

SPECIES: Predatory and Furbearing Mammals

PREDATORY AND FURBEARING MAMMALS APPROACHES

(2012 data not summarized at the time of this report.)

1. Provide opportunity for 75,000 hunter days per year, across all species of predators and furbearers.
 - Hunters spent 272,019 days hunting predators and furbearers in 2011-2012.
2. Maintain trapping as a recreational opportunity on private property, in accordance with A.R.S. 17-301d.
 - 251 trapping licenses were sold and 163 of the trapping reports received indicated they trapped in 2011–2012. The Department continues to mail out a notice informing trappers of the mandatory reporting requirement.
3. Develop and provide public information about furbearing and predatory mammals and their management.
 - Brochures concerning furbearing and predatory animals were made available to the public, and several public speaking opportunities were attended.
4. Bobcat: maintain annual harvest at 1000 or greater.
 - 4,043 bobcats were harvested in 2011–2012 (includes hunter and trapping harvest), versus 2,282 in 2010-2011.
5. Coyote: encourage annual harvest levels of 35,000 coyotes or greater.
 - 56,243 coyotes were harvested in 2011-2012 (includes hunter and trapping harvest).
6. Foxes: maintain annual harvest at 4,000 foxes or greater.
 - 10,512 foxes (all species, but primarily a combination of gray fox and kit fox) were harvested in 2011-2012 (includes hunter and trapping harvest).
7. Human–wildlife conflicts will be managed according to DOM I1.10; hunter opportunity will be the preferred method to mitigate conflicts.
 - The human–wildlife conflict policy was followed as appropriate.
8. Encourage the public to respond to depredation situations, within the limits established by A.R.S. 17-239.
 - Regional personnel made numerous referrals to holders of wildlife services permits.
9. Continue to obtain estimates of hunter harvest of predators and furbearers.
 - A database for hunter harvest of select predator-furbearer species from 1981 to present exists. We maintain a database tracking bobcats tagged for export to estimate method, location, and sex of bobcat harvest.

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10. Maintain adequate suitable habitat for predators and furbearers.
 - Observation, nuisance animal complaints, trapping harvest, and hunter harvest data indicates that adequate habitat for predators and furbearers continue to exist. Continued urbanization of Arizona will negatively impact these species in the future.
11. Through surveys and research, develop information regarding range, distribution, population levels, and harvest opportunities for predators and furbearers.
 - Hunter and trapper surveys of predator-furbearer harvest are ongoing. Archery javelina and archery elk hunters are surveyed to determine observation rates of predator-furbearer species. These hunts were chosen because they provided a good cross section of the state.
12. Manage all species in alignment with the Department's Predation Management Policy.
 - There were no aquatic furbearer reintroductions completed in 2012–2013. There are no reintroductions planned for 2013–2014.
13. Protect beaver populations in areas along the San Pedro River, currently being restored by the Department.
 - No activities to report during this reporting period.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

1. The Predator-Furbearer Observation Questionnaire was sent out for the 2012-2013 hunts but the data has not been summarized. In fall 2012 and spring 2013, 4 archery elk hunters from 4 units and archery javelina hunters in 17 hunts were contacted by mail questionnaire to determine their observation rates of selected predatory, furbearing, and nongame species. These data in addition to comparative data from 1997 to 2011 are displayed in Table 1.
2. Reports were compiled from information gathered during the project year. Tables 2, 3 and 4 summarize present and past Arizona bobcat harvest, general trapping harvest, and hunter harvest of predators and furbearers.
3. The 2012–2013 coyote predation management program to increase pronghorn fawn survival continued to include the use of contract trappers to trap the private lands in Units 4A and 10. This was in addition to the use of aerial coyote control provided by the Wildlife Services Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Aerial coyote control was conducted in Units 4A, 10, and 13A. In addition, in spring 2012, an effort to increase pronghorn fawn survival by removing coyotes in critical fawning was initiated in Units 35A and 35B. Due to concerns regarding jaguars and ocelots, this effort was restricted to the use of a contracted coyote hunter. A special performance report later in this section details this activity (funding for this project did not include Federal Aid monies).

