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Federal Aid Project No. W-99-R-1

Study XV: Wildlife Harvests

Job No. 2: Fur harvest survey, 1988-89

By

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

28 December 1989

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JOB COMPLETION REPORT

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS PROJECTS

STATE OF ILLINOIS

PROJECT NO. W-99-R-1

STUDY XV: Wildlife Harvests

JOB NO. 2: Fur harvest survey, 1988-89

ABSTRACT: The Illinois Department of Conservation licensed 193 individual fur buyers (182 residents; 11 non-residents) during 1988-89, a 22.8% decrease from 1987-88. The number of trapping licenses issued was estimated at 7,677, down 38.1%. A preliminary estimate indicated the number of raccoon hunters decreased 25.3% to 26,207.

Reports required of all licensed fur buyers were used to determine the annual furbearer harvest and its value to fur-takers during the 1988-89 season. Based on a 99.48% response, the total harvest of the 10 open season furbearers was estimated at 282,420 pelts, a decrease of 55.7% from 1987-88. Total value of the harvest decreased 74.5% to \$1,435,610.70. Muskrats (Ondatra zibethicus) and raccoons (Procyon lotor) were the two most important species accounting for 89.55% of the total pelt harvest and 80.68% of its value. The harvest of all 10 legal species decreased compared with the previous season. The primary cause of the harvest declines was a decrease in harvest pressure associated with markedly lower pelt prices for most species compared with the 1987-88 season.

The following table summarizes the 1988-89 statewide harvest:

Species	Estimated harvest	Average pelt price per pelt	Estimated total value to fur-takers
Muskrat	115,125	\$ 2.40	\$ 276,300.00
Mink	6,155	\$23.60	\$ 145,258.00
Raccoon	137,807	\$ 6.40	\$ 881,964.80
Opossum	8,137	\$ 0.80	\$ 6,509.60
Red fox	4,671	\$11.45	\$ 53,482.95
Gray fox	1,585	\$11.70	\$ 18,544.50
Beaver	5,241	\$ 7.80	\$ 40,879.80
Striped skunk	176	\$ 2.10	\$ 369.60
Weasel	10	\$ 0.60	\$ 6.00
Coyote	3,513	\$ 3.50	\$ 12,295.50
Totals or mean	282,420	x = \$ 5.10	\$ 1,435,610.70

JOB COMPLETION REPORT

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS PROJECTS

STATE OF ILLINOIS

PROJECT NO. W-99-R-1

STUDY XV: Wildlife Harvests

JOB NO. 2: Fur harvest survey, 1988-89

OBJECTIVE:

To collect information on the annual fur-taker harvest of all open season furbearers in Illinois and its economic value.

PROCEDURES:

Numbers of wild fur pelts taken in Illinois and sold by fur-takers during the 1988-89 season were estimated from fur purchase reports required of all fur buyers licensed by the Department of Conservation (Fig. 1). Approximately 15 days before the muskrat trapping season opened, all buyers were mailed fur purchase report forms and written instructions to maintain records of their transactions throughout the season. The reports of raw furs purchased were to be submitted no later than 20 March 1989. Buyers failing to report by that date were mailed a reminder notice by 1st class mail on 15 April 1989. Only original pelt sales were used to avoid duplication. An adjustment factor of 4.86% was used to account for out-of-state pelt sales (Hubert 1987a). Average pelt prices for all sizes and grades were estimated from price data supplied by representative buyers during and after the open seasons. Numbers and distribution of fur buyer permittees and trapping pressure were determined from license sales records obtained from the License and Permit office, Illinois Department of Conservation. Fur hunting pressure was estimated from the number of raccoon, red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*) hunters in the post-season hunter harvest survey, Federal Aid Project W-99-R-1, Study XV, Job No. 1.

Information about the history of raccoon harvest regulations was obtained from official Department of Conservation files. These records were supplemented by a review of the published Illinois Revised Statutes and Laws at the University of Illinois library. In addition, pertinent Department of Conservation publications were examined.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS:

1988-89 Fur Seasons

The 1988-89 fur-bearing mammal season varied from 35 to 365 days in length (Table 1). Trapping seasons for all species except beaver (*Castor canadensis*), red fox, gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and coyote lasted 45 days.

Opening dates in the northern and southern management zones (Fig. 2) were 15 November 1988 and 25 November 1988, respectively. Red fox, gray fox, and coyote could be legally trapped for 35 days in the northern zone and 45 days in the southern zone starting 25 November 1988. Beaver trapping season was 96 or 106 days in length depending on zone and opened simultaneously with all other species except fox and coyote. A 56 or 58-day hunting season was in effect for raccoon and opossum (Didelphis marsupialis); opening dates varied by zone. The statewide hunting season lasted 65 days for fox, 361 days for striped skunk, and 365 days for coyote. No bag limits were in force for any furbearer.

The weather during the month of November was fair to good for furtaking. The statewide average monthly temperature was 1.7 degrees F above normal as temperatures ranged from 1 to 3 degrees F above normal around Illinois. The month started with near normal temperatures and short-lived cool periods. During midmonth when the northern zone seasons opened, the maximum readings climbed into the 60's (F) in the north and into the 70's (F) in the south. A cool period developed at the end of the month and sent minimum readings into the teens (F) in the north, and into the 20's (F) in the southern zone. Monthly precipitation averaged above normal (6.4 cm above normal). Most of the state recorded rainfall amounts of 2.5 to 5.0 cm above normal, but portions of the southern zone were as much as 7.5 cm above normal. The largest above normal variation was in the southeast (8.6 cm above normal). The least above normal variation was in west-central Illinois (2.6 cm above normal). Scattered showers and thunderstorms gave many areas above normal rainfall amounts. Heavy rain on 18 and 19 November drenched the southeast part of the state with 9.0 cm. Also, light snow occurred during the month with several areas receiving up to 2.5 cm. The warmer than normal temperatures enhanced the activities of fur hunters and trappers throughout the state, but above normal rainfall in some sections had an adverse impact on trappers. The overall fur harvesting conditions for the month appeared to be average throughout most of Illinois.

