



2012 VERMONT WILDLIFE HARVEST REPORT - BLACK BEAR



VERMONT

FISH & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
(802) 241-3700 / www.vtfishandwildlife.com



Most of the programs described in this report are funded through the *Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program*. This program was initiated in 1937 as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Act and created a system whereby taxes are paid on firearms, ammunition and archery equipment by the public who hunts. Today this excise tax generates more than one hundred million dollars each year that are dedicated to state wildlife restoration and management projects across the United States. The State of Vermont uses these monies for acquiring land, and for restoring and managing wildlife. These excise tax dollars, coupled with state hunting license fees, have been the predominant source of money funding the successful restoration and management of Vermont’s wildlife resources.

2012 Vermont Black Bear Harvest Report

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The MISSION of the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department is the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the people of Vermont.

Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department

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2012 Black Bear Report

Vermont's Black Bear Population

Vermont's black bear population is currently estimated at between 5,200 and 7,800, with a population model "best estimate" of 6,200 bears. This number has slowly increased during the past two decades in response to management efforts to increase the state's bear population, as outlined in Vermont bear management plans. Shortening the hunting season length, first implemented in 1990, has enabled the bear population to grow.

The bear population is healthy throughout the state and abundant hunting opportunities exist in most areas. There are currently over 800,000 acres of public land open to hunting under state or federal management.

The Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department also protects wildlife habitat through reviewing proposals and making habitat development recommendations on projects that require federal, state, or local permits due to potential impacts to fish, wildlife, and related habitats. In 2012, the department reviewed and evaluated 650 development projects. Of these, 17 projects involved significant bear habitat comprised of concentrated areas of hard mast trees, forested wetlands used by bears, and black bear travel corridors. Since 1995, there have been nearly 30,000 acres of significant bear habitat protected in Vermont through the environmental permitting process. Currently, department biologists are reviewing several large industrial wind projects proposed for remote areas of the state that could potentially impact additional large areas of significant bear habitats. Due to the general lack of data on the potential impacts of wind generation projects on black bears, the department has implemented a long-term study on this issue in southern Vermont.

2012 Harvest Summary

In 2012, Vermont's 75-day bear season commenced on September 1 and ended on November 14. The season terminated on the first Wednesday of the rifle deer season, overlapping the rifle deer season for 5 days. Licensed hunters harvested 618 black bears (336 male, 269 females, 13 unknown) in Vermont during the 2012 season. This represents an increase of 222 bears above the 2011 harvest of 396 bears, and an increase of 71 bears above the 10-year average harvest of 547 bears (Figure 1). Approximately 23 tons (an estimated 46,275 lbs.) of boneless bear meat were harvested. Table 5 provides the listing of harvest by town and county.

Annual surveys of both soft and hard mast conducted by department biologists indicated that food availability likely played a role in the high bear harvest in 2012, as beech nuts, a preferred fall food, were very scarce. Biologists have long recognized the influence that the availability of this food item has on black bears in Vermont. Soft mast includes soft juicy berries, wild cherries, and apples while hard mast includes beechnuts, acorns, and hazelnuts. Vermont biologists go afield every year to assess