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2012 data was not summarized at the time of this report; therefore, is not available in the following tables.

Table 1. Number of hunters, hunter days, and animals observed; Predator and furbearer questionnaire data (this table will be added back with the 2013-2014 report).

Table 2. Statewide number of hunters, hunter days, and animals observed; Predator and furbearer questionnaire data 1997–2011.

| Year | Hunters | Hunter Days | Coyotes | Coyotes/100 Hunter Days | Lions | Bobcats | Bobcats/100 Hunter Days | Porcupine | Bear | Coati | Fox |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-------|
| 1996–1997 | 1,422 | 9,352 | 5,224 | 55.86 | 156 | 179 | 1.91 | 218 | 145 | 735 | 283 |
| 1997–1998 | 2,482 | 17,197 | 9,422 | 54.79 | 259 | 328 | 1.91 | 330 | 285 | 1387 | 666 |
| 1998–1999 | 2,263 | 14,875 | 8,666 | 58.26 | 276 | 359 | 2.41 | 222 | 229 | 631 | 1,025 |
| 1999–2000 | 2,587 | 17,109 | 9,373 | 54.78 | 327 | 432 | 2.52 | 210 | 185 | 873 | 616 |
| 2000–2001 | 2,586 | 16,978 | 9,416 | 55.46 | 237 | 413 | 2.43 | 203 | 395 | 1276 | 1,277 |
| 2001–2002 | 2,132 | 14,001 | 7,048 | 50.34 | 158 | 254 | 1.81 | 150 | 199 | 611 | 908 |
| 2002–2003 | 2,186 | 14,733 | 6,764 | 45.91 | 201 | 361 | 2.45 | 164 | 247 | 688 | 886 |
| 2003–2004 | 2,161 | 13,891 | 8,092 | 58.25 | 190 | 350 | 2.52 | 82 | 208 | 1114 | 768 |
| 2004–2005 | 2,095 | 13,598 | 6,884 | 50.63 | 180 | 386 | 2.84 | 123 | 94 | 461 | 726 |
| 2005–2006 | 2,174 | 14,116 | 6,589 | 46.68 | 153 | 364 | 2.58 | 92 | 124 | 556 | 728 |
| 2006–2007 | 2,067 | 12,166 | 6,256 | 51.42 | 158 | 381 | 3.13 | 56 | 155 | 432 | 840 |
| 2007–2008 | 2,229 | 13,252 | 6,805 | 51.35 | 176 | 449 | 3.39 | 59 | 154 | 587 | 885 |
| 2008–2009 | 2,078 | 11,956 | 5,765 | 48.22 | 165 | 368 | 3.08 | 69 | 107 | 316 | 778 |
| 2009–2010 | 1,126 | 6,491 | 3,384 | 52.13 | 95 | 247 | 3.81 | 41 | 68 | 234 | 441 |
| 2010–2011 | 693 | 4,256 | 2,060 | 48.40 | 82 | 125 | 2.94 | 24 | 48 | 217 | 240 |
| 2011-2012 | No survey conducted | | | | | | | | | | |

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Table 3. Arizona bobcat harvest data, 1981–2011.

