# PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION BUREAU OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH DIVISION PROJECT ANNUAL JOB REPORT

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TITLE: Furbearer Research/Management

**JOB CODE NO.:** 61001

TITLE: Furbearer Population and Harvest Monitoring

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COOPERATING AGENCIES: None

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PREPARED BY: Matthew J. Lovallo

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**Abstract:** Information from annual Furtaker Surveys has been was used to determine trends in the number of furtakers and furbearer harvests since the early 1990s. As during previous years, combination license holders were extended furtaking privileges, which resulted in reduced furtaker licenses sales (23,941 furtaker licenses were sold in 2005). Average pelt values for most furbearers were slightly higher than observed during previous years. Despite moderately increasing pelt value and market demand for wild furs, most furbearer populations in Pennsylvania remain underutilized. Reports of vehicle-caused bobcat mortalities have been steadily increasing and suggest continued numeric and geographic expansion of bobcat populations. Otter populations are expanding throughout the northeast region and some portions of the Susquehanna drainage. Reports of fisher observations suggest that fisher populations are expanding proximal to initial release sites and are naturally expanding into areas of the southcentral and southwest regions.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To determine trends in the annual harvest of furbearing animals and numbers of trappers.

2. To monitor changes in furbearer population distribution and abundance.

### METHODS

The annual fur harvest is usually estimated from the Furtaker Survey conducted in March. Due to budget constraints, this survey was not conducted during 2004 but was reinitiated during 2005. Whereas previous reports have provided harvest information based on furbearer management zones, harvest estimates are now based on newly adopted wildlife management units (WMU). Harvest data from previous years is provided for comparison to the most recent estimates (Appendix I). Because combination license holders were extended furtaker privileges during 1999, annual harvest totals for each species were corrected to account for sampling bias during subsequent years. A description of these corrections is provided by Rosenberry (2000). Average pelt prices of furbearers sold at the Pennsylvania Trapper's Association's (PTA) District fur sales were obtained to monitor trends in pelt value. Pelt vales were averaged among several districts reporting fur sale results. Approximately 2% of all furbearers harvested in Pennsylvania are sold at this fur sale. Pelt value trends during 1986-2006 were assessed for each furbearer species.

The reported estimates of coyote harvest include only those animals recorded by furtakers and does not account for the incidental harvest recorded in the Game Take Survey. Combined harvest totals are provided by Librandi Mumma (2006). Analyses of the beaver harvests results are included in the beaver management plan report (see Job No. 64001).

Annual questionnaires were mailed to all Wildlife Conservation Officers (WCOs) to collect information on annual captures and sightings of otter and fisher and to record numbers and types of coyote damage complaints during the previous calendar year. These surveys were mailed during April and returned by June. Vehicle-caused mortalities and incidental trapping mortalities for bobcat, otter, and fisher were recorded annually by WCOs using standardized kill report forms.

#### RESULTS

#### Fur Harvest

As during previous years, combination license holders were extended furtaking privileges, which resulted in reduced furtaker license sales (Table 1). During 1985-2005, furtaker license sales declined (r= -0.64, P < 0.05) (Table 1). However, the numbers of furtaker licenses sold has been stable to increasing during recent years. Future pelt prices, continued trapping device regulation, and international changes in fur demand will continue to affect the number of furtakers in Pennsylvania. Although harvests have increased for many terrestrial furbearer species, most populations remain underutilized.

In general, the demand and prices paid for furs has declined since historic high values of the early 1980s. Historic low pelt values occurred during the 1989 and 1990 trapping seasons. Fur prices during the 1990s were relatively stable with the lowest values observed during the 1998-1999 season. Average pelt values during 2005-2005 were slightly higher than observed during previous seasons; no significant shifts in values were observed (Table 2).

