2026–2027 and 2027–2028

Oregon Furbearer Information Summary and Regulation Proposals

June 26, 2026

Furbearer Regulations

Public Involvement in Regulation Proposal Development Process

Since the previous adoption of the Furbearer Regulations, communication with various public and professional groups occurred to inform staff proposals. Professional and semi-professional group meetings included the Oregon Forest Carnivore Working Group, the WAFWA Forest Carnivore Work Group, the AFWA U.S. Furbearer Conservation Technical Work Group, the Cascade Animal Damage Coop, the NW Oregon Animal Damage Coop, the OFIC Animal Damage Committee, and the Sierra Nevada Red Fox Work Group (OR & CA). Department staff also had discussions with individuals and user groups including local sporting groups, the Oregon State Police, the Oregon Trappers Association, the Oregon United Sporting Dogs Association, the Oregon Hunters Association, and public hunters at hunt review meetings. Other dialogue occurred with various NGO's, researchers, state and federal agencies, and news media.

Background and General Regulations

This overview summarizes the foundational regulations that guide trapping activities in Oregon. It highlights education and licensing requirements, harvest reporting obligations, and important rules that help ensure responsible and sustainable furbearer management.

Trapper Education- By action of the 1985 Oregon Legislature, all trappers born after June 30, 1968, and all first-time Oregon trappers are required to complete an approved trapper education course. The course is not required of persons trapping on land owned or leased by that person, the person's immediate family, or a person's agent who is controlling damage to livestock or agricultural crops. In 2025, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) transitioned to an online framework for trapper education. Course materials and exam are available online and may be taken at home. Test results are sent to the department electronically. A furtaker license is issued by the department's headquarters office after the test has been successfully completed and submitted, and the license application with payment has been received.

License Requirements- Juveniles younger than 12 years of age are not required to purchase a license, except to hunt or trap bobcats and river otters. They must also register to receive a brand number through the department's Salem office. To trap bobcats or river otters, juveniles must complete the Trapper Education course. Landowners must obtain either a furtaker license, a hunting license for furbearers, or a free license to take furbearers on land they own and on which they reside. The landowner must obtain the free landowner license from the department's Salem office prior to hunting or trapping furbearing mammals on that land.

Mandatory Annual Harvest Reporting, Check-Ins, and Population Monitoring- Annual reporting of activities by all licensed furtakers is required by the department for the purposes of monitoring furbearer populations. Persons who were licensed but did not fill out and return a completed harvest report by April 15 will not be issued a furtaker license for the following season unless they complete and return the late harvest report form and application with a $50.00 fee at time of renewal. Report data, which includes species, county, method, effort, harvest, and release, provides enormous detail on these activities, but they also allow staff to calculate catch per unit effort (CPUE), often expressed as harvest/animals treed (i.e. animals pursued up a tree but not harvested) per 100 days hunting/trapping.

CPUE is a valuable metric for evaluating harvest because it can help account for variation in the number of licensed hunters/trappers, effort, and harvest/animals treed when attempting to evaluate population trajectories. For example, years of low harvest may be incorrectly assumed to be an indicator of a declining population when fewer furtakers were actually involved with the harvest. Catch per unit effort across these high and low years would remain a similar value indicating population stability and not decline. Other factors such as access and furtaker interest can affect CPUE over long time periods and are accounted for when assessing CPUE. For example, coyote populations are by all accounts fairly robust but CPUE for trapping is on a slight decline if one looks at the last thirty years of data.

Also very telling is the number of animals released from traps or not harvested by hunters which does not get included in calculating CPUE. For some species like bobcats and foxes, the number of releases may exceed the harvest total. This value may indicate the level of discretion and selectivity by a hunter/trapper but also the abundance and availability of the species in that area. This often results in the harvest of targeted sex/age classes (e.g. adult males) and allows more population-critical cohorts (e.g. adult females) to go unharvested.

In addition to mandatory reporting, all furtakers must check in the pelt for tagging and forfeit the lower jaw of every bobcat and river otter harvested so the department can assess age and monitor the structure of the harvested population. Examining males vs. females, proportion of young vs. adult, and overall proportion of adult females in the harvest allows biologists to understand current age structure and harvest level impacts over time.

All of this information is critical to the department's ability to monitor populations of these species. This occurs to not only ensure regulations meet an objective of sustainable harvest, but to also monitor population trajectory, distribution, and indications of ecosystem health and impacts from climate change. For example, muskrat are often considered indicator species for wetland and general aquatic health so monitoring their populations may serve as an indicator for the health of those ecosystems. For most of these species, data provided by licensed Oregon furtakers represents the best data for those species in the state. As such, this dataset serves as the foundation of understanding for conservation and management decision-making, not only for native species but non-natives (e.g., nutria, Virginia opossum) as well.

Trap Restrictions and Requirements- Traps must be legibly marked with the owner's license number (brand number) allowing law enforcement to determine ownership without the trapper present. Larger traps are prohibited or limited to water only (i.e. not allowed on land) and 'toothed' traps are entirely prohibited. No traps may be set on the following areas except as authorized by permit:

- Within 50 feet of any public trail
- Within 300 feet of any trailhead
- Within 300 feet of any public campground or picnic area
- Within 500 feet of ODOT Wildlife Crossings
- In National, State, and public parks
- In Federal wildlife refuges
- In public campgrounds
- In Cemeteries
- Within city boundaries
- On school lands
- On many Wildlife Areas and Natural Areas

Trap Check Requirements- Current trap check requirements are products of Oregon statute and extensive public rulemaking processes. The 2001 Oregon Legislative Assembly adopted ORS 498.172 which states that traps set for furbearers must be checked at least once during each 48-hour period and traps set for predatory animals (ORS 610.002) must be checked on a regular basis. Trap check times were most recently modified in June 2022 following a Commission directed Trap Check Work Group. Current regulations establish a 48-hour trap check requirement for restraining traps and snares and a 14-day requirement for killing traps and snares for predatory animals.

General Regulation Proposals

For clarification, correction, and enforcement purposes, we recommend minor modification to OAR 635-050-0045(17), which is intended to protect ESA-protected coastal marten. This rule prohibits the use of traps or snares suspended in trees within certain National Forests. The formerly separate Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests were administratively combined in 2004. As such, in current rule language, Siskiyou National Forest does not refer to any recognized entity. We propose changing Siskiyou National Forest to the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest west of Interstate 5 to appropriately protect the federally-listed marten subspecies.

Staff propose no other changes to the General Furbearer Regulations (OAR 635-050-0045). Through review and public correspondence, current and proposed regulations are adequate in meeting the Furbearer Program goals and staff propose no changes to trapper education, license requirements, and trap restrictions and requirements.

Species Specific Information and Regulation Proposals

Note: Due to late reports continuing to arrive through much of the 2026-2027 license year, the 2025-2026 data will not be complete for nearly another year.

General Trend in Licenses and Report Cards

Furtaker licenses (valid for both trapping and hunting) and Hunting Licenses for Furbearers (valid for hunting only) issued have been on a slow decline over the past decade. In more recent years, there has been a slight increase in furtaker license sales (Appendix 1), potentially due to the increase in pelt prices (Appendix 5). Furtaker reporting rates (including on-time and late reports) have been high and stable since 2017 when the department created an on-line reporting option. Late reports for the 2025 season will continue to be submitted through much of the 2026 season but on-time reports were at 89%.

River otter and bobcat are both specifically listed by the Council on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) as look-alike species. As such, CITES requires each animal be tagged and the number harvested recorded. For the past ten years, the number of bobcat record cards has been relatively stable for eastern/statewide record cards but western record cards have been on a slow decline (Appendix 3). For river otter, the number of record cards purchased has been low but stable for the past eight years (Appendix 3). All harvested bobcat and river otter must have a CITES ownership tag affixed to pelt at a department office within five business days after the season ends.

Beaver

Beaver harvest has remained relatively low for the past decade with 1,490 harvested in 2023 and 975 harvested in 2024 (Appendix 11).

Harvest and Metrics

Furtaker harvest has declined significantly over time (Appendix 14) with a statewide average total harvest of 1,159 for the last 3 years (Table 1). In the last three years, beaver harvest has occurred in 33 of 36 Oregon counties (no harvest in Curry, Gilliam, or Wheeler Counties). Trappers continue to represent the majority of the harvest (average 98% over last decade) and CPUE for trappers has slightly increased in recent years (Appendix 14).

With the changes to mandatory harvest reporting implemented in 2022, the department now has substantially expanded beaver harvest data. In addition to all previously collected fields, the dataset now includes watershed (HUC), water feature type (river, stream, pond, etc.), land ownership, and harvest purpose. These additions have significantly improved the department's ability to analyze and evaluate harvest activity, providing a clearer understanding of where, how, and why harvest is occurring, and enabling staff to address a wide range of questions and concerns.

From a spatial perspective alone, the transition allows analysis of harvest data using a variety of spatial combinations. Integrating counties and HUCs represents a major increase in spatial resolution of harvest data. Exploring harvest data by land ownership allows us to evaluate impacts of regulation changes on beaver harvest and effort. For example, over time we will be able to assess possible impacts on landscape ecology by exploring harvest data by water feature (i.e. dam-building occurs in waterways with narrower channels and reduced flow).

