

## 2013 - JCR Evaluation Form

Species: Mule Deer

Period: 6/1/2013 - 5/31/2014

Herd: MD101 - TARGHEE

Hunt Areas: 149, 900

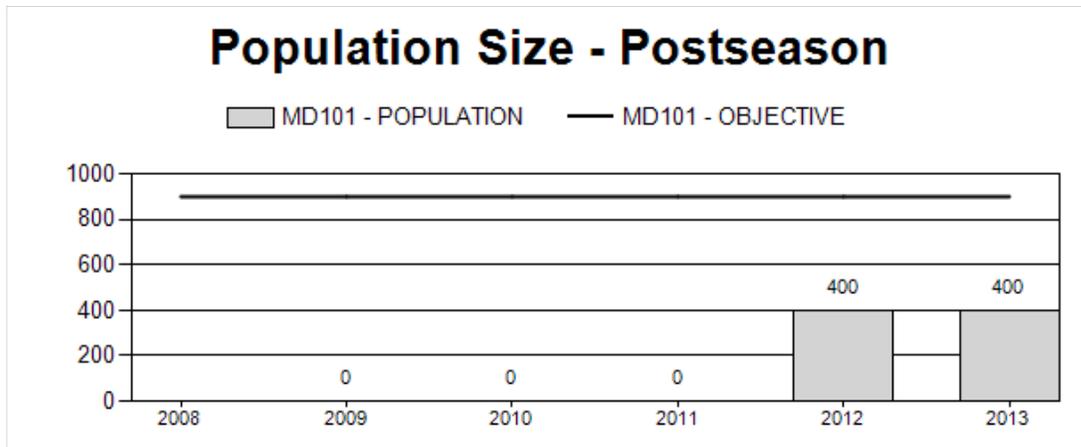
Prepared By: ALYSON  
COURTEMANCH

	<u>2008 - 2012 Average</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014 Proposed</u>
Population:	80	400	400
Harvest:	21	14	15
Hunters:	122	73	70
Hunter Success:	17%	19%	21 %
Active Licenses:	122	73	70
Active License Percent:	17%	19%	21 %
Recreation Days:	760	348	360
Days Per Animal:	36.2	24.9	24
Males per 100 Females	0	0	
Juveniles per 100 Females	0	0	

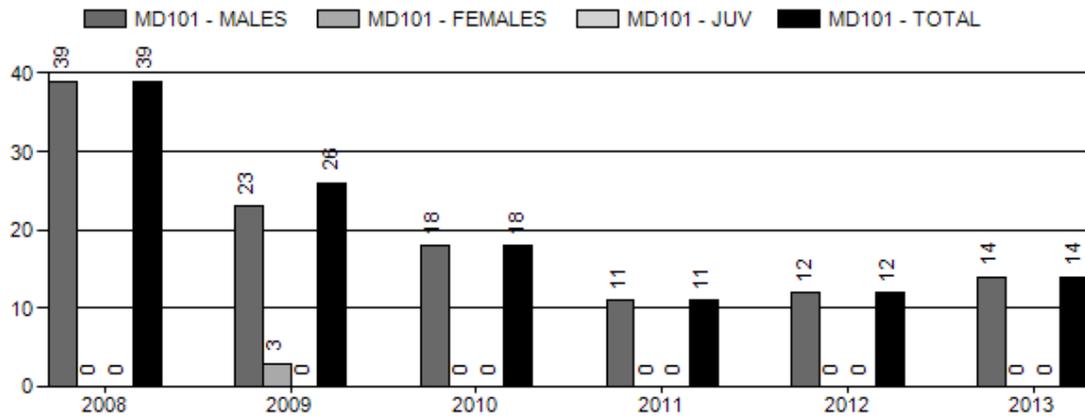
Population Objective:	900
Management Strategy:	Recreational
Percent population is above (+) or below (-) objective:	-55.6%
Number of years population has been + or - objective in recent trend:	0
Model Date:	None

**Proposed harvest rates (percent of pre-season estimate for each sex/age group):**

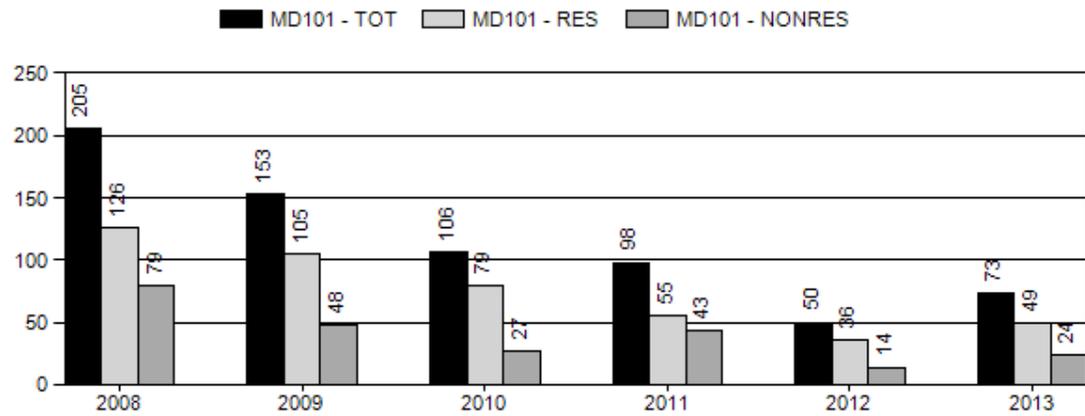
	<u>JCR Year</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Females ≥ 1 year old:	na%	na%
Males ≥ 1 year old:	na%	na%
Juveniles (< 1 year old):	na%	na%
Total:	na%	na%
Proposed change in post-season population:	na%	na%