Although harvest estimates are not available for the 2004-2005 season, there was no indication that significant changes in regional harvest levels occurred during that period. Harvest estimates for most species during the 2005-2006 season were comparable to levels observed during 2003. Red fox harvests increased significantly, primarily within WMU's 5B and 5C (Table 3). The estimated muskrat harvest was the lowest observed since the furtaker survey was implemented.

## Population Monitoring

The number of incidental bobcat captures, as estimated from the annual Furtaker Survey, has been steadily increasing since 1990. Greater than 500 incidental captures have been reported annually since 1995. The 3-year moving average of incidental captures has increased significantly during 1990-2005 (r = 0.70, P < 0.05)(Table 4). The number of incidental bobcat captures during 2005 was higher than reported during previous years. Annual numbers of statewide vehicle-caused bobcat mortalities (i.e., roadkills) have also increased significantly (r = 0.98, P < 0.01); the greatest number of vehicle-caused bobcat mortalities (n = 119) was recorded during 2000 (Table 5). These indices suggest continued numeric and geographic expansion of bobcat counties. The greatest

numbers of vehicle-caused mortalities have been reported from high-density populations in the northcentral and southwestern counties.

Since 2001, the Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) included questions concerning bobcat sightings on the annual Game Take Survey, which is sent to approximately 2% of general hunting license buyers each year (Rosenberry 2001). An annual sighting index (number of observations divided by effort \* 100) has been developed to detect changes in observation rates (Table 6). Several years of data will be required to detect changes in observation rates for these species.

The annual number of fisher observations and incidental captures reported to WCOs has been increasing steadily since fishers were reintroduced in 1996. (Table 7). WCOs received 49 reports of fishers that were captured and released by licensed trappers and 341 reports of fisher observations. The geographic distribution of these reports suggests that fisher populations are slowly expanding from the reintroduction areas in northern regions and are naturally expanding into regions of southwestern and southcentral Pennsylvania.

Numbers of incidental otter captures, primarily by beaver trappers, have also increased during recent years with greater than 25 incidental captures reported annually since 1996 (Table 7). The majority of these captures occur in the Northeast Region, but recent reports indicate continued population expansion throughout the Susquehanna drainage. Since 2000, the annual hunting and trapping digest has provided trappers with additional information regarding the avoidance of otter while trapping beaver. Preliminary reports from WCOs indicate that trappers in high-density otter areas are using these techniques to avoid otter captures. Despite these efforts, during the 2005-2006 season, 50 incidental otter captures were reported. As otter populations continue to expand, more intensive monitoring will be required.

Reports of coyote-caused damage to livestock and domestic pets have been relatively stable since 1993. During the past several years, the PGC received increased numbers of complaints and losses due to coyotes. Complaints related to concerns for human safety have increased significantly. Sheep and poultry operations continue to report the greatest losses annually (Table 8). Reports of coyotes killing domestic dogs and cats are increasing, particularly in the southwest and southeast regions. The number of WCOs receiving coyote complaints has been steadily increasing during recent years; 80 districts reported complaints during the most recent survey period. The majority of coyote complaints received by WCOs are people expressing concern for pets, livestock, wildlife, or human safety issues.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The fur harvest should continue to be reported by species and WMU to monitor area-specific harvest trends. Pelt price information should also be collected annually to monitor trends in fur value relative to regional harvest trends.

2. Current methods for monitoring changes in density and distribution of bobcat, otter, and fisher should be continued, and for otter, intensified to better understand population trends.

3. The Game Take Survey should continue to query general license buyers regarding bobcat, fisher, and coyote observations.

4. The PGC should continue educational efforts concerning techniques for avoiding otter captures.

5. Increased numbers of coyote-related complaints should be addressed through educational programs in rural and suburban communities.

## LITERATURE CITED

- Librandi Mumma, T. M. 2006. Game Take and Furtaker Surveys. Annual Job Report 11101. Pennsylvania Game Commission. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, USA.
- Rosenberry, C. S. 2000. Game Take and Furtaker Surveys. Annual Job Report 11101. Pennsylvania Game Commission. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, USA.
- Rosenberry, C. S. 2003. Game Take and Furtaker Surveys. Annual Job Report 11101. Pennsylvania Game Commission. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, USA.

