi flyway in Iowa.

At I 80 Bridge unidentified pair defended territory, but no eyrie or young detected. Nest tray had not been used and is now located on upstream side on Illinois side of channel.

At MidAmerican HQ (12 young since '02) in Quad Cities same eight-year-old pair 8/*E (Muncie, IN '99) and P/D (Dubuque, IA '99) here for sixth year (two on Centennial Bridge) laid four eggs in rain gutter. Eggs were placed in nest tray but did not hatch. Female recycled and laid four eggs in nest box, but did not successfully hatch.

At I 280 bridge (four young '07) near Quad Cities unidentified pair produced four young at this new site. Young were banded by Jodeane Cancilla of Macbride Raptor Project with assistance from Illinois DOT officials.

At Louisa Generating Station (19 young since '02) Jim Haack reported four young successfully fledged from 06/A female (St. Louis, MO. '05) and unidentified male for sixth year.

At Burlington, Great River Bridge (at least two young since '04) an unidentified pair, here for fourth year fledged at least one young.

At Chillicothe (five young since '05), Ottumwa Generating Station with Alliant Energy, Judi Johnson reports eight year-old female Z/V (NSP Riverside, Mpls. MN. '99) (produced 12 at Louisa and Chillicothe) and an unidentified male fledged two young.

In summary twelve territorial pairs provided eight successful nests with 23 young produced in 2007.

2008

Spring 2008 began inauspiciously enough, but climate conditions resulted in a tough

year for some peregrine pairs in Iowa. This year thirteen territories with eight successful nests produced 20 young.

In Des Moines three young were produced at American Republic Insurance bldg. (40 young since '93) Male at this site is 63/B, (Woodman Tower , Omaha, NE. '04)(seven young '07). Female is unbanded.

A second territory at State Capitol produced two young. Female 39/E (NSP Riverside Plant, Minneapolis MN) has been at Capitol since 2003. Male is unbanded.

In Cedar Rapids a brood of two young were reported by Theresa Chapel at USBank (52 young since '93). Female *S/5* (Des Moines, IA '98) here for tenth year (produced 27 young) and five-year-old male 78/E (Kokomo, IN. '03) here for fourth year (produced 14 young).

At Lansing cliff (17 young since '01), Bob Anderson reports falcon pair back in Alliant Energy smokestack box and fledged three.

At Waukon Jct. (seven young since '04) Bob Anderson reported that pair relocated up stream to Gitta's Bluff. Nest was successful with three young. Adult female *K/*W (John Latsch Park, MN '06) and male is unbanded.

At Clinton, Iowa, (one young '07) unidentified pair produced no young at this site. Site is ML Kapp Generating Station with Alliant Energy. This site is located at southern extent of historic peregrine nesting range along Mississippi flyway in Iowa.

At I 80 Bridge unidentified pair defended territory, but no eyrie or young detected. Nest tray had not been used and is now located on upstream side on Illinois side of channel.

At MidAmerican HQ (13 young since '02) in Quad Cities same nine-year-

old pair 8/*E (Muncie, IN '99) and P/D (Dubuque, IA '99) here for seventh year (two on Centennial Bridge) laid three eggs in nest box. One young fledged.

At I 280 bridge (four young '07) near Quad Cities unidentified pair produced nested on Illinois side of bridge. Flood conditions prevented exploring this site in '08.

At Louisa Generating Station (23 young since '02) Jim Haack reported four young successfully fledged from 06/A female (St. Louis, MO. '05) and unidentified male for seventh year.

At Burlington, Great River Bridge (at least four young since '04) an unidentified pair, here for fifth year fledged two young.

At Chillicothe (four young since '05), Ottumwa Generating Station with Alliant Energy, Judi Johnson reports nine-year-old female Z/V (NSP Riverside, Mpls. MN. '99) (produced 12 at Louisa and Chillicothe) and an unidentified male were unsuccessful. Three eggs were discovered June 13, but area was subjected to violent storms later in the month.

There is a new pair occupying Agri-Bunge grain elevator at McGregor, Iowa. Female is a brown bird immature.

In summary thirteen territorial pairs provided eight successful nests with 20 young produced in 2008.

2009

Spring 2009 heralded the year Peregrine Falcons were upgraded from Endangered to a Species of Special Concern status in Iowa. This year thirteen territories with nine successful nests produced 25 young.

In Des Moines four young were produced at American Republic Insurance bldg. (44 young since '93) Male at this site is 63/B, (Woodman Tower , Omaha,

NE. '04)(11 young '07) Female is 39E (NSP Riverside plant '03) here for first year (produced six young two at capitol in '08).

A second territory at State Capitol produced four young. Female (six young) and male are unbanded (four young).

In Cedar Rapids a brood of one young was reported by Theresa Chapel at USBank (53 young since '93). Female *S/5* (Des Moines, IA '98) here for eleventh year (produced 28 young) and six-year-old male 78/E (Kokomo, IN. '03) here for fifth year (produced 15 young).

At Lansing cliff (20 young since '01), Bob Anderson reports falcon pair back in Alliant Energy smokestack box and fledged three.

At Waukon Jct. (seven young since '04) Bob Anderson reported that pair relocated back to Leo's Bluff. Nest was unsuccessful. Adult female *K/*W (John Latsch Park, MN '06) and male is unbanded.

At Clinton, Iowa, (three young '07) unidentified pair produced two young at this site. Site is ML Kapp Generating Station with Alliant Energy. 46D was photographed at ADM and is possibly at ML Kapp. This site is located at southern extent of historic peregrine nesting range along Mississippi flyway in Iowa.

At I 80 Bridge unidentified pair defended territory, but no eyrie or young detected. Nest tray had not been used and is now located on upstream side on Illinois side of channel.

At MidAmerican HQ (15 young since '02) in Quad Cities same ten-year-old pair 8/*E (Muncie, IN '99) and P/D (Dubuque, IA '99) here for eighth year (two on Centennial Bridge) laid three eggs in nest box. Two young fledged.

At I 280 bridge (four young '07) near Quad Cities unidentified pair nested on Illinois side of bridge.

At Louisa Generating Station (27 young since '02) Jim Haack reported four young successfully fledged from 06/A female (St. Louis, MO. '05) and unidentified male for eighth year.

At Burlington, Great River Bridge (at least four young since '04) an unidentified pair, here for sixth year fledged one young.

At Chillicothe (nine young since '05), Ottumwa Generating Station with Alliant Energy, Judi Johnson reports ten-year-old female Z/V (NSP Riverside, Mpls. MN. '99) (produced 16 at Louisa and Chillicothe) and an unidentified male were successful. Four young fledged.

In summary thirteen territorial pairs provided nine successful nests with 25 young produced in 2009.

2010

Spring 2010 was the year Peregrine Falcons were considered a Species of Special Concern in Iowa and no longer endangered. It should be noted that nesting pair on I 280 bridge near Davenport have located on the Illinois side the last three years and are no longer included in Iowa data base. This year fourteen territories with ten successful nests produced 21 young.

In Des Moines two young were produced at American Republic Insurance bldg. (46 young since '93) Male at this site is 63/B, (Woodman Tower , Omaha, NE. '04)(13 young '07) Female is 39E (NSP Riverside plant '03) here for second year (produced eight young, two at Capitol in '08).

A second territory at State Capitol produced one young. Unbanded female (seven young) and male 39/A (American

Republic '08) here for first year were successful above east portico.

In Cedar Rapids a brood of four young was reported by Theresa Chapel at USBank (57 young since '93). Female *S/5* (Des Moines, IA '98) here for twelfth (produced 32 young) and seven-year-old male 78/E (Kokomo, IN. '03) here for sixth year (produced 19 young).

At Lansing cliff (22 young since '01), Bob Anderson reports falcon pair back in Alliant Energy smokestack box and fledged two.

At Waukon Jct. (seven young since '04) Bob Anderson reported that pair relocated back to Leo's Bluff. Nest was unsuccessful. Adult female *K/*W (John Latsch Park, MN '06) and male is unbanded.

At MacGregor Bob Anderson reports Agri Bunge Elevator has unidentified pair. Three young were produced.

At Clinton, Iowa, (three young '07) unidentified pair were not successful at this site. Site is ML Kapp Generating Station with Alliant Energy. 46D was photographed at ADM and is possibly at ML Kapp. This site is located at southern extent of historic peregrine nesting range along Mississippi flyway in Iowa.

At ADM plant in Clinton, new nesting pair produced three males. Female is 35/M and female is 83/M (Cedar Rapids '03)

At I 80 Bridge unidentified pair defended territory, but no eyrie or young detected. This bridge was under reconstruction this year but pair did not relocate to nest box on MidAmerican Riverside smokestack just downstream.

At MidAmerican HQ (18 young since '02) in Quad Cities same eleven-year-old pair 8/*E (Muncie, IN '99) and P/D (Dubuque, IA '99) here for ninth year

(two on Centennial Bridge) laid four eggs in nest box. Three young fledged.

At I 280 bridge (four young '07) near Quad Cities unidentified pair nested on Illinois side of bridge. We will no longer include this pair with Iowa totals.

At Louisa Generating Station (28 young since '02) Jim Haack reported one young successfully fledged from 06/A female (St. Louis, MO. '05) and unidentified male for ninth year. An earlier hatch of three young had disappeared by June 11. A new nest site at the plant near area that was used for releases produced one young.

At Burlington, Great River Bridge (at least five young since '04) an unidentified pair, here for seventh year fledged one young.

At Chillicothe (11 young since '05), Ottumwa Generating Station with Alliant Energy, Judi Johnson reports eleven-year-old female Z/V (NSP Riverside, Mpls. MN. '99) (produced 18 at Louisa and Chillicothe) and an unidentified male were successful. two young fledged.

There were two new bridge pairs to be aware of at Dubuque and Muscatine this year. At Dead Cow bluff near Lansing Bob Anderson reported dawn from young but no falcons in June.

In summary fourteen territorial pairs provided ten successful nests with 21 young produced in 2010.

2011

Spring 2011 had intense weather events. Most notably adverse conditions were blamed for no production from falcon pairs in NE Iowa cliff region. It should be noted that nesting pair on I 280 bridge near Davenport will be included in the Iowa data base. This year 16

territories with nine successful pairs produced 22 young.

In Des Moines four young were produced at American Republic Insurance bldg. (50 young since '93). Male at this site is 63B, (Woodman Tower , Omaha, NE. '04)(17 young '07) Female is 39E (NSP Riverside plant '03) here for third year (produced 12 young, two at Capitol in '08).

A second territory at State Capitol (eight young since 2009) produced two young. Unbanded female (six young) and male 39/A (American Republic '08) here for second first year (six young '10) were successful above east portico.

In Cedar Rapids a brood of four young was reported by Theresa Chapel at USBank (61 young since '93). Female *S/5* (Des Moines, IA '98) here for thirteenth (produced 36 young) and eight-year-old male 78/E (Kokomo, IN. '03) here for seventh year (produced 23 young).

At Guider's Bluff aka Dead Cow Bluff (unidentified active pair since 2010) was not successful according to Bob Anderson.

At Lansing Cliff aka Achaflaya Bluff (22 young since '01), Bob Anderson reports falcon pair on cliff but were unsuccessful.

At Waukon Jct. (seven young since '04) Bob Anderson reported that pair relocated back to Leo's Bluff. Nest was unsuccessful. Adult female *K/*W (John Latsch Park, MN '06) and male is unbanded.

At MacGregor reports Bunge Elevator (Three young since 2010) Bob Anderson reported unidentified pair was unsuccessful.

At Dubuque Bridge (Two young since 2010) Roger Scholbrock reports two young fledged from unidentified pair.

At Clinton, Iowa, (Three young since '07) unidentified pair were not successful at this site. Site is ML Kapp Generating Station with Alliant Energy. 46D was photographed at ADM and is possibly at ML Kapp. This site is located at southern extent of historic peregrine nesting range along Mississippi flyway in Iowa.

At ADM plant in Clinton (Five young since '10), nesting pair produced two males. Female is 35/M (Kansas City 2005) (Five young since '10) and female is 83/M (Cedar Rapids '03)(Five young since '10).

At I 80 Bridge unidentified pair defended territory, but no eyrie or young detected.

At MidAmerican HQ (19 young since '02) in Quad Cities same twelve-year-old pair 8/*E (Muncie, IN '99) and P/D (Dubuque, IA '99) here for tenth year (two on Centennial Bridge) laid three eggs in nest box. One young fledged.

At I 280 bridge (five young '07) near Quad Cities unidentified pair nested on Illinois side of bridge. Iowa will record data at this site.

At Louisa Generating Station (28 young since '02) Jim Haack reported no young successfully fledged. Female 06/A female (St. Louis, MO. '05) and unidentified male for tenth year.

At Burlington, Great River Bridge (at least five young since '04) an unidentified pair, here for eighth year fledged two young.

At Chillicothe (14 young since '05), Ottumwa Generating Station with Alliant Energy, Judi Johnson reports new pair five year old female N23 (Sharon Cargill Plant Jefferson Co. WI 2006)(three young since 2011) and male 26/B (Am. Rep. Des Moines 2009) (three young since 2011). Three young fledged.

In summary 16 territorial pairs provided nine successful nests with 22 young produced in 2011.

2012

Spring 2012 came early from very mild winter season. It should be noted that nesting pair on I 280 bridge near Davenport have located on the Illinois side the last five years and are no longer included in Iowa data base. This year 15 territories with 13 successful nests produced 34 young.

In Des Moines three young were produced at American Republic Insurance bldg. (49 young since '93) Male at this site is 63/B, (Woodman Tower, Omaha, NE. '04)(16 young '07) Female is 39E (NSP Riverside plant '03) here for second year (produced 11 young, two at Capitol in '08).

A second territory at State Capitol produced one young. Unbanded female (eight young) and male 39/A (American Republic '08) here for third year were successful above east portico.

In Cedar Rapids a brood of three young was reported by Theresa Chapel at USBank (60 young since '93). Female *S/5* (Des Moines, IA '98) here for fourteenth year (produced 35 young), and nine-year-old male 78/E (Kokomo, IN. '03), here for eighth year (produced 22 young).

A new site at Aggie's Bluff two miles upstream from Lansing an unidentified pair produced four young.

At Lansing cliff (26 young since '01), Bob Anderson reports falcon pair back in Alliant Energy smokestack box and fledged four.

At Waukon Jct. (seven young since '04) Bob Anderson reported that pair relocated back to Leo's Bluff. Nest was unsuccessful. Adult female *K/*W

(John Latsch Park, MN '06) and male is unbanded.

At MacGregor Bob Anderson reports Bunge America Elevator has unidentified pair. Three young were produced.

At Dubuque Wisconsin Bridge Roger Scholberg unidentified pair here for third reports one young produced from.

At Clinton, Iowa, (six young '07) unidentified pair were successful at this site with three young. Site is ML Kapp Generating Station with Alliant Energy. 46D was photographed at ADM and is possibly at ML Kapp. This site is located at southern extent of historic peregrine nesting range along Mississippi flyway in Iowa.

At ADM plant in Clinton, nesting pair produced two (seven young since 2010.) Female is 35/M and female is 83/M (Cedar Rapids '03)

At I 80 Bridge unidentified pair defended territory, but no eyrie or young detected.

At MidAmerican HQ (21 young since '02) in Quad Cities same thirteen-year-old pair 8/*E (Muncie, IN '99) and P/D (Dubuque, IA '99) here for 11th year (two on Centennial Bridge) laid four eggs in nest box. Three young fledged.

At I 280 bridge (four young '07) near Quad Cities unidentified pair nested on Illinois side of bridge. We will no longer include this pair with Iowa totals.

At Louisa Generating Station (30 young since '02) Jim Haack reported two young successfully fledged from 06/A female (St. Louis, MO. '05) and unidentified male for eleventh year. A new nest site at the plant near area that was used for releases produced one young.

At Burlington, Great River Bridge (at least seven young since '04) an

unidentified pair, here for ninth year fledged one young.

At Chillicothe (15 young since '05), Ottumwa Generating Station with Alliant Energy, Judi Johnson reports eleven- year-old female Z/V (NSP Riverside, Mpls. MN. '99) (produced 22 at Louisa and Chillicothe) and an unidentified male were successful – four young fledged.

In summary 15 territorial pairs provided 13 successful nests with 34 young produced in 2012.

2013

Spring 2013 came late as conditions were very wet and cold. There was snow in the northern half of the state on May 3. It should be noted that nesting pair on I 280 bridge near Davenport have located on the Illinois side the last five years and are no longer included in Iowa data base. This year 15 territories with 14 successful nests produced 32 young.

In Des Moines **two** young were produced at American Republic Insurance bldg. (51 young since '93) Male at this site is 63/B, (Woodman Tower, Omaha, NE.'04)(18 young '07) Female is 39E (NSP Riverside plant '03) here for third year (produced 13 young, two at Capitol in '08).

A second territory at State Capitol (11 young since '08) produced **three** young. Unbanded female (9 young) and male 39/A (American Republic '08) here for third year were successful above east portico. Male was injured and died so there will be a replacement male at this site in 2014.

In Cedar Rapids a brood of **three** young was reported by Theresa Chapel at USBank (63 young since '93). Female *S/5* (Des Moines, IA '98) here for

fifteenth (produced 38 young) and ten-year-old male 78/E (Kokomo, IN. '03) here for ninth year (produced 25 young).

The site at Aggie's Bluff two miles upstream from Lansing an unidentified pair produced **three** young their second year at this site (produced seven young since 2012.)

At Lansing cliff (29 young since '99), Bob Anderson reports falcon pair back in Alliant Energy cliff box and fledged **three**.

At Waukon Jct. (seven young since '04) Bob Anderson reported that pair relocated back to Leo's Bluff. Nest was **unsuccessful**. Adult female *K/*W (John Latsch Park, MN '06) and male is unbanded.

At MacGregor Bob Anderson reports Bunge America Elevator (12 young since 2008) has unidentified pair. **Three** young were produced.

At Dubuque Wisconsin Bridge (four young since '10) Roger Scholberg unidentified pair here for fourth year reports **one** young produced.

At Clinton, Iowa, (eight young '07) unidentified pair were successful at this site with **three** young. Site is ML Kapp Generating Station with Alliant Energy. 46D was photographed at ADM and is possibly at ML Kapp. This site is located at southern extent of historic peregrine nesting range along Mississippi flyway in Iowa.

At ADM plant in Clinton, nesting pair produced **two** (nine young since 2010.) Female is 35/M and female is 83/M (Cedar Rapids '03)

At I 80 Bridge (2003) unidentified pair produced **two** young.

At MidAmerican HQ (22 young since '02) in Quad Cities same fourteen-year-old pair 8/*E (Muncie, IN '99) and P/D (Dubuque, IA '99) here for 12th year

(two on Centennial Bridge) laid four eggs in nest box. **One** young fledged.

At Louisa Generating Station (33 young since '02) Jim Haack reported young successfully from 06/A female (St. Louis, MO. '05) and unidentified male for twelfth year. Pair produced **three** young from smaller nest box.

At Burlington, Great River Bridge (at least eight young since '04) an unidentified pair, here for tenth year fledged **one** young.

At Chillicothe (17 young since '05), Ottumwa Generating Station with Alliant Energy, Judi Johnson reports female b/g N23 (six young since '12) and male b/r B26 (six young since '12) were successful – **two** young fledged. This is their second year.

In summary 15 territorial pairs provided 14 successful nests with 32 young produced in 2013.

2014

Spring 2014 held great promise for Peregrine Falcon nesting in Iowa. This year 16 territories with 13 successful nests produced 33 young.

In Des Moines two young were produced at American Enterprise (previously American Republic Insurance bldg.) (53 young since '93) Male at this site is 63/B, (Woodman Tower, Omaha, NE. '04)(20 young '07) Female is 39E (NSP Riverside plant '03) here for third year (produced 15 young, two at Capitol in '08).

A second territory at the State Capitol (14 young since '08) produced three young. Unbanded female (12 young since '09) and unbanded male (three '14) were successful. Male 39/A (American Republic '08) was injured and died from septic injury to talon.

In Cedar Rapids a brood of three young was reported by Theresa Chapel at USBank (63 young since '93). Female *S/5* (Des Moines, IA '98) here for sixteenth (produced 41 young) and ten-year-old male 78/E (Kokomo, IN. '03) here for tenth year (produced 28 young).

The site at Aggie's Bluff two miles upstream from Lansing an unidentified pair produced three young their third year at this site (produced 10 young since 2012.) Bob Anderson's Raptor Resource Project attempted to rappel to the eyrie, but it's location is not accessible.

At Lansing cliff (33 young since '99), Bob Anderson reports falcon pair back in Alliant Energy cliff box and fledged four.

At Waukon Jct. (seven young since '04) Bob Anderson reported that pair relocated back to Leo's Bluff. Nest was unsuccessful. Adult female *K/*W (John Latsch Park, MN '06) and male is unbanded.

At MacGregor Bob Anderson reports Bunge America Elevator (15 young since 2008) has unidentified pair. Three young were produced.

At Bellevue State Park, Shannon Peterson reported pair at nestbox on rock but no young fledged.

At Dubuque Wisconsin Bridge (four young since '10) Roger Scholberg reported no sign of pair. However on a bright note there is a pair at Eagle Point Park Quarry.

At Clinton, Iowa, (eight young '07) unidentified pair were successful at this site with two young. Site is ML Kapp Generating Station with Alliant Energy. 46D was photographed at ADM and is possibly at ML Kapp. This site is located at southern extent of historic peregrine nesting range along Mississippi flyway in Iowa.

At ADM plant in Clinton, nesting pair produced two (nine young since 2010.) Female is 35/M and female is 83/M (Cedar Rapids '03)

At I 80 Bridge (2003) unidentified pair produced one young.

At MidAmerican HQ (21 young since '02) in Quad Cities same fifteen-year-old pair 8/*E (Muncie, IN '99) and P/D (Dubuque, IA '99) here for 13th year (two on Centennial Bridge) laid four eggs in nest box. One young fledged.

At Louisa Generating Station (33 young since '02) Jim Haack reported young successfully from 06/A female (St. Louis, MO. '05) and unidentified male for twelfth year. Pair produced three young from smaller nest box.

At Burlington, Great River Bridge (at least ten young since '04) an unidentified pair, here for eleventh year fledged two young.

At Chillicothe (21 young since '05), Ottumwa Generating Station with Alliant Energy, Judi Johnson reports female b/g N23 (eight young since '12) and male b/r B26 (ten young since '12) were successful – four young fledged. This is their third year.

In summary 16 territorial pairs provided 13 successful nests with 33 young produced in 2014.

A Falcon River Trip is planned for May 1-2, 2015 once again at Harper's Ferry in NE Iowa. Watch for further details in upcoming events in the Newsletter.

2015

Spring 2015 held great promise for Peregrine Falcon nesting in Iowa. This year 21 territories with 14 successful nests produced 34 young. At this time outcome

of two sites Keokuk and Clayton are unknown.

In Des Moines construction at American Enterprise (previously American Republic Insurance bldg.) (53 young since '93) were unsuccessful. Male at this site is 63/B, (Woodman Tower, Omaha, NE. '04)(20 young '07) Female is 39E (NSP Riverside plant '03) here for third year (produced 15 young, two at Capitol in '08).

A second territory at State Capitol (18 young since '08) produced **four** young. Unbanded female (16 young since '09) and unbanded male (seven '14) were successful.

In Cedar Rapids a brood of **three** young was reported by Theresa Chapel at USBank (63 young since '93). Neither adult is banded.

The site at Aggie's Bluff two miles upstream from Lansing an unidentified pair produced ? young their third year at this site (produced 10 young since 2012.) Bob Anderson's Raptor Resource Project attempted to rappel to the eyrie, but its location is not accessible.

At Lansing cliff (33 young since '99), Bob Anderson reports falcon pair back in Alliant Energy cliff box and fledged **four**.

At Waukon Jct. (seven young since '04) Bob Anderson reported that pair relocated back to Leo's Bluff. Nest was **unsuccessful**. Adult female *K/*W (John Latsch Park, MN '06) and male is unbanded.

At MacGregor Bob Anderson reports Bunge America Elevator (21 young since 2008) has unidentified pair. **Three** young were produced.

New pair reported at Pattison Sand Mines at Clayton

At Bellevue State Park, Shannon Peterson reported pair at nestbox on rock but no young fledged.

At Dubuque Eagle Point Park site was active with pair on site (2nd year). Mute noted at rock eyrie.

New site at Dubuque County Courthouse was unsuccessful. Pair returned after nest tray was added.

At ADM plant in Clinton, nesting pair produced **two** (nine young since 2010.) Female is 35/M and female is 83/M (Cedar Rapids '03)

At ADM plant in Clinton, nesting pair established territory but did not produce young.

At Clinton, Iowa, (ten young '07) unidentified pair were successful at this site with **two** young. Site is ML Kapp Generating Station with Alliant Energy. This site is located at southern extent of historic peregrine nesting range along Mississippi flyway in Iowa.

At I 80 Bridge (2003) unidentified pair produced **two** young.

At MidAmerican HQ (22 young since '02) in Quad Cities 8/*E (Muncie, IN '99) and E60 (Cedar Rapids '11) here for 1st year laid four eggs in nest box. **One** young fledged.

Muscatine Power Plant, Robert Freeman reports two young for first year (two 2015).

At Louisa Generating Station (33 young since '02) Jim Haack reported young successfully from 06/A female (St. Louis, MO. '05) and unidentified male for twelfth year. Pair produced **three** young from smaller nest box.

At Burlington, Great River Bridge (at least ten young since '04) an

unidentified pair, here for eleventh year fledged **two** young.

At Keokuk Power Plant a pair established a territory but outcome unknown at this time.

At Chillicothe (25 young since '05), Ottumwa Generating Station with Alliant Energy, Judi Johnson reports female b/g N23 (14 young since '12) and male b/r B26 (14 young since '12) were successful – **four** young fledged. This is their fourth year.

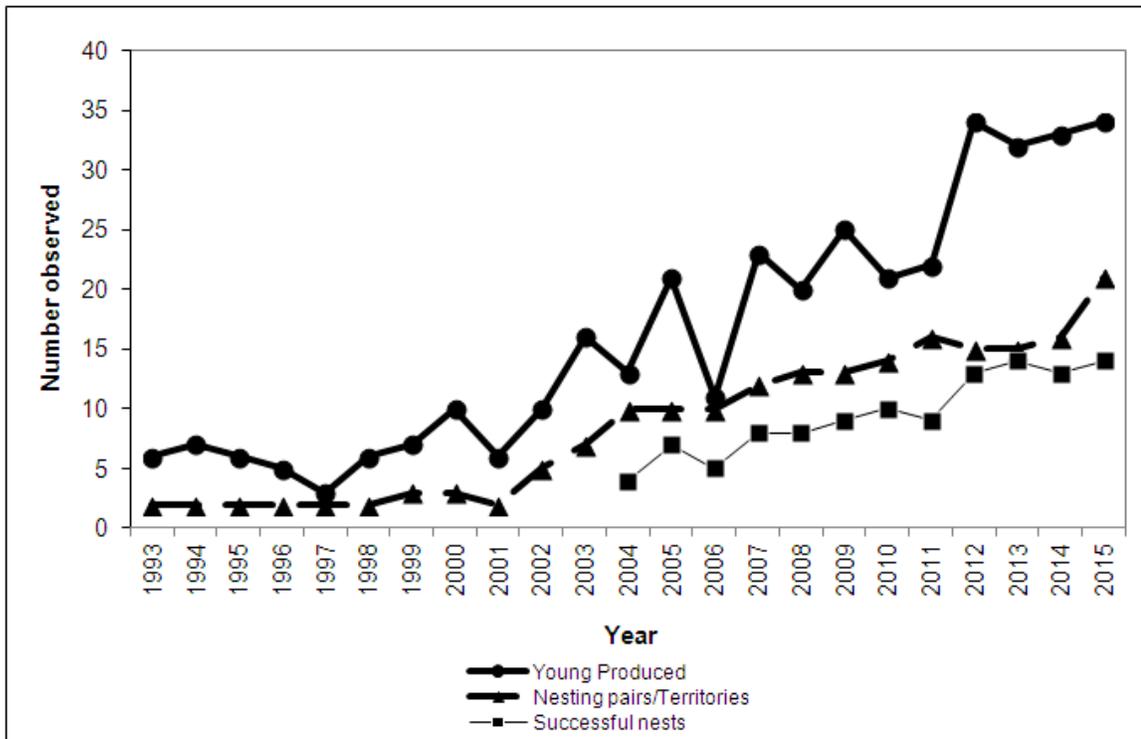
In summary 21 territorial pairs provided 14 successful nests with 34 young produced in 2015.

A Falcon River Trip is planned for May 6 - 7, 2016 once again at Harper's Ferry in NE Iowa. Watch for further details in upcoming events in the Newsletter.

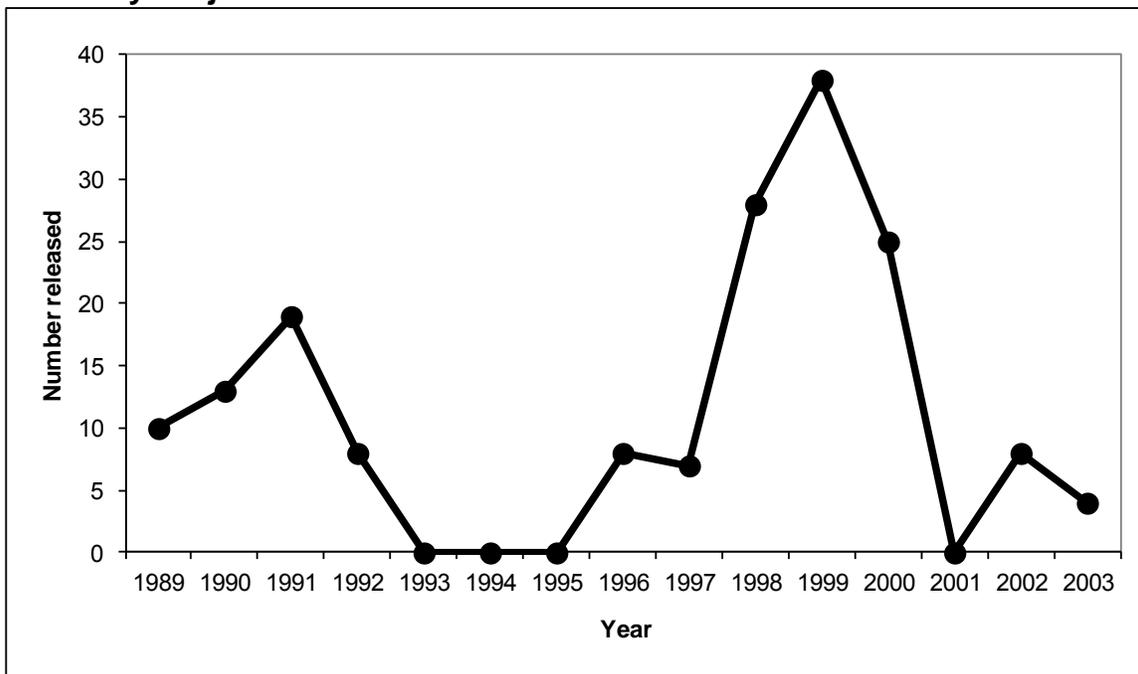
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Young Peregrine falcons produced from known Iowa nesting pairs 1993 - Present.



Peregrine falcons released in Iowa as part of the Midwestern Peregrine Recovery Project.



GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN RESTORATION

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Greater prairie chickens (*Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus*) commonly nested throughout Iowa from the time of European settlement in the mid-nineteenth century until about 1900. Numbers peaked about 1880 when most of Iowa was a mosaic of small grainfields, hayfields, pasture, and native prairie, which provided ideal habitat conditions (Ehresman 1996). During the late nineteenth century, prairie chickens were the most abundant gamebird on Iowa prairies. Hunting and trapping them for food and market were very important to settlers. Bags of 25 to 50 a day were common, and some hunters took up to 200 per day.

By 1878, Iowa lawmakers were concerned that prairie chickens were being over-harvested. The Iowa Legislature passed a law that year limiting the daily bag of prairie chickens to 25 birds per person. This is believed to be the first time that bag limits were used as a tool to regulate the harvest of game in the United States. Additional restrictions followed, and the last open season for prairie chickens in Iowa was held in 1915 (Stempel and Rodgers 1960).

As agricultural land use intensified, populations of prairie chickens started to decline. By the 1930's, most prairie chickens found in the northwestern part of the state were migrant winter flocks. By the 1950's, the only known nesting prairie chickens were in Appanoose, Wayne, and Ringgold Counties in southern Iowa. The last verified nesting prior to reintroduction attempts was in Appanoose County in 1952 (Stempel and Rodgers 1960).

RESTORATION

First Reintroduction

In the early 1980's, the Iowa Conservation Commission, now the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), attempted to restore prairie chickens to west central Iowa. The IDNR negotiated with the Kansas Fish and Game Commission (KFGC), now Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP), to trade wild turkeys for 100 prairie chickens (Table 8.1). The release site was located in the Loess Hills east of Onawa, Monona County (Fig. 8.1). This is an area of steep to moderately rolling bluffs and hills bordering the Missouri River valley. These hills have large expanses of grassland interspersed with brush and small crop fields.

Fifty-three prairie chickens were released in 1980. Results from the first release were mixed. A large number of chickens were observed in the release area the following day; however, sightings thereafter were sporadic and often at a distance from the release area. In 1981, single birds occurred near the release area and groups of birds were reported 20 and 60 miles from the release site. No spring leks were located in the 2 years following the release, and no reproduction was reported.