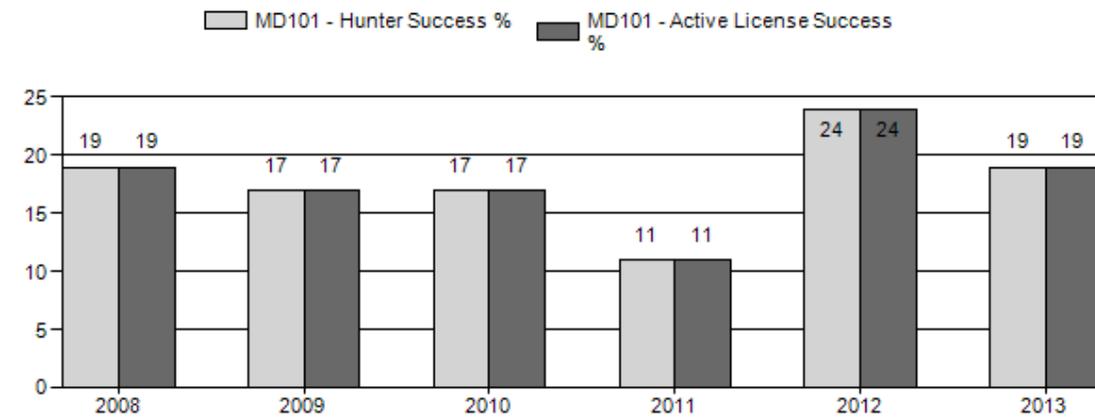
## Harvest



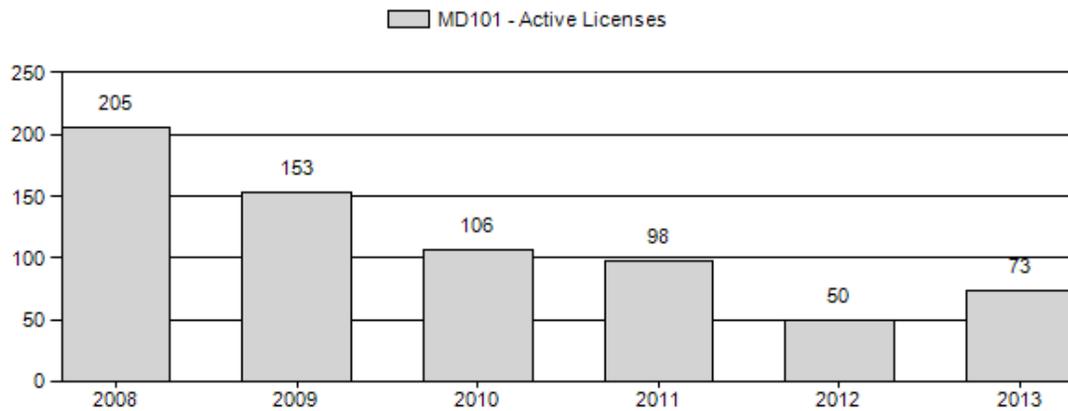
## Number of Hunters



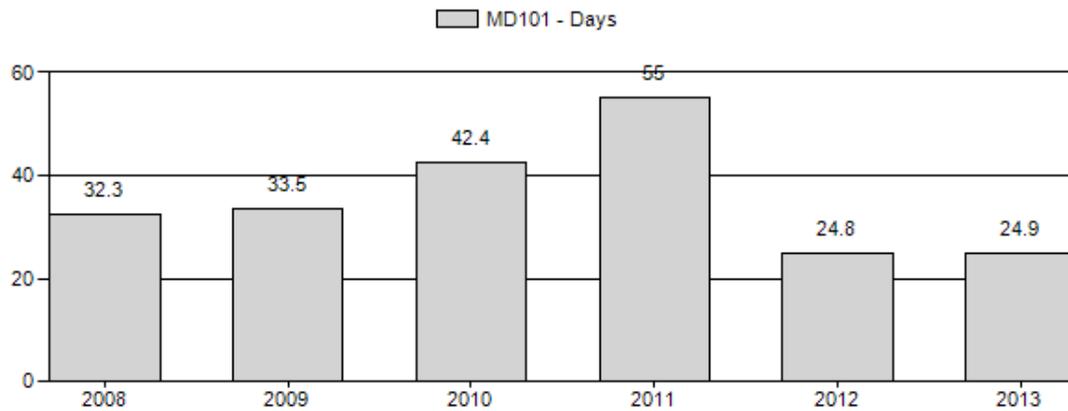
## Harvest Success



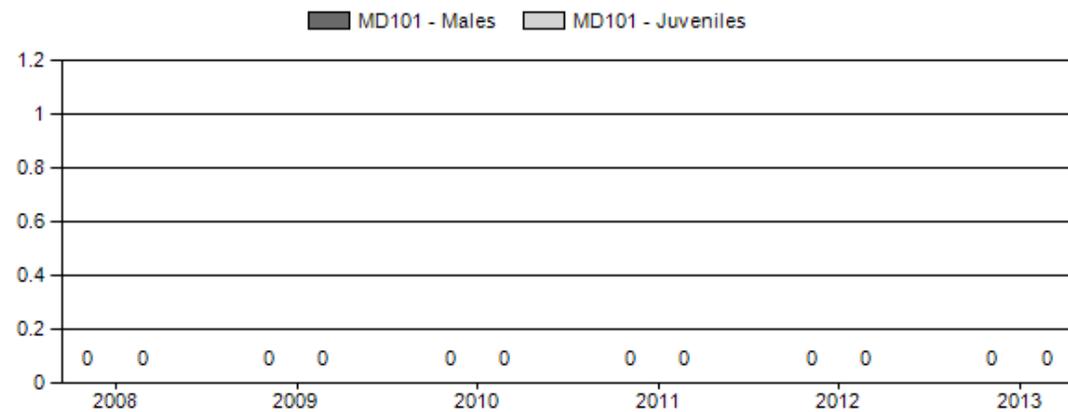
## Active Licenses



## Days per Animal Harvested



## Postseason Animals per 100 Females



## 2008 - 2013 Postseason Classification Summary

for Mule Deer Herd MD101 - TARGHEE

Year	Post Pop	MALES				FEMALES		JUVENILES		Tot Cls	Cls Obj	Males to 100 Females				Young to		
		Ylg	Adult	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%			Ylng	Adult	Total	Conf Int	100 Fem	Conf Int	100 Adult
2008	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	±0	0	±0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	±0	0	±0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	±0	0	±0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	±0	0	±0	0
2012	400	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	±0	0	±0	0
2013	400	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	±0	0	±0	0

### 2014 HUNTING SEASONS TARGHEE MULE DEER HERD (MD101)

Hunt Area	Type	Dates of Seasons		Quota	License	Limitations
		Opens	Closes			
149		Sep. 15	Oct. 7		General	Antlered mule deer or any white-tailed deer

#### Special Archery Seasons

Hunt Area	Dates of Seasons	
	Opens	Closes
149	Sep. 1	Sep. 14

#### Summary of Changes for 2014

Area	Type	Change from 2013
149		+1 day

#### Management Evaluation

**Current Postseason Population Management Objective:** 900

**Management Strategy:** Recreational

**2013 Postseason Population Estimate:** ~400

**2014 Proposed Postseason Population Estimate:** ~400

The management objective for the Targhee deer herd is 900 deer. The management strategy for this herd is designated as Recreational Management. Spreadsheet models developed for this herd do not appear to adequately simulate observed trends. Managers will develop an alternative proposal for the herd unit objective in 2014.

## **Herd Unit Issues**

This population is likely below the post season management objective based on field observations along the Wyoming-Idaho State line and harvest statistics. Mule deer in this population spend summer and early fall in Wyoming and winter along drainages in Idaho. Late season hunts in Idaho and residential development restrain this population. Post-season classification surveys are not flown in this herd due to budget constraints. More restrictive hunting seasons have been implemented to allow this population to increase.

## **Weather**

Following an extremely dry summer and fall in 2012, weather conditions in 2013 were considerably wetter. The area received significant pulses of spring and fall moisture, which improved forage conditions for mule deer and other ungulates. Winter precipitation was reported at 109% of normal by mid-February 2014. Please refer to the following web sites for specific weather station data. <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/time-series> and <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/prelim/drought/pdiimage.html>

## **Habitat**

No habitat data has been collected on mule deer summer and winter ranges in recent years. There are several historical vegetation transects that have not been monitored in the past 5 years. Several habitat improvement projects are being implemented in this herd unit, including the Hill Creek Prescribed Burn, which is scheduled for completion in 2014. In addition, a habitat treatment in Teton Canyon is currently in the planning stages to improve mountain shrub and aspen communities for mule deer. Please refer to the 2013 Annual Report Strategic Habitat Plan Accomplishments for Jackson Region habitat improvement project summaries (<http://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/wildlife-1000708.aspx>).