Table 1.	Number of fu	ICAREL IICENSE	es solu ill rennsylvania.	
-	Year		Licenses sold	
	1985		64,000	
	1986		44,087	
	1987		42,000	
	1988		36,000	
	1989		29,000	
	1990		20,377	
	1991		20,251	
	1992		20,345	
	1993		19,458	
	1994		22,376	
	1995		21,376	
	1996		25,636	
	1997		27,413	
	1998		25,877	
	1999		17,591	
	2000		18,551	
	2001		19,410	
	2002		20,676	
	2003		22,454	
	2004		24,094	
	2005		23,941	

Table 1. Number of furtaker licenses sold in Pennsylvania.

District	fur sales.	Sample	sizes are	e in paren	ntheses.					
Season	Red	Fox	Gray	/ Fox	Racco	oon	Musk	rat	Opos	sum
1991-1992	2 13.55	(150)	12.78	(565)	7.12	(743)	2.95	(6,487)	2.17	(273)
1992-1993	3 12.96	(217)	11.32	(662)	6.77	(813)	2.25	(4,789)	1.71	(279)
1993-1994	4 15.44	(204)	11.02	(643)	8.54	(948)	2.88	(4,817)	1.88	(260)
1994-1995	5 18.73	(514)	11.47	(1,699)	9.15	(1,801)	3.09	(7,827)	1.51	(204)
1995-1996	5 16.30	(401)	9.40	(1,218)	10.27	(1,314)	3.15	(3,911)	1.74	(283)
1996-199	7 18.05	(512)	11.94	(1,117)	15.34	(2,031)	6.03	(4,473)	1.83	(488)
1997-1998	3 13.18	(321)	9.65	(803)	12.07	(1,622)	3.44	(7,006)	1.41	(423)
1998-1999	9 9.73	(259)	4.84	(738)	6.87	(1,361)	1.87	(6,261)	0.49	(83)
1999-2000	10.72	(334)	6.19	(764)	4.94	(930)	3.16	(3,045)	1.47	(28)
2000-2001	l 16.58	(405)	8.61	(573)	7.42	(848)	3.40	(2,498)	2.47	(35)
2001-2002	20.14	(499)	10.05	(316)	8.34	(1,689)	3.85	(4,035)	1.54	(27)
2002-2003	3 22.84	(401)	12.81	(362)	9.39	(973)	3.81	(2,039)	2.12	(90)
2003-2004	19.92	(371)	18.74	(233)	10.15	(1,004)	3.33	(2,042)	2.03	(105)
2004-2005	5 16.48	(1,970)	18.04	(218)	10.11	(2,990)	2.89	(3,262)	2.51	(632)
2005-2006	5 20.36	(1,764)	26.00	(44)	17.50	(987)	6.10	(2,201)	5.00	(251)

Table 2. Average pelt prices in dollars of furbearers sold at the annual Pennsylvania Trapper's Association District fur sales. Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Table 2 (cont). Average pelt prices in dollars of furbearers sold at the annual Pennsylvania Trapper's Association District 9 fur sales. Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Season	Skunk			Mink	Со	yote	Bea	ver
1991-1992	N.S. <sup>a</sup>		26.23	(721)	18.37	(22)	13.14	(548)
1992-1993	N.S.		19.95	(722)	25.40	(38)	10.63	(628)
1993-1994	2.66	(6)	18.35	(616)	24.15	(41)	19.03	(333)
1994-1995	2.21	(19)	14.08	(930)	24.70	(75)	19.94	(1,230)
1995-1996	3.00	(8)	11.88	(898)	13.36	(57)	19.65	(594)
1996-1997	3.92	(37)	19.06	(754)	20.68	(94)	29.37	(1,138)
1997-1998	N.S.		11.66	(904)	9.72	(57)	21.73	(1,386)
1998-1999	N.S.		9.48	(493)	6.40	(48)	15.29	(517)
1999-2000	N.S.		9.75	(483)	15.43	(76)	16.08	(667)
2000-2001	N.S.		9.64	(369)	16.07	(125)	20.00	(376)
2001-2002	N.S.		8.47	(459)	17.16	(137)	15.86	(448)
2002-2003	N.S.		9.69	(250)	22.57	(115)	14.33	(248)
2003-2004	N.S.		10.50	(146)	25.29	(101)	15.84	(351)
2004-2005	3.14	(65)	12.84	(270)	9.37	(19)	16.11	(55)
2005-2006	4.50	(59)	17.42	(214)	24.50	(28)	17.18	(23)

