



2025-26 Upland Game and Wild Turkey Annual Report

HEATHER H. BERNALES, JASON D. JONES AND HEATHER TALLEY



**Wildlife
Resources**

Publication number 26-18

Prepared by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources Salt Lake Office

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Definitions

General upland game: Upland game species that can be hunted with a basic hunting or combination license and do not require any additional, species-specific permit. Upland game species in this category include American crow, chukar partridge, cottontail rabbit (desert and mountain), doves (mourning and white-winged), forest grouse (dusky and ruffed), gray (Hungarian) partridge, quail (Gambel's and California), ring-necked pheasant, and snowshoe hare.

Special-permit upland game: Upland game species for which an additional, species-specific hunting permit is required, in addition to a basic hunting or combination license. Species in this category include band-tailed pigeon, greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse, white-tailed ptarmigan, and wild turkey.

Year: This annual report covers the state fiscal year period July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026 (hereafter referred to as 2025–26). All upland game surveys, inventories, and hunting seasons within this time frame are presented here. This report presents all data from the hunting seasons outlined in the 2025–26 Upland Game and Turkey Guidebook. Year designations in specific tables refer to the actual time frame of that survey/hunting season. For example, hunting seasons that occurred in the fall or the spring will have single year designations (e.g., 2025 or 2026, respectively), while fall/winter seasons will have an overlapping year designation (e.g., 2025–26).

Lek: Sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse strutting ground.

Strutting grounds visited: Total number of known sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse strutting grounds (leks) that were visited during spring counts, regardless of whether or not birds were actually present.

Strutting grounds occupied: Number of sharp-tailed or sage-grouse strutting grounds (leks) that were active within the last five or ten years, i.e., grounds where male birds were present during spring counts.

Introduction

The objective of Utah's upland game management program is to provide recreational hunting opportunities for hunters within the limits of the annual harvestable surplus for each species. It is based on the knowledge that populations of upland game experience relatively high rates of annual turnover. High reproductive rates are naturally compensated for by high rates of mortality, whether hunting is allowed or not. Annual surveys are conducted to measure the production, trend, and harvest of each upland game population.

This is the 52nd Annual Upland Game Report. It is an annual performance report of information compiled during inventory and harvest surveys conducted under Federal Aid Project W-65-M, segment 74. Information contained herein was collected and compiled by biologists, conservation officers, wildlife managers, and upland game management staff of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (hereafter the Division). This report covers the 2025–26 upland game hunting seasons, 2025 fall turkey management seasons, 2026 spring turkey seasons, as well as inventory and trend surveys that took place from July 2025 through June 2026.

This report serves as a handbook of inventory and harvest data. It is designed primarily for the use of those concerned with the management of upland game. A separate section is devoted to each species of upland game in Utah. Data are presented primarily in tabular form with limited figures.

The upland game harvest survey is designed to monitor statewide harvest trends from year to year. The more extensively a species is hunted, the more accurately the survey measures the trend data. To improve the accuracy of the indices for species that receive very little hunting pressure, have low densities, and/or a limited distribution, a unique survey is used. Each species of that type must be hunted using a special permit so that hunter information can be obtained for survey purposes. Species falling into this category include band-tailed pigeon, greater sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse, white-tailed ptarmigan, and wild turkey.

Report users should recognize that the accuracy of upland game surveys is based on 4 basic assumptions: (1) the survey sample is completely random; (2) respondents clearly understood the question; (3) respondents recorded or remembered data accurately, and did not guess or

lie; and (4) respondents correctly identified the species hunted. If those assumptions are not met, projections or harvest by county may be over-estimated due to non-response or memory biases. Extreme caution should be used in the interpretation of estimated harvest and hunters for specific species in specific counties. Rather, the long-term trend of these indices should be used in managing the populations. Presently, the Upland Game Annual Report contains the best data available and therefore constitutes the basic facts of upland game management. Although this report has its limitations, the trend data is valuable in making professional judgments regarding upland game populations and harvest.

The annual report is used in wildlife planning. It can be used to establish relative importance among species and for developing new resources through transplants or habitat developments. It points out areas of needed research by indicating problems and possible causes. It documents population trends and it combines all this inventory information into one easily accessible publication. It will become increasingly more important in developing management plans and assessing impacts on wildlife habitat.

Regulations for the 2025–26 upland game and 2025 and 2026 wild turkey hunting seasons were published in the 2025–26 Utah Upland Game and Turkey Guidebook.

Methods

License requirements and regulations

In Utah, hunters were required to purchase either a combination license or a basic hunting license before purchasing a species-specific hunting permit or before applying in any drawings. Therefore, only a fraction of hunters who purchased a license actually hunted upland game, and a much larger sample of license holders was required for the upland game harvest survey.

Survey methodology

This year marked a substantial change in our survey methodology. In previous years, a third-party contractor employed a mixed-mode survey approach for both general and special-permit upland game species. The general upland game survey was followed-up by a small survey of a random sample of hunters via telephone if they did not respond to the web-based survey.

For the 2025-26 upland game seasons, the Division transitioned to an exclusively web-based survey method, relying solely on email notifications directly through Qualtrics. We discontinued all telephone contacts, both outgoing calls from the Division and incoming calls from hunters. We distributed the survey via email to a randomized sample of license or permit holders. We sent up to three email invitations to each person. The process involved the following steps:

- **License Holder Identification:** Hunting and combinations licenses were valid for 365 days from the date of purchase. We determined the total number of licenses as any license valid for at least one day during the 2025-26 upland seasons. The total number of valid licenses for the 2025-26 equaled 283,886 and the total number of hunters randomly selected to receive an email invitation was 70,485.
- **Qualtrics Survey Design:** A comprehensive survey was designed within the Qualtrics platform, including questions about total harvest and days afield, by species and county.
- **Email Campaign Setup:** An email campaign was configured in Qualtrics to distribute the survey to the identified license holders. This included a personalized invitation email with a unique survey link for each trapper.
- **Survey Distribution:** The email campaign was launched on March 22, 2026, and a reminder email was sent to non-respondents on March 30 to maximize participation. All license holders received at least one email invitation and 16,532 surveys were collected representing a 23.5% response rate.
- **Data Collection and Analysis:** Responses were collected directly through Qualtrics. Upon closure of the survey on April 29, the data was exported and analyzed to generate the results presented in this report.

General upland game harvest statistics, including hunters, harvest, and days-afield, were obtained from the web-based survey. The sample was stratified by license type and then the data were projected by the total number of license holders within each stratum.

Non-response bias correction

With the loss of the telephone survey, I could no longer apply a year-specific non-response bias correction to the web-based estimates of hunters, harvest, and days-afield. Instead, I analyzed 10-years of telephone survey data for each species, and calculated an average bias-correction

factor for each species and statistic. I used these correction factors to adjust the 2025–26 web-based estimates.

Results

The percent of Utah residents who had any type of resident license valid for the 2025–26 upland game hunting season was 6.7% (U.S. Census Bureau’s 2025 Utah population estimate: 3,538,904). A total of 31,398 hunters went afield in 2025–26 in pursuit of various general upland game species (Table 1, Table 2).

Across various upland game species, harvest trends have generally followed a downward trajectory in terms of total hunter participation and overall harvest numbers from their historical peaks in the mid-20th century. Major game birds like ring-necked pheasants and mourning doves have experienced significant long-term declines.

Table 1. 2025–26 upland game hunting harvest statistics by species, Utah.

Species	Permits	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Bag per hunter day	Bag per hunter
American crow	—	174	1257	1348	0.9	7.1
Band-tailed pigeon	219	37	4	100	0.0	0.1
California quail	—	897	3582	4017	0.9	3.7
Chukar partridge	—	6828	41698	42175	1.0	4.6
Cottontail rabbit	—	2577	6021	16032	0.4	1.9
Dove	—	4051	32164	24925	1.3	7.0
Mourning dove	—	—	31546	—	—	—
White-winged dove	—	—	260	—	—	—
Unknown dove	—	—	357	—	—	—
Forest grouse	—	8113	32871	43116	0.8	3.2
Dusky grouse	—	—	17536	—	—	—
Ruffed grouse	—	—	15143	—	—	—
Unknown grouse	—	—	188	—	—	—
Gambel’s quail	—	388	890	1483	0.6	2.2
Gray partridge	—	683	1741	4393	0.4	2.5
Greater sage-grouse	1020	740	692	1535	0.5	0.9
Ring-necked pheasant	—	13727	39220	74121	0.5	2.3
Sandhill crane	553	422	267	1039	0.3	0.6
Sharp-tailed grouse	227	114	71	241	0.3	0.6
Snowshoe hare	—	209	137	661	0.2	0.6
White-tailed ptarmigan	537	102	35	247	0.1	0.3
Wild turkey (fall management)	2517	1223	739	—	—	—
Wild turkey (spring)	14077	12289	4528	51417	0.1	0.4

Table 2. *Number of general upland game hunters-afield by species or species group, Utah 2016–2025.*

Species	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
American crow	540	449	476	186	343	239	1229	169	485	174
California quail	1378	1223	1111	1346	1552	1112	1415	854	1837	897
Chukar partridge	7940	6884	6539	6283	8780	5390	7184	6029	7974	6828
Cottontail rabbit	12873	8478	8223	6327	5333	4367	5631	2813	3492	2577
Dove	11511	7617	9338	8233	7470	7483	4165	5633	6121	4051
Forest grouse	12401	10336	10392	9100	10177	8957	10067	8725	10020	8113
Gambel's quail	539	847	869	438	801	676	612	347	301	388
Gray partridge	1047	815	685	577	868	570	418	1723	1963	683
Ring-necked pheasant	22299	22062	18582	18635	18802	17892	13634	16734	17181	13727
Snowshoe hare	1326	720	732	1059	351	634	590	266	532	209
Total hunters*	43038	39371	36227	35516	37825	32584	27788	29980	32586	31398

Table 3. *Number of special-permit upland game hunters-afield by species, Utah 2016–2025.*

Species	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Band-tailed pigeon	16	31	80	40	38	43	44	47	35	37
Greater sage-grouse	888	593	519	299	420	205	286	342	562	740
Sandhill crane	105	295	268	199	195	329	359	286	402	422
Sharp-tailed grouse	121	78	103	113	162	190	134	79	150	114
White-tailed ptarmigan	106	88	120	145	157	98	84	90	75	102
Wild turkey (fall management)	875	713	2756	1235	5904	3517	2116	1838	2065	1223
Wild turkey (spring)	11060	11262	10783	10589	14169	10127	9545	10586	12483	12289

American crow

American crow hunter participation and harvest statistics in Utah showed large fluctuations between 2014 and 2025 (Figure 1). Hunter participation reached a high in 2022 with 1,229 active hunters, but dropped to its lowest level of 169 hunters in 2023. Total harvest statistics largely mirrored participation trends, showing a record 9,540 crows in 2017 and a low of 589 crows in 2019. Total hunter effort afield peaked in 2016 at 6,487 days.

2025–26 saw sharp drops when compared against long-term historical norms, with hunter numbers down 64% and total harvest down 58% against the 2014–2024 averages. The Northern region was the primary center of activity, representing 80.1% of the statewide hunting pressure and 76.0% of the total harvest (Table 4). This regional dominance was driven by Davis County, accounting for 63.0% of the total hunter-days and 62.8% of the statewide harvest. Other participating counties in the Northern region included Box Elder and Cache counties. The Central region contributed 17.4% of the statewide harvest, primarily in Salt Lake and Utah counties.

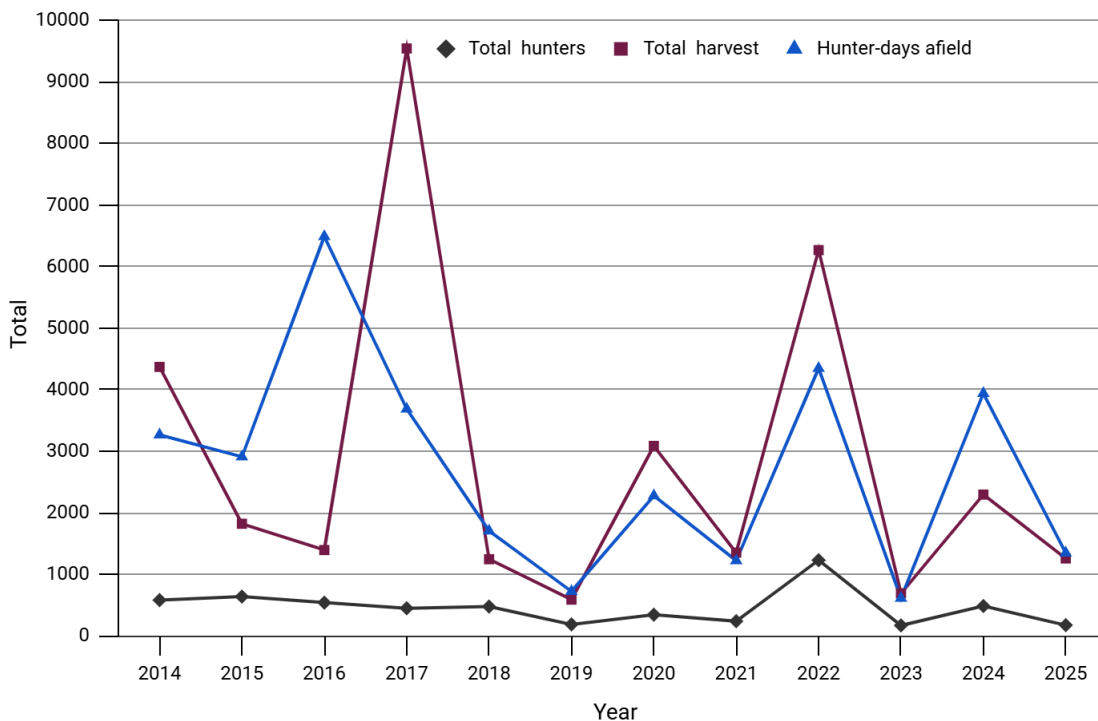


Figure 1. American crow harvest statistics, Utah, 2014–2025.

Table 4. American crow harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025–26.

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	2	12	156	148	1.1	11.0	12.4
Cache	2	12	10	28	0.4	2.1	0.8
Davis	12	75	790	849	0.9	63.0	62.8
Morgan	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Rich	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Summit	1	6	0	18	0.0	1.4	0.0
Weber	1	6	0	37	0.0	2.7	0.0
Northern total	18	111	956	1080	0.9	80.1	76.0
Juab	1	6	0	18	0.0	1.4	0.0
Salt Lake	3	19	114	83	1.4	6.2	9.1
Sanpete	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Tooele	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Utah	2	12	104	55	1.9	4.1	8.3
Wasatch	1	6	0	9	0.0	0.7	0.0
Central total	7	43	218	165	1.3	12.3	17.4
Beaver	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Garfield	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Iron	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Kane	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Millard	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Piute	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sevier	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Washington	1	6	62	37	1.7	2.7	5.0
Wayne	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southern total	1	6	62	37	1.7	2.7	5.0
Daggett	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Duchesne	1	6	10	9	1.1	0.7	0.8
Uintah	1	6	0	46	0.0	3.4	0.0
Northeastern total	2	12	10	55	0.2	4.1	0.8
Carbon	1	6	10	9	1.1	0.7	0.8
Emery	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Grand	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
San Juan	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southeastern total	1	6	10	9	1.1	0.7	0.8
Unknown	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Statewide total	28	174	1257	1348	0.9	100.0	100.0

Band-tailed pigeon

To hunt band-tailed pigeons in Utah during 2025, hunters were required to obtain a free permit from the Division and a Harvest Information Program (HIP) number from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The hunting season was open from September 1–14, 2025. During this period, the daily bag limit was set at 2 birds, with a possession limit of 6 birds. These regulations were in place to manage the band-tailed pigeon population and ensure sustainable hunting practices within the state.

We received 119 survey responses, representing 54% of all band-tailed pigeon permit-holders. Hunter activity resembled that of the previous 2 years. Only 17% of permit holders hunted pigeons, resulting in minimal harvest.

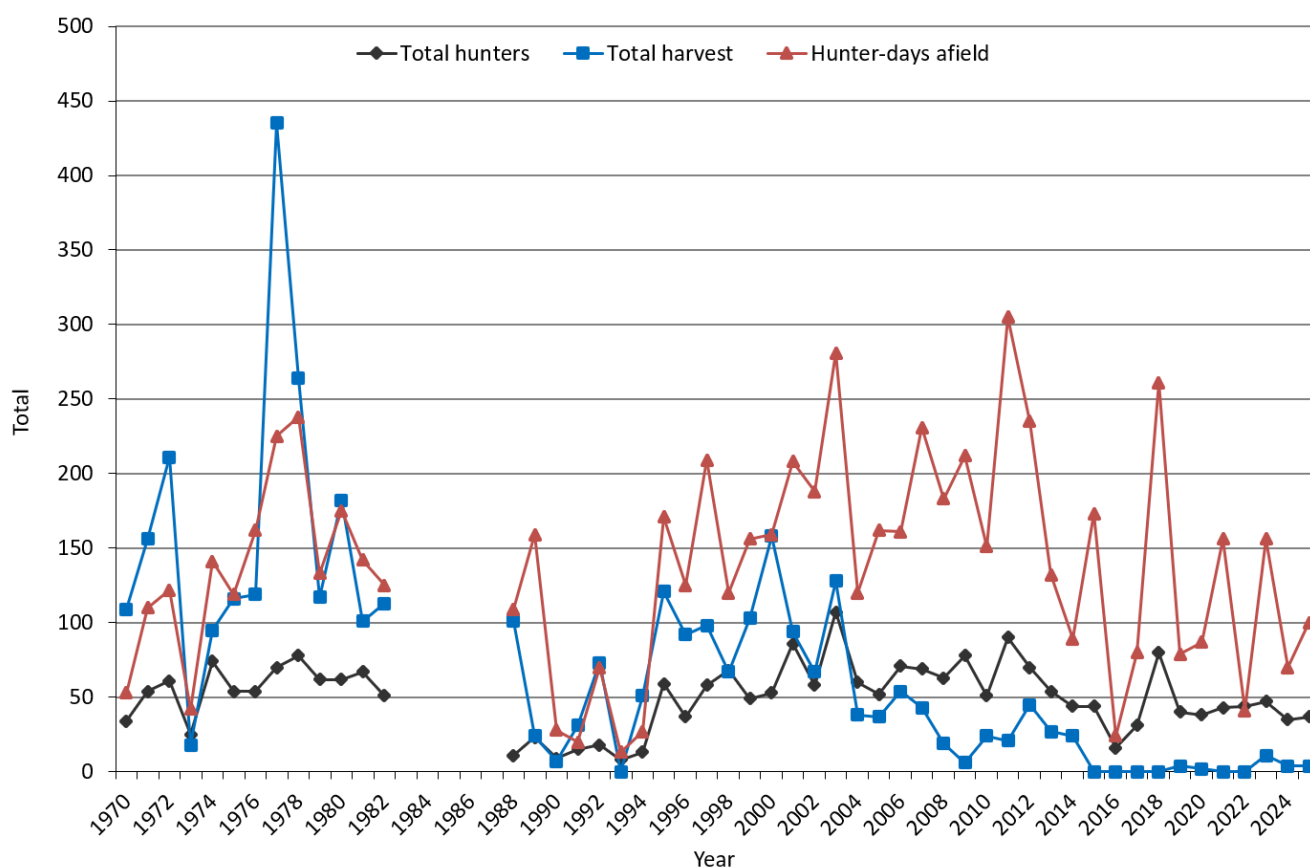


Figure 2. Band-tailed pigeon harvest statistics, Utah, 1970–2025.