## **Field Data**

No field data were collected in the Targhee Herd Unit during the 2013 biological year.

## **Harvest Data**

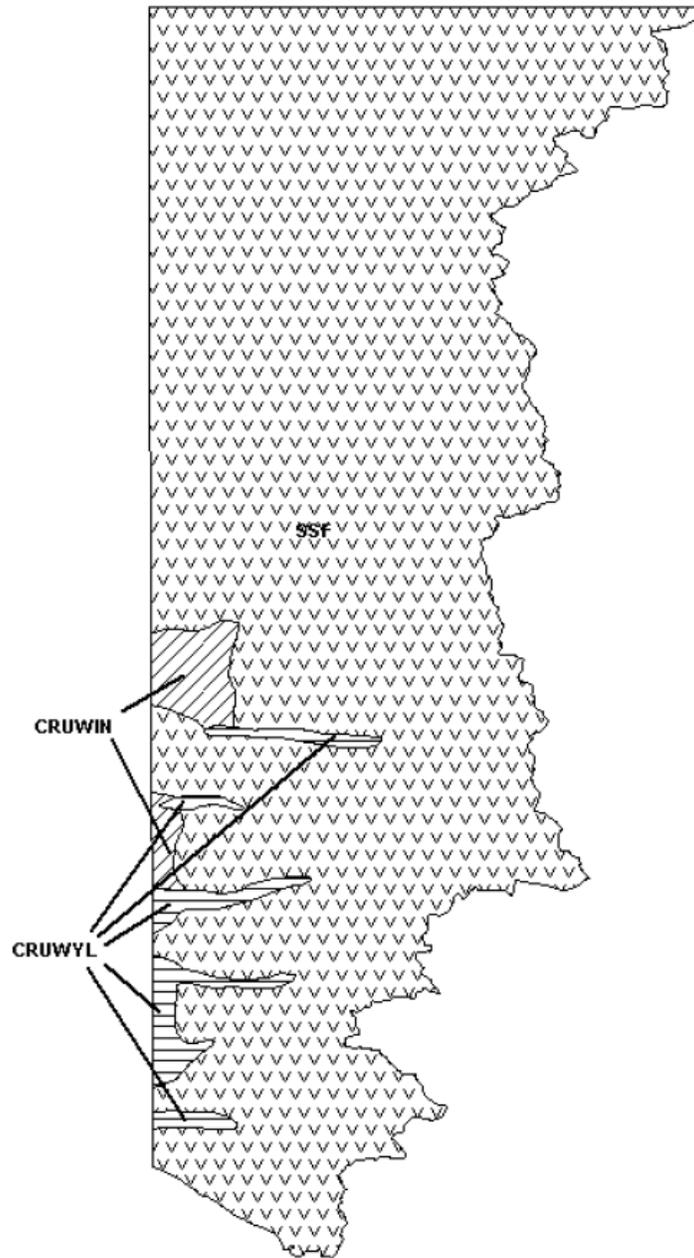
Based on harvest statistics, the density of mule deer in the Targhee Herd continues to be a concern. In 2013, there were 73 active hunters but only 19% harvest success. The average days to harvest was 25. The overall number of mule deer harvested is one of the lowest harvests reported on the west side of the Teton Range since 1983. The number of hunters peaked in 1983 when 575 hunters participated in this hunt.

## **Population**

This population likely declined following liberal hunting seasons in Idaho. Data are limited for this population and spreadsheet models do not simulate observed trends.

## **Management Summary**

Due to the “interstate” nature of this population, managing this herd is difficult. Observations of deer along the state line indicate this population remains at a low density even though hunting seasons are conservative. There are no changes to the hunting season for 2014. Antlered deer seasons will close on October 7 to coincide with hunt season closures in adjacent hunt areas east of Jackson. Hunting seasons in Area 149 have minimal impact on this herd and it is likely that more harvest occurs in Idaho than Wyoming.



Mule Deer (MD101) - Targhee  
HA 149  
Revised - 7/87





## 2013 - JCR Evaluation Form

SPECIES: Mule Deer

PERIOD: 6/1/2013 - 5/31/2014

HERD: MD131 - WYOMING RANGE

HUNT AREAS: 134-135, 143-145

PREPARED BY: GARY FRALICK

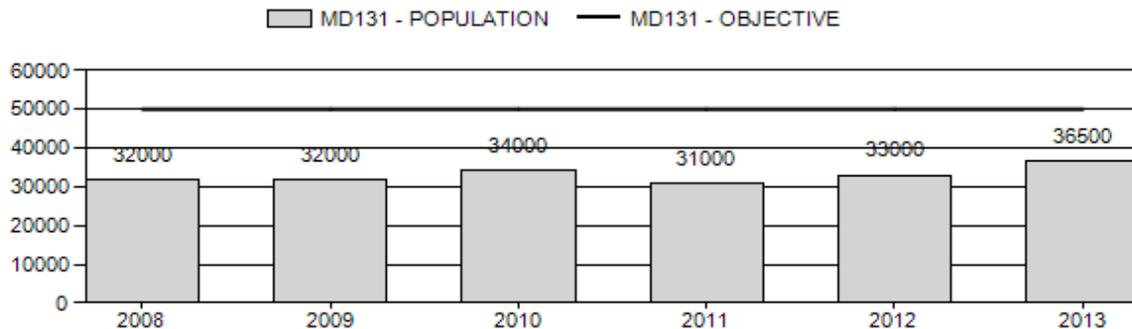
	<u>2008 - 2012 Average</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014 Proposed</u>
Population:	32,400	36,500	37,200
Harvest:	2,154	2,336	2,360
Hunters:	5,358	5,499	5,600
Hunter Success:	40%	42%	42 %
Active Licenses:	5,358	5,499	5,600
Active License Percent:	40%	42%	42 %
Recreation Days:	29,540	28,883	31,000
Days Per Animal:	13.7	12.4	13.1
Males per 100 Females	35	42	
Juveniles per 100 Females	62	70	

Population Objective:	50,000
Management Strategy:	Special
Percent population is above (+) or below (-) objective:	-27%
Number of years population has been + or - objective in recent trend:	21
Model Date:	02/23/2014