The weather during December remained fair to good for fur hunting and trapping. Temperatures statewide averaged 1.5 degrees F above normal and ranged from 1 to 3 degrees F above normal. The month started with above normal temperatures; maximum readings were in the 40's and 50's (F). During the second week a cool period brought minimum temperatures down near 0 degrees F. A warm trend again developed sending maximum readings to their highest mark in December by the 4th week (50's in the north and 60's in the south (F)). In the last week a cold air mass entered the state with minimum temperatures again near 0 degrees F. Precipitation averaged near normal for the month. The largest above normal variation was 2.3 cm and the largest below normal variation was 1.8 cm. Most of the precipitation fell during the second half of December. Snowfall was also average. Several areas in the north received 28 to 33 cm. The remaining areas reported 5 to 15 cm. The heaviest snow fell during the last week. The warmer than normal temperatures coupled with normal precipitation and snowfall enhanced fur-taking activities for the most part since most trapping and night hunting occurs early in the season and the majority of the canid hunting and beaver trapping takes place later. Once again, harvest conditions for the month were average.

Conditions for fur-taking were poor to fair during most of January due to extremely warm temperatures and near normal precipitation. Illinois' average monthly temperature was 11.3 degrees F above normal as temperatures ranged from 8 to 13 degrees F above normal. This was one of the warmest January's on record. The warmest portion of the state was in the northern two-thirds while the coolest area was in the extreme south. The month started with near normal temperatures, but by the second week readings were above normal. Maximum readings climbed into the upper 60's (F) in the south during this period. However, the northern zone recorded the coldest period of the year as minimum temperatures fell to near 0 degrees F. During the latter half of the month, a warm trend spread over the state. On 31 January maximum readings rose into the 70's (F) in the north and set many records. Precipitation averaged 1.5 cm below normal in the state for January with the driest area in the northern third of Illinois. The largest below normal variation was in the northeast (2.9 cm below normal). The least below normal variation was in the southwest (0.5 cm below normal). The heaviest amounts of precipitation fell during the first half of the month. Snowfall for January was well below normal. Less than 2.5 cm fell in the state. In general, fur-harvesting conditions were below average for January. The lack of snow effectively stopped most canid hunters in the northern zone while below normal precipitation had an adverse impact on those in the southern zone.

In February Illinois recorded below normal temperatures and below normal precipitation. The average monthly temperature was 4.3 degrees F below normal as temperatures ranged from 2 to 9 degrees F below normal. This was one of the coolest February's on record. The coolest portion of the state was in the central section and the warmest area was in the extreme south. The month started with above normal temperatures as maximum readings climbed into the 40's (F) in the north and the 60's (F) in the south. But, by the end of the first week, readings fell well below normal. Minimum readings dropped below 0 degrees F in the northern two-thirds of the state. The cool trend continued through the end of the month with minor warming periods. Precipitation averaged 1.6 cm below normal for the state. The northern two-thirds of the state was the driest, but the extreme south received nearly 15 cm above normal precipitation. There were several periods of precipitation during the month with the heaviest falling during mid-month. Several stations in the south recorded more than 5 to 15 cm of precipitation during a 24-hour period. The southeast section was deluged with almost 16 cm of rain on 13 February. This resulted in flooding near creeks and small rivers in the south. Snowfall in February was well above normal in the northern two-thirds of Illinois. This area received 33 to 38 cm (which is ca. 18 cm above normal). Several moderate snowfalls occurred during the month. Overall the fur-takers who were still active in February enjoyed good conditions for coyote hunting and beaver trapping. Their success was above average.

The weather during the 1988-89 season can be summarized as average for water trapping, land trapping, and night hunting, but canid hunting conditions were below average. The above normal temperatures in November and December enhanced the fur-taking efforts of night hunters, water trappers, and land trappers. The same is true for the near normal precipitation during these months except in the areas where heavy rains were recorded. Land and water

trapping may have been difficult for short periods following these heavy rains. The general absence of snow throughout most of January likely reduced the success of canid hunters, especially in the northern zone. For coyote hunters, these poor conditions were in part offset by the above normal amount of snow for February. In summary, a portion of the decline in red fox and coyote harvests can be attributed to poor harvest conditions, but the harvests of all other species were probably not influenced to any extent by the weather during the open seasons.

Trends in Fur License Sales

Records of fur buyer permits sold by the Commercial Permit office, Illinois Department of Conservation, for 1988-89 were compiled prior to mailing out fur purchase report forms and instructions. A total of 193 individuals purchased 195 fur buyer permits for 1988-89. This represents a 22.8% decrease from 1987-88 in the number of persons licensed. Of the 193 buyers, 182 were residents and 11 were non-residents. The 182 residents bought 184 permits (Table 2). Over 78% of all resident buyers were headquartered in the Northwest Hills, Mississippi Border-South, Western Prairie-Forest, Grand Prairie, and Southern Plain wildlife management units (Table 2, Fig. 3). Fur buyer distribution within the state is not indicative of furbearer or fur harvest distribution.

Trapping licenses issued statewide in 1988-89 numbered approximately 7,677 (7,665 resident, 12 non-resident = 1 July 1988 estimate), a decrease of 38.1% from the previous year (1987-88 revised estimate of trapping license sales = 12,397). The decrease occurred throughout the state and was not confined to specific management units. The decrease was due primarily to pre-season predictions of lower fur prices which materialized as soon as the season opened. Preliminary estimates indicate raccoon hunter numbers decreased 25.3% from 35,081 in 1987-88 to 26,207 in 1988-89 (Andrews and Ellis, unpublished data). The change may be partly due to sampling variation, but the drop in average raccoon pelt value was likely the major factor involved because weather conditions for night hunting were average. As in earlier seasons, the majority of night hunters were in the northern, western, and southern management units (Fig. 3). This is expected since these units contain more forested acres than the central and east-central units. Preliminary figures also indicate the number of red fox hunters dropped 30.4% to an estimated 9,994, and the estimated number of coyote hunters declined 6.2% to 32,217 (Andrews and Ellis, unpublished data). Both declines can be attributed to declining fur prices coupled with a lack of suitable tracking snow throughout much of the season, especially in December and January. Sampling variability may have also played a role. Opossum hunters were estimated at 7,827 or 34.5% less than the previous season (Anderson and Ellis, unpublished data).