Table 5. Band-tailed pigeon harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025.

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	2	4	0	7	0.0	10.3	0.0
Cache	1	2	0	4	0.0	5.1	0.0
Davis	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Morgan	1	2	0	4	0.0	5.1	0.0
Rich	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Summit	1	2	0	6	0.0	5.1	0.0
Weber	1	2	0	9	0.0	5.1	0.0
Northern total	6	12	0	30	0.0	30.8	0.0
Juab	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sanpete	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Tooele	2	4	0	7	0.0	10.3	0.0
Utah	4	7	4	9	0.4	17.9	100.0
Wasatch	1	2	0	2	0.0	5.1	0.0
Central total	7	13	4	18	0.2	33.3	100.0
Beaver	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Garfield	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Iron	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Kane	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Millard	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Piute	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sevier	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Washington	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Wayne	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southern total	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Daggett	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Duchesne	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Uintah	1	2	0	2	0.0	5.1	0.0
Northeastern total	3	6	0	31	0.0	15.4	0.0
Carbon	4	8	0	33	0.0	20.5	0.0
Emery	1	2	0	13	0.0	5.1	0.0
Grand	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
San Juan	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southeastern total	1	2	0	13	0.0	5.1	0.0
Unknown	2	4	0	6	0.0	10.3	0.0
Statewide total	119	37	4	99	0.0	100.0	100.0

California quail

Hunter success has stayed fairly consistent for California quail, averaging 2.6 quail per hunter in 2014, similar to 1962 levels (Figure 3). During the 2025–26 season, the Northeastern region was the center of California quail harvest, yielding 48.6% of the statewide total, with Uintah County hunters harvesting 3.5 birds per hunter-day and Duchesne County hunters harvesting 1.7 birds per day (Table 6). The Southern region represented 19.0% of the quail harvest, primarily in Sevier and Millard Counties. The Northern region represented 16.0% of hunting pressure and 12.9% of the harvest. The Central region saw a heavy concentration of hunting pressure (29.7%) but a moderate harvest (12.2%), mostly in Utah County. The Southeastern region quail harvest was from Emery County exclusively.

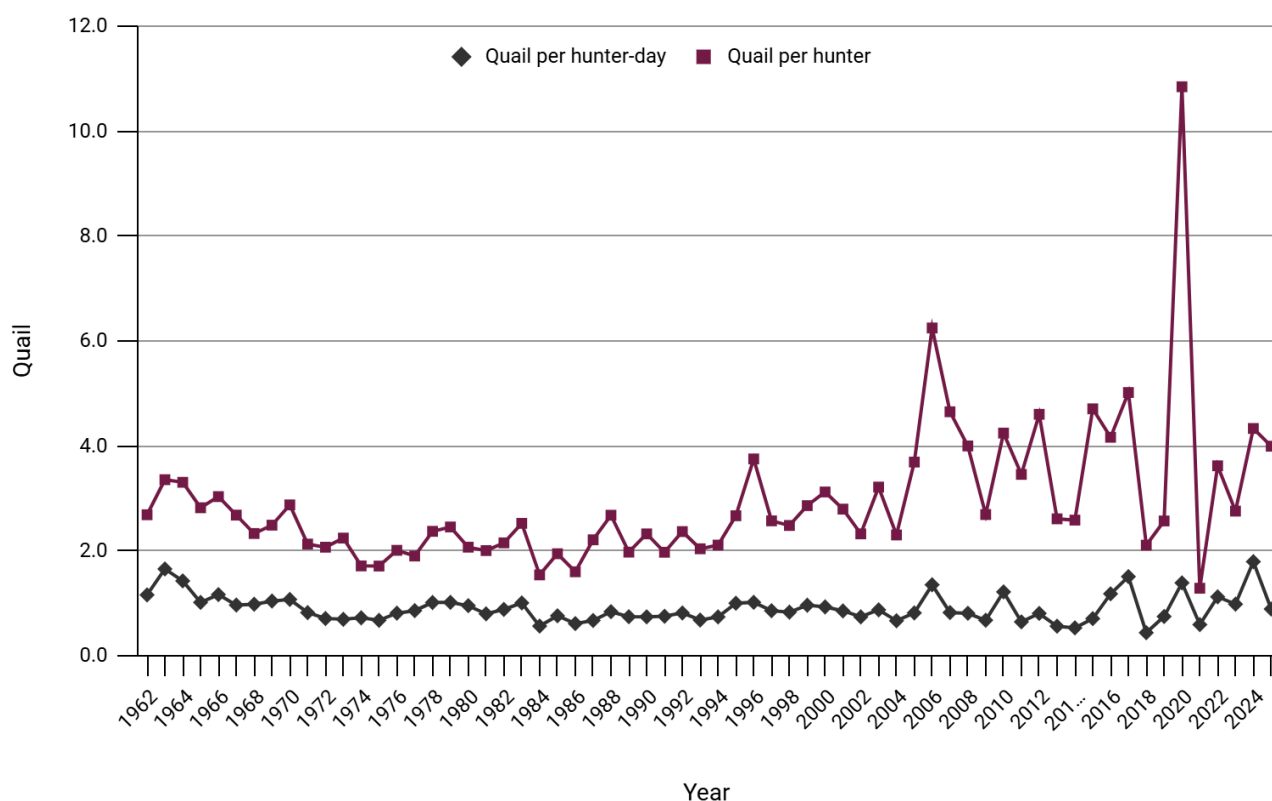


Figure 3. California quail harvest statistics, Utah, 1962–2025.

Table 6. California quail harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025–26.

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	5	48	115	109	1.1	2.7	3.2
Cache	1	10	0	10	0.0	0.2	0.0
Davis	4	39	35	197	0.2	4.9	1.0
Morgan	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Rich	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Summit	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Weber	12	116	311	326	1.0	8.1	8.7
Northern total	22	213	461	642	0.7	16.0	12.9
Juab	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sanpete	4	39	23	217	0.1	5.4	0.6
Tooele	2	19	46	69	0.7	1.7	1.3
Utah	15	145	369	809	0.5	20.1	10.3
Wasatch	1	10	0	99	0.0	2.5	0.0
Central total	22	213	438	1194	0.4	29.7	12.2
Beaver	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Garfield	1	10	0	10	0.0	0.2	0.0
Iron	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Kane	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Millard	9	87	196	188	1.0	4.7	5.5
Piute	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sevier	12	116	484	671	0.7	16.7	13.5
Washington	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Wayne	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southern total	22	213	680	869	0.8	21.6	19.0
Daggett	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Duchesne	11	106	783	464	1.7	11.5	21.9
Uintah	9	87	956	276	3.5	6.9	26.7
Northeastern total	20	193	1739	740	2.4	18.4	48.6
Carbon	2	19	0	148	0.0	3.7	0.0
Emery	8	77	196	395	0.5	9.8	5.5
Grand	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
San Juan	1	10	0	10	0.0	0.2	0.0
Southeastern total	11	106	196	553	0.4	13.8	5.5
Unknown	2	19	69	20	3.5	0.5	1.9
Statewide total	93	897	3582	4017	0.9	100.0	100.0

Chukar partridge

Table 7. Chukar partridge camera counts at water sites, by region, Utah 2025.

Region	Cameras	Cameras with birds	Cameras with adults only	Cameras with chicks	Average chicks per adult
Northern	3	2	2	0	0.00
Central	13	11	4	7	0.10
Southern	10	10	4	5	0.04
Southeastern	5	2	2	0	0.00
Statewide totals	31	25	12	12	0.04

Table 8. Average number of juveniles per adult chukars by region, 2019–2025.

Region	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Northern	2.5	1.3	0.1	2.4	0.7	3.0	0.0
Central	4.8	1.0	0.1	3.5	2.2	2.1	0.1
Southern	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.0
Southeastern	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	6.6*	0.3	0.0

*Due to a substantial amount of data being unavailable, this is an unusually small sample size.

Despite fewer hunters than in the 1960s, the chukars per hunter increased from 1.8 in 1958 to 5.6 in 2015 (Figure 4). Chukar hunting in 2025-26 attracted 6,828 hunters across 42,175 days afield, resulting in a substantial statewide harvest of 41,698 birds and a steady efficiency of 1.0 chukar per hunter-day (Table 9). The Central region was the dominant harvest area, accounting for 39.1% of hunting pressure and 41.2% of the total harvest, with harvest primarily in Tooele and Juab counties. The Northern region captured 31.3% of the harvest, overwhelmingly in Box Elder County. The Southern region brought in 24.0% of the statewide total. The Southeastern and Northeastern regions yielded a very minor amount of chukar harvest.

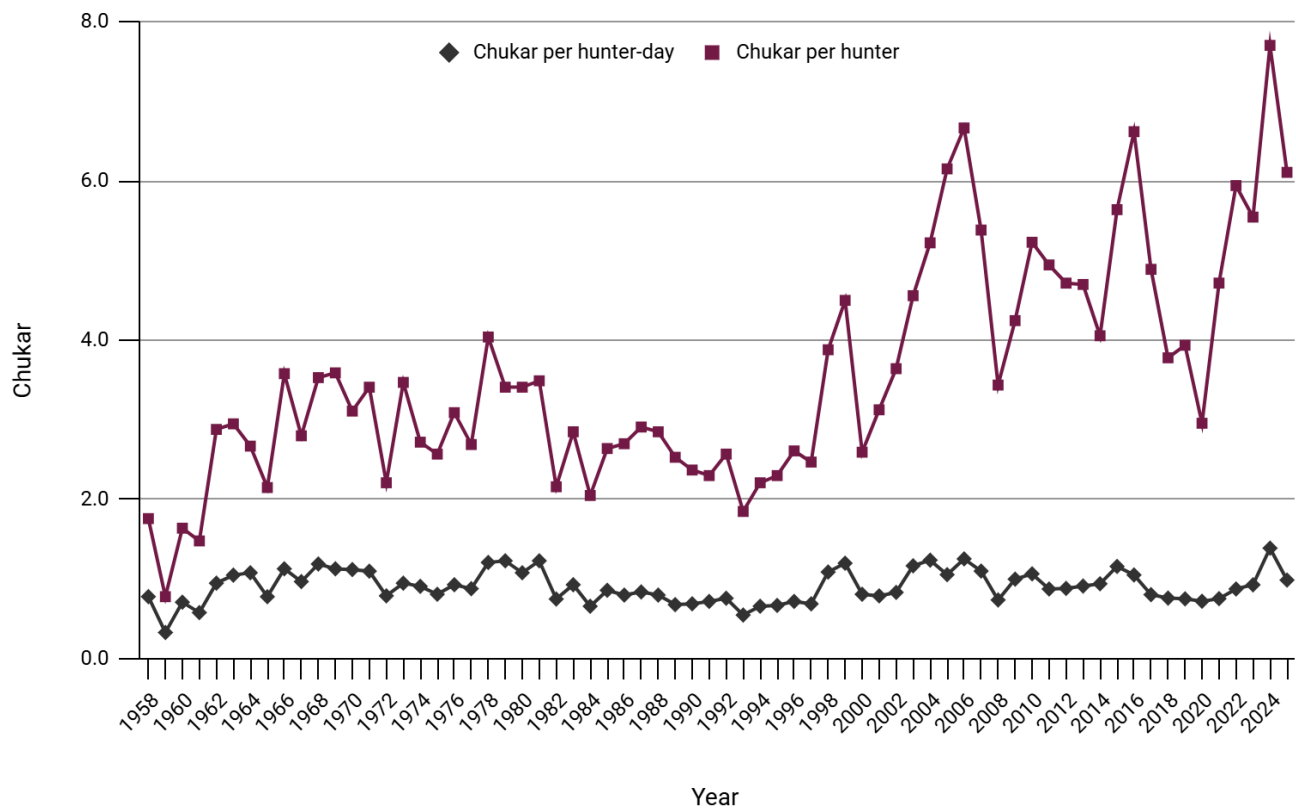


Figure 4. Chukar harvest statistics, Utah, 1958–2025.

Table 9. Chukar partridge harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025–26.

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	179	1841	10911	9609	1.1	22.8	26.2
Cache	35	360	1162	1443	0.8	3.4	2.8
Davis	8	82	135	511	0.3	1.2	0.3
Morgan	9	93	196	239	0.8	0.6	0.5
Rich	3	31	147	125	1.2	0.3	0.4
Summit	10	103	391	432	0.9	1.0	0.9
Weber	9	93	98	273	0.4	0.6	0.2
Northern total	253	2603	13040	12632	1.0	29.9	31.3
Juab	76	782	5517	4180	1.3	9.9	13.2
Salt Lake	1	10	0	23	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sanpete	42	432	2459	2306	1.1	5.5	5.9
Tooele	143	1470	6568	6690	1.0	15.9	15.8
Utah	79	812	2434	3124	0.8	7.4	5.8
Wasatch	4	41	183	148	1.2	0.4	0.4
Central total	345	3547	17161	16471	1.0	39.1	41.2
Beaver	36	370	1272	1602	0.8	3.8	3.1
Garfield	1	10	37	34	1.1	0.1	0.1
Iron	13	134	73	409	0.2	1.0	0.2
Kane	3	31	0	68	0.0	0.2	0.0
Millard	59	607	4367	3044	1.4	7.2	10.5
Piute	18	185	746	829	0.9	2.0	1.8
Sevier	47	483	3229	3021	1.1	7.2	7.7
Washington	15	154	257	863	0.3	2.0	0.6
Wayne	3	31	24	45	0.5	0.1	0.1
Southern total	195	2005	10005	9915	1.0	23.5	24.0
Daggett	8	82	37	284	0.1	0.7	0.1
Duchesne	6	62	61	239	0.3	0.6	0.1
Uintah	10	103	171	466	0.4	1.1	0.4
Northeastern total	24	247	269	989	0.3	2.3	0.6
Carbon	10	103	196	375	0.5	0.9	0.5
Emery	19	195	245	432	0.6	1.0	0.6
Grand	12	123	306	613	0.5	1.5	0.7
San Juan	5	51	73	409	0.2	1.0	0.2
Southeastern total	46	472	820	1829	0.4	4.3	2.0
Unknown	13	134	404	341	1.2	0.8	1.0
Statewide total	664	6828	41698	42175	1.0	100.0	100.0

Cottontail rabbit

Table 10. Cottontail rabbit summer roadside count summary, Utah 2025.

County	Miles driven	Adults	Young	Unclassified	Total rabbits	Young per 100 Adults	Rabbits per mile
Box Elder	60	3	1	3	7	33	0.12
Carbon	68	5	3	0	8	60	0.12
Daggett	71	15	7	3	25	47	0.35
Duchesne	41	13	2	0	15	15	0.37
Emery	22	14	10	4	28	71	1.28
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Iron	90	33	19	1	53	58	0.59
Millard	22	1	0	0	1	0	0.05
Rich	60	3	2	0	5	67	0.08
San Juan	97	63	11	1	75	17	0.78
Sanpete	143	16	2	0	18	13	0.13
Sevier	60	7	2	3	12	29	0.20
Tooele	—	2	1	0	3	50	—
Uintah	58	4	5	3	12	125	0.21
Wayne	62	2	3	0	5	150	0.08
Statewide totals	853	181	68	18	267	38	0.31

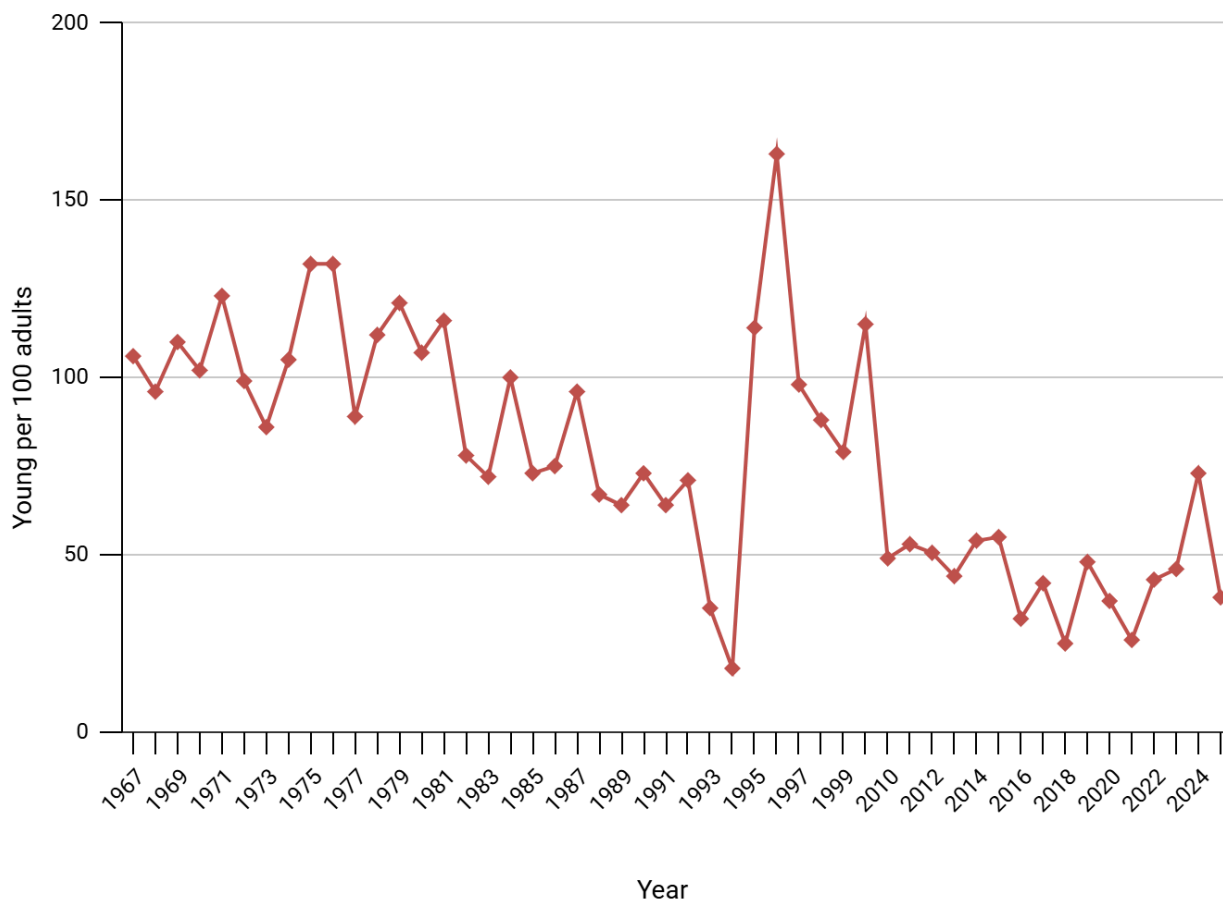


Figure 5. Statewide trends of cottontail rabbit summer roadside counts, Utah 1967–2025.