In the 2023-2024 license year, 1,439 beaver were harvested across 32 counties (Table 1) and 53 known HUCs (Table 2). Excluding unknown records, five HUCs with the highest harvest accounted for 56% of the total harvest. When comparing harvest by water feature, the majority of harvest occurred on rivers (49%), a water feature less associated with beaver damming activity due to wider channel width and water flow. Only 16% of harvested occurred on streams and creeks (Table 3). When comparing harvest by land ownership, 53% occurred on private land and 40% occurred on navigable waters. Harvest on federal land (n=21) was 1.5% and harvest on state land not associated with navigable waters (n=38) was 2.6% of the statewide total (Table 4). The total take of beavers on streams on public land (i.e. state, federal) numbered 18 for 2023 (Table 5). This represents 1.25% of the statewide harvest of known locations.

In the 2024-2025 license year, 960 beaver were harvested across 30 counties (Table 1) and 50 known HUCs (Table 2). Excluding unknown records, five HUCs with the highest harvest accounted for 49% of the total harvest. When comparing harvest by water feature, the majority of harvest occurred on rivers (48%). Twenty-three percent of harvest occurred on streams and creeks (Table 3). When comparing harvest by land ownership, 53% occurred on private land and 32% occurred on navigable waters. Harvest on federal land (n=51) was 5.3% and harvest on state land not associated with navigable waters (n=36) was 3.8% of the statewide total (Table 4). The total take of beavers on streams on public land (i.e. state, federal) numbered 4 for 2024 (Table 5). This represents 0.8% of the statewide harvest of known locations.

Table 1. Number of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap, roadkill) by county for the 2022, 2023, and 2024 license years.

County	2022	2023	2024
BAKER	49	63	75
BENTON	53	100	89
CLACKAMAS	36	70	23
CLATSOP	47	128	13
COLUMBIA	15	52	21
COOS	124	81	50
CROOK	8	25	10
CURRY	0	0	0
DESCHUTES	0	26	4
DOUGLAS	71	17	24
GILLIAM	0	0	0
GRANT	6	17	6
HARNEY	1	20	2
HOOD RIVER	23	8	9
JACKSON	3	12	19
JEFFERSON	5	5	6
JOSEPHINE	28	20	20
KLAMATH	3	15	12
LAKE	5	11	0
LANE	72	116	41
LINCOLN	4	5	13
LINN	36	117	141
MALHEUR	125	71	45
MARION	110	102	83
MORROW	3	9	2
MULTNOMAH	10	7	8
POLK	24	134	58
SHERMAN	11	0	1
TILLAMOOK	18	18	13
UMATILLA	32	18	32
UNION	19	31	26
WALLOWA	4	13	0
WASCO	15	17	7
WASHINGTON	86	75	81
WHEELER	0	0	0
YAMHILL	29	36	26
Total	1,075	1,439	960

Table 2. Number and proportion of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap) by watershed (HUC) for the 2023 and 2024 license years.

	2023		2024	
Watershed (HUC)	**Harvest**	**% Total**	**Harvest**	**% Total**
Alsea	2	<1%	5	1%
Applegate	9	1%	30	3%
Bully	23	2%	10	1%
Burnt River	4	<1%	32	3%
Clackamas	17	1%	6	1%
Coast Fork Willamette	29	2%	22	2%
Coos	51	4%	27	3%
Coquille	30	2%	23	2%
Imnaha River	5	<1%	0	0%
Lake Abert	3	<1%	0	0%
Little Deschutes	0	0%	1	<1%
Lost River	0	0%	1	<1%
Lower Columbia	128	9%	3	<1%
Lower Columbia/Clatskanie	46	3%	21	2%
Lower Columbia/Sandy	12	1%	18	2%
Lower Crooked	0	0%	4	<1%
Lower Deschutes	17	1%	2	<1%
Lower Grande Ronde	16	1%	3	<1%
Lower John Day	0	0%	0	0%
Lower Malheur	26	2%	19	2%
Lower Owyhee	21	1%	6	1%
Lower Willamette	82	6%	38	4%
Mid-Columbia/Lake Wallula	9	1%	1	<1%
Middle Columbia-Hood	8	1%	15	2%
Middle Fork John Day	1	<1%	3	<1%
Middle Fork Willamette	15	1%	0	0%
Middle Rogue	11	1%	9	1%
Middle Snake/Succor	1	<1%	4	<1%
Middle Willamette	271	19%	133	14%
Molalla/Pudding	6	<1%	4	<1%
Nehalem	3	<1%	10	1%
North Fork John Day	1	<1%	8	1%
North Santiam	5	<1%	20	2%
Powder River	59	4%	43	4%
Siletz/Yaquina	3	<1%	10	1%
Silver	7	<1%	0	0%
Silvies	36	3%	1	<1%
Siuslaw	5	<1%	4	<1%
South Santiam	2	<1%	55	6%
South Umpqua	1	<1%	6	1%
Sprague	3	<1%	1	<1%
Summer Lake	1	<1%	0	0%

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Table 2 continued

	2023		2024	
Watershed (HUC)	**Harvest**	**% Total**	**Harvest**	**% Total**
Trout	5	<1%	6	1%
Tualatin	11	1%	49	5%
Umpqua	16	1%	16	2%
Upper Crooked	25	2%	6	1%
Upper Deschutes	28	2%	3	<1%
Upper Grande Ronde River	14	1%	23	2%
Upper Klamath Lake	5	<1%	6	1%
Upper Klamath River	5	<1%	3	<1%
Upper Rogue	12	1%	193	20%
Upper Willamette	273	19%	4	<1%
Walla Walla	4	<1%	1	<1%
Wallowa River	8	1%	13	1%
Wilson/Trask/Nestucca	16	1%	8	1%
Yamhill	8	1%	4	<1%
Grand Total	1,412		956	
Unknown	27	2%	4	<1%

Table 3. Number and proportion of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap) by water feature for the 2022, 2023, 2024 license years. Note that 2022 data also include roadkill.

	2022		2023		2024	
Water Feature	**Harvest**	**% Total**	**Harvest**	**% Total**	**Harvest**	**% Total**
River	637	67%	693	49%	462	48%
Ditch/Channel	32	3%	321	23%	138	14%
Stream/Creek	128	13%	220	16%	220	23%
Lake/Reservoir	6	1%	109	8%	22	2%
Pond	91	10%	66	5%	67	7%
Other/Unknown	63	7%	30	2%	51	5%
Total	957		1,439		960	

Table 4. Number and proportion of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap) by land ownership for the 2022, 2023, and 2024 license years. Note that 2022 data also include roadkill.

	2022		2023		2024	
Land Ownership	**Harvest**	**% Total**	**Harvest**	**% Total**	**Harvest**	**% Total**
Private	510	47%	766	53%	510	53%
Navigable River/Open Water	339	32%	575	40%	308	32%
State	60	6%	38	3%	36	4%
Federal	48	4%	21	1%	51	5%
City/Municipality	0	0%	4	<1%	42	4%
Other/Unknown	118	11%	35	2%	13	1%
Total	1,075		1,439		960	

Table 5. Number of beaver reported harvested (hunt, trap) on streams/creeks by land ownership for the 2022, 2023, and 2024 license years. Note that 2022 data also include roadkill.

	Stream/Creek Harvest Only		
Land Ownership	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Private	120	198	184
Federal	0	13	0
State	8	5	4
City/Municipality	0	4	32
Total	128	220	220

New Harvest Closures

House Bill (HB) 3932, passed by the 2025 Oregon Legislative Assembly, prohibits take of beaver for recreational and commercial purposes on streams, rivers, or watersheds classified by the DEQ as impaired that flow through, is on, or adjoins public land. This law went into effect January 1, 2026 and with the change occurring mid-season, we likely won't know how HB3932 will impact beaver harvest until the 2026-2027 harvest season. Because 2025-license year data are still incomplete due to late reporting, presenting what is available for that year may lead to misinterpretation, and as such, are not included in this packet.

As part of HB3932, the department is required to publish a map displaying the closure area and update the map every two years. As required, staff developed a map covering the state to help hunters and trappers comply with these new harvest closures. The map can be found here: https://geo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/basic/index.html?appid=62f119ff541345ebbef5edd70a586ba0. The staff proposed map includes impaired waterbodies (lakes and reservoirs) and water features within impaired watersheds on public lands. Staff proposes incorporating this map into rule.

Closing areas to beaver harvest has been a practice implemented numerous times in the past with many closures being lifted after some period of time. Not accounting for all the areas closed to trapping and/or all forms of harvest (e.g., most wildlife areas, research forests, federal refuges, public campgrounds, national, state, and public parks, cemeteries, city boundaries and school lands), there are also 16 specific areas currently closed to beaver harvest and average 53 years in duration. No anecdotal nor empirical information indicates those closures have directly or indirectly benefited beaver nor increased beaver modified habitats in those areas.

Damage Complaints and Private Forest Accord (PFA)

As part of the overall package of bills related to the Private Forest Accord, Senate Bill 1501, passed by the 2022 Oregon Legislative Assembly, requires any beaver taken on private forest lands to be reported to the department. These records get entered into the department's Wildlife Damage Database and include fields similar to those in the mandatory harvest report (e.g. HUC, water feature, etc.). The department is required to submit a summary of any takings of beaver on private forestland, including the reason for the taking, the location, and number taken.

