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**2004**



NEW HAMPSHIRE  
**WILDLIFE  
HARVEST**  
SUMMARY



**New  
Hampshire  
Fish and  
Game  
Department**



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**WILDLIFE  
HARVEST**  
**SUMMARY**



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## **2004 WHITE-TAILED DEER HARVEST SUMMARY REPORT**



The impacts of recent winters appear to be having a continuing influence on deer populations in New Hampshire. Fish and Game has been monitoring winter severity since the winter of 1964-65. This entails the annual formulation of a winter severity index (WSI) value based on the number of days with over 18 inches of snow on the ground, and the number of days with a minimum temperature below zero between December 1 and April 30 each winter. The winters of 2000-01 and 2002-03 were among the most severe in many years following a decade of generally mild winters during the 1990s. While the winter of 2003-04 was average on a statewide basis, late winter impacts may have had more of an effect on deer populations than was initially expected. This effect was most apparent in some northern units, notably WMUs A, B and D in which adult buck kills were down. As of this writing (late January 2005), winter severity impacts have so far generally been average to below average, especially with regard to snow depths. If the winter continues to be mild to average, especially with little late winter snow accumulation and an early spring, deer populations should recover and continue to increase toward existing goals in those units that are below goal.

The total kill for 2004 was 10,133, up 7% from the 2003 kill of 9,492. The 2004 statewide adult male kill was 5,537, down 5% from 5,828 in 2003. Much of this decrease occurred in the aforementioned northern units. The statewide female kill in 2004 was 3,676, up 24% from 2,955 in 2003 with these increases primarily in more central and southern units where either-sex hunting opportunities were liberalized for the 2004 season.

The youth hunt kill during their special weekend was 312, down 7% from 334 in 2003. This slight decrease follows two successive years (2002 and 2003) in which the youth hunt kill had increased 28% each year. Archery hunters took 2,158 deer in 2004, up 17% from the 1,841 taken in 2003. The muzzleloader harvest in 2004 was 2,194, down 6% from 2,330 in 2003 while "regular" firearm hunters took 5,469 deer in 2004, up 10% from 4,987 in 2003. Subsequent tables give additional details on the harvest by season, sex and WMU.

Biological information was again collected during 2004 at select deer registration stations in order to monitor the physical condition of New Hampshire's deer. Average yearling antler beam diameters were 17.4 millimeters and yearling male field dressed weights averaged 114 pounds. These values are similar to the recent 5-year averages of 17.5 mm and 115 lbs respectively and indicate populations remain below biological carrying capacity of our deer habitat and that deer were in good physical condition. The statewide yearling male fraction (the percentage of adult males consisting of yearlings) for the 2004 harvest was 47.5%, a slight increase from 45.5% in 2003. The distribution of older males was 29% at 2.5 years old, 17% at 3.5 years, 3% at 4.5 years and 3% at 5.5+ years old. Additionally, mature bucks at 4.5 years old averaged 193.4 pounds dressed weight with 7.8 points while bucks 5.5+ years old averaged 188.6 pounds with 9.2 points.

In summary, while the 2004 deer harvest was up as expected, some units exhibited lower than expected adult buck kills. The management strategy remains to encourage controlled population growth in many units consistent with achieving long-term deer population management goals while maintaining a “balanced” buck:doe ratio. These goals and objectives are currently in the process of being reconsidered as the existing New Hampshire Big Game Management Plan, set to expire in 2005, undergoes revision to guide deer management from 2006 to 2015. Public input from hunters and other New Hampshire residents and stakeholders will be solicited and considered as part of this ongoing process.

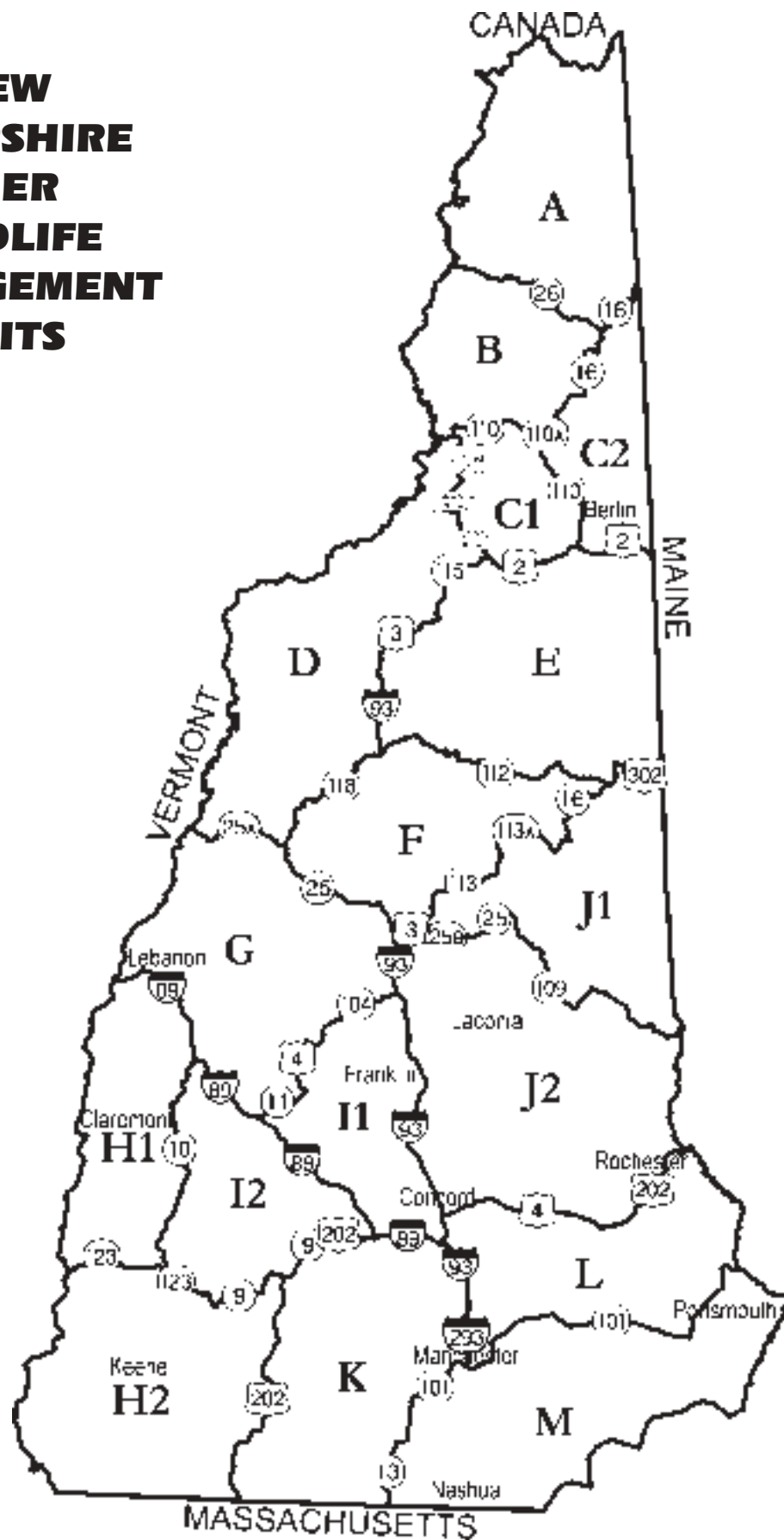
## **DEER POPULATION GOALS BY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT**

Deer management decisions are based on our existing Big Game Population Management Plan. The goals of this plan span the period 1997-2005 and are summarized in the following table. A negative (-) value under “desired % change” indicates a need to decrease the population to achieve the goal while a positive (+) value reflects a need to increase the population.

<b>EXPRESSED AS ADULT (AGE 1.5+) MALE KILL</b>			
<b>WMU</b>	<b>GOAL</b>	<b>CURRENT LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>DESIRED % CHANGE</b>
A	335	310	+8%
B	125	120	+4%
C1	99	52	+90%
C2	125	69	+81%
D	788	553	+42%
E	188	56	+236%
F	167	60	+178%
G	532	339	+57%
H1	464	362	+28%
H2	799	534	+50%
I1	331	165	+101%
I2	360	174	+107%
J1	487	241	+102%
J2	938	809	+16%
K	734	585	+25%
L	561	538	+4%
M	535	719	-26%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,568</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>+33%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Average of 2003 and 2004 adult male kill.

**NEW  
HAMPSHIRE  
DEER  
WILDLIFE  
MANAGEMENT  
UNITS**

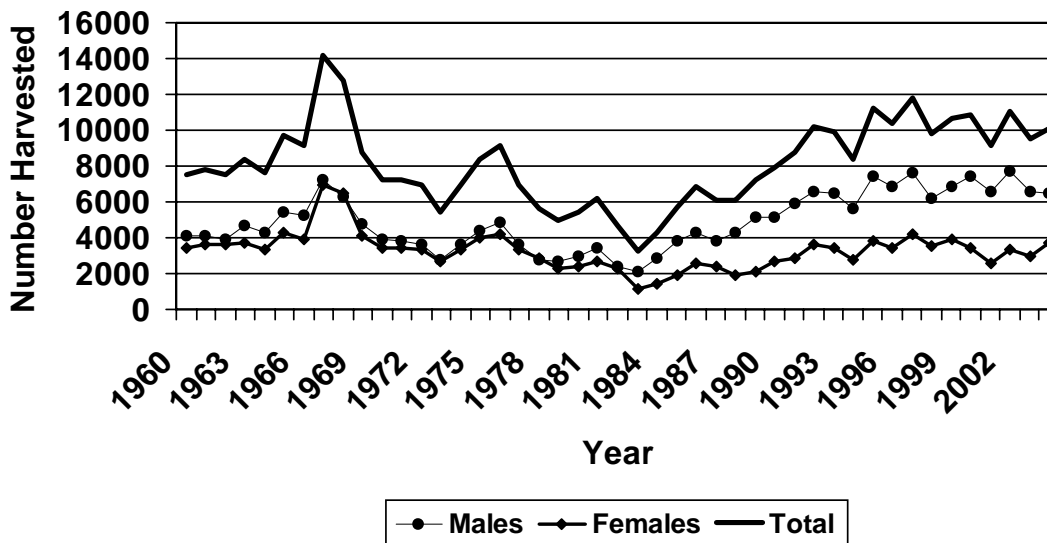




## TOTAL AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEER HARVEST FOR 1960-2004 HUNTING SEASONS

The graph below shows the number of male, female and total deer harvested during the past 44 deer seasons. The highest harvest (14,204 deer) occurred in 1967 and the second highest occurred in 1968. These harvests contained nearly equal portions of males and females and were the result of very liberal either-sex hunting seasons. High female harvest rates, combined with severe winter weather, caused the state's deer population to decrease from the late 1960s until the early 1980s. In 1983, the Department reduced the number of either-sex hunting days from 22 to 5 for most areas of the state.

The graph below shows a highly variable deer harvest over the past 4 decades. Several factors can affect the number of deer harvested in any given year such as: deer population density, habitat availability and productivity, hunter density and access, weather severity (all seasons), natural food production, and the Department's season objectives (with respect to management plan goals). All of the above factors have changed with time and will continue to change in years to come. For example, notice that the deer kill in the first half of the graph contains nearly equal percentages of males and females, while the second half contains nearly twice the percentage of males as females. This change in harvest ratio is the result of the Department's goal to increase the deer population, which was at an all time low in 1983, but has since rebounded because of restricted antlerless seasons and reduced female harvests. It is noteworthy that when the deer population reaches the management plan goal, the total harvest will contend with the harvests of 1967-68, but the herd will be at a higher level, and more importantly, the harvests will be sustainable.



## DEER KILL BY SEX, SEASON AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT IN 2004

Beginning in 2004, the Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) specific and overall deer kill per square mile reported in these tables is based on estimates of square miles of deer habitat. These estimates were derived as part of the on-going revision of the New Hampshire Big Game Management Plan which will guide deer management from 2006 to 2015. Previous WMU specific estimates of kill per square mile were based on square miles of land area.

### MALE KILL BY SEASON AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT DURING 2004

SEASON	WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT																	
	A	B	C1	C2	D	E	F	G	H1	H2	I1	I2	J1	J2	K	L	M	ALL
ARCHERY	30	10	3	9	117	2	3	55	42	83	23	15	24	186	95	119	185	1001
YOUTH	7	2	1	1	24	0	2	5	16	12	3	1	3	15	7	3	18	120
MUZZL.	70	20	11	6	105	10	6	49	90	110	26	30	39	185	147	182	250	1336
FIREARM	220	79	34	57	305	60	58	254	227	378	101	150	209	603	402	325	538	4000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>6457</b>
KILL/ SQ.MI.	0.59		0.25		0.84		0.15		0.99		0.47		0.63		1.12		1.86	
		0.34		0.32		0.10		0.59		0.90		0.55		1.33		1.52		0.79

### FEMALE KILL BY SEASON AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT DURING 2004

SEASON	WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT																	
	A	B	C1	C2	D	E	F	G	H1	H2	I1	I2	J1	J2	K	L	M	ALL
ARCHERY	41	10	4	8	116	4	4	83	60	108	31	24	22	199	110	124	209	1157
YOUTH	12	2	1	2	45	0	0	15	22	13	4	4	5	33	14	13	7	192
MUZZL.	82	11	2	6	42	1	4	31	53	51	8	7	7	92	77	142	242	858
FIREARM	119	26	0	0	82	0	1	34	87	147	9	17	26	186	110	197	428	1469
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>3676</b>
KILL/ SQ.MI.	0.46		0.04		0.43		0.02		0.59		0.16		0.14		0.53		1.66	
		0.15		0.07		0.01		0.26		0.49		0.15		0.69		1.15		0.45

### TOTAL KILL BY SEASON AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT DURING 2004

SEASON	WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT																	
	A	B	C1	C2	D	E	F	G	H1	H2	I1	I2	J1	J2	K	L	M	ALL
ARCHERY	71	20	7	17	233	6	7	138	102	191	54	39	46	385	205	243	394	2158
YOUTH	19	4	2	3	69	0	2	20	38	25	7	5	8	48	21	16	25	312
MUZZL.	152	31	13	12	147	11	10	80	143	161	34	37	46	277	224	324	492	2194
FIREARM	339	105	34	57	387	60	59	288	314	525	110	167	235	789	512	522	966	5469
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1499</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1105</b>	<b>1877</b>	<b>10133</b>
KILL/ SQ.MI.	1.05		0.29		1.27		0.17		1.58		0.63		0.77		1.65		3.52	
		0.49		0.39		0.11		0.85		1.39		0.70		2.02		2.66		1.24

## ADULT MALE KILL BY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT (1963-2004)

Adult male kill is the most consistent index of total deer population on a historical basis. While either-sex hunting seasons have varied widely through time, adult male seasons have remained fairly constant, and the adult male kill provides an accurate and consistent index to change in population levels. Adult male kill figures prior to 1987 (the first year we have good data on a WMU basis) are estimated based on town of kill and current WMU boundaries. Since the number of deer killed in any given year can vary significantly as a result of snow cover, weather and natural food production, we use two-year averages to assess population change relative to our management efforts.