| Calendar Year | Trapping Year | Active Trappers | Bobcats Trapped | Bobcat Hunters | Bobcats Harvested | Bobcats/Trapper | Bobcats/Hunter | Bobcats Export Tagged | Avg. Price Per Pelt |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1981 | 1981-1982 | 1,964 | 8,036 | 13,004 | 1,212 | 4.3 | 0.09 | 3,347 | n/a |
| 1982 | 1982-1983 | 1,609 | 5,928 | 11,130 | 958 | 3.7 | 0.09 | 4,753 | n/a |
| 1983 | 1983-1984 | 1,006 | 4,827 | 11,342 | 817 | 4.8 | 0.07 | 4,425 | n/a |
| 1984 | 1984-1985 | 1,038 | 5,399 | 12,395 | 1,012 | 5.2 | 0.08 | 4,720 | n/a |
| 1985 | 1985-1986 | 1,022 | 4,942 | 13,835 | 655 | 4.8 | 0.05 | 4,441 | n/a |
| 1986 | 1986-1987 | 1,029 | 6,421 | 15,710 | 911 | 6.2 | 0.06 | 5,386 | \$259 |
| 1987 | 1987-1988 | 1,165 | 6,609 | 11,442 | 1,011 | 5.7 | 0.09 | 5,070 | \$172 |
| 1988 | 1988-1989 | 695 | 3,174 | 10,595 | 408 | 4.6 | 0.04 | 2,834 | \$ 82 |
| 1989 | 1989-1990 | 348 | 1,253 | 10,558 | 676 | 3.6 | 0.06 | 904 | \$ 81 |
| 1990 | 1990-1991 | 161 | 322 | 9,521 | 317 | 2.0 | 0.05 | 246 | \$ 52 |
| 1991 | 1991-1992 | 189 | 878 | 10,128 | 1,274 | 4.6 | 0.13 | 768 | \$ 97 |
| 1992 | 1992-1993 | 202 | 723 | 9,028 | 1,262 | 3.6 | 0.14 | 672 | \$ 55 |
| 1993 | 1993-1994 | 181 | 1,362 | 13,083 | 907 | 7.5 | 0.07 | 889 | \$ 80 |
| 1994 | 1994-1995 | 85 | 181 | 10,125 | 880 | 2.1 | 0.09 | 625 | \$ 45 |
| 1995 | 1995-1996 | 24 | 55 | 13,910 | 791 | 2.3 | 0.06 | 442 | \$ 41 |
| 1996 | 1996-1997 | 57 | 251 | 13,997 | 547 | 4.4 | 0.04 | 166 | \$ 98 |
| 1997 ¹ | 1997-1998 | 46 | 286 | 12,279 | 3,235 | 6.2 | 0.26 | 273 | \$ 53 |
| 1998 | 1998-1999 | 57 | 312 | 11,134 | 630 | 5.5 | 0.06 | 280 | \$ 62 |
| 1999 | 1999-2000 | 58 | 144 | 14,535 | 1,463 | 2.5 | 0.10 | 254 | \$ 51 |
| 2000 | 2000-2001 | 32 | 109 | 15,385 | 1,539 | 3.4 | 0.10 | 215 | \$ 54 |
| 2001 | 2001-2002 | 29 | 97 | 13,570 | 1,538 | 2.8 | 0.11 | 107 | \$121 |
| 2002 | 2002-2003 | 13 | 37 | 10,487 | 1,484 | 2.8 | 0.14 | 139 | \$151 |
| 2003 | 2003-2004 | 58 | 267 | 12,365 | 3,257 | 4.6 | 0.26 | 334 | \$181 |
| 2004 | 2004-2005 | 84 | 440 | 13,346 | 4,076 | 5.2 | 0.31 | 747 | \$159 |
| 2005 | 2005-2006 | 76 | 742 | 19,263 | 1,769 | 9.8 | 0.09 | 755 | \$194 |
| 2006 | 2006-2007 | 83 | 957 | 13,970 | 2,006 | 11.5 | 0.14 | 1725 | \$177 |
| 2007 | 2007-2008 | 94 | 944 | 18,969 | 2,332 | 10.0 | 0.12 | 535 | \$217 |
| 2008 | 2008-2009 | 113 | 1,124 | 15,669 | 2,359 | 9.3 | 0.14 | 1,121 | na |
| 2009 | 2009-2010 | 77 | 457 | 18,141 | 2,919 | 5.9 | 0.16 | 593 | \$167 |
| 2010 | 2010-2011 | 161 | 1,183 | 12,730 | 1,099 | 7.3 | 0.09 | 1,366 | \$247 |
| 2011 | 2011-2012 | 163 | 1,558 | 20,768 | 2,485 | 9.6 | 0.12 | 1,842 | \$334 |

Note: In 2001, this table was modified to match the historic database.