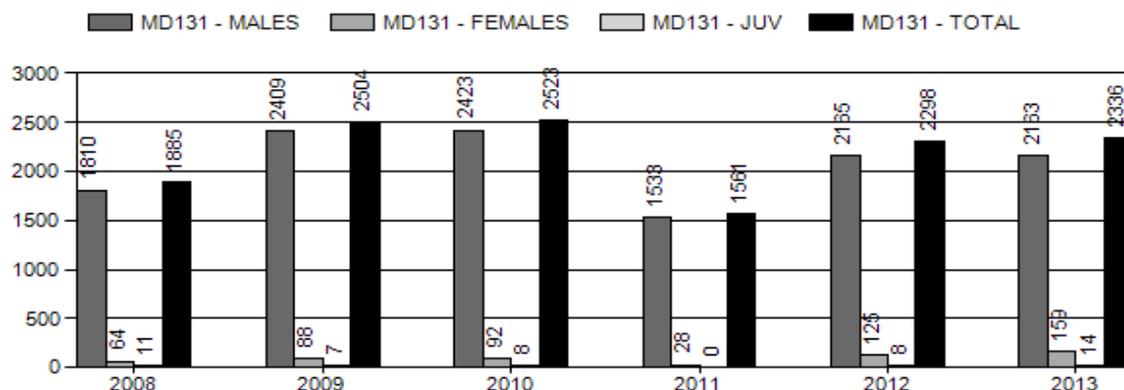
**Proposed harvest rates (percent of pre-season estimate for each sex/age group):**

	<u>JCR Year</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Females ≥ 1 year old:	1%	8%
Males ≥ 1 year old:	27%	25%
Juveniles (< 1 year old):	1%	2%
Total:	6%	6%
Proposed change in post-season population:	10%	2%