YEAR	WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT																	TOTAL
	A	B	C1	C2	D	E	F	G	H1	H2	I1	I2	J1	J2	K	L	M	
1963	158	169	63	109	392	157	122	402	238	286	184	210	288	312	298	139	120	3647
1964	244	185	66	134	391	158	110	333	217	211	123	147	306	254	207	104	66	3256
1965	301	207	87	167	532	236	170	506	228	244	158	160	399	355	225	128	69	4172
1966	240	168	67	137	479	201	152	440	215	277	147	199	406	402	241	150	75	3996
1967	310	278	109	177	768	234	192	491	286	371	184	236	523	596	374	209	123	5461
1968	353	232	99	163	650	245	178	457	236	322	139	180	467	494	234	195	75	4719
1969	235	200	82	137	548	166	183	472	182	210	101	141	371	262	124	122	46	3582
1970	215	134	63	102	427	164	146	354	133	156	84	93	313	260	88	138	64	2934
1971	166	85	55	65	408	121	119	317	133	186	84	106	332	337	108	216	69	2907
1972	143	79	58	72	493	150	99	281	113	139	86	75	295	294	100	150	71	2698
1973	138	53	42	36	340	90	85	187	99	107	60	49	270	288	88	137	41	2110
1974	113	47	41	52	398	95	101	235	128	162	87	76	353	402	122	207	89	2708
1975	116	61	54	60	470	121	106	294	169	237	111	96	360	526	140	243	116	3280
1976	141	83	65	80	470	126	133	276	180	272	140	132	363	613	211	253	145	3683
1977	109	63	49	56	360	103	98	211	168	221	94	104	255	441	132	170	90	2724
1978	43	28	18	25	229	41	41	122	151	174	85	109	170	398	125	174	117	2050
1979	22	19	10	12	178	24	45	128	152	176	93	103	216	403	139	208	92	2020
1980	73	41	26	39	167	47	46	113	154	234	93	118	220	428	130	217	125	2271
1981	94	46	23	40	252	54	46	134	180	256	100	142	228	459	211	255	138	2658
1982	82	39	13	26	153	28	25	80	137	173	71	85	139	323	130	169	114	1787
1983	79	36	15	20	126	20	34	141	130	149	58	94	112	280	123	161	92	1670
1984	155	63	24	25	257	41	33	139	143	231	78	97	191	372	149	209	143	2350
1985	190	56	32	54	252	69	48	173	171	327	112	130	257	494	244	288	202	3099
1986	190	65	25	42	229	52	42	180	221	363	132	147	328	571	255	320	228	3390
1987	189	82	18	44	270	37	36	144	204	340	127	128	231	499	252	265	276	3144
1988	279	71	32	38	236	44	47	169	196	369	131	151	245	527	296	397	332	3559
1989	270	90	45	51	335	66	63	222	204	443	165	176	260	655	410	448	384	4287
1990	328	102	40	60	288	66	62	227	221	457	141	151	248	618	388	428	410	4234
1991	248	122	54	58	389	68	74	309	329	535	187	185	303	713	464	474	414	4926
1992	221	93	40	40	404	79	74	342	358	611	248	225	331	906	482	484	496	5433
1993	212	99	38	45	421	68	74	343	320	595	237	254	318	874	489	473	488	5348
1994	213	82	24	38	376	70	53	286	327	486	234	210	257	772	429	445	489	4790
1995	388	152	48	85	539	92	81	376	412	599	220	265	343	939	539	502	546	6125
1996	315	106	43	47	546	72	66	365	348	590	220	218	317	960	487	475	564	5740
1997	382	138	59	81	675	89	75	389	349	575	199	249	374	899	580	536	657	6305
1998	306	118	45	67	624	73	69	309	263	491	157	126	253	714	450	447	615	5127
1999	421	142	50	62	620	62	74	373	273	478	155	157	292	714	466	579	724	5642
2000	428	169	77	98	722	74	89	430	335	550	195	196	319	816	600	593	863	6554
2001	306	119	66	81	571	53	85	357	333	601	186	185	287	799	581	543	828	5981
2002	387	128	71	106	642	62	85	420	375	642	234	288	308	969	714	597	827	6855
2003	355	141	55	70	618	43	53	336	392	562	181	169	219	762	605	576	691	5828
2004	264	98	48	68	488	69	66	342	331	506	149	179	263	856	565	499	746	5537

## MALE KILL BY SEASON AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT DURING 2004

Harvests vary widely by day during the hunting season. Changes are primarily influenced by differences in hunting pressure and weather conditions. The typical distribution of harvest includes a high opening day kill in the muzzleloader and firearms seasons, high kills during the first 5 days of the firearms season, and high kills on weekends for both seasons. The Thanksgiving weekend can also produce high harvests. The number of males listed in this table is the total male kill (including fawns), thus the numbers are somewhat larger than those in the previous table.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT																		
DATE	A	B	C1	C2	D	E	F	G	H1	H2	I1	I2	J1	J2	K	L	M	ALL
<b>ARCHERY SEASON (15 SEPTEMBER-15 DECEMBER)</b>																		
<b>TOTAL</b>	30	10	3	9	117	2	3	55	42	83	23	15	24	186	95	119	185	1001
<b>YOUTH WEEKEND (23-24 OCTOBER)</b>																		
<b>TOTAL</b>	7	2	1	1	24	0	2	5	16	12	3	1	3	15	7	3	18	120
<b>MUZZLELOADER SEASON (30 OCTOBER-9 NOVEMBER)</b>																		
Oct. 30	18	3	1	3	35	2	0	17	34	31	3	11	9	54	41	31	55	348
Oct. 31	18	5	4	1	15	4	2	5	26	27	5	4	2	41	34	28	31	252
Nov. 01	4	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	3	5	2	0	1	15	11	10	16	75
Nov. 02	7	0	1	0	5	1	0	1	5	4	1	1	0	3	5	10	16	60
Nov. 03	6	1	0	0	4	0	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	7	2	9	7	48
Nov. 04	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	1	4	2	2	1	7	8	11	19	66
Nov. 05	5	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	8	4	7	10	50
Nov. 06	5	4	3	1	13	0	1	5	8	10	4	4	4	13	11	38	48	172
Nov. 07	2	1	1	1	10	1	0	4	5	15	3	2	12	21	18	24	29	149
Nov. 08	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	3	3	1	2	4	8	4	6	4	45
Nov. 09	2	3	1	0	6	0	1	2	1	7	2	2	4	8	9	8	15	71
<b>TOTAL</b>	70	20	11	6	105	10	6	49	90	110	26	30	39	185	147	182	250	1336
<b>FIREARM SEASON (10 NOVEMBER-5 DECEMBER)</b>																		
Nov. 10	34	9	1	1	37	3	4	26	42	73	8	28	42	125	84	35	38	590
Nov. 11	32	7	2	5	10	3	6	9	25	47	3	11	17	91	57	33	34	392
Nov. 12	13	3	3	1	8	2	2	10	4	16	2	12	11	18	13	23	29	170
Nov. 13	7	3	3	0	11	3	6	23	15	22	7	14	17	31	27	67	98	354
Nov. 14	5	2	1	2	16	5	5	16	6	18	4	7	10	24	20	36	63	240
Nov. 15	7	2	0	2	2	3	0	5	6	6	4	3	3	8	7	8	9	75
Nov. 16	1	2	1	1	7	2	3	11	5	6	3	2	6	15	5	10	10	90
Nov. 17	5	2	2	1	5	0	6	2	6	5	2	0	3	13	10	12	15	89
Nov. 18	2	2	0	2	7	1	2	9	6	4	5	4	3	11	10	7	10	85
Nov. 19	5	1	1	3	9	1	1	5	6	8	6	3	4	12	9	12	14	100
Nov. 20	6	0	2	7	14	5	4	17	16	23	7	14	19	38	23	9	27	231
Nov. 21	9	9	2	7	18	9	1	19	19	23	10	8	10	28	27	7	20	226
Nov. 22	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	7	2	7	3	1	0	7	5	5	7	55
Nov. 23	3	2	1	0	10	1	2	6	5	6	2	6	4	9	6	2	13	78
Nov. 24	6	0	0	1	9	2	2	7	7	3	4	1	9	18	9	4	13	95
Nov. 25	4	6	0	3	24	4	0	11	10	14	4	6	8	12	7	8	13	134
Nov. 26	19	6	4	2	22	2	1	17	12	25	9	7	10	31	16	4	23	210
Nov. 27	11	2	2	2	24	7	2	8	10	23	4	6	5	26	18	14	25	189
Nov. 28	8	2	0	7	8	1	2	10	2	5	1	3	5	16	12	9	7	98
Nov. 29	4	2	3	1	7	0	1	4	6	7	0	1	0	5	4	1	4	50
Nov. 30	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	7	4	2	0	1	4	7	6	2	5	48
Dec. 01	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	3	5	0	1	0	7	2	1	3	33
Dec. 02	8	2	0	3	8	1	0	2	1	2	0	6	1	7	6	5	9	61
Dec. 03	8	4	1	0	11	0	1	8	1	11	3	1	2	10	2	3	1	67
Dec. 04	11	3	2	3	14	1	3	7	5	8	5	2	7	22	5	5	22	125
Dec. 05	1	7	2	1	11	3	2	7	3	9	5	2	9	12	12	3	26	115
<b>TOTAL</b>	220	79	34	57	305	60	58	254	227	378	101	150	209	603	402	325	538	4000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	327	111	49	73	551	72	69	363	375	583	153	196	275	989	651	629	991	6457

## **YEARLING ANTLER BEAM DIAMETER BY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT (2000-2004)**

The antler beam diameter of yearling (1.5 year old) males (YABD) is used to assess the quality of deer habitat. The biological maximum YABD on excellent range is around 24mm. This maximum is not reached anywhere in New Hampshire because of our relatively unproductive soils and harsh winters. As deer densities increase from low levels, YABDs in the 17-19mm range indicate deer are in good to excellent health and can easily be sustained on the available habitat. Average YABDs below 16mm on a consistent basis indicate deer densities may be nearing the carrying capacity of the WMU. In the following table, the number in parenthesis following each average is the number of deer measured.

WMU	YEAR					5-YEAR AVERAGE
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
A	17.5 (24)	18.4 (22)	18.1 (15)	17.6 (17)	17.8 (26)	17.9 (104)
B	16.0 ( 2)	21.0 ( 7)	20.7 ( 3)	15.7 ( 3)	18.5 ( 4)	19.1 ( 19)
C1	18.0 ( 2)	14.0 ( 4)	17.8 ( 8)	16.3 ( 8)	17.0 ( 6)	16.6 ( 28)
C2	. ( 0)	. ( 0)	. ( 0)	15.0 ( 1)	19.0 ( 3)	18.0 ( 4)
D	19.7 ( 6)	16.1 (26)	17.1 (33)	16.4 (45)	15.9 (51)	16.5 (161)
E	15.5 ( 2)	16.0 ( 2)	16.6 ( 5)	17.0 ( 2)	16.4 ( 7)	16.4 ( 18)
F	. ( 0)	16.5 ( 6)	16.5 ( 8)	15.6 (13)	15.0 (20)	15.6 ( 47)
G	15.8 ( 5)	15.3 ( 6)	17.2 ( 6)	17.3 ( 9)	15.2 (18)	16.0 ( 44)
H1	17.0 ( 3)	17.8 (14)	18.4 ( 9)	18.0 (30)	17.5 (25)	17.8 ( 81)
H2	18.4 (13)	16.1 (18)	18.4 ( 5)	18.3 (10)	17.8 (13)	17.5 ( 59)
I1	17.3 ( 4)	18.3 ( 4)	17.7 ( 7)	18.4 (14)	17.7 (15)	17.9 ( 44)
I2	15.9 ( 9)	17.0 ( 8)	19.2 (11)	18.4 (12)	19.3 (10)	18.1 ( 50)
J1	17.9 ( 8)	16.3 (14)	17.6 (12)	17.2 (13)	16.1 (21)	16.8 ( 68)
J2	16.7 (25)	17.4 (36)	17.8 (60)	17.6 (37)	16.9 (41)	17.3 (199)
K	17.1 (21)	18.0 (29)	18.6 (39)	18.4 (45)	18.6 (43)	18.3 (177)
L	17.6 (36)	17.2 (28)	18.4 (18)	16.9 (38)	17.3 (22)	17.4 (142)
M	17.5 (28)	18.3 (22)	19.4 (52)	17.7 (30)	18.2 (23)	18.4 (155)
ALL	17.4 (188)	17.3 (246)	18.2 (291)	17.4 (327)	17.1 (348)	17.5 (1400)

## YEARLING MALE FRACTION BY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT (2000-2004)

The yearling male fraction (YMF) is the percentage of harvested adult males that are yearlings. The YMF reflects the average annual mortality rate of all adult males in the population by estimating the percentage lost to all causes on an annual basis (about half of our annual all-cause mortality is from the hunting seasons). New Hampshire has a relatively low annual mortality rate when compared to other northeastern states, and this is why we maintain good age structure in the male population. In 2004, about 29% of harvested adult males were 2 ½ years old and 23% were 3 ½ years or older. The number in parenthesis following each average is the number of aged yearling males in the sample.

WMU	YEAR					5-YEAR AVERAGE
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
A	63.4 (26)	56.4 (22)	42.1 (16)	28.3 (17)	56.3 (27)	47.8 (108)
B	16.7 ( 2)	53.8 ( 7)	9.4 ( 3)	33.3 ( 3)	30.8 ( 4)	24.1 ( 19)
C1	40.0 ( 2)	62.5 ( 5)	42.1 ( 8)	47.1 ( 8)	46.7 ( 7)	46.9 ( 30)
C2	0.0 ( 0)	0.0 ( 0)	0.0 ( 0)	100.0 ( 1)	100.0 ( 3)	44.4 ( 4)
D	50.0 ( 7)	37.7 (26)	30.0 (33)	35.4 (45)	44.1 (52)	37.2 (163)
E	40.0 ( 2)	40.0 ( 2)	41.7 ( 5)	25.0 ( 2)	41.2 ( 7)	38.3 ( 18)
F	0.0 ( 0)	35.3 ( 6)	27.6 ( 8)	36.1 (13)	46.5 (20)	37.0 ( 47)
G	50.0 ( 5)	26.1 ( 6)	18.8 ( 6)	32.1 ( 9)	30.5 (18)	28.9 ( 44)
H1	50.0 ( 3)	41.2 (14)	47.4 ( 9)	53.6 (30)	68.4 (26)	53.6 ( 82)
H2	47.1 (16)	54.5 (18)	16.7 ( 5)	31.6 (12)	37.2 (16)	37.6 ( 67)
I1	66.7 ( 4)	40.0 ( 4)	26.9 ( 7)	50.0 (14)	57.7 (15)	45.8 ( 44)
I2	52.9 ( 9)	50.0 ( 8)	37.5 (12)	60.0 (12)	48.0 (12)	48.2 ( 53)
J1	42.1 ( 8)	53.8 (14)	31.0 (13)	40.6 (13)	51.2 (21)	43.1 ( 69)
J2	46.4 (26)	52.2 (36)	53.6 (60)	41.3 (38)	51.9 (41)	49.3 (201)
K	30.4 (21)	35.8 (29)	39.2 (40)	54.8 (46)	53.8 (43)	43.0 (179)
L	60.7 (37)	47.5 (28)	31.1 (19)	63.3 (38)	45.1 (23)	49.7 (145)
M	50.9 (29)	54.5 (24)	66.3 (55)	44.9 (31)	35.9 (23)	51.1 (162)
ALL	47.5 (197)	45.5 (249)	38.2(299)	43.4(332)	46.9(358)	43.9 (1435)

## NEW HAMPSHIRE TROPHY DEER PROGRAM

Beginning in 1999, the New Hampshire Antler and Skull Trophy Club (NHASTC) assumed responsibility for the trophy deer program. The program annually recognizes hunters who take deer with a weight of 200 pounds or more by each of three hunting methods (archery, muzzleloader and regular firearms). To qualify, deer must weigh at least 200 pounds completely field dressed (with all internal organs including heart, lungs and liver removed). For complete entry information and an application form, look in the Hunting Digest published annually by Fish and Game and available at your license agent or on-line at [www.wildlife.state.nh.us](http://www.wildlife.state.nh.us). For a complete listing of this year's registry or information on trophy deer, moose and black bear, contact Roscoe Blaisdell, president of NHASTC, 22 Scribner Road, Raymond, NH 03077, or call 603-895-9947. The information below was generously provided by NHASTC. The following tables give the top ten deer by hunting method for 2004, and overall.

