Fall 2004

BLUE MOUNTAIN MONITOR IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Umatilla National Forest
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Washington Department of Wildlife

Photo by Kenneth Meyer

Elkhorn Wildlife Area
Big Game Feeding Program

Located at the base of the Elkhorn Mountain range, just nine miles east of North Powder, OR, is the 9,000 acre Elkhorn Wildlife Area. This wildlife area is managed by the Northeast Region of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODF&W) and is open year-round to visitors, anglers, campers and hunters.

Though this is a beautiful area to visit anytime, their most popular time of the year is December through February when the elk-feeding program is operating and big game viewing is at its peak.

The elk-feeding program began in the early 1970s in response to increasing game damage complaints from local farmers. As the winter weather set in, deer and elk traveled down from the snow-covered mountain range in search of food, and often wound up demolishing a farmer's crops, hay stack, or fence line. To alleviate the game damage complaints, wildlife managers began a daily routine of feeding the elk and deer during winter months.

What once began as a single feeding site in 1971 has grown to ten scattered sites that annually feed up to 1,400 Rocky Mountain Elk and 400 mule deer. It's not uncommon to see several large, branch-antler bulls in the herds. On average, these ungulates munch through 700 tons of hay and 75 tons of deer pellets each year.

The feeding program begins around the first of December with the first significant snowfall and can run through the end of March.

Feed site locations range from the North Powder section of the Elkhorn Wildlife area to the Auburn section, 13 miles southwest of Baker City. The North Powder feed site has a parking area to view the feeding, an information kiosk, a restroom, and weekend guided tours. At the Auburn site, 14 miles south of Baker City, people can pull off the road to view the feeding sites.

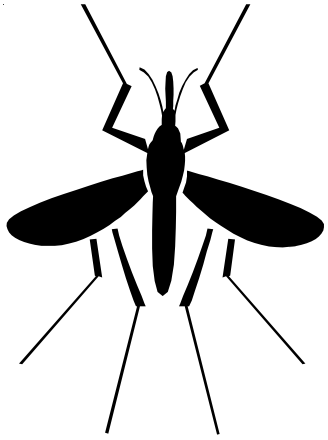
ODF&W employees share daily feeding responsibility with a local concessionaire who, for a small fee, offers the public a unique and up-close view of the feeding operation at the North Powder site. T&T Wildlife Tours, offers the only horse-drawn elk viewing opportunity in the state of Oregon. Viewers have the opportunity to utilize the wheelchair lift, allowing for people of all ages and abilities to get close to the elk.

Weekend tours begin at 10:30 am, running every 1/2-hour, and concluding at 2:30 pm. Two Percheron horses carry visitors to within 10 yards of the elk and deer. Narration is provided discussing the life cycles of the elk, the reason for the feed program, and the partnership with the ranchers and hunters of the area.

Tours begin Dec. 18th and run through Feb. 27th. (No Tour on December 25th) School groups and special tours can be arranged.

For more information contact the ODF&W Elkhorn Wildlife at:
(541) 898-2826,
www.dfw.state.or.us or
T&T Wildlife Tours at:
(541) 856-3356
www.tnthorsemanship.com.

West Nile Virus - What Hunters Should Know



Hunters (as well as all other outdoor recreators) may be at risk for West Nile Virus if they become bitten by mosquitoes in areas where the West Nile virus is known to be active. Though there currently is no conclusive evidence that West Nile virus can be transmitted to humans by consuming infected birds or other animals, hunters always should follow the usual safety precautions when handling and cleaning animals to prevent blood exposure to bare hands, and always should follow procedures for fully cooking meat to prevent infections from both viruses and bacteria.

West Nile virus is a flavivirus commonly found in Africa, the Middle East and west Asia. It was first detected in the United States in 1999. The virus is carried by mosquitoes and can infect humans, horses, and birds. Humans can only get the virus from the bite of an infected mosquito; there is no evidence that the disease can spread from other animals to humans, or from person to person.

Most infections of West Nile are mild, with fever and flu-like symptoms, but severe infections may cause encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), and rarely, death.