Harvest levels for cottontails are notably cyclical but have decreased overall from historical highs. A major peak occurred in 1978 with 35,590 hunters harvesting 401,071 rabbits, while 2025–26 was the second lowest harvest since 1967 at 6,021 rabbits total (Figure 6). The 2025–26 cottontail rabbit season engaged 2,577 hunters with an average 0.4 rabbits per hunter-day (Table 11). The Central region was the most productive territory, with 31.6% of the statewide total harvest distributed among Tooele, Juab, Utah, and Sanpete counties. The Southern region followed with 28.5% of the total harvest. The Northern region accounted for 26.7% of pressure but a lower 16.4% of harvest, with the majority of harvest in Box Elder County. The Northeastern region contributed 12.9% of the harvest and the Southeastern region was 10.2% of the harvest.

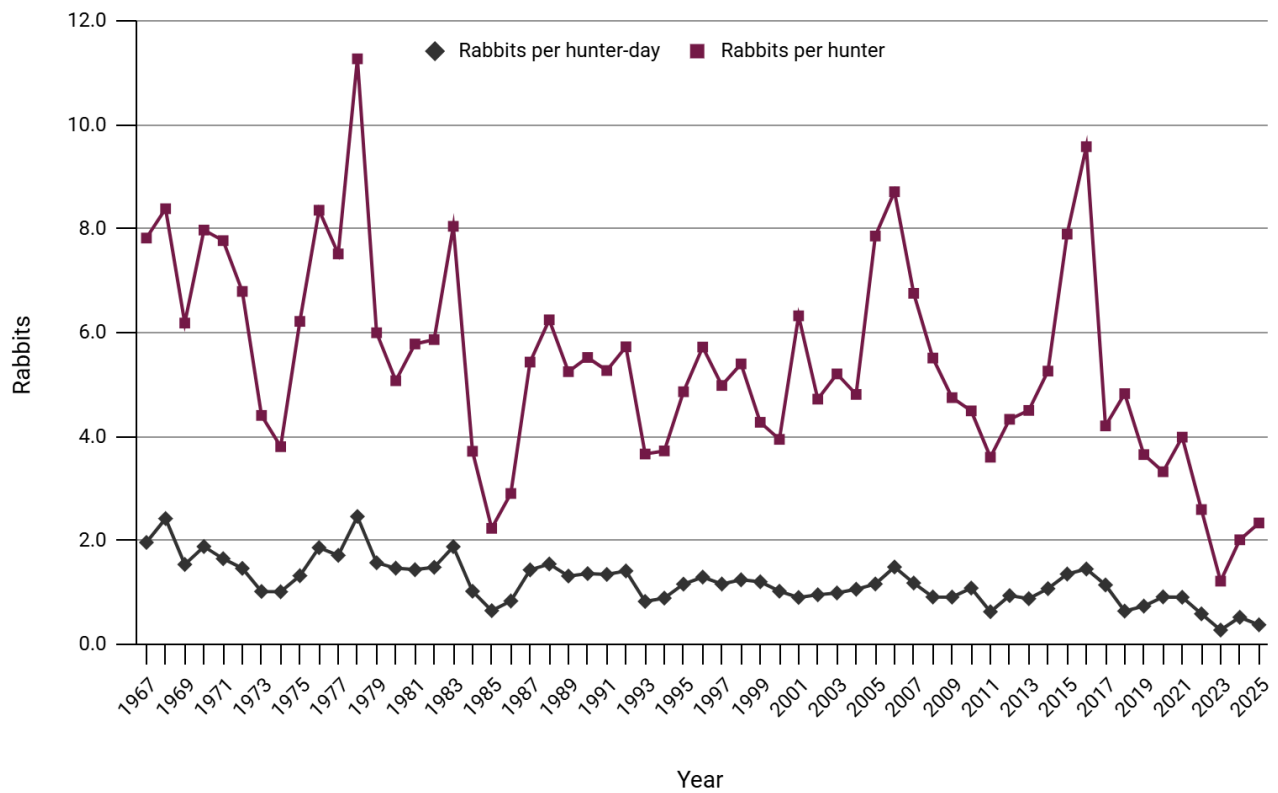


Figure 6. Cottontail rabbit harvest statistics, Utah, 1967–2025.

Table 11. Cottontail rabbit harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025–26.

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	36	370	603	1420	0.4	8.9	10.0
Cache	16	164	174	827	0.2	5.2	2.9
Davis	4	41	0	466	0.0	2.9	0.0
Morgan	6	62	93	1141	0.1	7.1	1.5
Rich	11	113	81	268	0.3	1.7	1.3
Summit	6	62	35	151	0.2	0.9	0.6
Weber	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Northern total	79	812	986	4273	0.2	26.7	16.4
Juab	21	216	464	745	0.6	4.6	7.7
Salt Lake	3	31	58	70	0.8	0.4	1.0
Sanpete	11	113	348	454	0.8	2.8	5.8
Tooele	30	308	568	1211	0.5	7.6	9.4
Utah	24	246	441	896	0.5	5.6	7.3
Wasatch	4	41	23	58	0.4	0.4	0.4
Central total	93	955	1902	3434	0.6	21.4	31.6
Beaver	8	82	174	396	0.4	2.5	2.9
Garfield	2	21	58	128	0.5	0.8	1.0
Iron	10	103	151	442	0.3	2.8	2.5
Kane	2	21	116	81	1.4	0.5	1.9
Millard	14	144	302	640	0.5	4.0	5.0
Piute	2	21	139	70	2.0	0.4	2.3
Sevier	11	113	476	466	1.0	2.9	7.9
Washington	9	92	290	745	0.4	4.6	4.8
Wayne	4	41	12	93	0.1	0.6	0.2
Southern total	62	638	1718	3061	0.6	19.1	28.5
Daggett	7	72	186	186	1.0	1.2	3.1
Duchesne	12	123	197	699	0.3	4.4	3.3
Uintah	19	195	394	862	0.5	5.4	6.6
Northeastern total	38	390	777	1747	0.4	10.9	12.9
Carbon	13	133	162	780	0.2	4.9	2.7
Emery	13	133	278	1048	0.3	6.5	4.6
Grand	4	41	70	862	0.1	5.4	1.2
San Juan	6	62	104	780	0.1	4.9	1.7
Southeastern total	36	369	614	3470	0.2	21.6	10.2
Unknown	2	21	23	47	0.5	0.3	0.4
Statewide total	251	2577	6021	16032	0.4	100.0	100.0

Dove

While still highly popular, dove harvest per hunter-day has trended downward from the mid-1970s (Figure 7). The highest harvest occurred in 1975 with 420,308 doves taken by 37,378 hunters. By 2008, participation had dropped to 13,430 hunters with a total harvest of 107,929.

Dove hunting generated heavy statewide participation with 4,051 hunters spending 24,925 days afield to harvest 32,164 doves, achieving 1.3 birds per hunter-day (Table 12). The Central region, particularly Utah County, was the center for dove hunting, accounting for 55.1% of the pressure and 46.1% of the total harvest. The Southern region yielded 29.4% of the statewide harvest, with Millard County contributing 3,563 birds and Beaver County adding 2,220. The Northern region received 20.2% of the statewide total harvest and the remaining hunting activity in Northeastern and Southeastern regions was minimal.

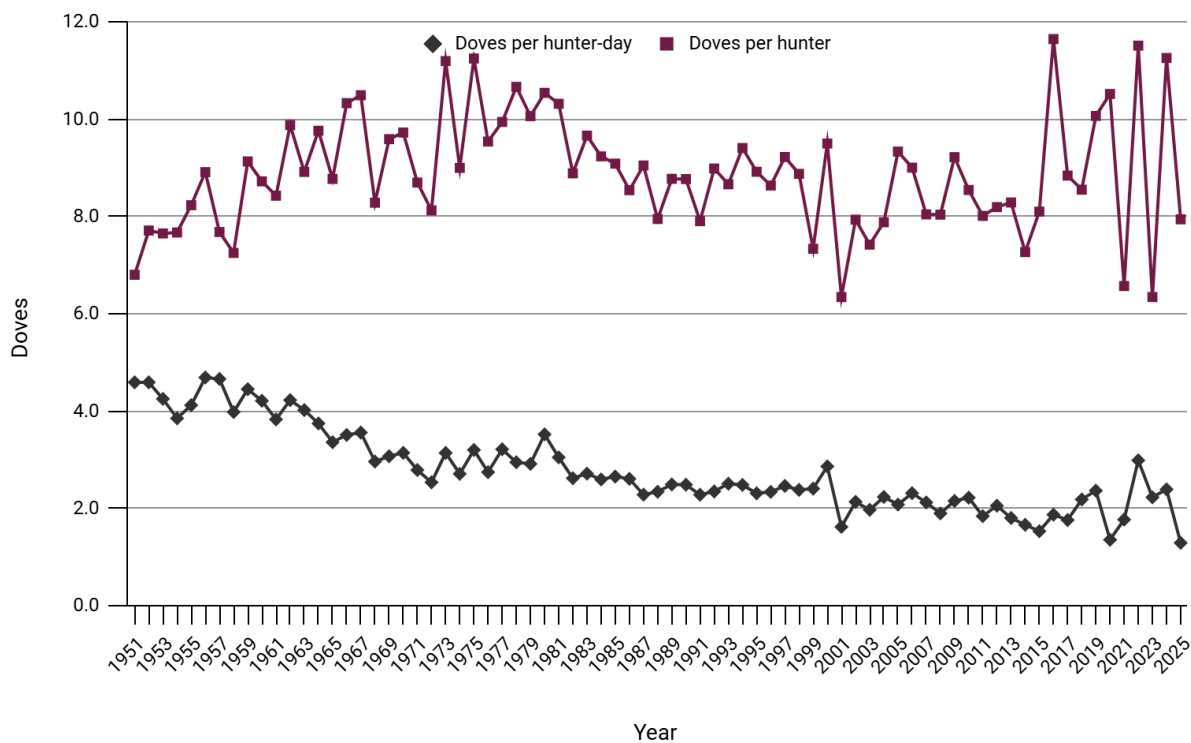


Figure 7. Dove (mourning, white-winged and unknown dove species) harvest statistics, Utah, 1951–2025.

Table 12. Dove (mourning, white-winged, unknown dove species) harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025–26.

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	41	437	3083	1536	2.0	6.2	9.6
Cache	26	277	1836	1168	1.6	4.7	5.7
Davis	11	117	740	711	1.0	2.9	2.3
Morgan	4	43	233	114	2.0	0.5	0.7
Rich	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Summit	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Weber	17	181	617	660	0.9	2.6	1.9
Northern total	99	1055	6509	4189	1.6	16.8	20.2
Juab	40	426	2659	1916	1.4	7.7	8.3
Salt Lake	6	64	233	216	1.1	0.9	0.7
Sanpete	21	224	1206	1421	0.8	5.7	3.7
Tooele	33	352	1891	6447	0.3	25.9	5.9
Utah	88	938	8469	3553	2.4	14.3	26.3
Wasatch	7	75	370	178	2.1	0.7	1.2
Central total	195	2079	14828	13731	1.1	55.1	46.1
Beaver	21	224	2220	914	2.4	3.7	6.9
Garfield	1	11	27	13	2.1	0.1	0.1
Iron	15	160	603	406	1.5	1.6	1.9
Kane	1	11	137	63	2.2	0.3	0.4
Millard	32	341	3563	1510	2.4	6.1	11.1
Piute	4	43	288	470	0.6	1.9	0.9
Sevier	15	160	1439	1561	0.9	6.3	4.5
Washington	14	149	1179	520	2.3	2.1	3.7
Wayne	1	11	0	25	0.0	0.1	0.0
Southern total	104	1110	9456	5482	1.7	22.0	29.4
Daggett	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Duchesne	4	43	41	216	0.2	0.9	0.1
Uintah	8	85	603	292	2.1	1.2	1.9
Northeastern total	12	128	644	508	1.3	2.0	2.0
Carbon	6	64	247	203	1.2	0.8	0.8
Emery	4	43	164	89	1.8	0.4	0.5
Grand	2	21	0	343	0.0	1.4	0.0
San Juan	5	53	178	355	0.5	1.4	0.6
Southeastern total	17	181	589	990	0.6	4.0	1.8
Unknown	1	11	137	25	5.5	0.1	0.4
Statewide total	380	4051	32164	24925	1.3	100.0	100.0

Collared-doves were not considered protected wildlife in Utah; therefore, dove hunting statistics mentioned above and in the introductory tables do not include collared-doves. For comparison of protected dove species versus collared-doves: up through 2006, mourning doves overwhelmingly dominated the harvest, accounting for 91.3% of the total, while collared-doves made up just 2.2%. As collared-doves have expanded throughout the state, harvests grew exponentially, peaking in 2015 at 98,826 birds and surpassing mourning doves as the most harvested dove species. By 2025, mourning doves represented 58.8% of the total dove harvest while collared-doves represented 40.1% (Figure 8).

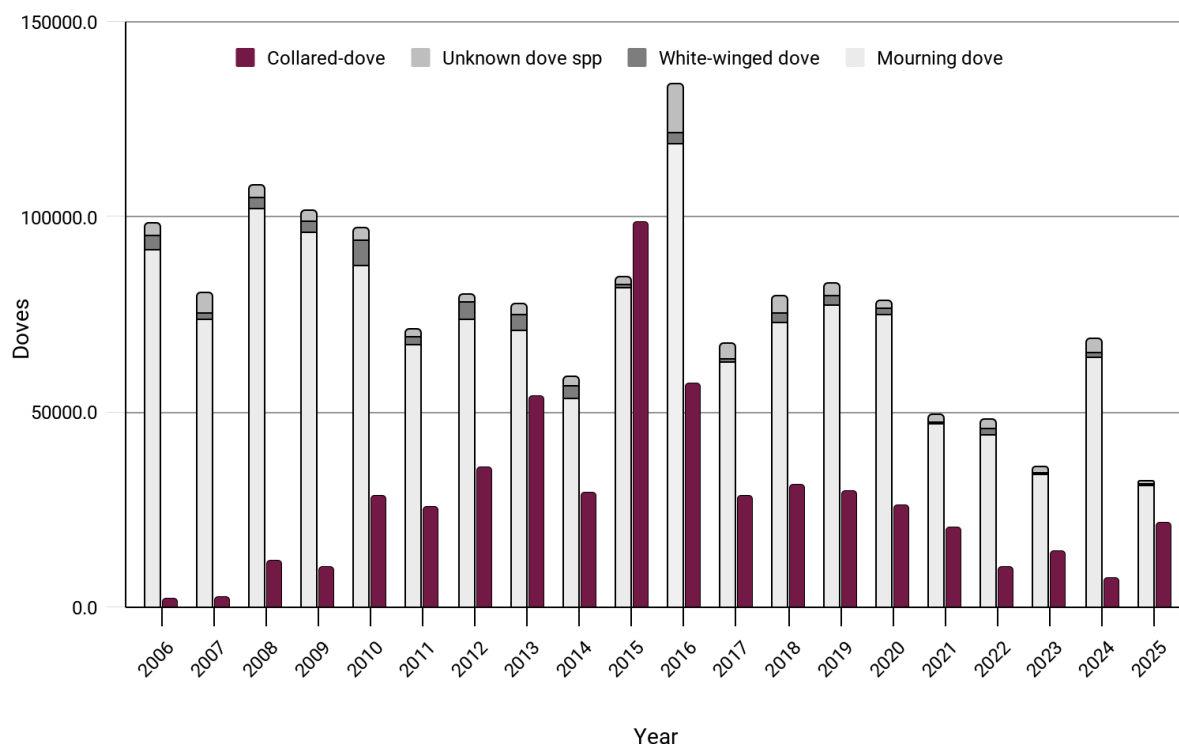


Figure 8. Dove harvest by species (mourning, white-winged and unknown) compared to collared-dove harvest, Utah, 2006–2025.

Forest grouse

Table 13. Dusky grouse wing barrel production counts, Northeastern region, Utah 2022–2025.

Year	Total chicks	Total adult females	Total adult males	Total adults	Chicks per adult
2022	33	11	10	21	1.6
2023	24	11	5	16	1.5
2024	79	23	26	49	1.6
2025	—	—	—	—	—

Table 14. Ruffed grouse wing barrel production counts, Northeastern region, Utah 2022–2025.

Year	Total chicks	Total adults	Chicks per yearlings & adults
2022	33	21	1.6
2023	24	16	1.5
2024	79	49	1.6
2025	—	—	—

Forest grouse (ruffed and dusky grouse) has shown variability with periodic spikes (Figure 9). Harvest peaked at 121,708 in 1999 but typically ranges between 25,000 and 50,000 birds annually in more recent years.

Forest grouse hunting in 2025–26 drew 8,113 hunters who spent 43,116 days afield and successfully bagged 32,871 grouse, averaging 0.8 birds per hunter-day (Table 12). The Northern region held the majority share of the activity, claiming 40.5% of the pressure and 41.8% of the harvest, with Cache County hunters harvesting the majority of forest grouse (6,178 birds), followed by Summit County at 3,470 birds. The Central region was another popular region, generating 26.9% of the harvest (8,842 grouse) across 11,795 hunter-days, driven by activity in Wasatch and Utah counties. The Southern region took 15.2% of the total harvest, the Northeastern region accounted for 11.2% of the harvest, and the Southeastern region experienced a lighter proportion of harvest (3.9%).

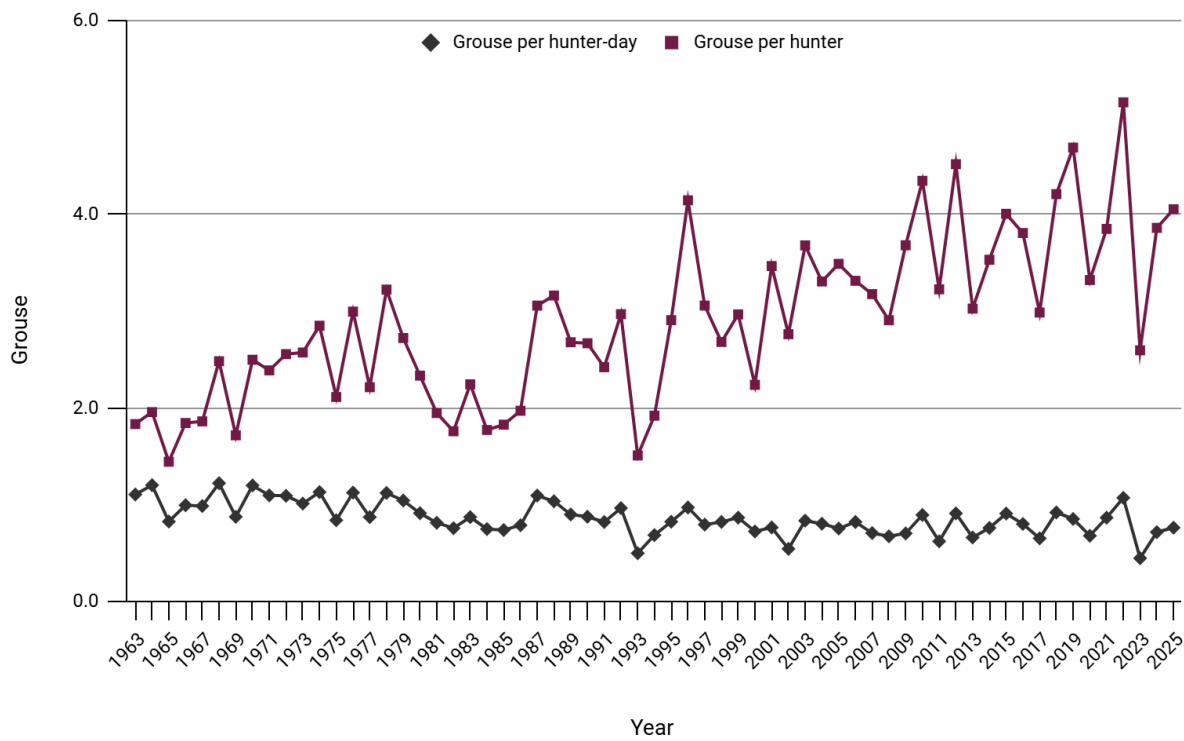


Figure 9. Forest grouse (dusky, ruffed and unknown grouse species) harvest statistics, Utah, 1951–2025.