¹ Number of bobcats export tagged from 1997 to present based on license sales data.

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Table 4. Trapping numbers and harvest data for furbearers and predators, 1976–2011 (excluding tribal lands).

| Year | No. of | | No. of Trappers | Number Harvested | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Licensed Trappers | Trapping Year | | Coyote | Bobcat | Skunk | Muskrat | Ringtail | Badger | Raccoon | Beaver | Fox |
| 1976 | 1,820 | 1976-1977 | 1,732 | 17,963 | 7,272 | 3,187 | 793 | 642 | 1,609 | 5,230 | 65 | 14,334 |
| 1977 | 1,621 | 1977-1978 | 1,070 | 13,732 | 4,695 | 554 | 301 | 356 | 595 | 520 | 57 | 12,648 |
| 1978 | 1,281 | 1978-1979 | 1,233 | 17,882 | 6,754 | 1,052 | 76 | 1,098 | 1,316 | 891 | 8 | 17,585 |
| 1979 | 2,098 | 1979-1980 | 1,888 | 16,605 | 6,648 | 4,119 | 593 | 2,055 | 1,065 | 894 | 268 | 21,780 |
| 1980 | 2,008 | 1980-1981 | 1,834 | 14,858 | 9,537 | 4,063 | 2,949 | 3,222 | 1,124 | 823 | 83 | 28,059 |
| 1981 | 2,219 | 1981-1982 | 1,964 | 25,379 | 8,036 | 4,115 | 14 | 4,027 | 1,384 | 1,127 | 117 | 29,124 |
| 1982 | 1,746 | 1982-1983 | 1,609 | 17,436 | 5,928 | 4,164 | 42 | 2,964 | 1,105 | 690 | 21 | 20,856 |
| 1983 | 1,129 | 1983-1984 | 1,006 | 11,763 | 4,827 | 3,275 | 0 | 2,371 | 874 | 518 | 0 | 15,857 |
| 1984 | 1,127 | 1984-1985 | 1,038 | 13,188 | 5,399 | 2,478 | 235 | 3,096 | 705 | 951 | 52 | 20,776 |
| 1985 | 1,129 | 1985-1986 | 1,022 | 11,263 | 4,942 | 3,082 | 111 | 2,649 | 697 | 735 | 40 | 18,065 |
| 1986 | 1,163 | 1986-1987 | 1,029 | 14,198 | 6,421 | 2,400 | 18 | 3,851 | 780 | 876 | 87 | 21,000 |
| 1987 | 1,315 | 1987-1988 | 1,165 | 13,335 | 6,609 | 2,537 | 23 | 4,475 | 748 | 834 | 127 | 22,009 |
| 1988 | 852 | 1988-1989 | 695 | 6,397 | 3,174 | 1,255 | 25 | 1,968 | 281 | 241 | 80 | 14,516 |
| 1989 | 444 | 1989-1990 | 348 | 3,140 | 1,253 | 590 | 0 | 1,091 | 89 | 190 | 202 | 5,210 |
| 1990 | 222 | 1990-1991 | 161 | 1,135 | 322 | 154 | 0 | 174 | 33 | 67 | 28 | 1,807 |
| 1991 | 265 | 1991-1992 | 189 | 2,214 | 878 | 336 | 0 | 403 | 151 | 84 | 52 | 2,864 |
| 1992 | 234 | 1992-1993 | 202 | 2,372 | 723 | 300 | 0 | 258 | 69 | 49 | 9 | 3,445 |
| 1993 | 194 | 1993-1994 | 181 | 2,683 | 1,362 | 271 | 0 | 372 | 44 | 74 | 12 | 5,312 |
| 1994 | 109 | 1994-1995 | 85 | 654 | 181 | 170 | 0 | 157 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 1,647 |
| 1995 | 34 | 1995-1996 | 24 | 178 | 55 | 46 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 144 |
| 1996 | 84 | 1996-1997 | 57 | 1,307 | 251 | 89 | 41 | 30 | 11 | 57 | 19 | 648 |
| 1997 | 86 | 1997-1998 | 46 | 1,437 | 286 | 61 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 49 | 52 | 685 |
| 1998 | 88 | 1998-1999 | 57 | 1,213 | 312 | 114 | 0 | 8 | 27 | 114 | 16 | 798 |
| 1999 | 83 | 1999-2000 | 58 | 1,096 | 144 | 144 | 0 | 29 | 17 | 37 | 0 | 470 |
| 2000 | 73 | 2000-2001 | 32 | 182 | 109 | 83 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 35 | 3 | 240 |
| 2001 | 66 | 2001-2002 | 29 | 305 | 97 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 143 |
| 2002 | 65 | 2002-2003 | 13 | 274 | 37 | 35 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 54 |