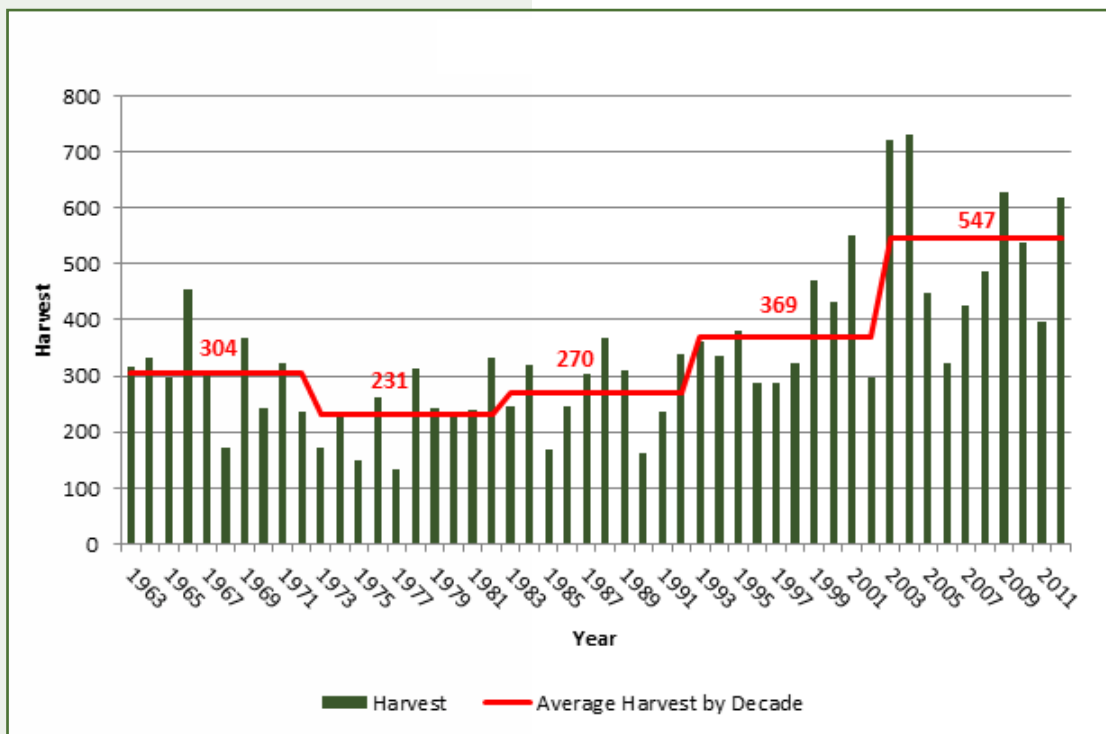


TOM ROGERS

Public Education and Outreach

Biologists and game wardens gave bear presentations to communities and schools as requested. The bear biologist also attended several Vermont Bear Hound Association meetings and gave "Living with Vermont Black Bear" presentations in several towns that were concerned about increased bear sightings in residential areas. Game wardens also responded to 339 complaints of black bears involved in automobile collisions, causing property damage or potentially threatening public safety in 2012.

FIGURE 1. VERMONT BLACK BEAR HARVEST 1963 - 2012



Total Bear Harvest For Hunting Seasons 1963-2012

Total bear harvest is the combined harvest by still- and hound-hunters. The number of bears taken fluctuates annually, as illustrated in Figure 1. Annual bear harvest has increased during the past two decades. Periodic fluctuations in harvest generally occur due to differences in food availability (especially beechnuts) and weather conditions which also reflect changes in vulnerability to hunters. A long-term trend in higher harvests is usually the result of an increasing population of bears. The highest bear harvests in the past 50 years have been achieved in the past decade, with 2012 registering the fourth highest bear hunt. These historic-high harvests reflect a strong bear population that is larger than seen in previous decades, and could also indicate an increase in the number of hunters hunting specifically for bears.

most availability because they recognize that food availability affects bear reproductive success, seasonal movement patterns, and the timing of hibernation. Mast availability also influences the distribution of the bear harvest, road kills, and property damage. Results from surveys conducted in 2012 indicated that apple, bechnut, and acorn production was much lower than normal. Both apples and acorns tend to occur at lower elevations; however during years marked by high production of beechnuts, bears tend to feed at

higher elevations at greater distances from roads. Bear harvests tend to be higher in years such as 2012 when beech mast is low, as bears travel more and forage at lower elevations, making them much more vulnerable to hunters. Although the total harvest is typically high during years of low beech nut production, the number of bears taken during the final days of the season during the overlap with the deer season is generally quite low. Due to lack of food many bears-especially females- denned prior to the November rifle season.

During 2012, bear management activities continued to generate the information required to ensure that the population is managed at a sustainable level consistent with public desires. The current management program is based primarily on biological data collected during the mandatory bear harvest registration, population and habitat indexes, and surveys of public desires derived through a detailed public input process.

Harvest Distribution

Bears were harvested legally in all WMUs with the exception of WMU A. The largest numbers of bears were taken in WMUs D2 (54), D1 (48), I (47), N (46), C (41), and E (40) (Table 1). It is interesting to note that a substantial number (202 bears, or 32 percent) were taken from 9 WMUs (B, F1, F2, K2, M2, N, J1, J2 and O2) that, until recent decades, were considered to be on the fringe of typical bear range and visited infrequently by bears. The fact that 56 percent of the bears harvested in these 9 WMUs were males suggests that these areas may still have large numbers of bears dispersing from other WMUs long considered to be “core” habitat for bears in the state, as males tend to travel further than females.