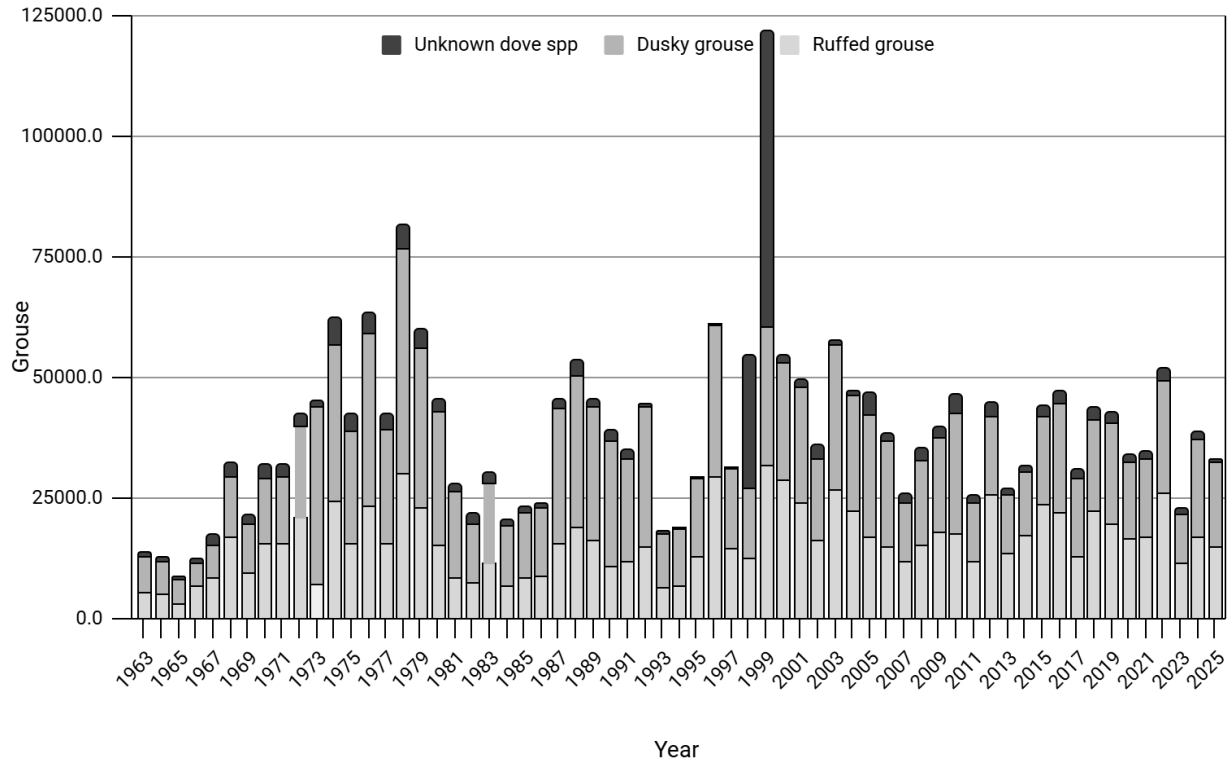


Figure 10. Forest grouse by species, (dusky, ruffed and unknown grouse species), Utah, 2006–2025.

Table 15. Forest grouse (dusky, ruffed, unknown grouse species) harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025-26.

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	37	348	705	1169	0.6	2.7	2.1
Cache	193	1814	6178	8250	0.7	19.1	18.8
Davis	36	338	526	852	0.6	2.0	1.6
Morgan	24	226	560	870	0.6	2.0	1.7
Rich	26	244	1231	1088	1.1	2.5	3.7
Summit	97	912	3470	3889	0.9	9.0	10.6
Weber	45	423	1074	1360	0.8	3.2	3.3
Northern total	458	4305	13744	17478	0.8	40.5	41.8
Juab	15	141	145	363	0.4	0.8	0.4
Salt Lake	21	197	369	1043	0.4	2.4	1.1
Sanpete	66	620	1858	2983	0.6	6.9	5.7
Tooele	19	179	325	408	0.8	0.9	1.0
Utah	89	837	2899	3653	0.8	8.5	8.8
Wasatch	97	912	3246	3345	1.0	7.8	9.9
Central total	307	2886	8842	11795	0.7	27.4	26.9
Beaver	28	263	727	1296	0.6	3.0	2.2
Garfield	23	216	627	1024	0.6	2.4	1.9
Iron	17	160	481	616	0.8	1.4	1.5
Kane	5	47	56	172	0.3	0.4	0.2
Millard	11	103	235	354	0.7	0.8	0.7
Piute	15	141	302	508	0.6	1.2	0.9
Sevier	40	376	1992	1831	1.1	4.2	6.1
Washington	1	9	123	45	2.7	0.1	0.4
Wayne	11	103	459	326	1.4	0.8	1.4
Southern total	151	1418	5002	6172	0.8	14.3	15.2
Daggett	22	207	571	762	0.7	1.8	1.7
Duchesne	54	508	1891	2339	0.8	5.4	5.8
Uintah	39	367	1220	1296	0.9	3.0	3.7
Northeastern total	115	1082	3682	4397	0.8	10.2	11.2
Carbon	24	226	369	907	0.4	2.1	1.1
Emery	19	179	582	1033	0.6	2.4	1.8
Grand	8	75	157	426	0.4	1.0	0.5
San Juan	14	132	168	562	0.3	1.3	0.5
Southeastern total	65	612	1276	2928	0.4	6.8	3.9
Unknown	6	56	325	344	0.9	0.8	1.0
Statewide total	863	8113	32871	43116	0.8	100.0	100.0

Gambel's quail

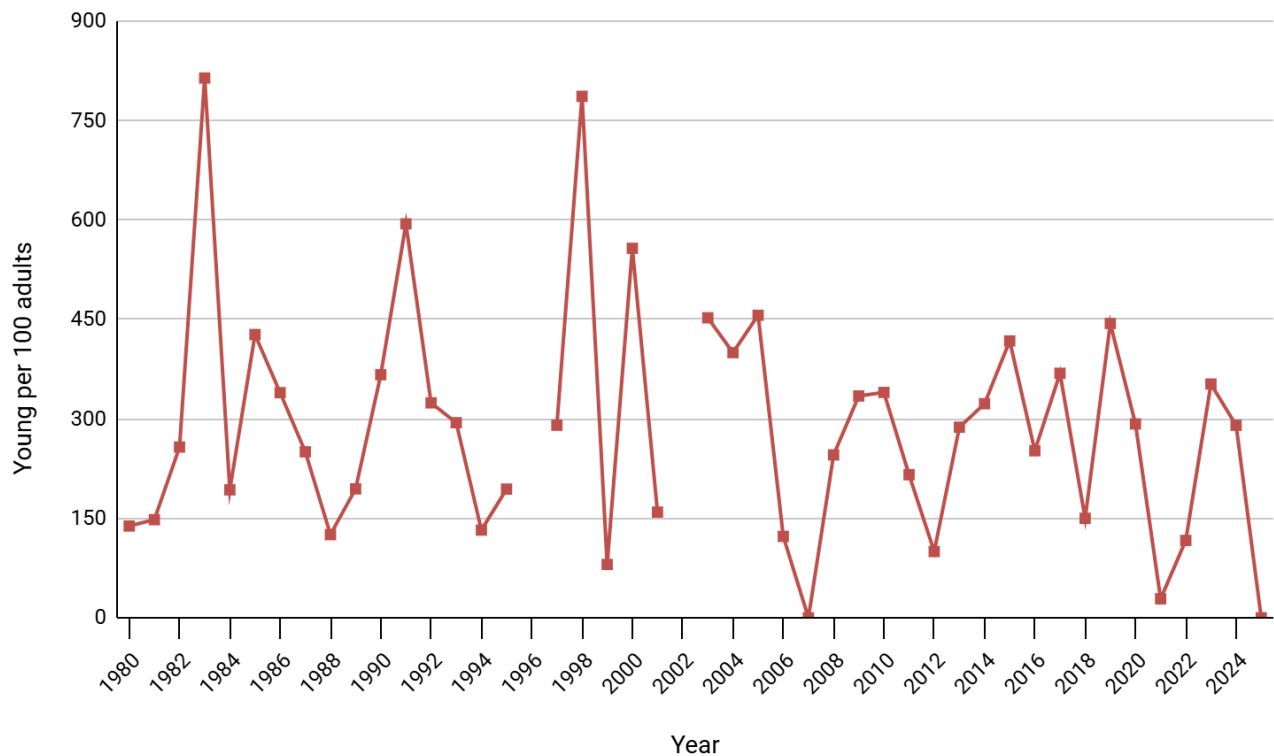


Figure 11. Gambel's quail waterhole trend counts, west slope of Beaver Dam Mountains, Washington County, Utah 1980–2025.

Gambel's quail harvest is characterized by extreme fluctuations with a long-term downward trend in participation (Figure 12). The highest recorded harvest occurred in 2005 with 11,412 birds taken by 1,530 hunters. In the 2025–26 season, the harvest dropped to 890 birds taken by 388 hunters. This is substantially lower than the 2024 season, which saw 1,373 birds harvested by 301 hunters.

Gambel's quail hunting was a highly localized activity during the 2025–26 season, drawing 388 hunters across 1,483 days afield, with a total harvest of 890 birds and an efficiency of 0.6 quail per hunter-day. This species' distribution was almost exclusively confined to the Southern region (Table 16). Washington County was the epicenter, accounting for all 834 regionally harvested birds, while Iron County recorded minor hunter presence but no harvest.

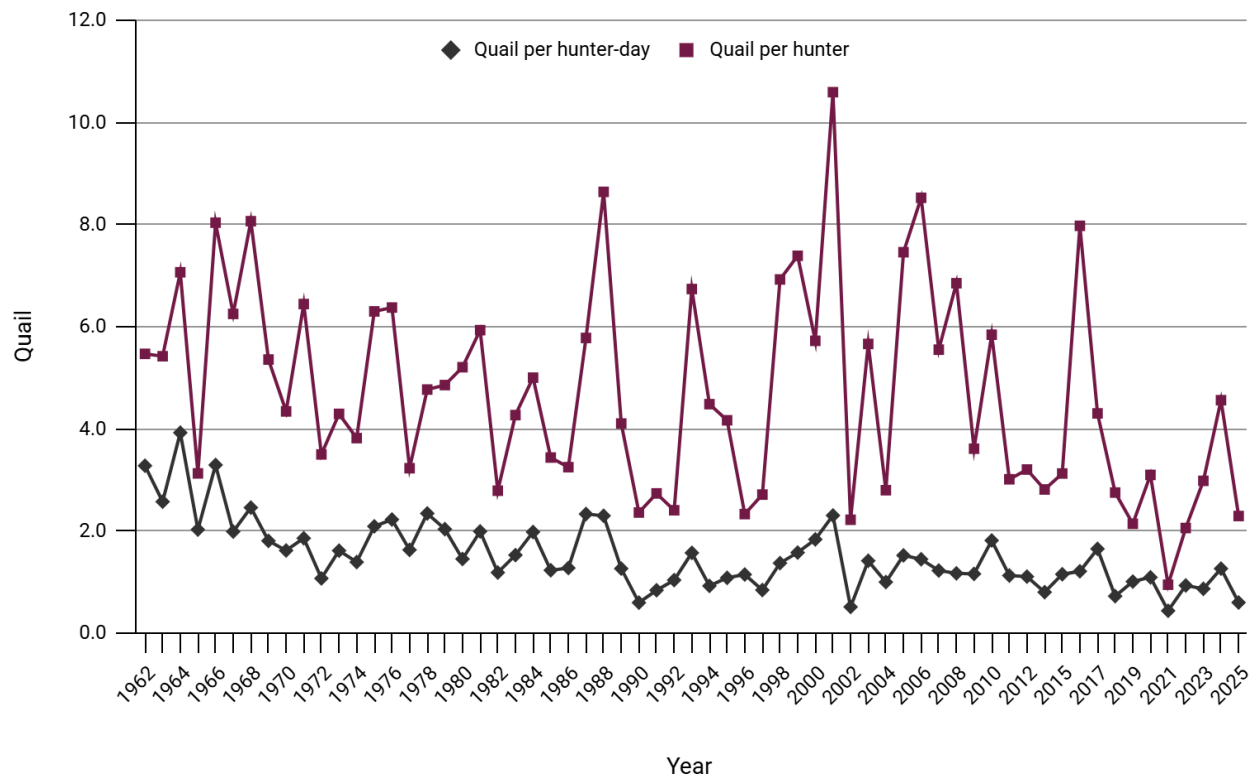


Figure 12. Gambel's quail harvest statistics, Utah, 1962–2025.

Table 16. Gambel's quail harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025-26.

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Cache	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Davis	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Morgan	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Rich	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Summit	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Weber	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Northern total	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Juab	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sanpete	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Tooele	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Wasatch	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Central total	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Beaver	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Garfield	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Iron	1	9	0	40	0.0	2.7	0.0
Kane	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Millard	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Piute	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sevier	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Washington	41	362	834	1316	0.6	88.8	93.7
Wayne	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southern total	42	371	834	1356	0.6	91.4	93.7
Daggett	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Duchesne	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Uintah	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Northeastern total	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Carbon	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Emery	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Grand	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
San Juan	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southeastern total	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Unknown	3	26	56	127	0.4	8.6	6.3
Statewide total	44	388	890	1483	0.6	100.0	100.0

Gray partridge

Gray partridge (often called Hungarian partridge) have seen a more consistent and dramatic decline in both hunter interest and total harvest since the late 1960s and a spike in the late 1990s and 2010s (Figure 13). Participation has fallen from thousands of hunters annually to just several hundred in recent years. However, the "Partridges per hunter" metric has stayed relatively stable even as total numbers dropped. For example, in 1962 hunters averaged 2.6 birds, and in 2025 they averaged 2.5 birds.

Gray partridge hunting remained focused in specific northern habitats, engaging 683 hunters for 4,393 days afield, resulting in a total harvest of 1,741 partridges with a daily efficiency rate of 0.4 birds (Table 17). The Northern region represents the majority of this species' harvest, 94.7% of all hunting pressure and 98.3% of the statewide harvest (1,712 partridges). Box Elder County dominated the harvest at 1,213 partridges, and Cache County followed with 401 birds. Minor harvests came from Summit (49) and Rich (29) counties. The Central region saw minimal activity, generating only 1.1% of the harvest split evenly between Tooele and Wasatch counties.

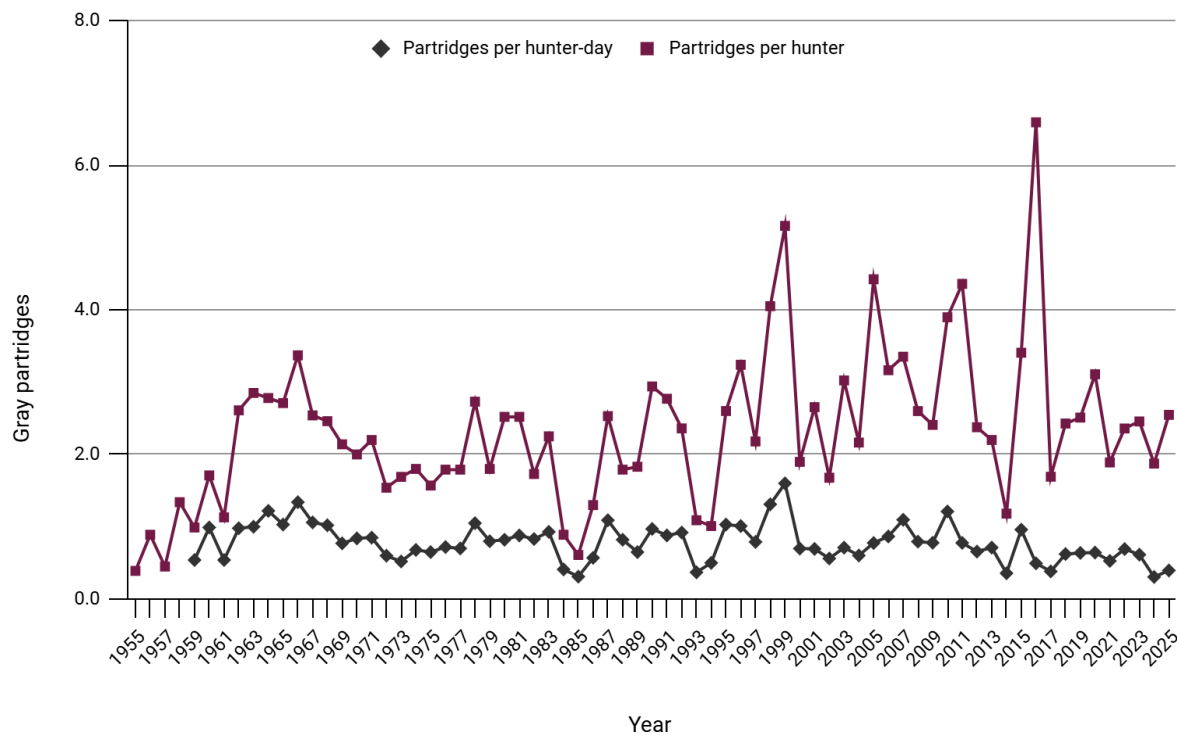


Figure 13. Gray partridge harvest statistics, Utah, 1955–2025.

Table 17. *Gray partridge harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025-26.*

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	69	491	1213	3039	0.4	69.2	69.7
Cache	17	121	401	789	0.5	18.0	23.0
Davis	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Morgan	3	21	20	195	0.1	4.4	1.1
Rich	1	7	29	29	1.0	0.7	1.7
Summit	1	7	49	49	1.0	1.1	2.8
Weber	2	14	0	58	0.0	1.3	0.0
Northern total	93	661	1712	4159	0.4	94.7	98.3
Juab	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sanpete	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Tooele	1	7	10	39	0.3	0.9	0.6
Utah	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Wasatch	2	14	10	127	0.1	2.9	0.6
Central total	3	21	20	166	0.1	3.8	1.1
Beaver	2	14	10	29	0.3	0.7	0.6
Garfield	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Iron	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Kane	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Millard	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Piute	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sevier	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Washington	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Wayne	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southern total	2	14	10	29	0.3	0.7	0.6
Daggett	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Duchesne	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Uintah	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Northeastern total	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Carbon	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Emery	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Grand	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
San Juan	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southeastern total	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Unknown	2	14	0	39	0.0	0.9	0.0
Statewide total	96	683	1741	4393	0.4	100.0	100.0

Ring-necked pheasant

Ring-necked pheasant populations have experienced a significant long-term decline in both hunter participation and total harvest since their historic highs in the late 1940s and early 1960s (Figure 14). The 1948 season represented a major peak, with 96,534 hunters taking 280,914 birds. By 2008, participation had dropped to 16,936 hunters with a total harvest of 34,189 pheasants.