ALL METHODS OVERALL					2004			
YEAR	NAME	RESIDENCE	WEIGHT	COUNTY	NAME	RESIDENCE	WEIGHT	COUNTY
1985	Arnold Girroir	W. Newbury, MA	289.25	Coos	Bryan McMann	Stratford, NH	251.5	Coos
1998	Mike Kenyon	Bradford, VT	284	Grafton	Bradley Thompson	Gilford, NH	249.75	Merri.
1998	Scott Magoon	Topsham, VT	277	Coos	Paul J. Linville Jr.	Meredith, NH	249	Grafton
1984	Dave Alonzo	Berlin, NH	273	Coos	Kelly Jones	Johnson, VT	244	Coos
1984	William Robinson	Northfield, NH	273	Coos	Ted Pinney	Rochester, NH	240.5	Rock.
1985	Bradley Frizzell	Pittsburg, NH	272	Coos	James L. Coombs	Greenland, NH	240	Rock.
1980	Robert Neil	Gorham, NH	267	Coos	Edward M. Swanson	Holderness, NH	239.5	Grafton
1994	Steven Young	Beecher Falls, VT	267	Coos	Eric M. Johnson	Berlin, NH	235	Coos
1995	Lawrence Gonyer	Bow, NH	265	Coos	Jeffrey Batula	Concord, NH	233	Coos
1986	Joe Daley Jr	Brentwood, NH	265	Rock.	Daniel Croteau	Rochester, NH	233	Coos

FIREARMS OVERALL					2004			
YEAR	NAME	RESIDENCE	WEIGHT	COUNTY	NAME	RESIDENCE	WEIGHT	COUNTY
1985	Arnold Girroir	W. Newbury, MA	289.25	Coos	Bradley Thompson	Gilford, NH	249.75	Merri.
1998	Mike Kenyon	Bradford, VT	284	Grafton	Paul J. Linville Jr.	Meredith, NH	249	Grafton
1984	Dave Alonzo	Berlin, NH	273	Coos	Daniel Croteau	Rochester, NH	233	Coos
1984	William Robinson	Northfield, NH	273	Coos	Jon E. Boucher	Woodbury, CT	232	Belknap
1985	Bradley Frizzell	Pittsburg, NH	272	Coos	Jesse M. Seaton	Wilton, NH	224	Hills.
1980	Robert Neil	Gorham, NH	267	Coos	James Stockman	Pittsfield, NH	223	Belknap
1995	Lawrence Gonyer	Bow, NH	265	Coos	David LeClair	Henniker, NH	223	Merri.
1986	Joe Daley Jr	Brentwood, NH	265	Rock.	Ron Rivard	Weare, NH	221	Hills.
1983	Perry Taylor	Moultonboro, NH	262	Coos	Mike Yates	Farmington, NH	220	Straff.
1994	Howard Fields Jr	Saline, MI	261	Coos	Matt Charbono	Enfield, NH	220	Grafton

## NEW HAMPSHIRE TROPHY DEER PROGRAM, cont.

ARCHERY OVERALL					2004			
YEAR	NAME	RESIDENCE	WEIGHT	COUNTY	NAME	RESIDENCE	WEIGHT	COUNTY
2002	Jeremiah Donaldson	Albany, NH	252	Carroll	Ted Pinney	Rochester, NH	240.5	Rock.
2002	Rodger Matthewman	Meredith, NH	251.5	Belknap	Donald Stone Jr.	Boscawen, NH	214	Merri.
2002	Dave Lufkin	Lancaster, NH	242.5	Coos	Richard J. Perreault	Amesbury, MA	212	Rock.
2004	Ted Pinney	Rochester, NH	240.5	Rock.	Rich Emond	Strafford, NH	210	Rock.
1995	Gregory Herbert	Laconia, NH	237.5	Belknap	Richard F. Paquette	Pittsburg, NH	205	Coos
2001	Fred Schobel	Rehoboth, MA	237.5	Rock.	Scott A. Seamans	Effingham, NH	202	Carroll
1991	Johnny Smith III	Milford, NH	237	Hills.	No Other Archery Deer Were Entered in 2004			
1989	Robert Maneely	Andover, NH	235	Merri.				
1999	Scott Ellis	Keene, NH	234	Chesh.				
1994	Robert Daniels	Tilton, NH	233	Belknap				

MUZZLELOADER OVERALL					2004			
YEAR	NAME	RESIDENCE	WEIGHT	COUNTY	NAME	RESIDENCE	WEIGHT	COUNTY
1998	Scott Magoon	Topsham, VT	277	Coos	Bryan McMann	Stratford, NH	251.5	Coos
1994	Steven Young	Beecher Falls, VT	267	Coos	Kelly Jones	Johnson, VT	244	Coos
2001	Larry Miles	North Conway, NH	260.6	Coos	James L. Coombs	Greenland, NH	240	Rock.
1994	Dennis McLaughlin	Barre, VT	257	Coos	Edward M. Swanson	Holderness, NH	239.5	Grafton
1992	Colby Morrison	Wentworth, NH	254	Grafton	Eric M. Johnson	Berlin, NH	235	Coos
2000	Carl Baker	Hyde Park, VT	254	Coos	Jeffrey Batula	Concord, NH	233	Merri.
2004	Bryan McMann	Stratford, NH	251.5	Coos	David Colby	Sunapee, NH	232	Sulliv.
1995	Jeffrey Caulder	N. Woodstock, NH	250	Grafton	Trevor Champagne	Littleton, NH	226	Grafton
2001	Michael Colby	Lyman, NH	249	Grafton	Lindy Larson	Westminster, VT	226	Cheshire
1995	Lloyd Witham	Northwood, NH	247	Rock.	Hans Ingemundsen	Bridgewater, NH	225	Grafton
1990	Gary Bisson	Berlin, NH	247	Coos	John Ash	Kensington, NH	225	Rock.



## DEER KILL BY TOWN AND SEX DURING 2004

This is an alphabetical listing of New Hampshire towns with reported deer harvest in 2004. It gives the Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) that the town is part of, as well as the deer kill by sex and per square mile. The kill per square mile in this table continues to be expressed on the basis of square miles of land area pending further analysis of deer habitat on a town and county basis. Towns not listed below had no registered deer harvest.

TOWN	WMUs IN TOWN	BUCKS	DOES	TOTAL	KILL/ SQ. MI.
ACWORTH	(H1)	34	11	45	1.15
ALBANY	(E/F/J1)	7	0	7	0.09
ALEXANDRIA	(G/I1)	10	1	11	0.25
ALLENSTOWN	(L)	34	15	49	2.38
ALSTEAD	(H1/H2)	36	18	54	1.37
ALTON	(J2)	70	23	93	1.12
AMHERST	(K/M)	35	22	57	1.66
ANDOVER	(G/I1)	14	3	17	0.41
ANTRIM	(H2/I2/K)	13	4	17	0.47
ASHLAND	(F/G/J2)	9	2	11	0.93
ATKINSON	(M)	21	16	37	3.26
ATKINSON & GIL. AC. GR.	(A)	2	5	7	0.36
AUBURN	(L/M)	36	30	66	2.29
BARNSTEAD	(J2)	53	24	77	1.71
BARRINGTON	(J2/L)	70	42	112	2.30
BARTLETT	(E)	6	1	7	0.09
BATH	(D)	85	70	155	4.02
BEAN'S PURCHASE	(E)	1	0	1	0.02
BEDFORD	(K/L/M)	18	9	27	0.82
BELMONT	(J2)	41	20	61	1.91
BENNINGTON	(H2/K)	6	4	10	0.86
BENTON	(D)	9	1	10	0.21
BERLIN	(C1/C2)	10	3	13	0.21
BETHLEHEM	(D/E)	20	13	33	0.36
BOSCAWEN	(I1)	8	3	11	0.43
BOW	(I1/K/L)	44	25	69	2.42
BRADFORD	(I2)	16	4	20	0.56
BRENTWOOD	(L/M)	34	38	72	4.24
BRIDGEWATER	(G)	8	0	8	0.37
BRISTOL	(G/I1)	6	6	12	0.55
BROOKFIELD	(J1/J2)	13	3	16	0.69
BROOKLINE	(K/M)	29	24	53	2.62
CAMBRIDGE	(B/C2)	19	2	21	0.41
CAMPTON	(F)	21	2	23	0.44
CANAAN	(G)	52	23	75	1.36
CANDIA	(L/M)	36	32	68	2.23
CANTERBURY	(I1/J2)	43	15	58	1.29
CARROLL	(D/E)	7	2	9	0.18
CENTER HARBOR	(J1/J2)	15	11	26	1.60
CHARLESTOWN	(H1)	36	24	60	1.58
CHATHAM	(E)	9	1	10	0.17

## DEER KILL BY TOWN AND SEX DURING 2004

TOWN	WMUs IN TOWN	BUCKS	DOES	TOTAL	KILL/ SQ. MI.
CHESTER	(M)	33	38	71	2.72
CHESTERFIELD	(H2)	26	7	33	0.69
CHICHESTER	(J2/L)	33	31	64	3.01
CLAREMONT	(H1)	41	36	77	1.75
CLARKSVILLE	(A)	36	44	80	1.28
COLEBROOK	(A/B)	36	12	48	1.18
COLUMBIA	(B)	25	15	40	0.65
CONCORD	(I1/J2/K/L)	40	28	68	1.01
CONWAY	(E/F/J1)	32	6	38	0.53
CORNISH	(H1)	38	31	69	1.62
CROYDON	(H1/I2)	17	7	24	0.64
DALTON	(D)	9	4	13	0.46
DANBURY	(G/I1)	11	3	14	0.37
DANVILLE	(M)	16	22	38	3.21
DEERFIELD	(L)	66	67	133	2.55
DEERING	(K)	26	12	38	1.22
DERRY	(M)	47	34	81	2.23
DIX'S GRANT	(A)	3	1	4	0.20
DIXVILLE	(A/B)	17	7	24	0.49
DORCHESTER	(G)	13	0	13	0.29
DOVER	(L)	38	38	76	2.62
DUBLIN	(H2)	12	12	24	0.83
DUMMER	(B/C1/C2)	32	8	40	0.81
DUNBARTON	(K)	42	22	64	2.04
DURHAM	(L)	31	31	62	2.50
EAST KINGSTON	(M)	25	21	46	4.61
EASTON	(D)	7	1	8	0.26
EATON	(J1)	4	1	5	0.20
EFFINGHAM	(J1)	26	2	28	0.70
ELLSWORTH	(F)	1	0	1	0.05
ENFIELD	(G/H1)	53	19	72	1.67
EPPING	(L/M)	46	23	69	2.63
EPSOM	(J2/L)	58	50	108	3.12
ERROL	(A/B/C2)	19	8	27	0.39
ERVING'S LOCATION	(B)	1	1	2	0.53
EXETER	(L/M)	22	27	49	2.45
FARMINGTON	(J2)	56	34	90	2.44
FITZWILLIAM	(H2)	25	17	42	1.17
FRANCESTOWN	(K)	33	11	44	1.45
FRANCONIA	(D/E)	9	3	12	0.18
FRANKLIN	(I1)	16	8	24	0.82
FREEDOM	(J1)	25	3	28	0.74
FREMONT	(M)	14	30	44	2.53
GILFORD	(J2)	32	8	40	0.75
GILMANTON	(J2)	73	42	115	1.93
GILSUM	(H2)	21	15	36	2.16
GOFFSTOWN	(K)	48	24	72	1.91
GORHAM	(C1/C2/E)	10	0	10	0.31

## DEER KILL BY TOWN AND SEX DURING 2004

TOWN	WMUs IN TOWN	BUCKS	DOES	TOTAL	KILL/ SQ. MI.
GOSHEN	(I2/H1)	9	2	11	0.49
GRAFTON	(G)	10	3	13	0.31
GRANTHAM	(G/H1/I2)	19	5	24	0.86
GREENFIELD	(K)	11	9	20	0.74
GREENLAND	(M)	23	26	49	3.68
GREENVILLE	(K)	5	3	8	1.16
GROTON	(G)	10	1	11	0.27
HAMPSTEAD	(M)	15	10	25	1.78
HAMPTON	(M)	8	12	20	1.41
HAMPTON FALLS	(M)	18	17	35	2.77
HANCOCK	(H2/K)	22	1	23	0.74
HANOVER	(G)	38	34	72	1.44
HARRISVILLE	(H2)	22	10	32	1.58
HAVERHILL	(D)	68	32	100	1.91
HEBRON	(G)	6	1	7	0.37
HENNIKER	(I2/K)	30	14	44	0.98
HILL	(I1)	6	1	7	0.26
HILLSBORO	(H2/I2/K)	20	9	29	0.65
HINSDALE	(H2)	24	14	38	1.68
HOLDERNESS	(F/G/J1/J2)	14	8	22	0.61
HOLLIS	(M)	54	32	86	2.66
HOOKSETT	(K/L)	36	17	53	1.43
HOPKINTON	(I1/I2/K)	37	15	52	1.15
HUDSON	(M)	25	19	44	1.50
JACKSON	(E)	5	0	5	0.07
JAFFREY	(H2/K)	37	19	56	1.39
JEFFERSON	(C1/D/E)	36	3	39	0.77
KEENE	(H2)	28	19	47	1.26
KENSINGTON	(M)	32	31	63	5.26
KINGSTON	(M)	24	25	49	2.33
LACONIA	(J2)	13	5	18	0.69
LANCASTER	(C1/D)	30	14	44	0.86
LANDAFF	(D)	23	13	36	1.26
LANGDON	(H1/H2)	22	6	28	1.72
LEBANON	(G/H1)	57	44	101	2.45
LEE	(L)	20	18	38	1.88
LEMPSTER	(H1/I2)	19	6	25	0.76
LINCOLN	(D/E/F)	1	0	1	0.01
LISBON	(D)	36	24	60	2.25
LITCHFIELD	(M)	16	11	27	1.77
LITTLETON	(D)	35	17	52	0.96
LONDONDERRY	(M)	66	59	125	2.97
LOUDON	(J2)	84	59	143	3.06
LYMAN	(D)	57	34	91	3.17
LYME	(G)	45	24	69	1.25
LYNDEBOROUGH	(K)	27	13	40	1.32
MADBURY	(L)	24	20	44	3.61
MADISON	(F/J1)	26	7	33	0.81

## DEER KILL BY TOWN AND SEX DURING 2004

TOWN	WMUs IN TOWN	BUCKS	DOES	TOTAL	KILL/ SQ. MI.
MANCHESTER	(K/L/M)	5	3	8	0.23
MARLBOROUGH	(H2)	17	5	22	1.07
MARLOW	(H1/H2/I2)	13	10	23	0.87
MASON	(K)	36	17	53	2.21
MEREDITH	(I1/J2)	39	22	61	1.12
MERRIMACK	(M)	39	45	84	2.51
MIDDLETON	(J2)	18	7	25	1.35
MILAN	(B/C1/C2)	13	6	19	0.29
MILFORD	(K/M)	21	13	34	1.34
MILLSFIELD	(A/B)	17	9	26	0.58
MILTON	(J2)	34	13	47	1.37
MONROE	(D)	55	35	90	3.78
MONT VERNON	(K)	14	11	25	1.48
MOULTONBORO	(J1/J2)	63	57	120	1.60
NASHUA	(M)	22	8	30	0.95
NELSON	(H2)	15	9	24	1.03
NEW BOSTON	(K)	63	24	87	2.01
NEW CASTLE	(M)	1	0	1	0.47
NEW DURHAM	(J2)	39	17	56	1.28
NEW HAMPTON	(G/I1/J2)	21	3	24	0.63
NEW IPSWICH	(K)	33	15	48	1.45
NEW LONDON	(G/I1/I2)	16	3	19	0.75
NEWBURY	(I2)	16	3	19	0.50
NEWFIELDS	(L)	13	9	22	3.03
NEWINGTON	(M)	22	22	44	3.56
NEWMARKET	(L)	19	20	39	2.75
NEWPORT	(H1/I2)	45	19	64	1.47
NEWTON	(M)	24	18	42	4.22
NORTH HAMPTON	(M)	23	21	44	3.16
NORTHFIELD	(I1/J2)	22	11	33	1.14
NORTHUMBERLAND	(B/C1/D)	22	9	31	0.84
NORTHWOOD	(J2/L)	42	21	63	2.08
NOTTINGHAM	(L)	39	25	64	1.32
ORANGE	(G)	7	0	7	0.30
ORFORD	(D/G)	36	15	51	1.07
OSSIPEE	(J1)	53	10	63	0.84
PELHAM	(M)	30	25	55	2.05
PEMBROKE	(L)	27	17	44	1.93
PETERBOROUGH	(H2/K)	34	16	50	1.30
PIERMONT	(D)	38	8	46	1.15
PITTSBURG	(A)	185	148	333	1.14
PITTSFIELD	(J2)	43	22	65	2.67
PLAINFIELD	(H1)	64	42	106	2.00
PLAISTOW	(M)	21	14	35	3.30
PLYMOUTH	(F/G)	12	5	17	0.60
PORTSMOUTH	(M)	20	16	36	2.14
RANDOLPH	(C1/E)	12	0	12	0.25
RAYMOND	(L/M)	39	30	69	2.33

## DEER KILL BY TOWN AND SEX DURING 2004

TOWN	WMUs IN TOWN	BUCKS	DOES	TOTAL	KILL / SQ. MI.
RICHMOND	(H2)	27	14	41	1.09
RINDGE	(H2/K)	33	29	62	1.56
ROCHESTER	(J2/L)	66	32	98	2.16
ROLLINSFORD	(L)	11	6	17	2.25
ROXBURY	(H2)	13	0	13	1.06
RUMNEY	(F/G)	12	0	12	0.28
RYE	(M)	35	32	67	5.10
SALEM	(M)	25	14	39	1.51
SALISBURY	(I1)	7	2	9	0.23
SANBORNTON	(I1/J2)	25	7	32	0.64
SANDOWN	(M)	15	19	34	2.36
SANDWICH	(F/J1)	20	0	20	0.21
SEABROOK	(M)	8	6	14	1.45
SECOND COLL GRANT	(A)	11	1	12	0.29
SHARON	(K)	8	3	11	0.70
SHELBURNE	(C2/E)	13	1	14	0.29
SOMERSWORTH	(L)	3	8	11	1.10
SOUTH HAMPTON	(M)	35	21	56	6.96
SPRINGFIELD	(G/I2)	19	4	23	0.52
STARK	(B/C1)	13	3	16	0.27
STEWARTSTOWN	(A)	31	36	67	1.43
STODDARD	(H2/I2)	23	4	27	0.51
STRAFFORD	(J2)	59	18	77	1.50
STRATFORD	(B)	21	7	28	0.35
STRATHAM	(L/M)	37	26	63	4.07
SUCCESS	(C2)	6	0	6	0.11
SUGAR HILL	(D)	7	2	9	0.52
SULLIVAN	(H2)	18	7	25	1.34
SUNAPEE	(G/I2)	22	8	30	1.19
SURRY	(H2)	16	10	26	1.62
SUTTON	(I1/I2)	18	7	25	0.58
SWANZEY	(H2)	49	34	83	1.83
TAMWORTH	(F/J1)	14	2	16	0.26
TEMPLE	(K)	16	7	23	1.02
THORNTON	(F)	11	0	11	0.22
TILTON	(I1/J2)	4	3	7	0.59
TROY	(H2)	18	10	28	1.59
TUFTONBORO	(J1/J2)	41	21	62	1.25
UNITY	(H1)	27	13	40	1.08
WAKEFIELD	(J1/J2)	42	12	54	1.20
WALPOLE	(H1/H2)	22	34	56	1.53
WARNER	(I1/I2)	28	6	34	0.61
WARREN	(D/F)	9	0	9	0.18
WASHINGTON	(I2)	13	4	17	0.36
WEARE	(K)	59	34	93	1.55
WEBSTER	(I1)	21	5	26	0.90
WENTWORTH	(D/F/G)	21	2	23	0.55
WENTWORTH'S LOCATION	(A/C2)	6	1	7	0.36

## DEER KILL BY TOWN AND SEX DURING 2004

TOWN	WMUs IN TOWN	BUCKS	DOES	TOTAL	KILL/ SQ.MI.
WESTMORELAND	(H2)	40	22	62	1.68
WHITEFIELD	(D)	12	3	15	0.43
WILMOT	(G/I1)	7	1	8	0.27
WILTON	(K)	34	7	41	1.60
WINCHESTER	(H2)	48	25	73	1.31
WINDHAM	(M)	36	25	61	2.20
WINDSOR	(I2)	3	1	4	0.47
WOLFEBORO	(J1/J2)	42	16	58	0.99
WOODSTOCK	(D/F)	2	1	3	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6457</b>	<b>3676</b>	<b>10133</b>	<b>1.14</b>

## DEER KILL BY COUNTY, HUNTER RESIDENCY AND SEX DURING 2004

The kill per square mile in this table continues to be expressed on the basis of square miles of land area pending further analysis of deer habitat on a town and county basis.