In 2024, the department received 161 beaver complaints distributed across 45 HUCs. Lethal permits were authorized on 33 occasions (all but 3 occurring on private lands), resulting in 9 beavers being taken to mitigate damage. Of the 161 total complaints, six were associated with private forestland and no beaver were reported taken (Table 6). In 2025, 165 beaver complaints

were received by the department across 43 HUCs. Lethal permits were authorized on 38 occasions, all but 3 occurring on private lands, resulting in 6 beavers taken to mitigate damage. Of the 165 total complaints, five were associated with private forestland in 2025 and no beaver were reported taken (Table 6).

Table 6. Private forestland beaver complaints received by ODFW in 2024 and 2025.

Year	County	HUC	Private Forestland Classification	Water Feature	Beavers taken
2024	Jackson	Middle Rogue	Small (<5000ac)	Stream/Creek	0
2024	Coos	Coos	Small (<5000ac)	Lake/Reservoir	0
2024	Clackamas	Molalla/Pudding	Small (<5000ac)	Pond	0
2024	Clackamas	Molalla/Pudding	Small (<5000ac)	Stream/Creek	0
2024	Douglas	Umpqua	Large (>5000ac)	River	0
2024	Washington	Tualatin	Small (<5000ac)	Pond	0
2025	Jackson	Middle Rogue	Small (<5000ac)	River	0
2025	Lane	Upper Willamette	Small (<5000ac)	Stream/Creek	0
2025	Douglas	South Umpqua	Small (<5000ac)	Pond	0
2025	Douglas	Umpqua	Small (<5000ac)	River	0
2025	Columbia	Nehalem	Small (<5000ac)	Stream/Creek	0

Staff Recommendations for Beaver

- Season: November 15 – March 15
- Open Area: Entire state with closures as specified in ORSs, OARs and regulations.

River Otter

Based on issued CITES tags, river otter harvest has been quite low for the last decade (Appendix 4). The low harvest is a product of fewer furtakers and a decline in effort, specifically in the last half decade (Appendix 15). CPUE remains stable. Staff proposes no changes to river otter regulations.

Staff Recommendation for River Otter

- Season: November 15, – March 15
- Open Area: Entire State, except for all areas closed to beaver **harvest**
- Maintain current requirement for all river otter jaws to be collected

Bobcat

In order for a licensed furtaker to hunt/trap/salvage a bobcat during the open season, a person must choose between a western Oregon harvest card that is limited to western Oregon but has no annual harvest limit, or a statewide Oregon harvest card that is valid statewide but has an annual harvest limit of five bobcats. Current seasons for both areas of the state open December 1 and close at the last day of February. The department requires furtakers to turn in lower jaws from all harvested bobcats, along with information on location, date, and sex of each bobcat harvested. A tooth from the lower jaw is analyzed in a laboratory to assess age and the structure of the harvested population is monitored for trends.

Bobcat harvest is separated into eastern and western regions, divided by the Cascade crest. This is because there are phenological differences in bobcats between these regions which result in differences in pelt prices. In addition, the quantity and quality of suitable habitat (and varying ecoregions) are not uniformly distributed and result in a gradient of bobcat densities across the state. From a management perspective, having eastern and western regions allows for different regulatory frameworks that can address spatial variation in increased pressure relative to other parts of the state.

Harvest Trends

Total bobcat take is heavily influenced by a number of factors that are difficult to predict or control such as weather conditions during the season, pelt price, and total effort. These factors may affect harvest independent of the bobcat population. For example, when pelt prices drop, harvest is likely to decline regardless of whether the bobcat population increases or decreases. Relying solely on one harvest metric (e.g., total take), is not adequate when evaluating impacts of harvest on the bobcat population. As such, numerous harvest criteria are used to monitor bobcat harvest including total harvest, effort, percentage of females in the harvest, and percentage of young (kits and yearlings) in the harvest. Any combination of an increase in total harvest, effort, or proportion of harvested females, and a decrease of proportion of harvested young may suggest negative population-level effects (i.e., reproduction and recruitment). By monitoring three-year trends in these harvest criteria, we can detect indicators early and propose changes to management accordingly.

Based on CITES tagging data, total statewide bobcat harvest has been stable for much of the past decade with a recent slight increase to 1,680 in 2024 (Appendix 4). The number of furtakers (both hunters and trappers) reporting attempted take of western Oregon bobcats has remained below 300 for the last ten years and the number of bobcat furtakers in eastern Oregon has recently increased following a five-year decline (Appendix 6).

Western Oregon

Harvest for both trappers and hunters has declined from 811 in 2017 to 383 in 2024, with the last five years well-below the previous ten-year average of 899 (Appendix 6). Number of trap-nights have been relatively low and decreasing over the past five years, but trap harvest/100 nights have been up and stable in recent years (Appendix 6). The number of hunt-days has been low but somewhat stable, and hunt harvest/100 days is half of what it was in previous decades (Appendix 6), a likely product of effort, accessibility, and hunter interest.

The 3-year average proportion of young bobcats in the total harvest in Western Oregon has decreased compared to the prior 3-year average (Appendix 10) and even with that smaller proportion of young in the harvest, the average age at harvest continues to be around 3.4-3.7 years old and higher than that of Eastern Oregon (Appendix 8). The proportion of females in the harvest remain low with males comprising the majority of the harvest (Appendix 9). The proportion of adult females in the harvest remain low (Appendix 9). While males composed the majority of the harvest in recent years, the percent of adults (≥ 3 years of age) in the male harvest has significantly increased compared to recent years (Appendix 9).

While the CPUE (measured in take/100 days or nights) for hunter harvest has been low consistency in average ages and age structure and low proportions of adult females in the harvest are indications that harvest is sustainable and not having any negative affect at measurable scales. Harvest data as a population monitoring tool suggest a robust population of bobcats in western Oregon.

Eastern Oregon

In eastern Oregon, harvest by trappers and hunters has been on a decline from 1,676 in 2017 to less than half that value in 2022, but have slowly increased in recent years (1,191, Appendix 6). Harvest by trappers and hunters and total number of trap-nights and hunt-days have increased the last two years. Trap harvest/100 nights and hunt harvest/100 days has remained stable in recent years (Appendix 6).

After a lower proportion of juveniles (i.e. kits and yearlings) in the total harvest in eastern Oregon was observed in 2019 and 2020, the proportion returned to the 10-year average of 0.45 and remains stable in recent years (Appendix 10). The mean age of harvested bobcats in eastern Oregon has decreased compared to the last five years (Appendix 8). The proportion of harvested females remained low and unchanged, while the proportion of adult females (≥ 3 years of age) in the eastern Oregon bobcat harvest significantly decreased (Appendix 9). The proportion of male harvest remained high and within the norm, while the proportion of adult males in the harvest also significantly decreased (Appendix 9). While the proportion of adult females in the eastern Oregon bobcat harvest has significantly decreased indicating retention of breeders (Appendix 9), data suggest that an increased number of younger individuals are being taken from the population in this region.

In the last two years, total bobcat harvest and CPUE (measured in take/100 days or nights) for eastern Oregon has increased. The increased effort is likely due to increasing pelt prices. The proportion of females in the harvest is still low but the proportion of adult males and adult females in the harvest increased in 2024. Most of the eastern Oregon bobcat harvest data indicates that harvest is sustainable and not having any negative effects at measurable scales, however we intend to monitor trends in proportion of harvested adults. This use of harvest as a population monitoring tool suggests and knowledge of bobcat habitat all suggest a robust bobcat population in eastern Oregon.

Data and Discussion for the 2026 and 2027 Bobcat Seasons

The department's bobcat data suggests that harvest is being sustainably managed and not having a negative impact on Oregon bobcat populations. Harvest and harvest effort have had a slight increase (likely due to high pelt prices for eastern Oregon bobcats) but statewide CPUE remains relatively stable when examining across 20 years of harvest data. Furtakers continue to focus harvest on males. In 2024, younger age classes were harvested in greater proportions than previous years in eastern Oregon. However, harvest of adult females (i.e., the most biologically influential demographic group) comprised a low proportion of the harvest on both sides of the state. Staff are proposing to retain a bag limit for the Statewide record card to reduce risk of over harvest of eastern Oregon bobcats while we continue to closely monitor harvest metrics. This means the bag limit is five bobcats for Statewide record card holders, regardless of where they were harvested. Staff continue to propose no limit to bobcat harvest in western Oregon and the corresponding Western Oregon bobcat record card.

Staff Recommendations for Bobcat

- December 1 – last day of February
- Bag Limit: Western Oregon record card: No Limit
- Bag Limit: Statewide Oregon record card: Five per Season

- Maintain that no person may purchase or possess both Western and Statewide Oregon bobcat record cards
- Maintain current requirement for all bobcat jaws to be collected

Gray Fox

Combined total gray fox harvest has experienced a slight increase, but is still relatively low compared to the previous decade (Appendix 13). Catch per unit effort (CPUE) for gray fox decreased for hunters and trappers in the last two years (Appendix 13). A substantial number of gray foxes are released by furtakers annually with release numbers being similar to harvest.