Current estimates indicate that only 20 percent of people who become infected will develop any type of illness. Mild symptoms (called West Nile fever) can include fever, headache and body aches, swollen lymph glands, and a skin rash. Severe symptoms (called West Nile encephalitis, meningitis and meningoencephalitis) can include high fever, headache and neck stiffness, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, and paralysis. The incubation period in humans (the time between being infected and the onset of symptoms) is 3-14 days.

The spread of the disease to humans can be controlled by preventing mosquito bites. Avoiding outdoor activities during peak mosquito biting times (dusk to dawn, April through October), use insect repellent that contains DEET, and drain standing water where mosquitoes breed, such as flower pots, buckets, barrels, and old tires.

Mosquitoes can bite through thin clothing, so you also may want to spray your clothing with a repellent. It's also a good precaution to place mosquito netting over infant carriers.

To report a single dead/ill bird, contact your county health department, vector control district or local Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife office. They will determine if the situation meets the criteria for testing the birds for the presence of West Nile virus. Currently in Oregon only crow, jays, magpies and ravens are being tested. In case of a large or continuous die-off of birds, which may be related to West Nile virus, contact your county health department or local vector control district for information on specimen testing.

copy modified from: http://www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/acd/wnile/index.cfm.

SE Washington Final Big Game Harvest Statistics for 2003 Seasons

(All Weapons Combined)

UNIT		DEER			ELK		
#	Name	Hunters	Antlered Harvest	Antlerless Harvest	Hunters	Antlered Harvest	Antlerless Harvest
145	Mayview	52	13	5	30	1	0
149	Prescott	226	59	33	131	0	0
154	Blue Creek	1086	158	66	620	23	0
162	Dayton	1866	293	75	1082	47	0
163	Marengo	800	105	43	187	5	0
166	Tucannon	702	108	26	348	17	0
169	Wenaha	229	36	7	289	13	0
172	Mountain View	50	8	12	288	43	0
175	Lick Creek	295	45	5	425	26	0
178	Peola	84	9	8	143	5	0
181	Couse	105	27	24	130	20	0
186	Grand Ronde	112	34	0	40	5	0

The table above displays statistic totals for all hunts in that unit for Southeast Washington's 2001 hunting seasons.

Northeast Oregon Units

The two tables below display data most often requested by Oregon hunters. Some explanation of the headings and data will help you interpret what is presented. Some information is not avaialble at the time of print. Under the heading **"2003 DRAW"** is the number of tags that were available and the number of people picking that particular hunt as a first choice. The estimated winter population includes all animals, young as well as adults. Since considerable movement occurs between units, especially during the winter and spring, the numbers do not always reflect the population of big game in those units during the hunting season. **"Ratio Per 100 Does"** on the deer table shows the number of bucks that were observed in November and December (after the last hunting season) for every 100 does. The fawns/100 adults (bucks plus does) is the number of young observed this spring, after winter losses. The data for bulls and calves on the elk table is collected in March. The Elk table does not include harvest from other controlled hunts for antlerless elk.

Each table displays **Management Objectives (M.O.)** for winter populations and post-hunting season males. The population MO's were set several years ago by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission after receiving comments from a diverse group of people including landowners, land managers, sportsmen, and biologists. The goal is to improve the quality of the deer and elk herds and maximize public recreation on a healthy big game herd while limiting herd sizes to levels that are compatible with other uses of the land.

Deer and Elk Hunter Statistic Data tables could not be converted for this .pdf document. This statistic tables can be found on the internet at: http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/maps/brochures.shtml

Hunters Leaving State to Hunt Must Follow Rules When Bring Game Meat Home, Chronic Wasting Disease a Concern

Those who hunt deer, elk or moose in other states or countries may bring their game meat home, but there are restrictions for importing any part of the head or spinal column, according to new rules adopted to prevent the spread of chronic wasting disease.

The rules apply to all animals in the cervidae family, except reindeer. Caribou are the wild version of reindeer and are not governed by the new rules. Affected species include, but are not limited to, mule deer, white tailed deer, black tailed deer, axis deer, fallow deer, sika deer, Roosevelt elk, Rocky Mountain elk and moose.