<sup>a</sup>N.S. = No Sale

Weasels	Opossum	Skunk	Mink	Muskrat	Coyote	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Raccoon	WMU
10	4,174	402	386	7,784	602	138	847	10,245	1A
0	2,473	353	742	6,058	701	167	975	7,699	1B
29	1,682	304	663	4,759	967	443	1,369	5,674	2A
137	831	157	40	1,487	276	197	591	2,446	2B
0	2,819	481	574	4,869	553	2,185	2,078	7,970	2C
127	2,958	451	455	4,640	424	1,378	1,290	10,135	2D
10	1,533	569	109	714	217	1,201	236	2,426	2E
10	1,583	343	0	367	484	344	384	3,920	2F
10	2,216	608	198	952	928	1,496	384	3,258	2G
117	584	206	346	1,230	405	423	532	4,040	3A
10	1,662	540	267	922	493	709	620	2,296	3B
0	673	216	425	1,795	839	1,142	748	2,697	3C
0	613	206	247	109	296	394	325	702	3D
0	910	451	188	2,092	217	1,033	709	2,647	4A
10	2,077	441	366	4,264	118	266	807	2,987	4B
0	2,324	549	781	1,765	89	384	1,487	4,431	4C
10	3,709	441	959	4,640	493	1,516	2,560	5,654	4D
10	1,187	314	583	5,573	464	837	935	3,268	4E
39	2,008	461	257	3,907	257	955	5,042	3,128	5A
20	4,362	1,697	1,127	8,835	335	728	13,530	12,230	5B
10	900	275	336	1,477	217	108	3,634	2,757	5C
0	30	29	0	119	0	0	325	90	5D
10	2,414	481	287	2,638	296	1,575	1,142	5,383	Jnknown
567	43,720	9,977	9,335	70,995	9,670	17,616	40,551	106,082	Total

Table 3. Estimated harvests of furbearers during the 2005-2006 hunting and trapping seasons.

Furtaker Survey	7. Furtaker	Survey was	not conducted	d during 2004	-2005.
		No.	No. Bobcats <sup>a</sup>	Extrapolated	
	No. Survey		Captured and	No. Bobcat	Average <sup>b</sup> (No.
Trapping	Respondents	Licenses	Released	Captures	Bobcat Captures)
1990-1991	2,302	20,377	40	354	
1991-1992	2,361	20,215	24	205	293
1992-1993	1,652	20,345	26	320	222
1993-1994	2,175	19,246	16	142	513
1994-1995	2,056	21,905	101	1076	559
1995-1996	2,181	21,840	46	460	736
1996-1997	2,363	25,636	62	673	566
1997-1998	2,233	27,413	46	565	790
1998-1999	2,466	25,877	108	1133	797
1999-2000	1,557	17,414	62	693	991
2000-2001	1,681	18,551	52	574	656
2001-2002	1,553	19,410	56	700	599
2002-2003	1,779	20,676	45	523	639
2003-2004	2,204	22,454	68	693	951
2005-2006	2,412	23,941	165	1,638	
a p			1	·	

Table 4. Numbers of incidental bobcat captures as estimated from the annual Furtaker Survey. Furtaker Survey was not conducted during 2004-2005.