Fur Buyer Fur Purchase Survey

Reports of raw furs purchased had been submitted by 192 of the 193 (99.5%) individual fur buyers when the survey was closed out on 15 June 1989. Of these, 26 stated they did not buy any pelts during the 1988-89 season. The one buyer who failed to report was assumed to have purchased raw furs at the same rate as the buyers who submitted records of their activities.

An estimated total of 282,240 pelts was harvested and sold by Illinois fur-takers during the 1988-89 season (Table 3). This estimate includes an adjustment factor of 4.86% to account for out-of-state pelt sales (Hubert 1987a). No allowance was made for pelts harvested by hunters and trappers that were not sold.

Muskrats and raccoons were the two most important furbearers in terms of harvest and value (Table 3). Together these species accounted for 89.55% of the total pelt harvest and 80.68% of its value. Other top-ranking species included mink (Mustela vison), red fox, beaver, and coyote. The 1988-89 pelt harvest was valued to fur-takers at \$1,435,610.70, about \$4.2 million less than the previous year (Table 4).

The total fur harvest for 1988-89 represented a 55.7% decrease in pelts taken compared with the 1987-88 season (Table 4). The most important factor involved was the 42% decline in the mean pelt price paid for the species surveyed. The average price paid for the two most important species, muskrat and raccoon, dropped 40% and 55%, respectively. These lower fur prices contributed to the dramatic reduction in license sales and associated drop in harvest pressure noted above.

Major declines (>25%) in the harvest of 9 of the 10 species surveyed occurred compared with the 1987-88 season (Table 4). A population decline was definitely not involved for the raccoon. Raccoon numbers were up from the previous year; Hubert (1988a) reported an 18.3% rise in raccoon sightings during the 1988 statewide spring spotlight census. However, minor population drops may have contributed to the reductions in opossum and coyote harvests. Hubert (1989a) reported the opossum road-kill index was 24% lower in 1988 compared with the previous year. Coyote sightings by firearms deer hunters also dropped 12% in 1988 (Hubert, unpublished data). The situation for beaver was similar; 113 nuisance animal removal permits were issued for this species in 1988 in comparison to 147 in 1987 (Hubert, unpublished data), so the 1988 beaver population may have been lower.

Both the red fox and gray fox harvests went down over 40% in 1988-89 (Table 4). Population trend data for these species are non-existent except for harvest information. Major drops in fox numbers between years are unlikely, however, because both average pelt prices and harvest pressure dropped markedly in 1988. As indicated earlier, red fox hunter numbers declined 30% between the years in question and trappers numbers fell 38%. In addition, hunting conditions were poor during much of the season.

Muskrat and mink catches fell in excess of 55% compared with the previous year (Table 4). These drops occurred in spite of the fact that mink pelt prices increased. Although much of the decline can be attributed to a reduction in the number of trappers, it is likely that populations of both species were lower than in 1987. Drought conditions were widespread in Illinois during much of 1988. From 1 May through 30 September precipitation was 20 to 30 cm below average in many sections of the state. It was especially dry in the northern three-fourths of Illinois and many small creeks and streams ceased to flow. The dry weather undoubtedly had an adverse impact on muskrat and mink reproduction and survival.

The change in the weasel (Mustela frenata, M. nivalis) harvest between years is not meaningful. Only a small number of weasels are trapped annually. Most weasels are taken incidentally to trapping activity associated with other more abundant species.

A minor decrease (5 to 25%) in the striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis) harvest was recorded in 1988-89 (Table 4). Hubert (1989b) reported the incidence of skunk road-kills fell 13% in 1988. Therefore, a slight population decline may have contributed to the reduced catch, but was probably not the major influencing factor. Relatively few of the skunks taken each year are sold. Fluctuations in the annual skunk harvest have little meaning since only a small percentage of the animals taken are marketed due to disease concerns, consistently low pelt value, and the unpleasant odor associated with this species.

The total value of the 1988-89 fur harvest was \$4,184,612.00 (74.5%) less than the previous season (Table 4). The change was due to a combination of a decrease in total pelt harvest (especially for muskrat and raccoon) and a drop in the average prices paid (especially for raccoon). The average pelt prices for 8 of the 10 species surveyed decreased compared with a year earlier, and the overall mean pelt price went down from \$8.80 to \$5.10 (Table 4). Several factors continued to contribute to the pelt price declines noted in 1988-89. These included: 1) additional large harvests of many species during 1987-88 due to good prices which enhanced the already large stocks of skins at the manufacturing level and in retail stores, 2) a somewhat depressed retail market because consumers are reluctant to make expenditures on what they consider to be "luxury" items, 3) unusually large skin inventories at the dealer and broker levels which forced many smaller buyers to cease operations prior to the season's end, and 4) shifting fashion trends which continued to emphasize the more conservative styles associated with short-haired species such as mink. After a period of greatly inflated pelt prices in the late 1970's, the market values for most North American wild furs have dropped to more realistic levels. Although the prices being paid for raw furs are much lower than they were just a few years ago, such low prices are certainly not unusual when viewed from an historical perspective.

Distribution of Harvest Among Fur-takers

The distribution of the fur catch between hunters and trappers is traditionally a source of controversy. Also, this aspect of the annual harvest is potentially important in the establishment of sound regulations and the evaluation of management programs. During the 1988-89 season, the percentage of animals harvested by hunters was monitored for the raccoon as part of certain furhouse studies in Federal Aid Project W-99-R-1. Also, the present survey requested licensed fur buyers to estimate the portion of pelts purchased from hunters for the six furbearers that could be legally harvested by hunting and trapping methods.