As gray fox and red fox can occur in the same areas, staff propose maintaining identical gray fox and red fox seasons.

Staff Recommendations for Gray Fox
- Season: October 15 – last day of February
- Entire state

Marten

Marten harvest has been extremely low and is greatly dictated by a few individuals (Appendix 16). Harvest and harvest effort have had a slight increase in 2024 (likely due to increased pelt prices), although these values are still lower than the norm across the last 15 years (Appendix 16). Staff proposes no changes to mink regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Marten
- Season: November 1 – January 31
- Open Area: Eastern Oregon and the aforementioned portion of Western Oregon east of the Interstate 5 corridor.

Mink

Total mink harvest has been very low in recent years (Appendix 17). Furtaker effort has also greatly declined comparatively to the previous decade, but trapping CPUE has remained stable at relatively increased values (Appendix 17). Staff proposes no changes to mink regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Mink
- Season: November 15 – March 31
- Open Area: Entire state.

Muskrat

Harvest and CPUE has stabilized in recent years but continues to be lower than that in the previous decade (Appendix 14). Staff proposes no changes to muskrat regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Muskrat

- Season: November 15 – March 31

Raccoon

Total harvest of raccoons has been on a decline for the past decade (Appendix 17). CPUE has also been relatively low (Appendix 17) but is likely an artifact of limited effort and furtaker interest. Like a few other species (e.g., bobcats), a substantial number of raccoons are captured or treed but are released or not taken. District Biologists continue to report high numbers of raccoon damage complaints registered by the public. Staff proposes no changes to raccoon regulations.

Staff Recommendation for Raccoon

- Season: November 15 – March 15
- Open Area: Entire state.

Red Fox

Combined total red fox harvest has been similar to totals in most other years (Appendix 13). A red fox harvest restriction along the Pacific Crest Trail was implemented in 2024 to protect Sierra Nevada Red Fox (SNRF). Although we only have one year of data, the slight increase in 2024 harvest suggests that statewide red fox harvest was predominantly outside of potential SNRF range. This was as expected but we will continue to monitor harvest trends with respect to the moratorium.

Staff Recommendations for Red Fox

- Season: October 15- the last day of February
- Entire state except that portion fifteen miles from the Pacific Crest Trail from the Washington border south to Interstate 5

Protected Mammals

Seasons would remain closed throughout the state for fisher, ringtail, wolverine, kit fox, Canada lynx, and sea otter.

Staff Recommendation for Protected Mammals

- Season: Closed Season Entire Year
- Incidental take must be reported to the department within 48 hours.

Unprotected Mammals

Mammals harvested by furtakers that are not defined as furbearers are instead classified as unprotected mammals and for these furbearer regulations include badger, coyote, nutria, Virginia opossum, spotted skunk, striped skunk, and weasels. For coyotes and nutria, these species are often classified as predatory animals on private land. There are no closed seasons and no bag limits for unprotected mammals and two species (nutria and Virginia opossum) are non-native invasive species in Oregon. Many furtakers continue to take unprotected mammals (Appendix 11) and in years of high pelt prices (see Appendix 5), eastern Oregon coyotes are highly

desirable. Total harvest is generally considered minimal for unprotected mammals and is not at levels likely to be detrimental to populations despite that being the desired goal for nutria and Virginia opossum. Additionally, current season structure provides flexibility for landowners when addressing damage situations. No changes are proposed for regulations related to unprotected mammals.

Staff Recommendation for Unprotected Species

- Season: Open Season Entire Year
- Open Area: Entire state.

Pursuit Seasons

Pursuit seasons allow individuals with a Furtaker License or a Hunting License for Furbearers to pursue bobcat, raccoon, red fox, and gray fox with dogs. No animals may be harvested outside defined harvest seasons and pursuit seasons end the same day as the harvest season. Pursuit effort and CPUE (number treed/day) remained in the normal range of values (Appendix 12). The majority of pursuit effort was for bobcat and the highest CPUE varies between gray fox and raccoons (Appendix 12). Staff are proposing no changes to pursuit seasons.

Staff Recommendation for Pursuit Seasons

- Bobcat: September 1 – last day of February
- Red and Gray Fox: September 1– last day of February
- Raccoon: September 1 – March 15

Appendices

Appendix 1. Trend in furtaker licenses issued, 1986–2025.

Year	# of Licenses Issued for Furtaker	Furbearer Hunter	Total
1986	2,052	865	2,917
1987	2,126	965	3,091
1988	1,641	935	2,576
1989	1,218	862	2,080
1990	908	766	1,674
1991	856	793	1,649
1992	906	871	1,777
1993	775	836	1,611
1994	863	930	1,793
1995	759	872	1,631
1996	826	881	1,707
1997	937	844	1,781
1998	847	799	1,646
1999	807	833	1,640
2000	767	813	1,580
2001	809	806	1,615
2002	891	924	1,815
2003	1,030	1,072	2,102
2004	1,140	1,098	2,238
2005	1,104	1,150	2,254
2006	1,247	1,309	2,556
2007	1,283	1,333	2,616
2008	1,377	1,405	2,782
2009	1,212	1,279	2,491
2010	1,147	1,206	2,353
2011	1,257	1,220	2,477
2012	1,341	1,150	2,491
2013	1,495	1,140	2,635
2014	1,271	1,068	2,339
2015	1,099	974	2,073
2016	967	884	1,851
2017	1,045	937	1,982
2018	1,037	942	1,979
2019	1,004	859	1,863
2020	931	815	1,746
2021	889	742	1,631
2022	765	746	1,511
2023	819	741	1,560
2024	952	725	1,677
2025	1,035	671	1,706
10yr Avg	985	842	1,827

Appendix 2. Trend in licenses issued and reporting of effort for furbearers in Oregon, 2019–2025. *Values will change as late reports are received.

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fur Trap/Hunt														
Licenses Sold	1,004		931		889		765		828		932		1,023	
Returning Reports	914	91	812	87	717	81	692	90	762	92	810	87	851	83
Reported On Time	851	85	755	81	472	53	546	71	790	95	752	93	768	90
Reported Did Hunt or Trap	648	71	577	71	492	69	462	67	510	74	558	81	618	89
Did Not Hunt or Trap	78	10	49	6	57	8	48	7	57	8	44	6	34	5
Reporting Harvest	574	71	519	64	450	63	403	58	451	65	497	72	552	80
Reporting No Harvest	213	26	172	21	144	20	234	34	249	36	248	36	272	39
Fur Hunt Only														
Licenses Sold	859		815		747		747		749		821		756	
Returning Reports	722	85	675	83	524	70	611	82	655	87	680	83	574	76
Reported On Time	659	77	609	75	336	45	533	71	564	75	615	90	500	87
Reported did Hunt	449	63	440	65	325	62	393	64	401	66	438	72	381	62
Did Not Hunt	56	8	57	8	51	10	36	6	44	7	42	7	24	4
Reporting Harvest	321	45	318	47	242	46	303	50	301	49	332	54	304	50
Reporting No Harvest	221	31	236	35	153	29	212	35	236	39	245	40	213	35
Combined Totals														
Licenses Sold	1,863		1,745		1,636		1,512		1,577		1,753		1,774	
Returning Reports	1,632	88	1,486	85	1,234	75	1,304	86	1,417	90	1,490	85	1,412	80
Reported On Time	1,509	81	1,363	78	808	49	1,079	71	1,354	86	1,360	91	1,258	89
Reported Did Hunt or Trap	1,094	68	1,013	68	818	66	853	65	911	70	996	76	999	77
Did Not Hunt or Trap	134	9	105	7	108	9	84	6	101	8	86	7	58	4
Reporting Harvest	892	55	833	56	693	56	702	54	752	58	829	64	856	66
Reporting No Harvest	432	27	406	27	297	##	444	34	485	37	493	38	485	37

Appendix 3. Number of individuals purchasing record cards and number of record cards purchased for river otter, western bobcat, and eastern bobcat in Oregon, 2006–2025.

	River Otter		Western Bobcat		Eastern Bobcat	
Season	**# Individuals**	**# Tags/Cards**	**# Individuals**	**# Tags/Cards**	**# Individuals**	**# Tags/Cards**
2006	483	494	774	842	1,509	1,509
2007	467	474	821	855	1,498	1,498
2008	494	502	893	931	1,557	1,557
2009	480	492	856	882	1,287	1,287
2010	353	369	717	755	1,237	1,254
2011	370	381	744	790	1,375	1,421
2012	396	412	734	763	1,418	1,433
2013	422	442	758	806	1,517	1,535
2014	386	399	677	706	1,304	1,320
2015	329	334	658	674	1,100	1,101
2016	233	242	551	565	979	979
2017	257	270	561	577	1,117	1,117
2018	211	215	556	572	1,105	1,105
2019	208	211	542	554	1,025	1,025
2020*	227	228	358	362	1,116	1,119
2021	239	240	349	352	1,066	1,066
2022	206	207	301	314	996	996
2023	220	223	307	311	1,050	1,050
2024	240	242	310	313	1,042	1,043
2025	248	255	297	309	1,075	1,076

*Eastern card/tags replaced by Statewide

Appendix 4. Number of bobcat and river otter CITES tags issued each license year 2006-2025. Source data is reports from ODFW tagging offices.