 $^{\rm a}$  Does not include bobcats legally harvested by permit holders.  $^{\rm b}$  r = 0.64,P < 0.05

Year	No. Reported Bobcat Roadkills	No. Counties with Roadkills	No. New County Records	3-Year Moving Average
1985	2	2	0	
1986	15	2	7	12.0
1987	19	8	3	15.3
1988	12	5	4	15.7
1989	16	6	1	18.7
1990	28	7	5	26.3
1991	35	11	1	34.0
1992	39	13	5	44.0
1993	58	19	1	42.7
1994	31	14	1	48.7
1995	57	17	2	45.7
1996	49	15	0	59.0
1997	71	19	5	59.0
1998	57	18	3	71.3
1999	86	24	3	87.3
2000	119	29	3	102.7
2001	103	28	0	109.7
2002	107	28	0	107.0
2003	111	27	0	108.7
2004	108	27	0	106.7
2005	101	28	0	

Table 5. Numbers and geographic distribution of vehicle-caused bobcat mortalities during 1985-2005.

		_	Bo	obcats	F	ishers	
		Effort	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Year Season	N (%)	days	observed	counties SI <sup>a</sup>	observed	counties	SIª
2001 Spring Gobbler Hunters	2,785 (24.8)	12,735	200	38 1.57	90	17	0.71
Firearms Deer Hunters	8,628 (76.9)	40,254	585	56 1.45	152	38	0.38
Archery Deer Hunters	3,237 (28.8)	36,439	407	54 1.12	134	37	0.37
All Hunters	11,221 (100.0)	89,428	1,192	63 1.33	376	42	0.42
2002 Spring Gobbler Hunters	2,423 (24.8)	10,952	205	37 1.87	43	19	0.39
Firearms Deer Hunters	7,176 (73.3)	33,412	465	57 1.39	170	38	0.51
Archery Deer Hunters	2,816 (28.8)	31,396	266	49 0.85	95	29	0.30
All Hunters	9,777 (100.0)	75,760	936	61 1.24	308	43	0.41
2003 <sup>b</sup> Spring Gobbler Hunters	2,728 (27.3)	12,147	131	1.08	49		0.40
Firearms Deer Hunters	7,388 (73.8)	34,133	367	1.08	95		0.28
Archery Deer Hunters	2,923 (29.2)	27,137	265	0.97	63		0.23
All Hunters	10,005 (100.0)	73,417	763	1.04	207		0.28
2005 Spring Gobbler Hunters	2,845 (21.7)	12,327	163	1.32	104		0.84
Firearms Deer Hunters	7,213 (55.0)	35,011	316	0.90	107		0.31
Archery Deer Hunters	3,065 (23.4)	28,674	442	1.54	125		0.44
All Hunters	13,123 (100.0)	76,012	921	1.21	336		0.44

Table 6. Reports of bobcat and fisher sightings by county from the annual Game Take Survey, 2001-2005. Furtaker Survey was not conducted in 2004.

<sup>a</sup> SI = Sighting Index = Observations/Effort \* 100

<sup>b</sup> Sighting are reported by WMU, not county beginning in 2003.

Survey Season	No. Districts Reporting	No. Incidental Otter Captures		No. Reported Fisher Observations
1995	123	15		
1996	123	15		
1997	123	31	10	60
1998	123	26	9	67
1999	127	30	6	94
2000	123	35	8	82
2001	137	25	6	105
2002	122	27	9	106
2003	133	26	20	206
2004	122	42	31	303
2005	123	50	49	341

Table 7. Reports of otter and fisher captures and fisher observations estimated from annual questionnaires of WCOs, 1994-2005.