CWD is found in free-ranging or captive mule deer, white-tailed deer and elk in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The untreatable disease leads to progressive loss of body condition, behavioral changes, excessive salivation and death. In the later stages, small holes in the brain tissue of affected animals are visible with a microscope, producing a spongy look characteristic of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE). Similar TSE diseases exist in domestic sheep (scrapie), cattle (bovine TSE or mad cow disease), and humans (Crueutzfeldt-Jakob disease). Currently, no evidence exists that suggests humans may contract a TSE disease by eating the meat of infected animal, but research is ongoing.

Researchers believe an abnormal type of prion protein serves as the disease agent, but the origin and transmission of CWD are not clearly defined. No live animal test exists for elk. A newly developed live animal test for mule deer is not feasible for use in large wild populations.

Hunters are reminded to check with the state or province where they are hunting for current harvest regulations and with the state or province where they live for rules pertaining to transporting your meat home.

Oregon CWD Regulations

Several states have recently adopted similar laws to Oregon to prevent disease transmission. Oregon Hunters may bring harvested game into Oregon in one of the following forms if hunting in a state where chronic wasting disease is known to occur:

- Quarters or other cuts of meat with no part of the spinal column or head;
- Cut and wrapped meat;
- Boned out meat;
- Clean skull plate with antlers attached;
- Antlers with no tissue attached;
- Hides with no head attached;
- Finished taxidermy heads; and
- Upper canine teeth (buglers, whistlers, ivories)

Those states with documented CWD include Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Hunters may bring untanned hides home for taxidermy in Oregon. The hide and the clean skull plate must be separated in the field before they are brought into Oregon.

Oregon's laws requiring hunters to produce the proof of the sex of the animal harvested do not apply to animals killed out of state. Local proof of sex regulations must be followed in other states.

Washington CWD Regulations

The Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission has adopted restrictions on importation of bone-in deer and elk carcasses or body parts harvested in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Illinois, South Dakota, Nebraska and the Canadian province of Saskatchewan, all of which have chronic wasting disease in the wild deer and/or elk populations.

The bone-in carcass restriction was prompted by recent research studies in Colorado and Wyoming which showed that the infective agents that cause chronic wasting disease can transfer from decomposing carcasses into the soil and then infect healthy deer. WDFW staff recommended the restriction on bone-in carcasses from CWD-endemic areas as a precaution to minimize the risk of introducing the disease into Washington deer or elk populations.

Violation of the rule, which takes effect Sept. 1., is a gross misdemeanor carrying a maximum penalty of a $5,000 fine or a year in jail.

Hunters are still allowed to bring back de-boned deer and elk meat from the CWD-affected regions, as well as finished taxidermy mounts; skulls, antlers and teeth with all soft tissue removed; and hides or capes without heads attached. Whole, bone-in deer and elk carcasses and parts can also be brought back to Washington if they were harvested from states or provinces where CWD is not present in wild-animal populations.

Camp Firewood?

Firewood for campfires on National Forest lands is free. A woodcutting permit is not necessary when collecting wood for a campfire. However, if the wood is being gathered for home use or if you plan to transport leftover firewood home, you will need to purchase a woodcutting permit.

Permits and maps with designated woodcutting areas are available at any Forest Service office.

Campers should use only dead wood for campfires and utilize down wood when available. And remember, never leave a campfire unattended, even a warming fire. It's not only dangerous; it's against the law.

Check to see if there are current Public-Use Restrictions prohibiting the use of chainsaws and campfires. To obtain the current Public-Use Restrictions, please call:

Umatilla National Forest
1-877-958-9663

CARELESS HUNTERS CAUSE FIRES

Wise hunters know that wildfires can be very damaging to resources and destroy improvements, yet each year forest and range fires are started by the careless acts of some hunters. Please be careful with campfires, warming fires, matches, and cigarettes.

Fall mornings can be quite cold, but the woods are still dry. If warming fires are allowed where you hunt, prepare your firesite by scraping away all litter, duff, and other burnable material within a ten-foot circle. Build fires away from overhanging branches, steep slopes, rotten logs, dry grasses and leaves. Pile firewood away from the fire.

Fires should be small and surrounded by a rock campfire ring. You should also have an ax, shovel, and bucket of water within easy reach. To put the fire out, let it die down, remove rock ring and using a stick, mix the coals with dirt until it's cool enough to touch with your bare hand. Feel each burned piece to make sure it's dead out.