License Year	River Otter	Western Bobcat	Eastern/ Statewide Bobcat	Bobcat Total
2006	371	1,369	3,033	4,402
2007	271	1,040	2,054	3,094
2008	346	929	1,434	2,363
2009	355	805	1,140	1,945
2010	407	1,048	1,900	2,948
2011	422	1,355	2,353	3,708
2012	473	956	2,187	3,143
2013	602	1,267	1,996	3,263
2014	362	897	1,330	2,227
2015	192	575	986	1,561
2016	231	668	1,230	1,898
2017	221	519	1,462	1,981
2018	139	432	1,320	1,752
2019	259	511	1,234	1,745
2020*	151	446	1,057	1,503
2021	229	366	1,015	1,381
2022	173	299	1,027	1,326
2023	226	300	1,102	1,402
2024	197	318	1,362	1,680
2025	210	433	1,649	2,082

*Eastern Card/Tags replaced by Statewide

Appendix 5. Average pelt prices (rounded to nearest $1.00) for selected furbearers from Oregon fur sales, 2006-2025. Prices are not corrected for inflation.

Season	Beaver	Western Bobcat	Eastern Bobcat	Statewide Bobcat Average	Coyote	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	River Otter	Raccoon
2006	$18	$72	$221	$114		$33	$20	$23	$10	$3	$65	$7
2007	$20	$118	$413	$265		$36	$21	$32	$15	$3	$55	$16
2008	$17	$53	$216	$134		$17	$18	$31	$9	$3	$51	$8
2009	$19	$67	$289	$178		$19	$21	$22	$11	$6	$49	$10
2010	$17	$121	$414	$267		$23	$24	$32	$13	$8	$64	$10
2011	$21	$88	$414	$291		$27	$47	.	$14	$9	$90	$7
2012	$17	$158	$665	$493		$36	$56	$67	$19	$10	$70	$9
2013	$20	$49	$351	$255		$27	$33	$40	$9	$9	$76	$6
2014	$14	$48	$249	$195		$18	$26	$28	$11	$5	$66	$6
2015	$11	$43	$252	$211	$25	$11	$19	$20	$6	$2	$60	$4
2016	$12	$104	$441	$349	$56	$17	$31	$38	$13	$4	$59	$6
2017	$11	$54	$274	$231	$53	$13	$20	$27	$27	$2	$57	$6
2018	$13	$87	$365	$287	$68	$13	$23	$19	$12	$3	$65	$8
2019	$8	$41	$235	$201	$79	$16	$18	$21	$15	$3	$58	$5
2020	$11	$55	$227	$191	$50	$22	$57	$19	$13	$4	$42	$7
2021	$16	$45	$235	$196	$18	$16	$12	$33	$7	$2	$27	$8
2022	$26	$130	$363	$330	$16	$12	$16	$30	$6	$3	$48	$3
2023	$35	$83	$386	$335	$26	$27	$13	$45	$7	$4	$50	$4
2024	$19	$97	$491	$407	$18	$17	$24	$52	$7	$2	$49	$5
2025	$23	$195	$1,068	$910	$27	$17	$36	$100	$23	$4	$61	$4

Appendix 6. Oregon bobcat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker in Oregon, 2004-2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where trap and/or hunt effort and take are reported.

		Trapping				Hunting				Combined		
Area	Year	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take /100 Nights		Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take /100 Days		Total Take	# Furtakers	Take / Furtaker
West	2004	735	72,240	1.02		617	4,290	14.38		1,352	380	3.7
	2005	582	47,458	1.23		450	3,980	11.31		1,032	321	3.2
	2006	706	76,773	0.92		731	4,371	16.72		1,437	394	3.6
	2007	605	67,203	0.90		502	4,155	12.08		1,107	391	2.8
	2008	485	48,748	0.99		449	4,519	9.94		934	387	2.4
	2009	428	59,962	0.71		438	4,095	10.7		866	385	2.3
	2010	557	50,034	1.11		574	4,410	13.02		1,131	352	3.2
	2011	643	78,626	0.82		671	3,888	17.26		1,314	355	3.7
	2012	523	70,392	0.74		603	4,564	13.21		1,126	339	3.3
	2013	565	62,947	0.90		739	4,482	16.49		1,304	358	3.6
	2014	395	50,635	0.78		447	3,721	12.01		842	298	2.8
	2015	245	29,849	0.82		338	2,696	12.54		583	218	2.7
	2016	174	15,528	1.12		593	3,803	15.59		767	230	3.3
	2017	314	30,323	1.04		497	4,224	11.77		811	283	2.9
	2018	226	22,752	0.99		364	3,719	9.79		590	256	2.3
	2019	240	23,315	1.03		279	3,603	7.74		519	250	2.1
	2020	195	16,610	1.17		240	4,047	5.93		435	254	1.71
	2021	184	17,698	1.04		171	2,748	6.22		355	202	1.8
	2022	158	14,244	1.11		204	3,020	6.75		362	225	1.6
	2023	175	16,917	1.03		172	2,836	6.06		347	209	1.7
	2024	203	20,026	1.01		180	3,182	5.66		383	234	1.6
East	2004	1,306	234,180	0.56		834	5,454	15.29		2,169	737	2.9
	2005	1,274	229,600	0.56		797	5,484	14.33		2,071	989	3.0
	2006	1,744	334,518	0.52		1,267	7,140	17.75		3,011	909	3.3
	2007	1,089	238,464	0.46		896	6,367	14.07		1,985	802	2.5
	2008	729	208,973	0.35		607	5,733	10.59		1,336	730	1.8
	2009	657	182,204	0.36		461	5,129	8.99		1,118	624	1.8
	2010	1,015	200,298	0.51		880	6,165	14.23		1,895	750	2.5
	2011	1,292	305,806	0.43		856	5,602	15.28		2,148	732	2.9
	2012	1,204	269,009	0.45		980	6,499	15.08		2,184	825	2.7
	2013	1,065	338,704	0.31		731	5,437	13.44		1,796	778	2.3
	2014	771	218,920	0.35		516	3,567	14.47		1,287	581	2.2
	2015	484	107,105	0.45		476	3,181	14.96		960	425	2.3
	2016	534	73,005	0.73		615	3,702	16.61		1,149	457	2.5
	2017	848	177,835	0.48		828	5,047	16.41		1,676	639	2.6
	2018	793	161,507	0.49		641	4,317	14.85		1,434	592	2.4
	2019	617	150,754	0.41		495	3,292	15.04		1,112	499	2.2
	2020	550	130,257	0.42		401	3,434	11.68		951	469	2.0
	2021	561	100,098	0.56		329	2,558	12.86		890	377	2.4
	2022	440	68,589	0.64		387	3,047	12.7		827	375	2.2
	2023	556	96,855	0.57		431	3,417	12.61		987	405	2.4
	2024	717	124,898	0.57		474	3,559	13.32		1,191	461	2.6

Appendix 7. Number of furtakers taking specific numbers of bobcats in Oregon by record card, 2014–2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest is reported.												
Area	**# Taken**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Western	1	103	62	65	97	81	79	104	63	86	65	83
Record Card	2	36	33	37	40	30	54	52	24	17	29	33
	3	21	19	21	23	18	35	34	14	12	12	8
	4	13	9	30	15	14	20	17	8	9	9	11
	5	14	12	9	9	6	22	14	6	13	4	8
	6	13	6	7	8	7	14	12	5	2	3	5
	7	5	5	6	8	6	12	11	2	1	0	2
	8	5	6	3	3	5	1	11	1	2	5	2
	9	2	3	3	4	4	8	3	1	1	3	1
	10	4	3	4	6	3	7	8	0	0	1	2
	11	0	2	4	0	2	3	4	1	2	0	1
	12	1	1	0	4	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
	13	3	1	0	1	3	3	2	1	1	0	0
	14	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
	15	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	4	1	0	1
	>15	8	3	7	6	1	11	10	0	1	1	1
	Total	**230**	**166**	**197**	**228**	**185**	**279**	**290**	**130**	**148**	**132**	**158**
Eastern/Statewide	1	176	118	121	195	168	155	148	159	183	112	117
Record Card	2	96	67	104	106	111	91	90	94	85	81	66
	3	78	65	69	79	86	76	53	69	57	50	53
	4	65	42	32	73	61	54	45	44	40	43	52
	5	89	72	103	156	116	98	87	79	87	79	114
	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	5	2	0	0
	7	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	2	1	1	0
	>7	1	0	0	1	0	14	12	9	8	3	1
	Total	**505**	**364**	**429**	**611**	**540**	**494**	**445**	**461**	**463**	**369**	**403**

Appendix 8. Mean age of bobcat taken in Oregon 1993–2024. Information from the ODFW Wildlife Health and Population Lab, data obtained from bobcat jaws received at mandatory check-ins.