Counties reporting the highest harvests were Orleans (74), Rutland (68), Windham (59), and Bennington (58). Towns with the highest harvests were Pownal (19), Craftsbury and Salisbury (12), and Shaftsbury (11) (Figure 3 and Table 5). All of these towns are known to have large numbers of corn fields and it is believed that many bears traveled to these towns in the month of September and early October in search of feed corn, which is high in nutrients but also presents a high level of risk for the bears. Bears also likely traveled longer distances in search of food during 2012 because hard mast was lacking, contributing to the fact that bears were harvested in more towns (182) than in 2011 (156).

Harvest by Hunting Opportunity

Bears in Vermont can be taken with the use of hounds, with firearms, and by archers. Snaring and hunting with the use of bait is prohibited. All licensed hunters may hunt bears because a bear tag is provided with every general hunting license sold. The actual number of deer hunters that would take a bear if given the opportunity is unknown, as is the total number of bear hunters in the state.

During the 2012 season, 82 percent of the harvest was taken by hunters specifically targeting bears (Figure 2), and 11 percent was taken by opportunistic deer hunters. This decrease in the harvest of bear by deer hunters is typical of years such as 2012 when beechnuts are scarce. Twenty-one percent of the harvest of hunters hunting specifically for bear was taken with the use of hounds, which accounted for 17 percent of the total harvest. Archers took 11 percent of the total harvest. There were 93 bear hound permits issued (2 more than in 2011), with ten percent of them going to nonresidents.

TABLE 1. 2012 BEAR HARVEST BY SEX AND WMU

WMU	Total Harvested	Percent of Harvest	Female	Male	Unknown
A	0	0.0	0	0	0
B	17	2.8%	7	10	0
C	41	6.6%	24	15	2
D1	48	7.9%	26	21	1
D2	54	8.7%	29	24	1
E	40	6.5%	19	21	0
F1	4	0.6%	0	2	2
F2	24	3.6%	10	12	2
G	23	3.7%	11	12	0
H1	32	5.2%	16	16	0
H2	25	4.1%	11	14	0
I	47	7.6%	19	27	1
J1	23	3.9%	9	14	0
J2	28	4.4%	10	18	0
K1	1	0.2%	0	1	0
K2	24	3.9%	5	18	1
L	24	3.9%	9	13	2
M1	12	1.9%	8	4	0
M2	9	1.5%	1	8	0
N	46	7.5%	17	28	1
O1	12	1.9%	3	9	0
O2	27	4.4%	10	17	0
P	33	5.3%	17	16	0
Q	21	3.4%	8	13	0
UNKNOWN	3	0.5%	0	3	0
Total	618	100.0%	269	336	13