The percentage of total harvest taken by hunters for species which may be hunted or trapped under current regulations ranged from 0.1% for striped skunk

to 76.8% for coyote (Table 5). By applying the estimates from furhouse investigations and fur buyer estimates for canids, opossums, and skunks to the 1988-89 harvest figures, the number of pelts taken by hunters was estimated to be 107,077 or approximately 37.9% of the total harvest for the year. As stated earlier, there were an estimated 26,207 raccoon hunters and 7,677 licensed trappers during the 1988-89 season. Excluding fox hunters, coyote hunters, opossum hunters, and canid chasers, fur hunters made up 77.3% of all Illinois fur-takers. These hunters accounted for 37.9% of all pelts taken.

The average fur hunter harvested 4.1 pelts valued at \$25.70 compared with the average trapper who took 22.8 pelts worth \$99.35. The distribution of harvest emphasizes the greater efficiency of trappers as well as the higher monetary rewards of trapping. The 1988-89 distribution values are similar to previous seasons (Hubert 1985, 1986, 1987b, 1988b).

1975-1988 Fur Harvest Trends

Statewide furbearer harvest trend data for the years 1975 through 1988 are presented in Tables 6 through 11. During the 14-year period, total estimated pelt harvests based on fur buyer surveys ranged from 282,420 in 1988 to 948,392 in 1979, and averaged 656,916. No allowances for out-of-state pelt sales were made in 1975 or 1976. Out-of-state sales adjustments for the 10 years from 1977 through 1986 averaged 4.6%. Since 1975, the harvests of most species have undergone major fluctuations.

Deer Hide Purchases

During the 1988-89 season, licensed fur buyers were requested to report the number of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) hides that they bought from hunters. Purchases totaled an estimated 16,521 skins. Illinois fur buyers purchased 6,371 deerskins in 1986-87 (Hubert 1987b) and 7,795 in 1987-88 (Hubert 1988b). The average price paid in 1988-89 was \$6.00, so the total value to hunters was \$99,126.00. Since the 1988 firearms deer harvest in Illinois exceeded 47,000, about 35% of the hides taken were sold. However, it is likely that a portion of the unsold skins are retained for personal use rather than discarded.

History of Raccoon Harvest Regulations

The raccoon was first afforded protection by state statute in 1915 (Table 12). The first restricted harvest season was held from 1 November 1915 through 31 March 1916. Subsequent hunting and trapping seasons have ranged from 30 to 151 days in length. Season bag limits were in force from the 1945-46 through the 1952-53 seasons. Overall, raccoon harvest regulations have been relatively conservative since the late 1930's. Starting in the early 1960's the raccoon hunting season was closed during the firearms deer season to simplify law enforcement activities. Initially this resulted in temporary closures totaling six days, but beginning in 1980 these closures were effectively reduced to four days because raccoon hunting reopened at 1800 hours on the last day of each 3-day firearms deer season.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This investigation provides the only source of harvest and value data for all 10 open season species of furbearers. The information serves as a base for assessment of population trends and regulatory management. The fur harvest survey should be continued.

No alterations in the length or timing of the current furbearer seasons or management zones are recommended based on the data contained in this report. The maintenance of stable seasons and zones permits more realistic year to year comparisons of harvest information and associated biological data are easier to interpret. However, additional recommendations for harvest regulations are contained in the job reports for certain related furbearer studies. Those recommendations should also be considered.

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- _____. 1989c. Raccoon investigations. Illinois Department of Conservation P-R Proj. Rep. W-99-R-1, Study XII, Jobs 1, 2, 3, and 4. In preparation.
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DATA AND REPORTS:

Original and related reports in this investigation are on file in the Division of Wildlife Resources office, Illinois Department of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

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DATE: 28 December 1989

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DATE: 17 May 90

GH:lg

Table 1. Illinois fur-bearing mammal seasons for 1988-89.

Species	^a Hunting seasons		Trapping seasons	
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone	Southern zone
Muskrat, Mink, Weasel	Closed	Closed	15 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan
Raccoon, Opossum	15 Nov-13 Jan	25 Nov-23 Jan	15 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan
Striped skunk	Continuous open season		15 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan
Beaver	Closed	Closed	15 Nov-28 Feb ^b	25 Nov-28 Feb
Red fox, Gray fox	25 Nov-31 Jan	25 Nov-31 Jan	25 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan
Coyote	Continuous open season		25 Nov-29 Dec	25 Nov- 8 Jan

^a Raccoon, opossum, and striped skunk hunting closed 24 hrs. on 18 and 19 Nov. and 9 and 10 Dec. and until 6PM on 20 Nov. and 11 Dec. during firearms deer season. Red fox and gray fox hunting closed 24 hrs. on 9 and 10 Dec. and until 6PM on 11 Dec. during firearms deer season. Coyote hunting closed 24 hrs. on 18 and 19 Nov. and 9 and 10 Dec. and until 6PM on 20 Nov. and 11 Dec. during firearms deer season except to those individuals possessing unfilled firearm deer permits.

^b Those portions of Carroll, Whiteside, and Rock Island counties lying west of Illinois Rt. 84 from Interstate-80 north to the Jo Daviess County line were open to beaver trapping from 15 Nov.-29 Dec. 1988 only.

Table 2. Summary of resident fur buyer permits issued in Illinois for the 1988-89 season.

Wildlife management unit	Number of individual permittees		License type	
			Retail	Wholesale
Northwest Hills	24	(13.2) ^a	23	2
Northeast Moraine	12	(6.6)	7	5
Mississippi Border-North	12	(6.6)	11	1
Mississippi Border-South	17	(9.3)	14	3
Western Prairie/Forest	20	(11.0)	17	4
Central Sand Prairie	4	(2.2)	4	0
Grand Prairie	43	(23.6)	32	11
Southern Plain	38	(20.9)	29	9
Wabash Border	11	(6.1)	8	3
Shawnee Hills	1	(0.5)	0	1
Totals	182	(100.0)	145	39

^a

Numbers in parentheses are percentages of statewide total.