Season	Eastern Oregon	Western Oregon
1993	2.6	3.4
1994	2.4	3.5
1995	2.5	3.8
1996	2.9	3.9
1997	3.1	4.1
1998	2.9	3.6
1999	2.6	3.8
2000	2.9	4.0
2001	3.0	3.9
2002	3.0	3.9
2003	2.8	3.7
2004	2.5	3.6
2005	2.1	3.7
2006	2.1	3.5
2007	2.6	3.7
2008	3.3	4.1
2009	2.9	3.9
2010	2.3	3.6
2011	2.4	3.8
2012	2.3	3.5
2013	2.8	3.7
2014	3.0	3.0
2015	2.2	3.1
2016	2.1	3.1
2017	2.3	3.5
2018	2.4	3.7
2019	2.9	3.4
2020	2.7	3.6
2021	2.7	3.4
2022	2.9	3.6
2023	3.0	3.6
2024	2.4	3.7

Appendix 9. Percent of total bobcat taken by sex and percent adult (≥3 years of age), 2003–2024. Information from the ODFW Wildlife Health and Population Lab, data obtained from bobcat jaws received at mandatory check-ins.

Eastern Oregon						Western Oregon					% Adult Females in Harvest		
Season	% Male	Of Males % Adult	% Female	Of Females % Adult		% Male	Of Males % Adult	% Female	Of Females % Adult		Eastern Oregon	Western Oregon	Total
2003	58	43	42	34		58	59	42	49		14	21	17
2004	54	36	46	29		57	59	43	50		13	22	17
2005	57	29	43	26		53	54	47	51		11	24	18
2006	55	27	45	23		58	53	42	49		10	21	15
2007	54	34	46	33		54	64	46	56		15	26	20
2008	54	54	46	52		57	70	43	61		24	26	25
2009	53	54	47	45		53	60	47	57		21	27	24
2010	56	32	44	31		56	53	44	48		14	21	17
2011	57	26	43	25		57	58	43	48		11	21	16
2012	56	26	44	28		54	54	46	49		12	23	17
2013	54	43	46	40		56	63	44	54		18	24	21
2014	55	50	45	49		56	47	44	38		22	17	19
2015	55	35	45	27		59	43	41	52		12	21	17
2016	59	24	41	26		56	49	43	42		11	18	14
2017	59	31	41	21		60	57	40	51		9	20	15
2018	58	38	42	33		63	63	37	64		14	24	19
2019	60	50	40	39		60	59	40	48		16	19	17
2020	58	48	42	46		65	65	35	42		19	15	17
2021	62	43	38	35		57	46	43	49		13	21	17
2022	56	41	44	34		63	49	37	56		15	21	18
2023	58	42	42	36		60	51	40	53		15	21	17
2024	59	31	41	22		63	63	36	50		9	18	11

Appendix 10. Proportion of bobcat kits and yearlings taken in Oregon, 2003-2024. Information based on bobcat jaws with attached jaw tags composed by ODFW Wildlife Health and Population Lab.

	Western Oregon				Eastern Oregon		
Season	**Kits**	**Yearlings**	**Combined Total**		**Kits**	**Yearlings**	**Combined Total**
2003	0.11	0.15	0.26		0.29	0.18	0.48
2004	0.14	0.15	0.29		0.27	0.23	0.51
2005	0.13	0.19	0.31		0.34	0.21	0.55
2006	0.08	0.16	0.24		0.31	0.26	0.56
2007	0.13	0.07	0.20		0.16	0.26	0.42
2008	0.11	0.11	0.22		0.12	0.11	0.22
2009	0.10	0.17	0.27		0.31	0.11	0.42
2010	0.15	0.16	0.31		0.34	0.24	0.58
2011	0.09	0.16	0.25		0.23	0.24	0.47
2012	0.12	0.10	0.22		0.22	0.26	0.48
2013	0.12	0.13	0.25		0.16	0.20	0.36
2014	0.12	0.19	0.31		0.27	0.16	0.43
2015	0.14	0.20	0.34		0.32	0.20	0.59
2016	0.10	0.24	0.34		0.23	0.35	0.57
2017	0.12	0.13	0.25		0.18	0.30	0.48
2018	0.07	0.18	0.25		0.15	0.27	0.42
2019	0.12	0.18	0.30		0.09	0.21	0.30
2020	0.10	0.19	0.29		0.22	0.14	0.36
2021	0.09	0.23	0.32		0.18	0.30	0.48
2022	0.06	0.16	0.22		0.19	0.23	0.42
2023	0.06	0.18	0.24		0.15	0.29	0.44
2024	0.08	0.13	0.21		0.23	0.23	0.46

Appendix 11. Number of successful furtakers and number of animals taken (hunt or trap only) by species in Oregon, 2015–2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported.

	# Reporting Furtakers										# Animals Taken									
Species	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Badger	27	47	60	54	48	43	33	28	30	38	107	145	222	233	136	181	160	107	65	167
Beaver	177	164	172	165	170	180	143	130	123	131	1,329	1,268	993	1,288	1,534	1,101	1,165	1,071	1,490	975
Bobcat	662	698	914	845	746	696	559	568	600	677	1,569	1,952	2,487	2,027	1,631	1,386	1,260	1,217	1,373	1,600
Coyote	326	327	404	412	392	369	273	229	253	297	3,347	3,840	4,436	5,103	4,772	5,221	3,948	2,201	2,147	2,640
Gray Fox	89	93	84	82	73	70	60	55	63	76	341	327	350	200	193	187	173	164	180	227
Red Fox	35	34	9	10	9	7	38	28	33	50	134	102	31	48	48	59	168	112	60	157
Marten	19	9	57	41	41	33	6	0	4	10	109	37	132	92	102	73	23	0	17	26
Mink	57	45	104	91	84	78	24	20	26	32	192	77	3,657	1,952	2,786	1,682	61	35	57	55
Muskrat	130	98	51	61	55	49	60	55	57	50	5,425	3,301	828	1,116	1,108	883	881	739	998	847
Nutria	70	59	64	61	52	48	40	46	48	46	1,107	838	231	191	222	209	560	626	848	569
Opossum	93	68	208	203	184	176	39	39	34	47	503	316	761	781	698	583	204	209	177	194
Raccoon	217	201	51	58	43	55	142	144	151	155	927	833	170	234	95	150	524	459	486	610
River Otter	77	86	84	74	79	58	62	62	58	70	203	263	224	189	255	138	177	186	205	192
Spotted Skunk	22	34	22	18	24	15	14	11	16	19	102	127	109	79	72	58	87	41	56	138
Striped Skunk	89	80	71	73	77	64	55	56	60	76	614	362	406	370	363	464	484	293	307	568
Weasel	16	9	14	8	7	1	6	0	3	6	18	9	17	5	25	0	12	0	3	3

Appendix 12. Number of Oregon furtakers reporting pursuit season effort and success (Animals treed/100 nights or days of pursuit), 2016–2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported.

	2016				2017				2018			
Species	**# Reporting Effort**	**# Treed**	**# Days**	**# Treed/ 100 Days**	**# Reporting Effort**	**# Treed**	**# Days**	**# Treed/ 100 Days**	**# Reporting Effort**	**# Treed**	**# Days**	**# Treed/ 100 Days**
Bobcat	175	1,099	2,952	37.23	229	1,228	3,754	32.71	224	1,154	3,883	29.72
Gray Fox	19	102	269	37.92	21	160	326	40.61	29	247	490	50.41
Red Fox	1	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raccoon	30	213	401	53.12	40	241	520	46.35	35	200	719	27.82
Total		**1,415**	**3,662**			**1,629**	**4,600**			**1,601**	**5,092**	

	2019				2020				2021			
Species	**# Reporting Effort**	**# Treed**	**# Days**	**# Treed/ 100 Days**	**# Reporting Effort**	**# Treed**	**# Days**	**# Treed/ 100 Days**	**# Reporting Effort**	**# Treed**	**# Days**	**# Treed/ 100 Days**
Bobcat	193	1,182	3,345	35.34	185	1,125	3,194	35.22	149	959	2,788	34.4
Gray Fox	17	99	263	37.64	19	158	355	44.51	21	124	334	37.13
Red Fox	1	0	20	0	1	0	20	0	1	4	15	26.67
Raccoon	35	404	526	76.81	36	298	525	56.75	26	115	346	33.24
Total		**1,685**	**4,154**			**1,581**	**4,094**			**1,202**	**3,483**	

	2022				2023				2024			
Species	**# Reporting Effort**	**# Treed**	**# Days**	**# Treed/ 100 Days**	**# Reporting Effort**	**# Treed**	**# Days**	**# Treed/ 100 Days**	**# Reporting Effort**	**# Treed**	**# Days**	**# Treed/ 100 Days**
Bobcat	197	1,387	3,860	35.93	200	1,254	3,524	35.58	192	1,423	3,605	39.47
Gray Fox	22	115	411	27.98	17	87	278	31.29	28	158	466	33.91
Red Fox	1	3	12	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raccoon	41	339	717	47.28	40	272	719	37.83	27	210	337	62.31
Total		**1,844**	**5,000**			**1,613**	**4,521**			**1,791**	**4,408**	

Appendix 13. Oregon gray and red fox catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003-2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort but occur in Appendix 11.