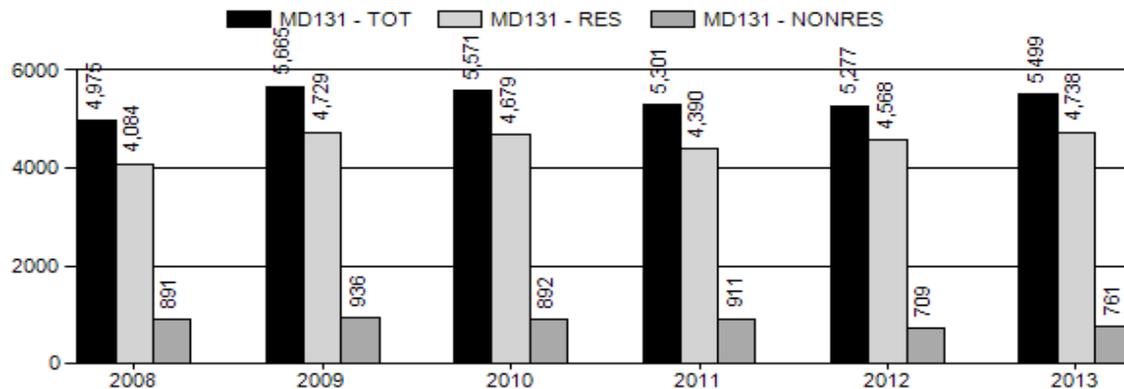
## Population Size - Postseason



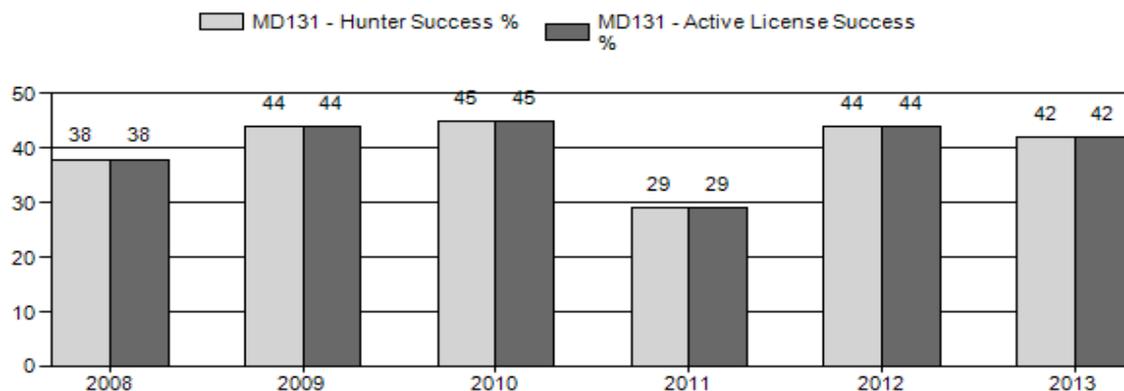
## Harvest



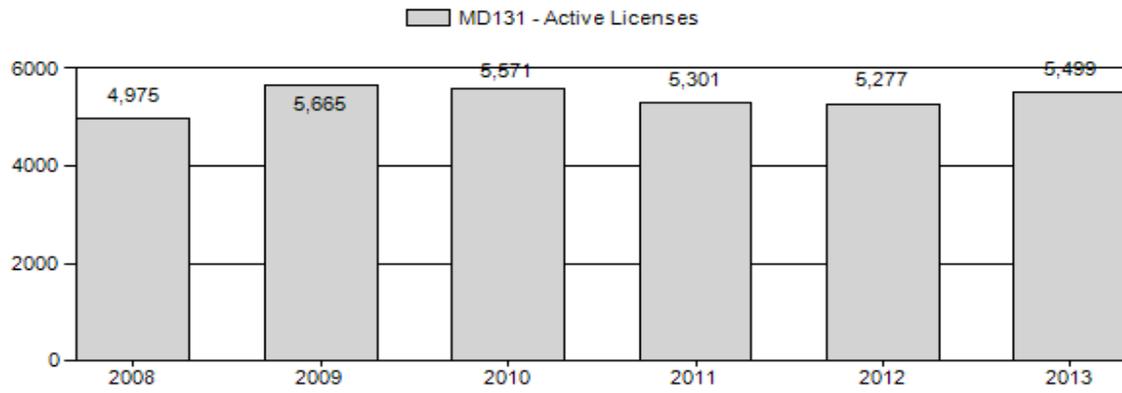
## Number of Hunters



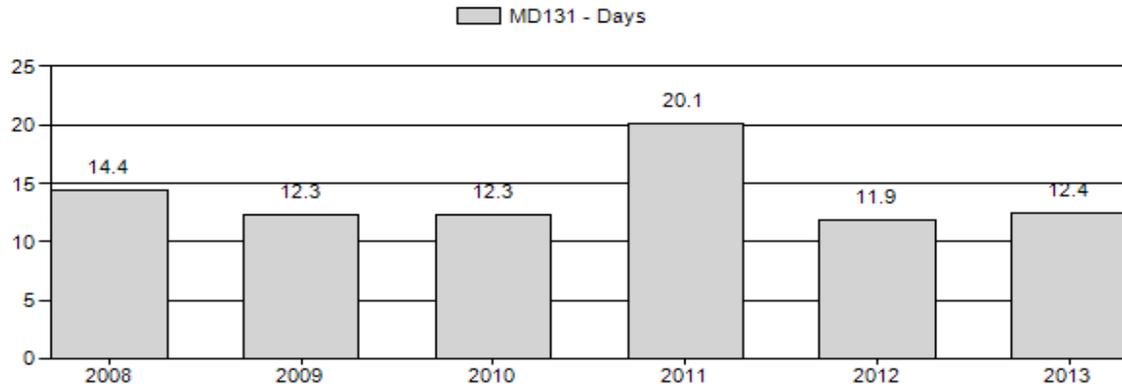
## Harvest Success



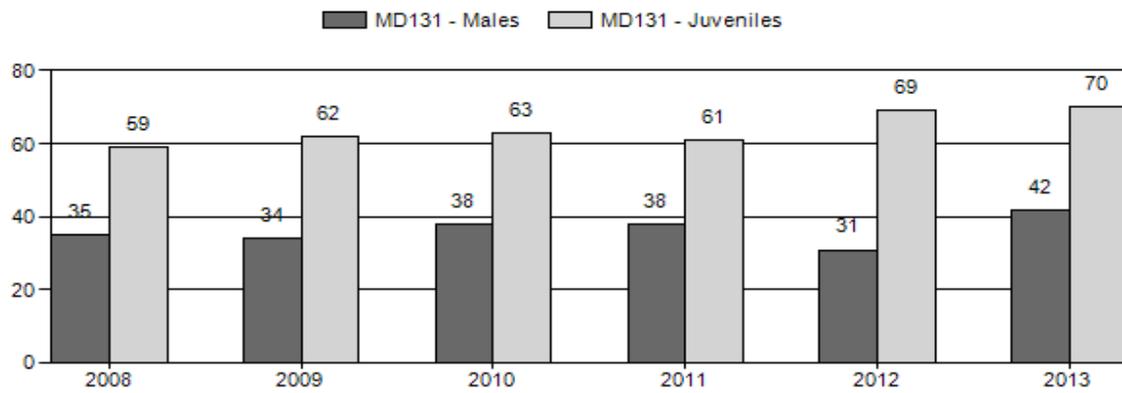
## Active Licenses



## Days per Animal Harvested



## Postseason Animals per 100 Females



**2008 - 2013 Postseason Classification Summary**

for Mule Deer Herd MD131 - WYOMING RANGE

Year	Post Pop	MALES				FEMALES		JUVENILES		Tot Cls	Cls Obj	Males to 100 Females			Young to			
		Ylg	Adult	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%			Yng	Adult	Total	Conf Int	100 Fem	Conf Int	100 Adult
2008	32,000	494	693	1,187	18%	3,370	51%	2,004	31%	6,561	1,148	15	21	35	± 1	59	± 2	44
2009	32,000	466	760	1,226	17%	3,617	51%	2,249	32%	7,092	1,240	13	21	34	± 1	62	± 2	46
2010	34,000	494	688	1,182	19%	3,124	50%	1,960	31%	6,266	0	16	22	38	± 1	63	± 2	46
2011	31,000	340	998	1,338	19%	3,563	50%	2,173	31%	7,074	1,224	10	28	38	± 1	61	± 2	44
2012	33,000	251	439	690	15%	2,256	50%	1,556	35%	4,502	0	11	19	31	± 2	69	± 3	53
2013	36,500	544	704	1,248	20%	2,946	47%	2,065	33%	6,259	0	18	24	42	± 2	70	± 2	49

**2014 HUNTING SEASON**

SPECIES: MULE DEER

HERD UNIT: WYOMING RANGE (MD131)

<u>HUNT AREA</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>OPENS</u>	<u>CLOSES</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>	<u>LIMITATIONS</u>
134		Oct.1	Oct.14		General license; Antlered deer three (3) points or more on either antler
135		Oct. 1	Oct.14		General license; Antlered deer
143		Sep. 15	Oct. 7		General license; Antlered mule deer or any white-tailed deer
144		Sep. 15	Oct. 7		General license; Antlered mule deer or any white-tailed deer
145		Sep. 15	Oct. 7		General license; Antlered mule deer or any white-tailed deer

8	Nov. 1	Jan. 31	60	Limited quota licenses; Doe or fawn white-tailed deer
134, 135	Sep. 1	Sep. 30		General license; Archery Only, Refer to Section 3
143, 144, 145	Sep. 1	Sep. 14		General license; Archery Only, Refer to Section 3

REGION G – NONRESIDENT LICENSE QUOTA – 600 LICENSES

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES BY LICENSE NUMBER**

Area	Type	Change from 2013
134	General	Change antlered deer to antlered deer 3-points or more on either antler
134, 135	General	Change closing dates from Oct. 11 to Oct. 14
134, 135	Youth	Eliminate Youth License Hunt
143, 144, 145	General	Add “antlered mule deer or any white-tailed deer”
143, 144, 145	General	Change closing dates from Oct. 6 to Oct. 7
145	Type 8	Increase in licenses from 35 to 60
Herd Unit Total	Type 8	+25 licenses

**Management Evaluation**

**Current Postseason Population Management Objective: 50,000**

**Management Strategy: Special**

**2013 Postseason Population Estimate: ~36,500**

**2014 Proposed Postseason Population Estimate: ~37,200**

The population objective for Wyoming Range mule deer herd is 50,000 deer. The management strategy is special and the objective and management strategy were last revised in 1994. The current population estimate is approximately 36,500 deer.

## **Herd Unit Issues**

Management strategies since 1993 have emphasized hunting antlered deer in an effort to promote population growth. Antlered deer hunts occur in mid -September and early October throughout the herd unit. Hunt seasons close in the northern hunt areas prior to the onset of the annual fall migration in order to minimize vulnerability of bucks. Sustained population growth has been difficult because of the frequency of high overwinter mortality every 3 years on crucial winter ranges, and low vigor and productivity of important winter range browse.

The population objective for Wyoming Range mule deer herd is 50,000 deer. The management strategy is special management. The objective and management strategy were last revised in 1994. The current population estimate is approximately 36,500 deer. Management strategies since 1993 have emphasized the hunting of antlered deer in an effort to promote population growth. Antlered deer hunts occur in September and early October throughout the herd unit. Hunt seasons close in the northern hunt areas prior to the onset of the annual fall migration in order to minimize vulnerability of bucks during the migration.

## **Weather**

Weather conditions during the 2013 were extremely dry during the early portion of the summer. By late summer the moisture regime had changed frequent precipitation scenario that persisted into the fall hunting season. Drought conditions in the early portion of the summer abated by late fall as persistent snow storms began to deposit snowpack in the Wyoming and Salt Mountain Ranges. By late winter 2014 snowpack in western Wyoming watersheds were estimated to be well-above normal. For additional weather and precipitation data please visit the following websites: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/time-series> and <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/prelim/drought/pdiimage.html>.

## **Habitat**

Winter range browse plants have been measured each spring and fall to assess production and utilization since the late 1990s. Growing conditions improved in 2013 on winter ranges in spite of below average snowpack during the 2012-13 winter. Improved growing conditions were due to spring and summer rains which have a different effect on shrubs than winter snowpack due to rates of infiltration. Leader production on Wyoming big sagebrush and black sagebrush were the species most notably improved compared to the 2012 leader growth. However, average leader growth was still less than a half inch for Wyoming big sagebrush sites and less than two inches for mountain shrubs. For additional site specific information, please refer to the 2012 Annual Report Strategic Habitat Plan Accomplishments, pages 104-123 for Pinedale Region habitat improvement project summaries ( <http://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/wildlife-1000708.aspx>).