Table 3. Composition of estimated fur harvest in Illinois and value to fur-takers during 1988-89 season.

Species	^a Total pelts		Total value	
	Number	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Muskrat	115,125	40.76	\$276,300.00	19.25
Mink	6,155	2.18	145,258.00	10.12
Raccoon	137,807	48.79	881,964.80	61.43
Opossum	8,137	2.88	6,509.60	0.45
Red fox	4,671	1.66	53,482.95	3.73
Gray fox	1,585	0.56	18,544.50	1.29
Beaver	5,241	1.86	40,879.80	2.85
Striped skunk	176	0.06	369.60	0.02
Weasel	10	0.01	6.00	-
Coyote	3,513	1.24	12,295.50	0.86
Totals	282,420	100.00	\$1,435,610.70	100.00

^a Includes 4.86% allowance for out-of-state pelt sales.

Table 4. Comparative fur harvest data for Illinois, 1987-88 vs. 1988-89.

Species	Number of pelts taken		Change in harvest from		Average pelt price per pelt		Total value to fur-takers (dollars)		Change in value from	
	1978-88 ^a	1988-89 ^a	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1987-88 (dollars)
Muskrat	297,737	115,125	-182,612 (-61.3) ^b	\$4.00	\$2.40	1,190,948.00	276,300.00	-914,648.00 (-76.8) ^b		
Mink	14,009	6,155	-7,854 (-56.1)	\$23.05	\$23.60	322,907.45	145,258.00	-177,649.45 (-55.0)		
Raccoon	261,418	137,807	-123,611 (-47.3)	\$14.10	\$6.40	3,685,993.80	881,964.80	-2,804,029.00 (-76.1)		
Opossum	35,749	8,137	-27,612 (-77.2)	\$1.00	\$0.80	35,749.00	6,509.60	-29,239.40 (-81.8)		
Red fox	7,939	4,671	-3,268 (-41.2)	\$16.75	\$11.45	132,978.25	53,482.95	-79,495.30 (-59.8)		
Gray fox	2,944	1,585	-1,359 (-46.2)	\$25.05	\$11.70	73,747.20	18,544.50	-55,202.70 (-74.9)		
Beaver	8,314	5,241	-3,073 (-37.0)	\$10.50	\$7.80	87,297.00	40,879.80	-46,417.20 (-53.2)		
Striped skunk	233	176	-57 (-24.5)	\$1.40	\$2.10	326.20	369.60	+43.40 (+13.3)		
Weasel	37	10	-27 (-73.0)	\$0.80	\$0.60	29.60	6.00	-23.60 (-79.7)		
Coyote	9,652	3,513	-6,139 (-63.6)	\$9.35	\$3.50	90,246.20	12,295.50	-77,950.70 (-86.4)		
Totals	638,032	282,420	-355,612 (-55.7)	\bar{x} = \$8.80	\bar{x} = \$5.10	5,620,222.70	1,435,610.70	-4,184,612.00 (-74.5)		

^a Includes 4.86% allowance for out-of-state sales (Hubert 1987).

^b Numbers in parentheses indicate percent change between years.

Table 5. Estimated percentage of annual harvest taken by hunters for selected furbearers in Illinois, 1988-89.

<u>Estimated percentage of harvest taken by hunters</u>			
<u>Species</u>	<u>Furhouse studies</u>		<u>Fur buyer estimates</u> ^a
Raccoon	71.8	(Hubert 1989c Sanderson 1989) ^b	63.7
Opossum	-		37.8
Red fox	-		38.3
Gray fox	-		35.8
Striped skunk	-		0.1
Coyote	-		76.8

^a Based on present study.

^b Authority listed in parentheses.

Table 6. Muskrat, mink, and weasel trapping seasons, harvests, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1988.

Year	Season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest			Average price per pelt (dollars)		
	Southern zone		Muskrat	Mink	Weasel	Muskrat	Mink	Weasel
	Northern zone							
1975	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	445,737	18,009	181	2.90	6.00	0.50
1976	13 Nov (55)	20 Nov (55)	256,315	14,253	311	4.44	13.95	0.54
1977	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	300,314	12,910	147	5.10	13.20	0.60
1978	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	422,354	19,814	147	5.00	15.20	0.65
1979	10 Nov (30)	20 Nov (30)	460,674	22,971	145	6.35	20.15	0.50
1980	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	421,585	26,607	85	6.50	18.90	0.60
1981	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	325,415	24,478	53	4.30	17.45	0.50
1982	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	297,872	17,768	74	2.75	13.90	0.50
1983	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	248,146	16,056	60	3.15	15.15	0.65
1984	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	225,629	18,068	37	3.55	16.60	0.55
1985	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	170,025	10,021	22	2.50	14.70	0.45
1986	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	360,499	18,391	39	3.70	21.05	0.55
1987	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	297,737	14,009	37	4.00	23.05	0.80
1988	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	115,125	6,155	10	2.40	23.60	0.60
14-year averages			310,530	17,108	96	4.05	16.65	0.55

Table 7. Beaver trapping seasons, harvests, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1988.

Year	Season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest	Average price per pelt (dollars)
	Northern zone	Southern zone		
1975	6 Dec (85)	6 Dec (85)	2,337	4.50
1976	18 Dec (80)	18 Dec (80)	1,548	7.00
1977	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	2,425	6.60
1978	15 Nov (90)	25 Nov (90)	3,386	7.25
1979	10 Nov (111)	20 Nov (101)	7,345	14.40
1980	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	7,338	10.60
1981	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	4,145	6.40
1982	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	2,517	4.95
1983	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	2,742	5.45
1984	13 Nov (108)	25 Nov (96)	3,683	6.80
1985	13 Nov (108)	25 Nov (96)	3,857	9.45
1986	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	8,960	12.40
1987	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	8,314	10.50
1988	15 Nov (106)	25 Nov (96)	5,241	7.80
14-year averages			4,560	8.15

Table 8. Raccoon and opossum hunting and trapping seasons, harvest and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1987.