COUNTY	NH RESIDENTS		NONRESIDENTS		TOTAL		TOTAL	KILL/ SQ.MI.
	BUCK	DOE	BUCK	DOE	BUCK	DOE		
BELKNAP	366	163	20	5	386	168	554	1.18
CARROLL	359	118	69	24	428	142	570	0.57
CHESHIRE	463	275	120	69	583	344	927	1.27
COOS	458	254	197	99	655	353	1008	0.55
GRAFTON	708	341	205	103	913	444	1357	0.78
HILLSBOROUGH	727	399	78	37	805	436	1241	1.39
MERRIMACK	724	367	33	23	757	390	1147	1.20
ROCKINGHAM	931	810	105	87	1036	897	1933	2.66
STRAFFORD	408	253	61	31	469	284	753	1.97
SULLIVAN	360	183	65	35	425	218	643	1.16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5504</b>	<b>3163</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>6457</b>	<b>3676</b>	<b>10133</b>	<b>1.14</b>



## **2004 BLACK BEAR HARVEST SUMMARY REPORT**

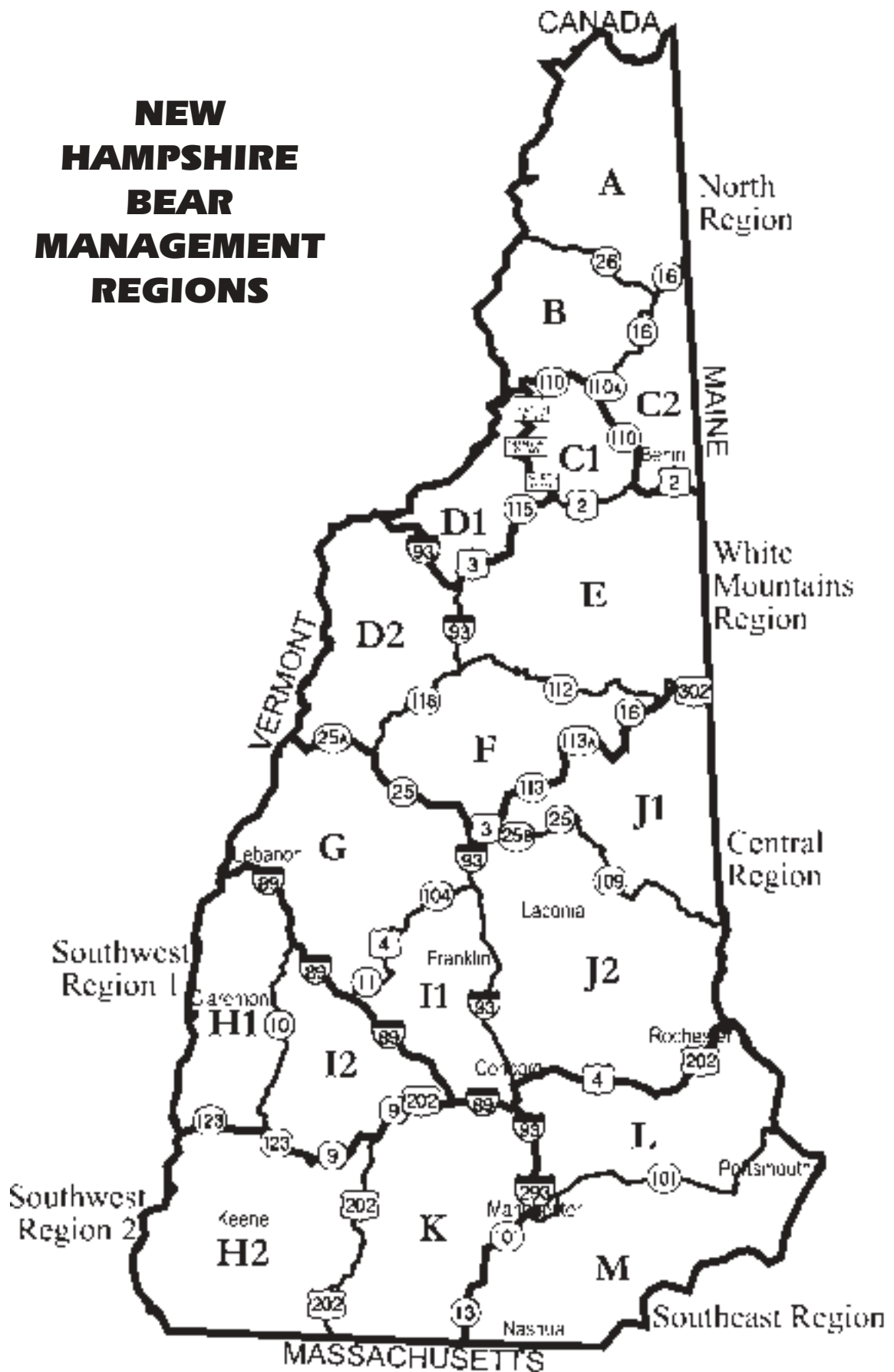
Black bear hunters in New Hampshire achieved the second highest statewide harvest of 679 bears in 2004; a 15% decrease from the record harvest of 802 bears in 2003. During 2004, conditions were very similar to the preceding year in that poor mast production during late summer and fall caused bears to broaden their search for food, with the result being increased hunting vulnerability. During the last season setting process (April 2004), bear hunting seasons were truncated compared to previous years. Our current season framework will remain in effect through the 2005 bear season. Our long-term bear management goals represent a continued effort to reduce bear populations in the White Mountains and the Central regions, and to stabilize populations in the northern and southern regions.

During 2004, bear hunters experienced relatively high success early in the season with 71% and 97% of the annual harvest occurring by the end of September and October, respectively. This trend in harvest typically occurs during poor food years due to the increased vulnerability of bears to hunting. Bear harvest was highest in the Connecticut River Valley, specifically in wildlife management units D1 (61 bears), D2 (104 bears), G (63 bears) and H1 (51 bears). Bears are attracted to agricultural sites (i.e., cornfields) in these units during poor food years to take advantage of local food sources. This increases their vulnerability to hunting with the result being increased harvest in those units with a higher percentage of agricultural habitats.

Work continued this year on a “mark-recapture” study to estimate bear abundance in the state’s northernmost bear management region using remote genetic tagging. This research employs “hair removal traps” (barbed wire strung around scent posts) to sample and mark bears. DNA analysis is performed on hair samples providing a genetic profile on individual bears allowing each individual bear to be “marked.” Hair samples acquired during subsequent trapping efforts are used to determine a percentage of “recaptures.” Recapture rates are used in conjunction with mark-recapture models to develop a population estimate. Initial results from this study indicated that this technique may represent a viable method of estimating bear populations as the estimate derived using this technique was relatively similar to the estimate derived using bear mortality data in conjunction with bear observation rates. Further replications of this study are necessary to assess the similarity between the two methods and the reliability of our current techniques of estimating regional bear densities.

During 2004, research initiatives and our bear management program continued to generate information required to ensure that our bear population is wisely managed for present and future New Hampshire generations. Research is made possible through dedicated bear permit revenue and biological data on bears is provided through hunter harvest.

**NEW  
HAMPSHIRE  
BEAR  
MANAGEMENT  
REGIONS**





## REGIONAL BEAR POPULATION MANAGEMENT GOALS

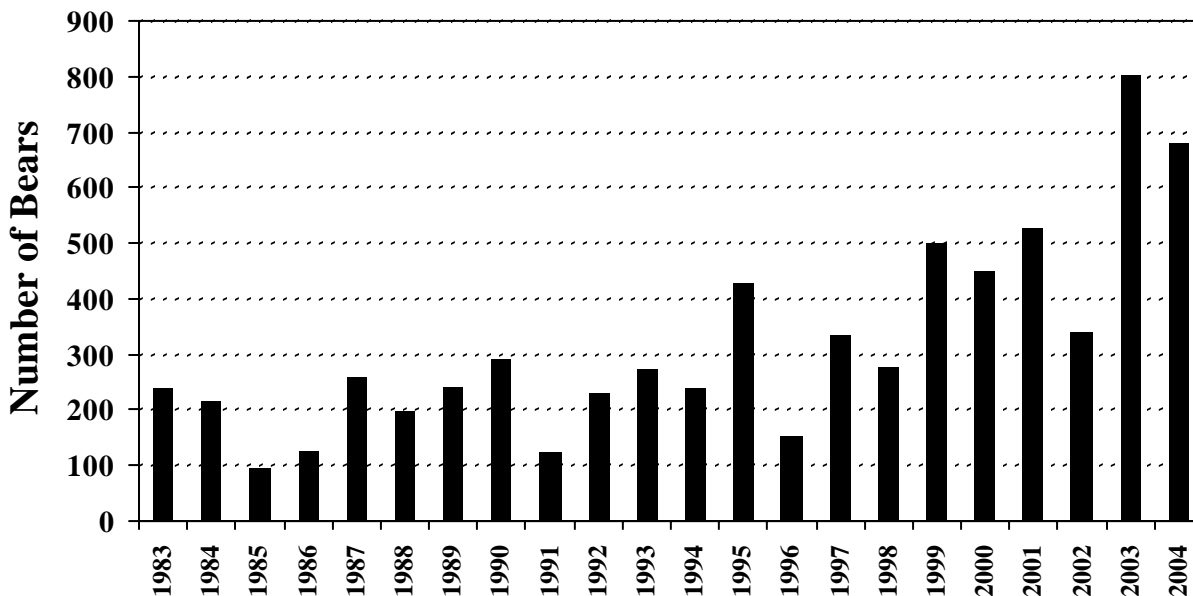
Black bear management decisions are based on our existing Big Game Population Management Plan. The goals of this plan span the period 1997 through 2005 and are summarized in the following table. A negative (-) value under “desired % change” indicates a need to decrease the population to achieve the goal while a positive (+) value reflects a need to increase the population.

REGION	MANAGEMENT GOAL	2003 LEVEL FROM MODEL	DESIRED % CHANGE
NORTH	0.56	0.59	-5%
WHITE MOUNTAINS	0.72	0.89	-19%
CENTRAL	0.31	0.59	-47%
SOUTHWEST 1	0.3	0.60	-50%
SOUTHWEST 2	0.3	0.40	-25%
SOUTHEAST	Low	Low	---

## TOTAL BEAR HARVEST FOR 1983-2004 HUNTING SEASONS

Total bear harvest is the combined harvest of bait, hound and still hunters. As illustrated in the attached graph, bear harvest has increased notably during the past 2 decades. Periodic drops in harvest generally represent abundant mast years and a related decline in bear vulnerability to hunting. Conversely, peaks in harvest generally occur during poor mast years and reflect increased vulnerability to hunters as a result of increased bear movements associated with food searching.

The highest bear harvests in New Hampshire history have occurred since 1999. Historic highs in bear harvest reflect 1) a strong bear population, 2) increased hunting pressure – the number of bear hunters has more than doubled in the past decade, and 3) increased hunting opportunity – the entire state was opened to bear hunting beginning in 1998, and seasons have been extended in many regions to control bear population growth.



## BEAR HARVEST BY METHOD (1990-2004)

The second highest statewide harvest of 679 bears was achieved during the 2004 bear season. This represents a 30% increase from the preceding five-year average of 523 bears. Percent harvest by method in recent years averaged 60% by still hunters, 29% by bait hunters and 11% by hound hunters. Percent harvest during 2004 for still hunters, bait hunters and hound hunters was 51%, 36% and 13%, respectively. Variation by method from recent averages appeared to reflect increased success of bait and hound hunters last season due to poor fall food production. Additionally, the increased percentage of the harvest taken by bait and hound hunters in 2004 may have been caused by a growing interest in these methods of bear hunting and decreased hunting opportunity for still hunters in select regions. Bears are more vulnerable to all methods of harvest during poor food years, and this trend was most notable in the percentage of bears harvested by bait hunters. The number of permits issued to hunt bears using bait and hounds has gradually increased in recent years, indicating that hunter effort by these methods has grown. Finally, the latter weeks of the bear season were truncated in select bear management regions during 2004. This presumably caused a decrease in harvest by still hunters, as this was the only method of harvest previously allowed during the latter portion of the season.

During poor food years, bears tend to enter dens early in fall resulting in a lower percentage of bears being harvested during the firearms deer season. Bear seasons over the last two years were very similar in this respect as 9% and 10% of the still-hunter harvest occurred after the start of the muzzle-loader deer season in 2003 and 2004, respectively. Only 5% of the total harvest occurred after the opening of muzzleloader deer season in 2003 and 2004.

YEAR	HUNTING METHOD			TOTAL
	STILL	BAIT	HOUND	
1990	105	114	72	291
1991	79	15	29	123
1992	157	34	39	230
1993	171	52	51	274
1994	153	39	47	239
1995	301	72	55	428
1996	62	52	38	152
1997	202	69	64	335
1998	181	53	45	279
1999	313	117	69	499
2000	294	118	37	449
2001	295	169	63	527
2002	203	92	43	338
2003	461	274	67	802
2004	343	244	92	679

## REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BEAR HARVEST (1990-2004)

The White Mountains region accounted for the largest regional harvest tally at 227 (33%) bears. The Central and North regions followed with 177 (26%) and 158 (23%) bears, respectively. The distribution of the harvest between these three regions was relatively consistent to previous years, with the exception of 2003. The Southwest-1 and 2 regions had their highest harvest to date with 88 (13%) and 27 (4%) bears, respectively. The increase in harvest in these southwestern regions appeared to be caused by increased vulnerability of bears to hunters due to poor food production, strong regional bear populations, a growing interest in bear hunting in this portion of the state and extended hunting opportunity in one southwestern region. The still hunting season was extended by two weeks in the Southwest-2 region. Harvest in the Southeast region (2 bears; 0.3 %) remained consistent with the previous year's very low rate.

YEAR	MANAGEMENT REGION						TOTAL
	NORTH	WT - MTS	CENTRAL	S - WEST (1)	S - WEST (2)	S - EAST	
1990	108	125	58	0	0	0	291
1991	28	49	46	0	0	0	123
1992	55	88	84	3	0	0	230
1993	78	131	65	0	0	0	239
1994	48	84	104	3	0	0	239
1995	100	170	156	2	0	0	428
1996	46	57	49	0	0	0	152
1997	99	120	106	10	0	0	335
1998	68	94	95	16	5	1	279
1999	144	180	138	32	4	1	499
2000	116	162	143	21	7	0	449
2001	134	195	156	31	11	0	527
2002	65	101	124	38	7	3	338
2003	254	241	238	56	12	1	802
2004	158	227	177	88	27	2	679

## **BEAR HARVEST SEX RATIOS (1990-2004)**

Since 1990, the bear harvest sex ratio has averaged 1.4 males per female. Higher mortality rates for males result in females being more abundant than males in our bear population, but this is rarely apparent in our harvest data. During poor mast years female harvest tends to increase relative to male harvest, with the result being that females equal or exceed males in the harvest (e.g., 2003). The harvest sex ratio in 2004 was 1.2 males per female. Although this ratio indicates that the percentage of females to males in the harvest was slightly higher than the long-term average, this ratio was more consistent with the historical average compared to 2003.