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| Year | No. of | | No. of Trappers | Number Harvested | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| | Licensed Trappers | Trapping Year | | Coyote | Bobcat | Skunk | Muskrat | Ringtail | Badger | Raccoon | Beaver | Fox |
| 2003 ¹ | 122 | 2003-2004 | 58 | 635 | 267 | 97 | 0 | 31 | 25 | 23 | 3 | 312 |
| 2004 | 140 | 2004-2005 | 84 | 710 | 440 | 77 | 0 | 12 | 70 | 24 | 11 | 430 |
| 2005 | 122 | 2005-2006 | 76 | 820 | 742 | 119 | 0 | 17 | 33 | 25 | 13 | 484 |
| 2006 | 140 | 2006-2007 | 83 | 670 | 957 | 188 | 1 | 35 | 26 | 19 | 10 | 751 |
| 2007 | 133 | 2007-2008 | 94 | 806 | 944 | 123 | 0 | 49 | 41 | 169 | 22 | 1,008 |
| 2008 | 192 | 2008-2009 | 113 | 707 | 1,124 | 268 | 0 | 33 | 35 | 14 | 5 | 1,173 |
| 2009 | 154 | 2009-2010 | 78 | 345 | 457 | 142 | 0 | 30 | 14 | 36 | 10 | 576 |
| 2010 | 214 | 2010-2011 | 161 | 593 | 1,183 | 187 | 0 | 22 | 39 | 46 | 9 | 673 |
| 2011 | 251 | 2011-2012 | 163 | 774 | 1,558 | 396 | 0 | 31 | 49 | 79 | 2 | 927 |

¹ The Department began mailing out a notice informing the trappers of the mandatory reporting requirement.

Note: In 2001, this table was modified to match the historic database.

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Table 5. Predator-furbearer sport hunting harvest 1981–2011.