Year	Hunting season opening date (season length in days) ^a		Trapping season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest	Average price per pelt (dollars)	
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone	Southern zone		Raccoon	Opossum
1975	8 Nov (63)	15 Nov (64)	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	310,593	49,874	14.00
1976	13 Nov (54)	13 Nov (64)	13 Nov (55)	20 Nov (55)	187,377	42,153	17.17
1977	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	237,315	46,198	18.00
1978	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	292,728	25,097	27.25
1979	10 Nov (34)	20 Nov (37)	10 Nov (30)	20 Nov (30)	381,006	38,626	25.20
1980	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	314,777	46,710	19.40
1981	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	314,963	55,729	22.50
1982	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	292,189	35,548	14.55
1983	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	203,633	22,289	13.15
1984	13 Nov (58)	25 Nov (58)	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	269,991	28,204	17.25
1985	13 Nov (58)	25 Nov (58)	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	206,278	17,633	13.80
1986	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	306,261	38,502	18.95
1987	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	261,418	35,749	14.10
1988	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	137,807	8,137	6.40
14-year Averages					265,453	35,032	17.25

^a Hunting season closed during firearms deer season.

Table 9. Red and gray fox hunting and trapping seasons, harvest, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1988.

Year	Hunting season opening ^a date (season length in days)		Trapping season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest		Average price per pelt (dollars)	
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone	Southern zone	Red fox	Gray fox	Red fox	Gray fox
1975	8 Nov (63)	15 Nov (64)	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	11,247	7,132	34.00	16.00
1976	20 Dec (45)	17 Nov (52)	27 Nov (41)	4 Dec (41)	7,206	6,166	45.61	27.67
1977	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	9,715	9,086	47.45	31.05
1978	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	13,582	9,525	61.50	42.95
1979	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	14,136	10,547	48.40	43.80
1980	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	13,965	8,716	44.80	36.40
1981	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	13,533	7,649	46.75	28.75
1982	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	9,780	5,943	30.40	26.35
1983	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (60)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)	8,719	4,152	30.90	27.35
1984	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	8,835	3,902	27.20	24.10
1985	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	6,240	2,757	17.55	16.15
1986	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	8,531	2,915	22.15	23.40
1987	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	7,939	2,944	16.75	25.05
1988	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (65)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)	4,671	1,585	11.45	11.70
14-year Averages					9,864	5,930	34.65	27.20

^a Hunting season closed during firearms deer season.

Table 10. Striped skunk hunting and trapping seasons, harvest, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1988.

Year	Hunting season opening date (season length in days) ^a		Trapping season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest	Average price per pelt (dollars)	
	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone	Southern zone			
1975	8 Nov (63)	15 Nov (64)	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)	-	1.00	
1976	Closed	Closed	13 Nov (55)	20 Nov (55)	821	2.25	
1977	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	1,503	2.20	
1978	15 Nov (60)	25 Nov (60)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	1,633	2.55	
1979	10 Nov (34)	20 Nov (37)	10 Nov (30)	20 Nov (30)	3,111	2.60	
1980	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	1,625	2.00	
1981	15 Nov (56)	25 Nov (58)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	840	2.15	
1982	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	341	1.50	
1983	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	137	1.55	
1984	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	232	1.05	
1985	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	13 Nov (47)	25 Nov (45)	358	2.50	
1986	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	119	1.85	
1987	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	233	1.40	
1988	Continuous (361)	Continuous (361)	15 Nov (45)	25 Nov (45)	176	2.10	
14-year Averages						856	1.90

^a Hunting season closed during firearms deer season.

Table 11. Coyote hunting and trapping seasons, harvests, and pelt price data for Illinois, 1975-1988.

Year	Hunting season opening date (season length in days) ^a		Trapping season opening date (season length in days)		Estimated harvest	Average price per pelt (dollars)
	Statewide	Northern zone	Southern zone	Northern zone		
1975	1 Sep (175)	8 Nov (69)	15 Nov (70)		2,833	8.00
1976	1 Sep (175)	27 Nov (41)	4 Dec (41)		3,882	16.07
1977	1 Sep (175)	1 Sep (45) ^b 30 Nov (30)	1 Sep (45) ^b 30 Nov (30)		7,678	16.75
1978	1 Sep (175)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)		9,891	31.35
1979	Continuous (359)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)		9,831	22.85
1980	Continuous (359)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)		8,412	19.25
1981	Continuous (359)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)		10,390	24.45
1982	Continuous (359)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)		8,180	13.85
1983	Continuous (359)	30 Nov (30)	30 Nov (30)		7,289	9.40
1984	Continuous (359)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)		6,847	8.30
1985	Continuous (365)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)		6,347	9.25
1986	Continuous (365)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)		9,167	13.70
1987	Continuous (365)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)		9,652	9.35
1988	Continuous (365)	25 Nov (35)	25 Nov (45)		3,513	3.50
14-year Averages					7,422	14.70

^a Hunting season closed during firearms deer season except from 1985 through 1988 when holders of unfilled firearm deer permits could harvest coyotes.

^b Split trapping season; season total length = 75 days.

Table 12. Raccoon hunting and trapping regulations in Illinois, 1915-1988.