YEAR	FEMALE	MALE	UNKNOWN	MALES:FEMALE	TOTAL
1990	112	179	0	1.6	291
1991	46	77	0	1.7	123
1992	91	139	0	1.5	230
1993	112	162	0	1.4	274
1994	103	136	0	1.3	239
1995	206	222	0	1.1	428
1996	55	97	0	1.8	152
1997	127	206	2	1.6	335
1998	124	155	0	1.3	279
1999	216	283	0	1.3	499
2000	190	259	0	1.4	449
2001	223	304	0	1.4	527
2002	141	197	0	1.4	338
2003	419	383	0	0.9	802
2004	313	366	0	1.2	679

## BEAR HARVEST BY REGION, WMU AND METHOD DURING 2004

This table summarizes the 2004 bear harvest by region, wildlife management unit (WMU) and hunting method. The decision to manage on a regional rather than WMU basis is driven in part by the sample size of harvested bears necessary for reliable data. At the individual WMU level, our samples are generally not large enough to allow for a meaningful assessment of local bear populations. The popularity and impact of bear hunting methods vary regionally in New Hampshire. Regional bear hunting preferences are documented from harvest statistics and are a result of tradition, landscape and access. The diversity of methods and habitats adds to the uniqueness of New Hampshire bear hunting. Statewide, still hunters accounted for 51% of the harvest while bait and hound hunters accounted for 36% and 13%, respectively. Variations in harvest by method are evident between bear management regions and help explain harvest trends. For example, bait hunters accounted for 58% of the harvest in the North but only 24% and 9% in the Central and Southwest-1 regions, respectively.

REGION	UNIT	METHOD OF HARVEST			TOTAL
		STILL	BAIT	HOUND	
NORTH	A	5	35	0	40
	B	5	20	9	34
	C2	3	14	6	23
	D1	35	22	4	61
<b>NORTH</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>158</b>
WHITE MTNS	C1	6	10	7	23
	D2	54	29	21	104
	E	14	26	3	43
	F	23	31	3	57
<b>WHITE MTNS</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>227</b>
CENTRAL	G	34	25	4	63
	I1	27	8	7	42
	J1	21	5	16	42
	J2	26	4	0	30
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>177</b>
SOUTHWEST 1	H1	38	2	11	51
	I2	30	6	1	37
<b>SOUTHWEST 1</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>88</b>
SOUTHWEST 2	H2	13	6	0	19
	K	7	1	0	8
<b>SOUTHWEST 2</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>
SOUTHEAST	L	2	0	0	2
	M	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>679</b>

## **BEAR HARVEST BY METHOD AND SEX DURING 2004**

Harvest sex ratios play a role in management decision-making due to the impact that female harvest has on bear populations. Harvest sex ratios in New Hampshire vary slightly by year but vary substantially between hunting methods. Historically, all three hunting methods tend to harvest more males than females. This is presumably due to higher movements by males that predispose them to increased harvest (and other mortality). Bait and hound hunters typically harvest an even higher percentage of males because these hunters select for larger bears that tend to be males. During 2004, more males were harvested than females using all three hunting methods, however, hound hunters had the highest harvest sex ratio.

METHOD	FEMALE	MALE	MALE : FEMALE	TOTAL
STILL	161	182	1.1	343
BAIT	113	131	1.2	244
HOUND	39	53	1.4	92
TOTAL	313	366	1.2	679

## **BEAR HARVEST BY REGION AND SEX DURING 2004**

Harvest sex ratios were lower than average (1.4 males per female since 1990) in the White Mountain, Central and Southwest-1 regions reflecting a higher female component in the harvest. The harvest sex ratio in the North was consistent with the long-term average. The increased female harvest appeared to be caused by the higher vulnerability of bears during a period of food shortage. The harvest sex ratio in the Southwest-2 region was again heavily biased towards males in 2004. This may reflect decreased bear hunting pressure in this region compared to other management regions. Research in other states has indicated that due to their larger home ranges, males constitute the bulk of the harvest in areas with decreased hunting pressure. Lower sex ratios in the White Mountains and Central regions are consistent with our long-term management goal to reduce these regional populations.

REGION	FEMALE	MALE	MALE : FEMALE	TOTAL
NORTH	67	91	1.4	158
WHITE MTN	110	117	1.1	227
CENTRAL	85	92	1.1	177
SOUTHWEST 1	45	43	1.0	88
SOUTHWEST 2	5	22	4.4	27
SOUTHEAST	1	1	1.0	2
TOTAL	313	366	1.2	679

## **AVERAGE AGE IN YEARS OF HARVESTED BEARS (1991-2003)**

Age data derived from premolars collected during bear registration are the backbone of the bear management program. We use age data to calculate male and female mortality rates. Knowing these rates allows us to back-calculate a statewide minimum population estimate from annual mortality data. Regional sighting rates derived from hunter surveys, coupled with a knowledge of the amount of bear range in each management region, allows us to partition our “minimum” population across our 6 management regions. The New Hampshire bear management recipe is quite complex and places heavy reliance on bear age information.

### **AVERAGE AGE IN YEARS OF HARVESTED BLACK BEARS (1991-2003)**

SEX	YEAR												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
FEMALES	5.8	5.0	6.0	6.1	7.1	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.9
MALES	5.2	5.3	4.1	5.4	4.4	5.9	4.4	4.8	3.8	4.9	3.7	4.4	3.3

Data for 2004 were not available for inclusion in this report at the time of printing.

## **NEW HAMPSHIRE HEAVY-WEIGHTS**

The following table summarizes record weights (actual dressed weights) for male black bears harvested in New Hampshire through 2004. It is important to note that not all harvested bears are weighed. However, it is likely that a higher percentage of large bears are weighed due to hunter interest.

### **TEN HEAVIEST MALE BEARS HARVESTED IN NH**

RANK	YEAR	WMU	WEIGHT	METHOD
1	1997	E	494	HOUND
2	2001	J1	494	HOUND
3	2002	D1	494	HOUND
4	1993	E	493	HOUND
5	2001	D1	486	HOUND
6	1993	C2	483	STILL
7	1986	B	475	STILL
8	1988	E	475	STILL
9	1998	E	473	HOUND
10	1989	C2	468	STILL

## BEAR HARVEST BY TOWN AND SEX DURING 2004

The following table summarizes the 2004 bear harvest by town. Towns where no bears were killed are excluded from this table.

TOWN	WMUs IN TOWN	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ACWORTH	(H1)	4	4	8
ALBANY	(E/F/J1)	3	4	7
ALEXANDRIA	(G/I1)	3	2	5
ALSTEAD	(H1/H2)	1	1	2
ALTON	(J2)	2	2	4
ANDOVER	(G/I1)	1	4	5
ANTRIM	(H2/I2/K)	1	0	1
ASHLAND	(F/G/J2)	0	3	3
ATKINSON & GIL. AC. GR.	(A)	1	0	1
BARNSTEAD	(J2)	2	0	2
BARRINGTON	(J2/L)	1	1	2
BARTLETT	(E)	3	3	6
BATH	(D2)	15	5	20
BENTON	(D2)	2	3	5
BERLIN	(C1/C2)	2	3	5
BETHLEHEM	(D1/D2/E)	9	7	16
BOSCAWEN	(I1)	1	0	1
BRADFORD	(I2)	1	2	3
BRIDGEWATER	(G)	0	3	3
BROOKFIELD	(J1/J2)	1	0	1
CAMPTON	(F)	4	4	8
CANAAN	(G)	0	4	4
CARROLL	(D1/E)	4	5	9
CENTER HARBOR	(J1/J2)	0	2	2
CHARLESTOWN	(H1)	5	6	11
CHATHAM	(E)	1	2	3
CLAREMONT	(H1)	4	1	5
CLARKSVILLE	(A)	4	2	6
COLEBROOK	(A/B)	5	4	9
COLUMBIA	(B)	9	1	10
CONCORD	(I1/J2/K/L)	1	1	2
CONWAY	(E/F/J1)	3	1	4
CROYDON	(H1/I2)	1	4	5
DALTON	(D1)	1	3	4
DANBURY	(G/I1)	0	3	3
DORCHESTER	(G)	1	2	3
DUMMER	(B/C1/C2)	2	6	8
DUNBARTON	(K)	1	0	1
EASTON	(D2)	1	1	2
ELLSWORTH	(F)	2	2	4
ENFIELD	(G/H1)	2	0	2
EPSOM	(J2/L)	1	0	1
ERROL	(A/B/C2)	0	4	4
FARMINGTON	(J2)	1	0	1



## BEAR HARVEST BY TOWN AND SEX DURING 2004

TOWN	WMUs IN TOWN	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
FITZWILLIAM	(H2)	1	0	1
FRANCESTOWN	(K)	0	1	1
FRANCONIA	(D1/D2/E)	0	1	1
FRANKLIN	(I1)	2	2	4
FREEDOM	(J1)	2	1	3
GILMANTON	(J2)	1	0	1
GORHAM	(C1/C2/E)	0	2	2
GOSHEN	(I2/H1)	2	1	3
GRAFTON	(G)	1	2	3
GREENVILLE	(K)	1	0	1
GROTON	(G)	3	0	3
HANOVER	(G)	2	1	3
HART'S LOCATION	(E)	1	1	2
HAVERHILL	(D2)	11	11	22
HENNIKER	(I2/K)	2	0	2
HILL	(I1)	3	2	5
HILLSBORO	(H2/I2/K)	1	3	4
HOLDERNESS	(F/G/J1/J2)	2	0	2
HOPKINTON	(I1/I2/K)	4	1	5
JACKSON	(E)	3	1	4
JAFFREY	(H2/K)	4	0	4
JEFFERSON	(C1/D1/E)	13	4	17
KILKENNY	(C1)	1	0	1
LANCASTER	(C1/D1)	16	14	30
LANDAFF	(D2)	2	6	8
LANGDON	(H1/H2)	4	2	6
LEBANON	(G/H1)	6	2	8
LEMPSTER	(H1/I2)	2	2	4
LINCOLN	(D2/E/F)	1	1	2
LISBON	(D2)	2	2	4
LITTLETON	(D1/D2)	2	4	6
LIVERMORE	(E/F)	0	1	1
LYMAN	(D2)	1	2	3
LYME	(G)	1	6	7
MADISON	(F/J1)	2	1	3
MARLBOROUGH	(H2)	1	0	1
MARLOW	(H1/H2/I2)	1	1	2
MEREDITH	(I1/J2)	2	1	3
MILAN	(B/C1/C2)	5	5	10
MONROE	(D2)	1	2	3
MOULTONBORO	(J1/J2)	5	9	14
NEW BOSTON	(K)	1	0	1
NEW DURHAM	(J2)	1	0	1
NEW HAMPTON	(G/I1/J2)	1	2	3
NEWBURY	(I2)	2	1	3
NEWPORT	(H1/I2)	2	1	3
NORTHFIELD	(I1/J2)	1	0	1

## BEAR HARVEST BY TOWN AND SEX DURING 2004

TOWN	WMUs IN TOWN	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NORTHUMBERLAND	(B/C1/D1)	6	6	12
ORANGE	(G)	1	0	1
ORFORD	(D2/G)	7	4	11
OSSIPEE	(J1)	4	5	9
PIERMONT	(D2)	8	4	12
PITTSBURG	(A)	4	4	8
PITTSFIELD	(J2)	0	1	1
PLAINFIELD	(H1)	2	1	3
PLYMOUTH	(F/G)	10	0	10
RICHMOND	(H2)	1	0	1
ROXBURY	(H2)	1	0	1
RUMNEY	(F/G)	3	4	7
SALISBURY	(I1)	8	5	13
SANBORNTON	(I1/J2)	2	2	4
SANDWICH	(F/J1)	1	3	4
SHELBURNE	(C2/E)	1	1	2
SPRINGFIELD	(G/I2)	4	0	4
STARK	(B/C1)	2	2	4
STEWARTSTOWN	(A)	12	7	19
STODDARD	(H2/I2)	1	0	1
STRATFORD	(B)	10	2	12
SUCCESS	(C2)	2	1	3
SUGAR HILL	(D1/D2)	1	4	5
SURRY	(H2)	1	0	1
SUNAPEE	(G/I2)	0	2	2
SUTTON	(I1/I2)	1	5	6
SWANZEY	(H2)	1	0	1
TAMWORTH	(F/J1)	5	2	7
THOMPSON & MESERVE'S PUR.	(E)	1	0	1
THORNTON	(F)	2	3	5
TILTON	(I1/J2)	1	0	1
TUFTONBORO	(J1/J2)	3	4	7
UNITY	(H1)	1	2	3
WALPOLE	(H1/H2)	3	3	6
WARNER	(I1/I2)	3	1	4
WARREN	(D2/F)	2	7	9
WASHINGTON	(I2)	0	6	6
WATERVILLE VALLEY	(E/F)	2	1	3
WEARE	(K)	1	1	2
WEBSTER	(I1)	1	0	1
WENTWORTH	(D2/F/G)	5	3	8
WESTMORELAND	(H2)	2	0	2
WHITEFIELD	(D1)	3	2	5
WILMOT	(G/I1)	0	3	3
WINCHESTER	(H2)	2	0	2
WOLFEBORO	(J1/J2)	5	1	6
WOODSTOCK	(D2/F)	2	7	9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>366</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>679</b>

## 2004 MOOSE HARVEST SUMMARY REPORT



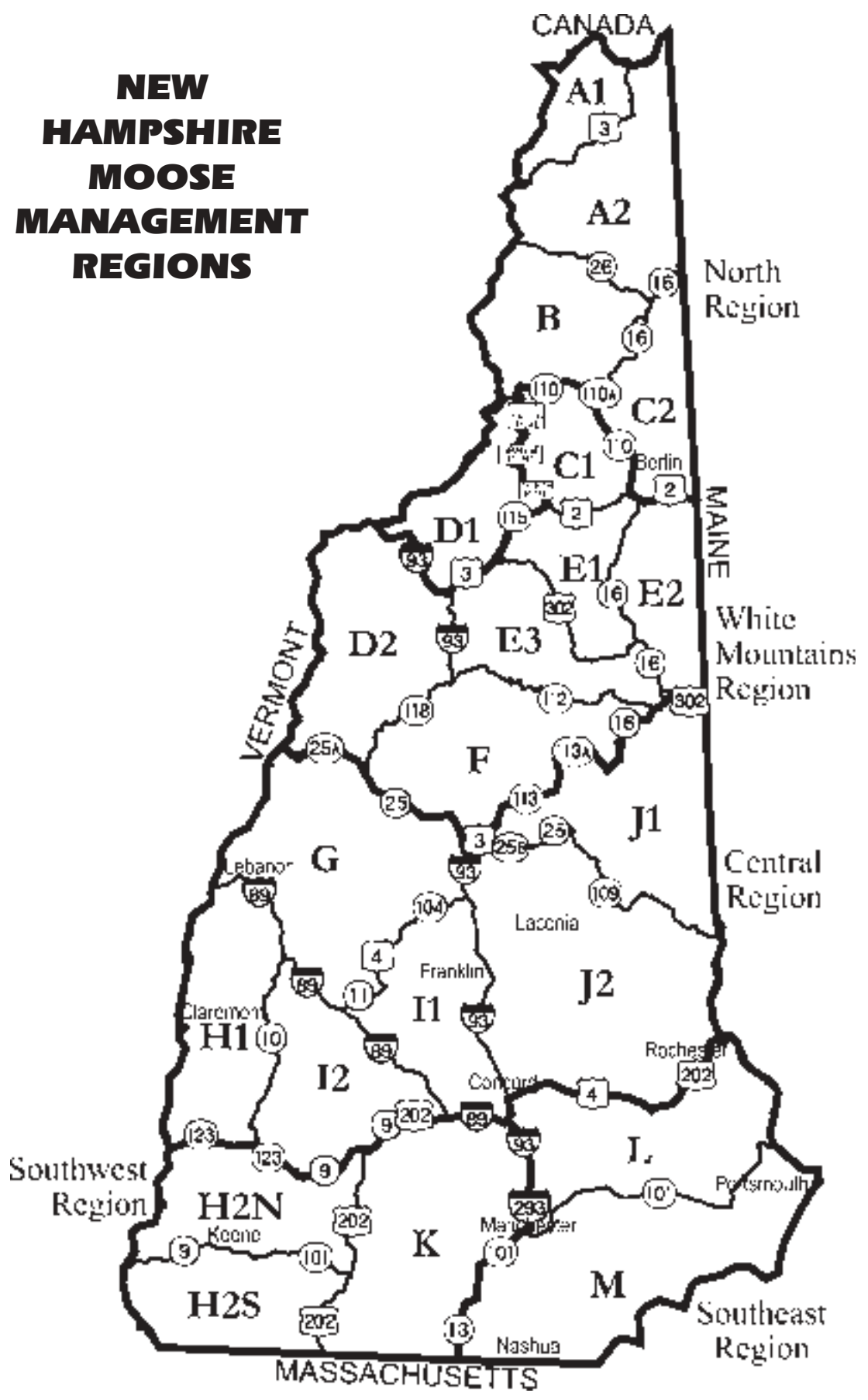
The New Hampshire 2004 moose season took place from October 16<sup>th</sup> through October 24<sup>th</sup>. The weather was excellent for hunting with most days in the 30's and 40's and little sun. Sunshine can significantly reduce movement in fall as moose easily overheat at this time of year. Permit issuance was up from 2003; increasing from 482 permits to 522 permits. Permit increases occurred in the North (174 to 217) and the White Mountain (98 to 115) regions while permits were reduced in the Southwest (35 to 30) and Southeast (35 to 20) regions. In addition, antlerless-only permits were reduced from 50 to 19. The antlerless-only permits were issued only in the North region where they are necessary to balance the adult sex ratio.