Remember, it’s illegal to leave any fire unattended. If you’re found guilty of starting a range or forest wildfire, you can be assessed for damages and fire suppression costs.

If smoking is permitted, clear the area within a three-foot radius around you. Be sure that your match is out. Grind out your cigarette, cigar, or pipe tobacco in the dirt where you’re sitting. Fires can occur when tobacco is ground on a stump or log. While in your car, always use your ashtray. When walking, on horseback, or on a trailbike- STOP, find, and make a cleared area.

Recognition of fire danger by hunters is important. Public assistance in spotting forest fires is also appreciated and should be reported to any Forest Service or State Forestry Office.

Campfire Safety Checklist

1. **Check to see if campfires are permitted in the area.**
2. **Build fires away from overhanging branches, steep slopes, rotting stumps or logs, dry grass and leaves.**
3. **Keep plenty of water handy and have a shovel available.**
4. **If not using an established fire ring, fireplace or stove, scrape away litter, duff and any other burnable material within 10 feet of the fire.**
5. **Keep fires small. Many people believe that big, roaring fires are best. Small fires with good coal beds are actually better for cooking and warming.**
6. **Never leave a campfire unattended. Even a small breeze can cause a fire to spread out of control.**
7. **Make sure your campfire is completely out before leaving the area. Drown it with water, stir, and check the fire for any remaining embers. Feel all the material with your bare hands.**
8. **Do not bury hot coals. They can smolder undetected and cause a fire later.**

Do You Have Your Northwest Forest Pass?

A Northwest Forest Pass is required at many developed trailheads on the Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests. The annual pass sells for $30 and is good for one full year from the date of purchase. Day passes sell for $5 each. The Northwest Forest Pass is easy to buy and is available at all Forest Service Offices, at over 240 private vendors, online at: ***www.fs.fed.us/r6/feedemo/*** or by calling toll-free at 1-800-270-7504.

This pass is an opportunity for you to help care for your land - your natural legacy. 80% of the proceeds go directly toward improving services and maintaining the recreation facilities you use.

A Golden-Age or Golden-Access card is honored as a Northwest Forest Pass.

FOREST SERVICE RELEASES DRAFT POLICY ON OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE IN NATIONAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service today released its proposal for managing motorized off-highway vehicle (OHV) use in national forests and grasslands, which will enhance recreational opportunities for the public and better protect the environment by requiring units to establish a designated system of roads, trails and areas.

"OHVs are a great way to experience the national forests, but because their popularity has increased in recent years, we need an approach that will sustain natural resource values through more effective management of motor vehicle use. The benefits of improving OHV use include enhanced protection of habitat and aquatic, soil, air and cultural resources," said Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth. "The Forest Service wants to improve its management by balancing the public's enjoyment of using OHVs with ensuring the best possible care of the land."

In 2002, national forests and grasslands had more than 214 million visits. Nationally, the number of OHV users climbed sevenfold in the last 30 years—from five million in 1972 to 36 million in 2000. OHV users account for about 1.8 million or five percent of visitors to national forests and grasslands. Currently each of the 155 national forests and 21 grasslands has guidelines regarding OHV use, with some national forests managing use on a designated system of roads, trails and areas, while other do not. As a result, the Forest Service does not have a clear, consistent policy regarding motor vehicle use on national forests and grasslands.
The proposed rule represents a nationally consistent approach to travel management by requiring each forest and grassland to designate a system of roads, trails and areas slated for motor vehicle use. It would allow national forests to denote use of routes and areas by vehicle type and, if appropriate, by time of year. Once the designation process is complete, OHV use would be confined to designated routes and areas, and OHV use off these routes (cross-country travel) would be prohibited. Snowmobile use would continue to be managed as it is currently allowed, restricted or prohibited on roads and trails and in areas on National Forest System lands.

"While some forests have begun to designate roads, trails, and areas for OHVs, I expect units to make significant progress in improving management of OHVs in the next two years," said Bosworth. "We want to improve our management of outdoor recreation by having a system of routes and areas offering the best opportunities for OHV use while still meeting our responsibility to sustain National Forest System lands and resources."