		Trapping				Hunting				Combined		
Species	**Year**	**Total Take**	**# Trap Nights**	**Take /100 Nights**		**Total Take**	**# Hunt Days**	**Take /100 Days**		**Total Take**	**Total Furtakers**	**Take / Furtaker**
Gray Fox	2003	221	14,018	1.58		82	503	16.3		270	67	4
	2004	175	18,808	0.93		109	546	19.96		284	75	3.8
	2005	116	7,822	1.48		78	359	21.73		194	57	3.4
	2006	293	13,631	2.15		84	269	31.23		377	77	4.9
	2007	292	26,570	1.1		162	600	27		454	87	5.2
	2008	405	15,602	2.6		157	788	19.92		562	104	5.4
	2009	375	21,905	1.71		132	737	17.91		510	104	4.9
	2010	416	21,546	1.93		190	553	34.36		607	107	5.7
	2011	606	42,826	1.42		105	531	19.77		711	117	6.1
	2012	455	27,025	1.68		121	583	20.75		576	104	5.5
	2013	340	29,509	1.15		110	714	15.41		450	116	3.9
	2014	206	19,675	1.05		166	817	20.32		372	89	4.2
	2015	224	14,084	1.59		98	570	17.19		322	81	3.98
	2016	231	10,431	2.21		77	555	13.87		308	86	3.58
	2017	244	20,414	1.2		106	857	12.37		350	84	4.17
	2018	146	8,115	1.8		54	727	7.43		200	82	2.44
	2019	131	6,835	1.92		62	581	10.67		193	73	2.64
	2020	137	9,825	1.39		50	560	8.93		187	70	2.67
	2021	124	7,900	1.57		44	550	8		168	66	2.54
	2022	119	10,207	1.17		36	350	10.29		155	57	2.75
	2023	145	15,851	0.91		24	625	3.84		169	63	2.7
	2024	173	22,417	0.77		36	569	6.33		209	76	2.8
Red Fox	2003	180	15,004	1.2		43	151	28.48		195	60	3.3
	2004	229	24,431	0.94		30	174	17.24		259	72	3.6
	2005	172	10,190	1.69		33	245	13.47		205	63	3.3
	2006	152	20,674	0.74		12	44	27.27		164	70	2.3
	2007	84	20,736	0.41		37	284	13.03		121	60	2
	2008	100	9,303	1.07		26	118	22.03		126	51	2.5
	2009	50	3,887	1.29		26	106	24.53		75	36	2.1
	2010	139	22,648	1.93		28	139	20.14		167	57	2.9
	2011	157	27,547	0.57		17	28	60.71		174	56	3.1
	2012	211	45,482	0.46		20	79	25.32		231	58	4
	2013	184	15,653	1.18		24	440	21.82		208	71	2.9
	2014	51	5,291	0.96		10	27	37.04		61	32	1.9
	2015	125	31,431	0.40		2	13	15.38		127	72	2.75
	2016	80	6,118	1.31		15	53	28.30		95	31	3.06
	2017	167	18,103	0.92		3	74	19.23		170	51	3.33
	2018	225	25,161	0.89		9	148	6.08		234	58	4.03
	2019	88	39,516	0.22		7	38	18.42		95	43	2.21
	2020	134	45,893	0.29		16	130	12.31		150	55	2.73
	2021	147	25,887	0.57		9	27	33.3		174	39	4.46
	2022	98	21,500	0.46		12	4	44.44		110	28	3.93
	2023	49	8,356	0.59		7	10	70.00		56	33	1.7
	2024	139	9,147	1.52		15	67	22.39		154	50	3.1

Appendix 14. Oregon beaver and muskrat catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003-2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort but occur in Appendix 11.

		Trapping			Hunting			Combined		
Species	**Year**	**Total Take**	**# Trap Nights**	**Take/100 Nights**	**Total Take**	**# Hunt Days**	**Take/100 Days**	**Total Take**	**Total Furtakers**	**Take/ Furtaker**
Beaver	2003	2,639	49,230	5.4	105	160	65.6	2,581	236	10.9
	2004	2,644	58,024	4.6	127	132	96.2	2,771	257	10.8
	2005	2,866	53,794	5.3	14	34	41.2	2,880	211	13.6
	2006	3,209	51,774	6.2	42	106	39.6	3,251	276	11.8
	2007	2,463	44,321	5.6	34	227	15.0	2,497	239	10.4
	2008	2,412	62,986	3.8	89	227	39.2	2,501	284	8.8
	2009	2,793	66,274	4.2	21	269	7.8	2,814	281	10.0
	2010	3,198	66,267	4.8	48	163	29.5	3,246	268	12.1
	2011	2,681	56,817	4.7	50	204	24.5	2,731	251	10.9
	2012	2,831	57,742	4.9	56	158	35.4	2,869	278	10.3
	2013	3,244	73,283	4.4	49	187	26.2	3,293	310	10.6
	2014	1,925	50,936	3.8	20	73	27.4	1,945	214	9.1
	2015	1,305	39,426	3.3	19	66	28.8	1,326	171	7.7
	2016	1,200	26,202	4.6	31	78	39.7	1,231	161	7.6
	2017	981	32,886	3.0	12	112	10.7	993	172	5.8
	2018	1,260	30,805	4.1	28	96	29.2	1,288	164	7.9
	2019	1,523	31,981	4.8	11	82	13.4	1,534	170	9.0
	2020	1,079	24,647	4.4	22	203	10.8	1,101	180	6.1
	2021	1,149	22,254	5.2	8	102	7.8	1,251	145	8.6
	2022	1,047	16,383	6.4	17	132	12.9	1,064	130	8.2
	2023	1,468	19,027	7.72	12	33	36.36	1,480	123	12.0
	2024	962	19,659	4.89	6	108	5.56	968	131	7.4
Muskrat	2003	4,475	38,507	11.6	283	84	336.9	4,402	95	46.3
	2004	5,554	31,642	17.6	85	40	212.5	5,639	125	45.1
	2005	6,573	62,537	10.5	1	3	33.3	6,574	102	64.5
	2006	5,398	69,549	7.8	32	6	533.3	5,430	128	42.4
	2007	2,531	27,176	9.3	44	78	56.4	2,575	87	29.6
	2008	5,008	53,068	9.4	16	2	800.0	5,024	131	38.4
	2009	7,730	82,916	9.3	93	137	67.9	7,823	160	48.9
	2010	8,698	102,683	8.6	8	15	53.3	8,706	170	51.2
	2011	9,577	107,606	8.9	29	75	38.7	9,606	183	52.5
	2012	12,858	149,447	8.6	52	46	113.0	12,910	212	60.9
	2013	12,888	143,180	9.0	11	121	16.7	12,899	222	58.0
	2014	8,461	100,017	8.5	7	14	50.0	8,468	155	54.6
	2015	5,272	77,725	6.8	13	18	72.2	5,285	121	43.7
	2016	3,155	33,804	9.3	34	36	94.4	3,189	90	35.4
	2017	3,639	40,652	9.0	18	27	66.7	3,657	104	35.2
	2018	1,929	27,677	7.0	23	46	50.0	1,952	91	21.5
	2019	2,775	34,813	8.0	11	55	20.0	2,786	84	33.2
	2020	1,645	18,012	9.1	37	70	52.9	1,682	78	21.6
	2021	849	12,949	6.6	2	10	20.0	851	60	14.2
	2022	711	9,679	7.4	17	40	42.5	728	57	12.8
	2023	947	12,054	7.9	15	23	65.22	962	57	16.9
	2024	801	13,293	6.03	26	19	136.84	827	50	16.5

Appendix 15. Oregon river otter catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003–2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort, but occur in Appendix 11.

	Trapping				Hunting				Combined		
Year	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights		Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days		Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take/ Furtaker
2003	526	31,986	1.64		23	73	31.51		516	114	4.5
2004	441	36,533	1.21		15	71	21.13		456	114	4.0
2005	414	21,206	1.95		11	28	39.29		425	102	4.2
2006	276	19,732	1.40		14	110	12.73		290	120	2.4
2007	200	11,934	1.68		8	27	29.63		208	104	2.0
2008	281	24,027	1.17		21	85	24.71		302	115	2.6
2009	323	33,720	0.96		24	173	13.87		347	133	2.6
2010	383	29,275	1.31		13	100	13		396	118	3.3
2011	382	35,530	1.08		30	167	17.96		412	127	3.2
2012	476	27,594	1.70		32	176	18.18		508	150	3.4
2013	479	42,730	1.12		25	115	21.74		504	145	3.5
2014	280	19,302	1.45		17	54	31.48		297	100	3.0
2015	188	16,269	1.16		10	31	32.26		198	72	2.8
2016	229	12,918	1.77		7	88	7.95		236	78	3.0
2017	195	10,247	1.90		29	143	20.28		224	84	2.7
2018	166	13,115	1.27		23	79	29.11		189	74	2.6
2019	240	15,028	1.60		15	66	22.73		255	79	3.2
2020	123	7,197	1.71		15	95	15.79		138	58	2.4
2021	147	8,923	1.65		4	28	14.29		175	62	2.8
2022	157	9,856	1.59		13	52	25		170	62	2.7
2023	139	7,867	1.77		13	27	48.15		152	58	2.6
2024	179	9,667	1.85		9	95	9.47		188	70	2.7

Appendix 16. Oregon marten catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003–2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort but occur in Appendix 11.