In 1982, KFGC personnel decided to attempt a different trapping approach, using rocket-nets to trap chickens on the lek sites. This resulted in 48 more chickens being transported to Iowa for release at the same area in the Loess Hills. A greater effort to acclimatize the birds was made in the 1982 release. The birds were banded and put in a large holding pen with separate cells for each sex. They were kept in pens overnight for the males

and a day longer for the females. It was hoped that males would be stimulated to remain near the release site by holding the females a day longer. Taped lek calls were also played through speakers located near the pen about 45 minutes prior to releasing males. This was an attempt to induce chickens to establish a lek in the area.

Two prairie chicken broods were reported near the release site in 1982, and up to six adults were observed near the Missouri River bottom the same year. Two leks consisting of only a few displaying males were located in 1983 and 1984. Most sightings were in the heavily agricultural Missouri River valley instead of the hills where they were released. Suitable grassland habitat was lacking in the valley. Only an occasional sighting has been reported in this region since 1984, leading to the conclusion that this reintroduction effort failed (Ron Munkel, IDNR, *pers. comm.*).

Second Reintroduction Attempt

1987-1989 Stockings: In 1987, the IDNR made a second restoration attempt at Ringgold Wildlife Area located two miles north of the Missouri border in Ringgold County (Fig 8.1). Wildlife personnel considered this region to be the best potential prairie chicken habitat in Iowa. In addition, the immediate vicinity was one of the last strongholds of prairie chickens in southern Iowa and northern Missouri (Christisen 1985, Stempel and Rodgers 1960). The surrounding portions of Ringgold County and adjacent Harrison County, Missouri, are cattle country, with 60% or more of the land in permanent grass. Donald Christisen (1985) concluded that the demise of prairie chickens in this area was due to heavy utilization of grasslands by livestock, resulting in poor quality habitat. Recent years had brought

some positive changes in the grasslands of the area including the restoration of around 200 ha of prairie on the Ringgold Wildlife Area.

Birds were again obtained from Kansas through a three-way trade in which IDNR supplied wild turkeys to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) while a MDNR crew trapped prairie chickens in Kansas for translocation to Iowa. Prairie chickens were captured in the spring with funnel traps set on booming grounds in the Flint Hills region of Kansas. Every few days the captured birds were transported to Iowa and released the next morning utilizing a soft release box and artificial lek technique, which had been successfully used in Kansas to reintroduce sharptail grouse (Rodgers 1987). A total of 254 prairie chickens were translocated to the Ringgold Wildlife Area from Kansas during 1987, 1988, and 1989 (Table 8.1).

By the spring of 1988, leks had been established at the release site and a site 15 km south in Missouri. The Missouri site was on the Dunn Ranch, a cattle ranch operated by Forrest and Maury Meadows of Bethany, Missouri. The ranch included about 500 ha of well-managed native prairie pasture in addition to several hundred hectares of cool season pasture. This ranch contained a major lek before the disappearance of prairie chickens in the 1960's. The lek established in 1988 was on the same site as the historic lek, and the birds using it were verified as Iowa release birds by the bands on their legs (Maury Meadows, *pers. comm.*).

During 1990 and 1991 reproductive conditions for gallinaceous birds were poor in this area; however, brood sightings were made each year. By 1991, prairie chickens appeared to be

firmly established on Dunn Ranch, but only one lek of six males could be located in Iowa that year. The success of the reintroduction of prairie chickens to the Dunn Ranch was the bright spot of the project thus far. It was evident that reintroductions in this region could succeed.

1992-94 Stockings: An agreement with KDWP once again allowed IDNR crews to trap and translocate 100 prairie chickens a year. Instead of releasing all of the birds at one site, it was decided to release significant numbers on large grassland tracts in the region, while releasing a smaller number at the original Ringgold Wildlife Area. Birds were translocated to two new sites in 1992, Mount Ayr and Kellerton, respectively 28 and 24 km north of Ringgold (Fig. 8.1). Sites continued to shift in subsequent years and the Orient site (Adair County) was added in 1993. All of the sites contained high quality grasslands and open landscapes. Predominant land use at all three sites was a mixture of pasture, hay, and CRP.

A total of 304 prairie chickens were released in this three-year period (Table 8.1).

Subsequent Stocking: No additional stockings were anticipated following releases in 1994. However in 2001, South Dakota Game Fish and Parks (SDGFP) employees incidentally trapped three prairie chickens and offered them to IDNR. One male and two female chickens were released at the Kellerton lek in April 2001. This additional release results in a total of 561 prairie chickens translocated to Iowa since 1987.

Missouri Reintroduction: The Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) has been reintroducing prairie chickens in north central Missouri since 1993.

Approximately 100 birds have been released each year through 1997 and again in 2000. They have released birds at eight sites located 60 to 100 km southeast of the Ringgold Wildlife Area and 10 to 40 km south of the Iowa border (Larry Mechlin, MDC, *pers. comm.*). Some of these birds have been spotted in Iowa over the years.

Current Restoration Attempts: In 2012 the Iowa DNR assembled an Iowa Management Plan for Greater Prairie Chickens. The plan includes a relatively detailed analysis of habitat in Ringgold County, Iowa and recommendations for managing that habitat for prairie chickens. A portion of the plan also proposes a translocation effort to bolster the diminishing population of birds.

In the short-term, the plan suggests trapping and releasing roughly 350 birds between 2012 and 2015. In early April 2012, fifty birds, 25 male and 25 female birds were trapped in Southwest Nebraska (near Imperial) and released within 24 hours on the two active lek sites in the vicinity of Kellerton in Ringgold County, IA.

In 2013, 73 birds were successfully released at two active Iowa leks as well as an additional location at Dunn Ranch in Missouri. These birds were also trapped near Imperial, NE primarily using walk-in traps on leks. The goal had been to translocate 100 birds but drought in NE during the preceding year had impacted the birds available and crews also encountered poor weather during trapping. Missouri received 45% of the birds released and Iowa received 55%.

A total of 109 birds were released in Iowa and Northern Missouri in the spring of 2014. These birds were trapped in the Sandhills of Nebraska near Burwell. Sixty-four of these birds were released at two active lek sites in Iowa (Kellerton

WA and a private) and 45 were released at TNC's Dunn Ranch in Missouri. All release locations are within the Grand River Grasslands.

2015 was the final year in this most recent round of translocations. Crews returned to the sandhills of Nebraska and 100 birds were trapped, transported and released; 60 birds in Iowa at Kellerton WA and vicinity, 40 birds at Dunn Ranch in MO.

BOOMING GROUND SURVEY

Methods

Attempts have been made each spring by IDNR personnel and volunteers to locate leks and count booming males. Counts of known leks are made on sunny mornings with winds <10 mph throughout the month of April. In the past, lek sites were glassed or flushed to determine the number of booming males and new leks were located by driving gravel roads and stopping periodically to listen for booming. A more formalized survey was begun in 2009, using a prairie chicken habitat suitability model to establish 10 Survey Areas across 8 southern Iowa counties (Fig. 8.2). Each survey area had 15 listening points located randomly or at a known past or present lek site. As the translocation started in 2012 and staff time became limited the area surveyed was constricted to a 25 mile radius of Kellerton and this continued in 2013. In 2014 we added 2 additional routes to expand the area covered in Iowa based on dispersal data from 2013's released birds. The same sites from 2014 were surveyed again in 2015. All sites were surveyed four times between March 20th and late April (Fig. 8.2). Similar counts were done on and around the Dunn Ranch in Missouri. It is possible that some booming grounds have not been located.

Results

2005: Two new lek locations were noted this year (Table 8.2). However, there was a reduction in total number of leks from six in 2004 to five this year. In 2005, there were once again 3 counties reporting active leks, which is up one county from last year. Total booming males was 24, which also is up from 22 last year (Table 8.2). Males per lek was the highest it has been since 2000, with 4.8 males per lek seen. Weather conditions were favorable for nesting this season, and broods have been reported.

2006: One new lek location was noted this year though one previously active was observed inactive so the total number of active leks remains at five (Table 8.2). These five leks were spread across three counties which is also consistent with last year. However, the lowest number of booming males since 1996 was recorded this year with only 16 reported (Table 8.2). The average number of males per lek was 3.2. No brood sightings were reported. Current and prior lek locations are shown in figure 8.2.

2007: Four active leks were identified this year spread through 3 counties (Table 8.2). Only 15 booming males were recorded across these leks with an average of 3.75 males per lek. The largest lek is by the Kellerton viewing platform and observers on April 2, 2007 reported between 14-22 birds at a time on the lek evenly split between male and female. No broods were spotted during summer surveys in 2007.

The number of leks has declined over the past 10 years from a high of 9 to this year's 4. The number of booming males has declined as well and broods have proven difficult to find.

2008: A new effort was embarked upon in 2008 to determine the genetic diversity of

southern Iowa's prairie chicken population. Trap lines were set out at the largest lek on the Kellerton Wildlife Area at the end of March and run through April 18th. Blood was collected from the 10 birds captured (7 males, 3 females) and sent for genetic analysis. Full results are still pending.

Booming males were counted on four leks this year all in Ringgold County. The biggest lek was once again at Kellerton Wildlife area where as many 14 males were initially observed booming though once the females appeared there were only 10 males. Current and prior lek locations are shown in figure 8.2.

2009: The newly established lek survey recorded 3 established lek sites in Ringgold County and one possible lek site in Adams County. The well-established Kellerton lek had a high of 13 males and 4 females observed, while a smaller lek area to the north of Kellerton had a high of 4 males and 1 female seen during the survey (table 8.2). This smaller lek area was likely used by a total of 5 males and 2 females. One male was possibly heard booming at a lek area to the east of this smaller lek site. Another two male chickens were not seen, only heard at a possible lek area in Adams County.

In addition, a prairie chicken nest was located for the first time just southwest of the main Kellerton lek. Twelve eggs were counted and a later visit confirmed that 11 successfully hatched. A further sighting of the brood recorded that two of the chicks had died and the remainder of the brood was not seen and their fate is unknown.

2010: The 2010 lek survey recorded 3 established lek sites in Ringgold County. The well-established Kellerton lek had a high of only 8 males however a high of 7 was collected on another satellite lek site and an additional 4 were observed on the

final lek site, north of Kellerton (table 8.2). Outside of the lek survey an additional 6 females were observed on one of the satellite lek sites. The average number of males observed per lek was the highest it has been in the previous 10 years at 6.33. While this number should be somewhat encouraging it really seems to reflect the concentration of birds on fewer lek sites.

No prairie chicken nests or broods were located in the Kellerton area during 2010. However, two broods were flushed in two different fields at TNC's Dunn Ranch in northern Missouri. Other sightings in the Kellerton area include 2 observations of a winter flock containing 24-25 individual birds.

2011: Prairie Chickens were detected at 6 locations representing 3 lek sites. One of these areas, in Adams County, was previously unreported but despite additional visits with more intensive searching it was never confirmed as a lek site. It is presented here with the caveat that it is unconfirmed. A maximum of 6 males were detected at the lek on the Kellerton Wildlife Area. A maximum of 7 males were detected on the lek on private land northwest of the Kellerton Wildlife Area. The data for the lek in Adams County listed only "more than 1" bird heard. No females were detected during the survey though up to 2 were seen at other times on the private lek.

Flushing brood surveys at the Kellerton Wildlife Area on August 1 turned up 5 adult prairie chickens, 3 of which were female, but no broods.

2012: The 2012 lek survey covered a 25 mile radius around the two active lek/release sites and 47 sites were surveyed. All survey sites had been surveyed using the same methodology in 2011. Twenty-five sites were historically known lek sites and 22 were random

survey points. Each site was visited around sunrise twice between April 1 and 25. Prairie chickens were detected on 4 different sites all on or within 1.5 miles of a currently active lek. A count of 14 birds was recorded on April 2nd before the translocation began and 17 birds were detected on April 18th including one bird seen on one new site. A survey of one active lek from a blind on April 17th counted 8 males and 2 females present with one of the birds wearing a leg band from the translocation.

Two broods have also been detected through opportunistic observations. One was located on the Kellerton Wildlife Area and one on private ground about 2 miles Northwest of the Kellerton Lek. A total of 10 young were counted.

2013: The 2013 lek survey covered a 25 mile radius around the two active lek/release sites and 47 sites were surveyed. All survey sites had been surveyed using the same methodology since 2009. Twenty-five sites were historically known lek sites and 22 were random survey points. Each site was visited around sunrise twice between April 1 and 25. Prairie chickens were detected on 4 different sites all on or within 1.5 miles of a currently active lek. Post-release average counts of birds increased by an average of 1.23 birds from pre-release counts. The average maximum birds across the four active leks was seven. The maximum number of birds seen on one morning during the booming season was 24 birds. Outside of the formal lek survey (and normal booming season) prairie chicken booming was heard on a historic lek to the north of Kellerton on June 6.

Ten of the hens that were translocated in 2013 were fitted with satellite GPS transmitters. Only one of

the hens remains under surveillance as of September 2013 and she was located in Southwest Union County, IA. Up to that time she had traveled over 1000 miles in large loops through Southern IA and Northern Missouri. Seven of the ten hens were confirmed mortalities with the other two having an unknown fate.

Two broods have been opportunistically observed on Kellerton WA: one with six young on June 26 and one with four young on August 9th. No broods were observed on a pilot roadside brood survey conducted in mid-July.

2014: In 2014, two additional lek survey routes were added in Iowa based on the dispersal data from birds released in 2013. This expanded the area covered to include two additional counties and a total of 6 routes and 71 survey sites. Two routes were also surveyed across the border in Missouri. Each site was surveyed 6 times between March 21st and May 8th. Prairie chickens were observed booming on two lek sites with a maximum of 21 birds counted in one survey.

Twelve of the translocated birds were fitted with GPS transmitters: 2 males and 10 females. As of August 26th, four out of the twelve birds are still being tracked (1 male and 3 hens) along with 1 hen from the 2013 release. Of the losses, seven are suspected mortalities and one slipped its transmitter. Two of the surviving hens successfully nested, one on the Kellerton Wildlife Area and the other at Pawnee Prairie in Missouri. The third is suspected to have nested on Dunn Ranch based on behavior but a nest was never located.

A formal roadside brood survey conducted in July did not pick up any prairie chicken broods however a number of broods were identified opportunistically throughout the nesting season. Brood sightings began being

reported on the 17th of June and by July 15th there had been 13 confirmed sightings of chicken broods, some with collared hens and others not. These 13 sightings probably translate into an estimate of 11-13 separate broods, four in Missouri and 7-9 in Iowa. A total of 85 young were reported from these sightings, ranging from 3-13 with an average brood size of 7.27.

2015: A total of 6 routes and 73 survey sites were surveyed in Iowa along with two routes across the border in Missouri. Each site was surveyed 4 times between March 20th and April 20th. Prairie chickens were observed booming on four lek sites with a maximum of 46 males counted booming in one survey at the two main leks and a total of 2, 2 and 5 birds reported at three new outlying lek sites.

Three of the translocated hens were fitted with GPS transmitters. As of August 21st, none of the three birds are still being tracked, 2 were mortalities and one was likely a malfunctioning transmitter. Two hens fitted with transmitters in 2014 were also still being followed up until July of 2015. Both birds appeared to nest successfully, one on Kellerton WA and one on Pawnee Prairie in Missouri but it is unknown if they were able to care for their broods through fledging.

No formal roadside brood survey was conducted in 2015 and only one brood with one young was identified opportunistically in Iowa on June 29th. There was at least one known nest on Kellerton WA located within 1 mile of the main lek. On the Missouri side of the Grand River Grasslands brood sightings were more abundant in the Dunn Ranch/Pawnee Prairie area.

DISCUSSION

Prairie chicken reintroduction efforts have resulted in a small population of prairie chickens in a concentrated area of southern Iowa and northern Missouri.

Pasture and hay are still primary land uses in this region which benefits the chickens. The Iowa Prairie Chicken Management Plan sets objectives for not only prairie chicken population numbers but also for enhancing this landscape to increase the amount of native grass and provide more habitat for chickens and other grassland dependent wildlife. The Iowa DNR and many outside partners (The Nature Conservancy, The Missouri Department of Conservation) are implementing many actions to make progress on those objectives.

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Table 8.1. Dates, numbers, and locations of greater prairie chicken releases in Iowa, 1980-2015. Gamma (Γ) = male, Epsilon (E) = female

Release Date	No. Released	Source*	Release Location
February 1980	29 Γ 24E	KFGC	Loess Hills Wildlife Area, Monona Co. ¹
April 1982	31 Γ 18E	KFGC	Loess Hills Wildlife Area, Monona Co.
April 1987	20 Γ 9E	KFGC	Ringgold Wildlife Area, Ringgold Co. ²
April 1988	48 Γ 75E	KFGC	Ringgold Wildlife Area, Ringgold Co.
April 1989	40 Γ 62E	KFGC	Ringgold Wildlife Area, Ringgold Co.
April 1992	18 Γ 21E	KDWP (IDNR trapping crew)	Mount Ayr, Ringgold Co., Price Twp., Sec. 13. ³
April 1992	31 Γ 20E	KDWP (IDNR trapping crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens Twp., Sec. 8. ⁴
April 1992	9 Γ 9E	KDWP (IDNR trapping crew)	Ringgold Wildlife Area, Ringgold Co., Lotts Creek Twp., Sec. 24. ²
April 1993	13 Γ 33E	KDWP (IDNR trapping crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens Twp., Sec. 8. ²
April 1993	24 Γ 24E	KDWP (IDNR trapping crew)	Orient, Adair Co., Lee Twp., Sec. 36. ⁵
April 1994	10 Γ 17E	KDWP (IDNR trapping crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens Twp., Sec. 8. ⁴
April 1994	31 Γ 34E	KDWP (IDNR trapping crew)	Orient, Adair Co., Lee Twp., Sec. 36. ⁵
April 2001	1 Γ 2E	SDGFP	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens Twp., Sec. 16. ⁴
April, 2012	12 Γ 8E	NGP (IDNR Trapping crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens Twp., Sec. 16. ⁴
April, 2012	10 Γ 17E	NGP (IDNR Trapping crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens TWP., Sec. 6
April 2013	16 Γ 10E	NGP (IDNR Trapping crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens TWP., Sec. 16 ⁴
April 2013	5 Γ 9E	NGP (IDNR Trapping crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens TWP., Sec. 6
April 2014	31E 26 Γ	NGP (IDNR Trapping crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens TWP., Sec. 16 ⁴
April 2014	1E 6 Γ	NGP (IDNR Trapping crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens TWP., Sec. 6
April 2015	25E 13 Γ	NGP (IDNR Trapping Crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens TWP., Sec. 16 ⁴
April 2015	5E 13 Γ	NGP (IDNR Trapping Crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Athens TWP., Sec. 6
April 2015	4 Γ	NGP (IDNR Trapping Crew)	Kellerton, Ringgold Co., Monroe TWP., Sec. 14

* KFGC = Kansas fish and Game Commission, KDWP = Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, SDGFP = South Dakota Game Fish and Parks Department, IDNR = Iowa Department of Natural Resources, NGP = Nebraska Game and Parks

¹⁻⁵ Release sites indicated on county map (Figure 8.1)

Table 8.2. Location and number of greater prairie chickens observed on active leks in Iowa, 2005-2015.

County	Township	Legal Description			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		Twp.	Rge.	Sec.											
Adams	Douglas	72N	35W	26				2							
Adams	Prescott	72N	33W	4						2 ^a					
Decatur	Grand River	69N	27W	16		1	1								
Decatur	Grand River	69N	27W	22	3	1	2								
Decatur	Garden Grove	70N	24W	36										2	
Ringgold	Athens	68N	28W	4	3	2		2		7					
Ringgold	Athens	68N	28W	16NE	11	11	9	14	13	8	6	2	9	17	35
Ringgold	Athens	68N	28W	16SW									9		
Ringgold	Athens	68N	28W	8				1					1		
Ringgold	Athens	68N	28W	17										1	
Ringgold	Athens	68N	28W	20							1				
Ringgold	Athens	68N	28W	6				5	4	7	9	9	4	11	
Ringgold	Athens	68N	28W	5							5				
Ringgold	Monroe	69N	28W	28			2								
Ringgold	Monroe	69N	28W	22										2	
Ringgold	Tingley	70N	29W	10										5 ^c	
Ringgold	Tingley	70N	29W	34	5			1							
Wayne	Jackson	68N	21W	18	2	1	2								
	Total Chickens ^b	mean=	22.18		24	16	14	19	21	19	13	17	24	22	55
	Total Active Leks	mean=	3.909		5	5	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	5
	Total Chickens/Lek ^b				4.80	3.20	3.50	4.75	5.25	6.33	6.50	4.25	6	7.3	11
^a Not confirmed and number of birds heard listed as "more than 1"															
^b before 2009 = only males, maximum number of chickens counted on one morning, may not equal lek counts															
^c Not part of formal lek survey. Reported by others.															

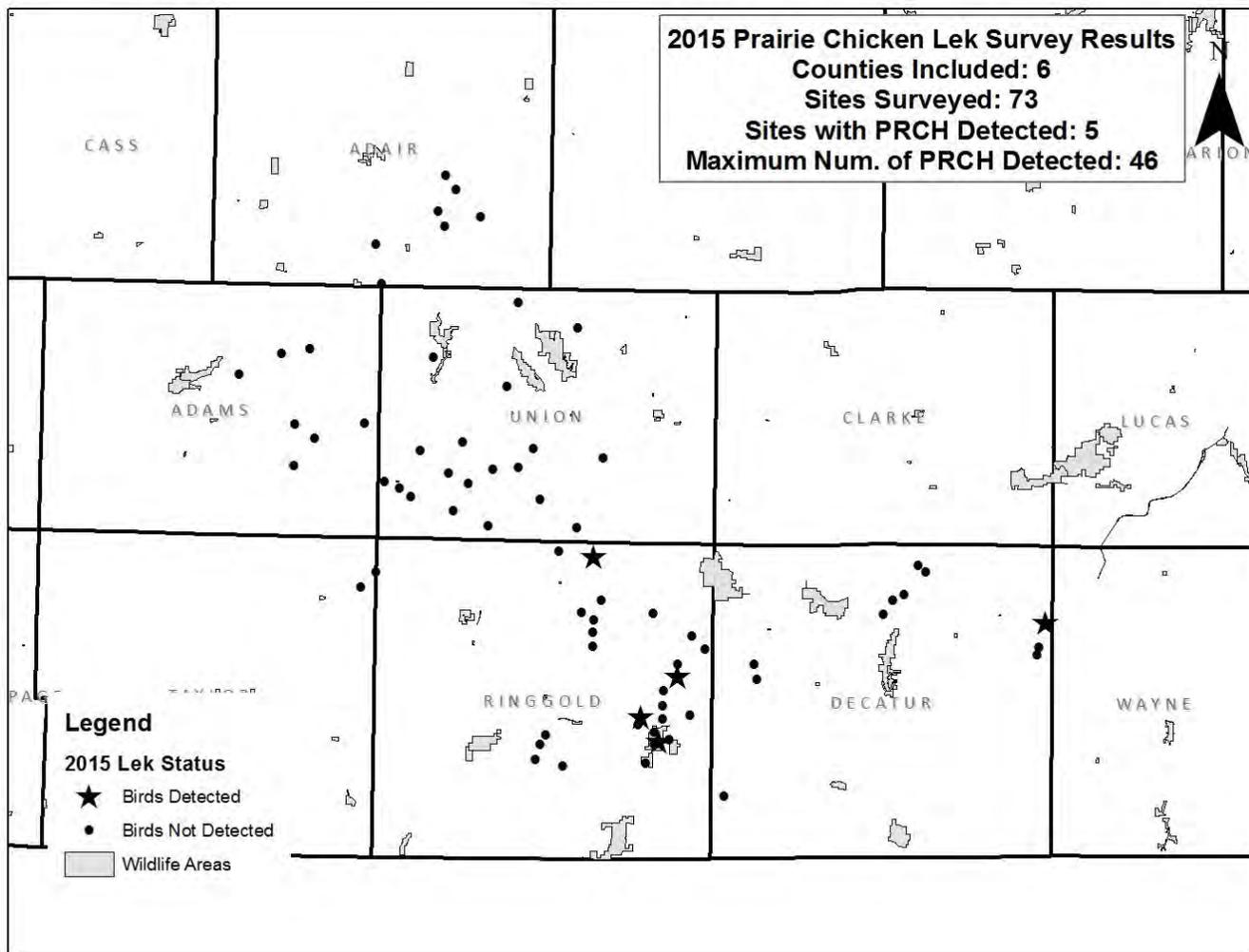
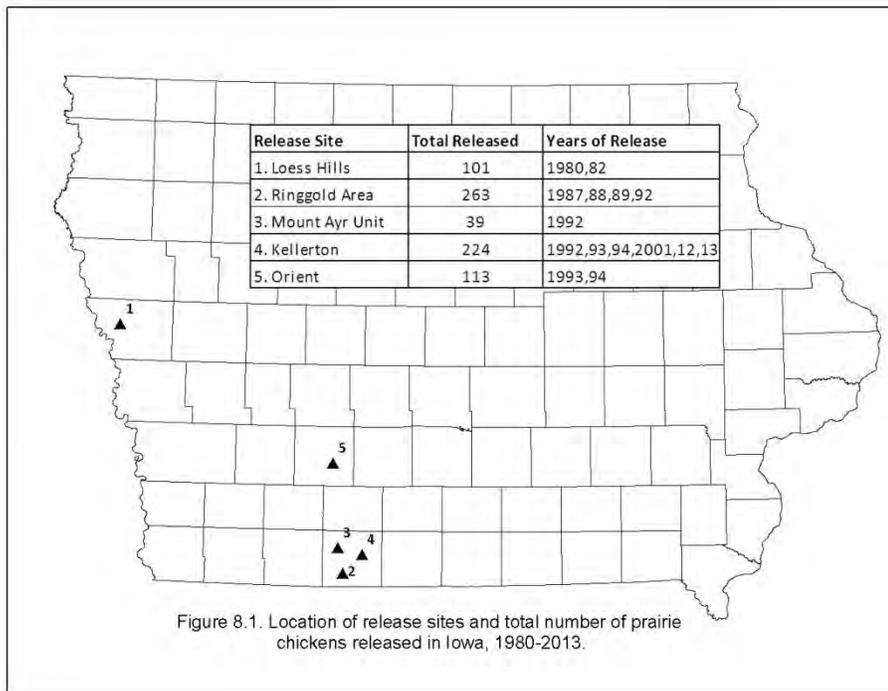


Figure 8.2. Location of sites surveyed and sites where chickens were detected during the 2015 prairie chicken lek survey.



TRUMPETER SWAN RESTORATION

Prior to the settlement of Iowa, trumpeter swans nested throughout the state. However, wetland drainage and unregulated hunting of trumpeters soon brought their demise. Prior to 1998, the last pair wild nesting trumpeter swans in Iowa occurred in 1883 on the Twin Lakes Wildlife Area southwest of Belmond, Iowa in Hancock County. Trumpeter swans were first given nationwide protection in 1918 when the United States, Canada, and Mexico signed the International Migratory Bird Treaty. A nationwide survey in the early 1930's indicated that only 69 trumpeters existed in the continental United States with all those occurring in Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge in southwest Montana. The Red Rock Lakes became the nation's first National Wildlife Refuge because of the presence of these trumpeter swans.

Trumpeter Swan Restoration Program

Some 115 years later, the first modern day hatch of three wild trumpeter swan cygnets occurred in 1998 in Dubuque County. In 2000, a second pair nested on a Winnebago County Conservation Board wetland (Russ Tract at Thorpe Park) 8 miles west of Forest City.

In 1993, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources developed a plan to restore trumpeter swans to the state. There were two primary objectives with this plan. The first objective was to restore a self-sustaining, migratory population of trumpeter swans to its former nesting range in Iowa. To accomplish this, a goal was set to establish 15 wild nesting pairs to the state by 2003. That goal was reached in 2004. Due to the project's initial success, another goal was set to

have 25 wild nesting pairs by 2006. That goal was reached in 2005. Birds used for restoration purposes in Iowa have been obtained from 26 different states, including zoos, private propagators, other state swan projects, and any other sources that might have available swans. A total of 121 sources have been used to date. Once in Iowa, flightless breeder pairs are established at appropriate sites, the young of which are released for free flight across the state. We have found it necessary to move young produced at these flightless pair sites. Otherwise they interfere with the following year's reproductive activity because the adult pair will continually harass the young in order to exclude them from their nesting territory.

The second objective was to use the swans to "Trumpet the Cause For Wetlands". There have been well over 350 swan releases done by DNR staff with the public and media invited to attend. At which times, the many positive values of wetlands have been discussed with the groups attending the swan releases. The swans have garnered a lot of attention and interest from the public and the media both. DNR staff has used these opportunities to explain to these groups the value of having healthy wetlands to support "charismatic mega-fauna" such as Trumpeter Swans.

Funding to help support the DNR with this restoration program has come from a wide variety of swan enthusiasts, conservation groups, and charities. Considerable soft match/in-kind contributions have been made and are conservatively estimated at over 1.5 million dollars. The Trumpeter Swan Program was also awarded a State Wildlife Grant (SWG) in 2004. These funds have been used to help cover the

costs of feed, vet care, nesting site preparations, equipment, and the purchase of swans.

Marked Swans and Reported Observations

Through the summer of 2008 nearly all trumpeter swans released in Iowa were marked with plastic green or red neck collars and leg bands, along with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service metal leg bands. The plastic neck collars and leg bands are marked with alpha letters C, F, H, J, K, P, T, M, and two numbers, 00 through 99. We have been disappointed that several of our marked swans have lost both plastic neck collars and legs bands and a few have lost the soft aluminum metal USFWS leg bands. Neck collar losses create problems analyzing both movements and mortality of Iowa Trumpeter Swans. In 2004, we began using stainless steel lock-on 9C FWS leg bands and we are not aware of any leg band losses since. During the last 4 years we have neck collared less than 5% of released swans

Iowa has the largest trumpeter swan observation database with over 4,100 observations of neck collared swans thru 2015. Iowa marked swans have been reported in 17 states, as far west as Colorado, east to Virginia and north into two Canadian provinces (Figure 3). After 10 years of migration observations, the largest concentrations of migrating Iowa swans are wintering in northeast and east-central Kansas and northwest and west-central Missouri. One Iowa trumpeter swan wintered as far south as Oklahoma during the winter of 1998/1999. Also, one swan wintered near Heber Springs, Arkansas in 1999/2000. During the winter of 2002-2003, 2 swans released at Hottes Lake near Spirit Lake, Iowa

migrated to Lubbock, Texas. These are possibly the first known, or at least the first of very few interior swans to migrate to Texas since the 1880's. Migration movements "out of that norm" included 3 swans released at Union Slough NWR that migrated to and wintered in southeast Colorado near Ft Lyon. Two of these were observed at Monticello, Minnesota in the spring of 1997. The straight-line round trip mileage for these birds is over 1,300 miles.

"Traditional" swan wintering sites are developing in Iowa. Sites include Bill Beemer's Pond, a private partner site near Webster City, a rock quarry at Atlantic in southwest Iowa, Bob & Mary Boock's wetland near Wheatland in east central Iowa, Laurie Severe Pond near Nora Springs, Dale Maffitt Reservoir south west of Des Moines and a rock quarry near Fertile, IA. A review of the last 15 years of swan sightings indicates most areas of the state are now seeing swans at sometime during the year. This is another indication that the restoration effort is moving forward.

Trumpeter Swan Mortality Factors

Iowa currently has the dubious distinction of having one of the highest shooting mortality rates of any state in the Midwest. This high mortality rate is a concern because it could obviously negatively impact wild nesting swans in future years. We hope that with increased publicity, additional enforcement efforts, and public scrutiny, we will see the illegal shootings reduced. There have been 11 confirmed shootings of Iowa swans that occurred out-of-state, (1 in Wisconsin, 3 in Missouri, 5 in Texas). A \$17,000 fine was charged to four men in connection with the family group of 5 Iowa swans shot in Texas.

Three hundred eight known mortalities have occurred to date: 68 have died due to power line collisions, 58 poached by violators, 66 died due to lead poisoning, 11 due to apparent malnutrition, and 38 to diseases. Several other mortalities have likely occurred from unknown and unreported causes. Mortality rates are higher than anticipated and likely slow trumpeter swan restoration efforts. Shooting a trumpeter swan can result in a citation of \$1500, liquidated damages, court costs, and perhaps hunting license revocation.

Current Status of the Trumpeter Swan Restoration Program

Trumpeter Swans are nearing sustainable numbers in north central and east central Iowa. As a result of the program's success, the Iowa DNR has significantly reduced their direct hands-on efforts of handling and transporting swans over the past three years. Instead, our time is now more focused on coordinating swan restoration efforts with willing partners such as county conservation boards and private landowners with suitable nesting and release sites. The southern half of Iowa is the current priority area for restoration activities and cygnet releases due to very low trumpeter swan nesting densities and the fact that trumpeters very rarely pioneer their nesting efforts south. A goal of self-sustaining numbers across south Iowa is desired. Currently, there are thirty partnership breeding pair sites that are active.