## **Field Data**

The Wyoming Range deer herd has been unable to sustain population growth for more than 3 consecutive years since the early 1990s. Population growth has been severely compromised by moderate to severe winter mortality in 1992-93, 1996-97, 2001-02, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08, and 2010-2011. Over-winter mortality has suppressed this population's ability to sustain growth because of poor survival and recruitment of fawns and yearlings during the last 21 years.

An on-going effort to monitor population dynamics with posthunt herd composition surveys provides an assessment of buck recruitment and fawn production and survival. Buck:doe ratios have met or exceeded the special management objective of 30-45 bucks:100 does in the posthunt population over the last 7 years. Moderate to high overwinter survival has ensured recruitment of 1.5+ year old bucks into the population.

The primary issue affecting the population dynamic of the northern segment of the herd, is the general decline in productivity and survival of fawns on the LaBarge/Big Piney winter ranges (Area 143) as seen in fawn:doe ratios from 1996- present. During the 5-year period from 1996-2000, an average of 82 fawns:100 does were observed on this winter range. During a subsequent 5-years period (2008-2012), the average fawn:100 does ratio was 62:100.

On the southern winter ranges, low fawn recruitment is of concern, and is believed to be related to habitat conditions. Poor browse production related to persistent drought, and an increase in decadent and over-mature forage plants on crucial winter ranges are factors that dictate over-winter deer survival even in mild and open winters. Additional factors are the declining trend in vigor, and increase in dead and decadence, of aspen communities in parturition and summer ranges. The condition of aspen communities is believed to be significant contributors to declining neonatal fawn survival and recruitment.

Over the last 21 years, posthunt herd composition surveys have been followed by post-winter change-in-ratio (CIR) surveys. These surveys provide a metric of over-winter survival of the juvenile cohort by comparing December to April changes in proportions of fawns. The effort to assess 2013-14 over-winter fawn mortality with CIR surveys resulted in a -26% change from December to April. The CIR results were complemented with annual post-winter mortality surveys that document age and sex class of individuals that perished on the winter ranges. This year participants surveyed approximately 140 miles of winter ranges and located 16 deer (10 fawns and 6 adults) that died during the current winter.

## **Harvest**

Hunting seasons since 1993 have been designed to allow 7-14 days of hunting in the southern areas (Areas 134,135) and 16-23 days of hunting in the northern areas (Areas 143-145). Antlered only hunting, and the near absence of antlerless harvest has failed to produce the sustained population increase since the late 1990s. Nonresident licenses were reduced to 600 for Region G in 2012 and 2013 hunt seasons. Observed buck:doe ratios totaled 42 bucks :100 does

in 2013, which is the highest observed buck:doe ratio since 1991. A conservative management approach of closing hunting seasons prior to annual fall migration in the northern hunt areas has ensured that trophy class bucks continue to be recruited into the posthunt population.

Hunter success was estimated at 42% in 2013 with a total harvest of 2330 deer. Harvest success has exceeded 40% the last two years and reflects relatively high over-winter survival of all age and sex cohorts of the population, especially the 2+-years old male cohort. A total of 159 does and 14 fawns were taken in 2013; antlerless harvest tallied 7% of the total herd unit harvest. Antlered deer harvest (n=2163 bucks) was noted to be similar to the number of bucks taken in 2012 (n=2165 bucks). Nonresident hunters comprised 14% of the herd unit's total hunters, and accounted for 17% of the total harvest. Since the reduction in nonresident G licenses in 2012, the percentage of antlered deer checked in the field by Department personnel has increased for resident hunters.

## **Population**

The population trend is increasing for this deer herd, although only minimally. The "Time Sensitive Juvenile – Constant Adult Mortality Rate" (TSJ,CA) spreadsheet model was used to derive the post season population estimate. The TSJ,CA model showed the best overall fit compared to the suite of available models (Fit=6, Relative AICc=121). This model tracks observed buck:100 doe ratios extremely well.

## **Management Summary**

The 2014 hunting season is designed to promote population growth, permit the take of antlerless deer by youth hunters, and retain bucks in the posthunt population by closing hunt seasons prior to the onset of the fall migration. Nonresident Region G licenses will remain at 600 licenses. The 2014 season in Hunt Area 134 and 135 allows 14 days of general season antlered deer hunting. This is an increase of 3 days from 2013. The three day increase in hunting opportunity will allow two weekends of hunting.

Hunt Areas 143-145 will close on October 7 in 2014, and offer hunters the opportunity to harvest antlered mule deer buck or any white-tailed deer. The 2014 closing date is one day longer than the October 6 ending date in 2013. The October portion of the hunting season in the northern areas will offer hunters the opportunity to pursue buck deer for an entire week, while ensuring that bucks will not be hunted when they are most vulnerable during the fall migration. In Area 145, a limited quota doe or fawn white-tailed deer hunt will allow hunters to take white-tailed deer in an area where chronic damages to stored crops on private property have been occurring.

The 2014 hunting seasons are projected to harvest approximately 2300 deer. The population should increase to approximately 37,000 deer following the 2014 hunting seasons.

**INPUT**  
 Species: Mule Deer  
 Biologist: Gary Fralick  
 Herd Unit & No.: Wyoming Range  
 Model date: 02/23/14

MODELS SUMMARY			Relative AICc	Fit	Notes
CJ,CA	Constant Juvenile & Adult Survival	205	214		
SC,J,SCA	Semi-Constant Juvenile & Semi-Constant Adult Survival	116	136	<input type="checkbox"/> CJ,CA Model <input type="checkbox"/> SC,J,SCA M.	
TS,J,CA	Time-Specific Juvenile & Constant Adult Survival	6	121	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TS,J,CA Model	

Check best model to create report

Year	Posthunt Population Est. Field Est	Field SE	Trend Count	Population Estimates from Top Model				Population Estimates from Top Model				Objective
				Juveniles	Total	Predicted Prehunt Population Total Males	Females	Juveniles	Total	Predicted Posthunt Population Total Males	Females	
1993				6437	4938	13754	25129	6391	3884	13126	23400	
1994				7805	5302	12785	25892	7805	3925	12785	24515	
1995				9555	6690	13865	30110	9555	5016	13865	28435	
1996				10538	6341	13506	30384	10538	4792	13506	28836	
1997				9253	5988	13044	28284	9253	4676	13044	26973	
1998				11029	7828	14603	33460	11029	5619	14603	31251	
1999				13101	9513	16788	39402	13101	6654	16788	36543	
2000				15121	10436	18641	44197	15081	7040	18328	40449	
2001				12161	9882	19022	41066	12118	6896	18747	37761	
2002				10932	8007	17604	36543	10895	5597	17149	33640	
2003				11775	7623	16976	36374	11707	5208	16664	33578	
2004				11065	6559	15835	33458	11006	4489	15395	30890	
2005				11010	6860	15690	33560	11010	5061	15660	31731	
2006				10965	7406	15989	34360	10965	5346	15989	32300	
2007				12560	9263	17881	39704	12560	6765	17881	37206	
2008				10074	7990	16991	35055	10062	5999	16920	32981	
2009				10794	8600	17444	36838	10786	5950	17347	34083	
2010				11803	9672	18900	40375	11794	7007	18799	37600	
2011				10854	8279	17827	36960	10854	6592	17797	35243	
2012				11352	7509	16581	35442	11343	5123	16446	32912	
2013				12447	8742	17911	39100	12432	6363	17736	36531	
2014				11370	9623	18632	39824	11353	7203	18733	37289	
2015												
2016												
2017												
2018												
2019												
2020												
2021												
2022												
2023												
2024												
2025												