FIGURE 2. 2012 VERMONT BLACK BEAR HARVEST BY HUNTING OPPORTUNITY

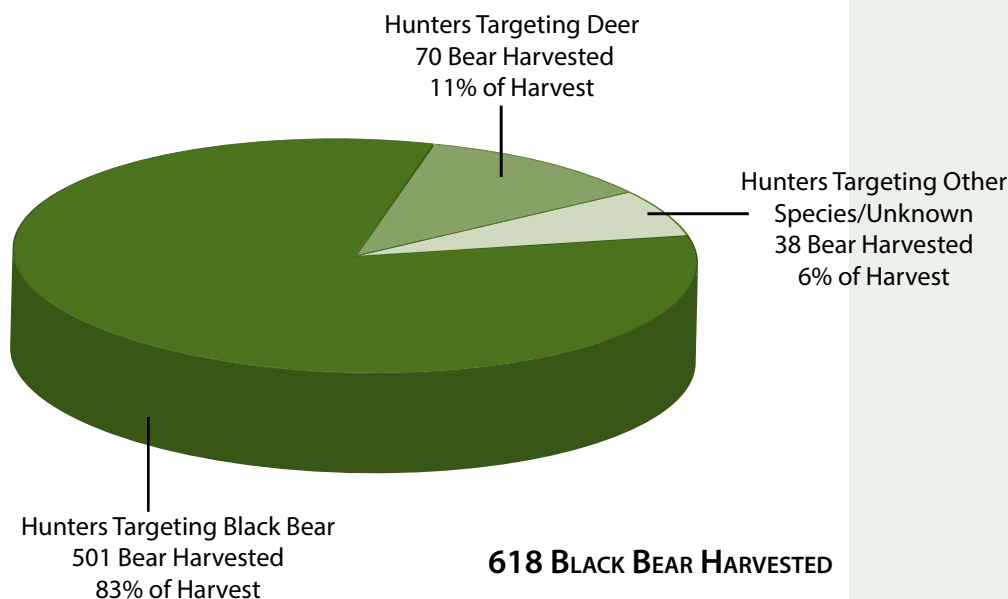


TABLE 2. 2012 TIMING OF HARVEST

Period When Harvested	Number Harvested	Percent of Harvest
September	402	65%
October	152	25%
November	64	10%
<i>During Deer Season (11/10-11/14)</i>	<i>(48)</i>	<i>(8%)</i>

Heaviest Bears

A total of 20 bears weighing more than 300 pounds (scaled/dressed weight) were taken during the 2012 season. The heaviest was 502 pounds and was taken in the town of Pownal. Unlike 2011 when the greatest number of large bears was recorded from WMUs D2 and E, the 2012 harvest was spread out throughout the state. Several additional large bears were reported that were not fully field dressed when brought into the check station for weighing and so are not reflected in this report.

Ten of the 15 heaviest bears were taken with the use of dogs (Table 3), up from two in 2011. The large number of heavy bears in the harvest is likely due to bears feeding heavily on corn, because the majority of the heavy bears were taken in September and early October when corn is most available. The average weight of all bears in the 2012 harvest was 149 pounds, down slightly from the average weight in 2011 of 151 pounds.

Timing of Harvest

Unlike the 2011 harvest, during which the majority (53 percent) of the harvest occurred during the 5 day overlap with the November deer season, the majority of the 2012 harvest (89 percent) occurred during September and October. Sixty-five percent of the bears were harvested in September alone (Table 2).

During years when beech nut crops are poor, bears are forced to travel much more and are at lower elevations searching for food, making them much more susceptible to hunters in early fall. In 2012 only 8 percent were taken during the part of the bear season that overlaps the November deer season, compared with 53 percent in 2011. A contributing factor to the low harvest during the November deer season is that many bears likely hibernated prior to the deer hunting season due to the overall lack of food.

TABLE 3. HEAVIEST BEARS HARVESTED IN 2012

Town Harvested	WMU	Weight	Date of Kill	Sex	Target Species	Using Dogs
Pownal	N	502	9/18/2012	Male	Bear	No
Ryegate	H2	414	9/23/2012	Male	Bear	Yes
Glover	D2	402	9/30/2012	Male	Bear	Yes
Brownington	D1	390	9/12/2012	Male	Bear	Yes
Guilford	Q	365	9/16/2012	Male	Bear	Yes
Maidstone	E	358	9/22/2012	Male	Bear	Yes
Pownal	N	352	9/16/2012	Male	Bear	No
Montgomery	C	333	9/1/2012	Male	Bear	Yes
Granby	E	329	9/1/2012	Male	Bear	Yes
Bakersfield	C	326	9/9/2012	Male	Bear	Yes
Hartland	M2	325	9/15/2012	Male	Bear	No
Albany	D1	325	9/28/2012	Male	Bear	Yes
Bradford	J2	319	11/5/2012	Male	Bear	No
Arlington		318	10/22/2012	Male	Bear	No
Mount Holly	L	310	9/1/2012	Male	Bear	No
Pawlet	N	306	9/1/2012	Male	Bear	No
Putney	O2	305	11/4/2012	Male	Bear	No
Bakersfield	C	303	10/8/2012	Male	Bear	No
Arlington	N	302	11/10/2012	Male	Deer	No
Bridgewater	M1	300	9/10/2012	Male	Bear	No

Non-hunting Mortalities and Damage Complaints

In addition to the 618 bears taken legally during the regulated hunting season, there were 109 that were reported as non-hunting (or incidental) mortalities during 2012. Of these bears that were not taken by hunters, 58 were killed in motor vehicle collisions and 35 were dispatched as the result of bear-human conflicts (Table 4). In addition, department law enforcement personnel received a total of 230 property damage complaints. In all, wardens responded to a total of 339 call-outs regarding non-hunting mortality and bear damage complaints.