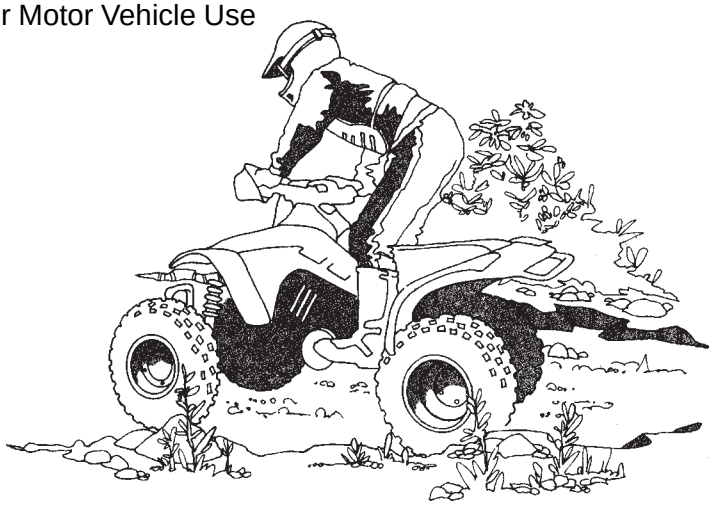
The proposed rule calls for the Forest Service to continue to engage with motorized sports enthusiasts, conservationists, state agencies, local governments, tribal governments, and others to identify routes offering the best opportunities for OHV use while still meeting its responsibility to protect the environment. The public would continue to be allowed to participate in the process of designating roads, trails, and areas or revising designations and would continue to receive advance notice to allow for public comment on proposed or revised designations. The agency has partnered with these groups in the past to provide enhanced motorized recreation opportunities by constructing, marking, maintaining and restoring trails as well as by providing training and safety instruction to users.

OHVs include motor vehicles that are designed or retrofitted primarily for recreational use off road, such as minibikes, amphibious vehicles, snowmobiles, motorcycles, go-carts, motorized trail bikes, and dune buggies.

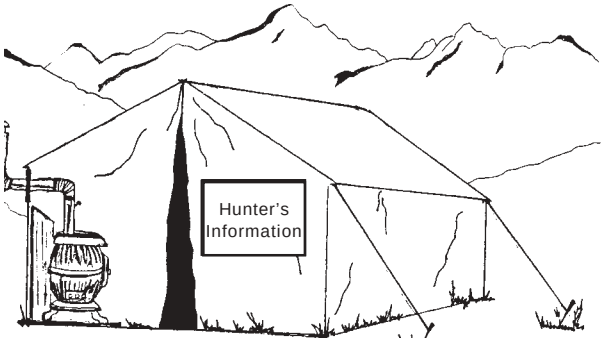
The agency is accepting comments for 60 days after the proposal is published in the Federal Register. The rule text submitted to the Office of the Federal Register is available on http://www.fs.fed.us/. Written comments may be sent to:

Proposed Rule for Designated Routes and Areas for Motor Vehicle Use
c/o Content Analysis Team
P.O. Box 221150
Salt Lake City, Utah 84122-1150

Comments also will be accepted by electronic mail to trvman@fs.fed.us or by facsimile to 801-517-1014. Comments also may be submitted by following the instructions at the federal eRulemaking portal at http://www.regulations.gov. All comments will be analyzed and addressed in promulgation of a final rule.



Hunter Information Station: A Familiar Site at Deadman Pass



Hunters traveling across the Blue Mountains a few days before the 2004 Rocky Mountain Elk seasons are invited to stop at the Deadman Pass Rest Area on Interstate-84 between Pendleton and La Grande for maps, information packets and refreshments. The station will be open daylight hours October 23-26 and November 3-5.

Since 1988, the hunter information station annually contacts an average of 1,500 hunters, answering questions pertaining to road closures, hunting regulations, hunter safety, and of course the most asked question, "where are the elk"?

The Station is sponsored jointly by the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests, the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, Union County Search & Rescue, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and the Oregon Hunter's Association. We hope to see you there!

Local Weather Service Office Provides Up-To-Date Weather Information

Fall and winter hunting seasons can be an enjoyable time. It can also be hazardous and unpredictable. Since weather conditions change frequently and rapidly, before venturing out in the woods, play it safe.... be prepared by checking the current forecast.