Pheasant hunting generated the highest engagement of the season, with 13,727 hunters dedicating 74,121 days afield to harvest 39,220 pheasants at an average of 0.5 birds per hunter-day (Table 18). The Northern region represented 51.0% of the hunting pressure and accounted for 45.3% of the statewide harvest, with Box Elder (6,012), Weber (4,482), Cache (3,849), and Davis (3,401) counties all serving as major harvest centers. The Central region captured 25.4% of both pressure and harvest, driven heavily by Utah County's harvest of 5,597 birds. The Southern region hunters harvested 6,487 pheasants in mostly Sevier and Millard counties. The Southeastern region harvest was split closely between Carbon and Emery counties, while the Northeastern region harvested 5.3% of the pheasant harvest.

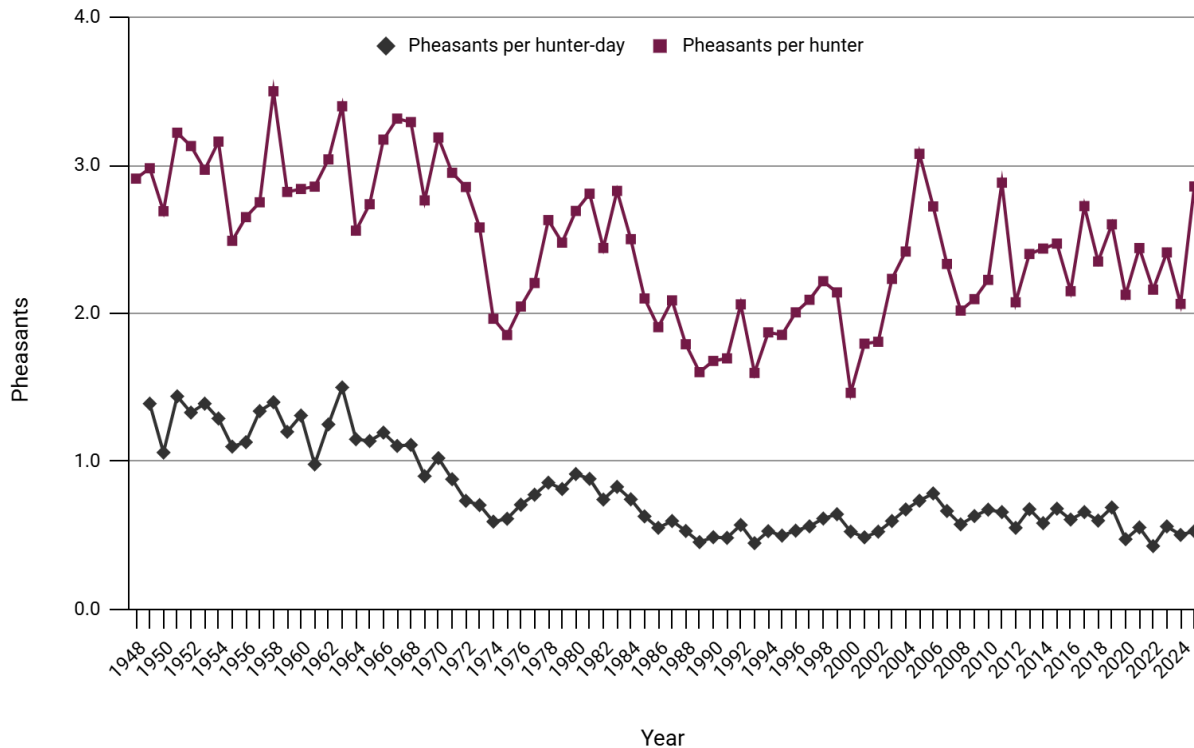


Figure 14. Ring-necked pheasant harvest statistics, Utah, 1948–2025.

Table 18. *Ring-necked pheasant harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025-26.*

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	248	2858	6012	12001	0.5	16.2	15.3
Cache	162	1867	3849	8876	0.4	12.0	9.8
Davis	124	1429	3401	7176	0.5	9.7	8.7
Morgan	1	12	26	13	2.0	0.0	0.1
Rich	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Summit	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Weber	160	1844	4482	9726	0.5	13.1	11.4
Northern total	695	8010	17770	37792	0.5	51.0	45.3
Juab	40	461	896	1538	0.6	2.1	2.3
Salt Lake	20	231	277	575	0.5	0.8	0.7
Sanpete	47	542	1463	2450	0.6	3.3	3.7
Tooele	64	738	1213	2538	0.5	3.4	3.1
Utah	213	2455	5972	11101	0.5	15.0	15.2
Wasatch	17	196	158	650	0.2	0.9	0.4
Central total	401	4623	9979	18852	0.5	25.4	25.4
Beaver	35	403	527	1688	0.3	2.3	1.3
Garfield	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Iron	35	403	910	1463	0.6	2.0	2.3
Kane	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Millard	44	507	2096	1988	1.1	2.7	5.3
Piute	4	46	198	300	0.7	0.4	0.5
Sevier	67	772	2202	3550	0.6	4.8	5.6
Washington	4	46	66	150	0.4	0.2	0.2
Wayne	13	150	488	513	1.0	0.7	1.2
Southern total	202	2327	6487	9652	0.7	13.0	16.5
Daggett	6	69	66	288	0.2	0.4	0.2
Duchesne	44	507	1002	1638	0.6	2.2	2.6
Uintah	29	334	1028	1525	0.7	2.1	2.6
Northeastern total	79	910	2096	3451	0.6	4.7	5.3
Carbon	32	369	1160	2025	0.6	2.7	3.0
Emery	29	334	962	1688	0.6	2.3	2.5
Grand	1	12	0	163	0.0	0.2	0.0
San Juan	1	12	53	38	1.4	0.1	0.1
Southeastern total	63	727	2175	3914	0.6	5.3	5.5
Unknown	9	104	712	463	1.5	0.6	1.8
Statewide total	1191	13727	39220	74121	0.5	100.0	100.0

Sage-grouse (greater and Gunnison)

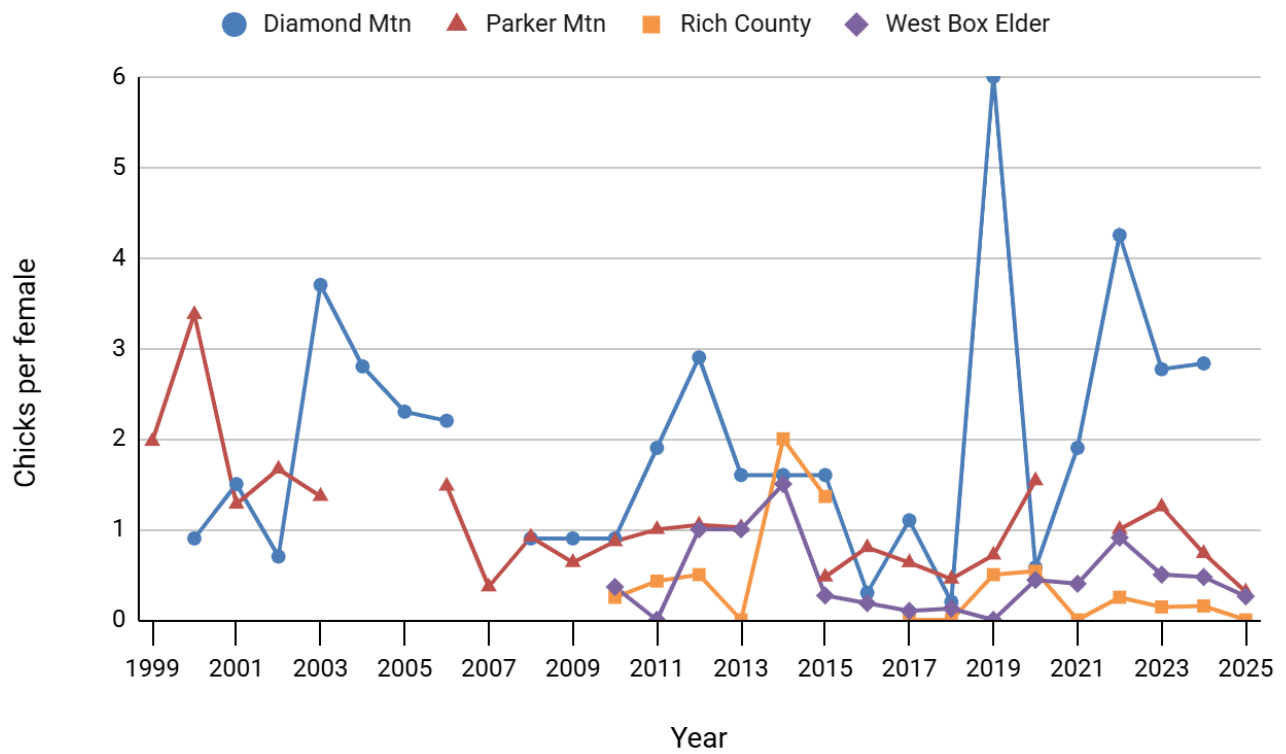


Figure 15. Greater sage-grouse wing barrel production counts, chicks per female, by area, Utah 1999–2025.

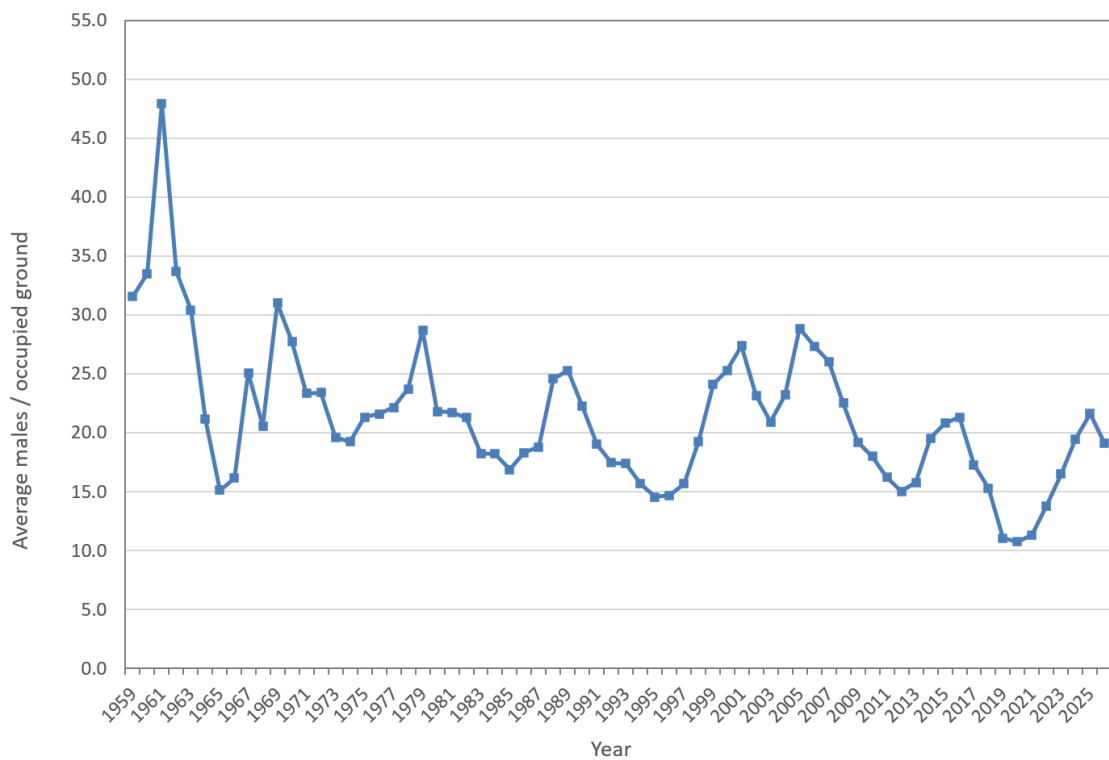


Figure 16. Statewide trends of greater sage-grouse strutting ground counts, Utah 1959–2026.

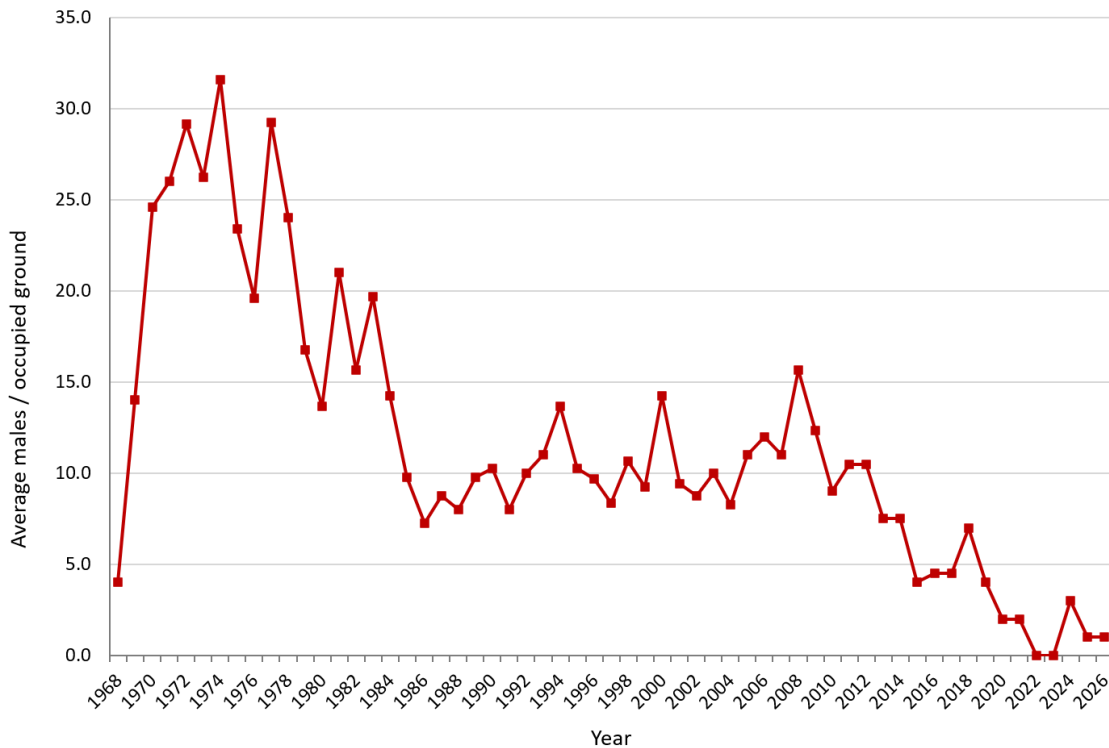


Figure 17. Statewide trends of Gunnison sage-grouse strutting ground counts, Utah 1968–2026.

Table 19. Greater sage-grouse strutting ground counts by county for the Northern Region, Utah 2017–2026.

Northern region county	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average (2017–2025)
Box Elder											
Number of strutting grounds visited	67	70	56	68	79	91	62	73	78	85	72
Number of strutting grounds occupied	43	49	29	31	35	37	32	46	50	53	39
Total male grouse counted	755	661	350	310	356	499	457	743	924	777	562
Average males / occupied ground	17.6	13.5	12.1	10.0	10.2	13.5	14.3	16.2	18.5	14.7	14.0
Cache											
Number of strutting grounds visited	3	3	1	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3
Number of strutting grounds occupied	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	2
Total male grouse counted	61	58	10	35	28	38	11	36	36	24	35
Average males / occupied ground	30.5	29.0	10.0	11.7	9.3	12.7	11.0	12.0	18.0	12.0	16.0
Morgan											
Number of strutting grounds visited	3	4	1	4	1	7	6	6	5	6	4
Number of strutting grounds occupied	1	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	3	1	2
Total male grouse counted	9	11	2	9	0	10	1	2	15	2	7
Average males / occupied ground	9.0	3.7	2.0	9.0	—	3.3	1.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	4.4
Rich											
Number of strutting grounds visited	39	42	40	52	42	38	22	48	45	47	41
Number of strutting grounds occupied	27	30	30	35	29	29	12	34	35	36	29
Total male grouse counted	529	562	380	544	568	674	311	990	1104	1076	629
Average males / occupied ground	19.6	18.7	12.7	15.5	19.6	23.2	25.9	29.1	31.5	29.9	21.8
Summit											
Number of strutting grounds visited	3	4	4	4	3	7	3	8	4	5	4
Number of strutting grounds occupied	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	3
Total male grouse counted	62	59	33	23	27	47	14	76	60	22	45
Average males / occupied ground	20.7	14.8	11.0	7.7	9.0	11.8	7.0	25.3	20.0	11.0	14.1

Northern region county	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average (2017 2025)
Northern Region total											
Number of strutting grounds visited	115	123	102	132	129	146	95	138	135	146	124
Number of strutting grounds occupied	76	88	64	73	70	76	48	87	93	94	75
Total male grouse counted	1416	1351	775	921	979	1268	794	1847	2139	1901	1277
Average males / occupied ground	18.6	15.4	12.1	12.6	14.0	16.7	16.5	21.2	23.0	20.2	16.7

Table 20. Greater sage-grouse strutting ground counts by county for the Central Region, Utah 2017–2026.

Central region county	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average (2017–2025)
Juab											
Number of strutting grounds visited	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Number of strutting grounds occupied	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2
Total male grouse counted	9	27	26	20	2	21	18	10	5	6	15
Average males / occupied ground	4.5	13.5	8.7	20.0	2.0	7.0	18.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	9.3
Tooele											
Number of strutting grounds visited	10	10	10	13	13	14	12	14	14	14	12
Number of strutting grounds occupied	6	7	6	9	8	7	6	7	8	8	7
Total male grouse counted	65	92	79	90	85	67	76	95	119	91	85
Average males / occupied ground	10.8	13.1	13.2	10.0	10.6	9.6	12.7	13.6	14.9	11.4	12.1
Wasatch											
Number of strutting grounds visited	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	4
Number of strutting grounds occupied	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	5	2	3	3
Total male grouse counted	81	93	63	52	55	87	52	43	60	42	65
Average males / occupied ground	20.3	23.3	15.8	13.0	18.3	29.0	26.0	8.6	30.0	14.0	20.5
Central Region total											
Number of strutting grounds visited	17	18	18	21	20	22	17	22	21	21	20
Number of strutting grounds occupied	12	13	13	14	12	13	9	14	11	13	12
Total male grouse counted	155	212	168	162	142	175	146	148	184	139	166
Average males / occupied ground	12.9	16.3	12.9	11.6	11.8	13.5	16.2	10.6	16.7	10.7	13.6

Table 21. Greater sage-grouse strutting ground counts by county for the Southern Region, Utah 2017–2026.