					Surv	vey Pe	riod				
Survey Results	1914	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
No. districts with complaints	42	44	60	47	63	61	58	58	58	64	80
Nature of Complaints											
Concern for Cattle	8	19	27	8	12	11	11	11	11	16	18
Concern for Sheep	37	24	43	22	23	26	17	15	30	23	43
Concern for Goats Concern for	3	5	8	3	4	1	1	1	4	3	5
Poultry	16	5	13	12	17	14	15	15	15	25	24
Concern for Dogs	7	9	17	12	11	22	12	12	10	19	12
Concern for Cats	13	7	15	19	13	29	23	22	24	77	25
Afraid of Coyotes	71	86	114	69	114	126	114	115	98	316	263
Concern for Deer Concern for	89	52	41	49	47	57	29	28	50	87	73
Turkeys	23	13	10	14	10	18	6	5	13	37	31
Other	4	1	15	31	0	0	7	8	26	0	32
Total	271	221	303	239	251	304	235	232	281	603	526
Coyote-caused Mortalities											
Cows	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Calves	2	8	9	3	7	8	5	5	4	13	10
Sheep	82	100	251	60	81	91	21	21	31	37	30
Goats	3	0	9	6	3	0	1	1	6	0	0
Poultry	112	27	51	43	52	44	49	48	66	85	51
Dogs	0	б	б	3	б	17	5	6	3	4	3
Cats	24	11	14	14	5	30	21	21	14	73	16
Rabbits	12	9	4	2	2	3	2	2	8	5	8
Deer		10	3	5	5	9	10	10	12	17	13
Other	17	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	2
Total	252	175	348	136	164	206	114	114	140	236	135

Table 8. Types and numbers of coyote-related complaints reported to WCOs, 1993-2005.

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Appendix 1. Furtaker harvest by prior furbearer management zones in Pennsylvania during 1991-2002.

Appendix 1.							_	uring 1991-2	
Species	Year	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Unknown	Total
Red Fox	1991	1,839	2,989	1,012	5,742	3,116	13,499	298	28,495
	1992	1,449	2,207	1,560	5,548	3,461	13,050	336	27,611
	1993	945	2,140	1,347	2,790	3,420	14,981	239	25,862
	1994	3,339	2,583	2,124	6,061	3,642	12,450	450	30,649
	1995	1,320	2,479	1,796	4,672	2,975	17,089	779	31,110
	1996	1,887	2,367	1,450	4,814	3,315	15,263	527	29,623
	1997	1,666	2,624	1,208	6,716	5,330	19,115	264	36,923
	1998	886	3,198	1,167	9,044	3,387	28,655	865	47,202
	1999	1,795	2,069	1,635	5,580	2,974	18,705	4,102	36,860
	2000	843	2,398	1,497	8,708	2,638	16,263	713	33,060
	2001	2,059	873	2,172	6,026	4,062	17,419	392	33,003
	2002	887	2,596	2,581	5,753	1,804	19,001	385	33,007
	$r^{a}$	-0.26	-0.32	0.52	0.44	-0.22	0.52		0.52
	Р	0.40	0.31	0.08	0.15	0.49	0.08		0.08
Gray Fox	1991	390	8,776	2,445	4,850	9,870	3,412	666	30,409
	1992	644	4,269	4,675	3,766	9,015	2,494	532	25,395
	1993	497	6,628	2,954	3,769	5,452	4,098	441	23,839
	1994	857	9,007	6,356	6,098	6,645	2,704	1720	33,385
	1995	530	5,607	5,159	3,862	4,681	3,194	485	23,518
	1996	417	5,755	4,496	3,391	4,912	3,454	882	23,30
	1997	421	5,578	4,175	3,790	8,303	3,655	121	26,043
	1998	512	9,295	5,346	7,967	5,791	3,163	848	32,922
	1999	468	4,982	6,312	6,301	4,427	3,852	453	26,794
	2000	477	6,593	2,712	4,525	5,674	3,503	968	24,452
	2001	337	2,567	2.988	6,494	6,114	4,352	423	23,275
	2002	397	3,974	2,733	5,989	2,945	2,367	400	18,805
	r	-0.44	-0.47	-0.28	0.48	-0.66	0.14		-0.42
	Р	0.16	0.13	0.38	0.11	0.02	0.66		0.17
Coyote <sup>b</sup>	1991	83	333	268	83	175	50	590	1,582
-	1992	96	564	384	108	324	192	12	1,680
	1993	260	531	524	350	287	97	43	2,092
	1994	238	516	1,109	454	269	81	31	2,698
	1995	177	1,881	443	356	218	90	8	3,173
	1996	590	1,233	1,052	461	677	119	61	4,193
	1997	252	746	625	552	671	228	92	3,160
	1998	939	1,561	845	1,072	796	334	31	5,578
	1999	1,392	961	683	436	638	260	87	4,456
	2000	1,469	1,450	616	1,634	481	225	36	5,910
	2001	1,179	841	1,363	961	918	461	200	5,923
	2002	781	1,540	1,495	1,092	798	534	44	6,284
	r	0.82	0.57	0.69	0.82	0.83	0.85	**	0.96
	P	<0.01	0.05	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01		<0.01
	Ľ	~0.UI	0.05	0.01	~U.UI	~U.UI	~U.UI		<b>NO.0</b>