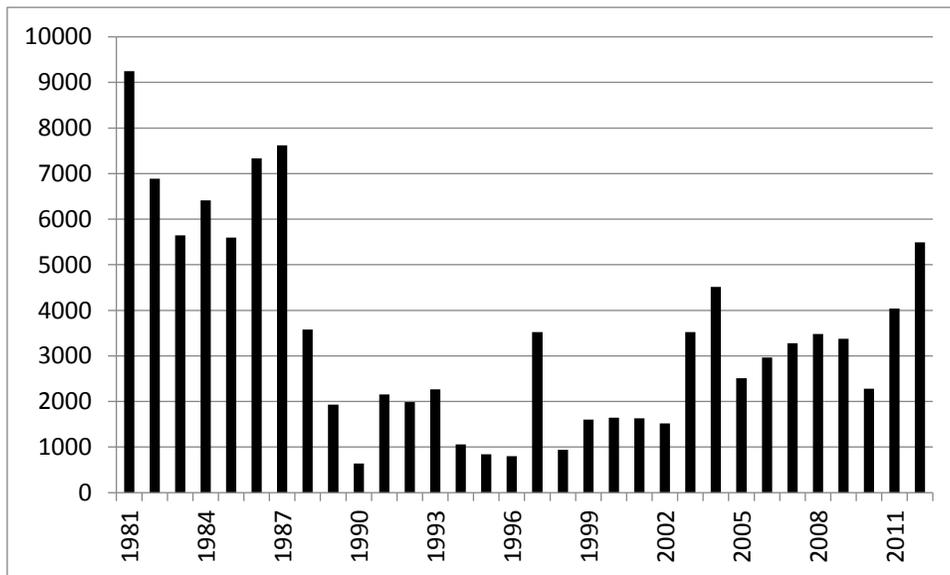
| Year | Hunters | Days Hunted | Bobcat | Coyote | Fox | Raccoon |
|--|---------|-------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1981 | 13,004 | 96,598 | 1,212 | 24,877 | 3,231 | -- |
| 1982 | 11,130 | 75,258 | 958 | 25,062 | 3,980 | -- |
| 1983 | 11,342 | 71,954 | 817 | 19,780 | 1,361 | -- |
| 1984 | 12,395 | 78,797 | 1,012 | 19,478 | 1,391 | -- |
| 1985 | 13,835 | 85,793 | 655 | 26,993 | 1,555 | -- |
| 1986 | 15,710 | 114,411 | 911 | 36,771 | 2,960 | -- |
| 1987 | 11,442 | 82,558 | 1,011 | 24,527 | 1,896 | -- |
| 1988 | 10,595 | 58,855 | 408 | 28,234 | 1,281 | -- |
| 1989 | 10,558 | 99,284 | 676 | 27,876 | 1,664 | -- |
| 1990 | 9,521 | 83,913 | 317 | 17,075 | 952 | 1,079 |
| 1991 | 10,128 | 76,131 | 1,274 | 23,275 | 1,140 | 805 |
| 1992 | 9,028 | 81,931 | 1,262 | 18,299 | 1,796 | 534 |
| 1993 | 13,083 | 86,968 | 907 | 30,455 | 3,156 | 1,101 |
| 1994 | 10,125 | 48,820 | 880 | 22,378 | 1,395 | 240 |
| 1995 | 13,910 | 93,425 | 791 | 30,350 | 2,337 | 2,215 |
| 1996 | 13,997 | 119,052 | 547 | 37,929 | 3,516 | 2,977 |
| 1997 | 12,279 | 106,681 | 3,235 | 33,469 | 8,134 | 382 |
| 1998 | 11,134 | 68,727 | 630 | 19,231 | 2,306 | 948 |
| 1999 | 14,535 | 100,626 | 1,463 | 45,781 | 4,934 | 2,382 |
| 2000 | 15,385 | 101,679 | 1,539 | 42,526 | 7,028 | 932 |
| 2001 | 13,570 | 132,768 | 1,538 | 33,589 | 5,587 | 1,164 |
| 2002 | 10,489 | 68,404 | 1,484 | 22,054 | 2,239 | 123 |
| 2003 | 12,365 | 93,589 | 3,257 | 46,253 | 5,566 | 248 |
| 2004 | 13,346 | 104,243 | 4,076 | 35,354 | 4,272 | 114 |
| 2005 | 19,263 | 120,712 | 1,769 | 46,716 | 5,014 | 592 |
| <i>The 2004 to 2006 data below was derived from the Expanded Small Game and Predator-Furbearer Questionnaire. This data is not comparable to historic data sets.</i> | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 12,615 | 114,146 | 2,388 | 22,107 | 3,368 | 245 |
| 2005 | 12,695 | 220,426 | 2,775 | 35,960 | 4,429 | 118 |
| 2006 | 13,970 | 182,180 | 2,006 | 45,133 | 2,436 | 215 |
| 2007 | 18,969 | 279,935 | 2,332 | 54,701 | 2,962 | 3,781 |
| 2008 | 15,669 | 197,922 | 2,359 | 31,295 | 3,749 | 590 |
| 2009 | 18,141 | 252,213 | 2,919 | 40,919 | 6,410 | 801 |
| 2010 | 12,730 | 109,805 | 1,099 | 20,880 | 3,388 | 548 |
| 2011 | 20,768 | 272,019 | 2,485 | 55,469 | 9,585 | 1331 |