Your local National Weather Service Office is the hub for weather information throughout Central and Northeast Oregon and Southeast Washington, and continuously broadcasts updated weather, water, and climate information. During any weather emergency, stay tuned to your NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or TV station.

National Weather Service
Weather Forecast Office
541-276-4493
www.wrh.noaa.gov/pendleton

NOAA Weather Radio

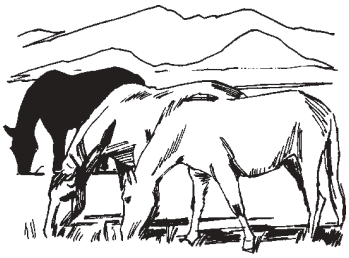
SITE	FREQUENCY
Pendleton, OR	162.400 MHz
Hermiston, OR	162.425 MHz
Heppner, OR	162.425 MHz
Richland, WA	162.450 MHz
Umatilla, OR	162.500 MHz
Fossil, OR	162.500 MHz
Dayton, WA	162.525 MHz

HUNTERS NOTICE:
Wallowa County is a Hay Quarantine Area

The Wallowa County Court passed an ordinance in 1989 making all of Wallowa County a Hay Quarantine Area. Hay cannot be lawfully imported into Wallowa County unless it is fed by landowners on their own land or land they lease. The person feeding the hay will be held responsible for all weed infestations caused by such feeding and all accompanying expenses.

The reasons for this ordinance are; noxious weeds are taking over the big game and livestock ranges; farmers; the County, ODF&W and other landowners are spending thousands of dollars for weed control; an effort is being made to reduce chemical use; weeds have destroyed major wildlife habitat areas in surrounding areas in surrounding states and counties.

Hay pellets are an excellent feed for horses, easily packed and lawful to import as the weed seed is sterilized in processing. Horse users are urged to use pellets when possible. The Wallowa County Court is asking all hunters, campers, and landowners to cooperate in this effort. Hay will be available at the Hay Station on the Minam, at Wallowa, Enterprise, and Joseph. In addition, some local farmers will have hay available.



MINAM
HAY STATION HOURS

The Minam Hay Station will be open the following days during hunting season:

- **Three days prior to Buck Deer Season, opening at 8:00 a.m., Sept. 29 through 11:00 a.m., Oct. 2.**
- **Four days prior to the 1st Bull Elk Season, opening at 8:00 a.m., Oct. 23 through 11:00 a.m. Oct. 27.**
- **Three days prior to 2nd Bull Elk Season, opening at 8:00 a.m., Nov. 3 through 11:00 a.m. Nov. 6.**

For more information call:
Russ McMartin (541) 426-3332,
the Wallowa County Extension Office
(541) 426-3143, or
Wallowa Mountains Visitor Center
(541) 426-5546.

Tips for Encountering Mountain Lions (Cougars)

Almost all of Oregon is populated by mountain lions; a surprising fact to many residents and visitors. Mountain lions have made a strong comeback after being reduced to very low populations in the early 1960s. These large, powerful predators have lived here since prehistoric times.

The potential for human/mountain lion interactions has increased in recent years. However, more people are injured or killed by deer, bees, dogs and spiders than by mountain lions. Since every attack is different, patterns of attack behavior are difficult to identify. People should familiarize themselves with mountain lion signs and habitat. If you are concerned about safety, the following suggestions can help prevent an attack:

Do Not Hike Alone: Go in groups and supervise children.
Do Not Approach a Mountain Lion: Most mountain lions will try to avoid a confrontation. Give them a way to escape.
Do Not Run From a Mountain Lion: Running may stimulate the instinct to chase. Stand and face the animal. Make eye contact. If you have small children with you, pick them up so they don't panic and run. Try to pick them up without bending over or turning away from the mountain lion.
Do All You Can to Appear Larger: Raise your arms, open your jacket, throw stones or whatever you can without crouching or turning your back. Wave your arms slowly and speak in a firm, loud voice.
Fight Back if Attacked: Because a lion tries to bite the head or neck, try to remain standing and face the attacking animal. Use rocks, sticks, jackets, garden tools, camping gear and your hands to fend off the attack.