Season	Zone ^a	Season length (days)		Special regulations
		Hunting	Trapping	
1915-16	Statewide	1 Nov-31 Mar (152)	1 Nov-31 Mar (152)	
1916-17 through 1918-19	Statewide	1 Nov-31 Mar (151)	1 Nov-31 Mar (151)	
1919-20	Statewide	1 Nov-15 Mar (136)	1 Nov-15 Mar (136)	
1920-21 through 1922-23	Statewide	1 Nov-15 Mar (135)	1 Nov-15 Mar (135)	
1923-24 through	Northern Central	1 Nov-15 Feb (107) 15 Nov- 1 Feb (79)	1 Nov-15 Feb (107) 15 Nov- 1 Feb (79)	
1932-33	Southern	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	
1933-34 through	Northern Central	15 Nov-15 Mar (121) 1 Dec- 1 Feb (63)	15 Nov-15 Mar (121) 1 Dec- 1 Feb (63)	
1934-35	Southern	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	
1935-36	Northern Central Southern	15 Nov-15 Mar (122) 1 Dec- 1 Feb (63) 1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	15 Nov-15 Mar (122) 1 Dec- 1 Feb (63) 1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	
1936-37	Northern Central Southern	15 Nov-15 Mar (121) 1 Dec- 1 Feb (63) 1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	15 Nov-15 Mar (121) 1 Dec- 1 Feb (63) 1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	
1937-38 through	Northern Central	15 Nov-31 Jan (78) 15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-31 Jan (78) 15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	
1938-39	Southern	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	
1939-40 through	Northern Central	15 Nov-31 Jan (78) 15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-31 Jan (78) 15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	
1942-43	Southern	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	1 Dec-15 Jan (46)	
1943-44 through 1944-45	Statewide	15 Nov-31 Jan (78)	15 Nov-31 Jan (78)	
1945-46 through 1948-49	Statewide	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	15 Nov-15 Jan (62)	Season limit-12
1949-50 through 1950-51	Statewide	1 Dec-31 Jan (62)	1 Dec-31 Jan (62)	Season limit-12

Table 12. Continued.

Season	Zone ^a	Season length (days)				Special regulations
		Hunting		Trapping		
1951-52	Northern	1 Nov-15	Jan (76)	15 Nov-15	Jan (62)	Season Limit=15
through	Central	1 Nov-15	Jan (76)	15 Nov-15	Jan (62)	
1952-53	Southern	15 Nov-15	Jan (62)	15 Nov-15	Jan (62)	
1953-54	Statewide	15 Nov-15	Jan (62)	15 Nov-15	Jan (62)	
through		1954-55				
1955-56	Northern	1 Nov-15	Jan (76)	15 Nov-31	Dec (47)	
through	Southern	15 Nov-15	Jan (62)	1 Dec-15	Jan (46)	
1958-59						
1959-60	Northern	15 Oct-15	Jan (93)	15 Nov-31	Dec (47)	
	Southern	1 Nov-15	Jan (76)	25 Nov-15	Jan (52)	
1960-61	Northern	25 Oct-31	Jan (98)	15 Nov-31	Dec (47)	
	Southern	1 Nov-31	Jan (92)	25 Nov-15	Jan (52)	
1961-62	Northern	1 Nov-31	Jan (92)	20 Nov-31	Dec (42)	
through	Southern	15 Nov-31	Jan (78)	1 Dec-15	Jan (46)	
1962-63						
1963-64	Northern	15 Nov-31	Jan (75)	20 Nov-31	Dec (42)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	15 Nov-31	Jan (75)	25 Nov-10	Jan (47)	
1964-65	Northern	5 Nov-31	Jan (82)	20 Nov-31	Dec (42)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	5 Nov-31	Jan (82)	25 Nov-10	Jan (47)	
1965-66	Northern	10 Nov-31	Jan (77)	15 Nov-20	Dec (36)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
through	Southern	10 Nov-31	Jan (77)	25 Nov- 5	Jan (42)	
1966-67						
1967-68	Northern	16 Nov-31	Jan (77)	16 Nov-31	Dec (46)	
	Southern	16 Nov-31	Jan (77)	25 Nov- 5	Jan (42)	
1968-69	Northern	1 Nov-31	Jan (86)	16 Nov-31	Dec (46)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	1 Nov-31	Jan (86)	25 Nov- 5	Jan (42)	
1969-70	Northern	1 Nov-31	Jan (86)	15 Nov-31	Dec (47)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	1 Nov-31	Jan (86)	25 Nov- 5	Jan (42)	
1970-71	Northern	1 Nov-31	Jan (86)	16 Nov-31	Dec (46)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	1 Nov-31	Jan (86)	25 Nov- 5	Jan (42)	
1971-72	Northern	1 Nov-31	Jan (86)	15 Nov-31	Dec (47)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	1 Nov-31	Jan (86)	24 Nov- 4	Jan (42)	

Table 12. Continued.

Season	Zone ^a	Season length (days)				Special regulations
		Hunting		Trapping		
1972-73	Statewide	11 Nov-31 Jan	(76)	11 Nov-31 Jan	(82)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
1973-74	Statewide	10 Nov-31 Jan	(77)	10 Nov-31 Jan	(83)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
1974-75	Statewide	9 Nov-31 Jan	(78)	9 Nov-31 Jan	(84)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
1975-76	Northern	8 Nov-15 Jan	(63)	8 Nov-15 Jan	(69)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	15 Nov-23 Jan	(64)	15 Nov-23 Jan	(70)	
1976-77	Northern	13 Nov-11 Jan	(54)	13 Nov- 6 Jan	(55)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	13 Nov-21 Jan	(64)	20 Nov-13 Jan	(55)	
1977-78 through 1978-79	Northern	15 Nov-19 Jan	(60)	15 Nov-29 Dec	(45)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	25 Nov-26 Jan	(60)	25 Nov- 8 Jan	(45)	
1979-80	Northern	10 Nov-19 Dec	(34)	10 Nov- 9 Dec	(30)	Hunting season closed during deer season (6 days).
	Southern	20 Nov-29 Dec	(37)	20 Nov-19 Dec	(30)	
1980-81 through 1983-84	Northern	15 Nov-13 Jan	(56)	15 Nov-29 Dec	(45)	Hunting season closed during deer season (4 days).
	Southern	25 Nov-23 Jan	(58)	25 Nov- 8 Jan	(45)	
1984-85 through 1985-86	Northern	13 Nov-13 Jan	(58)	13 Nov-29 Dec	(47)	Hunting season closed during deer season (4 days).
	Southern	25 Nov-23 Jan	(58)	25 Nov- 8 Jan	(45)	
1986-87 through 1988-89	Northern	15 Nov-13 Jan	(56)	15 Nov-29 Dec	(45)	Hunting season closed during deer season (4 days).
	Southern	25 Nov-23 Jan	(58)	25 Nov- 8 Jan	(45)	

^a

From 1923-24 through 1942-43 the northern zone included the area north of the southern boundaries of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, Kankakee, and Iroquois counties; the southern zone included the area south of the northern boundaries of Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford counties; and the central zone included the remainder of the state.