		Trapping				Hunting				Combined		
Area	**Year**	**Total Take**	**# Trap Nights**	**Take/100 Nights**		**Total Take**	**# Hunt Days**	**Take/100 Days**		**Total Take**	**Total Furtakers**	**Take/ Furtaker**
Western	2003	13	385	3.38		0	0	0		13	3	4.3
Oregon	2004	20	533	3.75		0	0	0		20	4	5.0
	2005	9	162	5.56		0	1	0		9	3	3.0
	2006	45	852	5.28		0	0	0		45	7	6.4
	2007	33	1,413	2.34		0	0	0		33	6	5.5
	2008	31	619	5.01		0	0	0		31	6	5.2
	2009	26	1,273	2.04		0	2	0		26	6	4.3
	2010	27	1,367	1.98		0	0	0		27	5	5.4
	2011	56	2,234	2.51		0	0	0		56	12	4.7
	2012	46	2,917	1.58		0	0	0		46	8	5.8
	2013	57	5,189	1.1		0	0	0		57	11	5.2
	2014	23	5,859	0.39		0	1	0		23	7	3.3
	2015	50	2,835	1.76		0	0	0		50	8	6.3
	2016	12	450	2.67		0	3	0		12	4	3.0
	2017	18	590	3.05		0	0	0		18	5	3.6
	2018	25	1,323	1.89		0	0	0		25	4	6.3
	2019	16	420	3.81		0	0	0		16	1	16.0
	2020	18	786	2.29		0	0	0		18	3	6.0
	2021	4	162	2.47		0	0	0		4	1	4.0
	2022	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0.0
	2023	16	252	6.35		0	0	0		16	1	16.0
	2024	12	200	6.00		0	0	0		12	4	3.0
Eastern	2003	1	24	4.17		0	0	0		1	1	1.0
Oregon	2004	14	4,062	0.34		0	0	0		14	5	2.8
	2005	7	138	5.07		0	0	0		7	1	7.0
	2006	13	3,290	0.4		0	0	0		13	7	1.9
	2007	67	5,042	1.33		0	0	0		67	10	6.7
	2008	96	5,498	1.75		0	0	0		96	10	9.6
	2009	20	1,023	1.96		0	6	0		20	7	2.9
	2010	18	998	1.8		0	0	0		18	2	9.0
	2011	43	3,794	1.13		0	0	0		43	10	4.3
	2012	24	1,864	1.29		0	0	0		24	7	3.4
	2013	57	10,989	0.52		0	0	0		57	11	5.2
	2014	22	3,636	0.61		0	0	0		22	12	1.8
	2015	59	5,334	1.1		0	0	0		59	13	4.5
	2016	25	3,099	0.81		0	0	0		25	7	3.6
	2017	13	1,388	0.94		0	0	0		13	5	2.6
	2018	22	698	3.15		1	6	16.67		23	7	3.3
	2019	26	864	3.01		6	18	33.33		32	9	3.6
	2020	41	1,422	2.88		0	0	0		41	5	8.2
	2021	19	1,175	1.62		0	0	0		19	6	3.2
	2022	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0.0
	2023	1	324	0.31		0	0	0		1	3	0.3
	2024	14	1,427	0.98		0	0	0		14	6	2.3

Appendix 17. Oregon mink and raccoon catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003-2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort but occur in Appendix 11.

		Trapping				Hunting				Combined		
Species	**Year**	**Total Take**	**# Trap Nights**	**Take/100 Nights**		**Total Take**	**# Hunt Days**	**Take/100 Days**		**Total Take**	**Total Furtakers**	**Take/ Furtaker**
Mink	2003	251	21,970	1.14		5	12	41.67		173	52	3.3
	2004	244	31,642	0.77		7	22	31.82		251	70	3.6
	2005	290	34,825	0.83		1	1	100.00		291	61	4.8
	2006	353	20,650	1.71		5	4	125.00		358	86	4.2
	2007	236	21,452	1.10		3	65	4.62		239	58	4.1
	2008	263	25,301	1.04		7	72	9.72		270	82	3.1
	2009	235	28,616	0.82		3	11	27.27		238	83	2.9
	2010	344	37,379	0.92		1	16	6.25		344	81	4.2
	2011	352	38,956	0.90		4	47	8.51		356	94	3.8
	2012	333	62,184	0.54		8	77	10.39		341	113	3.0
	2013	389	37,669	1.03		6	54	11.11		395	108	3.7
	2014	233	23,851	0.98		3	5	60.00		236	82	2.9
	2015	172	18,626	0.92		5	9	55.56		177	51	5.7
	2016	61	12,995	0.47		1	11	9.09		62	38	1.6
	2017	131	16,118	0.81		1	11	9.09		132	57	2.3
	2018	90	11,217	0.80		2	4	50.00		92	41	2.2
	2019	102	8,550	1.19		0	1	0.00		102	41	2.5
	2020	72	4,199	1.71		1	77	1.30		73	33	2.2
	2021	58	2,207	2.63		0	3	0.00		58	24	2.4
	2022	33	1,635	2.02		2	2	100.00		35	20	1.8
	2023	53	3,320	1.60		1	6	16.67		54	26	2.1
	2024	53	3,304	1.60		1	4	25.00		54	32	1.7
Raccoon	2003	2,242	59,699	3.76		1,129	2,329	48.48		2,983	369	8.1
	2004	2,137	75,112	2.85		1,105	2,853	38.73		3,242	387	8.4
	2005	868	46,781	1.86		790	2,451	32.23		1,658	328	5.1
	2006	1,062	57,913	1.83		920	2,288	40.21		1,982	365	5.4
	2007	1,303	68,733	1.90		1,106	2,793	39.60		2,409	373	6.5
	2008	1,368	59,353	2.30		1,025	2,879	35.60		2,393	385	6.2
	2009	1,087	72,474	1.50		842	2,858	29.46		1,929	379	5.1
	2010	1,530	82,199	1.86		805	2,423	33.01		2,335	390	6.0
	2011	1,602	107,360	1.49		425	1,372	30.98		2,027	350	5.8
	2012	1,482	64,181	2.31		437	1,804	24.22		1,919	343	5.6
	2013	1,693	73,267	2.31		345	1,505	22.92		2,038	375	5.4
	2014	820	45,312	1.81		295	1,274	23.20		1,115	259	4.3
	2015	610	38,923	1.57		226	857	26.37		836	199	4.2
	2016	539	20,684	2.61		198	840	23.57		737	185	4.0
	2017	571	31,968	1.79		190	988	19.23		761	208	3.7
	2018	603	40,422	1.49		178	1,252	14.22		781	202	3.9
	2019	564	27,561	2.05		134	871	15.38		698	184	3.8
	2020	455	26,406	1.72		128	1,030	12.43		583	176	3.3
	2021	390	24,093	1.62		94	729	12.89		484	142	3.4
	2022	306	21,942	1		126	842	14.96		432	147	2.94
	2023	360	13,894	2.59		94	827	11.37		454	151	3.0
	2024	494	29,290	1.69		104	610	17.05		598	155	3.9

Appendix 18. Oregon coyote catch per unit effort (Harvest/100 trap nights or days hunted) and average harvest per furtaker, 2003-2024. Data compiled from furtaker annual report where harvest and effort is reported. Take values exclude reports without reported effort but occur in Appendix 11.

	Trapping				Hunting				Combined		
Year	Total Take	# Trap Nights	Take/100 Nights		Total Take	# Hunt Days	Take/100 Days		Total Take	Total Furtakers	Take/ Furtaker
2003	3,033	202,384	1.50		1,733	3,766	46.02		4,766	505	9.4
2004	2,708	237,486	1.14		2,304	4,054	56.83		5,012	549	9.1
2005	2,682	211,067	1.27		2,353	5,645	41.68		5,035	502	10.0
2006	3,697	271,628	1.36		3,062	5,662	54.08		6,759	599	11.3
2007	3,252	254,701	1.28		2,639	4,846	54.46		5,891	577	10.2
2008	2,491	175,477	1.42		1,468	4,083	35.95		3,959	557	7.1
2009	1,933	180,668	1.07		1,763	4,865	36.24		3,696	481	7.7
2010	2,754	183,247	1.50		2,261	4,710	48.00		5,015	488	10.3
2011	3,405	368,724	0.92		2,138	4,884	43.78		5,543	480	11.5
2012	3,471	283,724	1.22		2,024	4,138	48.91		5,495	500	11.0
2013	2,934	293,461	1.00		1,591	3,608	44.10		4,525	488	9.3
2014	2,348	220,011	1.07		1,156	2,807	41.18		3,504	371	9.4
2015	4,175	262,887	1.59		1,921	3,556	54.02		6,096	308	19.8
2016	2,040	97,881	2.08		1,590	3,772	42.15		3,630	320	11.3
2017	2,399	176,326	1.36		1,659	4,003	41.44		4,058	404	10.0
2018	3,334	253,911	1.31		1,641	4,082	40.20		4,975	407	12.2
2019	3,294	275,717	1.19		1,478	3,945	37.47		4,772	392	12.2
2020	3336	264051	1.26		1885	3504	53.8		5221	369	14.15
2021	2946	186520	1.58		890	2253	39.5		3836	304	12.61
2022	1415	92121	1.54		774	2308	33.54		2189	248	8.82
2023	1,252	90,746	1.38		877	1,837	47.74		2,129	253	8.4
2024	1,453	108,751	1.34		1,136	2,333	48.69		2,589	297	8.7