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Appendix 1.(cont). Furtaker harvest by management zone in Pennsylvania during 1991-2002.

	-2002.	t). Furtaker harvest by management zone in Pennsylvania during 1991-2002.						(cont).	Appendix 1.(c							
Tota	Unknown	Zone 6	Zone 5	Zone 4	Zone 3	Zone 2	Zone 1	Year	Species							
130,60	13,521	17,499	12,176	41,680	6,971	12,624	26,131	1991	Raccoon							
124,40	3,640	15,636	12,617	34,717	6,545	10,829	35,418	1992								
118,96	7,612	14,239	14,168	37,234	4,247	15,302	26,162	1993								
186,55	7,062	17,705	17,411	54,444	12,040	21,791	56,098	1994								
120,46	3,311	18,170	11,643	38,366	7,129	10,201	31,642	1995								
214,95	9,558	26,519	17,535	84,479	8,435	14,667	53,765	1996								
194,69	5,345	20,674	26,339	64,423	10,247	19,376	48,292	1997								
195,11	5,004	23,399	20,716	76,925	9,683	22,783	36,600	1998								
107,40	1,442	15,451	12,403	38,729	8,073	12,525	18,785	1999								
108,89	1,739	23,070	10,331	41,040	6,356	11,013	15,341	2000								
121,81	1,631	18,370	12,586	44,710	7,029	12,424	25,060	2001								
106,48	1,510	15,793	10,400	39,464	4,325	9,086	25,881	2002								
-0.1		0.22	-0.09	0.08	-0.11	-0.16	-0.33	$r^{a}$								
0.6		0.49	0.77	0.80	0.73	0.62	0.29	Р								
37,17	584	8,929	7,671	6,781	2,915	4,093	6,204	1991	Opossum							
27,75	233	6,857	5,009	5,011	1,631	3,369	5,644	1992								
25,80	215	5,390	5,060	5,487	3,013	3,555	3,087	1993								
29,62	761	6,729	4,978	5,997	3,316	3,612	4,228	1994								
29,68	1165	7,228	4,424	6,358	2,942	2,573	4,998	1995								
48,54	822	11,458	6,423	12,217	4,553	6,064	7,012	1996								
60,71	620	11,838	12,205	13,867	8,063	7,612	6,512	1997								
56,28	606	10,264	8,604	12,649	6,137	11,338	6,689	1998								
33,72	162	6,543	3,919	13,976	2,948	4,734	1,441	1999								
29,09	510	7,450	3,522	9,972	1,608	5,051	980	2000								
27,19	852	7,015	5,695	6,395	2.946	2,273	2,016	2001								
34,78	629	7,201	5,350	9,197	4,051	4,354	4,005	2002								
0.1		0.03	-0.09	0.48	-0.01	0.19	-0.48	r								
0.7		0.92	0.78	0.11	0.99	0.56	0.11	Р								
8,90'	200	3,179	1,697	1,225	403	1,569	634	1991	Skunk							
7,22	64	2,763	1,356	1,254	123	1,218	443	1992								
7,92	195	1,937	1,454	968	1,444	1,314	608	1993								
12,62	184	3,892	1,886	2,213	1,573	1,781	1,091	1994								
9,99	205	3,720	1,430	1,410	720	1,390	1,120	1995								
11,57	137	4,176	2,000	1,455	1,141	1,704	958	1996								
12,34	111	3,124	3,003	2,296	1,281	1,662	867	1997								
11,19	225	3,110	2,134	1,427	1,157	2,197	940	1998								
6,72	172	2,103	1,032	1,110	1,085	1,178	42	1999								
7,53	152	2,173	1,134	1,939	584	1,272	280	2000								
9,24	79	5,586	2,676	1,770	1,009	442	682	2001								
7,20	89	1,038	1,718	1,997	701	1391	274	2002								
-0.1	0.5	-0.09	0.19	0.44	0.12	-0.29	-0.36	2002 r								
0.6		0.79	0.57	0.16	0.70	0.36	0.25	P P								