2012–2013 ARIZONA BOBCAT HARVEST REPORT

1. There has been no change to the status of bobcats in Arizona.
2. No changes were made to the trapping regulations for the 2012-2013 season. However, changes governing trapping and reporting of trapped bobcats in Arizona were put into effect July 1, 2013 that address the 2013-2014 trapping season. A copy of the 2013-2014 Trapping Regulations was included with this report.

During the 2012–2013 season, the overall bobcat harvest in Arizona was 5,490, an increase from the 4,043 bobcats taken in 2011. The trapping harvest increased from 2011 (1,558 Bobcats) and accounted for 41% of the harvest in 2012 (2,233 bobcats). Hunting accounted for 39% of reported bobcat harvest in 2012–2013. During the last 3 years, the annual statewide bobcat harvest has averaged 3,938 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Estimated annual bobcat harvest in Arizona, 1981–2012.



Each year in the chart above represents an overlapping trapping season. For example: 1982 equates to the 1982–1983 Trapping Season.

Bobcats Tagged for Export – CITES – Unlike most states that require tagging of all harvested bobcats, Arizona requires tagging only those bobcats that will be offered for sale or exported from the state (as per Commission rules R12-4-305 and 307). As a result of these rules, the number of bobcats reported on the mandatory trapper report differs from the number of CITES tags sold. In 2012–2013, trappers reported taking 2,233 bobcats, of which 1,928 were CITES tagged.

A total of 1,928 CITES tags were sold statewide, 8 of these tags were for bobcats reported to have been taken on the San Carlos Indian Reservation.

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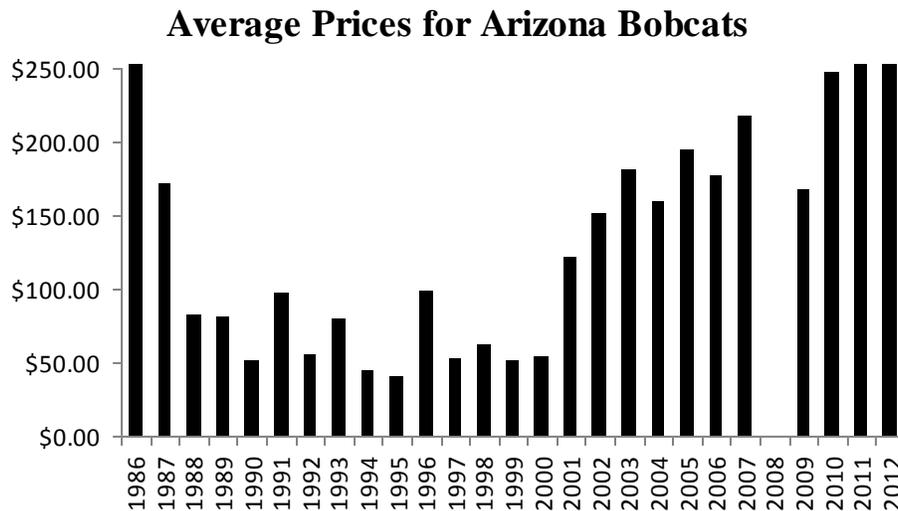
Gender data was collected from 1,073 of these bobcats, 63.7% of which were male and 36.3% female. Method of take for tagged bobcats can be found in Table 1.