Eighteen trumpeter swans were released in Iowa in 2015 (Table 1). A total of 1,168 trumpeters have been released to date. A total of 71 wild free flying Trumpeter swans have been captured, banded and released in Iowa

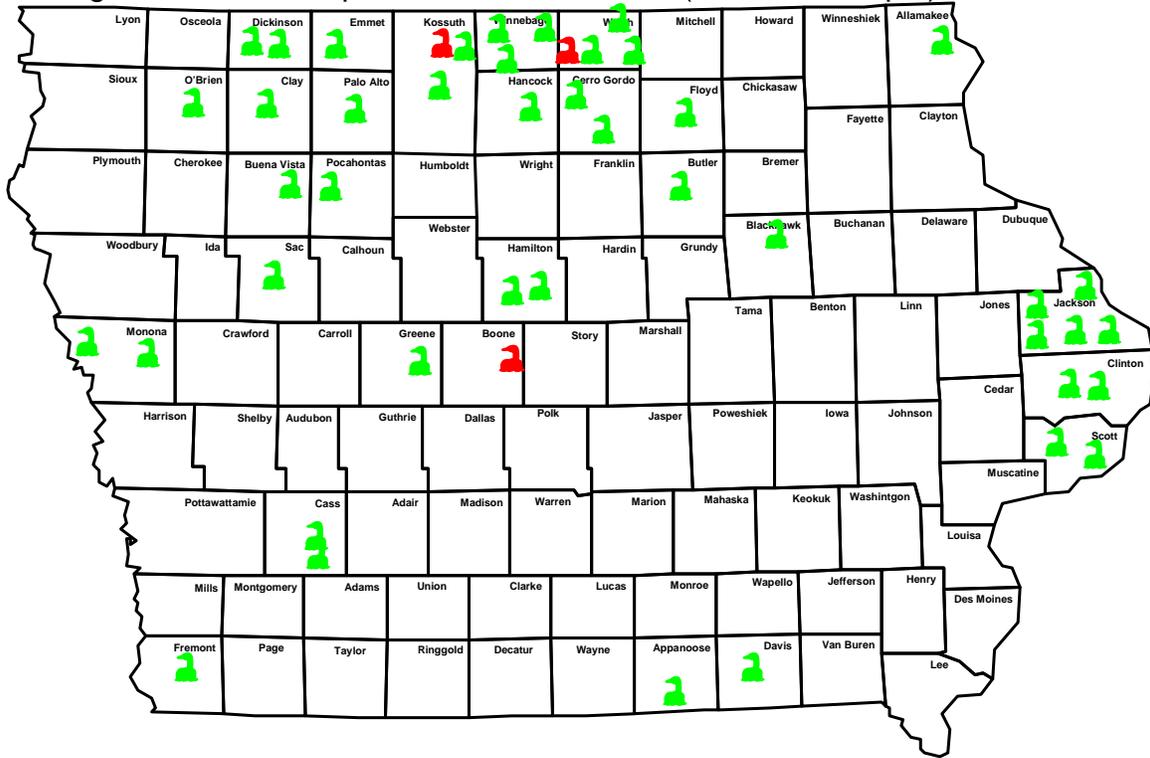
since 1997 (Table 2). Also in 2015, 45 trumpeter swan nest attempts occurred in Iowa, similar to 45 nests in 2014 and 46 in 2013 (Figure 2).

Since 1998, 482 known trumpeter swan nests have occurred in Iowa (Table 3). Figure 1 shows the statewide distribution of these nesting attempts. Spring flash flooding resulted in the loss of at least three swan nests in 2015 and ten total nests since 2013. Cygnet survival was near normal in 2015. Higher cygnet mortality was recorded in the fall 2012-2014 with dry wetland conditions and increased cases of lead poisoning. Many wetlands went completely dry in August and cygnets were forced to walk overland in search food and water. All wildlife populations are cyclic so we know that nest attempts will show ups and downs over the duration of the trumpeter restoration efforts. Each year there could also be 4 or 5 other nest attempts that we do not know about as we have had at least a few families of swans show up in the state prior to normal migration dates. Also of note, we have several pairs of Iowa swans nesting in Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

A total of 582 trumpeters were tallied during the mid-winter waterfowl survey in January 2015, up from 458 tallied in 2014 and down from 747 tallied in January 2013 (Table 4). If swans can find open water and food, many of them will remain throughout the winter. These "winter" sites have provided many people the opportunity to view these "charismatic-mega fauna."

The DNR and many Iowans are very excited about the future of trumpeter swans in the state and hope their numbers remain strong.

Figure 1. Wild Trumpeter Swan Nests 2015 (45 nest attempts)



Successful



Unsuccessful

Figure 2. Iowa Trumpeter Swan nest attempts.

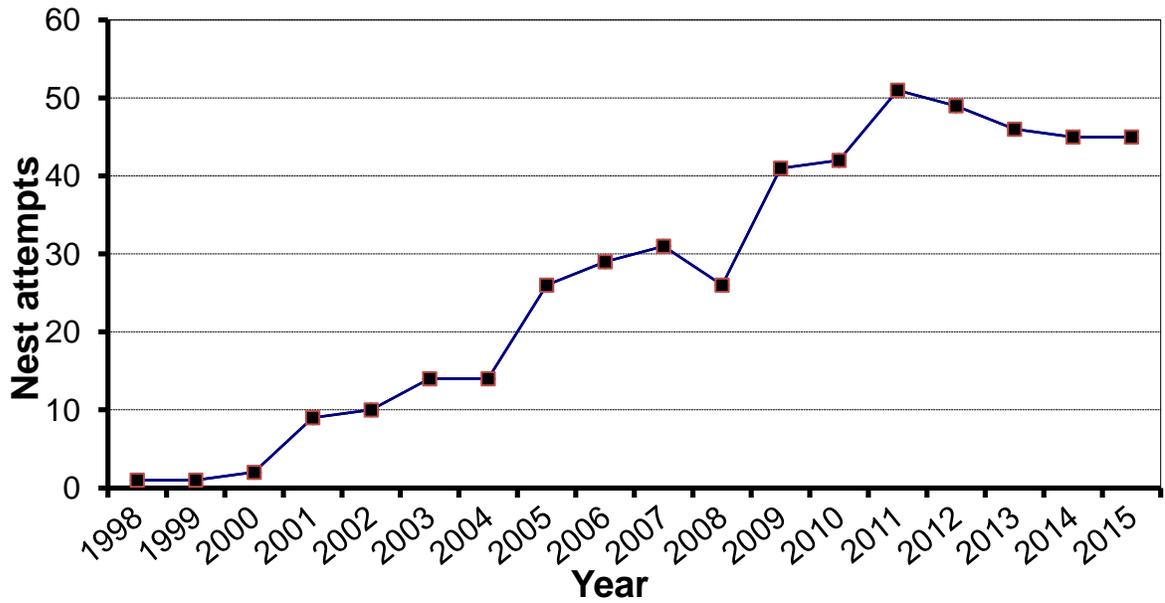


Table 1. Trumpeter Swans released in Iowa 2015.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Release Site</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015	Coffey Marsh	Wayne	2	2	4
	East Lake	Clarke	1	1	2
	Green Island WMA	Jackson	1	1	2
	Lake Anita	Cass	1	1	2
	Lake Icaria	Adams	1	1	2
	Summit Lake	Union	1	1	2
	Viking Lake	Montgomery	2	0	2
	Ventura Marsh	Cerro Gordo	2	0	2
				Total	18
				Grand Total	1168

Table 2. Wild free flying Trumpeter swans banded and released in Iowa, 1997 - present.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1997	Miller's Quarry	Black Hawk	0	1	1
1998	Holzer's Pond	Dubuque	2	1	3
1999	Mason City	Cerro Gordo	3	2	5
2000	Holzer's Pond	Dubuque	2	1	3
2000	Mason City	Cerro Gordo	2	2	4
2000	Stark/Nessa Quarry	Hamilton	2	0	2
2001	Dunbar Slough	Greene	1	0	1
2001	Kennedy's Pond	Dubuque	1	1	2
2002	Holzer's Pond	Dubuque	3	1	4
2002	Schildberg Gravel Quarry	Cass	1	4	5
2002	East Twin Lake	Hancock	2	0	2
2003	Schildberg Gravel Quarry	Cass	2	2	4
2004	Schildberg Gravel Quarry	Cass	5	7	12
2004	Beemer's Pond	Hamilton	3	5	8
2005	Stark/Nessa Quarry	Hamilton	5	0	5
2006	Beemer's Pond	Hamilton	4	2	6
2006	Schildberg Gravel Quarry	Cass	0	1	1
2007	Ventura Marsh	Cerro Gordo	0	2	2
2008	Ventura Marsh	Cerro Gordo	0	1	1
				Total	71

Table 3. Wild free flying Trumpeter swans nest attempts and total number of released swans. 1994 - present.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wild</u>						<u>Captive</u>	
	<u>Nest Attempts (known)</u>	<u># of Broods</u>	<u># Hatched</u>	<u>Mean brood size</u>	<u>~ # Fledged</u>	<u>Adult total</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>
1994	0	0	0		0		4	
1995	0	0	0		0		14	
1996	0	0	0		0		31	
1997	0	0	0		0		35	
1998	1	1	3	3.0	3		57	
1999	1	1	5	5.0	0		42	
2000	2	2	5	2.5	3		91	
2001	9	7	26	3.7	19		83	
2002	10	8	37	4.6	27		63	
2003	14	12	53	4.4	36		82	

2004	14	9	44	4.9	36		75	
2005	26	19	87	4.6	67	86	113	total =266 (Pop Survey Estimate)
2006	29	22	80	3.6	52		85	
2007	31	27	103	3.8	60		73	
2008	26	22	91	4.1	55		65	
2009	41	37	120	3.2	80		71	
2010	42	* 27 to 39	112	4.4	84	156	57	total =297 (Pop Survey Estimate)
2011	51	50	230		161		51	
2012	49	43	170	~3.9	119		20	
2013	46	37	114	~3.0	94		20	
2014	45	38	122	~4.4	90		20	
2015	45						18	
	482		1402		986		1168	

Table 4. Wintering Trumpeters in Iowa

Year	Beemers*	Atlantic*	Boock*	Severe*	Mason City*	Fertile Quarry	Cedar Rapids	Est Total # in state
1997	5							
1998	4							
1999	4							
2000	4							
2001	25							
2002	25	26						75
2003	35	22						100
2004	61	24	15					100
2005	74	24	15		13			
2006	75	33						200
2007	84	37						
2008	100	50	12	35				
2009	150	50						
2010	100	32	25	36	0			193
2011	240	60	33	44	0			377
2012	160	45				52	23	747
2013	160	39	20	55		20		458
2014	286	40		40	11			582

*Beemer's Pond, 5 miles west of Webster City, IA Hamilton county

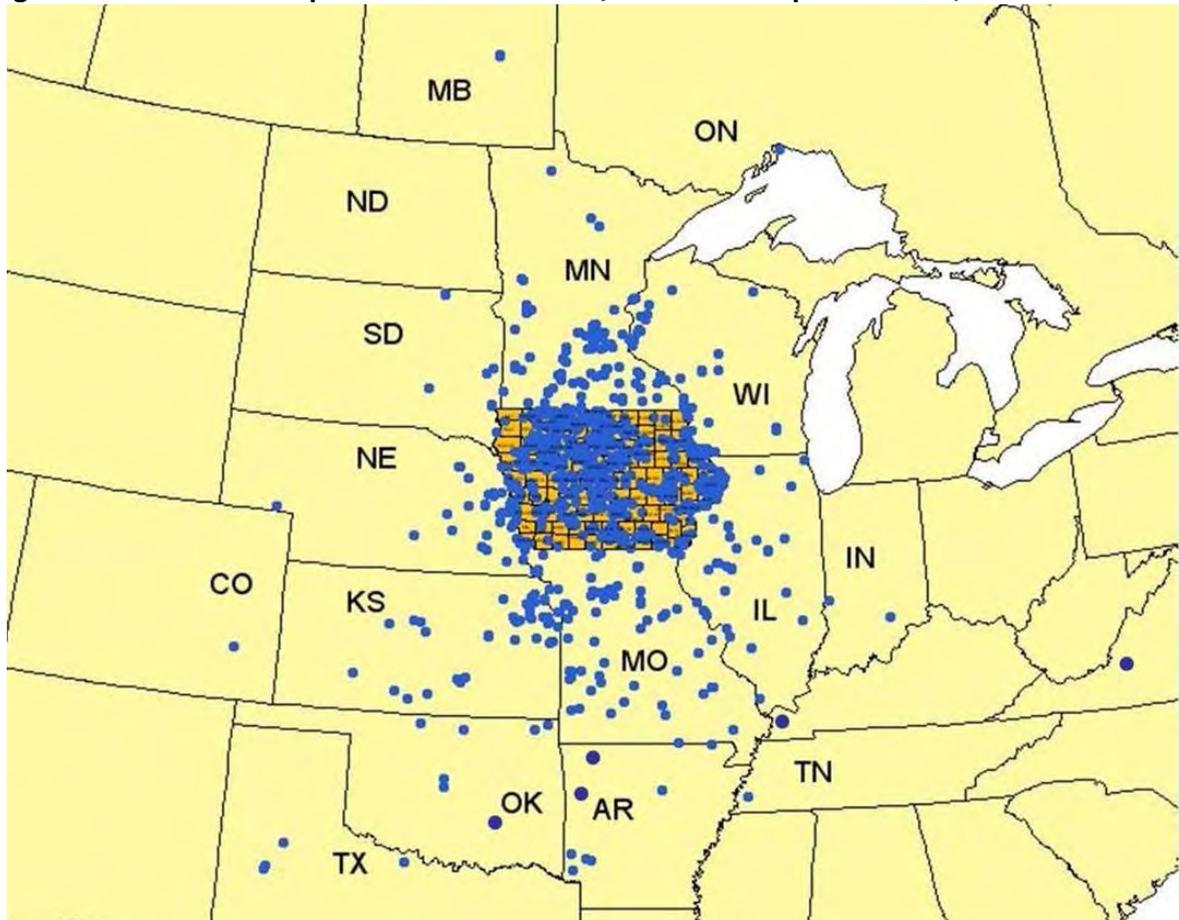
*Atlantic Quarry, 1 mile NW of Atlantic, IA Cass county

*Boock's Wetland, 4 miles North of Wheatland, IA Clinton county

*Laurie Severe Pond, 2 miles South of Nora Springs, IA Floyd county

*Mason City, 1 mile S of Mason City, IA Cerro Gordo county

Figure 3. Observation reports of Iowa-collared/banded Trumpeter Swans, 1995-2015.



OSPREY RESTORATION

Osprey, *Pandion haleatus*, commonly called the fish hawk or fish eagle, is neither a true hawk nor eagle. Ospreys are cosmopolitan and occur worldwide with the exception of Antarctica. The species is of ancient lineage and presently is classified near the kite family. There are four subspecies presently recognized, two occurring in North America, *P.H. carolinenses* and *P.H. ridgwayi*. *Ridgwayi* is found in the Bahamas and Caribbean, while *carolinensis* is the Midwestern species. *Carolinensis* is migratory in its northern range and resides in south Florida and possibly part of the Gulf coast and northwest Mexico.

Ospreys were never confirmed to historically nest in Iowa, but were probably here given the abundance of lakes and wetlands that dotted the prairie. Ospreys are very unwary birds and territorially appear weak. Pairs will nest colonially. Nests may be upon structure, manmade or natural, that provides a platform, but Ospreys have been known to nest on the ground. Nests are generally at least one-foot deep and four to five feet wide, are made of sticks and lined with grass. Highest productivity is attained on power poles and nesting platforms.

Ospreys were heavily affected by the biocide crash of the 1950s. Populations were severely reduced throughout the range but hardest hit in the Great Lakes and Atlantic coast. A strong fidelity to ancestral breeding areas slowed range expansion into vacant and newly created habitat since the DDT era.

With construction of lakes by Department of Natural Resources and reservoirs by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, potential osprey habitat exists

that was previously not available. There are numerous osprey summer sightings in Iowa, but apparently these young, non-breeding ospreys return to northern areas for mating and nesting. Despite this population growth, ospreys have demonstrated little breeding range expansion. Minnesota and Wisconsin DNR officials suggest that ospreys, in our lifetime, do not readily pioneer new breeding ranges. Instead they experience suppressed reproduction as density of breeders increase. To address this issue, young ospreys from Wisconsin and Minnesota are being relocated to areas with suitable habitat in southern Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources has assisted conservation partners with technical assistance, encouragement, and fish to successfully release ospreys in Iowa. The Macbride Raptor Project located near Coralville Reservoir has spearheaded this work. Beginning in 1997, four or five young ospreys have been released annually at their facility until 2002. Personnel at the Hartman Reserve Nature Center and volunteers in Cedar Falls initiated a release at their facility in 1998. Staff of Boone County Conservation Board and Polk County Conservation Board with volunteers coordinated a release at Saylorville Reservoir in 2000. Boone Co. staff and volunteers began releases at Don Williams Lake in 2003. Wickiup Hill in Linn Co. and Clear Lake were added in 2004. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has provided distinguished service for releases at Coralville and Saylorville Reservoir respectively. Assisted by literally hundreds of volunteers, these conservation organizations have devoted their efforts

to bring ospreys to Iowa as a nesting species. A four-year minimum commitment of releasing ospreys is required at each site. Project fundraising is the responsibility of the conservation organizations doing the releases. Ospreys cost about \$500 per bird.

In Iowa, ospreys have two bands, a silver U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service band and a numbered, **lavender** band on separate legs.

Forty-eight ospreys have been released at the three sites since 1997.

Beginning in 2000 Osprey released in SW Minnesota by Minnesota DNR, built a nest atop a microwave tower near Cayler Prairie in NW Iowa. In late winter Great-horned Owls were seen at the nest and tending young, however by April the Ospreys were once again nesting at the site. Incubation appeared to be progressing, but ultimately the nesting attempt failed. It was believed extremely violent storms were a factor in the demise of the nesting attempt. A second pair was also observed nest building in the Spirit Lake area. At Coralville reservoir a 1998 released Osprey was nest building with two other unidentified adult Osprey. The adults were seen feeding the year-class of 2001.

2014

In 2014 there were 21 Osprey nest attempts with 15 successful nests produced 30 young. This year six Ospreys were brought to Iowa from Minnesota and released at two sites.

At Swan Lake in Carroll CCB staff with Kay Neumann and Saving Our Avian Resources placed three Ospreys. One was outfitted with a transmitter to provide information about migration and mortality.

At Clear Lake Ron Andrews and local staff at the Baptist Camp placed three Ospreys.

At Annett Nature Center, Warren CCB staff reported pair nest-building but did not proceed to nesting.

There were five wild nesting pairs at Lake Macbride. The site off Scales Bend Road produced two young. Staff was unable to read adult bands, if any. The site at Sugar Bottom had one young. The female was unbanded and the male was unconfirmed.

Another site at Lake Macbride came down and **no** young were reported. One of adults had a purple band.

There is a new nest near Solon High School parking lot. Another new nest has been established at Sand Lake, in Johnson County, but **no** report of young.

At Jester Park in Polk County, no young were produced from the pair at campground #6.

A pair at Walnut Woods built a sizable nest in 2009 and produced three young.

A nest one mile east of Big Creek State Park was active. Two young were noted in August.

A nest on a cell phone tower SW of Jordan Creek Mall in eastern Dallas Co. fledged two. One and one half mile east of this tower at Jordan Creek Mall a pair of Ospreys carried sticks to a construction crane. There is interest to place a pole with a platform when crane leaves in September.

A nest at Camp Dodge near Saylorville Reservoir had two young.

At Don Williams lake in Boone County three pairs were reported in the area. Canada geese were occupying a previous nest site. A pair attempted to nest near the dam, but was unsuccessful.

In Cedar Falls, a pair returned to successfully nest upon an *Wireless* cell phone tower. One adult is band #A/T from White Rock 2006. The pair produced two young. A pair at Evansdale produced two young.

At Duane Arnold Plant a pair from Wickiup Hill in Linn Co. produced two young, and a second Linn Co. nest south of Palo fledged two young. A possible third nesting pair is in area.

At Spirit Lake, a pair nested near the Nature Center release site. Two young fledged. A nest at Lower Gar fledged two young.

There is a nesting pair just south of Sioux City near Sergeant Bluff in Woodbury Co. The Cell Tower pair produced two young according to Jerry Von Ehwegen. Also according to Rich Pope, there was pair at their farmsite south of Sloan in Monona Co. However a wind storm destroyed the young in the nest.

There is a new nest on a cell tower along US 20 at Independence in Buchanan Co. At least one young was produced.

In summary for 2014, 21 nesting pairs had 15 successful nest attempts with 30 young produced. Since 1997, 297 Ospreys have been released at twelve sites in Iowa. Since 2003, 164 wild Ospreys have been produced at 95 successful nests.

2015

In 2015 there were 22 Osprey nest attempts that we knew about with 18 successful nests produced 38 young. There are two pairs separate from release sites at Independence and Colfax.

This year four Ospreys were brought to Iowa from Minnesota. At Swan Lake in Carroll CCB staff with

Kay Neumann and Saving Our Avian Resources placed four Ospreys.

At Annett Nature Center, Warren CCB staff reported pair nest-building but did not proceed to nesting.

There were four wild nesting pairs at Macbride. Site off Scales Bend Road produced **two**. Staff was unable to read adult bands, if any. Site at Sugar Bottom has **one** young. Female is unbanded and male is unconfirmed. Site at Lake Macbride came down and **no** young reported. One of adults has a purple band. New nest at Sand Lake **no** report of young.

At Jester Park in Polk CCB **two** young was produced from pair at campground #6.

Pair at Walnut Woods built sizable nest in 2009 and produced **three** young.

Nest one mile east of Big Creek was active. **Two** young were noted in August.

Nest on cell phone tower SW of Jordan Creek Mall in eastern Dallas Co. fledged **two**.

Wells Fargo in West Des Moines had **one** young

A nest at Camp Dodge near Saylorville Reservoir had **two** young.

At Don Williams, Boone CCB reported three pairs in the area early. No nesting was noted on the Lake this year.

In Cedar Falls, a pair returned to successful nest site upon *wireless* cell phone tower. One adult is AT from White Rock 2006. Pair produced **two** young.

Pair at Evansdale produced **two** young.

At Duane Arnold Plant pair from Wickiup Hill in Linn Co. produced **two** young.

A second Linn Co. nest south of Palo fledged **three** young.

At Spirit Lake a pair nested near Nature Center release site. **Three** young fledged.

Nest at Lower Gar fledged **three** young.

There is a nesting pair just south of Sioux City near Sergeant Bluff in Woodbury Co. Cell tower pair produced **two** young according to Jerry Von Ehwegen.

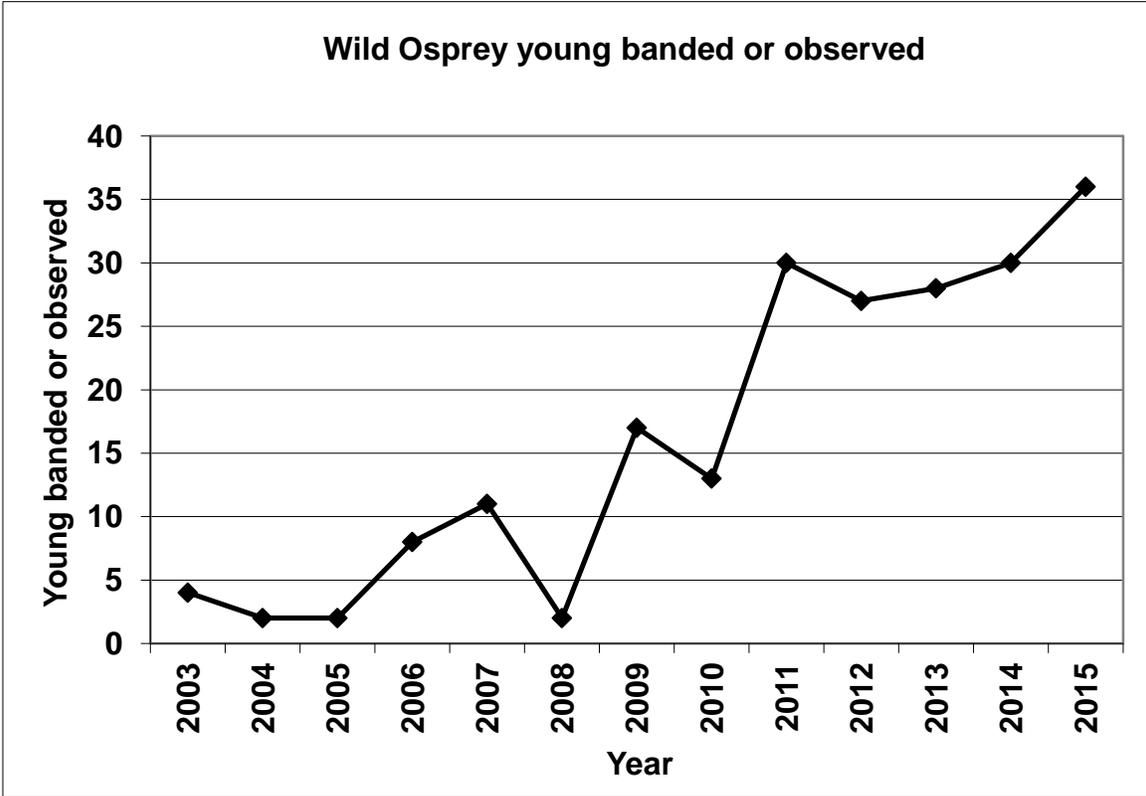
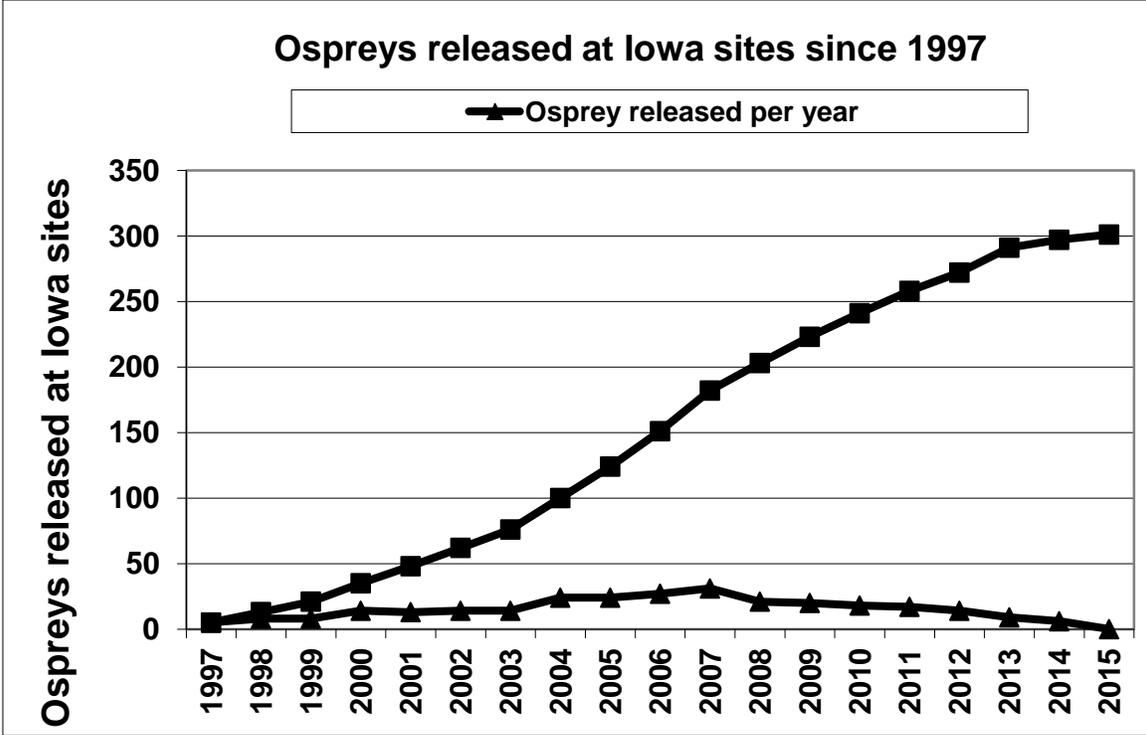
Also according to Rich Pope, there was pair at their farmsite south of Sloan in Monona Co. This year **two** young fledged.

There is a new nest on cell tower along US 20 at Independence in Buchanan Co. At least **two** young was produced.

There is a new nesting pair at Colfax quarries. **Two** young were produced.

In summary 22 nesting pairs had 18 successful nest attempts with 36 young produced. Since 1997 301 Ospreys have been released at twelve sites. Since 2003, 200 wild Ospreys have been produced at 113 successful nests.





SANDHILL CRANES IN IOWA

Prior to European settlement of Iowa, Sandhill Cranes probably were a common nesting species and abundant migrants. As early as 1820, Edwin James saw large flocks of cranes migrating north along the Missouri River in Harrison County. Even in the 1890's, it was not uncommon to see flocks of hundreds or even thousands of cranes in Winnebago and Hancock Counties in spring. Although there are few specific records, Sandhill Cranes probably were fairly common nesters in north-central and northwest Iowa. With settlement, the combination of unregulated hunting and loss of nesting habitat led to a rapid disappearance of nesting cranes from Iowa. The last Sandhill Crane nesting of that era was at the headwaters of the Iowa River near Hayfield in Hancock County in May 1894. As was common in those days, the eggs were taken for an egg collection.

Cranes nest in shallow wetlands with dense vegetation. They create a nest mound by pulling up marsh plants and laying one to three eggs that hatch in late spring. About three months after hatching the young begin to fly, but the brownish-colored young remain with their parents throughout their first winter. Cranes eat waste grain, seeds, berries, roots, tubers, snakes, frogs, crayfish, worms and insects.

By the early 1900s, even migrating Sandhill Cranes were rare in Iowa. For the next 60 years, there are very few reports of cranes in Iowa. Throughout the Midwest, problems similar to Iowa's caused Sandhill Crane populations to dwindle. Just a few dozen pairs remained in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan through the

1940s. During the 1970s and 1980s, however, nesting populations increased in the northern states, and a few migrating sandhills were seen in Iowa.

The number of Sandhill Cranes reported in Iowa increased greatly in the late 1970s and 1980s (Dinsmore 1989), culminating in their return as a nesting species. Nesting birds derive from populations in Wisconsin, which increased greatly in the 1970s and 1980s (Robbins 1992) and eventually spilled over into Iowa. These birds winter in Florida and Georgia. The huge flocks that gather in central Nebraska nest in the Arctic. Those flocks are probably the source of most cranes seen in western Iowa (Kent and Dinsmore 1996).

In 1992, after a 98-year absence, Sandhill Cranes successfully nested in Iowa at Otter Creek Wildlife Management Area in Tama County. Two colts were produced. In 1993, cranes also attempted to nest at a second area at Green Island along the Mississippi River in Jackson County, however due to annual flooding, young were not produced at that site until 1997. In the mean time cranes at Sweet Marsh became established and successfully nested, beginning in 1994. The Sweet Marsh flock has grown to include four other sites in Bremer Co.

2002

In 2002, Sandhill Cranes were observed in four new sites. Reports were received of cranes sited in Clinton and Chickasaw County. Allamakee County picked up another site where young were produced and in western Iowa, young were produced in

Woodbury County. Cranes have been included in bird counts in at least 14 counties during the year.

2003

In 2003 unison calling between adults increased to 27 pairs around the state. There were 95 known sightings and fifteen documented young around the state. Dr. Jim Dinsmore provided a sightings file that included a number of counties where cranes were seen in recent years.

In Boone County a nesting pair had wintered at a farmstead south of Madrid. The pair performed nesting courtship displays and created a nest in the farmyard. Two eggs were laid in the spring. In April the nest and eggs were destroyed. Raccoons or dogs were suspected. In June a Sandhill Crane carcass was discovered in the vicinity of the nest near powerlines. The fate of this unconventional pair is unknown.

2004

In 2004 cold, wet spring conditions hampered Sandhill Crane nesting in Iowa. Twenty-seven pairs of cranes were reported but only seven young hatched. However, most sites had summering cranes and additional pairs were reported near Belle Plaine, Chickasaw Co., and Olin in Jones Co. Jones County became fifteenth county documenting crane nesting.

2005

Exciting news in 2005 includes successful nesting of cranes in Winnebago County. CCB Director, Robert Schwartz, reported a colt at Hogsback Wildlife Area. Also DNR Biologist, Bill Ohde, reported a new pair at Wiese Slough in Muscatine County that produced one young. Ric Zarwell,

in Allamakee Co., reported four pairs with four young. Across the state 20 pairs were reported with nine pairs that successfully reproduced 13 young. Including Winnebago and Muscatine Counties, Sandhill Cranes have now been reproduced in 17 counties.

2006

In 2006 a favorable nesting season has maintained our Sandhill Cranes nesting population at 17 counties. Two notable crane sightings occurred when Whooping Cranes were reported in Iowa. During spring migration five whoopers stayed over in Winnebago Co. A second flock of eight whoopers were discovered in northeastern Iowa. By early June all had left Iowa and returned to their home at Necedah National Wildlife Refuge in Wisconsin. In September three of the five Whoopers returned to Winnebago Co. As of 2005 there were only 336 whoopers in the wild and 135 in captivity.

2007

In 2007 Sandhill Crane sightings were included in three new counties: Palo Alto, Greene, and Madison Counties. Also Crane reproduction was noted at Chichaqua Bottoms in Polk Co. bringing our total to 18 counties with cranes successfully nesting.

Also, during this past summer there were record numbers of Whooping Crane chicks hatched at Wood Buffalo National Park in northern Canada. An aerial survey of the breeding grounds found 65 nests and 84 new chicks. The new Whooping Crane chicks include 28 sets of twins. This year's offspring come after last year's encouraging numbers of 76 new chicks - including 24 sets of twins.

2008

Record flood levels in 2008 suppressed nesting crane reproduction around the state, but good numbers have been frequenting our marshes during autumn migration of 2007. Otter Creek Marsh in Tama Co. and Sweet's Marsh in Bremer Co. reported flocks of 25 and 27 birds last autumn. This nesting season Sweet Marsh reported 15 birds with five unison calling pairs. Otter Creek had 18 cranes with two pairs producing one young each. Allamakee Co. distinguished itself with 22 cranes sighted during spring survey and four unison calling pairs. Although there has been limited growth of crane population and subsequent reports around the state, cranes are increasingly appreciated by birding community and conservation groups dedicated to providing marshland habitat around the state.