Learn to identify Mountain Lion Tracks and Signs:

Many mountain lion sightings are often a case of mistaken identity. Large dog paw prints are frequently mistaken for mountain lion tracks. The major difference between dog tracks and mountain lion tracks is that dog tracks have claw marks. Claw marks are usually not visible because mountain lions can retract their claws. They have four toes and three distinct lobes at the base of the heel pad, forming an "M" shape. An average sized mountain lion makes a track about 3-1/2 inches wide and 3 inches long.

Mountain lions are solitary animals. Adult males almost always travel alone. If tracks indicate two or more mountain lions traveling together, it's likely a female with kittens.

Mountain lion feces are often covered by soil, leaves or other debris that is scraped from an area up to 3 feet in diameter. They create similar scrapes (often urine-scented) to mark their territory. They also leave claw marks in trees. All of these marks are signals to other mountain lions that the area is occupied.

The mountain lion is usually silent, but has calls similar to an ordinary tomcat, though magnified. They also have a shrill, piercing whistle-scream, a hiss and a growl.

2004 Dates Worth Remembering

NORTHEASTERN OREGON SEASONS

Trout	May 22 - Oct. 31
Bear	Aug. 1 - Nov. 30
Archery	Aug. 28 - Sept. 26
Pheasant	Oct. 16 - Dec. 12
Deer	Oct. 2 - Oct. 13
First Bull Elk	Oct. 27 - Nov. 1
Second Bull Elk	Nov. 6 - Nov. 14

***OREGON TAG SALE DEADLINES**

Bear & Cougar	October 1
Second Bull Elk	November 5

*All Controlled Hunt Tags Must Be Purchased Prior to the Start of the Hunt. An Upland Stamp, Waterfowl Stamp, & H.I.P validation required for game bird hunting.

SOUTHEASTERN WASHINGTON SEASONS

Trout (river/stream)	July 1 - Sept. 1
Trout (Tucannon lakes)	June 1 - Sept. 1
Cougar	Aug. 1 - March 15
Forest Grouse	Sept. 1 - Dec. 31
Early Archery Deer	Sept. 1 - 30
Late Archery Deer	Nov. 20 - Dec. 8
Early Archery Elk	Sept. 8 - 21
Late Archery Elk	Nov. 20 - Dec. 8
Black Bear	Sept. 7 - Nov. 15
Goose	varies by County
Partridge (chukar & gray)	Oct. 2 - Jan. 17
Pheasant	Oct. 23 - Dec. 31
Quail	Oct. 2 - Jan. 17
Modern firearm deer	Oct. 16 - 24, Nov. 8 - 19
Modern firearm elk	Oct. 30 - Nov. 7
Early muzzleloader elk	Oct. 2 - 8
Late muzzleloader deer	Nov. 20 - Dec. 8
Late muzzleloader elk	Nov. 20 - Dec. 8

For details on hunting boundaries, area closures, special hunts, and other restrictions, please consult the appropriate synopsis.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Please contact any of the following offices:

Umatilla National Forest
2517 S.W. Hailey Avenue
Pendleton, OR 97801
(541) 278-3716
www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma/

Malheur National Forest
P.O. Box 909
John Day, OR 97845
(541) 575-3000
www.fs.fed.us/r6/mal/

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
1550 Dewey Ave.
P.O. Box 907
Baker City, OR 97814
(541) 523-6391
www.fs.fed.us/r6/w-w/

Baker Resource Area
Bureau of Land Management
3165 10th Street
Baker City, OR 97814
(541) 523-1256
www.or.blm.gov

Washington Dept. of Fish &Wildlife - Region 1
8702 North Division St.
Spokane, WA 99218
(509) 456-4082
www.wa.gov/wdfw

Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Northeast Region
107 20th Street
La Grande, OR 97850
(541) 963-2138
www.dfw.state.or.us

Oregon State Dept. of Forestry
1055 Airport Road
Pendleton, OR 97801
(541)-276-3491
www.odf.state.or.us

24-hour Current Fire Restrictions:

ENTERPRISE (541) 522-6280
POMEROY (509) 843-1339
PENDLETON (541) 276-3405
1-877-958-9663

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F14-SO-11-2004