Three hundred and eighty-eight moose were taken during the nine-day season. The take consisted of 280 (72%) antlered bulls, 96 (25%) cows and 12 (3%) calves. The statewide success rate of 74% was slightly lower than last year's 75%. Regional success rates were comparable to past years with the exception of the Southeast region, which had the highest success rate (45%) since that region was first opened to hunting in 1994.

Regional either-sex permit adult sex ratios (bulls/cow) were: Southeast (0.75:1), Southwest (3.7:1), Central (3.1:1), White Mountains (3.2:1) and North (2.9:1). These sex ratios are similar to those of past years. Hunters traveled from 21 different states and one Canadian province to participate in this year's hunt. Non-residents took 75 (19%) moose while residents took the remaining 313 (81%). Moose were taken by rifle (365), muzzleloader (8), archery (6), shotgun (5) and handgun (1). Two hundred and ninety-one permittees and 97 sub-permittees were the primary shooters. Of these, twenty were women.

Additional information on the lottery and season results can be found in the accompanying tables. The first table lists the management goals for each region. Moose goals are indexed annually using regional moose observation rates of deer hunters participating in an annual deer hunter mail survey. This observation rate, in conjunction with population estimates derived from three years of infrared surveys, gives New Hampshire one of the most accurate moose assessments in North America. A negative (-) value under "desired % change" indicates a need to decrease the population to meet the desired goal while a positive (+) value reflects a need to increase the population.

**NEW  
HAMPSHIRE  
MOOSE  
MANAGEMENT  
REGIONS**



## N.H. MOOSE POPULATION MANAGEMENT GOALS BY REGION

Moose seen per hundred hunter hours from mail survey

REGION	RECOMMENDED GOAL	CURRENT LEVEL *	DESIRED % CHANGE
NORTH	8.63	8.66	0%
WHITE MOUNTAINS	3.94	2.39	+65%
CENTRAL	1.50	1.64	-9%
SOUTH WEST	1.34	0.95	+41%
SOUTH EAST	0.50	0.60	-17%

\* Moose seen per hundred hunter hours during the three years 2002-2004.

NOTE: Moose in New Hampshire are managed by regions rather than WMU's. This is because sample sizes on data collected are too small at the WMU level to yield reliable information.

## SUMMARY OF N.H. MOOSE LOTTERY AND HARVEST

YEAR	TOTAL APPLI-CATIONS	TOTAL PERMITS DRAWN (ISSUED*)	RESIDENT ODDS OF BEING DRAWN	STATEWIDE HARVEST				PERCENT CALVES & COWS	HUNTER SUCCESS RATE
				BULLS	COWS	CALVES	TOTAL		
1988	5,915	75 (75)	1 IN 76	37	15	5	57	35%	76%
1989	5,504	75 (75)	1 IN 71	33	22	4	59	44%	79%
1990	5,707	75 (75)	1 IN 72	39	11	3	53	26%	71%
1991	5,122	100 (100)	1 IN 49	64	21	4	89	28%	89%
1992	8,702	190 (190)	1 IN 45	117	48	7	172	32%	91%
1993	10,044	317 (317)	1 IN 30	188	79	14	281	33%	89%
1994	11,572	405 (405)	1 IN 27	204	84	17	305	33%	75%
1995	14,150	495 (495)	1 IN 26	256	104	24	384	33%	78%
1996	14,398	495 (493)	1 IN 26	257	97	20	374	31%	76%
1997	15,161	570 (569)	1 IN 23	248	152	28	428	42%	75%
1998	15,942	570 (569)	1 IN 25	235	139	33	407	42%	72%
1999	13,090	570 (570)	1 IN 20	227	155	24	406	44%	71%
2000	13,984	585 (581)	1 IN 20	225	138	15	378	40%	65%
2001	14,943	585 (584)	1 IN 20	250	144	25	419	40%	72%
2002	14,888	485 (484)	1 IN 23	209	127	19	355	41%	73%
2003	14,402	485 (482)	1 IN 23	236	118	8	362	35%	75%
2004	15,505	525 (522)	1 IN 23	280	96	12	388	28%	74%

NOTES: \* - Permit numbers may differ from permits drawn in the lottery due to the failure of permittees to attend a seminar, to meet other eligibility requirements or as a result of Fis 301.09(y) or (z).

1988 - First modern moose hunt. Season length was 3 days in Units A1, A2, B, C1, C2, D1, E1, E2, E3, F and J1.

1991 - Season lengthened to 10 days.

1992 - Season set at 9 days. Units D2 and G opened.

1993 - Units H1, I and J2 opened.

1994 - Units H2, K, L and M opened.

1997 - Began issuance of either-sex and antlerless-only permits in Units A1, A2, B and C2.

2000 - Units H2 and I split into H2N/H2S and I1/I2.

## AGE AND SEX OF THE 2004 MOOSE HARVEST BY MANAGEMENT REGION AND WMU

REGION	WMU	ADULT BULLS (AGE 2.5+)	YEARLING BULLS (AGE 1.5)	ADULT COWS (AGE 2.5+)	YEARLING COWS (AGE 1.5)	CALVES	TOTAL	% COWS AND CALVES	% ADULT BULLS (AGE 2.5+)
NORTH	A1	6	4	2	1	0	13	23%	46%
	A2	41	9	25	8	3	86	42%	48%
	B	34	9	3	1	0	47	9%	72%
	C2	22	3	6	1	2	34	26%	65%
	D1	12	3	2	1	0	18	17%	67%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>58%</b>
W. MTN.	C1	12	6	4	1	0	23	22%	52%
	D2	12	1	3	0	0	16	19%	75%
	E1	5	2	2	1	0	10	30%	50%
	E2	4	0	0	1	0	5	20%	80%
	E3	4	2	2	1	3	12	50%	33%
	F	11	2	3	1	0	17	24%	65%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>58%</b>
CENTRAL	G	15	2	4	4	0	25	32%	60%
	H1	3	1	2	0	2	8	50%	38%
	I1	2	4	0	1	0	7	14%	29%
	I2	15	2	3	0	0	20	15%	75%
	J1	9	0	0	0	0	9	0%	100%
	J2	7	2	4	2	0	15	40%	47%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>61%</b>
S. WEST	H2N	4	2	0	1	0	7	14%	57%
	H2S	0	0	1	0	0	1	100%	0%
	K	5	0	1	0	0	6	17%	83%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>64%</b>
S. EAST	L	1	0	2	1	1	5	80%	20%
	M	1	1	1	0	1	4	50%	25%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>58%</b>

## METHOD OF HARVEST USED BY SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS DURING THE 2004 MOOSE HUNT

METHOD	# OF HUNTERS	% OF HUNTERS
ARCHERY	6	1.55%
HANDGUN	1	0.26%
MUZZLELOADER	8	2.06%
RIFLE	365	94.07%
SHOTGUN	5	1.29%
UNKNOWN	3	0.77%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**PERMITS ISSUED, HARVEST, SUCCESS RATE AND HARVEST PER SQUARE MILE OF LAND AREA FOR THE 2004 MOOSE HUNT BY MANAGEMENT REGION AND WMU**

REGION	WMU	EITHER SEX PERMITS ISSUED	ANTLER-LESS ONLY PERMITS ISSUED	TOTAL PERMITS ISSUED	TOTAL HARVEST	HUNTER SUCCESS RATE	HARVEST PER SQUARE MILE
NORTH	A1	15	0	15	13	87%	0.09
	A2	73	19	92	86	94%	0.21
	B	49	0	49	47	96%	0.14
	C2	40	0	40	34	85%	0.14
	D1	21	0	21	18	86%	0.08
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>0.14</b>
W. MTN.	C1	25	0	25	23	92%	0.11
	D2	25	0	25	16	64%	0.03
	E1	15	0	15	10	67%	0.05
	E2	5	0	5	5	100%	0.02
	E3	19	0	19	12	63%	0.04
	F	26	0	26	17	65%	0.04
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>0.04</b>
CENTRAL	G	40	0	40	25	63%	0.04
	H1	10	0	10	8	80%	0.02
	I1	20	0	20	7	35%	0.02
	I2	30	0	30	20	67%	0.05
	J1	15	0	15	9	60%	0.02
	J2	25	0	25	15	60%	0.02
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>0.03</b>
S. WEST	H2N	10	0	10	7	70%	0.02
	H2S	5	0	5	1	20%	<0.01
	K	15	0	15	6	40%	0.01
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>0.01</b>
S. EAST	L	10	0	10	5	50%	0.01
	M	10	0	10	4	40%	0.01
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>0.04</b>

Note: Permit numbers may differ from permits drawn in the lottery due to failure of permittees to attend a seminar, to meet other eligibility requirements or as a result of Fis 301.09(y) or (z).

## SUMMARY OF MOOSE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS FROM THE 2004 MOOSE HARVEST BY MANAGEMENT REGION AND AGE

MANAGEMENT REGION	AGE IN YEARS	-----BULLS-----						-----COWS-----	
		ANTLER BEAM DIAMETER (MM)		ANTLER SPREAD (INCHES)		WEIGHT (POUNDS)		WEIGHT (POUNDS)	
		MEAN	MAXIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM
<b>NORTH</b>	0.5	.	.	.	.	230	235	153	165
	1.5	33.4	48.00	23.7	40.00	457	570	414	570
	2.5-4.5	48.7	69.00	41.1	62.00	673	870	566	650
	5.5+	60.5	78.00	53.0	66.25	798	910	551	660
<b>W. MTN.</b>	0.5	.	.	.	.	185	200	210	210
	1.5	36.1	51.00	22.9	30.50	453	570	476	500
	2.5-4.5	48.8	58.00	38.7	49.75	624	760	568	615
	5.5+	60.1	75.00	53.1	58.50	755	875	549	620
<b>CENTRAL</b>	0.5	.	.	.	.	260	260	220	220
	1.5	36.6	50.00	26.1	36.75	441	520	432	510
	2.5-4.5	46.7	54.00	37.4	50.00	627	780	558	730
	5.5+	55.6	67.00	47.9	58.75	735	790	603	750
<b>S. WEST</b>	0.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1.5	36.0	36.00	23.0	23.00	380	380	270	270
	2.5-4.5	46.1	61.00	36.4	42.00	621	770	460	510
	5.5+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>S. EAST</b>	0.5	.	.	.	.	240	240	205	205
	1.5	.	.	.	.	385	385	360	360
	2.5-4.5	43.0	44.00	37.3	39.00	590	590	455	460
	5.5+	.	.	.	.	.	.	500	500

## TEN-YEAR MOOSE HUNTER SUCCESS RATES BY MANAGEMENT REGION AND WMU

REGION	UNIT	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	MEAN
NORTH	A1	90%	95%	71%	77%	74%	69%	94%	93%	100%	87%	85%
	A2	99%	95%	97%	93%	92%	84%	83%	95%	93%	94%	93%
	B	97%	97%	96%	93%	82%	87%	91%	92%	92%	96%	92%
	C2	95%	85%	95%	95%	88%	85%	95%	94%	94%	85%	91%
	D1	80%	87%	100%	80%	93%	80%	73%	93%	73%	86%	85%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>90%</b>
W. MTN.	C1	100%	90%	87%	86%	67%	83%	83%	75%	75%	92%	84%
	D2	85%	70%	77%	73%	77%	52%	63%	76%	84%	64%	72%
	E1	84%	76%	57%	51%	63%	50%	70%	70%	70%	67%	66%
	E2	80%	68%	75%	75%	50%	50%	60%	80%	100%	100%	74%
	E3	80%	72%	67%	37%	33%	45%	55%	47%	40%	63%	54%
	F	80%	67%	80%	60%	72%	63%	63%	76%	70%	65%	70%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>70%</b>
CENTRAL	G	67%	70%	67%	83%	83%	77%	80%	88%	78%	63%	75%
	H1	70%	80%	70%	40%	70%	47%	60%	80%	90%	80%	69%
	I1*	60%	55%	75%	55%	70%	67%	67%	30%	60%	35%	57%
	I2*	60%	55%	75%	55%	70%	45%	60%	70%	90%	67%	65%
	J1	70%	75%	75%	60%	47%	40%	73%	60%	60%	60%	62%
	J2	45%	60%	50%	45%	70%	59%	51%	46%	63%	60%	55%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>65%</b>
S. WEST	H2N*	40%	60%	60%	60%	55%	40%	70%	70%	80%	70%	61%
	H2S*	40%	60%	60%	60%	55%	40%	80%	22%	60%	20%	50%
	K	47%	60%	33%	67%	73%	55%	85%	67%	67%	40%	59%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>58%</b>
S. EAST	L	20%	33%	35%	40%	50%	31%	40%	40%	27%	50%	37%
	M	33%	40%	30%	30%	25%	34%	23%	32%	15%	40%	30%
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>STATEWIDE ALL</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>73%</b>	

NOTES: Success rates prior to 1996 based on old unit boundaries.  
\* - Values prior to 2000 are for units H2 or I as a whole.



## 2004 WILD TURKEY HARVEST SUMMARY REPORT



A total of 2,706 turkeys (2,691 gobblers and 15 bearded hens) were registered at 51 stations from 213 towns during the May 1-31, 2004 spring gobbler season. During the previous year 2,599 turkeys were registered from 206 towns. Therefore, the May 2004 season had a slight increase in harvest of 107 turkeys or 4.1%.

The May 2004 harvest of 2,691 gobblers was comprised of 1,438 jakes (53.4%) and 1,253 toms (46.6%), for a juvenile/adult harvest ratio of 1.15:1, compared to 0.56:1 during 2003. The May 2004 ratio was better than expected, given the below average nesting success of 2003.

Male turkey ages are assigned based on beard and spur length. The statewide harvest was comprised of 53.4% 1-year olds, 29.9% 2-year olds, 12.6% 3-year olds, 3.4% 4-year olds, and 0.4% 5-year olds or older. One and two year old gobblers accounted for 83.3% of the total harvest, which is typical for New Hampshire, where a large harvest depends heavily on good productivity of young the preceding two years. Compared to last year's age classes in the harvest, the 2-year old portion declined by 11.8% and the 3-year old portion by 5.1%. However, this year the 1-year old portion of the harvest increased by 17.6%. The 4.1% increase in the May 2004 harvest was mainly attributed to the greater number of jakes taken this year.