2009

In 2009 the weather during the crane survey in April was quite favorable. Twenty five pairs have been reported with two counties, Muscatine and Woodbury, including crane sightings after a few years of not recording any sightings. With suitable nesting habitat being emphasized in every county, it is hopeful Sandhill Cranes will maintain their incremental growth in reproduction. A pair near Comanche, Iowa raised young at a five acre wetland near Hwy 30.

2010

Wetland conditions during the Crane Survey in April, 2010 were quite favorable for successful nesting as record snowfall provided the melt water to fill wetland basins. With a wetter than normal summer we should see moderate population changes, if summer

2010 flooding is similar to the 2008 flooding around Iowa. At this time, good reproduction has occurred at enough sites to maintain our optimism that Iowa's Sandhill Crane population is continuing to increase. Autumn flights of cranes around Pool 9 of the Mississippi River, Otter Creek Marsh and Sweet's Marsh are providing outdoor enthusiasts opportunities to see Cranes on Iowa wetlands. About 110 cranes were observed during this spring's survey. Nesting success was confirmed for 11 pairs, resulting in a 2010 production of 14 colts.

2011

Wetland conditions during April, 2011 were good, but the weather on survey day was challenging with 35 degrees and wind gusts to 40mph. With a wetter than normal spring we will see moderate population ebbs and flows. However, good reproduction has occurred in enough sites to maintain our optimism that our Sandhill Crane population continues to increase. Most exciting area that cranes have discovered is Mitchell Co. along Cedar River in north central Iowa. Cranes have reproduced in 22 counties since 1992. Autumn concentrations of cranes around pool nine on the NE Iowa portion of the Mississippi River, Otter Creek Marsh and Sweet's Marsh are providing outdoor enthusiasts spectacular flights and social interactions of Cranes adapting to Iowa's wetland complexes.

Each autumn Iowa's Sandhill Cranes are establishing concentration or staging areas at Sweet Marsh where 35 have been reported, Green Island Bottoms along Mississippi River in Jackson co. with 35 more, and Otter Creek Marsh in Tama County where 54 were reported in October, 2010. This is

an exciting development that has grown incrementally since the first successful nesting at Otter Creek Marsh in 1992.

2012

Wetland conditions during April, 2012 were exceptional throughout the nesting season. Summer drought conditions created wildlife hardships but cranes fared as well or better than the majority of species surveyed. Good reproduction has occurred in enough sites to maintain our optimism that our Sandhill Crane population continues to increase. Cranes have reproduced in 21 counties since 1992. Autumn concentrations of cranes around pool nine on the NE Iowa portion of the Mississippi River, Otter Creek Marsh and Sweet's Marsh are providing outdoor enthusiasts spectacular flights and social interactions of Cranes adapting to Iowa's wetland complexes.

Each autumn Iowa's Sandhill Cranes are establishing concentration or staging areas at Sweet Marsh where 42 have been reported a record high, Green Island Bottoms along Mississippi River in Jackson co. with 35 more, and Otter Creek Marsh in Tama County where 107 were reported in October, 2011. This is an exciting development that has grown incrementally since the first successful nesting at Otter Creek Marsh in 1992.

2013

Weather conditions during April and May were wetter and colder than normal in 2013. The interior Crane nesting areas in Tama and Bremer counties saw precipitation that was 10 inches above normal during May, and May snowfall totals of 4 to 8 inches. Following the severe flooding of May

the precipitation ceased and a drought persisted throughout the summer.

Crane reproduction was reported at enough sites to maintain our optimism that our Sandhill Crane population continues to increase. Cranes have reproduced in 21 counties since 1992. Autumn concentrations of cranes around pool nine on the NE Iowa portion of the Mississippi River, Otter Creek Marsh and Sweet's Marsh are providing outdoor enthusiasts spectacular flights and social interactions of Cranes adapting to Iowa's wetland complexes.

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In November 2012 there were 98 cranes reported statewide with 35 at Sweet Marsh, 40 at Otter Creek and 18 at Green Island. Crane calling was noted at Kirchner Prairie marsh in Clay Co. in mid Nov.

In October 2013 there were 78 reported with the majority, 59, at Otter Creek Marsh. Temperate autumn conditions have resulted in a slower than normal migration but cold fronts in the forecast will create change. Anticipation is high that Iowa's growing crane population will continue upward trends.

2014

Wetland conditions during April, 2014 were exceptional throughout the nesting season. Good reproduction has occurred in enough sites to maintain our

optimism that our Sandhill Crane population continues to increase. This year four new counties documented reproduction: Wright, Howard, Delaware and Johnson Counties. Cranes have reproduced in 26 counties since 1992. Autumn concentrations of cranes around pool nine on the NE Iowa portion of the Mississippi River, Otter Creek Marsh and Sweet's Marsh are providing outdoor enthusiasts spectacular flights and social interactions of Cranes adapting to Iowa's wetland complexes.

Each autumn Iowa's Sandhill Cranes are establishing concentration or staging areas at Sweet Marsh where 42 have been reported a record high, Green Island Bottoms along Mississippi River in Jackson co. with 35 more, and Otter Creek Marsh in Tama County where 117 were reported in October, 2013. This is an exciting development that has grown incrementally since the first successful nesting at Otter Creek Marsh in 1992.

In November 2013 there were 95 cranes reported statewide with 35 at Sweet Marsh, 40 at Otter Creek and 18 at Green Island.

Our documentation of crane nesting in Iowa will receive a boost in 2015. Our Volunteer Wildlife Monitoring Program will assist crane enthusiasts in focusing on sites that have known crane activity. It is not always conducive to see young or colts at many sites as the marsh seems to swallow their presence. 2014 was a good year for Sandhill Cranes in Iowa.

BALD EAGLE RESTORATION

HISTORICAL REVIEW

When Euro-Americans first arrived in Iowa, it is likely that bald eagles nested throughout the state, particularly in the woodlands along rivers, streams, and fish infested lakes. As forests were cut and the woodland habitat occupied by eagles was altered, eagle numbers declined. Direct persecution (mostly shooting) and changes in eagle habitat, particularly nesting habitat, appear to have eliminated the bald eagle as an Iowa nester by the early 1900s. Early records for the bald eagle in Iowa do not give us a good idea of how many nests there once were for this species, but we do know that eagles were “formerly common in Iowa and frequently nested in favorable localities” (Anderson 1907). It appears that the last nest documented near the turn of the last century was in Jasper County in 1905, where two young eaglets were taken from a nest near Kellogg (Anderson 1907).

The passage of the Federal Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 was the first real effort to protect eagles, especially from shooting. The use of organochlorine pesticides (such as DDT) after World War II also severely devastated eagle populations (Broley 1958, Carson 1962). It was only after the banning of organochlorine pesticide use in this country in 1972 and the listing of the bald eagle for protection on the Endangered Species Act in 1978 that this species began to recover. The bald eagle was considered an extirpated species on Iowa’s first threatened and endangered species list in 1977 (Roosa 1977), and it was not again expected to be seen nesting in Iowa.

MORE RECENT IOWA NESTING RECORDS

As improbable as it seemed, the bald eagle did nest in Iowa again. The first nest noted in over 70 years was located near New Albin on the Mississippi River floodplain in 1977 (Roosa and Stravers 1989). Two young were produced that first year, but it was not until 1980 that another eaglet was produced from that nesting territory. In 1984, Dinsmore et al. (1984) considered the bald eagle a rare summer resident. It was in 1985 that a second Iowa eagle nest appeared, just three miles downstream from the first. That nest produced three young. During 1986, a third nesting territory appeared in Allamakee County on the Mississippi River, and a fourth occurred in Jackson County. The first documented nest away from the Mississippi River was found in 1987 along the Skunk River near Coppock in Jefferson County (Figure 15.1). The following year there were eight active nests reported. Two more new nests were discovered away from the Mississippi River, one in Allamakee County and one in Fremont County near Forney’s Lake. A new nest was also found in Clayton County along the Mississippi River, and a nest in a huge cottonwood tree was reported by towboat captain, Pat Flippo, for Des Moines County near the mouth of the Skunk River.

As part of the USF&WS regional plan for bald eagle recovery, in 1981 Iowa established a goal of 10 active Bald Eagle nests by the year 2000 (Grier 1988). This goal was surpassed in 1991 when the number of active nests jumped to 13. Nest numbers climbed to 21 in 1992, to 43 in 1995, and to 84 in 1998 - the last year in which most Iowa nests were monitored closely. At that time, bald eagles had nested in 42 different counties.

The number of eagle pairs continued to grow, and by 2004, eagles had been reported nesting in 66 counties. Adams, Henry, Poweshiek, and

Ringgold counties were the 2004 additions. During 2005, five more counties (Polk, Marshall, Story, Montgomery, and Kossuth) reported eagle nesting for the first time, bringing Iowa's eagle nesting county total to 71. Similarly, during 2006, six additional counties (Dickinson, Franklin, Boone, O'Brien, Wapello, and Page) reported eagle nesting, and five new counties (Hancock, Harrison, Cedar, Greene, and Lee) reported eagle nests in 2007. In 2008, eagle nesting was confirmed in Davis and Pottawattamie counties, and in 2009, Cerro Gordo and Emmet counties reported their first eagle nesting. Bald eagle nests were reported for Clarke and Winnebago counties in 2010 and for Grundy, Wright, and Pocahontas counties in 2011. During 2012, an active nest was confirmed for Audubon County, and during 2013 confirmed nesting was documented in Madison, Crawford, and Shelby counties. There are now ninety-five counties with documented eagle nesting (Figure 15.1), and approximately 614 bald eagle territories have been reported to the Iowa DNR since 1977.

In 2012, reports were received for 307 territories, with 48 reported for the first time. Roughly 72% (222) of the territories were reported active in 2012, and 21% (65) were reported inactive. The remaining 20 territories were reported with unknown activity. Forty-seven percent (n=104) of the active territories reported in 2012 included data on the outcome of the nesting season. Fifteen (14%) of the 104 nests ended up failing, and 89 (86%) were successful in producing young. For the 98 territories for which we have a good count of fledglings, a total of 151 young were produced, which averages to 1.54 young produced per nest. If we extrapolate, assuming 86% of all nests reported as active are successful; this produces an estimate of 294 young fledged from Iowa nests in 2012.

The opportunistically reported data is important because it is the primary source of new nest reports and does provide a valuable yearly snapshot. However, the full dataset, including the opportunistic reports, may not be representative of the nesting population as a whole and is misleading when examining trends across years. The sentinel territory monitoring put into place in 2010 compensates for some of these full dataset weaknesses.

For 2012, the sample size of sentinel territories was 136. Monitors were found for 95 of these territories and data was received on 77 (81%) of these territories. This represents 23% of the known active territories (objective is to get data on 25%). Within the 77 territories, 61 were active (79%), 13 were inactive (17%), and 3 could not be found or had unknown activity. The outcome of the 61 active nests broke down as follows: 45 successful, 3 failed and 13 unknown. Seventy-one young were produced by the active nests: 3 nests fledged no young, 8 nests fledged 1 young, 27 nests fledged 2 young, and 3 nests fledged 3 young. The estimated number of young produced per nest was 1.48.

During 2013, reports were received for 347 territories, and 59 territories were reported on for the first time. Approximately 69% (241) of the territories were reported active in 2013, and 18% (63) were reported inactive. There were 43 territories for which the activity was unknown. Nesting outcome data was collected on 45% (109) of the territories reported as active. Eighty-six (79%) of those active nests successfully produced young, and it appears that 23 (21%) produced no young. A total of 148 young were produced, producing an average of 1.36 young per active nest. Extrapolating from the data collected, an assumption is made that 79% of all nests reported active will be successful. In other words 190 active nests would produce an estimated 258 young eagles fledged in 2013.

From 1977 through 2014, approximately 737 bald eagle territories have been reported to Iowa DNR. In 2014, reports were received for 349 territories, with 66 being reported for the first time. Approximately 61% (214) of the territories were reported active in 2014, and 24% (83) were reported inactive. There were 52 territories for which activity was unknown. Nesting outcome data was collected on 38% (82) of the territories reported as active. Seventy-three (89%) of those active nests successfully produced young, and it appears that 9 (11%) produced no young. A total of 132 young were produced, indicating an average of 1.61 young per active nest. Extrapolating from the data collected, an assumption is made that 89% of all nests reported active will be successful. In other words, 190 active nests would produce an estimated 306 young eagles fledged in 2014. Projected eagle nest numbers (based on number of new nests reported each year and average nest increase rate since 1998) is shown in Figure 15.2 for 1999-2014. With an eagle nest confirmed in Monroe County in 2014, the only two counties remaining with no eagle nests reported are Osceola and Union (Figure 15.1).

Sentinel Territory Monitoring Data

For nesting year 2014, the sample size of sentinel territories was 128. Trained monitors were found for 96 of these territories and data was received on 76 (81%) of these territories. This represents 29% of the known active (non-Mississippi River) territories (objective is to get data on 25%). Within the 76 territories, 62 were active (82%), 13 were inactive (17%), and 1 could not be found or had unknown activity. The outcome of the 61 active nests broke down as follows: 41 successful, 2 failed, and 19 unknown. Seventy-two young were produced in the active nests: 2 nests fledged no young, 14 nests fledged 1 young, 23 nests fledged 2 young, and 4 nests fledged 3 young. The estimated number of young produced per nest was 1.67. In

addition, for the 38 nests monitored most closely, it appeared that 90% of chicks observed in nests reached fledging age.

While the number of total bald eagle territories reported in 2014 was similar to the previous year, the number of those territories reported as active decreased by 8% (69% to 61%). Overall, the number of young fledged per nest increased slightly during 2014, and there have been over 400 unique active eagle territories documented in the last three years.

Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey: Beginning in 1983, ICC staff cooperated on a national Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey to assess the health of the greater bald eagle population. In cooperation with the National survey coordinator, USGS Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center in Boise, Idaho, IA DNR Wildlife Diversity Staff continue to coordinate this survey today. Data from this survey indicate a dramatic increase in Iowa winter bald eagle numbers since 1993 (Figure 15.3). An especially high count (2,493) during the winter of 2001 was related to harsh weather conditions and the subsequent concentration of eagles in count areas of the Mississippi River. Very mild winter conditions during surveys conducted in 2002 and 2003 were reflected in lower count numbers, which were still higher than any year prior to 2001. Cold winter weather again forced eagles south into Iowa during the next winter, and the 2004 survey results documented 4,432 bald eagles along Iowa's rivers; particularly along the Mississippi River. Milder weather conditions during the January, 2005 survey resulted in eagles being more spread out, and a reduced total (from 2004 count) of 3,164 bald eagles was tallied. The mild winter weather trend continued for the January, 2006 survey, and only 2,592 bald eagles were counted within the state. Similar mild conditions occurred for the 2007 count, with 2,431 bald eagles tallied during January. In

2008, cold weather returned, and Iowa's January count found 3,913 bald eagles within Iowa borders. During the January 2009 survey, 2,534 eagles were counted, and 2,566 bald eagles were tallied during the January 2010 survey. A total of 3,674 Bald Eagles were counted in 2011, which is the highest number since 2008 (3,913).

The number of eagles counted in the 2012 Midwinter Survey was roughly the same as numbers from 2011. In 2012, a total of 3,232 bald eagles were counted; that total remained higher than the previous 10 year average of 2991. Iowa wintering eagle numbers were down again in 2013, when 2,759 bald eagles were tallied. In spite of decreased numbers of eagles counted during 2009, 2010, and 2013 surveys (perhaps partly due to variable weather conditions during surveys and large fluctuations in food resource availability), the overall population trend is upward. It is likely that the severe drought conditions, prevalent in late 2012, did affect the count, since low water conditions existed in most waterways in January 2013. As usual, the majority of eagles counted were associated with the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers.

There was a total of 4957 bald eagles counted during January 2014 - the highest number of eagles counted in the history of the survey. This count was significantly above the 10 year survey average of 2991 eagles. The average number of birds counted per route was 97 (2.8 eagles per mile surveyed). The extremely cold winter caused a high percentage of ice cover on rivers, and subsequently about 85% of all eagles were counted along the Mississippi River, especially below the locks & dams where water was open.

As is typical with this mid-winter eagle survey, weather conditions that occur during the survey period affect the count outcome. While the 2014 survey count was an all-time high, only 2,375 bald eagles were counted during the 2015 survey (Fig. 15.3) – falling below the ten year

average. Temperatures averaged above normal for both December 2014 and January 2015, producing widespread open water conditions and allowing eagles to winter away from the major rivers where eagle surveys occurred. Warmer weather conditions also allowed eagles to winter in states north of Iowa, resulting in fewer eagles in Iowa available to count.

DISCUSSION

Both nesting and winter survey data were used for evaluating the delisting of bald eagles in the United States. Such information was used to upgrade the bald eagle national status from Endangered to Threatened in 1995, and in August 2007, the bald eagle was removed from the Federal Endangered/Threatened Species list. Iowa upgraded bald eagle from Endangered to Special Concern status in 2009.

Undoubtedly there are several reasons why nesting Bald Eagles have staged a comeback in Iowa. One reason for the recovery may be related to this species' ability to pioneer into suitable nesting habitat. This was not only true of Iowa's first nest in seven decades, which appeared in Allamakee County, but it also became obvious in 1987 when a pair of eagles nested in Jefferson County along the Skunk River. It was further evidenced in 1988 when an eagle pair nested in extreme southwestern Iowa in Fremont County near the Missouri River. Another key element helping eagle recovery appears to be Iowa's close proximity to one of the more stable nesting populations of bald eagles in the continental United States. Three states to the north, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, presently have a combined total of approximately one-third of all nesting eagles in the lower 48 states. There is little doubt that Iowa's eagle population has benefitted from its neighbor states to the north. In 1998, when eagle nests occurred in 42 counties, over half of all Iowa's eagle nests could be found in four counties in the

northeastern corner of the state. That phenomenon appears to hold true today, even though there are now about seven times the number of nesting eagles in the state.

An unanticipated factor that has helped bald eagle numbers recover is the species' adaptability. It appears that eagles nesting in the Mississippi River floodplain may be somewhat tolerant of boat traffic (McKay et al. 1995). Other instances indicate that some eagles are more tolerant of disturbance than others. There are now numerous nests located within several hundred yards of buildings, roads, and farm fields. One nest along the Upper Iowa River in Howard County was only about 100 yards from the bedroom window of very interested eagle nest watchers. The nest was located on the opposite side of the river, which probably minimized the impact of human activity. Grier (1988) explained that eagles' ability to tolerate human activity and nest close to buildings has . . . "broadened their amount of available habitat and living space."

THE FUTURE

Although the outlook for Iowa's eagle population is favorable, there are still factors that affect eagle numbers. Unmanaged logging can pose a threat to eagles, and the removal of large, mature cottonwoods along Iowa streams limit where eagles can nest and find foraging perches. Logging in the vicinity of eagle nests also can affect the nesting outcome, especially if done during the nesting season. Even though there are strict federal laws protecting eagle roost and nest sites against disturbance during their occupancy, cutting of roost trees of bald eagles during the time of year that eagles are not using them is not prohibited.

Lead poisoning is still a concern, as a number of eagles are found in Iowa each year, either dead or suffering from this problem. Five out of eight

bald eagles found sick in Iowa and brought to wildlife rehabilitators between November 1998 and January 1999 suffered from lead poisoning. Iowa's Wildlife Rehabilitators report that of the bald eagles received by rehabilitators and tested for presence of lead since January 2004, approximately 50% show elevated levels of lead. Since 1996, an average of 25% of the bald eagles admitted each year to The Raptor Center at the University of Minnesota have toxic levels of lead in their blood. Where the majority of this lead is coming from is yet to be determined. Iowa State University graduate student, Billy Reiter-Marolf completed his study that involved collecting eagle droppings at eagle nest and roost sites to determine if lead is present in breeding and wintering eagles. His study results indicated that lead did not appear to be affecting the larger eagle population, and Iowa's eagle nest monitoring efforts indicate its population is still holding its own.

Overall, bald eagle numbers continue to recover. In 1963, an Audubon Society survey found only 417 remaining bald eagle nests in the continental United States. It was a species headed for extinction. In 2006, the U.S.F&WS estimated about 9,500 active nests in the lower 48 states. Iowa, which had no nests for over 70 years, in 2013 had approximately 300 active nests. The enforcement of protective laws and a change in the public's attitude toward eagles have helped bring back this species.

Bald Eagle Appreciation Days: Iowa DNR staff have been involved with promoting the appreciation of bald eagles since helping establish the first event in Keokuk in 1985. There are presently at least 13 Bald Eagle Appreciation Days held in Iowa each winter to celebrate the existence of eagles, and between 35,000 and 45,000 people gather at these events annually. With the continuation of public support for bald eagle recovery, this bird's population should continue to increase.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Stephanie Shepherd, a DNR Wildlife Diversity Program Biologist, coordinates the effort to monitor both Iowa's nesting and wintering Bald Eagles and provided the data for this report. Our thanks to the many Iowans who continue to monitor our eagle nests, continue to help with winter eagle surveys, and provide information that better helps the different agencies protect and manage for this species.

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Bald Eagle Territory History in Iowa's Counties

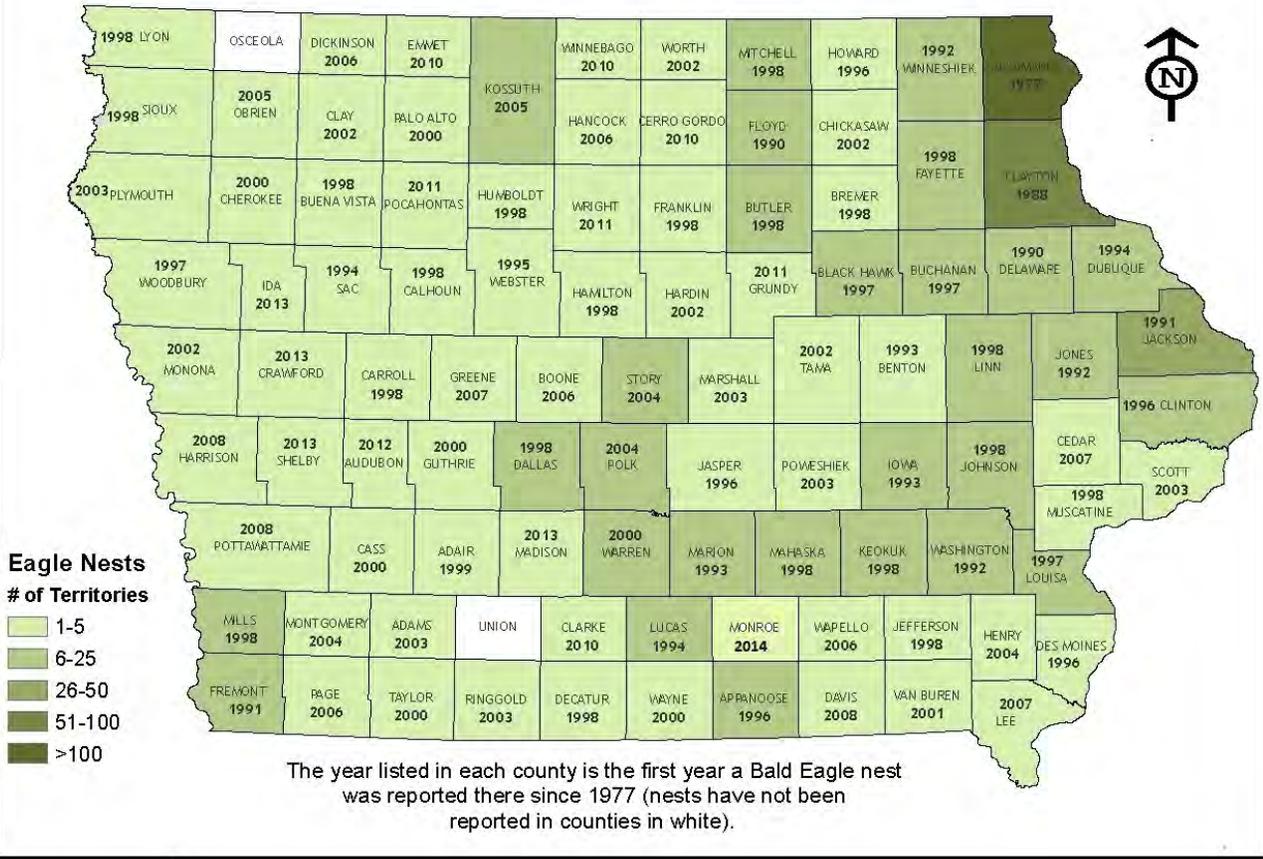


Figure 15.1

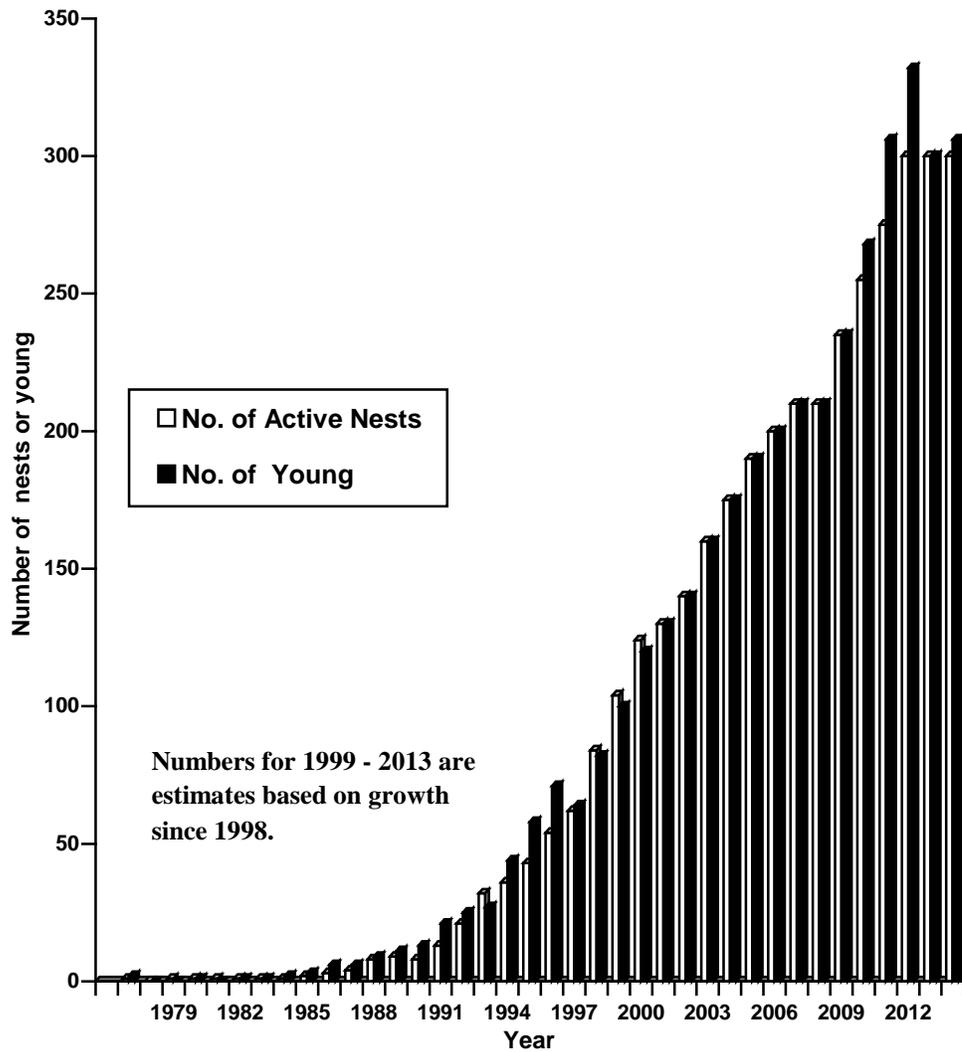


Figure 15.2. Number of Bald Eagle active nests and young produced in Iowa, 1977 through 2014.

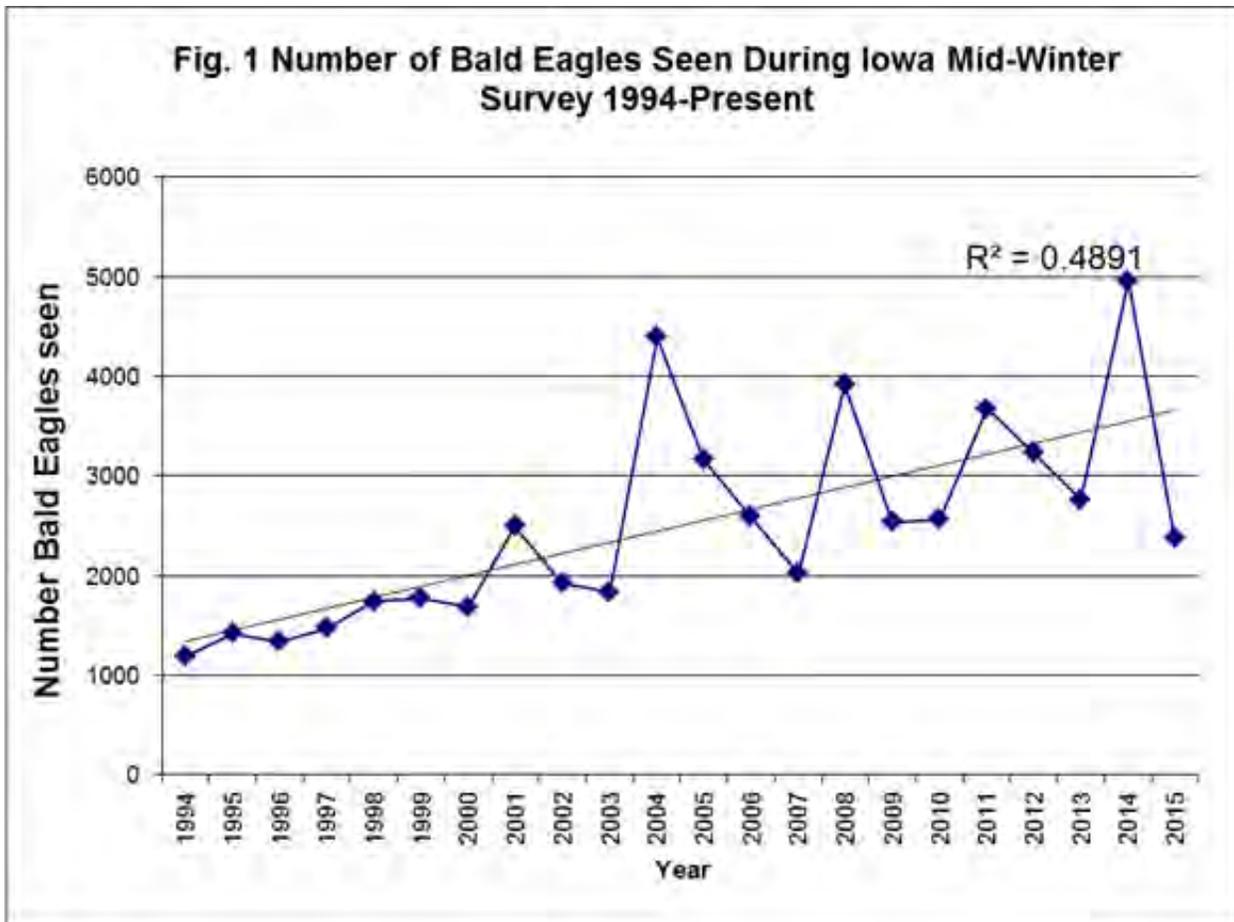


Figure 15.3

MOUNTAIN LION/COUGAR STATUS IN IOWA

1995 – 2014

The mountain lion/cougar (or puma, panther, and various other names) is the largest of the three wildcats historically documented in Iowa. The lynx and the bobcat are the other two. The mountain lion/cougar probably occurred throughout most of the state originally, but nowhere in great numbers. The lynx has been extirpated and the bobcat is established in Iowa again after nearly being extirpated. The last historical record of a mountain lion/cougar in Iowa was one that was shot in 1867 in Appanoose County near the town of Cincinnati, Iowa.

Since the mid-1990's, the DNR has received several reports of large "cat" like sightings which led some to believe that a few "free ranging" mountain lions/cougars may again be occurring in some portions the state. These "free ranging" mountain lions/cougars could be either escapees, or released animals, privately owned, (grandfathered in before July 1, 2007 legislation to curtail the ownership of certain "dangerous wild animals") or they are fully wild animals dispersing from western and southwestern states. Southeast South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, northeast Kansas, Missouri, as well as Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, have reported increased mountain lion/cougar sightings during the past 10 years.

Confirmed Mountain Lions in Iowa

Figure 1 is a map showing mountain lion sightings reported to the DNR that were confirmed or highly probable confirmations (1995 – 2015). Tracks and/or sightings reported to us throughout the year are documented as confirmed, highly probable or unconfirmed after investigating the

evidence. This past year (2014), the Iowa DNR confirmed two mountain lion reports, which was a track in Grundy County and trail camera in Story County (Table 1). So far in 2015, two mountain lions have been confirmed by tracks in Tama County as well. Table 2 shows the number of confirmed mountain lions in Iowa by year. The following methods have been used to confirm the presence of mountain lions in Iowa to date: roadkills, shot and killed, verified camera pictures, and sightings (Table 3).

It is important to note that an average of 2 to 4 sightings per week is reported to us in the Clear Lake office from locations all over the state. This does not count all of the reports other DNR staff receive in their regions throughout the state as well. Over 2,000 mountain lion sightings have been reported since 2010. However, strong evidence in the form of legitimate tracks, photos, video or other evidence is necessary before we can officially place them on our map as "confirmed".