From 1955-56 through 1964-65 the northern zone included the area north of the southern boundaries of Pike, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Cumberland, and Clark counties.

Table 12. Continued.

From 1965-66 through 1972-73 and 1979-80 through 1988-89 the northern zone included the area north of US Route 36.

From 1975-76 through 1978-79 the northern zone included the area north of US Route 36 from the Indiana state line to Springfield, Route 29 from Springfield to Pekin, and Route 9 from Pekin to Dallas City, then due west to the Mississippi River.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
 DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES
 FURBEARER PROGRAM

REPORT OF RAW FURS PURCHASED

SEASON OF 1988-89

WMU

(FOR OFFICE USE)

FUR BUYER LICENSE NUMBER(S) _____ () RESIDENT () NON-RESIDENT

	MUSKRAT	MINK	RACCOON	OPOSSUM	RED FOX	GRAY FOX	BEAVER	SKUNK	WEASEL	COYOTE	DEER	OTHER (LIST)
1. RAW FURS BOUGHT FROM ILLINOIS HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS												
2. RAW FURS BOUGHT FROM OTHER ILLINOIS FUR BUYERS												
3. RAW FURS BOUGHT FROM OUTSIDE OF ILLINOIS												

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS RACCOONS WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? _____ % SIGNED _____

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS OPOSSUMS WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? _____ % FIRM NAME _____

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS RED FOXES WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? _____ % ADDRESS _____

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS GRAY FOXES WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? _____ %

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS SKUNKS WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? _____ % DATE _____

APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENT OF THE ILLINOIS COYOTES WERE BOUGHT FROM HUNTERS? _____ % ZIP CODE _____

Figure 1. Report of raw furs purchased form used for the 1988-89 season.



Figure 2. Furbearer management zones for the 1988-89 season.

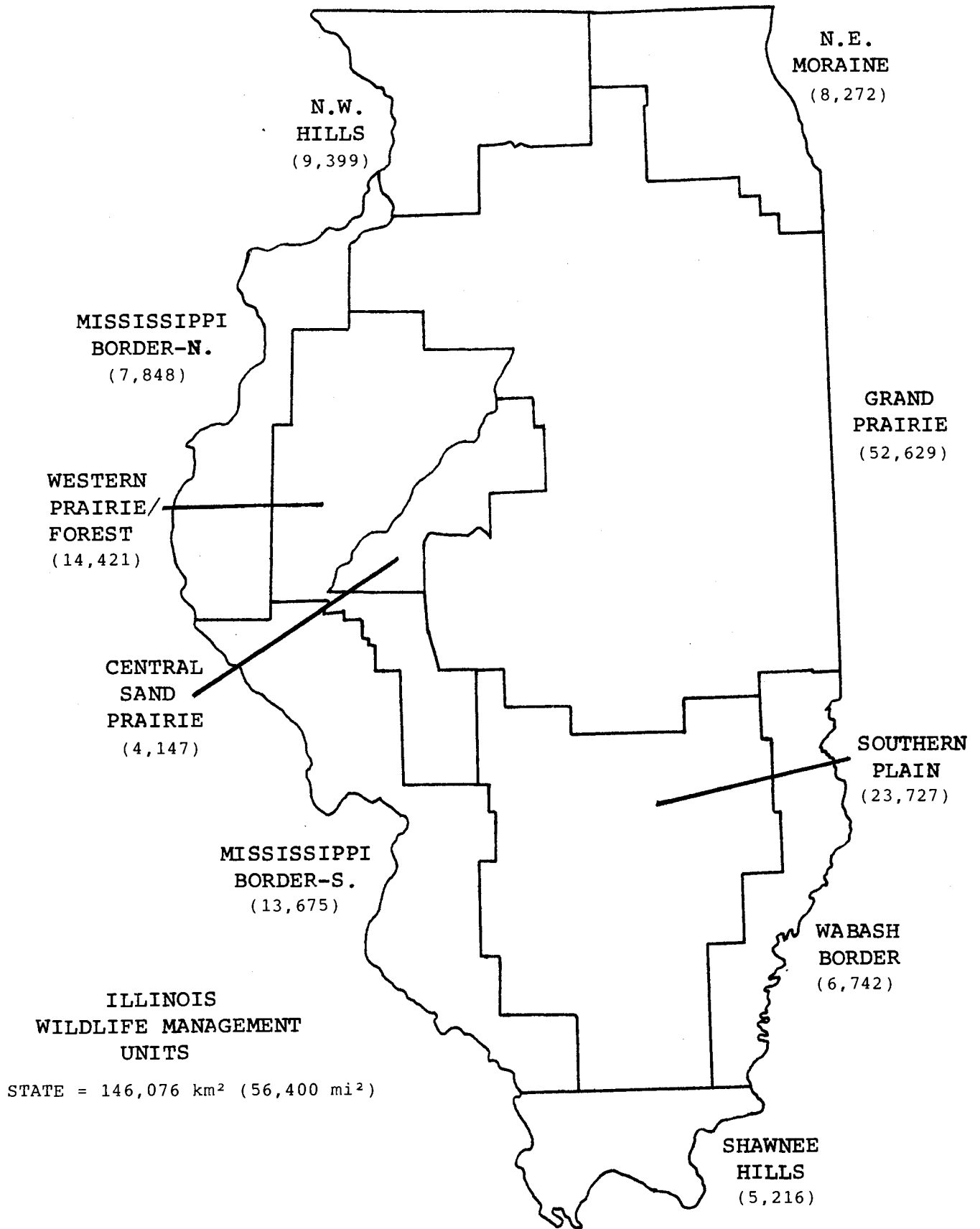


Figure 3. Area (km²) of wildlife management units in Illinois.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA

69773F966 C001
FOR SURVEY SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
1988/89



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