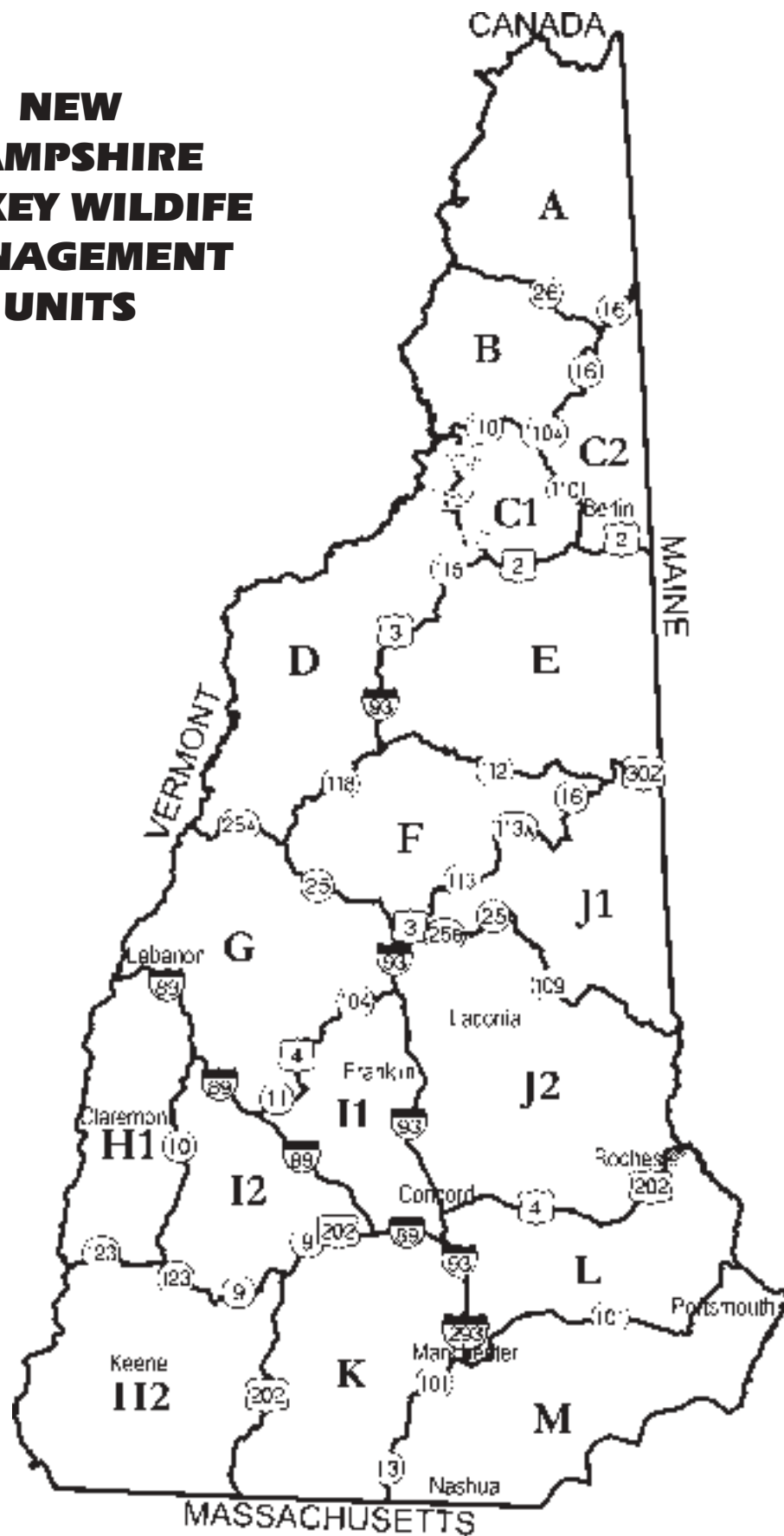
Our first Youth Hunt for turkeys occurred on May 1 and 2. This historic hunt tallied 321 gobblers, or 12% of the total spring harvest. Opening day (May 3, Monday), tallied 544 gobblers or 20.2% of the total male harvest, compared to 25.8% last year, when opening day was on a Sunday. The following is the harvest distribution during the season: 1<sup>st</sup> week = 56.3%, 2<sup>nd</sup> week = 15.8%, 3<sup>rd</sup> week = 9.0%, 4<sup>th</sup> week = 6.0%, and last day = 0.9%, for a total of 88.0%.

Of our 17 Wildlife Management Units, four showed a significant increase in harvest for the May 2004 season, unit D2 (18%) in the Connecticut River Valley with the best agricultural land and units I1, J1, and J2 in central New Hampshire. No units showed a notable decrease in harvest. While unit B went from 21 to 16 gobblers, and unit C1 from 15 to 10 gobblers, these units in northern New Hampshire have small turkey populations and have only been open to hunting for two years.

The gobbler kill per square mile (mi<sup>2</sup>) for the 17 wildlife management units is important in measuring turkey population growth. The gobbler kill in unit H1 (0.85 / mi<sup>2</sup>) continues to remain the highest, followed by H2 = 0.57 / mi<sup>2</sup>, K = 0.53 / mi<sup>2</sup> and D2 = 0.69 / mi<sup>2</sup>. It is encouraging to see unit I1 in central New Hampshire go from 0.45 / mi<sup>2</sup> in 2003 to 0.54 / mi<sup>2</sup> in 2004.

A total of 342 fall turkeys (205 hens, 137 gobblers) were registered during the September 15 – December 15, 2004 archery-only season from 150 towns, compared to 270 turkeys during the fall 2003 season (an increase of 72 turkeys or 26.7%). The statewide turkey population estimate as of August 2004 was 28,000 wild turkeys. The population continues to increase in the WMUs in central and northern New Hampshire. Turkey flocks did well during the relatively easy winter of 2003/04. An early ending winter with above normal temperatures during March/April stimulated early breeding and nesting, with the majority of the hatch in May. A sample of single hen broods from May/June yielded a good average of 8.0 poults per hen. Numerous flocks were reported during fall 2004, which bodes well for the 2005 spring gobbler season.

**NEW  
HAMPSHIRE  
TURKEY WILDLIFE  
MANAGEMENT  
UNITS**



## 2004 TURKEY HARVEST BY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT (WMU)

WMU	SPRING			FALL		GRAND TOTAL	SPRING KILL /SQ. MI. *
	BEARDED HENS	JAKES	TOMS	HENS	GOBBLERS		
B	0	11	5	1	0	17	0.06
C1	0	7	3	0	0	10	0.06
C2	0	18	8	0	0	26	0.14
D1	1	66	41	9	6	123	0.55
D2	1	174	120	19	14	328	0.69
E	0	22	20	3	3	48	0.07
F	0	42	35	3	2	82	0.19
G	1	142	94	30	12	279	0.42
H1	2	141	161	23	9	336	0.85
H2	2	160	197	26	11	396	0.57
I1	2	93	79	9	7	190	0.54
I2	0	75	85	3	11	174	0.49
J1	1	82	71	15	10	179	0.36
J2	1	129	109	13	16	268	0.32
K	4	144	156	32	18	354	0.53
L	0	65	41	9	8	123	0.26
M	0	67	28	10	10	115	0.18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>3048</b>	<b>0.36</b>

\*Square miles of turkey habitat based on 2001 habitat analysis data (male kill only).

## SPRING HARVEST BY WMU AND YEAR

WMU	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	16
C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10
C2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	26
D1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	8	63	84	89	116	96	108
D2	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	25	43	51	122	148	218	266	286	251	295
E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	32	38	42
F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	19	27	55	61	68	66	77
G	2	1	1	8	4	7	14	15	20	22	48	74	101	141	208	233	217	237
H1	15	28	45	47	69	80	91	67	110	141	145	198	240	303	362	351	317	304
H2	34	36	52	65	71	109	120	134	202	231	243	235	282	324	385	433	388	359
I1	0	0	1	2	2	8	1	11	18	37	31	44	68	91	134	130	144	174
I2	2	1	5	2	14	13	20	25	39	55	51	75	91	139	148	179	162	160
J1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	75	97	125	136	154
J2	0	3	2	4	4	8	6	6	0	5	13	17	57	101	144	197	192	239
K	0	0	3	3	7	51	31	44	81	101	107	161	154	254	250	317	339	304
L	15	6	13	16	21	29	39	19	25	23	28	23	30	43	59	99	97	106
M	13	14	16	8	10	7	9	13	18	28	30	39	37	55	44	65	96	95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>1378</b>	<b>1883</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>2631</b>	<b>2599</b>	<b>2706</b>

\* As of 2002, harvest of bearded hens became legal and is included in season totals

## 2004 TURKEY HARVEST BY COUNTY

COUNTY	SPRING			FALL		TOTAL
	BEARDED HENS	JAKES	TOMS	HENS	GOBBLERS	
BELKNAP	1	65	45	6	6	123
CARROLL	1	104	104	20	13	242
CHESHIRE	1	161	187	23	12	384
COOS	0	95	44	8	5	152
GRAFTON	3	372	258	48	28	709
HILLSBORO	4	155	182	32	21	394
MERRIMACK	3	223	180	23	24	453
ROCKINGHAM	0	63	30	14	6	113
STRAFFORD	0	51	52	5	9	117
SULLIVAN	2	149	171	26	13	361
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>3048</b>

## 2004 TOP 10 SPRING GOBBLERS RANKED BY WEIGHT AND BEARD LENGTH

HUNTER NAME - RESIDENCE	WEIGHT (LBS)	BEARD LENGTH (INCHES)	SPUR LENGTH (INCHES)	WMU OF KILL	TOWN OF KILL
1. WHIPPLE ROBERTS - CHOCORUA	25.5	10.25	1.5	J1	TAMWORTH
2. JEFFERY WHITEHEAD - CONCORD (VT)	25	9	0.9	H1	CORNISH
3. JAMES MACKENZIE - DEERFIELD	24.5	9.5	1.0	L	DEERFIELD
4. CHRISTOPHER GARRETT - PORTSMOUTH	24	10	1.0	L	DOVER
5. WILLIAM COBURN - NORTH SWANZEY	24	10	1.0	H2	WESTMORELAND
6. RICHARD WADE - LYME CENTER	24	9.75	1.1	G	LYME
7. GARY LAVOIE - HUDSON	24	9.5	1.2	M	LITCHFIELD
8. BRANDON SOLARI - KENNEBUNKPORT (ME)	24	8.5	1.0	H1	CORNISH
9. BRIAN BOUCHER - KELSO (WA)	24	3.75	1.1	H2	RICHMOND
10. DAVID TRYBULSKI - ALSTEAD	23.75	9.5	0.9	H1	WALPOLE

## 2004 TURKEY HARVEST BY TOWN AND WMU

The following table summarizes the 2004 turkey harvest by town (and WMU). Towns where no turkeys were killed are excluded from this table. Kill per square mile based on total land area per town.

TOWN	SPRING				MALE KILL/ SQ. MI.	FALL		TOTAL KILL/ SQ. MI.
	FEMALE HARVEST	JAKE HARVEST	TOM HARVEST	MALE HARVEST		FEMALE HARVEST	MALE HARVEST	
ACWORTH (H1)	0	5	12	17	0.47	3	1	0.11
ALBANY (E/F/J1)	0	1	0	1	0.02	0	0	0.00
ALEXANDRIA (G/I1)	0	4	5	9	0.23	2	0	0.05
ALLENSTOWN (L)	0	3	1	4	0.22	0	1	0.06
ALSTEAD (H1/H2)	0	12	16	28	0.77	1	0	0.03
ALTON (J2)	1	15	6	21	0.37	1	2	0.05
AMHERST (K/M)	0	3	6	9	0.32	1	1	0.07
ANDOVER (G/I1)	0	5	12	17	0.46	1	1	0.05
ANTRIM (H2/I2/K)	0	4	10	14	0.44	0	0	0.00
ASHLAND (F/G/J2)	0	2	3	5	0.51	1	0	0.10
ATKINSON (M)	0	1	1	2	0.21	0	0	0.00
BARNSTEAD (J2)	0	5	2	7	0.18	0	0	0.00
BARRINGTON (J2/L)	0	3	2	5	0.12	0	0	0.00
BARTLETT (E)	0	1	1	2	0.03	0	1	0.02
BATH (D2)	1	32	28	60	1.69	0	1	0.03
BEDFORD (K/L/M)	0	3	3	6	0.23	0	0	0.00
BELMONT (J2)	0	5	0	5	0.20	0	0	0.00
BENNINGTON (H2/K)	0	9	6	15	1.53	0	0	0.00
BENTON (D2)	0	3	4	7	0.18	1	0	0.03
BERLIN (C1/C2)	0	3	2	5	0.11	0	0	0.00
BETHLEHEM (D1/D2/E)	0	7	5	12	0.16	0	1	0.01
BOSCAWEN (I1)	1	13	13	26	1.18	2	2	0.18
BOW (I1/K/L)	0	9	3	12	0.53	0	0	0.00
BRADFORD (I2)	0	3	6	9	0.28	0	0	0.00
BRENTWOOD (L/M)	0	4	1	5	0.35	1	0	0.07
BRIDGEWATER (G)	0	2	1	3	0.15	2	3	0.25
BRISTOL (G/I1)	0	3	2	5	0.34	2	0	0.14
BROOKFIELD (J1/J2)	0	4	6	10	0.47	1	0	0.05

## 2004 TURKEY HARVEST BY TOWN AND WMU

TOWN	SPRING				MALE KILL/ SQ. MI.	FALL		TOTAL KILL/ SQ. MI.
	FEMALE HARVEST	JAKE HARVEST	TOM HARVEST	MALE HARVEST		FEMALE HARVEST	MALE HARVEST	
BROOKLINE (K/M)	0	1	1	2	0.12	1	2	0.17
CAMBRIDGE (B/C2)	0	1	0	1	0.02	0	0	0.00
CAMPTON (F)	0	9	6	15	0.33	0	0	0.00
CANAAN (G)	0	29	18	47	1.07	3	2	0.11
CANDIA (L/M)	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.04
CANTERBURY (I1/J2)	0	6	6	12	0.30	0	0	0.00
CARROLL (D1/E)	0	3	0	3	0.07	0	0	0.00
CENTER HARBOR (J1/J2)	0	0	3	3	0.26	0	0	0.00
CHARLESTOWN (H1)	1	13	14	27	0.83	1	0	0.03
CHATHAM (E)	0	6	7	13	0.25	1	0	0.02
CHESTER (M)	0	6	4	10	0.42	0	1	0.04
CHESTERFIELD (H2)	0	8	9	17	0.40	3	0	0.07
CHICHESTER (J2/L)	0	5	2	7	0.37	1	1	0.10
CLAREMONT (H1)	0	17	18	35	0.95	3	3	0.16
CONCORD (I1/J2/K/L)	0	13	11	24	0.50	1	1	0.04
CONWAY (E/F/J1)	0	6	6	12	0.19	0	1	0.02
CORNISH (H1)	0	15	25	40	1.07	1	0	0.03
CROYDON (H1/I2)	0	5	13	18	0.63	0	0	0.00
DALTON (D1)	0	6	6	12	0.51	2	0	0.09
DANBURY (G/I1)	0	15	6	21	0.67	4	2	0.19
DANVILLE (M)	0	1	0	1	0.10	0	1	0.10
DEERFIELD (L)	0	6	4	10	0.21	1	0	0.02
DEERING (K)	0	4	10	14	0.50	1	0	0.04
DERRY (M)	0	3	1	4	0.14	0	0	0.00
DORCHESTER (G)	0	3	3	6	0.16	0	0	0.00
DOVER (L)	0	14	9	23	1.16	2	1	0.15
DUBLIN (H2)	0	5	8	13	0.54	1	0	0.04
DUMMER (B/C1/C2)	0	4	1	5	0.13	0	0	0.00
DUNBARTON (K)	0	7	9	16	0.58	3	1	0.14
DURHAM (L)	0	0	4	4	0.21	0	2	0.11
EAST KINGSTON (M)	0	0	0	0	0.00	2	1	0.33
EASTON (D2)	0	7	2	9	0.35	0	0	0.00
EATON (J1)	0	1	3	4	0.17	0	0	0.00
EFFINGHAM (J1)	0	10	5	15	0.43	3	1	0.11
ELLSWORTH (F)	0	1	0	1	0.05	0	0	0.00
ENFIELD (G/H1)	0	24	9	33	0.97	1	2	0.09
EPPING (L/M)	0	5	2	7	0.31	0	0	0.00
EPSOM (J2/L)	0	7	1	8	0.26	0	1	0.03
ERROL (A/B/C2)	0	1	0	1	0.02	0	0	0.00
EXETER (L/M)	0	3	0	3	0.19	0	0	0.00
FARMINGTON (J2)	0	6	5	11	0.33	0	0	0.00
FITZWILLIAM (H2)	0	9	8	17	0.57	2	0	0.07
FRANCESTOWN (K)	1	4	10	14	0.50	1	0	0.04
FRANCONIA (D1/D2/E)	0	4	0	4	0.08	0	0	0.00
FRANKLIN (I1)	0	6	3	9	0.38	0	0	0.00
FREEDOM (J1)	0	14	6	20	0.63	1	3	0.13
FREMONT (M)	0	1	1	2	0.13	0	0	0.00
GILFORD (J2)	0	2	5	7	0.21	2	3	0.15