Table 1. Tagged bobcat harvest by method (number [%]), 2005–2011.

| Year | Trapped | Called | Hounds | Other | Unknown |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2005-2006 | 807 (88.2%) | 34 (3.7%) | 6 (0.7%) | 15 (1.6 %) | 12 (1.3%) |
| 2006-2007 | 799 (88.2%) | 35 (3.9%) | 6 (0.7%) | 14 (1.5%) | 52 (5.7%) |
| 2007-2008 | 860 (78.8%) | 114 (10.4%) | 22 (2.0%) | 95 (8.6%) | N/A |
| 2008-2009 | 867 (81.1%) | 109 (10.2%) | 16 (1.5%) | 7 (0.7%) | 69 (6.5%) |
| 2009-2010 | 445 (75.1 %) | 87 (14.7%) | 16 (2.7%) | 22 (3.7%) | 23 (3.8%) |
| 2010-2011 | 1129 (82.7%) | 150 (10.9%) | 6 (0.4%) | 28 (2.0%) | 51 (3.7%) |
| 2011-2012 | 1459 (86.4%) | 197 (11.7%) | 4 (0.2%) | 29 (1.7%) | N/A |
| 2012-2013 | 905 (84.8%) | 119 (11.1%) | 11 (1.0%) | 27 (2.5%) | 5 (0.5%) |

Fur Prices – The average fur prices are collected annually from the Arizona Trappers Association Fur Sale. The average price for a bobcat sold at the 2012 sale was \$433. This is the highest average price in the 25 year history of the fur sale.

Figure 2. Average price received for Arizona bobcats, 1985–2011.



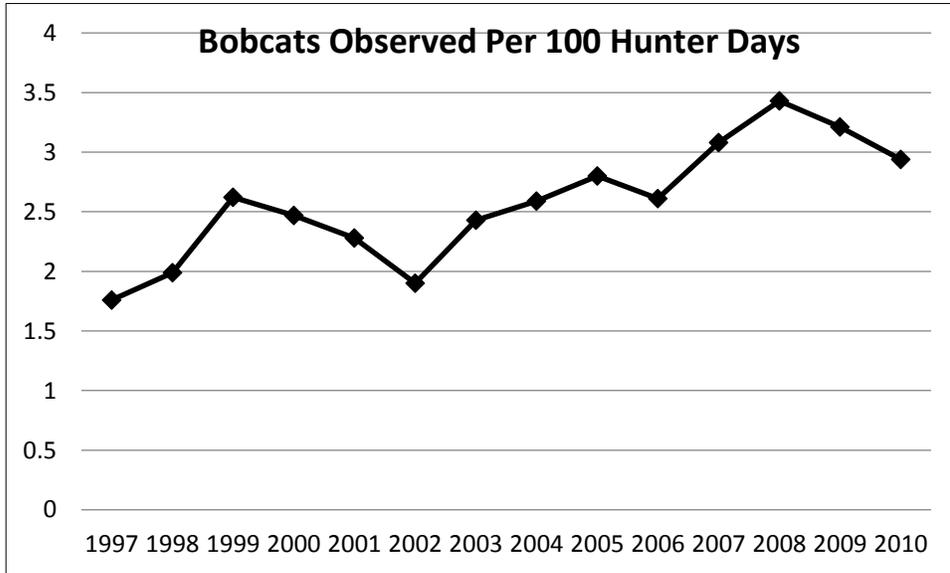
Bobcat harvest is generally spread evenly throughout the state.

Non-Resident Trappers – In 2012-2013, 28 of the 388 trapping licenses sold (7.2%) were issued to non-resident trappers. Non-resident trappers reported taking 234 bobcats on their mandatory trapping report indicating the 28 non-resident trappers took 10.5% of the bobcat trapping harvest in 2012-2013.

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Bobcat Population – Bobcats are very common throughout much of Arizona. The only survey conducted is the predator observation questionnaire sent out to archery hunters. This index indicates the bobcat observation rate has declined in 2009 and 2010 (see Figure # 3). The Predator-Furbearer Observation Questionnaire was not sent out for the 2011-2012 hunts and the data is not available yet from the 2012-2013 hunts.

Figure 3. Statewide bobcat observation rate from archery hunter questionnaire data.



Legislation and Regulations – There were no substantial legislative or regulatory changes that influenced bobcats or bobcat management in fiscal year 2012–2013.