Southern region county	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average (2017–2025)
Beaver											
Number of strutting grounds visited	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	8	8	8	8
Number of strutting grounds occupied	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total male grouse counted	53	43	33	35	20	14	15	32	28	23	30
Average males / occupied ground	17.7	14.3	11.0	11.7	6.7	4.7	5.0	10.7	9.3	7.7	10.1
Garfield											
Number of strutting grounds visited	30	29	29	33	36	38	36	37	29	31	33
Number of strutting grounds occupied	21	22	19	15	13	20	12	16	19	18	17
Total male grouse counted	522	454	259	130	112	234	227	495	607	453	338
Average males / occupied ground	24.9	20.6	13.6	8.7	8.6	11.7	18.9	30.9	31.9	25.2	18.9
Iron											
Number of strutting grounds visited	30	29	30	32	29	29	29	34	32	34	30
Number of strutting grounds occupied	25	22	20	23	18	21	22	26	23	21	22
Total male grouse counted	276	235	155	143	103	155	207	311	257	137	205
Average males / occupied ground	11.0	10.7	7.8	6.2	5.7	7.4	9.4	12.0	11.2	6.5	9.0
Kane											
Number of strutting grounds visited	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Number of strutting grounds occupied	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Total male grouse counted	22	16	13	9	10	7	6	17	42	12	16
Average males / occupied ground	22.0	16.0	13.0	9.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	17.0	21.0	12.0	13.4
Piute											
Number of strutting grounds visited	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	11	8
Number of strutting grounds occupied	7	7	7	6	6	5	6	6	9	8	7
Total male grouse counted	139	129	96	57	51	50	49	38	76	58	76
Average males / occupied ground	19.9	18.4	13.7	9.5	8.5	10.0	8.2	6.3	8.4	7.3	11.4

Southern region county	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average (2017 2025)
Sevier											
Number of strutting grounds visited	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	2	3	3
Number of strutting grounds occupied	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
Total male grouse counted	16	22	16	26	6	26	14	24	16	7	18
Average males / occupied ground	16.0	22.0	16.0	26.0	6.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	8.0	3.5	14.8
Wayne											
Number of strutting grounds visited	31	31	30	32	34	34	35	34	37	36	33
Number of strutting grounds occupied	23	17	14	14	14	16	21	25	28	27	19
Total male grouse counted	568	460	234	203	219	244	566	835	1159	917	499
Average males / occupied ground	24.7	27.1	16.7	14.5	15.6	15.3	27.0	33.4	41.4	34.0	24.0
Southern Region total											
Number of strutting grounds visited	112	110	111	119	121	126	125	128	119	126	119
Number of strutting grounds occupied	81	73	65	63	56	68	66	79	86	80	71
Total male grouse counted	1596	1359	806	603	521	730	1084	1752	2185	1607	1182
Average males / occupied ground	19.7	18.6	12.4	9.6	9.3	10.7	16.4	22.2	25.4	20.1	16.0

Table 22. Greater sage-grouse strutting ground counts by county for the Northeastern Region, Utah 2017–2026.

Northeastern region county	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average (2017–2025)
Daggett											
Number of strutting grounds visited	13	14	12	14	13	14	8	12	11	13	12
Number of strutting grounds occupied	10	7	7	6	5	5	3	4	6	4	6
Total male grouse counted	145	70	28	34	26	26	39	40	89	47	54
Average males / occupied ground	14.5	10.0	4.0	5.7	5.2	5.2	13.0	10.0	14.8	11.8	9.2
Duchesne											
Number of strutting grounds visited	12	11	11	11	11	12	11	9	11	10	11
Number of strutting grounds occupied	9	11	10	6	5	7	8	6	8	5	8
Total male grouse counted	166	144	96	137	43	89	91	80	73	94	101
Average males / occupied ground	18.4	13.1	9.6	22.8	8.6	12.7	11.4	13.3	9.1	18.8	13.2
Uintah											
Number of strutting grounds visited	61	61	58	60	64	60	41	60	59	52	58
Number of strutting grounds occupied	46	40	25	36	31	34	27	36	36	33	34
Total male grouse counted	577	446	214	313	328	500	562	664	760	667	503
Average males / occupied ground	12.5	11.2	8.6	8.7	10.6	14.7	20.8	18.4	21.1	20.2	14.1
Wasatch											
Number of strutting grounds visited	2	3	1	6	5	6	6	4	6	5	4
Number of strutting grounds occupied	1	2	1	3	3	4	2	1	3	2	2
Total male grouse counted	19	23	23	31	35	64	39	46	51	39	37
Average males / occupied ground	19.0	11.5	23.0	10.3	11.7	16.0	19.5	46.0	17.0	19.5	19.3
Northeastern Region total											
Number of strutting grounds visited	88	89	82	91	93	92	66	85	87	80	86
Number of strutting grounds occupied	66	60	43	51	44	50	40	47	53	44	50
Total male grouse counted	907	683	361	515	432	679	731	830	973	847	679
Average males / occupied ground	13.7	11.4	8.4	10.1	9.8	13.6	18.3	17.7	18.4	19.3	13.5

Table 23. Greater sage-grouse strutting ground counts by county for the Southeastern Region, Utah 2017–2026.

Southeastern region county	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average (2017–2025)
Carbon											
Number of strutting grounds visited	20	19	17	18	16	18	16	17	17	17	18
Number of strutting grounds occupied	14	13	12	11	10	10	9	12	15	10	12
Total male grouse counted	248	198	106	126	101	146	97	138	184	168	151
Average males / occupied ground	17.7	15.2	8.8	11.5	10.1	14.6	10.8	11.5	12.3	16.8	12.5
Emery											
Number of strutting grounds visited	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Number of strutting grounds occupied	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total male grouse counted	24	31	10	5	8	15	13	14	32	17	17
Average males / occupied ground	8.0	10.3	3.3	2.5	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.7	10.7	5.7	5.9
Sevier											
Number of strutting grounds visited	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2
Number of strutting grounds occupied	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total male grouse counted	49	22	13	7	5	26	14	18	10	6	17
Average males / occupied ground	24.5	11.0	6.5	7.0	5.0	13.0	14.0	18.0	10.0	6.0	12.1
Utah											
Number of strutting grounds visited	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of strutting grounds occupied	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3
Total male grouse counted	28	27	29	34	42	44	28	48	30	31	34
Average males / occupied ground	14.0	13.5	9.7	11.3	21.0	22.0	9.3	16.0	10.0	15.5	14.1
Southeastern Region total											
Number of strutting grounds visited	29	27	25	26	24	30	24	25	26	25	26
Number of strutting grounds occupied	21	20	20	17	15	17	16	19	22	16	19
Total male grouse counted	349	278	158	172	156	231	152	218	256	222	219
Average males / occupied ground	16.6	13.9	7.9	10.1	10.4	13.6	9.5	11.5	11.6	13.9	11.7

To hunt greater sage-grouse in Utah during 2025, hunters were required to obtain a permit from the Division issued through a permit drawing. Each permit allowed a hunter to harvest 2 birds - i.e. the bag limit was 2. In 2025, the Division authorized 4 sage-grouse hunts: Diamond/Blue Mtn, Parker Mtn, Rich County, and Box Elder County. Gunnison sage-grouse are not hunted in Utah.

In 2025, Diamond/Blue Mtn hunters reported the highest success, with 83% of hunters reporting they harvested at least one bird, and averaged 1.3 grouse per hunter (Table 24). West Box Elder hunters reported the lowest success with only 48% of hunters killing at least one bird, and an average of 0.8 grouse per hunter. Both Parker Mtn and Rich County hunters reported success rates of 57% and 0.9 grouse per hunter.

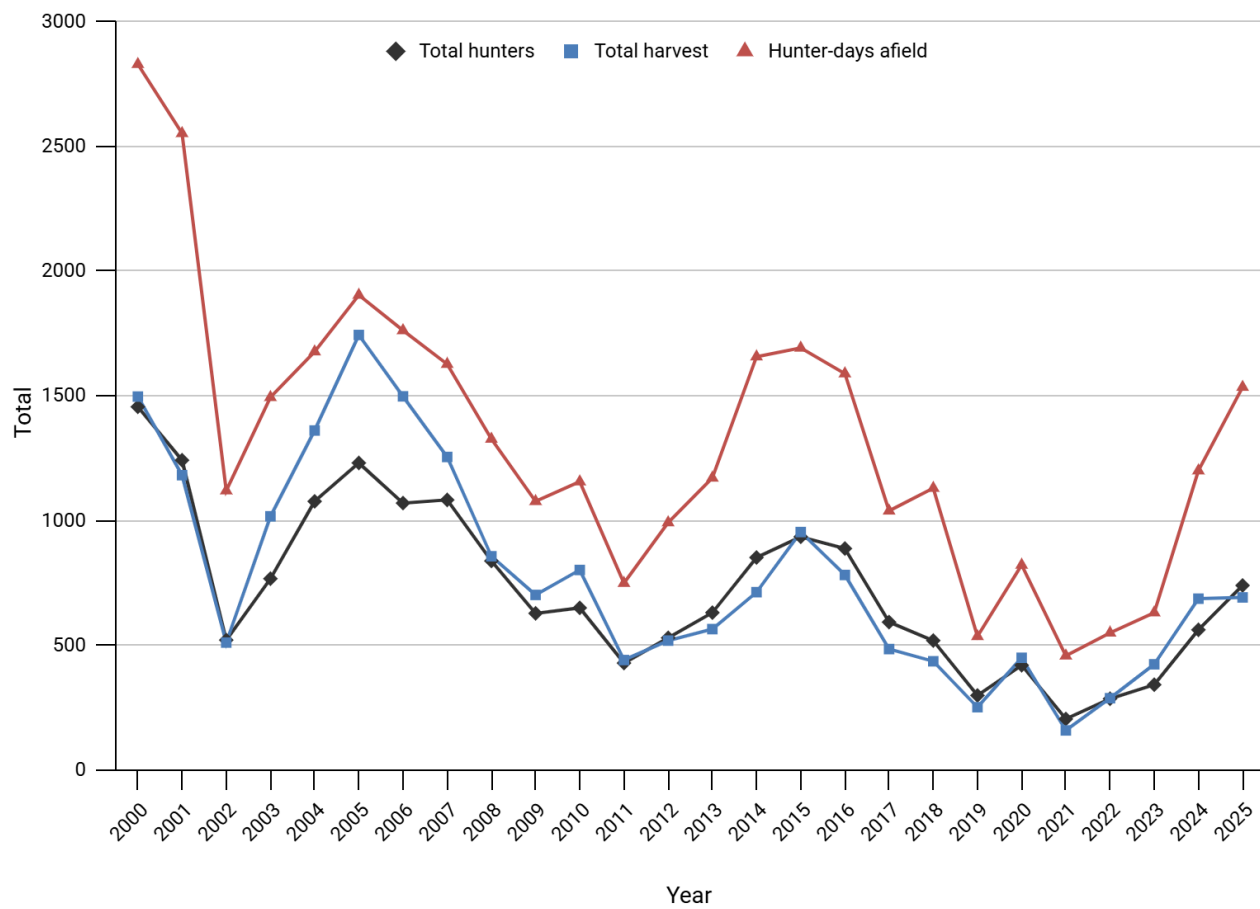


Figure 18. Greater sage-grouse harvest statistics, Utah, 2000–2025.

Table 24. Greater sage-grouse harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025.

Hunt number	Hunt name	Total permits	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	Harvest per hunter	Percent success*
SG1000	Diamond/Blue Mtn	131	97	89	115	239	0.5	1.3	83.3
SG1001	Parker Mtn	432	366	330	312	665	0.5	0.9	57.1
SG1002	Rich County	176	142	134	123	228	0.5	0.9	57.4
SG1003	West Box Elder	281	231	187	142	403	0.4	0.8	48.1
Statewide total		1020	836	740	692	1535	0.5	0.9	58.1

*Hunters could harvest 2 birds. Hunters were considered successful if they harvested at least 1 bird.

Sandhill crane

To hunt sandhill cranes in Utah during 2025, hunters were required to obtain a permit from the Division issued through a permit drawing. Each permit allowed a hunter to harvest one bird of either sex. In 2025, the Division authorized 6 sandhill crane hunts in 4 areas: East Box Elder, Cache County, Rich County, and Uintah Basin (early, mid, and late).

In 2025, Uintah Basin and Rich County hunters reported the highest success, with 78-83% of hunters reporting they harvested in Uinta Basin and 80% in Rich County (Table 25). Cache County hunters reported the lowest success with only 49% of hunters harvesting, and East Box Elder slightly higher at 54%.

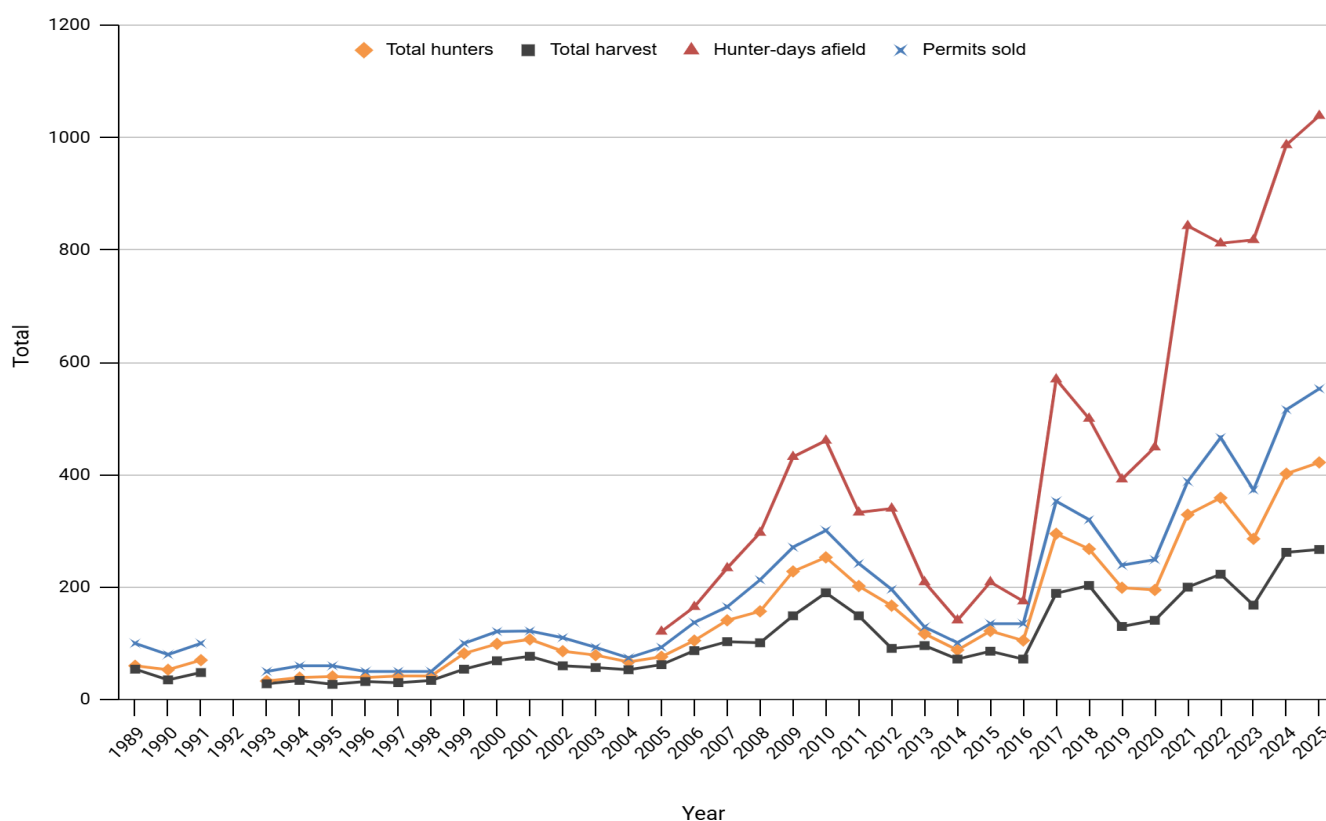


Figure 19. Sandhill crane harvest statistics, Utah, 1989–2025.

Table 25. Sandhill crane harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025.

Hunt number	Hunt name	Total permits	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	Percent success*
SC1000	East Box Elder	210	163	158	85	462	0.2	53.7
SC1001	Cache County	125	105	99	49	255	0.2	49.4
SC1002	Rich County	10	9	6	4	10	0.4	80.0
SC1006	Uintah Basin (early)	70	57	43	36	88	0.4	82.9
SC1007	Uintah Basin (middle)	68	47	58	45	90	0.5	77.5
SC1008	Uintah Basin (late)	70	64	58	48	134	0.4	83.0
Statewide total		553	445	422	267	1039	0.3	63.4

Sharp-tailed grouse

To hunt sharp-tailed grouse in Utah during 2025, hunters were required to obtain a permit from the Division issued through a permit drawing. In 2025, the Division authorized 2 sharp-tailed grouse hunts: Northeast Box Elder County and Cache County.

In 2025, Cache County hunters reported the highest success, with a 50.0% success rate and averaging 0.9 grouse per hunter (Table 26). Northeast Box Elder County hunters reported the lowest success, with a 32.6% success rate and an average of 0.4 grouse per hunter. Success rate was defined as the percentage of hunters who harvested at least one bird.

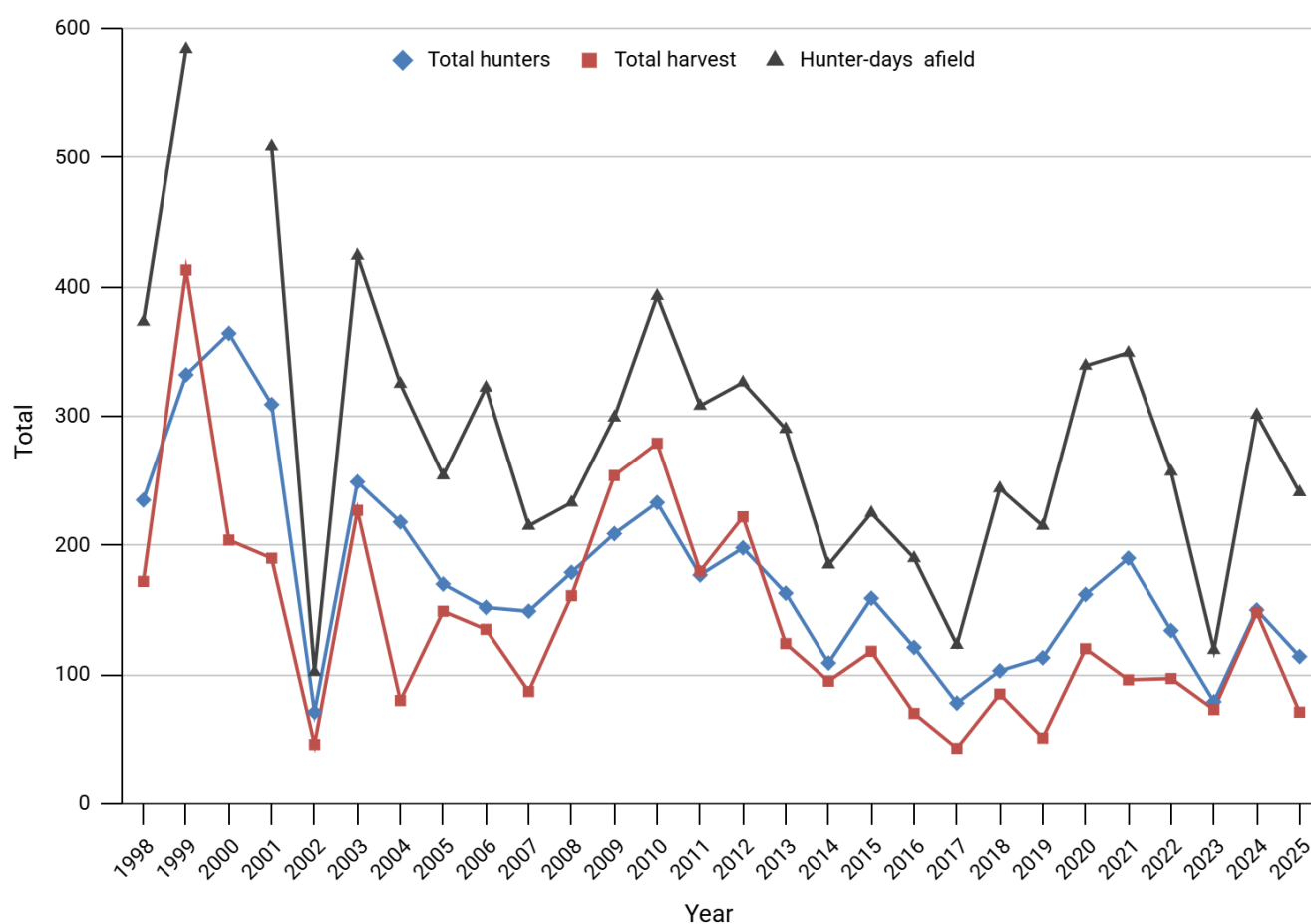


Figure 20. Sharp-tailed grouse harvest statistics, Utah, 1998–2025.