## 2004 TURKEY HARVEST BY TOWN AND WMU

TOWN	SPRING				MALE KILL/ SQ. MI.	FALL		TOTAL KILL/ SQ. MI.
	FEMALE HARVEST	JAKE HARVEST	TOM HARVEST	MALE HARVEST		FEMALE HARVEST	MALE HARVEST	
GILMANTON (J2)	0	14	8	22	0.41	1	0	0.02
GILSUM (H2)	0	1	6	7	0.46	0	1	0.07
GOFFSTOWN (K)	0	13	6	19	0.61	4	1	0.16
GORHAM (C1/C2/E)	0	3	1	4	0.14	1	0	0.04
GOSHEN (I2/H1)	0	7	6	13	0.64	3	0	0.15
GRAFTON (G)	0	9	5	14	0.40	0	1	0.03
GRANTHAM (G/H1/I2)	0	2	2	4	0.18	3	1	0.18
GREENFIELD (K)	0	9	5	14	0.60	2	0	0.09
GREENLAND (M)	0	8	2	10	1.17	1	0	0.12
GREENVILLE (K)	0	4	1	5	0.83	0	0	0.00
GROTON (G)	0	4	5	9	0.26	0	0	0.00
HALE'S LOCATION (E)	0	0	1	1	0.42	0	0	0.00
HAMPTON FALLS (M)	0	1	1	2	0.21	0	0	0.00
HANCOCK (H2/K)	0	6	11	17	0.64	2	1	0.11
HANOVER (G)	1	11	5	16	0.36	0	1	0.02
HARRISVILLE (H2)	0	6	3	9	0.53	1	0	0.06
HAVERHILL (D2)	0	29	17	46	0.98	3	2	0.11
HEBRON (G)	0	0	2	2	0.13	1	0	0.07
HENNIKER (I2/K)	1	8	22	30	0.75	0	1	0.03
HILL (I1)	0	2	3	5	0.20	0	0	0.00
HILLSBORO (H2/I2/K)	0	9	22	31	0.78	1	0	0.03
HINSDALE (H2)	0	8	6	14	0.78	2	1	0.17
HOLDERNESS (F/G/J1/J2)	0	5	6	11	0.40	0	2	0.07
HOLLIS (M)	0	6	3	9	0.32	0	1	0.04
HOOKSETT (K/L)	0	5	0	5	0.18	1	2	0.11
HOPKINTON (I1/I2/K)	0	16	8	24	0.64	0	1	0.03
HUDSON (M)	0	4	3	7	0.36	0	1	0.05
JACKSON (E)	0	2	2	4	0.07	0	1	0.02
JAFFREY (H2/K)	0	6	21	27	0.82	7	4	0.33
JEFFERSON (C1/D1/E)	0	12	9	21	0.51	1	1	0.05
KEENE (H2)	1	3	10	13	0.44	1	0	0.03
KINGSTON (M)	0	1	0	1	0.06	0	1	0.06
LACONIA (J2)	0	5	0	5	0.34	1	0	0.07
LANCASTER (C1/D1)	0	23	8	31	0.77	0	3	0.07
LANDAFF (D2)	0	10	6	16	0.62	2	2	0.15
LANGDON (H1/H2)	0	7	5	12	0.78	4	0	0.26
LEBANON (G/H1)	0	12	10	22	0.67	4	0	0.12
LEE (L)	0	4	3	7	0.41	1	0	0.06
LEMPSTER (H1/I2)	0	7	4	11	0.45	1	1	0.08
LISBON (D2)	0	13	9	22	0.92	2	2	0.17
LITCHFIELD (M)	0	1	1	2	0.18	1	0	0.09
LITTLETON (D1/D2)	1	10	17	27	0.61	4	2	0.14
LONDONDERRY (M)	0	0	1	1	0.03	0	0	0.00
LOUDON (J2)	0	12	8	20	0.50	0	0	0.00
LYMAN (D2)	0	15	8	23	0.86	4	3	0.26
LYME (G)	0	15	12	27	0.55	4	0	0.08
LYNDEBOROUGH (K)	0	5	8	13	0.46	0	1	0.04
MADBURY (L)	0	4	4	8	0.77	1	0	0.10

## 2004 TURKEY HARVEST BY TOWN AND WMU

TOWN	SPRING				MALE KILL/ SQ. MI.	FALL		TOTAL KILL/ SQ. MI.
	FEMALE HARVEST	JAKE HARVEST	TOM HARVEST	MALE HARVEST		FEMALE HARVEST	MALE HARVEST	
MADISON (F/J1)	0	7	8	15	0.42	2	0	0.06
MANCHESTER (K/L/M)	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	2	0.15
MARLBOROUGH (H2)	0	7	6	13	0.69	0	1	0.05
MARLOW (H1/H2/I2)	0	3	3	6	0.28	0	0	0.00
MASON (K)	0	3	2	5	0.22	1	0	0.04
MEREDITH (I1/J2)	0	5	3	8	0.23	1	0	0.03
MERRIMACK (M)	0	4	1	5	0.21	0	0	0.00
MIDDLETON (J2)	0	2	3	5	0.30	0	0	0.00
MILAN (B/C1/C2)	0	4	4	8	0.17	0	0	0.00
MILFORD (K/M)	0	6	3	9	0.44	0	2	0.10
MILLSFIELD (A/B)	0	1	0	1	0.03	0	0	0.00
MILTON (J2)	0	4	1	5	0.17	0	2	0.07
MONROE (D2)	0	21	11	32	1.54	2	1	0.14
MONT VERNON (K)	0	7	5	12	0.77	1	0	0.06
MOULTONBORO (J1/J2)	0	4	8	12	0.23	1	0	0.02
NASHUA (M)	0	1	1	2	0.16	0	0	0.00
NELSON (H2)	0	6	4	10	0.52	0	0	0.00
NEW BOSTON (K)	0	10	13	23	0.59	4	0	0.10
NEW DURHAM (J2)	0	2	9	11	0.29	0	0	0.00
NEW HAMPTON (G/I1/J2)	0	5	7	12	0.36	0	1	0.03
NEW IPSWICH (K)	0	1	4	5	0.17	4	0	0.14
NEW LONDON (G/I1/I2)	0	0	5	5	0.27	0	1	0.05
NEWBURY (I2)	0	15	8	23	0.72	2	3	0.16
NEWINGTON (M)	0	5	0	5	0.84	2	0	0.33
NEWMARKET (L)	0	0	3	3	0.29	0	1	0.10
NEWPORT (H1/I2)	1	13	13	26	0.67	1	0	0.03
NEWTON (M)	0	2	0	2	0.24	0	0	0.00
NORTH HAMPTON (M)	0	0	1	1	0.09	0	0	0.00
NORTHFIELD (I1/J2)	0	9	3	12	0.46	1	1	0.08
NORTHUMBERLAND (B/C1/D1)	0	5	0	5	0.17	1	0	0.03
NORTHWOOD (J2/L)	0	3	2	5	0.20	1	1	0.08
NOTTINGHAM (L)	0	2	1	3	0.07	1	0	0.02
ORANGE (G)	0	6	1	7	0.38	0	0	0.00
ORFORD (D2/G)	0	10	8	18	0.43	3	1	0.09
OSSIPEE (J1)	0	9	8	17	0.27	5	1	0.10
PELHAM (M)	0	3	0	3	0.14	0	0	0.00
PEMBROKE (L)	0	1	2	3	0.16	1	0	0.05
PETERBOROUGH (H2/K)	1	7	16	23	0.72	1	3	0.12
PIERMONT (D2)	0	15	11	26	0.71	1	0	0.03
PITTSFIELD (J2)	0	5	1	6	0.28	1	0	0.05
PLAINFIELD (H1)	0	28	24	52	1.13	4	2	0.13
PLYMOUTH (F/G)	0	2	7	9	0.38	0	0	0.00
RANDOLPH (C1/E)	0	1	1	2	0.05	0	0	0.00
RAYMOND (L/M)	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.04
RICHMOND (H2)	0	10	3	13	0.36	0	1	0.03
RINDGE (H2/K)	0	4	4	8	0.26	0	2	0.06
ROCHESTER (J2/L)	0	3	2	5	0.14	0	0	0.00
ROLLINSFORD (L)	0	3	4	7	1.12	0	1	0.16



## 2004 TURKEY HARVEST BY TOWN AND WMU

TOWN	SPRING				MALE KILL/ SQ. MI.	FALL		TOTAL KILL/ SQ. MI.
	FEMALE HARVEST	JAKE HARVEST	TOM HARVEST	MALE HARVEST		FEMALE HARVEST	MALE HARVEST	
ROXBURY (H2)	0	0	1	1	0.09	0	0	0.00
RUMNEY (F/G)	0	11	7	18	0.48	1	1	0.05
SALISBURY (I1)	0	15	9	24	0.65	3	4	0.19
SANBORNTON (I1/J2)	0	8	10	18	0.41	0	0	0.00
SANDOWN (M)	0	3	0	3	0.25	2	0	0.17
SANDWICH (F/J1)	0	6	4	10	0.12	1	1	0.02
SEABROOK (M)	0	0	2	2	0.45	1	0	0.22
SHELBURNE (C2/E)	0	7	2	9	0.23	1	0	0.03
SOMERSWORTH (L)	0	1	0	1	0.14	0	0	0.00
SOUTH HAMPTON (M)	0	1	1	2	0.28	0	0	0.00
SPRINGFIELD (G/I2)	0	5	6	11	0.34	1	0	0.03
STARK (B/C1)	0	3	1	4	0.08	0	0	0.00
STODDARD (H2/I2)	0	2	4	6	0.14	0	0	0.00
STRAFFORD (J2)	0	5	6	11	0.24	1	3	0.09
STRATFORD (B)	0	4	3	7	0.10	0	0	0.00
STRATHAM (L/M)	0	7	2	9	0.71	0	0	0.00
SUCCESS (C2)	0	0	1	1	0.03	0	0	0.00
SUGAR HILL (D1/D2)	0	7	8	15	0.96	1	0	0.06
SULLIVAN (H2)	0	6	3	9	0.54	1	0	0.06
SUNAPEE (G/I2)	0	7	12	19	1.07	0	3	0.17
SURRY (H2)	0	5	5	10	0.69	0	0	0.00
SUTTON (I1/I2)	0	20	15	35	0.93	0	1	0.03
SWANZEY (H2)	0	10	8	18	0.45	2	0	0.05
TAMWORTH (F/J1)	0	9	14	23	0.42	0	1	0.02
TEMPLE (K)	0	4	10	14	0.67	0	1	0.05
THORNTON (F)	0	11	10	21	0.46	1	0	0.02
TILTON (I1/J2)	0	1	1	2	0.22	0	0	0.00
TROY (H2)	0	2	0	2	0.12	0	0	0.00
TUFTONBORO (J1/J2)	1	7	14	21	0.58	2	0	0.05
UNITY (H1)	0	12	10	22	0.65	1	0	0.03
WAKEFIELD (J1/J2)	0	10	5	15	0.43	0	1	0.03
WALPOLE (H1/H2)	0	23	25	48	1.50	1	0	0.03
WARNER (I1/I2)	0	6	6	12	0.24	0	0	0.00
WARREN (D2/F)	0	10	4	14	0.31	0	0	0.00
WASHINGTON (I2)	0	6	7	13	0.37	0	2	0.06
WEARE (K)	2	20	15	35	0.65	6	4	0.19
WEBSTER (I1)	1	13	13	26	1.02	1	0	0.04
WENTWORTH (D2/F/G)	0	14	2	16	0.44	3	1	0.11
WESTMORELAND (H2)	0	14	22	36	1.06	1	1	0.06
WHITEFIELD (D1)	0	14	5	19	0.69	2	1	0.11
WILMOT (G/I1)	0	4	4	8	0.32	1	0	0.04
WILTON (K)	0	3	4	7	0.30	1	1	0.09
WINCHESTER (H2)	0	11	12	23	0.46	0	1	0.02
WINDSOR (I2)	0	1	2	3	0.41	0	0	0.00
WOLFEBORO (J1/J2)	0	7	6	13	0.30	3	2	0.11
WOODSTOCK (D2/F)	0	2	1	3	0.06	0	0	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>2691</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>0.06</b>

## **2003/2004 FURBEARER HARVEST SUMMARY REPORT**



Trapping is a highly specialized skill and one that provides substantial public benefit to our residents. Trappers continue to play a significant role in the management of furbearer populations. They provide important data to management programs and provide an important public service in their capacity as damage control specialists. This furbearer harvest report summarizes data collected during the months of October 2003 through April 2004 (i.e., the 2003 trapping season).

New Hampshire furbearers remain abundant and widespread as indicated by results from the 2003 New Hampshire trapping season. Trapper numbers continued to rebound from a notable record low of only 387 in 2000 to 432 in 2003. Average pelt values were derived from the annual winter fur auction conducted by the New Hampshire Trappers Association. Pelt values averaged higher than they have in nearly a decade. The value of the 2003 fur harvest to trappers was \$133,002 based on average pelt values and the total amount of fur harvested in New Hampshire.

The 2003 beaver harvest was 2,735 up 22 percent from 2,240 taken in 2002. Beavers contribute significantly to the nuisance animal complaints received by our staff. Trappers play a significant role in managing local populations and in reducing human/beaver conflicts. Harvest rate, measured as the catch per 100 trap-nights, serves as a useful indicator of species abundance. The 2003 beaver harvest rate was 8.55/100 trap nights; this rate indicates high densities of beaver in our state.

The otter harvest was 352, which was 30 percent above the 2002 harvest of 271. This was 18 percent above the previous 5-year average. The pelt value of \$71.07 was 45 percent above the previous year average. Long-term population analysis suggests that New Hampshire can sustain an annual harvest of up to 350 otters, and that a higher harvest over several years could lead to a decline. Harvests are generally kept below the threshold with the current season and an imposed bag limit of ten otters.

The 2003 mink harvest of 350 declined 3 percent from 362 in 2002 and was 17 percent below the 5-year average. The pelt value of \$10.68 was 29 percent above the previous year and 14 percent above the 5-year average. The catch per unit of effort was 3.71 mink captured per 100 trap-nights, an increase from 2.72 the previous year. Trapper effort and harvest remains significantly below historical levels due to low pelt values. The 2003 muskrat harvest of 1,929 was up 33 percent from 1,453 the previous year and was 22 percent below the 5-year average. The catch per 100 trap-nights was 8.91 compared to the previous year at 8.97.

The fisher harvest was 788, an increase of 2 percent from 772 in 2002 and was 8 percent below the 5-year average. Fisher pelt values average \$27.35, a notable increase from \$22.57 in 2002, and was 37 percent above the 5-year average. Trapper effort decreased by 17 percent from the previous year and the catch per unit of effort was 3.10; as compared to a catch rate of 2.57 the previous year. Past analysis of long-term fisher harvest data suggests that the population can sustain an annual harvest

of approximately 1,100 animals. The catch per 100 trap-nights of 3.10 fisher indicates a continued abundant fisher population.

Raccoon trappers took 515 raccoons, an increase of 27 percent from 406 the previous year and 26 percent above the 5-year average. Fox trappers took 267 gray fox and 498 red fox, up 60 percent and 41 percent respectively, from the previous year. Coyote trappers took 716; the highest number ever taken.

### **NEW HAMPSHIRE FURBEARER HARVEST BY COUNTY (2003/04)**

County	Beaver	Coyote	Fisher	Gray				Opossum	Otter	Raccoon	Red		
				Fox	Mink	Muskrat	Fox				Skunk	Weasel	
Belknap	135	38	35	19	23	51	0	15	26	37	7	5	
Carroll	195	47	41	24	20	30	0	23	20	17	0	13	
Cheshire	209	67	74	12	16	46	0	39	9	19	1	1	
Coos	274	140	70	5	42	488	0	23	105	120	17	19	
Grafton	289	156	60	31	74	217	0	31	97	81	58	8	
Hillsboro	424	78	135	36	34	276	1	49	60	88	18	4	
Merrimack	539	84	133	24	77	219	2	76	55	45	20	1	
Rockingham	443	41	132	45	29	507	1	62	67	33	5	4	
Strafford	127	31	45	57	20	32	3	22	29	41	3	8	
Sullivan	100	34	63	14	15	63	1	12	47	17	9	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2735</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>66</b>	

### **NEW HAMPSHIRE FURBEARER CATCH PER 100 TRAP-NIGHTS**

Year	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03
Beaver	7.3	6.5	9.7	6.6	7.9	7.7	8.5	7.0	9.3	9.9	8.9	10.0	8.6
Otter	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.2	2.8	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.7
Mink	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	4.2	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.7
Muskrat	10.8	7.3	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	10.2	7.9	11.2	10.1	8.0	9.0	8.9
Fisher	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.6	2.6	3.1
Red fox	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
Gray fox	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.3	3.7
Coyote	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.9	2.3
Raccoon	17.6	24.9	19.0	20.9	14.4	26.5	24.5	30.7	8.2	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.2

## NEW HAMPSHIRE HARVEST RECORDS FOR SELECT SPECIES DURING 1989-2003

Year*	Licensed Trappers	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Mink	Beaver	Muskrat	Otter	Raccoon	Fisher	Coyote
1989	643	58	504	465	3098	3746	329	890	406	169
1990	624	63	415	358	2589	2381	261	796	440	155
1991	457	76	426	537	3372	3886	316	965	442	227
1992	418	86	381	381	2059	2525	285	854	426	260
1993	380	76	378	441	3612	2273	405	994	525	298
1994	439	97	444	513	5901	4389	504	888	722	342
1995	393	75	343	386	4048	2731	317	902	426	380
1996	403	129	264	587	4752	2976	451	519	642	345
1997	411	104	324	429	3975	3980	344	684	1187	398
1998	400	120	195	453	3784	3517	288	459	923	318
1999	397	89	181	416	3416	1714	291	374	894	279
2000	387	75	208	256	2832	2137	242	241	668	358
2001	419	183	409	618	4378	3604	397	558	1007	556
2002	443	167	353	362	2240	1453	271	406	772	518
2003	432	267	498	350	2735	1929	352	515	788	716

\*The year listed represents the year when the season opened. Depending on the species, the season may extend into the following calendar year.

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