Appendix i		FUICAREI IIA	-	-		-			
Species	Year	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Unknown	Total
Mink	1991	1,202	2,482	1,691	983	2,396	1,143	458	10,355
	1992	834	906	1,406	2,405	2,453	1,142	11	9,157
	1993	657	2,235	1,288	886	1,795	823	124	7,808
	1994	1,556	2,091	2,101	950	1,536	1,681	293	10,208
	1995	889	1,219	1,675	1,199	2,016	1,438	166	8,602
	1996	1,667	957	1,754	1,002	1,768	2,066	101	9,315
	1997	1,942	1,492	3,262	1,443	4,015	1,797	112	14,063
	1998	903	2,400	2,937	1,359	2,708	1,672	259	12,238
	1999	813	1,356	5,287	1,912	1,657	2,749	0	13,774
	2000	1,159	1,292	830	1,013	1,709	2,269	342	8,614
	2001	3,194	1,810	1,662	783	3,282	2,300	184	13,214
	2002	1,551	933	704	2,457	1,334	2,960	129	10,069
	$r^{a}$	0.45	-0.33	0.09	-0.18	0.01	0.88		0.42
	Р	0.14	0.30	0.77	0.58	0.99	<0.01		0.17
Muskrat	1991	26,817	18,896	12,674	26,108	35,548	33,285	2,686	156,014
	1992	28,081	14,925	11,214	20,949	37,105	22,647	612	135,533
	1993	18,296	20,680	14,174	19,281	28,837	19,192	1,197	121,657
	1994	31,922	24,647	19,011	36,109	30,610	31,049	4,797	178,145
	1995	22,086	6,581	11,601	24,551	25,199	35,157	5,267	130,442
	1996	35,999	12,066	9,767	39,072	19,858	26,705	2,546	146,013
	1997	57,034	23,065	22,064	41,557	35,928	33,861	2,557	216,066
	1998	20,109	17,166	13,579	37,691	32,501	23,921	3,238	148,205
	1999	11,314	7,386	12,326	24,033	21,309	17,378	469	94,215
	2000	12,362	6,417	6,779	20,768	14,228	16,873	2,453	79,880
	2001	30,241	10,592	12,139	22,112	25,597	20,613	699	121,994
	2002	12,837	4,346	4,730	26,461	18,340	8,320	306	75,340
	r	-0.26	-0.62	-0.39	0.01	-0.67	-0.62		-0.50
	Р	0.42	0.03	0.21	0.98	0.02	0.03		0.10

Appendix 1 (cont). Furtaker harvest by management zone in Pennsylvania during 1991-2002.

<sup>a</sup> Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (r) and probability (P). <sup>b</sup> Coyote take does not include harvest from Game Take Survey.