TABLE 4. 2012 NON-HUNTING MORTALITIES AND DAMAGE COMPLAINTS

Mortality Type	Number
Vehicle Collision	58
Management/Damage	35
Illegal	5
Other or Unknown Cause	11
Total	109
Bear Damage Complaints	230

Looking To The Future

The bear population in Vermont is currently estimated to be more than the upper limit of the Big Game Management Plan population objective of 4,500 to 6,000 bears. To stabilize population growth and address other management issues identified in the plan, the department and the Fish and Wildlife

Board adjusted the hunting season structure to increase the annual bear harvest beginning in 2013. The season was extended by four days at the end of the season to increase the harvest, and a separate bear license was created to obtain better management information on hunter numbers, hunter effort, and success rates.

Vermont's growing black bear population and our expanding human population that is encroaching into black bear range increases the likelihood of bear/human encounters and conflicts. The department has developed a protocol for handling black bear/human conflicts that is sensitive to personal property loss and human safety, as well as the management needs of Vermont's bear population.

FIGURE 3. 2012 WMU MAP OF BLACK BEAR HARVEST BY TOWN

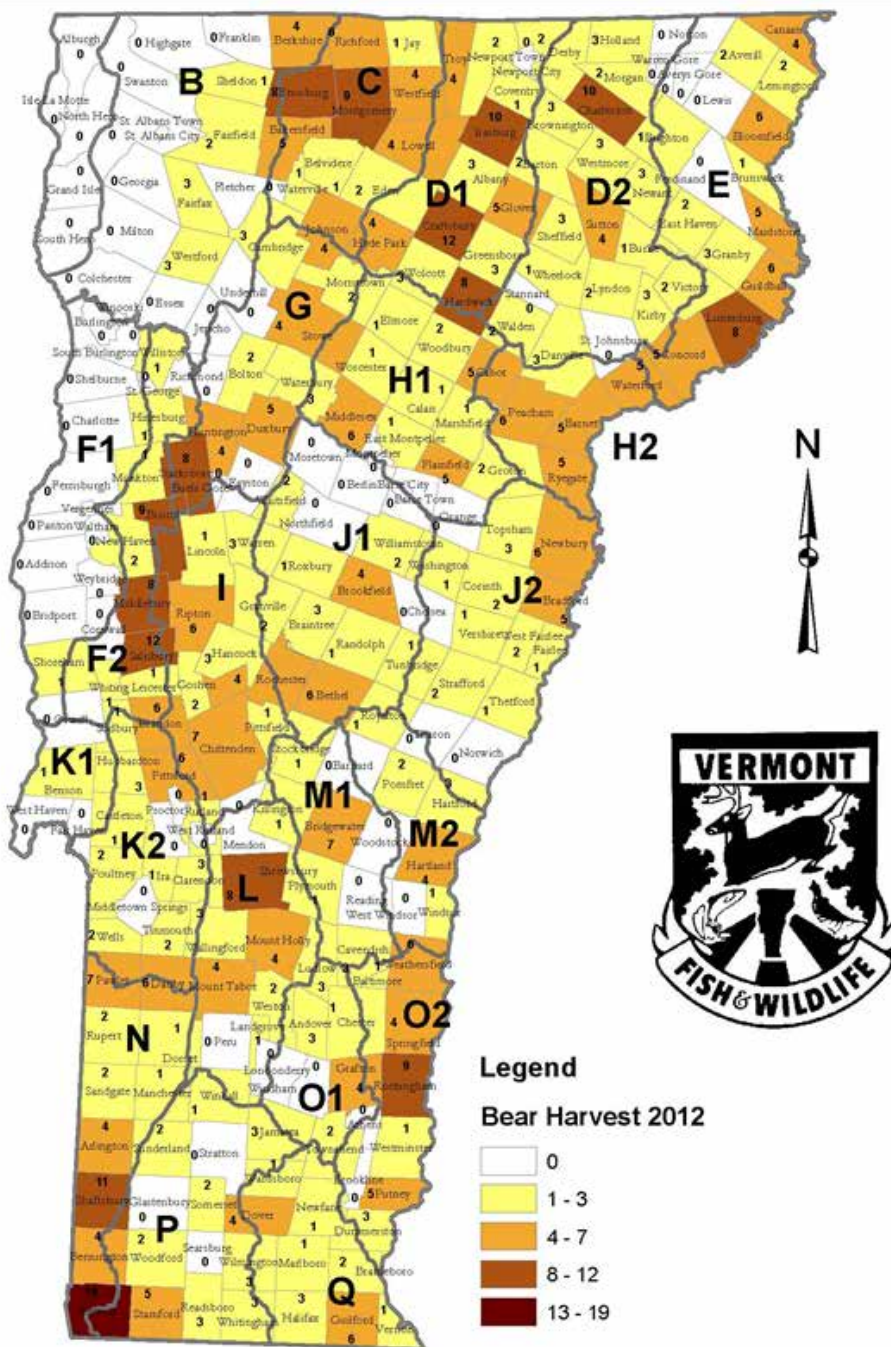


TABLE 5. 2012 VERMONT BLACK BEAR HARVEST BY TOWN OF KILL

COUNTY	Town	Total Harvested	Females	Males	Unknown
ADDISON	Bristol	9	3	5	1
	Goshen	2	1	1	0
	Granville	2	1	1	0
	Hancock	3	3	0	0
	Leicester	1	0	1	0
	Lincoln	1	1	0	0