Table 26. *Sharp-tailed grouse harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025.*

Hunt number	Hunt name	Total permits	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	Harvest per hunter	Percent success*
ST1000	Northeast Box Elder County	139	98	65	27	143	0.2	0.4	32.6
ST1001	Cache County	88	76	49	44	98	0.4	0.9	50.0
Statewide total		227	174	114	71	241	0.3	0.6	39.5

*Hunters could harvest 2 birds. Hunters were considered successful if they harvested at least 1 bird.

Snowshoe hare

This species has seen a sharp decline in participation and harvest over the last several decades (Figure 21). In 1978, 8,205 hunters harvested 34,535 hares with only 532 hunters and 995 hares harvested in 2024.

Snowshoe hare hunting was a small-scale, highly specific pursuit, drawing 209 hunters across 661 days afield, which resulted in a statewide harvest of 137 hares at an efficiency of 0.2 hares per hunter-day (Table 27). The Northern region received 43.0% of the pressure and 77.8% of the statewide total.

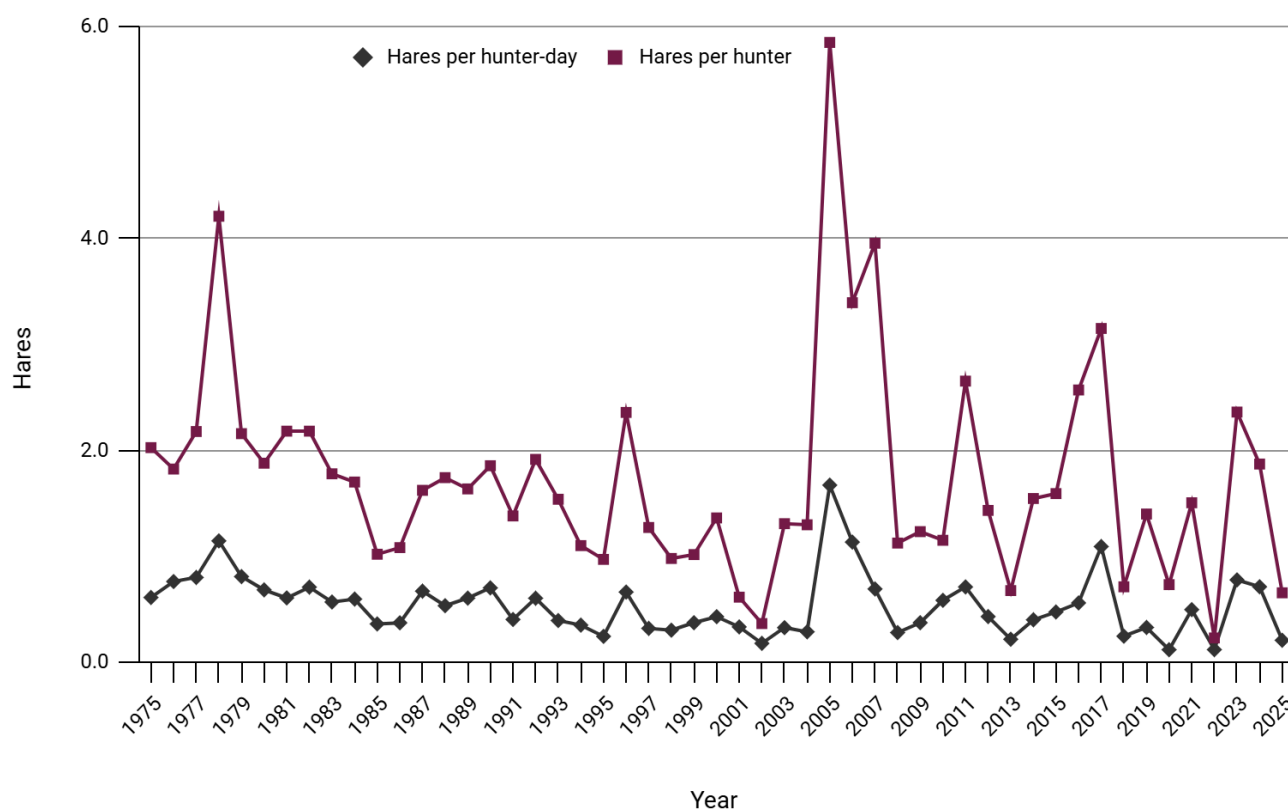


Figure 21. Snowshoe hare harvest statistics, Utah, 1975–2025.

Table 27. *Snowshoe hare harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025-26.*

County by region	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Box Elder	2	17	15	15	1.0	2.3	11.1
Cache	4	33	15	92	0.2	14.0	11.1
Davis	2	17	15	31	0.5	4.7	11.1
Morgan	1	8	0	8	0.0	1.2	0.0
Rich	1	8	0	8	0.0	1.2	0.0
Summit	6	50	61	131	0.5	19.8	44.4
Weber	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Northern total	16	133	106	285	0.4	43.0	77.8
Juab	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	1	8	0	23	0.0	3.5	0.0
Sanpete	2	17	0	69	0.0	10.5	0.0
Tooele	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Wasatch	3	25	15	69	0.2	10.5	11.1
Central total	6	50	15	161	0.1	24.4	11.1
Beaver	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Garfield	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Iron	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Kane	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Millard	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Piute	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Sevier	1	8	0	15	0.0	2.3	0.0
Washington	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Wayne	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southern total	1	8	0	15	0.0	2.3	0.0
Daggett	1	8	0	15	0.0	2.3	0.0
Duchesne	1	8	0	23	0.0	3.5	0.0
Uintah	3	25	15	31	0.5	4.7	11.1
Northeastern total	5	41	15	69	0.2	10.5	11.1
Carbon	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Emery	2	17	0	131	0.0	19.8	0.0
Grand	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
San Juan	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Southeastern total	2	17	0	131	0.0	19.8	0.0
Unknown	0	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Statewide total	25	209	137	661	0.2	100.0	100.0

White-tailed ptarmigan

To hunt white-tailed ptarmigans in Utah during 2025, hunters were required to obtain a free permit from the Division. During the season, the daily bag limit was set at 4 birds, with a possession limit of 12 birds. We received 280 survey responses, representing 52% of all white-tailed ptarmigan permit-holders. Hunter activity resembled that of the previous 2 years. Only 19% of permit holders hunted ptarmigans, resulting in minimal harvest.

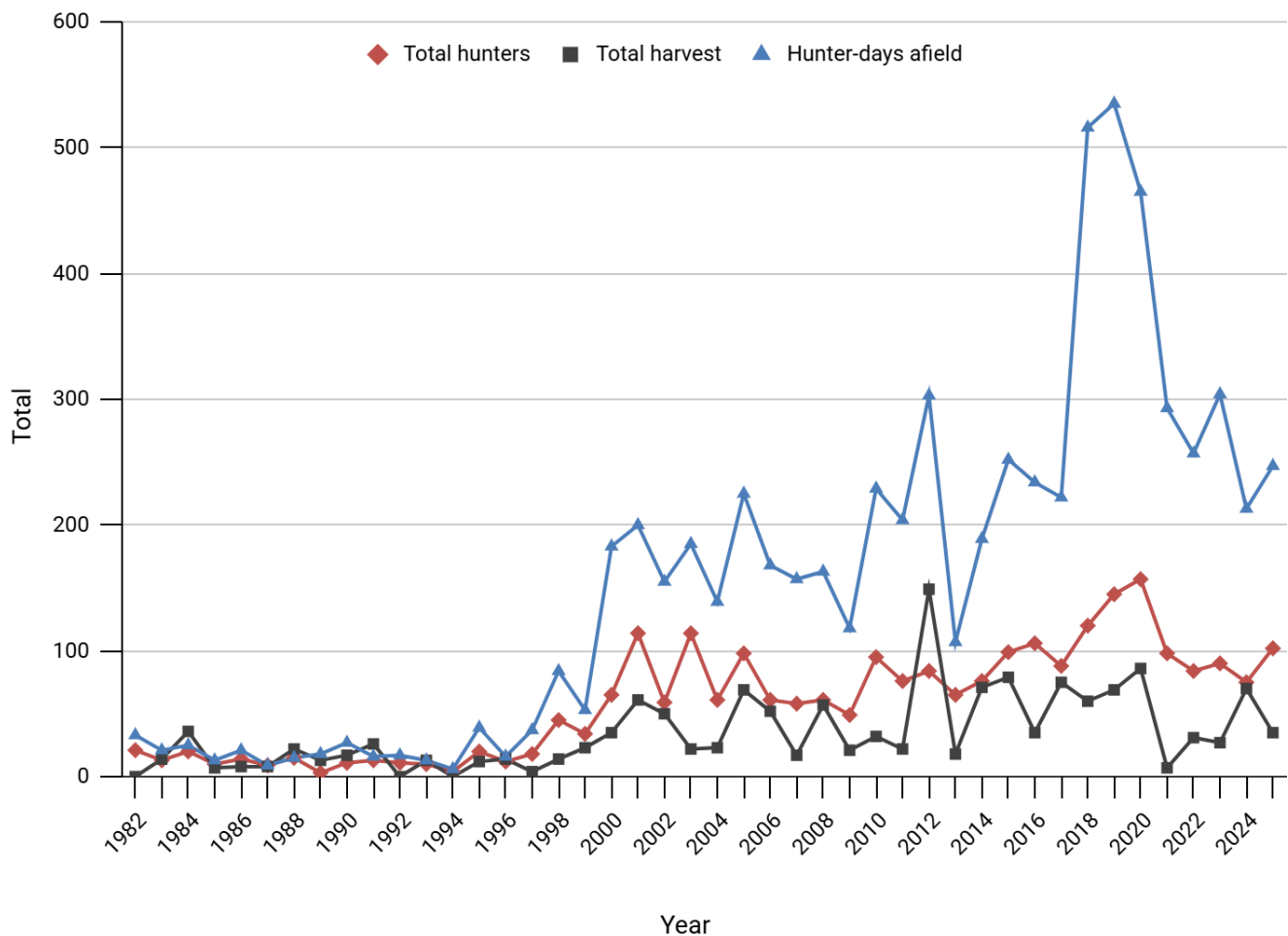


Figure 22. White-tailed ptarmigan harvest statistics, Utah, 1982–2025.

Table 28. *White-tailed ptarmigan harvest statistics by county, Utah, 2025.*

County	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Harvest per hunter day	% pressure	% harvest
Daggett	4	8	0	13	0.0	7.3	0.0
Duchesne	17	33	12	92	0.1	30.3	34.3
Summit	17	33	8	69	0.1	30.3	22.9
Uintah	16	31	15	61	0.2	28.4	42.9
Unknown	2	4	0	12	0.0	3.7	0.0
Statewide total	280	102	35	247	0.1	100.0	100.0

Wild turkey

Fall management wild turkey 2025

In 2025, 4 regional areas were designated for fall management wild turkey hunts; private-lands-only in Northern and Central regions, and select-areas-only in Southeastern and Southern regions. Overall percentage of the harvest that were juveniles in 2025 was 62%, ranging from 13% in the southern region to 29% in the Central region. The percentage of females in the harvest in 2025 was 62% overall, with 60% in the Central region to 77% in the Southern region. Hunters across all 4 regions preferred shotguns over other weapon types (~51%), with rifles the second most popular weapon (~30%). Air rifles are gaining in popularity since its legalization during fall management turkey hunting, 7% of hunters in 2025 and in 2024.

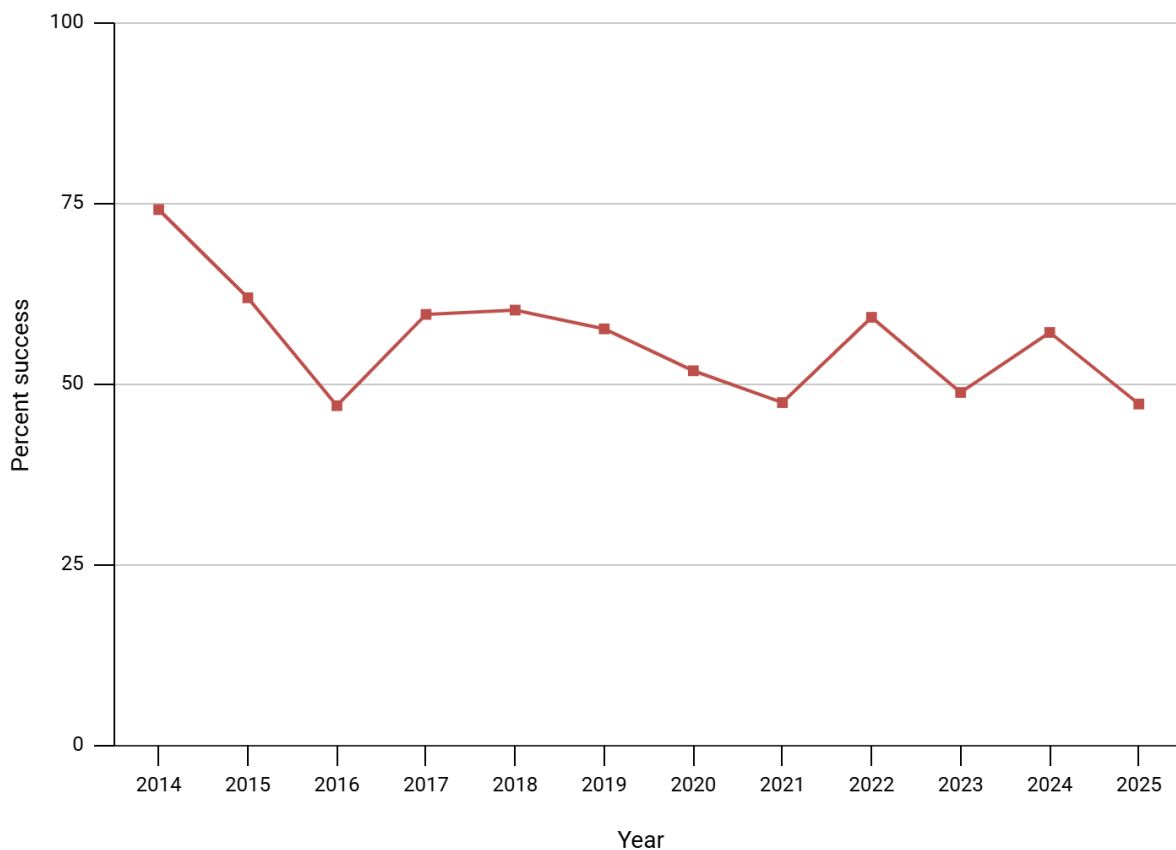


Figure 23. Fall management wild turkey harvest trends, Utah, 2014–2025.

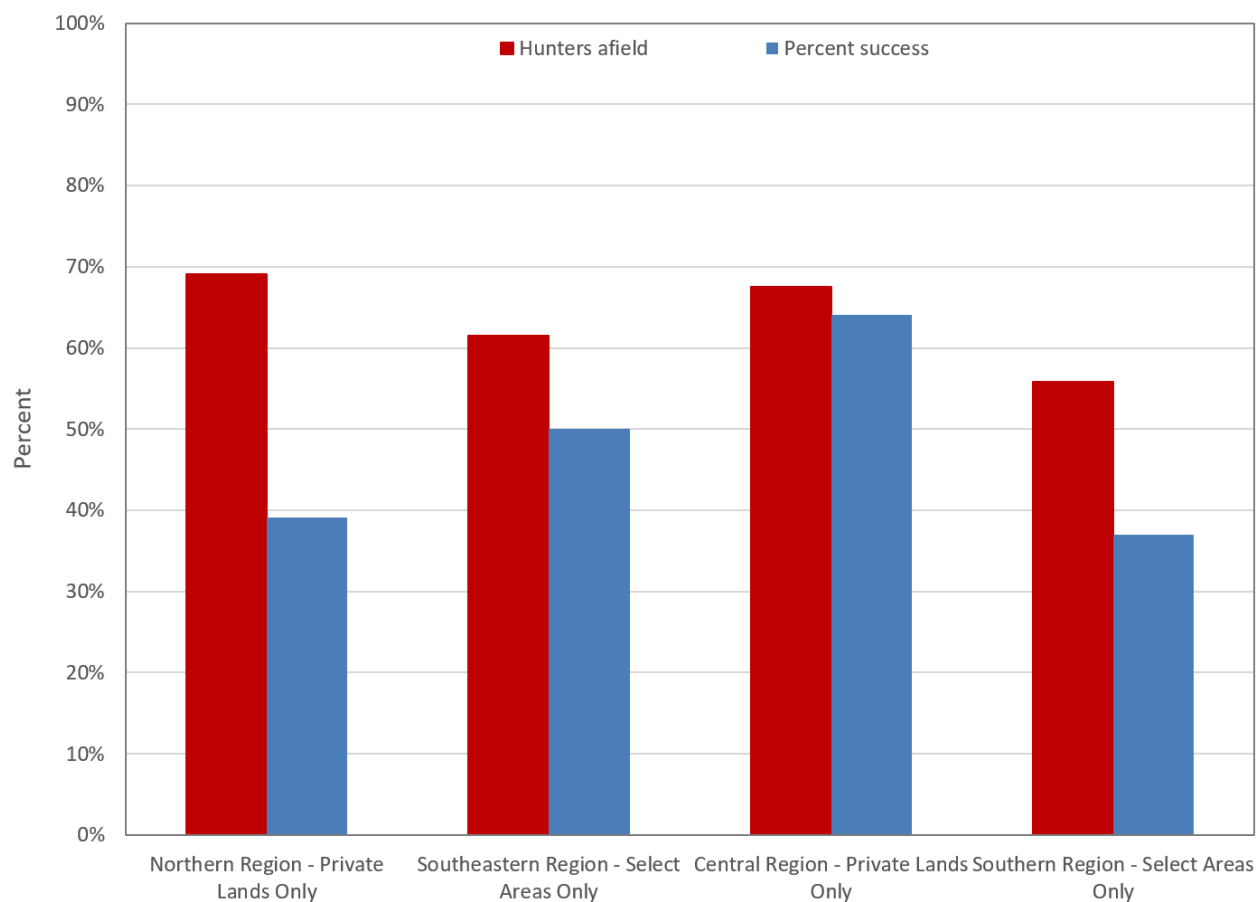


Figure 24. Fall management wild turkey harvest statistics by region, Utah, 2025.