It is very likely that we have the occasional mountain lion wandering through or staying in our state for a period of time, however we have not documented a self-sustaining breeding population of mountain lions in Iowa at this time. **THE IOWA DNR HAS NOT 'STOCKED' OR INTRODUCED MOUNTAIN LIONS INTO THE STATE NOR IS THERE ANY CONSIDERATION OF DOING SO.**

With the methods of deer hunting that take place in Iowa, one would expect to get more reports of mountain lions during that time. Overall however, the

150,000+ deer hunters seldom report a sighting of a mountain lion during their hunting activities. We actually receive more reports of mountain lion sightings during the summer when wildlife cover is at its maximum than we do in the winter when it is at its minimum. It is an interesting trend and not exactly sure why.

DNA testing is used to determine the origin of mountain lions that are killed in Iowa whenever possible. The origin of the 4 dead mountain lions have been completed and results indicate that they are of North American origin. Results from that testing have shown strong indications that it matched DNA common to cats from the Black Hills region of South Dakota and parts of Nebraska. There are some indications the only legal source of captive mountain lions/cougars should be of South American origin, although more study is necessary before that theory can be substantiated or discounted.

Currently the mountain lion has no legal status in the Iowa Code, thus they are not given any sort of protection by Iowa Law. Although the DNR does not advocate the indiscriminate killing of mountain lions, the few mountain lions that do wander into Iowa are often shot. The DNR requested that the 2002 legislative session consider legislation to designate the mountain lion and the black bear as furbearers, thus allowing the DNR to properly manage these species, should their numbers increase. The DNR also requested that indiscriminate killing of these animals not be allowed unless they are about to cause damage or injury to property or persons. The legislation did not pass. Afterward, the Governor's office asked the DNR to not pursue mountain lion/cougar and black bear furbearer status in the Iowa Code in

2006, 2007, and 2008.

Depredation: This past year, we had some cases of livestock damage/depredation but none were positively confirmed as mountain lion.

In almost all cases, it was from dogs or self-inflicted injuries on fences or gates around the stock pens or pastures.

These reports came from the following counties: Ringgold, Cerro Gordo, and Mills. Whenever possible, DNR staff made an effort to examine the evidence left at the scene before trying to say for sure what the predator might have been. Most depredation cases in Iowa are from canines (dogs or coyotes). It is possible for a mountain lion to attack/ depredate livestock, however again, we did not have any documented cases in Iowa in 2014 where we could determine for sure whether a mountain lion caused livestock damage. However, mountain lion researchers believe that white-tailed deer and other wild animals, especially mammals, are the preferred prey. Even so, predators are generally opportunists and if hungry they will take what is readily available.

In 2013 we had at least 3 reports (1 in Jasper, 1 in Allamakee, and 1 in Palo Alto County) from people who believe that they had seen mountain lion kittens. In 2014, we didn't have any reports of mountain lion kittens. At this point most DNR personnel are skeptical of those reports because of a lack of evidence whenever an area is investigated. All mountain lions that have been killed in Iowa in recent years have all been reproductively immature 1 to 2 year old males, except for one mature male (4 yrs old). To date, we do not have a documented breeding population of mountain lions in Iowa. Credible mountain lion sightings and tracks are important to the Iowa DNR. Two excellent websites to help with mountain

track identification are <http://www.bear-racker.com/cougar.html> and <http://www.geocities.com/Yosemite/9152/cougar.html>. It is important to remember that all cat tracks are round in shape; with 4 toes and a heel pad that has 3 posterior lobes and a less than prominent M shape on the forepart of the heel pad (Figure 2). Adult mountain lion/cougar tracks are 4 inches or larger in diameter, whereas bobcat tracks are nearer to the 2 ½ to 3 inch range in diameter. All cats have retractable claws, thus the tracks they leave show no claw marks except in unusual circumstances. When possible, good plaster casts of suspected tracks will aid greatly in their identification. We will continue to monitor and map reliable sightings, but because there are still many mountain lion/cougar sightings that are reported with poor quality photos or video and so few tracks found, they are difficult to substantiate.

SAFETY ISSUES:

The good news is that lions generally avoid humans. People are more apt to be killed by a dog or struck by lightning than attacked by a mountain lion/cougar.

Some safety do's and don'ts can be found at the Mountain Lion Foundation website, www.mountainlion.org.

Also the Eastern Cougar Network is a source of Mountain lion/cougar information. Their website is mdowling@courgarnet.org.

Here are some suggestions on what to do in the remote chance you have a mountain lion/cougar encounter:

- (1) Spread your jacket, coat or shirt above you head attempt to look larger.
- (2) Hold your ground, wave, shout and don't run, as running stimulates the

predator reflex (just like dogs) to pursue anything that runs away.

(3) Maintain eye contact if you sight a lion. Lions prefer to attack from ambush and count on the element of surprise

(4) If small children are present, or if there are several people in your group, gather everyone very close together. Mountain lions are not predators of large groups.

In the past 110 years 66 people have been attacked by mountain lions/cougars, resulting in 61 injuries, 19 of which were fatal, and none occurred in Iowa. In 2010, the DNR published a 4 fold brochure on the Status of Mountain Lions/Cougars in Iowa for the State Fair. The brochure is available on the Iowa DNR website and we send it out whenever needed to interested individuals or the media. This brochure is updated annually.

Since the first modern reports of mountain lion/cougars sightings began to increase significantly in 2001, Ron Andrews (previous Iowa DNR Furbearer Biologist, now retired 2011) gave well over 250 public informational meetings statewide regarding the status of mountain lions/cougars in Iowa and the Midwest. This was done to educate the public about Mountain Lions and help with their concerns. More mountain lion information is being put on the dnr's website and outreach efforts continue. It's important to the Iowa DNR to work with the public on this topic.

Table 1. Confirmed Mountain Lions in Iowa (2001 – 2015).

February	2004	Tracks	Lucas
November	2004	Sighting	Woodbury
November	2004	Trail Camera Pictures	Marshall
December	2004	Sighting	Scott
December	2009	Shot	Iowa
September	2011	Trail Camera Pictures	Clinton
October	2012	Shot	Polk
October	2013	Trail Camera Pictures	Warren
December	2013	Shot	Sioux
July	2014	Tracks	Grundy
October	2014	Trail Camera Pictures	Tama
March	2015	Tracks	Tama

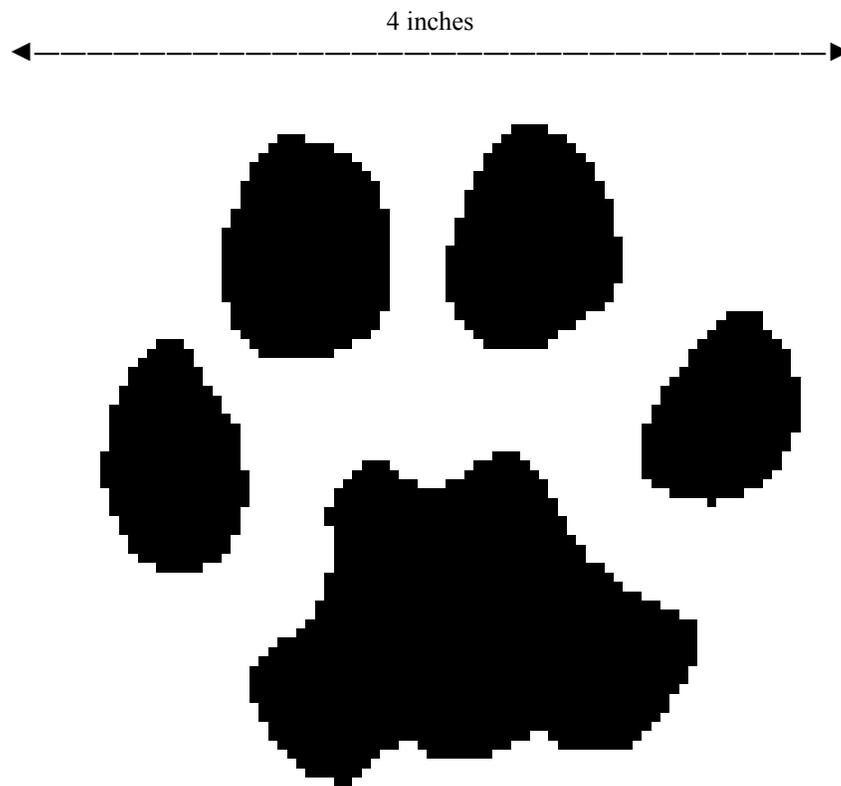
Table 2. Confirmed Mountain Lions in Iowa by year (1995 – 2015).

1995	1
2001	5
2003	2
2004	5
2009	1
2011	1
2012	1
2013	2
2014	2
2015	1
Total	21

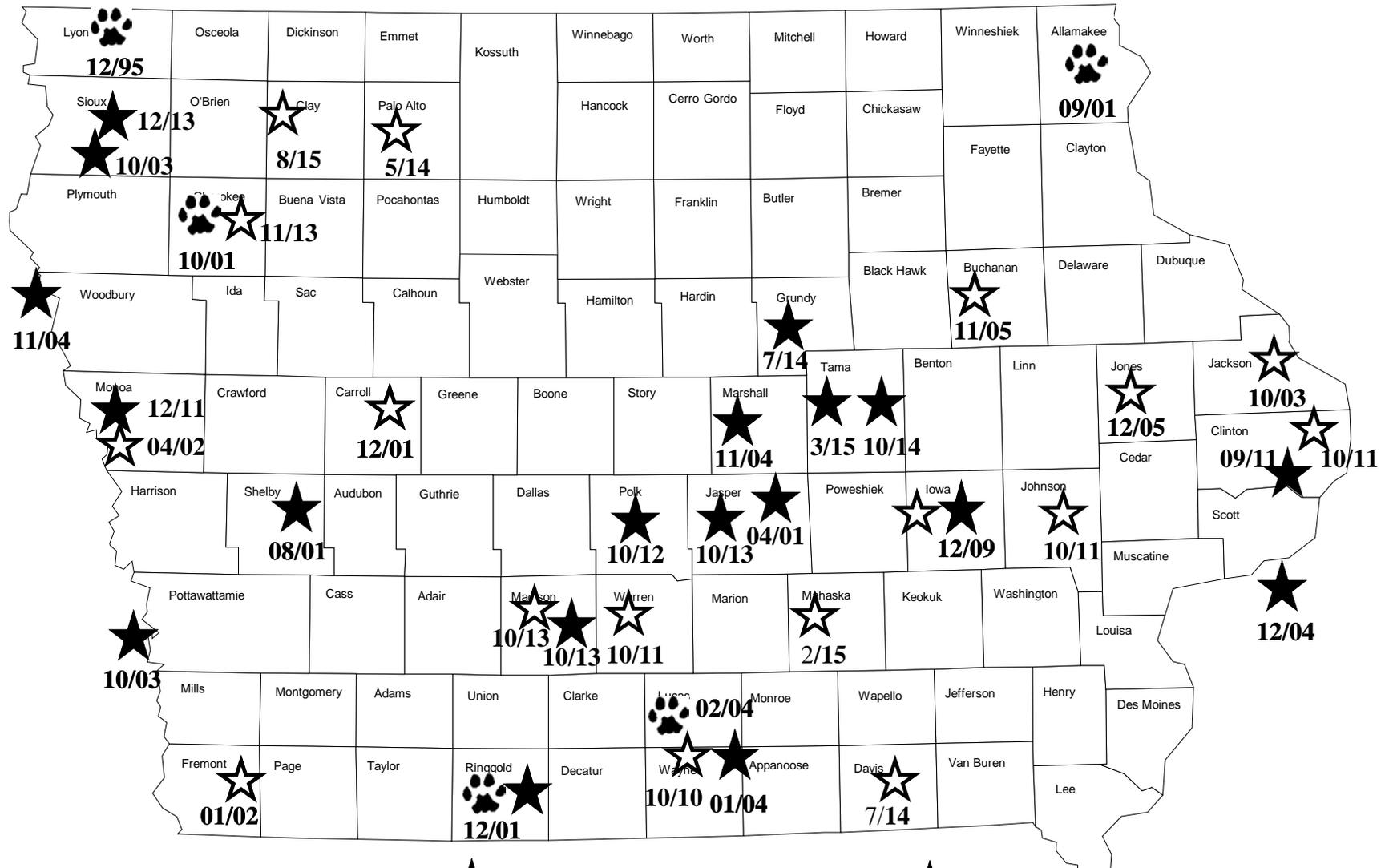
Table 3. Method of confirmation for Mountain Lions in Iowa (1995 – 2015).

Confirmation Method	No. of Mountain Lions
Sightings	4
Tracks	5
Pictures	5
Shot	5
Roadkills	2
Total	21

Figure 2. Typical Mountain Lion track.



Mountain Lion Reports 1995-2015



Confirmed Tracks



Confirmed Sightings



Highly Probable Sighting

Numerous additional sightings have been reported, but are not mapped because of less than credible information. 9-24-15

BLACK BEAR STATUS IN IOWA 2001 to Present

Black bears were one of the most recognizable and noticeable mammals encountered by Europeans as they settled North America. As settlers moved west, they generally killed any bears they encountered. Thus, black bear numbers declined rapidly in many areas and disappeared from much of their former range. Most present-day Iowans probably associate black bears with some of our large national parks and do not realize they once occurred in Iowa. When the settlers reached Iowa, they found them widespread throughout the state but higher numbers occurred where there were more woodlands. Bears were killed because they would damage crops, harass and kill livestock, and because they were valuable both as food and for their hides. Several black bear stories of the exploits of early-day “Davy Crocketts” in Iowa have been recorded in journals and diaries.

There are pre-1900 records of black bears from 48 Iowa counties, two-thirds of them from counties in the eastern half of Iowa. The last recorded historical bear sighting in the 1800s was one killed near Spirit Lake in 1876. Although a Fish Commission had been established in 1873 nothing really happened in terms of Game/Wildlife legislation until after the last black bear had disappeared. Thus they are not recognized as a designated wildlife species in the Iowa Code. In the 1960s, black bear reports began to occur in the state. Several of these reports were from captive bears that were either turned loose or were escapees. In the 1990s through the present, we began to field more reports of what appeared to be wild free ranging black bears in the state.

Currently, the nearest established wild populations of black bears are in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and southern Missouri. These populations are expanding their range towards Iowa from both the north and south. Figure 1 shows the most recent sightings of bears in Iowa – including those so far in 2015. Many of those confirmed reports are occurring in northeast/eastern Iowa. During 2002 alone, there were at least 5 different fairly reliable black bear sightings. In 2003 and 2004, no reliable sightings were reported. However during the spring and summer of 2005, the Iowa DNR received its first modern day black bear depredation complaint. In Allamakee County, a black bear reportedly was marauding several beehives in a few scattered locations foraging on both the bees and the honey. In 2008, a surge of 5 black bear sightings occurred, 1 in each of the following counties: Davis, Johnson, Winneshiek, as well as one shot in both Franklin and Fremont counties a week apart. Although not validated, the circumstantial evidence seems to indicate the one shot in Franklin County may have been and escaped or released bear while the one in Fremont County appears to be wild as it had been seen in Missouri, just days before it was killed just across the border from where it was last seen in Missouri.

In July (2009), a male black bear entered the northeast part of the state and paralleled the eastern Iowa border south before crossing the Mississippi returning to Wisconsin. This bear crossed the Mississippi River near Harpers Ferry in Allamakee County moved westward then south and basically paralleled the

river southward to near Clinton. Then it crossed the Mississippi River near Green Island, Iowa back into Wisconsin then northward to Baraboo, Wisconsin where it became impossible to keep track of it because it had no specific markings.

During May of 2010, there was a reliable report of an adult black bear and a yearling spotted just west of Marquette, IA (Clayton County) feeding at bird feeders. In late May, 2010, a smaller bear, probably a yearling, was witnessed in northwest Mitchell County near Carpenter, IA. In early June, a bear was seen north of Northwood (Worth County) near the Iowa/Minnesota border. Observations of this bear have also reported in southern Minnesota. It would seem unlikely that this bear was the same one reported near Marquette as it was not reported at any point between and in Iowa that would be unusual as there is so much open territory to see the bear. All indications are that these are wild, free ranging bears, not bears released or escaped from captivity.

In October 2010 a black bear was sighted in and around the Yellow River Forest in Allamakee County. This prompted the Iowa Department of Natural Resources to issue a warning for people to avoid the animal at that time. This bear is likely a young male that moved into Iowa from southern Wisconsin where there is a healthy wild bear population.

In September 2011, a black bear was sighted in Winneshiek County. Again, this is likely to be a wandering bear from southeast Minnesota or southwest Wisconsin. A few unconfirmed reports came from Mitchell County along the upper Cedar River as well.

In May through June 2012, a black bear was sighted multiple times in northeast Iowa. From field reports, it seemed to make a loop through the following counties: Winneshiek, Fayette, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Howard, and back to Winneshiek where it was last seen moving in a northerly direction. No further confirmed reports came to us after that possibly indicating it moved back into southeast Minnesota. Further reports of black bear sightings occurred there through the summer 2012.

In 2013, there were no confirmed reports of black bears in Iowa.

In 2014, there have been at least 3 separate reports of black bears in Iowa. In late May, one adult bear was sighted twice in Winneshiek County three to five miles east of Decorah. In June and July scat and a trail camera photos were observed eight to ten miles east of Decorah in Allamakee County – likely the same bear. In July and October, another bear was observed with trail camera photos in Fayette/Clayton counties, and a third bear was reported in Ringgold county. The bear seen in the Fayette/Clayton county area was reported to have two cubs with it, but the DNR hasn't been able to confirm this. This bear(s) is has also raided beehives causing extensive damage to the bee owner's hives.

In 2015 so far, there were at least 3 - 4 black bears reported several times as they moved around northeast Iowa – 2 of which were killed. The following is a summary of reported bears.

- 3/14/15 small bear reported near Marquette (Clayton Co)
- 5/2/15 decent sized (6 ft long) male bear found dead by mushroom hunters (Fayette/Clayton Co)

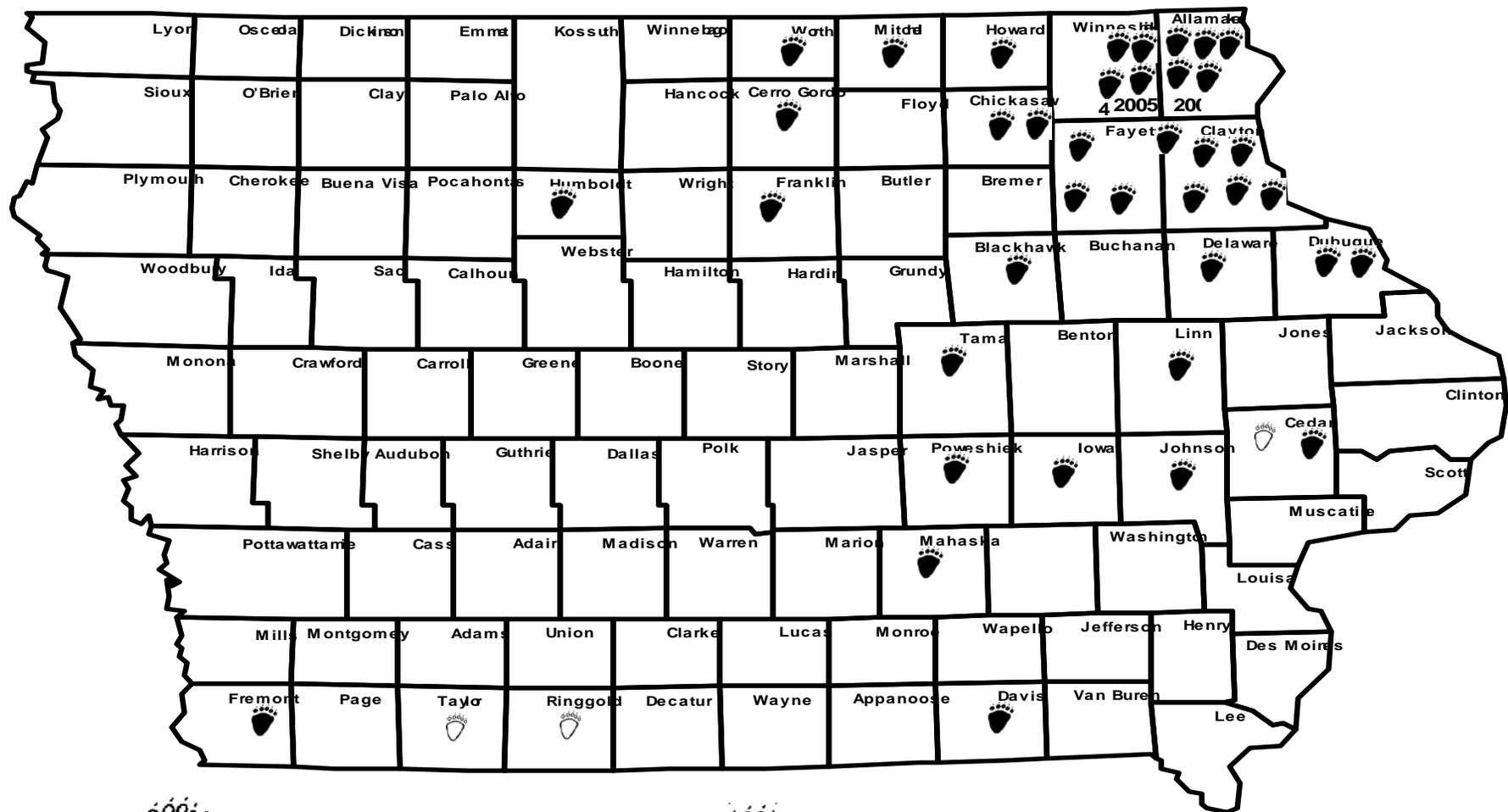
- border). Probably one of the honey bee raiders from previous year.
- 5/25/15 Confirmed several reports of bear(s) in Dubuque area
 - 6/5/15 Two confirmed bear reports today. One near Jesup and the other between Colesburg and Edgewood. Likely one or both bears seen in Dubuque area.
 - 6/7/15 Confirmed bear reported in Cedar Falls (Black Hawk Co) area
 - 6/10/15 Two confirmed bears reported - one in Delaware Co, one in Black Hawk Co
 - 6/12/15 Confirmed bear reported in Rockford, then Rockwell (Cerro Gordo Co),
 - 6/13/15 confirmed bear south of Osage (Mitchell Co).
 - 6/14/15 Confirmed roadkill bear (subadult male) on Hwy 20 east of Jesup.
 - 6/16/15 confirmed bear reported in Chester, IA/Lyle, MN area
 - 6/22/15 (Unconfirmed) two bears together reported in Worth Co, near Worth Co Lake – no other reports on these two bears

Black bear sightings are usually more reliable than mountain lion/cougar sightings because they do not necessarily flee when sighted, also bear tracks are very distinct, and they are not readily mistaken for other animals. Black bears, like mountain lions/cougars, have no legal status in Iowa. That means they aren't protected. The DNR continues to consider legislation to give both species legal furbearer status in the Iowa Code. The Governor's office has discouraged the DNR from pursuing legal status of the black bear and mountain lion/cougar because of bio-political conflicts

between agriculture and these 2 wildlife species.

Proposed legislation was introduced for designation status for the black bear, but it did not get debated during the 2006 and 2007 legislative sessions. However the public outcry over the 2 black bears shot in mid 2008 point out that much of the public is in favor of some type of legal black bear status. The effort to give them furbearer status needs to be pursued in the future. This would allow appropriate wildlife management to occur which would include opportunities to handle nuisance black bear complaints.

Regardless of legislation, development of a more uniform and standard policy concerning bear sightings in Iowa may be warranted. A lot of emotion is generated when one of these bears are killed. Where possible we should discourage the indiscriminant killing of black bears unless there are concerns for human, pets, or livestock safety. Bears are omnivores, primarily vegetarians, foraging on seeds, fruits, berries and other plant material but given the hunger and need they will feed upon animals as well. Human tolerance will be the deciding factor as to whether black bears would ever re-establish a breeding population again in Iowa. If they do, their numbers would likely remain quite small.



 Reported Sighting
  Confirmed Sightings

Figure 1. Black Bear Status In Iowa
(1876 Last Historical Sighting Dickinson County)

GRAY WOLF (TIMBER WOLF) STATUS IN IOWA 2001 to Present

Two large wolf-like mammals were frequently encountered by early settlers in Iowa. While Iowa was still part of the Louisiana Territory, in the early 1800s the very first piece of wildlife legislation was that to encourage killing wolves. Much of the legislation centered around bounties. There are no known specimens preserved in museums from the state. Historians usually did not distinguish between the gray (timber) wolf, *Canis lupus* and the coyote, *Canis latrans* often called the “prairie wolf.” Both species were greatly persecuted and until very recently, only the coyote remains and thrives in the state.

Two different subspecies of gray wolf occurred in Iowa. The Great Plains wolf (a name that causes considerable confusion because the coyote which was often given a similar name, (the prairie wolf) was found over the western two-thirds of the state. The Great Plains Wolf followed the bison herds, feeding on the stragglers from the herd as well as other prey (Dinsmore, 1994). The other subspecies was the gray (timber) wolf found primarily in eastern Iowa, especially in the wooded northeastern corner of the state. Gray wolves were likely extirpated by the late 1800s. Bowles (1971) regards the last valid wolf record to be from Butler County in the winter of 1884-85. A timber wolf taken in Shelby County in 1925 appeared to be wild, but it also could have escaped from captivity before being shot. Gray wolves often fed on the domestic animals that settlers brought to Iowa, and there are numerous reports of them killing chickens, pigs, calves, and sheep in Iowa. Gray wolves were fully protected in all the 48 states

in August of 1974 under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973.

Great Lakes Population of Gray Wolves

In 1978, they were reclassified (down-listed) from endangered to threatened under the ESA in Minnesota. The US Department of Interior’s Fish and Wildlife Service administers the ESA. The Fish and Wildlife Service is working to allow more state rights’ management of gray wolves and other resident species. Taking the gray wolf off the endangered/threatened list has continued to generate considerable controversy between wildlife professionals and animal rights’ activists. Public review and input of this effort continues.

Both Minnesota and Wisconsin were allowed to move forward with their first modern day wolf harvest season that first took place in the Fall/Winter 2012.

On Feb 20, 2015 the Great Lakes Gray Wolf population was again put back on the Endangered Species List due to a court order.

Rocky Mountain Population of Gray Wolves

The Rocky Mountain wolf population was delisted from threatened on July 18, 2008 which allowed them to be legally harvested with approved state management plans, however an injunction by animal rights activists placed them back on the Threatened List which in essence gave them protection again. Court disputes between activist groups, ranchers, and government agencies continued for the next few years.

THE GRAY (TIMBER WOLF WAS OFFICALLY DELISTED FROM ENDANGERED AND THREATENED ON MARCH 6, 2009. The back and forth between federal protection or delisting has continued since. However, many western states now allow wolves to be readily killed if there is concern for the welfare of livestock. Numerous animals have, in fact, been taken since this occurred.

Gray Wolf Status in Iowa

Unlike the mountain lion and the black bear, the gray (timber) wolf is designated as a furbearer with state protected status under the Iowa Code. Gray wolves likely have protection status because they were not clearly separated from the coyote in early bounty legislation, while Mountain Lions and Black Bear had basically been extirpated before any wildlife legislation occurred. Thus wolves are listed as a furbearer under Iowa code and are protected by state law. We currently have a closed season but a gray wolf could be killed if it was causing livestock damage. With the Great Lakes population of gray wolves again listed as threatened and endangered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, they also have federal protection status in Iowa.

Beginning in the mid-1990s, a few wolves were appearing in west-central Wisconsin and southeast Minnesota which is approximately 75 miles from the Iowa border (Figure 2). It's very likely major river corridors, especially the Mississippi River, in this tri-state region (MN, WI, IA) serve as travel corridors for wolves. Because this Driftless region is relatively rugged there is some habitat available that is conducive to wolves. It's not likely that wolves will visit Iowa often, nor in high

numbers, however it is entirely likely for the occasional wolf to come down into Iowa from Minnesota or Wisconsin (Figure 1).

In October of 2000, a radio collared wolf from Michigan was shot and killed near Kirksville, Missouri. This animal traveled over 600 miles (Straight line from where it was radio collared to where it was killed) and could have actually moved through a portion of Iowa before being killed in Missouri. Kirksville is located about 50 miles south of Bloomfield, IA.

On November 15, 2002, a wolf was shot in Houston County, Minnesota which is adjacent to Allamakee County, Iowa; the northeastern most county of Iowa. Two known wolf-like animals were taken in 2010 in Sioux and Guthrie County.

Wolves are very mobile animals and as they extend their range southward more will likely frequent Iowa.

During 2009 through 2012, a few reports have come from people seeing what they believed were gray wolves in Iowa on a more frequent basis but we have not been able to validate their presence with any sort of solid evidence. For example, one (unconfirmed) report was in Jefferson County in July 2012.

2013

There were no confirmed reports of wolves in Iowa for 2013. However, there were some additional reports to the Iowa DNR that weren't able to be confirmed. Missouri and Illinois both reported 2 – 4 documented wolves in their states in 2013.

2014

In 2014, the Iowa DNR was able to confirm that two female wolves were shot and killed. One was shot in

February in Buchanan County, the second was shot in Jones County. Both weighed close to 70 pounds and neither showed indications that they had whelped. It is likely they were both 2 year olds based on tooth wear, body size, and other features. DNA evidence on one wolf indicated it matched somewhat with the Great Lakes population of wolves. It is likely both of these wolves travelled on their own into Iowa from MN, WI, or MI. Missouri also reported a female gray wolf was shot in the south eastern part of the state in January 2014.

into or through our state on rare occasion, but it's important to understand that we don't have a breeding population at this time. Time will tell whether or not a breeding population of gray wolves will become established in Iowa. Because gray wolves, at a distance can be readily mistaken for coyotes or in some cases dogs, many reports will likely be cases of mistaken identity. Modern day coyote hunters should take extra care to identify their target before shooting because it's now possible (although the chances are small), that it could be a gray wolf.

2015

One wolf was confirmed via trail camera in Jackson County.

It is possible that we may continue to have a roving wolf move

Table 1. Public reports of wolf sightings in Iowa by year (2012 – 2014).

Year	Confirmed Wolf Sightings	Unconfirmed Wolf Sightings
2012	0	2
2013	0	1
2014	2	4
2015	1	1
Total	3	8

A few unconfirmed wolves were reported for the years (1938 – 2012). Unconfirmed wolf sightings began being documented better in 2012 as shown in the table above.