Survival and Initial Population Estimates

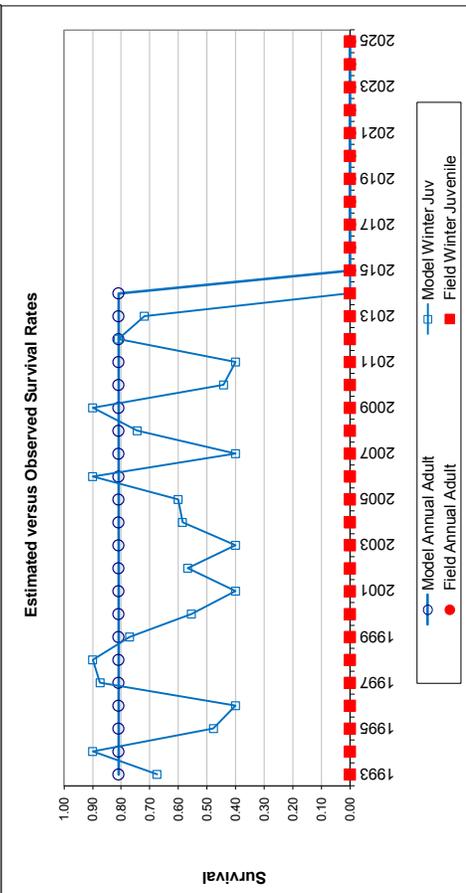
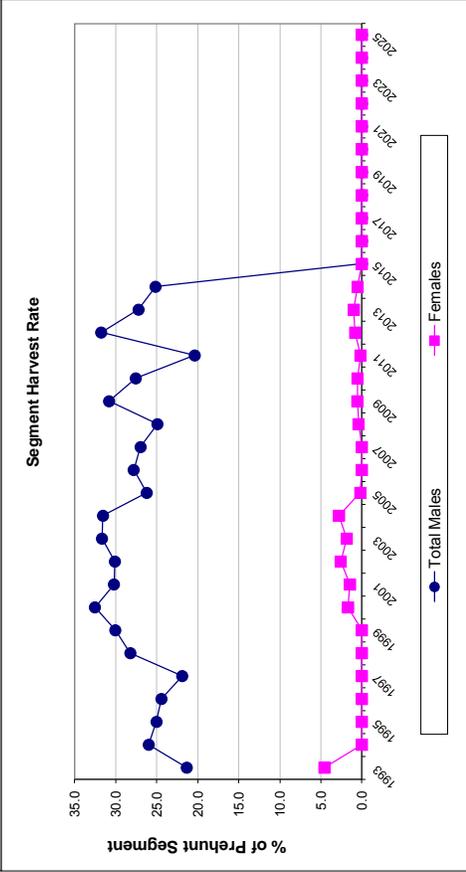
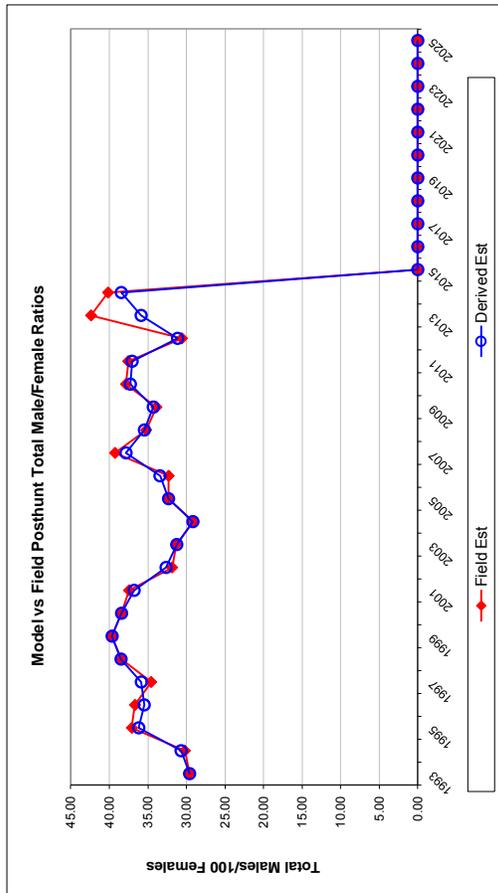
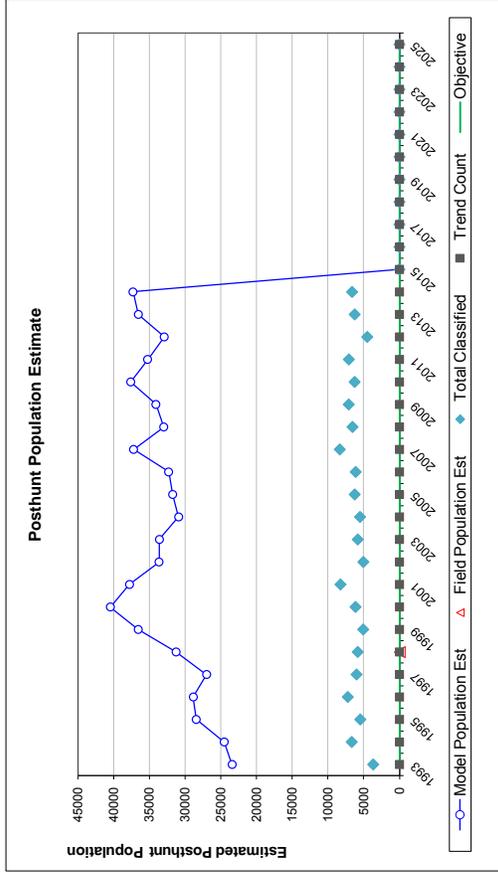
Year	Winter Juvenile Survival Rates		Annual Adult Survival Rates	
	Model Est	Field Est	Model Est	Field Est
1993	0.67		0.81	
1994	0.90		0.81	
1995	0.48		0.81	
1996	0.40		0.81	
1997	0.87		0.81	
1998	0.90		0.81	
1999	0.77		0.81	
2000	0.55		0.81	
2001	0.40		0.81	
2002	0.57		0.81	
2003	0.40		0.81	
2004	0.59		0.81	
2005	0.60		0.81	
2006	0.90		0.81	
2007	0.40		0.81	
2008	0.74		0.81	
2009	0.90		0.81	
2010	0.44		0.81	
2011	0.40		0.81	
2012	0.81		0.81	
2013	0.72		0.81	
2014	0.00		0.81	
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025				

Parameters:	Optim cells
Adult Survival =	0.810
Initial Total Male Pop/10,000 =	0.388
Initial Female Pop/10,000 =	1.313

MODEL ASSUMPTIONS
Sex Ratio (% Males) = 50%
Wounding Loss (total males) = 10%
Wounding Loss (females) = 10%
Wounding Loss (juveniles) = 10%