Table 29. Fall management wild turkey harvest statistics by region, Utah, 2025.

Hunt number	Region	Permits	n	Hunters	Male harvest	Female harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest	Days afield	% juveniles	Mean satisfaction	Mean crowding
TK1001	Northern Region - Private Lands Only	1506	621	805	143	247	2	393	3674	25	3.8	1.5
TK1019	Southeastern Region - Select Areas Only	65	39	30	7	13	0	20	94	17	4.1	1.6
TK1020	Central Region - Private Lands Only	794	348	388	128	196	2	326	1928	29	4.0	1.5
TK1022	Southern Region - Select Areas Only	152	77	53	6	20	4	30	304	13	3.3	1.6
Statewide total		2517	1085	1276	284	476	8	769	6001	26	3.8	1.5

Wild turkey mitigation 2025

Table 30. Wild turkey mitigation harvest statistics by region, Utah, 2025.

Permit type	Permits	n	Hunters	Male harvest	Female harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest	Days afield	% juveniles
Hunters fee vouchers	212	75	147	45	25	1	71	656	16
Landowner free permits	333	81	200	82	37	0	119	708	14
Statewide total	545	156	347	127	62	1	190	1364	15

Spring wild turkey 2026

Both the number of wild turkey permits available, and the count of hunters afield, increased during the last three years. The success rate for limited-entry turkey hunters increased from 50% in 2024 to 54% in 2026. Limited-entry and CWMU permit holders consistently realize much higher rates of harvest success than those hunting on general-season permits. Recent data shows a positive upward trajectory for general-season harvest success, increasing from 16% in 2010 to a period high of 34% during the 2026 season.

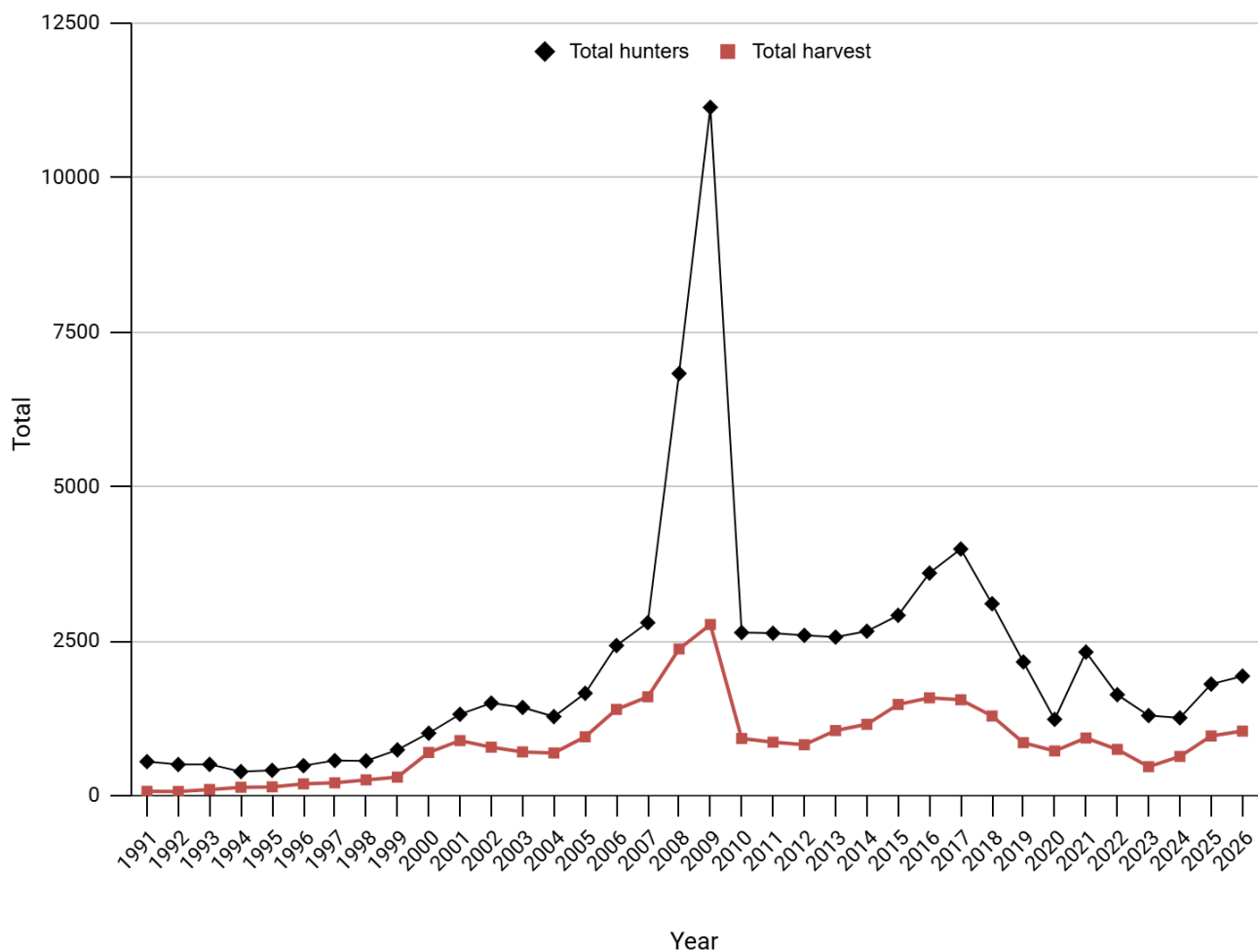


Figure 25. Spring limited-entry wild turkey harvest statistics by region, Utah, 1991–2025.

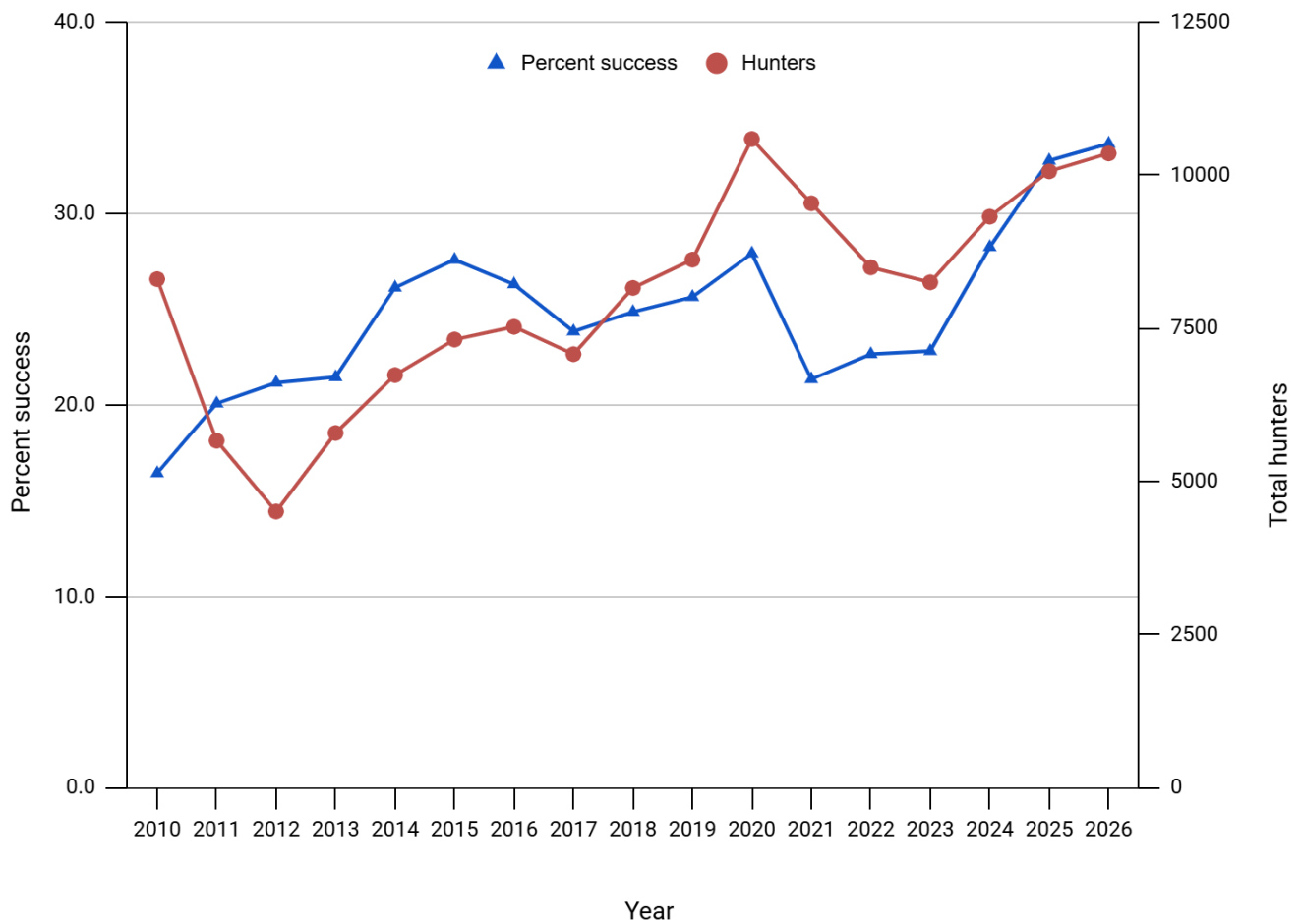


Figure 26. Spring general-season wild turkey harvest statistics by region, Utah, 2010–2025.

Table 31. Spring wild turkey harvest statistics by hunt, Utah, 2026.

Hunt number	Hunt name	Permits	n	Hunters	Harvest	Days afield	Percent success (%)
TK1000	General season statewide (youth hunters)	2276	619	2118	780	8586	37
TK1000	General season statewide (adult hunters)	9571	3987	8236	2703	36214	33
TK1003	Limited entry central region	598	433	540	296	1859	55
TK1004	Limited entry northeastern region	343	247	274	144	1010	53
TK1005	Limited entry northern region	500	363	417	215	1361	51
TK1006	Limited entry southeastern region	247	189	218	132	747	60
TK1007	Limited entry southern region	542	376	486	258	1640	53
TK1018	Pahvant Ensign CWMU	12	8	11	8	25	71
TK1021	East Zion CWMU	8	4	6	4	36	67

Table 32. Spring wild turkey limited-entry central region (TK1003) harvest results, Utah, 2026.

County	Adult harvest	Juvenile harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest
Juab	32	3	2	37
Salt Lake	13	1	0	14
Sanpete	41	7	0	48
Summit	1	0	0	1
Tooele	32	4	1	37
Utah	110	12	0	122
Wasatch	21	3	0	24
Unknown	12	0	0	12
Central region total	262	30	3	295

Table 33. Spring wild turkey limited-entry northeastern region (TK1004) harvest results, Utah, 2026.

County	Adult harvest	Juvenile harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest
Daggett	15	6	0	21
Duchesne	66	3	0	69
Uintah	45	3	0	48
Wasatch	3	0	0	3
Unknown	1	1	0	2
Northeastern region total	130	13	0	143

Table 34. Spring wild turkey limited-entry northern region (TK1005) harvest results, Utah, 2026.

County	Adult harvest	Juvenile harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest
Box Elder	25	3	0	28
Cache	71	7	1	79
Davis	22	3	0	25
Morgan	18	3	0	21
Salt Lake	6	5	0	11
Summit	4	0	0	4
Weber	40	7	0	47
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Northern region total	187	28	1	216

Table 35. Spring wild turkey limited-entry southeastern region (TK1006) harvest results, Utah, 2026.

County	Adult harvest	Juvenile harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest
Carbon	7	0	0	7
Emery	14	0	0	14
Grand	15	3	0	18
Iron	3	0	0	3
San Juan	69	4	0	73
Sanpete	1	0	0	1
Sevier	1	0	0	1
Wayne	12	0	0	12
Unknown	3	0	0	3
Southeastern total	125	7	0	132

Table 36. Spring wild turkey limited-entry southern region (TK1007) harvest results, Utah, 2026.

County	Adult harvest	Juvenile harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest
Beaver	19	0	0	19
Garfield	21	1	0	22
Iron	16	1	0	17
Juab	4	0	0	4
Kane	11	3	0	14
Millard	87	1	0	88
Piute	12	0	0	12
Sevier	31	1	0	32
Utah	1	0	0	1
Washington	29	6	0	35
Wayne	12	0	0	12
Unknown	3	0	0	3
Southern total	246	13	0	259

Table 37. Spring wild turkey CWMU harvest results, Utah, 2026.

Hunt number	Hunt name	Adult harvest	Juvenile harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest
TK1018	Pahvant Ensign CWMU	5	3	0	8
TK1021	East Zion CWMU	4	0	0	4

Table 38. Spring wild turkey general-season statewide (TK1000) harvest results, adult hunters (18 yrs old and older), Utah, 2026.

County	Adult harvest	Juvenile harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest
Beaver	65	5	2	72
Box Elder	60	5	0	65
Cache	194	22	2	218
Carbon	5	2	0	7
Daggett	7	5	0	12
Davis	41	26	0	67
Duchesne	128	14	0	142
Emery	43	7	0	50
Garfield	84	7	3	94
Grand	52	10	0	62
Iron	84	10	2	96
Juab	74	10	0	84
Kane	58	5	2	65
Millard	120	14	3	137
Morgan	63	2	0	65
Piute	17	0	0	17
Rich	2	0	0	2
Salt Lake	77	14	0	91
San Juan	132	14	0	146
Sanpete	173	17	0	190
Sevier	96	17	0	113
Summit	39	7	0	46
Tooele	89	12	0	101
Uintah	104	12	2	118
Utah	264	29	5	298
Wasatch	58	2	0	60
Washington	70	2	0	72
Wayne	38	0	0	38
Weber	93	12	5	110
Unknown	48	14	3	65
Statewide total	2378	296	29	2703

Table 39. Spring wild turkey general-season statewide (TK1000) harvest results, youth hunters (17 yrs old and younger), Utah, 2026.

County	Adult harvest	Juvenile harvest	Unknown harvest	Total harvest
Box Elder	30	8	0	38
Cache	31	0	0	31
Davis	15	0	0	15
Duchesne	57	8	0	65
Emery	4	8	3	15
Garfield	4	4	0	8
Grand	15	4	0	19
Iron	38	0	0	38
Juab	27	4	0	31
Kane	8	0	0	8
Millard	35	0	0	35
Morgan	11	4	0	15
Rich	30	8	0	38
Salt Lake	31	0	0	31
Sevier	15	0	0	15
Summit	57	8	0	65
Tooele	4	8	3	15
Uintah	4	4	0	8
Utah	15	4	0	19
Wasatch	38	0	0	38
Washington	27	4	0	31
Wayne	8	0	0	8
Weber	35	0	0	35
Unknown	8	0	4	12
Statewide total	656	114	11	781

Appendix A

Table 40. General upland game harvest mail questionnaire returns, 1962-2001.

Year	Questionnaires mailed	Total surveys returned	% returned	Total usable returns	% usable	% of license holders who did not hunt
1962-63	10068	4122	40.9	3433	34.1	22.0
1963-64	11058	5062	45.8	4325	39.1	21.0
1964-65	10718	4840	45.2	4180	39.0	23.0
1965-66	11917	6232	52.3	—	—	34.0
1966-67	13131	5734	43.7	5734	43.7	34.6
1967-68	12012	5764	48.0	5764	48.0	25.1
1968-69	14068	6138	43.6	6138	43.6	25.6
1969-70	15036	6429	42.8	6429	42.8	28.0
1970-71	14730	6639	45.1	6639	45.1	38.8
1971-72	15149	—	43.2	—	—	—
1972-73	15272	—	—	6399	41.9	—
1973-74	17572	—	—	7999	45.5	—
1974-75	27379	9157	33.4	8027	29.3	—
1975-76	26657	10880	40.8	9132	34.3	—
1976-77	21250	7889	37.1	6226	29.3	—
1977-78	20984	9329	44.5	8099	38.6	—
1978-79	24733	7575	30.6	6529	26.4	—
1979-80	27616	10498	38.0	9274	33.6	26.4
1980-81	27952	9857	35.3	8496	30.4	33.1
1981-82	13925	7941	57.0	6367	45.7	31.4
1982-83	22609	10167	45.0	8734	38.6	27.0
1983-84	23430	10324	44.1	9497	40.5	28.7
1984-85	12026	6455	53.7	6324	52.6	31.1
1985-86	10772	5904	54.8	5843	54.2	35.2
1986-87	11103	5329	48.0	5256	47.3	34.2
1987-88	10022	4294	42.8	4272	42.6	30.1
1988-89	15350	6650	43.3	6527	42.5	35.6
1989-90	12894	5135	39.8	5105	39.6	36.7
1990-91	12236	5264	43.0	5175	42.3	39.1
1991-92	15054	6419	42.6	6212	41.3	42.7
1992-93	16472	6207	37.7	5977	36.3	45.0

Year	Questionnaires mailed	Total surveys returned	% returned	Total usable returns	% usable	% of license holders who did not hunt
1993-94	16534	6293	38.1	5442	32.9	42.6
1994-95	15526	5433	35.0	5131	33.0	45.1
1995-96	14777	4951	33.5	4866	32.9	41.7
1996-97	14088	4090	29.0	4028	28.6	36.2
1997-98	13689	4488	32.8	4338	31.7	40.0
1998-99	14497	5536	38.2	3862	26.6	43.5
1999-00	14630	6082	41.6	5426	37.1	39.6
2000-01	14181	5020	35.4	4555	32.1	37.4

Table 41. General upland game survey type, license sales and survey sample sizes, 2001-2026.

Year	Survey type	Sample size	Total licenses	% license holders who do not hunt
2001-02	Telephone	2500	83883	43.6
2002-03	Telephone	2501	79036	40.9
2003-04	Telephone	2500	77058	35.3
2004-05	Telephone	2500	77160	42.2
2005-06	Telephone	2500	76491	33.6
2006-07	Telephone	2501	82639	50.5
2007-08*	Telephone	4978	124349	75.5
2008-09	Web/Phone	14324	182846	76.7
2009-10	Web/Phone	12571	187925	81.8
2010-11	Web/Phone	14752	186163	80.9
2011-12	Web/Phone	16248	181590	84.2
2012-13	Web/Phone	17888	183275	83.7
2013-14	Web/Phone	19353	194042	83.9
2014-15	Web/Phone	16359	230826	86.1
2015-16	Web/Phone	22551	242740	83.0
2016-17	Web/Phone	14814	249679	82.8
2017-18	Web/Phone	19074	256736	84.7
2018-19	Web/Phone	17391	257312	93.2
2019-20	Web/Phone	15024	270257	86.9
2020-21	Web/Phone	19895	276106	86.3
2021-22	Web/Phone	16927	275433	88.2
2022-23	Web/Phone	12596	274338	89.9
2023-24	Web/Phone	17829	294708	89.8
2024-25	Web/Phone	18030	272502	88.0
2025-26	Web	16532	283886	88.9

*As of July 1, 2007, the 365-day small game license was renamed a basic hunting license, and all hunters were required to obtain a basic hunting license before applying for or obtaining any other Utah hunting permit.