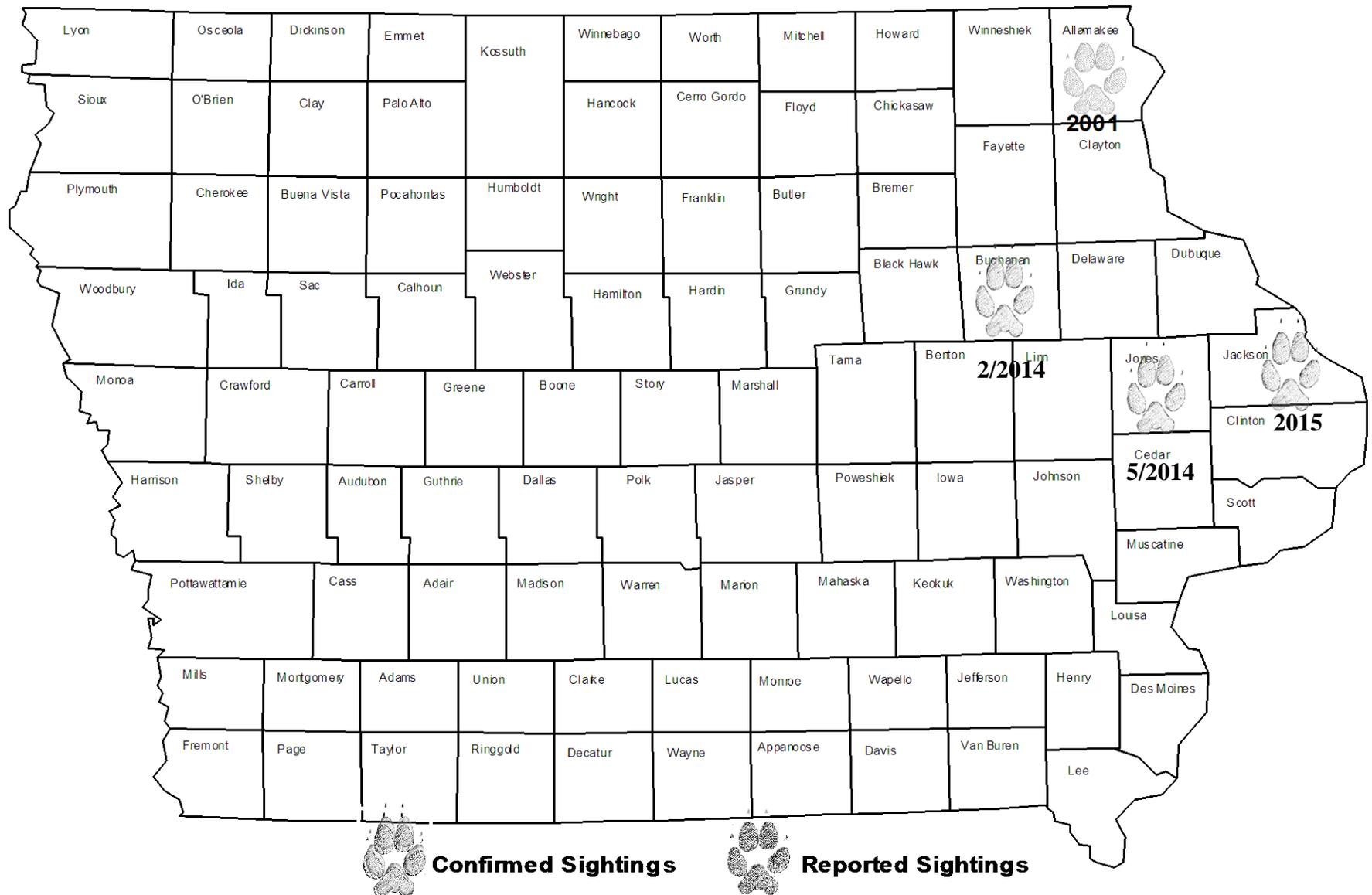
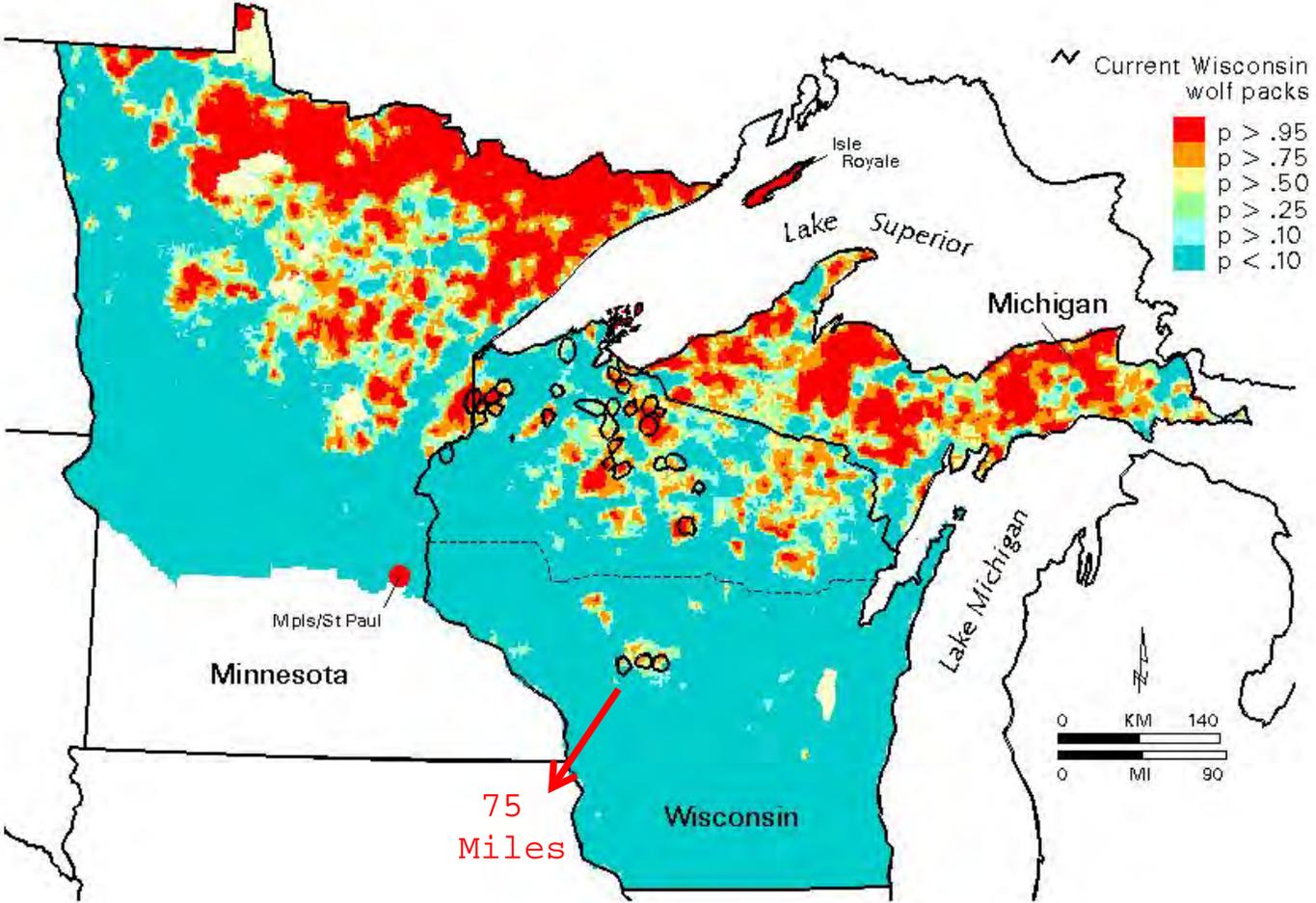


Figure 19.1 Gray (Timber) Wolf Status In Iowa

Figure 2. Favorable Gray Wolf habitat and pack locations in the Northern Great Lakes Region. Source <http://www.timberwolfinformation.org/info/wolves/prob1.jpg>



APPENDICES

- 1. 2014 Bowhunter Observation Survey**
- 2. 2015 Wildlife Depredation Program Customer Satisfaction Survey**

2014 Bowhunter Observation Survey Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Chris S. Jennelle, Ph.D., Biometrician, Iowa DNR
William R. Clark, Ph.D., Professor, Iowa State University

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) solicited responses from bow hunters for the annual Bowhunter Observation Survey from October 1 to December 6, 2014. This was the eleventh year of the survey, which was designed jointly with William R. Clark, emeritus Professor at Iowa State University. The two primary objectives for this survey are to: 1) provide an independent supplement to other deer data collected by the DNR; and 2) develop a long-term database of selected furbearer data for monitoring and evaluating an index of species activity (rate of species observation). Bowhunters are a logical choice for observational-type surveys because the methods used while bowhunting deer are also ideal for viewing most wildlife species in their natural environment. In addition, bowhunters typically spend a large amount of time in bow stands: more than 40 hours/season is not uncommon. We believe avid bowhunters (defined as those purchasing a license three years in a row prior to the survey year) are the best hunters to select for participation in this survey because they not only hunt often, but they also have the most experience in selecting good stand locations, controlling or masking human scent, using camouflage, identifying animals correctly, and returning surveys.

Participants for the 2014 survey were selected either from a core list of avid bowhunters that indicated interest in the survey from 2010, or from a list of avid bowhunters who had purchased a license for each of the 3 years prior to 2014. Our goal was to select approximately 999 bowhunters in each of Iowa's 9 climate regions. Each climate region contains approximately 11 counties, and approximately 91 bowhunters were selected per county in an effort to evenly distribute observations in each region. Selection of participants consisted of a 3-step process. In each county, participants were first randomly selected from a core group of avid bowhunters who had previously indicated an interest in participating in this survey. If fewer than 91 core group participants existed in a county, additional participants were randomly selected from a separate list of avid bowhunters who were not in the core group. Finally, if the number of "core group" and "randomly selected" participants in a county was less than 91, additional avid hunters were selected from other counties in the region to reach the regional goal of 999 participants. A total statewide sample of 8,991 bowhunters was selected for participation. Of surveys mailed, 129 were either returned due to USPS address issues or hunters indicated they did not hunt this year, making the final statewide sample 8862.

Responses were obtained from 1,560 bowhunters who recorded their observations during 20,545 hunting trips, yielding 67,308 hours of total observation time (3.28 ± 0.057 hours/trip; mean \pm 95% CL). Bowhunters reported a median of 13 trips during the 67-day season. Regionally, the number of bow hunting trips (and hours hunted) ranged from 1,615 (4,736 hours) in northwest Iowa (Region 1) to 3,013 (11,168 hours) in east central Iowa (Region 6). The raw survey response rate was 17.6%.

Observations were standardized for each of the 12 species to reflect the number of observations per 1,000 hours hunted in each of the 9 regions. In addition, 95% confidence limits were calculated for each estimate. Precision among estimates for common species, such as deer, wild turkeys, and raccoons, was high: confidence limits were generally within $\pm 15\%$ of the mean estimate. However, for less common species, such as badgers, bobcats, gray fox, and otters, precision was very low and there was considerable uncertainty in the mean estimate.

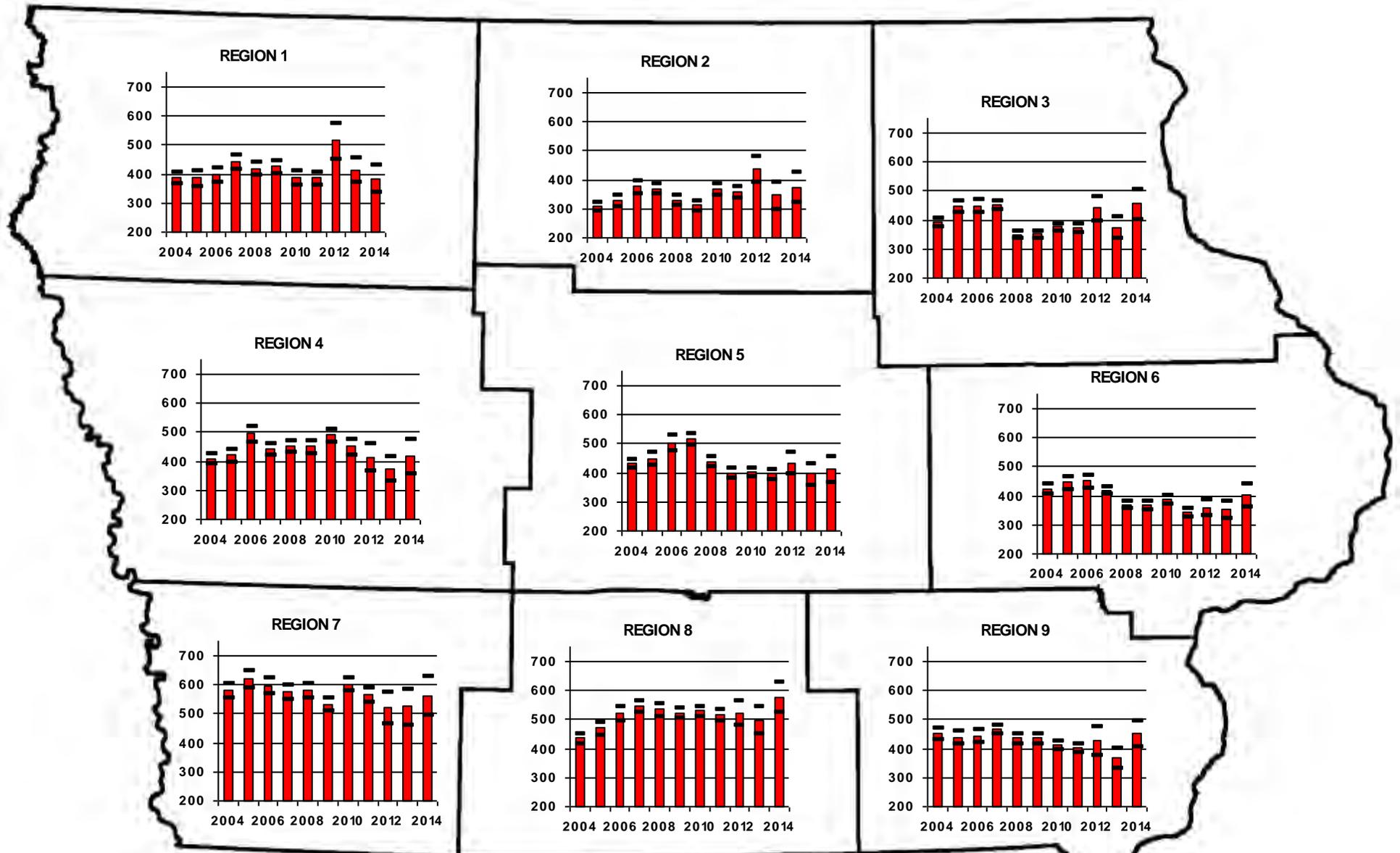
A comparison of results from 2013 and 2014 suggests that the number of total deer observed/1,000 hours increased or stayed the same across all nine regions of Iowa. Likewise, turkey observations generally increased or stayed the same across all regions of Iowa. Bobcat observations/1,000 hours remain very low in regions 1,2,3,5, and 6, while regions 4, 7, 8, and 9 appear to have a consistent observation rate with previous years.

We at the DNR thank all hunters who participated in the 2014 Bowhunter Observation Survey. The volume of information provided by bowhunters could never be duplicated by the staff of biologists, technicians, and conservation officers in the Iowa DNR. Iowa's bowhunters are the best group of hunters to provide this observational information, and their participation in this survey plays a critical role in the conservation of these and other wildlife species for the future.

When looking at the following charts, we caution against making comparisons between regional estimates for any species. Any differences in observation rates between regions could be related to differences in many factors such as population size, habitat, topography, land use, or any other factor affecting the sightability of animals. For each of the selected species, any differences between regions are NOT entirely related to regional differences in population size.

Antlered Deer Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

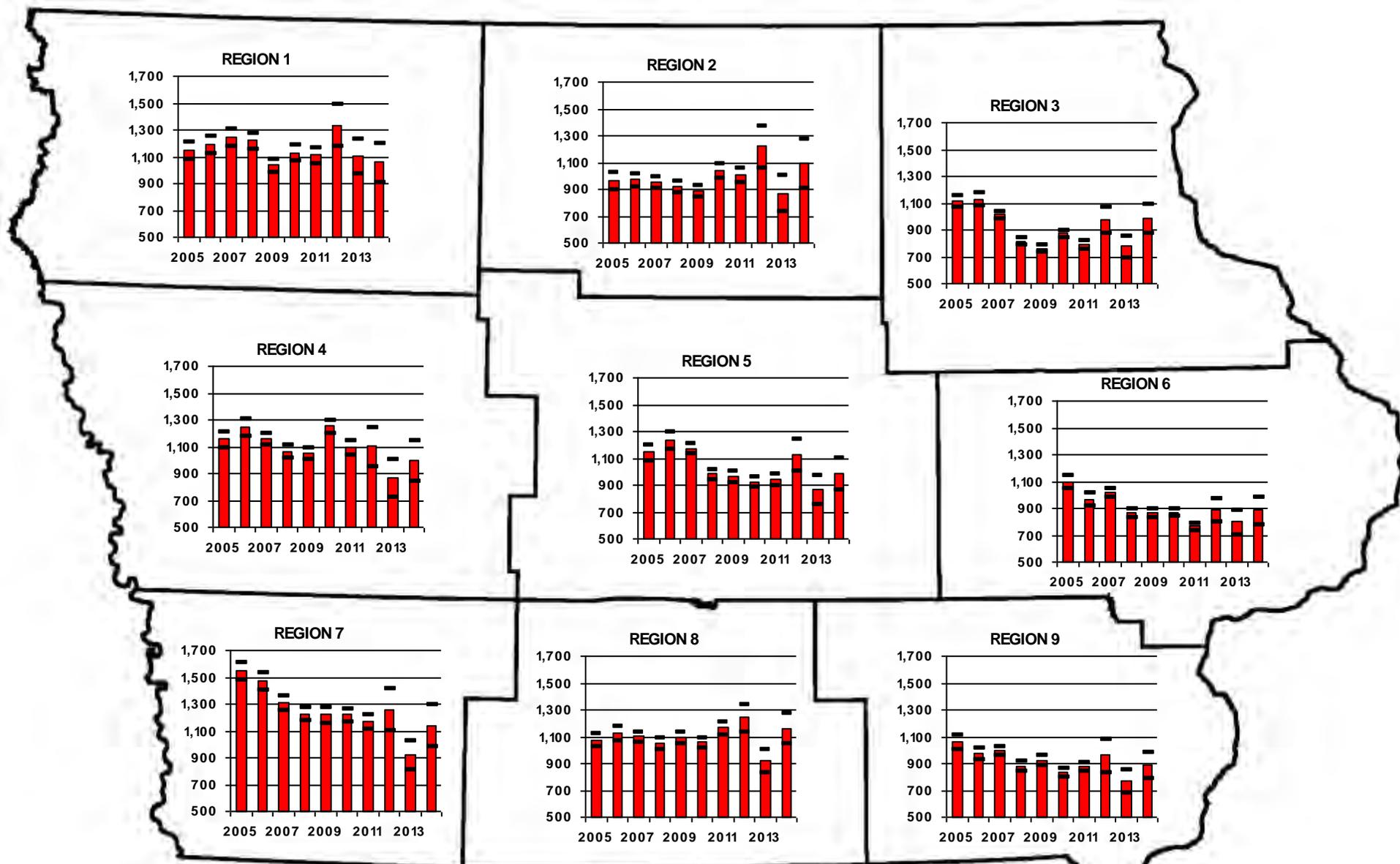


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Antlerless Deer Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

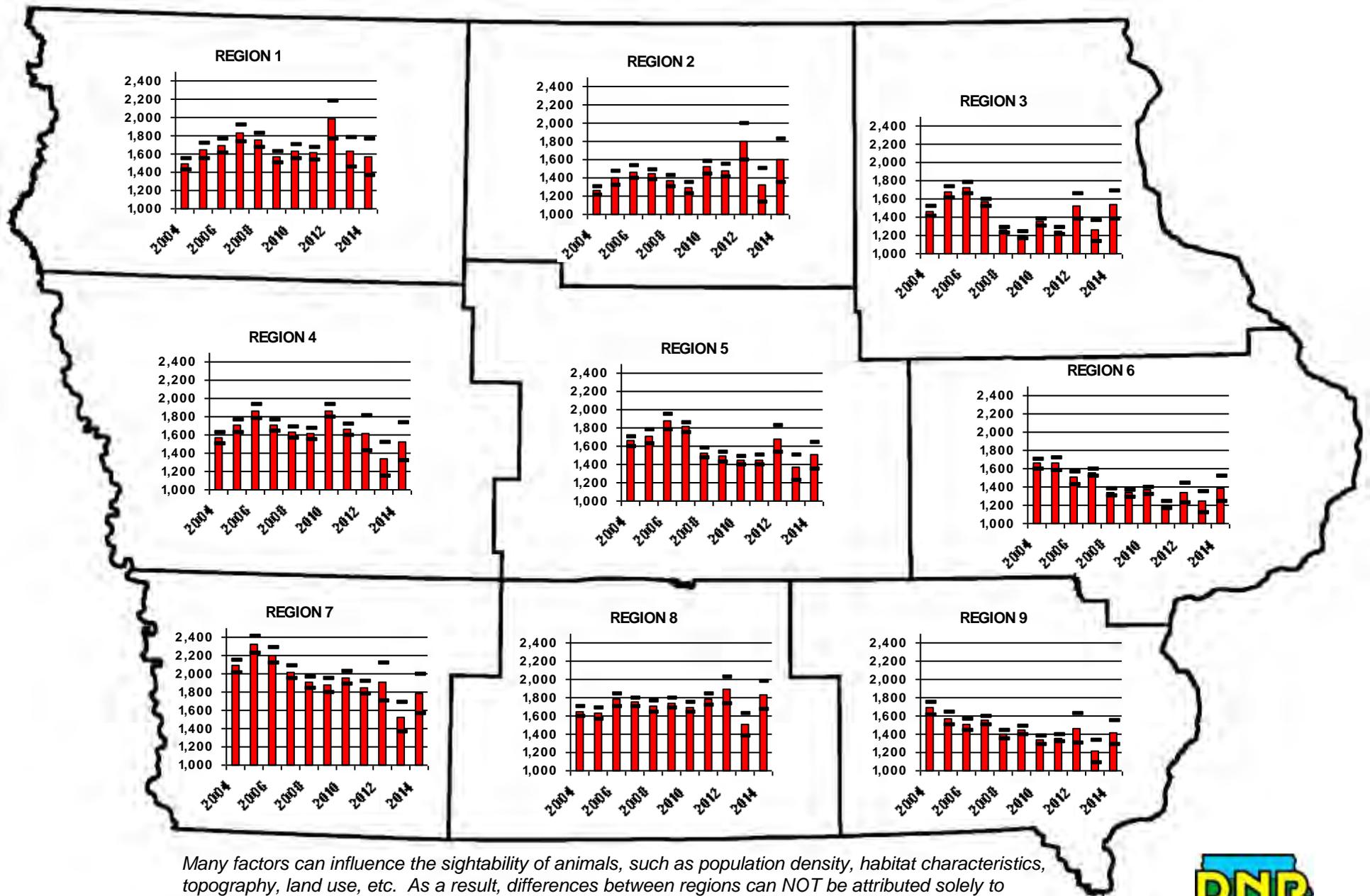


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Total Deer Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

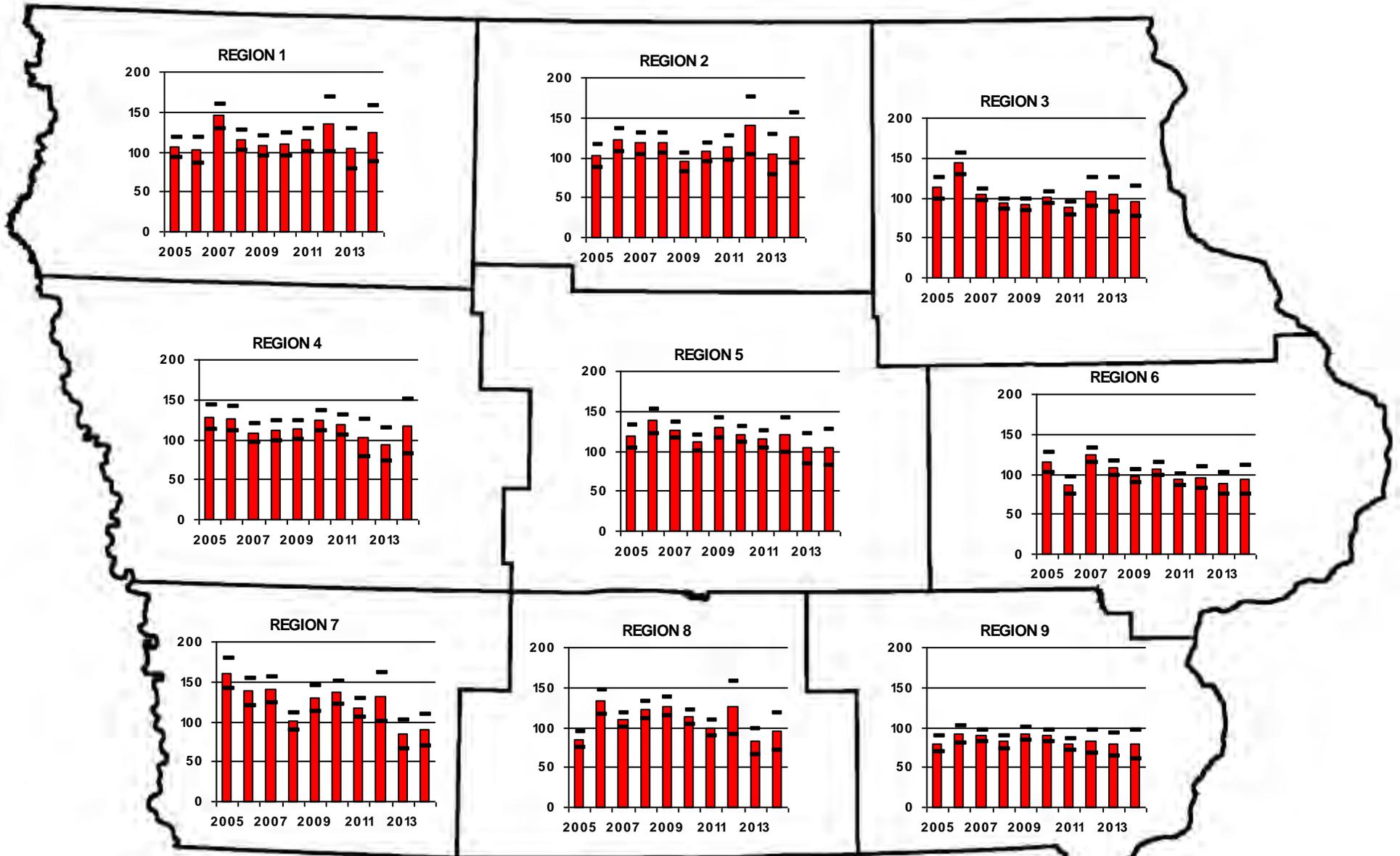


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Unknown Deer Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

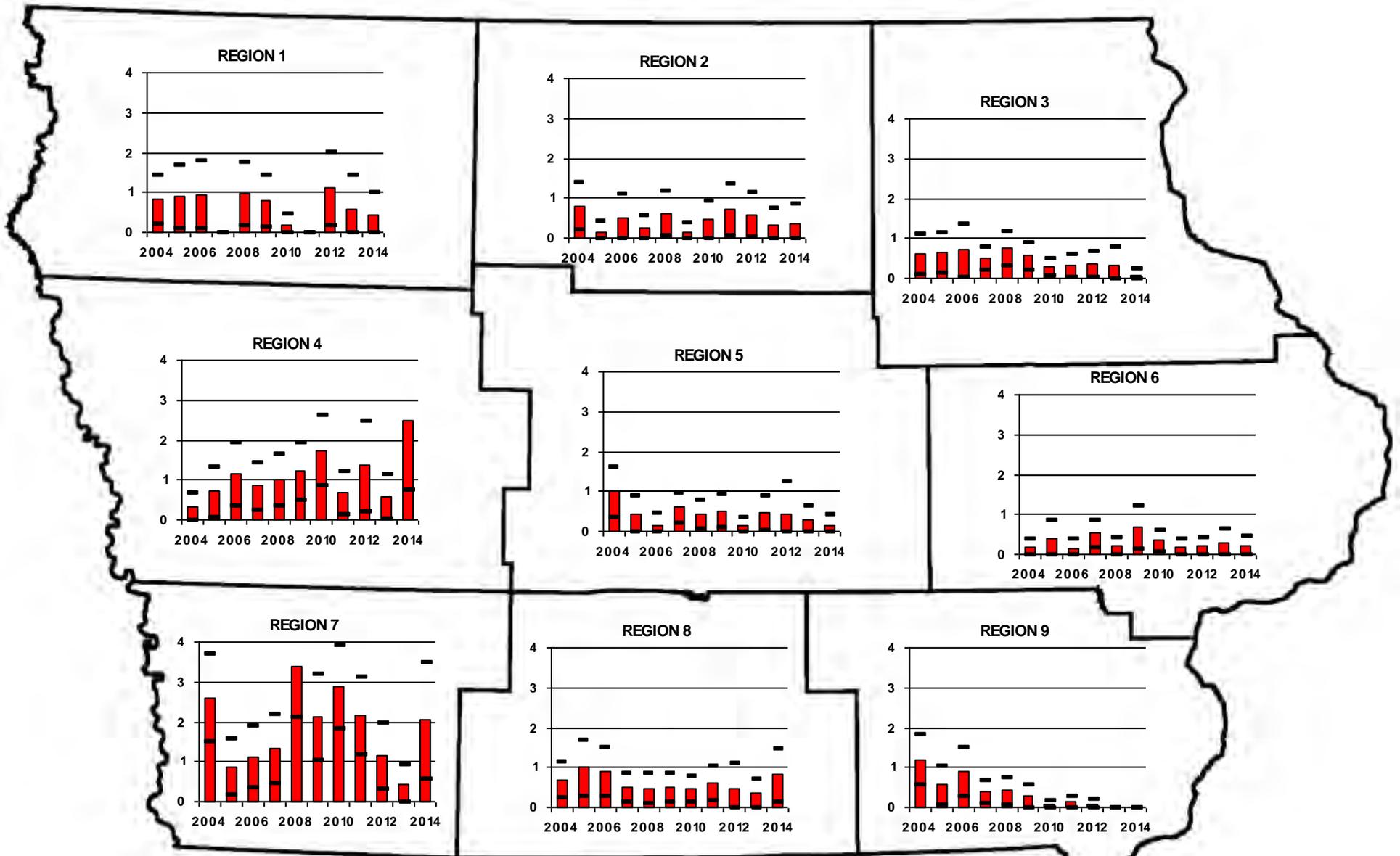


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Badger Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

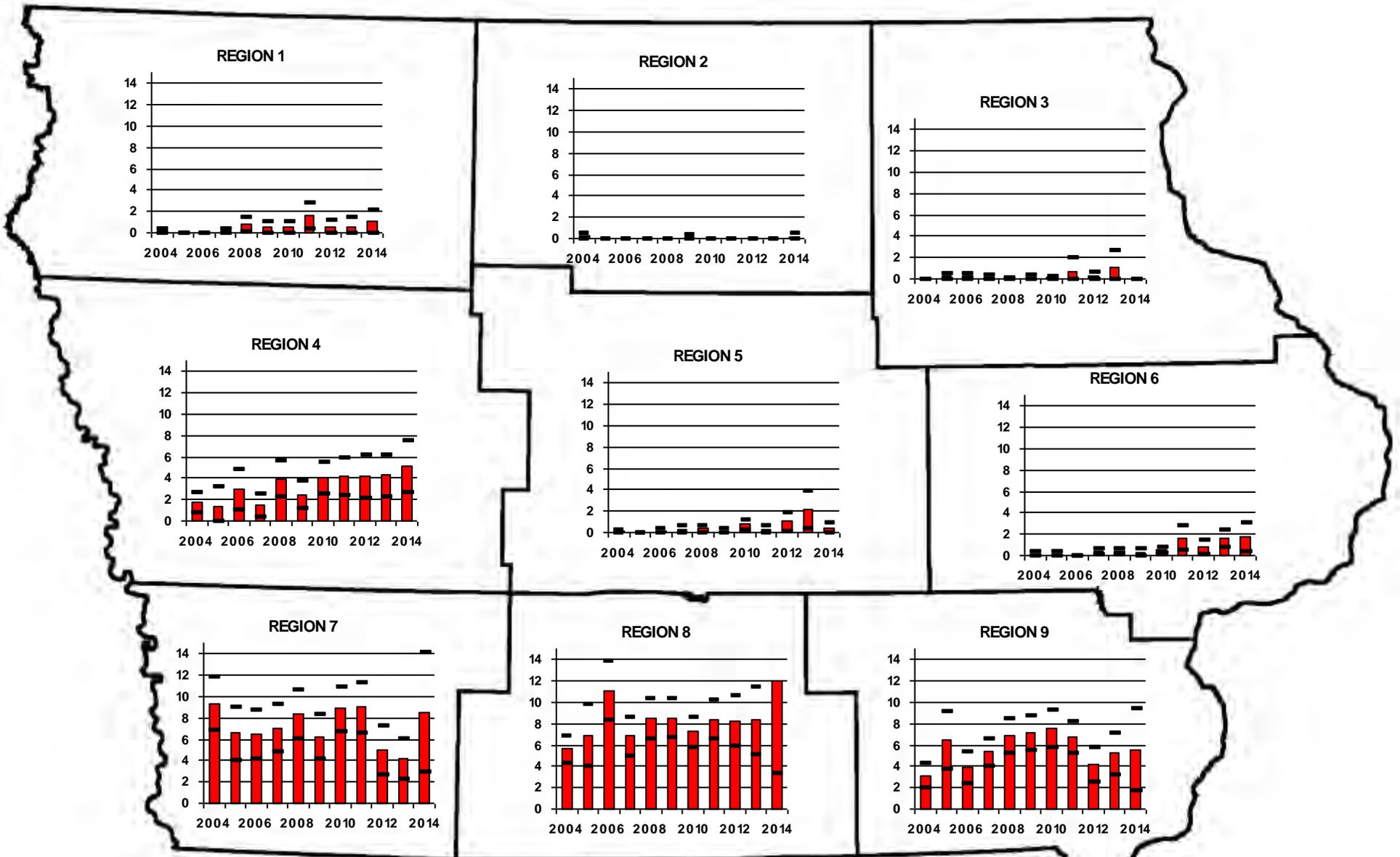


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Bobcat Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

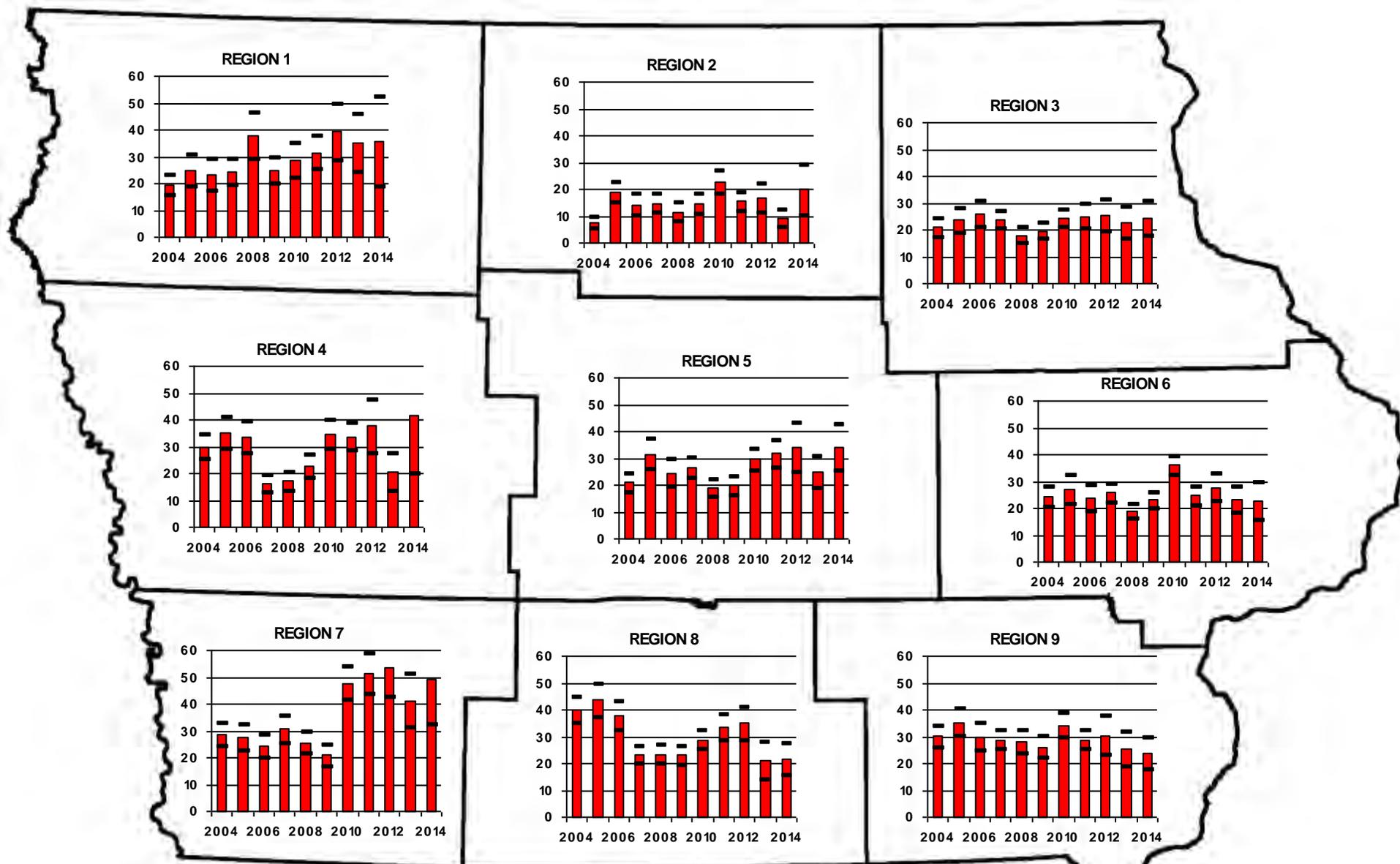


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Coyote Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