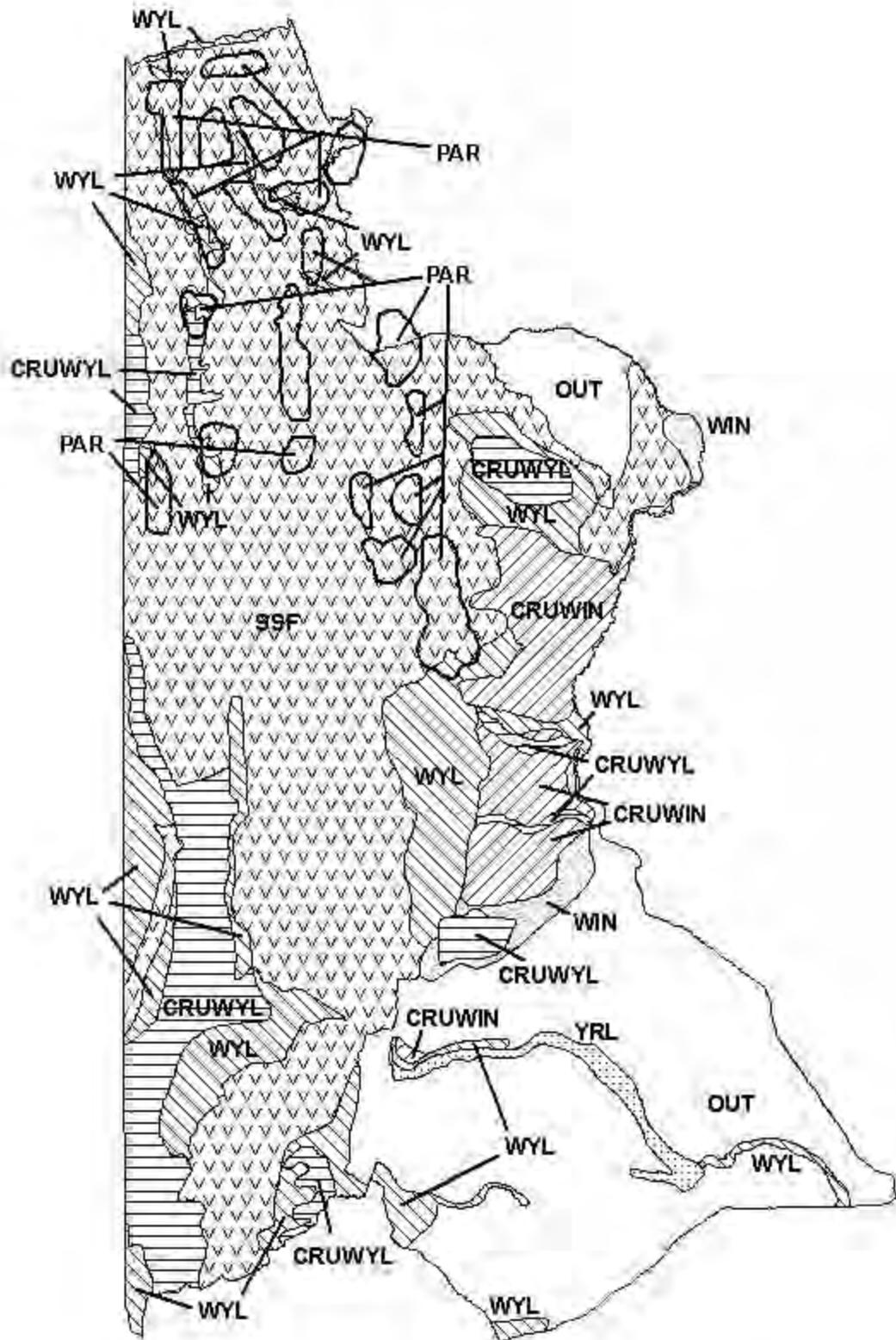
Year	Classification Counts				Harvest									
	Juvenile/Female Ratio		Total Male/Female Ratio		Segment Harvest Rate (% of Prehunt Segment)		Total Harvest							
	Derived Est	Field SE	Field Est	Field SE	Derived Est	Field SE	Juv	Yrl males	2+ Males	Females	Total Harvest	Total Males	Females	
1993														
1994	48.69	1.88	29.59	1.37	30.21	1.06	0	0	958	571	1571	21.3	4.6	
1995	61.05	1.68	30.70	1.06	37.07	1.38	0	0	1252	0	1252	26.0	0.0	
1996	68.91	2.09	36.18	1.38	36.66	1.22	0	0	1522	0	1522	25.0	0.0	
1997	78.03	2.03	35.48	1.22	34.58	1.26	0	0	1408	0	1408	24.4	0.0	
1998	70.94	2.04	35.85	1.26	38.46	1.40	0	0	1192	0	1192	21.9	0.0	
1999	75.52	2.21	38.48	1.40	39.66	1.54	0	0	2008	0	2008	28.2	0.0	
2000	78.04	2.44	39.64	1.54	38.41	1.38	36	0	3087	285	3408	30.1	0.0	
2001	82.29	2.32	38.41	1.38	37.44	1.12	39	0	2715	250	3004	32.5	1.7	
2002	64.64	1.61	36.78	1.12	31.86	1.28	34	0	2191	414	2639	30.2	1.4	
2003	63.53	2.01	32.64	1.28	31.34	1.19	62	0	2195	284	2541	30.1	2.6	
2004	70.25	2.03	31.25	1.19	29.09	1.17	53	0	1881	400	2334	31.7	1.8	
2005	71.50	2.11	29.16	1.17	32.32	1.18	0	0	1635	27	1662	31.5	2.8	
2006	70.30	1.97	32.32	1.18	32.30	1.18	0	0	1873	0	1873	26.2	0.2	
2007	68.58	1.95	33.44	1.18	39.25	1.17	0	0	1873	0	1873	27.8	0.0	
2008	70.24	1.73	37.83	1.17	35.22	1.19	0	0	2271	0	2271	27.0	0.0	
2009	59.47	1.68	35.45	1.19	33.90	1.12	11	0	1810	64	1885	24.9	0.4	
2010	62.18	1.67	34.30	1.12	37.84	1.29	7	0	2409	88	2504	24.9	0.4	
2011	62.74	1.81	37.27	1.29	37.84	1.29	8	0	2423	92	2523	30.8	0.6	
2012	60.99	1.66	37.04	1.20	37.55	1.20	8	0	1533	28	1561	27.6	0.5	
2013	68.97	2.27	31.15	1.33	30.59	1.33	8	0	2169	123	2300	20.4	0.2	
2014	70.10	2.01	35.88	1.43	42.36	1.43	14	0	2163	159	2336	31.8	0.8	
2015	60.61	1.72	38.45	1.31	40.15	1.31	15	0	2200	149	2364	27.2	1.0	
2016												25.1	0.5	
2017														
2018														
2019														
2020														
2021														
2022														
2023														
2024														
2025														

FIGURES



Comments:

END



Mule Deer (MD131) - Wyoming Range  
 HA134, 135-137, 143-145, 147  
 Revised - 3/05