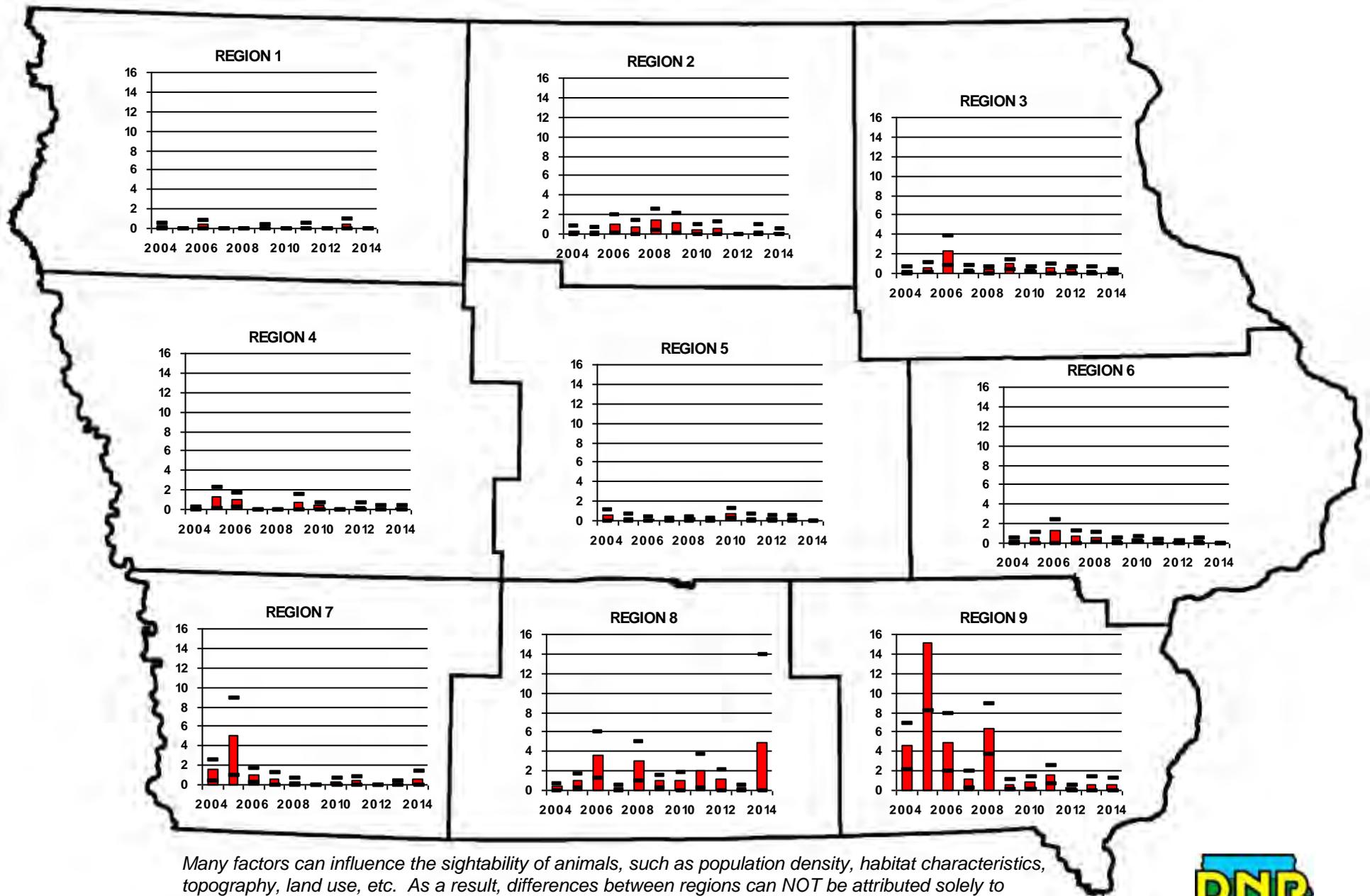


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Gray Fox Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

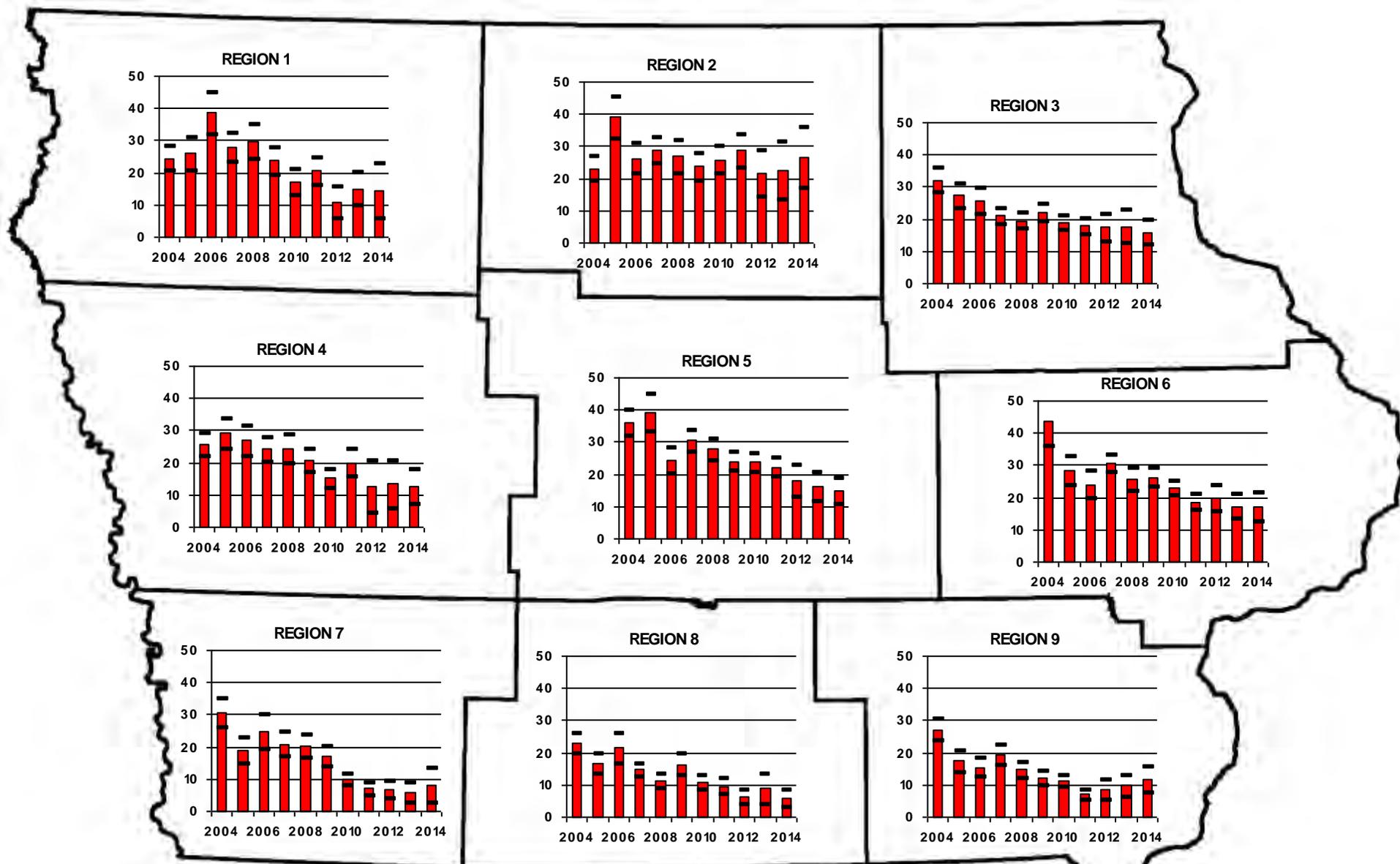


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



House Cat Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

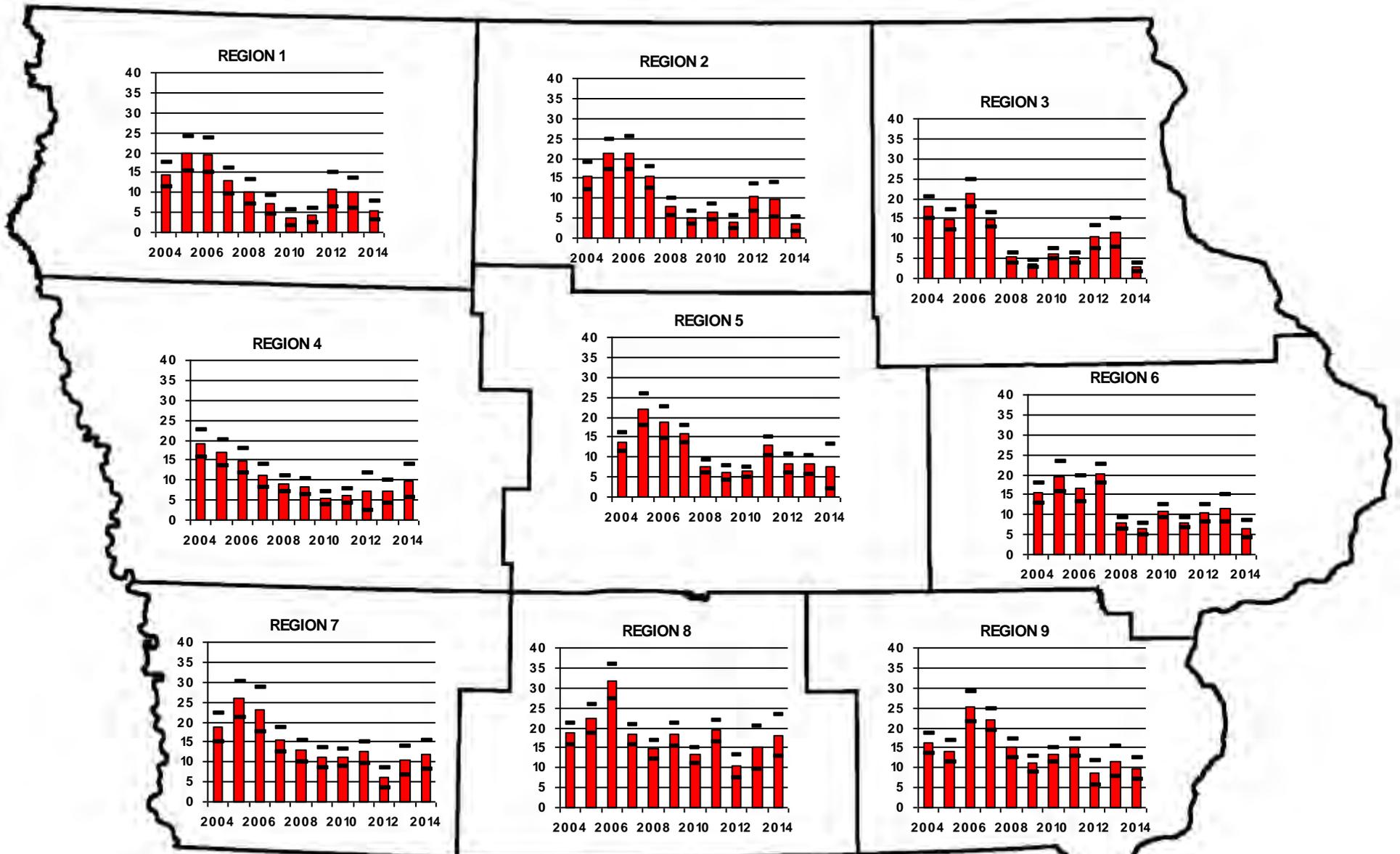


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Opossum Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

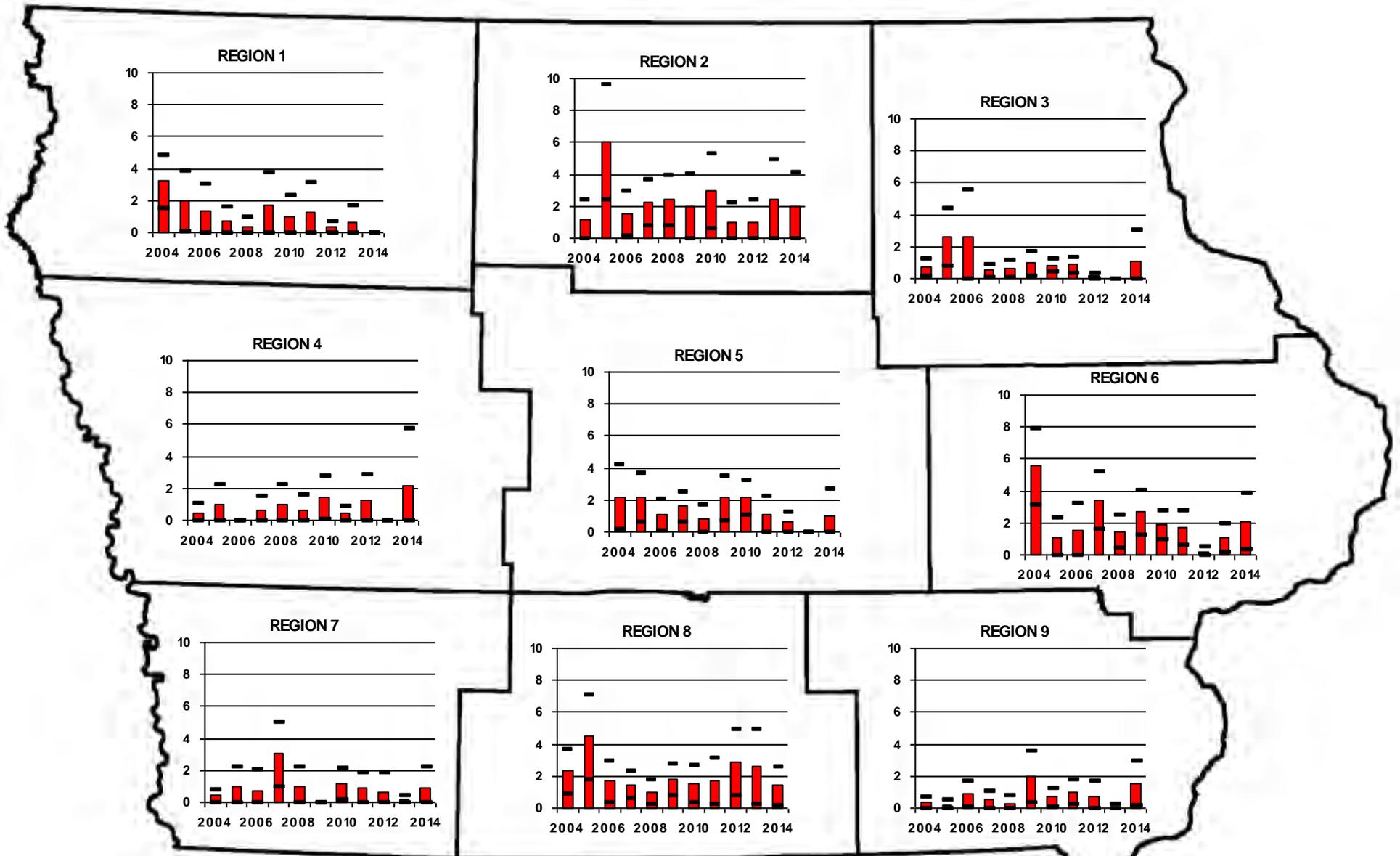


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



River Otter Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

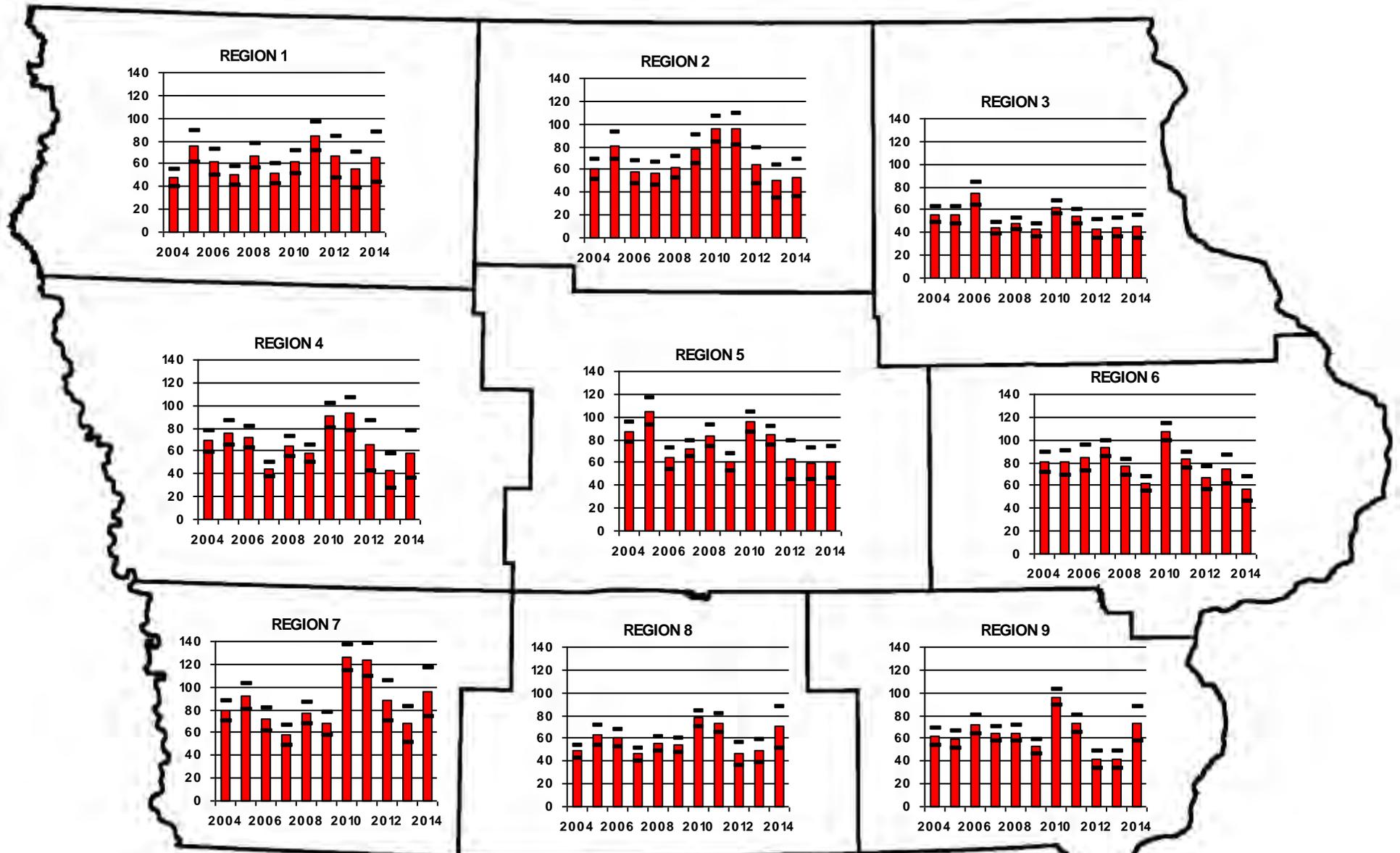


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Raccoon Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

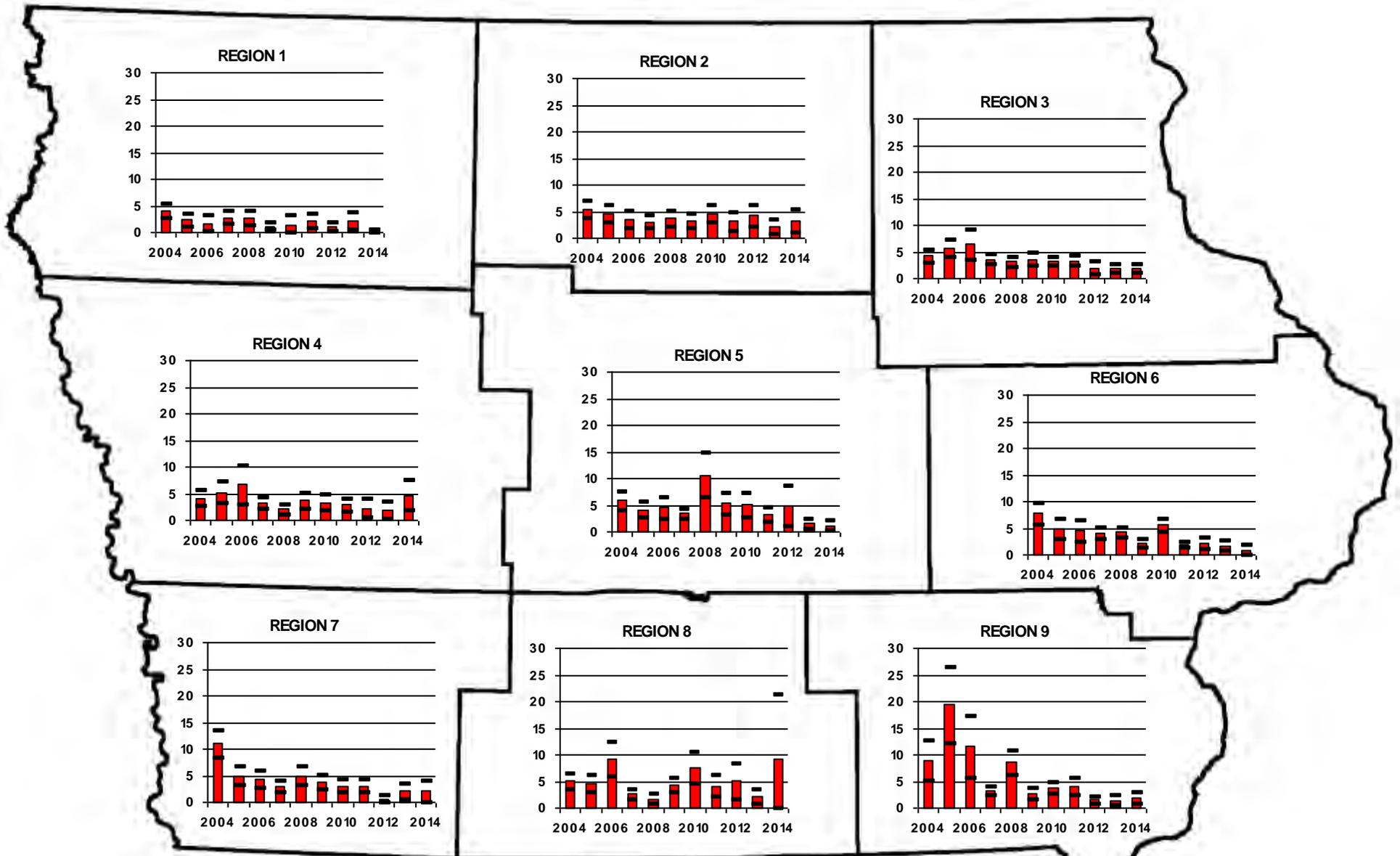


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Red Fox Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

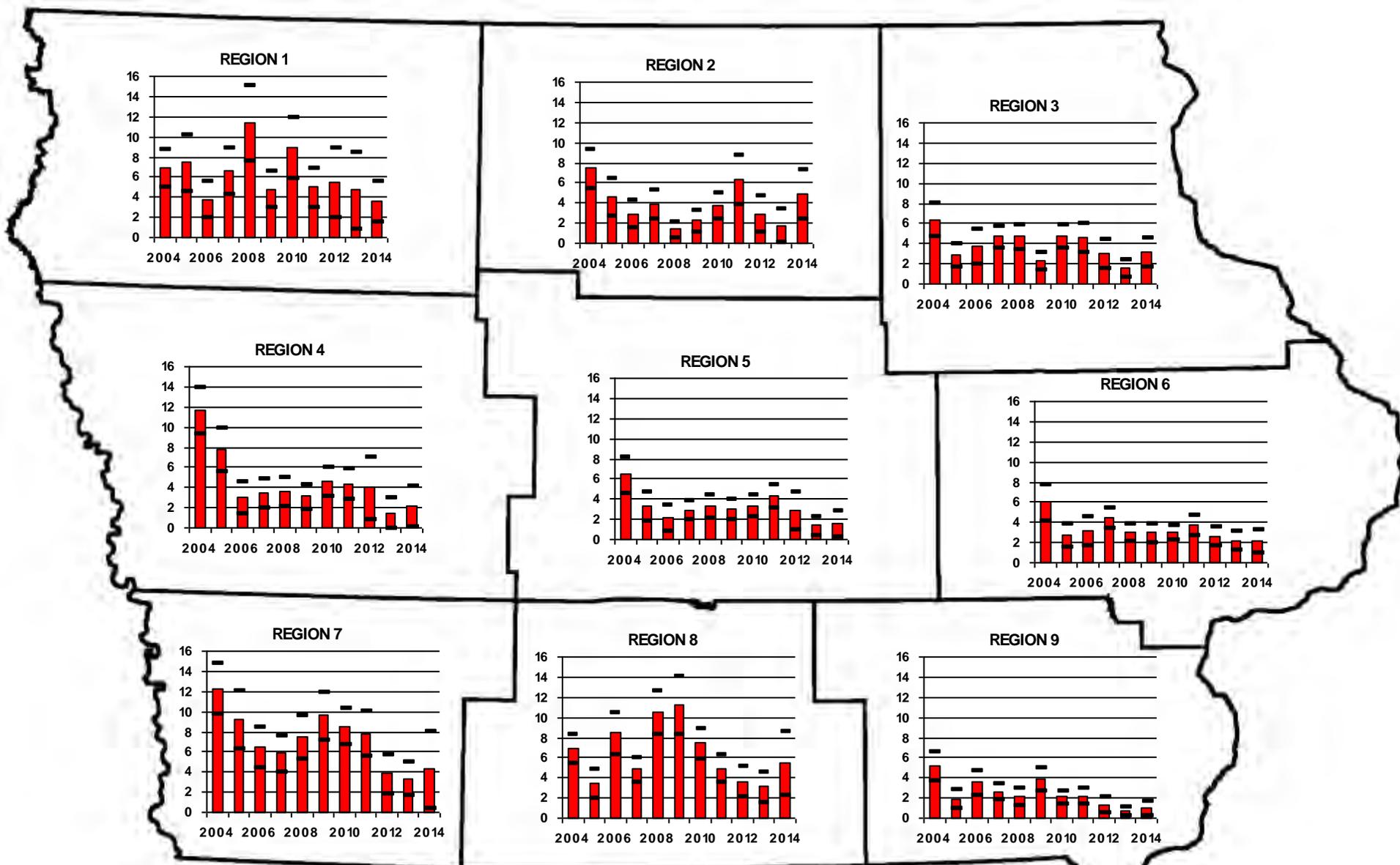


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Striped Skunk Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

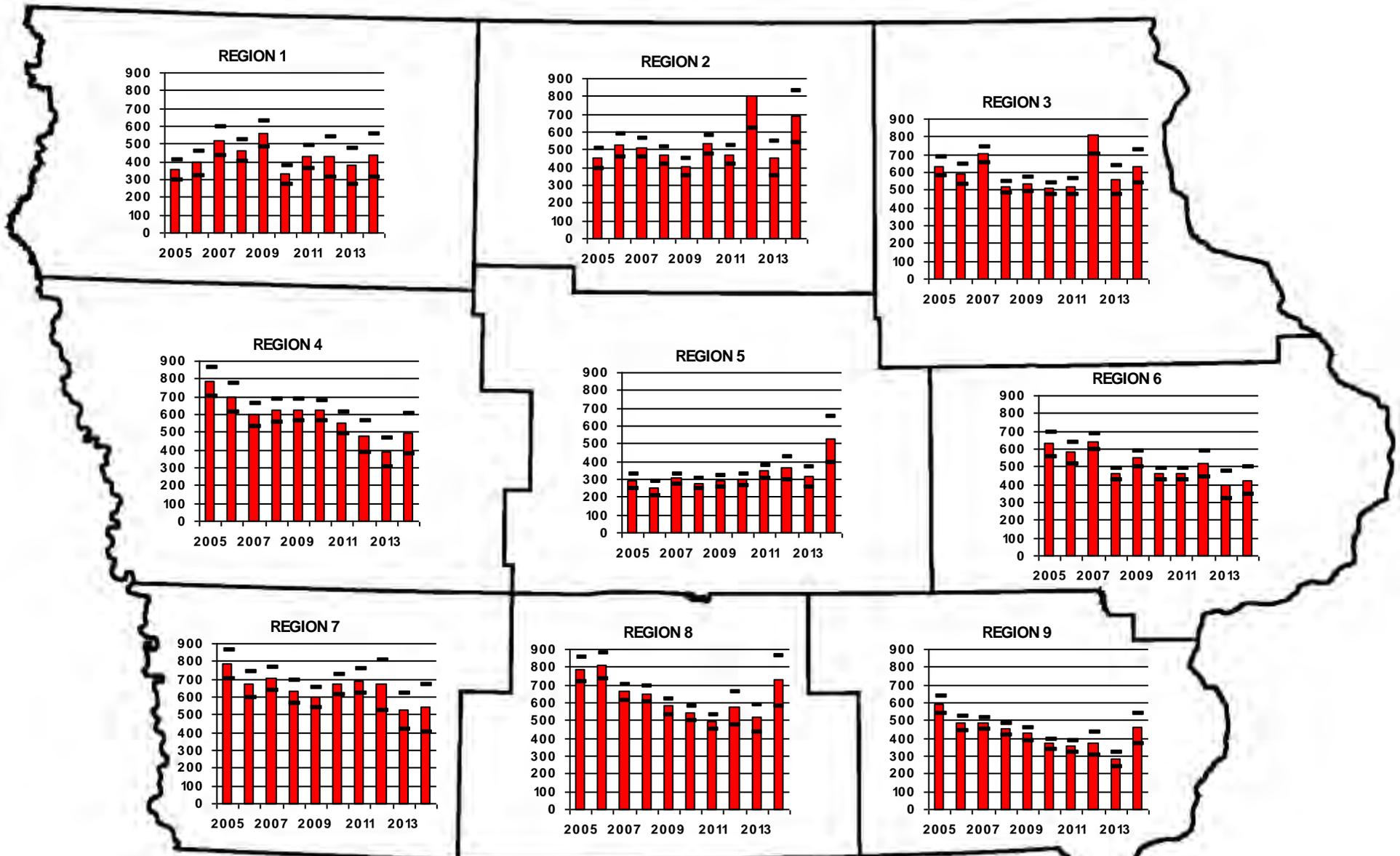


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



Wild Turkey Observations Per 1,000 Hours Hunted

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

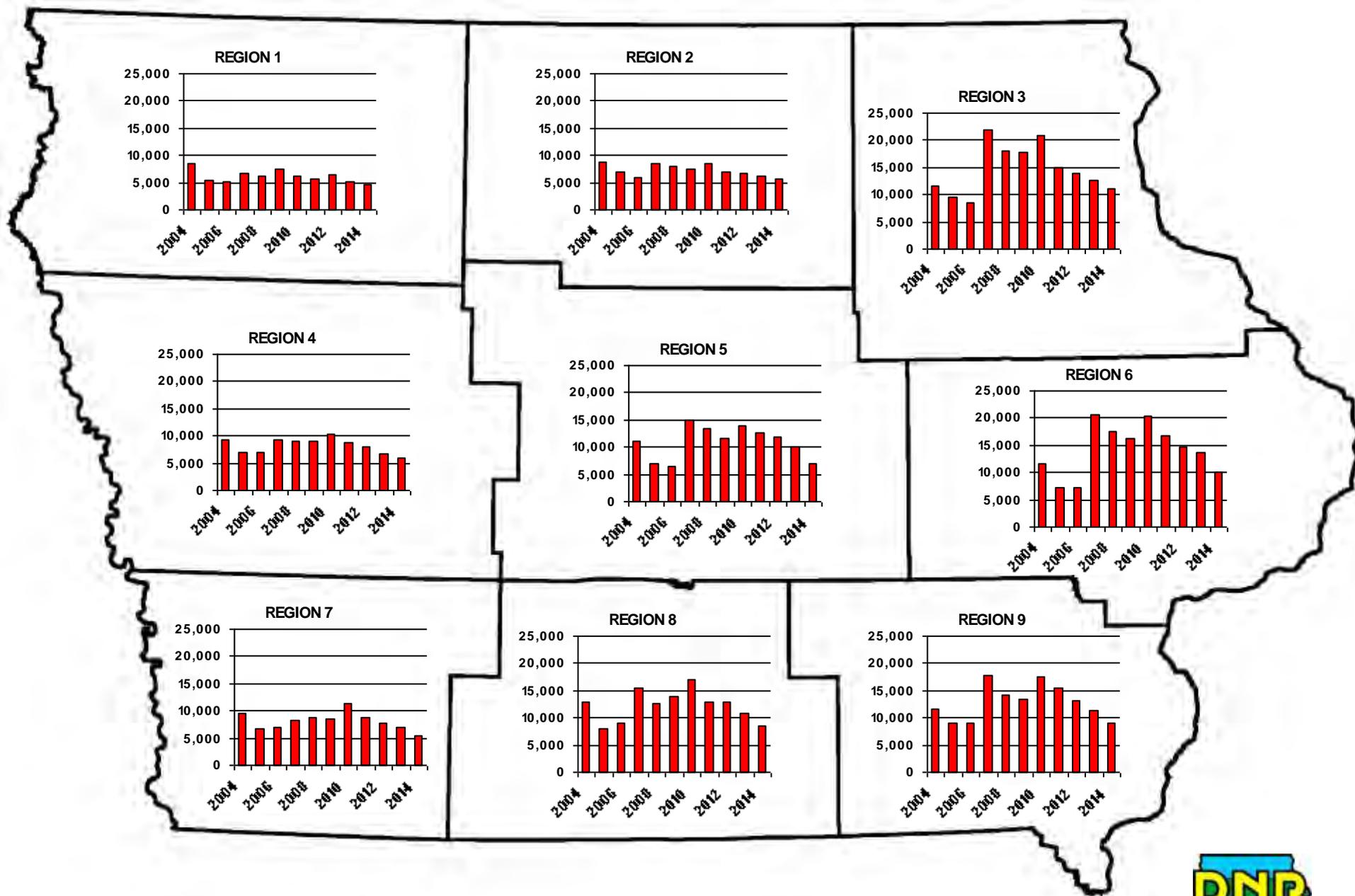


Many factors can influence the sightability of animals, such as population density, habitat characteristics, topography, land use, etc. As a result, differences between regions can NOT be attributed solely to population size/density.



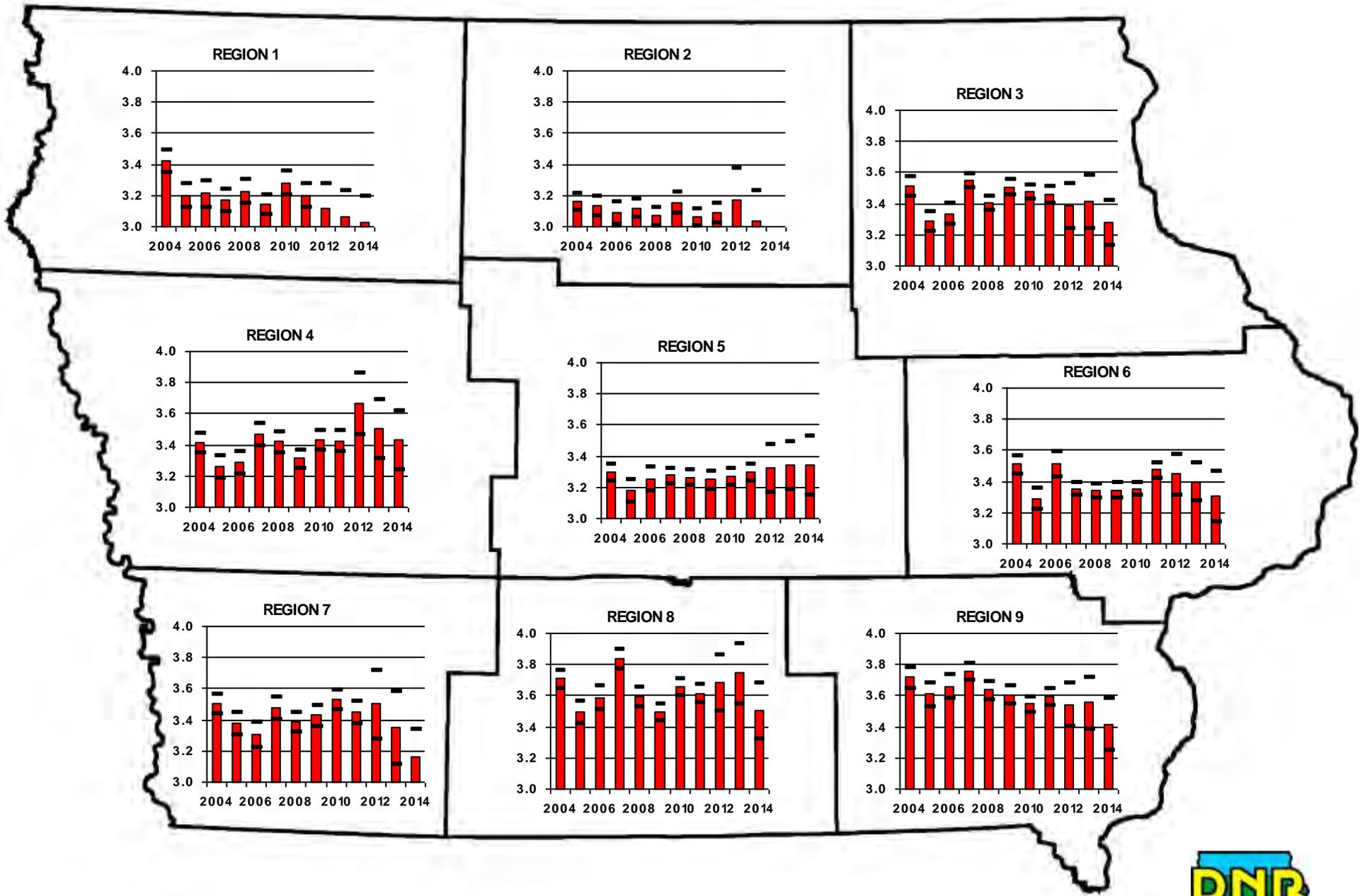
Hours Hunted by Survey Participants

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources



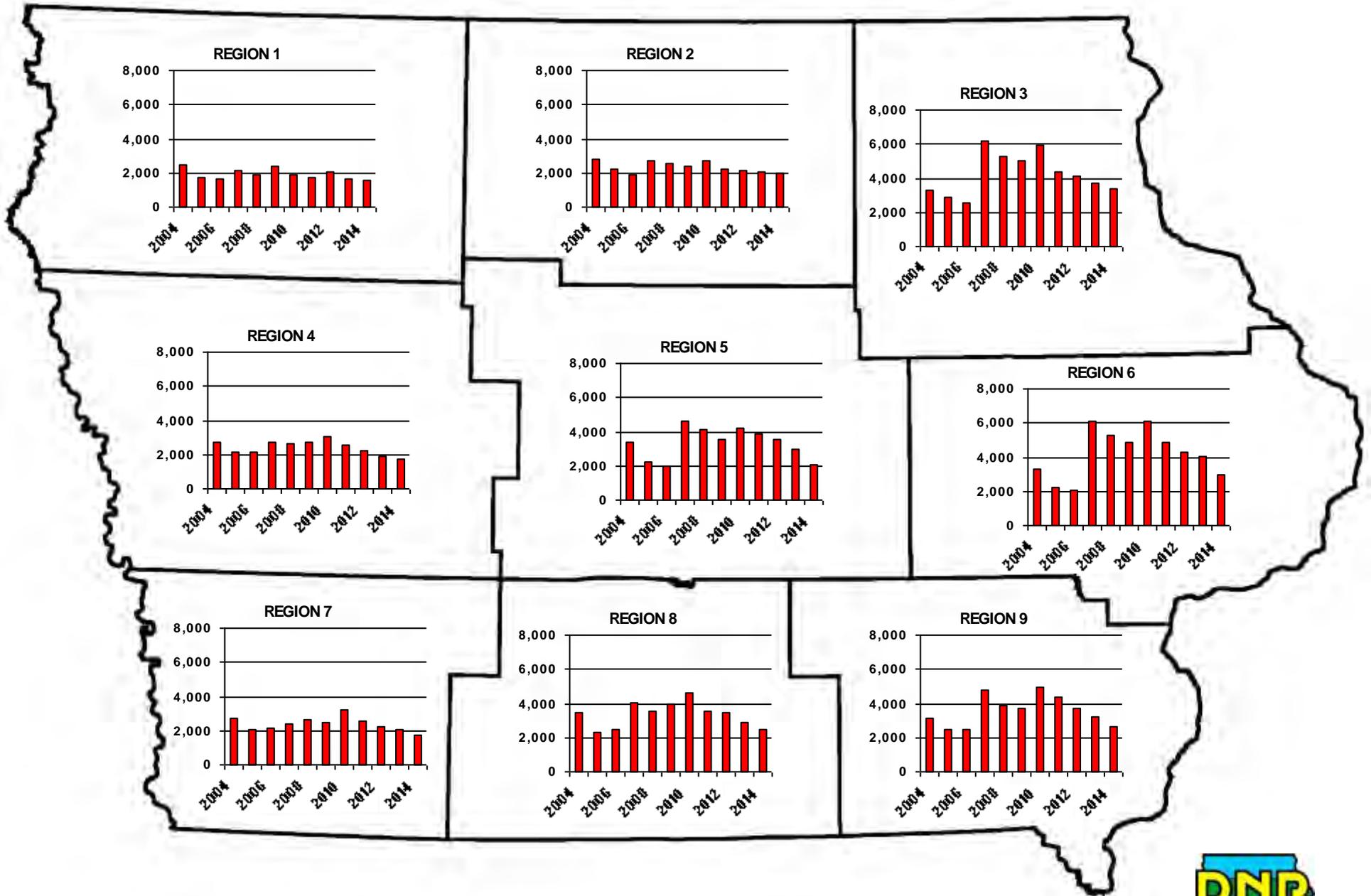
Average Hours Hunted/Bowhunting Trip

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources



Bowhunting Trips by Survey Participants

Bowhunter Observation Survey, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources



2015 Wildlife Depredation Program - Customer Satisfaction Survey Report
September, 2015

Iowa Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Bureau
 Surveys & Biometrics section

Peter Fritzell, Andrew Norton, James Crain

Key findings:

- Biologist performance and responsiveness was rated highly by cooperators.
- Biologist performance and responsiveness was positively associated with respondent satisfaction with the depredation program.
- Cooperator belief in the effectiveness of their individualized depredation plan was strongly correlated with the level of satisfaction cooperators have for the Depredation Program.
- Cooperators experiences with the depredation program were considered positively enough that 90% of cooperators would recommend the program to others experiencing damage issues.
- Cooperator belief in their depredation plan was positively associated with their perceptions of the assistance they received from biologists to identify the amount of depredation occurring, instruction in how they might reduce depredations, and their perceptions of hunter willingness to shoot does.
- Cooperators were generally “hunting with purpose” and targeting female deer in the their harvest; however, the importance of keeping records of on-farm deer harvest should be emphasized as a best management practice to cooperators and others experiencing wildlife depredation.
- Hunting access restrictions and deer harvest on adjacent properties were cited by a majority of respondents as limiting efforts to management depredation.

Response Frequencies and Means

1 Please check the appropriate response that indicates your level of agreement with the following statements. (% of respondents level of agreement with each statement)

	SA	A	U	D	SD	n
It was easy to find out who to contact about my damage.	30	58	7	3	2	265
The Depredation website was helpful to me.	13	32	44	7	4	155
It was easy to set up a visit once I spoke to a biologist.	42	51	4	2	1	261
The biologist helped me identify the amount of damage.	35	47	11	3	5	257
The biologist helped me identify the type of damage.	37	49	8	2	4	255
The biologist helped me identify ways to reduce damage.	26	47	18	5	4	255
I understand how my depredation plan works and how to follow it.	29	53	10	3	5	266
I believe that my plan will reduce damage to acceptable levels.	16	36	25	12	11	266
It is easy to find hunters I trust to reduce deer numbers.	23	41	17	12	7	264
It is easy to get depredation licenses to hunters.	24	50	11	10	5	262
I would like help finding additional hunters.	3	11	25	28	33	212
My hunters are willing to shoot does.	33	46	12	7	2	264
My hunters shot as many does as I wanted them to in 2014 - 2015.	7	28	21	27	17	252
Limited access on adjacent properties prevents hunters from killing enough deer in my area.	42	26	14	13	5	251
I have difficulty determining the proper number of deer to harvest each year.	3	17	27	30	23	243

2 Please rate the overall response of the depredation biologist to your damage complaint. (% of respondents) (n=261)

		1	2	3	4	5	
The response was:	Prompt	67	24	4	1	4	Slow
The assistance was:	Beneficial	61	23	8	4	4	Not beneficial
The information was:	Helpful	60	24	9	4	3	Not helpful
The biologist was:	Knowledgeable	74	18	5	1	2	Not knowledgeable
The biologist was:	Competent	71	21	5	2	1	Not competent
The biologist was:	Trustworthy	72	19	6	2	1	Not trustworthy
Mean overall rating = 1.5 (95% C.I. = 0.09)							

3 Please indicate your overall satisfaction with the assistance you have received from the Depredation Program. (% of respondents) (n=257)

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Slightly satisfied	Undecided	Slightly dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
49	28	8	5	3	2	5

4 Please indicate your opinion of the current number of deer in the area of your property. (% of respondents) (n=261)

Much too high	Somewhat too high	About right	Somewhat too low	Much too low
49	37	12	2	0

5 Do you personally hunt deer? (% of respondents) (n=261)

Yes	No
69	31

6 As a personal recreational activity, how important is deer hunting to you? (% of respondents) (n=261)

Not at all important	Slightly important	Moderately important	Very important
23	16	24	37

7 Did anyone hunt deer on lands under your control during the 2014-2015 deer seasons? (% of respondents) (n=255)

Yes	No
95	5

8 Who hunted deer on lands under your control during the 2014-2015 deer seasons? (% of respondents checking each hunter type) (n=255)

Yourself	Your tenant	Family	Employees	Friends & neighbors	Other hunters
54	6	60	9	78	49

8a. ACCESS to others (% of respondents) (n=255)

Sum of hunter types checked above	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	14	23	28	20	5	1

9 During which of the 2014-2015 deer seasons did deer hunting occur on lands under your control? (% of respondents checking each season) (n=255)

Youth-Disabled	Archery	Early muzzleloader	1 st shotgun	2 nd shotgun	Late Muzzleloader
32	67	46	82	74	48

9a. EFFORT of hunters (% of respondents) (n=255)

Sum of seasons checked above	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	10	7	14	14	18	21	15

10 About how many deer were harvested on lands under your control during the 2014-2015 deer hunting seasons?

	Mean # deer harvested	Not known
Does	10.7	31%
Bucks	3.3	34%
Total	14.3	32%

11 Would you recommend the DNR's depredation program to someone who is experiencing wildlife damage? (% of respondents) (n=252)

Yes	No
90	10

Introduction:

As in other states, wildlife is considered a public trust resource in Iowa, and the responsibility for ensuring the long-term stewardship of all wildlife species is entrusted to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). Wildlife provide innumerable benefits to Iowans; however, at the same time abundant wildlife populations and/or individual animals can impact human interests and activities in negative ways. Concurrent with growth in wildlife populations, successful restorations of species, and increased human populations, negative interactions between wildlife and people have increased. To address Iowans' concerns and the negative impacts of wildlife on human interests the IDNR Wildlife Bureau Depredation Program was created in 1997, with the hiring of two wildlife biologists to work on wildlife depredation issues. Though the wildlife depredation program will help Iowans to find solutions to negative interactions with wildlife regardless of species, they most often work with private landowners in the agricultural industry to address crop depredation by white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).

The Depredation Program was expanded to five wildlife depredation biologists in 2008 following increases in deer numbers across the state and increased intolerance of deer among Iowans particularly among farmers incurring more frequent intolerable levels of crop losses attributable to deer. To better serve customers of the Depredation Program a customer survey was initiated in 2008 to assess customer satisfaction and to identify opportunities for improving the services offered by the program. The initial plan was for such a satisfaction survey to be repeated periodically to monitor performance and satisfaction.

Methods:

On March 5, 2015, we mailed 641 persons, with whom the Depredation program was currently working, a survey to assess their satisfaction and experience working with the DNR program. The primary dependent variables of this survey and the assessment of the program were 'overall program satisfaction' and 'likelihood of recommending the program to a friend'. The survey was divided into three areas of investigation to evaluate and provide guidance to Depredation Program biologists and DNR administrators. The questionnaire asked 11 questions related to stakeholder needs, the perceived effectiveness of program components and implementation, biologist performance, and stakeholder engagement

with the task of reducing deer depredation through hunter harvest. We hypothesized that cooperator responses might differ depending upon the region and the depredation biologist with whom each cooperator associated.

The survey followed a two-stage mailing procedure. A two-page questionnaire was mailed with an accompanying cover letter signed by Wildlife Bureau chief Dale Garner on March 5, 2015, then approximately 30 days later a second questionnaire and revised cover letter was sent to persons who had not yet responded. No additional follow-ups were attempted following the second letter and questionnaire. After adjusting for non-deliverable addresses the response rate to the survey was 57%.

Results - Program satisfaction:

The primary purpose of this survey was to assess cooperator satisfaction with the DNR Depredation Program and biologist performance. To assess biologist performance we used a series of six semantic differential items measured on a five point scale, from which we then calculated a mean overall performance score. We included two measures of customer satisfaction in our questionnaire: the first, "Please indicate your overall satisfaction with the assistance you have received from the Depredation Program" using a seven-point Likert scale from Very satisfied to Very dissatisfied, and the second, a dichotomous "Would you recommend the DNR's depredation program to someone who is experiencing wildlife damage?"

The majority (77%) of respondents indicated that they were "somewhat" or "very satisfied" with the assistance they had received from the depredation program, and ninety percent indicated that they would recommend the program to someone else who was experiencing wildlife damage. Biologist performance was similarly rated highly by respondents with the majority rating the biologist responding to their damage complaint as prompt, beneficial, helpful, knowledgeable, competent, and trustworthy. Eight percent or less of respondents rated the assistance and/or information provided by the biologist as not beneficial or not helpful, while 84% rated biologists highly on these items. Five percent of cooperators indicated that the response from the biologist had been slow, while 91% rated the response as prompt. Though three percent rated the biologist's knowledge, competence, and trustworthiness as poor, greater than 90% found the biologists to be knowledgeable, competent, and trustworthy.

Though the average biologist performance rating reported by cooperators was particularly good, we further explored cooperator satisfaction with assistance received and willingness to recommend the depredation program to others using linear and logistic regression.

Factors impacting cooperators' satisfaction with assistance received from the depredation program

We used a linear model to evaluate the relationship between the ordinal, 5-level categorical response variable, overall satisfaction with assistance received from the Depredation Program (Satisfaction), and 9 predictor variables. The predictor variables included measures for average biologist rating, opinion of the current deer numbers (local deer population size), importance of deer hunting, hunting access granted to others, number of deer seasons that hunting occurred, number of bucks harvested, number of does harvested, total deer harvested, and the ratio of does in the total harvest. We explored parameter importance in predicting Satisfaction by comparing AIC from all subsets of linear models.

The final model selected based on parsimony suggests the three variables that together explain the most variation in program satisfaction are average biologist rating, opinion of current deer density, and the number of bucks harvested. However, the only parameters with confidence in effect direction (95% CI not including 0) and biologically important effect size would be biologist rating and opinion of deer numbers (local deer population size). For every one unit increase in average biologist rating, the overall satisfaction with the depredation program will increase 1.7 (± 0.23) units on average. For every one unit increase in the opinion of deer density in the area of a landowner's property (higher value indicating too many deer) the overall satisfaction will decrease 0.4 (± 0.22) units on average. (Fig. 1)

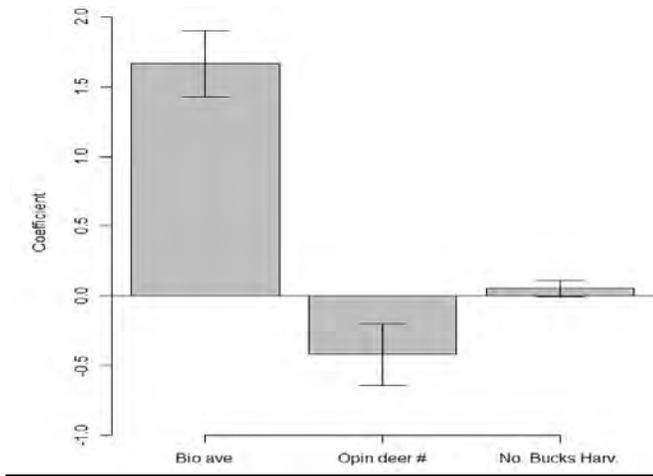


Figure 1 - Factors impacting cooperators' overall satisfaction with the assistance they received from the depredation program

Factors which impact cooperators' willingness to recommend the DNR's wildlife depredation program to someone who is experiencing wildlife damage

We used a binary logistic model to evaluate the relationship between whether or not the program would be recommended to someone who is experiencing damage, and 9 predictor variables. The predictor variables included measures for average biologist rating, opinion of the current deer number, importance of deer hunting, hunting access granted to others, number of deer seasons that hunting occurred, number of bucks harvested, number of does harvested, total deer harvested, and the ratio of does in the total harvest. We explored parameter importance in predicting the probability the program would be recommended by comparing AIC from all subsets of logistic models.

The final model selected based on parsimony suggests the four variables that together explain the most variation in whether or not the program would be recommended are: average biologist rating, opinion of current deer density, number of 2014 deer seasons hunting occurred on cooperator's property, and the number of bucks harvested. However, the only parameters with confidence in effect direction (95% CI not including 0) and practically important effect size would be biologist rating and opinion of deer numbers. This is similar to results from the overall satisfaction model. The odds ratio for the biologist rating is 2.4 and the odds ratio for the opinion of the deer density is -1.0. This can be interpreted as each single unit increase in biologist rating will increase the odds of recommending the program versus the odds not recommending the program by 2.41 (± 1.28) units. Similarly, as a cooperator's attitude about the area deer population size rises along a continuum from "much too low" towards "much too high" the odds of recommending the program versus the odds not recommending the program will decrease by 1.02 (± 1.01) units. (Fig. 2)

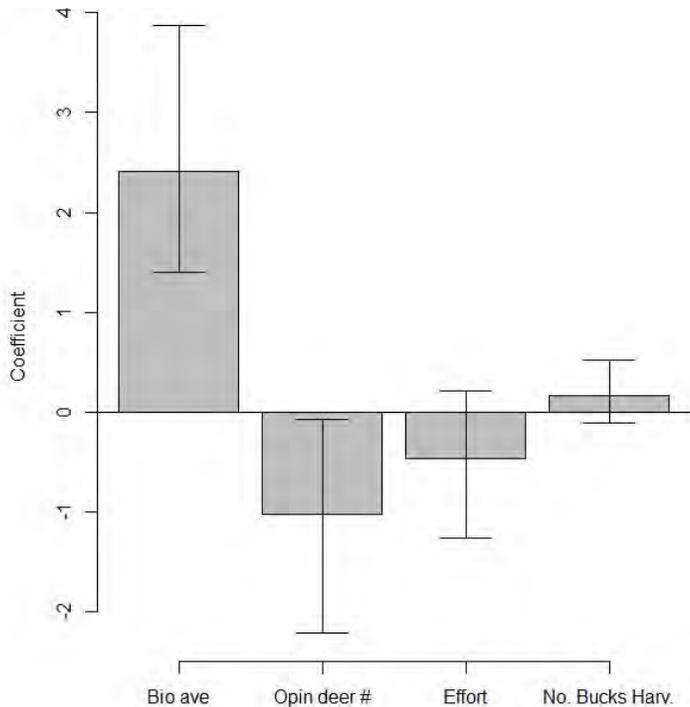


Figure 2 - Factors which impact cooperators' willingness to recommend the DNR's wildlife depredation program to someone who is experiencing wildlife damage

We also examined the data for differences between the depredation regions that would indicate an individual biologist effect, but detected no differences. We thereafter pooled the data for analysis. The majority of program cooperators indicated that it was easy to identify and contact a DNR wildlife depredation biologist, and forty-five percent of respondents reported that the DNR website was helpful to them. However, it appears that many cooperators may not use the website as fifty-seven percent of respondents chose not to answer this item and forty-four percent of those that did reported being 'undecided' about the usefulness of the website, and we believe that this response option may have been interpreted as the best option for providing an "I don't know" response given it was the middle option between agree and disagree on our scale.

The majority of responding cooperators reported that depredation biologists had helped them to identify the amount of damage that had occurred, the species responsible for the damage, and ways to reduce damages sustained. White-tailed deer are the species about which biologists most frequently receive complaints, and the common belief held by the majority (86%) of cooperators responding to this survey was that the number of deer in their area was too high. Biologists sometimes question whether cooperators truly understand how the depredation management plans written by the biologists work. When asked in this survey, the majority (82%) of cooperators indicated that they understood how their management plan works and how to follow it. However, only fifty-two percent of respondents believed that following their management plan will effectively reduce damage to acceptable levels. Belief in the efficacy of one's individualized depredation plan was strongly correlated (Pearson correlation = 0.617) with respondent satisfaction with the assistance received from the Depredation program. (Later in this report we present results of a regression model with which we identified factors measured by our survey that explain most of the variance in cooperators' belief that if they "follow the steps of their wildlife depredation plan that it will reduce damage to acceptable levels".)

This lack of belief in the effectiveness of their depredation plan may be in part associated with their somewhat negative assessment of the possibility of deer hunting occurring at a high enough level to effect a herd population change. Despite the majority (79%) of respondents indicating that their hunters "were willing to shoot does", forty-four percent of respondents disagreed when asked if their "hunters shot as many does as the cooperator asked them to". More research

would be needed to determine why their hunters did not shoot as many does as asked, and/or to determine whether availability of antlerless tags was related, though the majority (74%) of cooperators indicated that it was easy to get depredation licenses to hunters.

It would be possible that there were not enough hunters; however, sixty-four percent of respondents indicated that it was easy to find hunters to reduce deer numbers, and sixty-one percent indicated that they did not need additional help finding more hunters. It could also be possible, though more research would be needed, that they believed they had not received enough depredation licenses to issue to hunters, or that there were not enough county antlerless tags. Also consistent with a lack of belief in the effectiveness of their depredation plan, may be a realization among cooperators that they themselves do not have complete control of their situation because their farm is located among neighbors with differing objectives. Sixty-eight percent of respondents indicated that limited access on adjacent properties prevents hunters from killing enough deer in their area. When cooperators were asked if they had difficulty determining the proper number of deer to harvest on the lands they controlled, forty-seven percent of respondents indicated that they had difficulty determining, or were 'undecided' about the proper number of deer to harvest each year, while fifty-three percent indicated they did not have difficulty determining how many deer should be harvested each year.

Factors which impact cooperators' belief in the effectiveness of their depredation plan

As mentioned earlier in this report, only fifty-two percent of respondents believed that following their management plan will reduce damage to acceptable levels. To explore this finding more, we used a linear model to evaluate the relationship between the 5-level categorical response variable, "belief the plan will reduce damage to acceptable levels" (Belief), and 14 predictor variables. We explored parameter importance in predicting Belief by comparing AIC from all subsets of linear models.

The final model selected based on parsimony suggests the 6 variables that together explain the most variation in cooperators' belief in program efficacy are ease of setting up a visit with the biologist, help identifying the amount of damage, help identifying ways to reduce damage, help needed to find additional hunters, belief in hunters' willingness to shoot does, and belief that limited access on adjacent properties limits potential for effective deer harvest. However, the only parameters with confidence in effect direction (95% CI not including 0) and practically important effect size were biologist help identifying the amount of damage, biologist help identifying ways to reduce damage, and willingness of hunters to shoot does. For every one unit increase in average rating for help identifying amount of damage, the Belief will increase 0.3 (± 0.23) units on average. For every one unit increase in average rating for help identifying ways to reduce damage, the belief in plan efficacy will increase 0.5 (± 0.21) units on average. For every one unit increase in average rating for willingness of hunters to shoot does, the belief in plan efficacy will increase 0.2 (± 0.17) units on average. (Fig. 3)

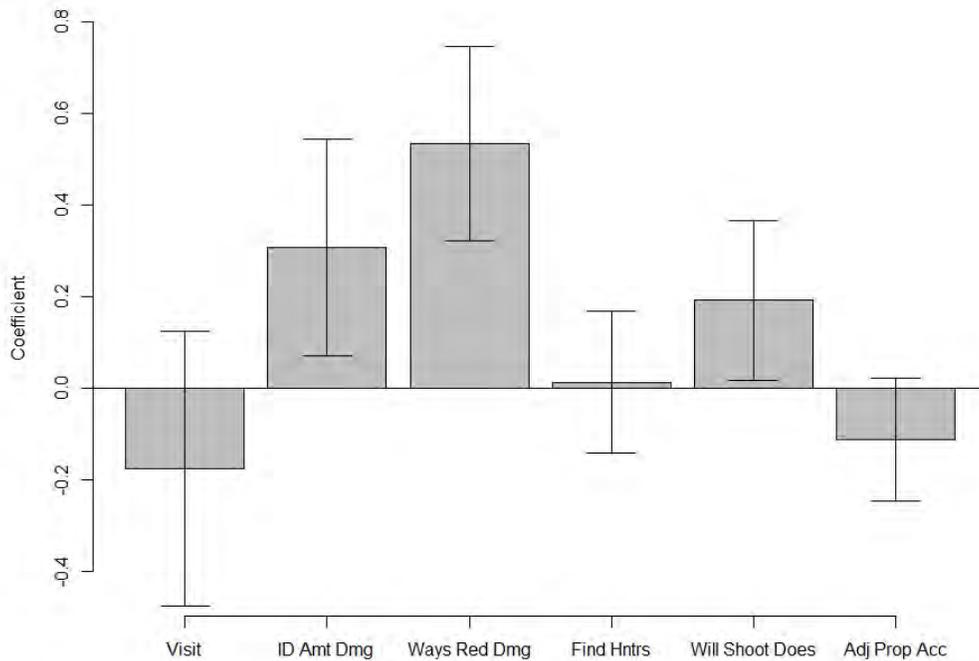


Figure 3 - Factors which impact cooperators' belief in the effectiveness of their depredation plan

Use of hunting as a depredation management tool:

Because recreational deer hunting is an effective and accepted tool for addressing depredation by deer, and because we hypothesized that cooperators would believe that the deer population in the area of their property was too high, we designed our survey to explore the application of deer hunting as means of deer population control among cooperators. Sixty-nine percent of respondents indicated that they personally hunt for deer, and sixty-one reported that deer hunting was a moderately or very important recreational activity for them. The majority of cooperators indicated that deer hunting did occur on the lands where they controlled hunter access. This was expected, though of greater interest to biologists is whether cooperators are engaged and hunting with purpose to reduce deer numbers on their farms, rather than casually targeting does as incidentals while hunting for bucks.

Our survey included three questions that we believe provide objective measures of the relative effectiveness of cooperators' use of recreational hunting as a tool to combat deer depredation on their farms. Hunter access is a component we examined. As earlier noted, ninety-five percent of respondents indicated that hunting for deer did occur on their properties, which biologists encourage cooperators to promote. Of concern to biologists is the number of hunters being allowed to hunt, and the frequency, or rather limited frequency, that hunting may actually be taking place on properties enrolled within the Depredation program. If hunting is being done by a restricted number of individuals, and/or if hunting is only occurring during one of the six scheduled hunting seasons, then there may be opportunity to increase harvest of depredating deer.

Respondents to this survey most frequently reported that deer hunting on the lands they controlled was being done by friends & neighbors (78%), family (60%), and themselves (54%). Other hunters (e.g. non-family, non-friends, non-neighbors) were cited as hunting on properties by nearly half (49%) of respondents. Tenants (6%) and employees (9%) were cited less frequently, but may have received fewer mentions because cooperators did not have any tenants or employees. Nine responding cooperators indicated that no one had hunted deer on lands they controlled during the 2014-2015 deer hunting seasons.

When asked during which of the six deer hunting seasons (e.g. Youth & Disabled, Archery, Early muzzleloader, 1st shotgun, 2nd shotgun, Late muzzleloader) lands under their control were hunted for deer, respondents most frequently

reported hunting had occurred during the 1st and 2nd shotgun seasons and the Archery season (82%, 74%, 67%). Less than half of respondents reported that hunting had occurred during the Early or Late muzzleloader seasons, or the Youth & Disabled season (46%, 48%, 32%). Though participation is restricted by quota for regular season licenses during the early muzzleloader season, and by age during the Youth season, these early seasons offer the best opportunity to target deer which may actually be responsible for depredation to crops. Thus, cooperators might consider encouraging participation during these early seasons by the hunters who hunt their lands, while also reminding their hunters to take advantage of the additional hunting opportunity that is available for antlerless deer hunting beyond the season(s) for which they may have acquired an Any-sex deer license. It should be encouraging to program biologists that cooperators appear to understand the importance of having their properties hunted during the multiple established hunting seasons and being open to hunting by persons outside of their immediate family and network of friends. However, perhaps of greatest interest to biologists is whether the hunters used by cooperators are hunting with purpose to reduce area deer numbers.

To provide a measure of “hunting with purpose” cooperators were asked in this survey to report how many bucks, does, and total deer were taken by hunters on lands under their control during the 2014-2015 deer hunting seasons. Biologists should be encouraged that the mean reported doe harvest on cooperator farms exceeded the mean reported buck harvest 3 to 1, a ratio that is consistent with an interest in reducing on-farm deer populations. Ninety percent of respondents reported a doe kill of greater than 50% of their total deer harvest for 2014-2015. Though indications are that program cooperators know what they need to do to address their depredation situations, response to this question also highlighted a message that cooperators need to hear and which biologists need to deliver. About a third (32%) of respondents indicated that they did not know how many deer (bucks and/or does) had been harvested on the lands they control. As managing deer populations can be extremely frustrating and time consuming, accurate record keeping of the number and sex of deer harvested on a farm should be part of each cooperators’ business plan, much like monitoring what rates of nitrogen application provide the optimum crop yield.