	Middlebury	8	3	5	0
	Monkton	1	0	1	0
	New Haven	2	1	1	0
	Ripton	6	5	1	0
	Salisbury	12	5	7	0
	Shoreham	1	0	0	1
	Starksboro	8	6	2	0
	Whiting	1	0	1	0
	Total		57	29	26
BENNINGTON	Arlington	4	1	3	0
	Bennington	4	1	2	1
	Dorset	1	1	0	0
	Manchester	1	0	1	0
	Landgrove	1	1	0	0
	Pownal	19	8	11	0
	Readsboro	3	2	1	0
	Rupert	2	0	2	0
	Sandgate	2	1	1	0
	Shaftsbury	11	6	5	0
	Stamford	5	2	3	0
	Sunderland	2	0	2	0
	Winhall	1	0	1	0
	Woodford	2	1	1	0
	Total		58	24	33
CHITTENDEN	Bolton	2	1	1	0
	Hinesburg	1	0	1	0
	Huntington	4	1	3	0
	Westford	3	20	1	0
	Williston	1	0	1	0
Total		11	4	7	0
CALEDONIA	Barnet	5	2	3	0
	Burke	6	3	3	0
	Danville	3	2	1	0
	Groton	2	1	1	0
	Hardwick	8	6	2	0

TABLE 5. 2012 VERMONT BLACK BEAR HARVEST BY TOWN OF KILL

COUNTY	Town	Total Harvested	Females	Males	Unknown
CALEDONIA (cont.)	Kirby	3	1	2	0
	Lyndon	2	1	1	0
	Newark	3	2	1	0
	Peacham	5	3	2	0
	Ryegate	5	1	4	0
	Sheffield	3	3	0	0
	Sutton	4	1	3	0
	Walden	2	0	2	0
	Waterford	5	2	03	0
	Wheelock	1	0	1	0
	Total		57	28	29
ESSEX	Bloomfield	6	1	5	0
	Brighton	1	0	1	0
	Brunswick	1	1	0	0
	Canaan	4	3	1	0
	Concord	5	3	2	0
	East Haven	2	2	0	0
	Granby	3	1	2	0
	Guildhall	6	3	3	0
	Lemington	2	0	2	0
	Lunenburg	8	4	4	0
	Maidstone	5	3	2	0
	Victory	2	1	0	0
	Total		45	22	23
FRANKLIN	Bakersfield	5	3	2	0
	Berkshire	4	2	2	0
	Enosburg	1	1	0	0
	Enosburg Falls	6	2	3	1
	Fairfax	3	0	3	0
	Fairfield	2	1	1	0
	Montgomery	9	4	4	1
	Richford	6	4	2	0
	Sheldon	1	1	0	0
	Total		37	17	18
LAMOILLE	Belvidere	1	0	1	0
	Cambridge	3	1	2	0
	Eden	2	1	1	0
	Elmore	1	0	1	0
	Hyde Park	4	1	2	1
	Johnson	4	3	1	0
	Morristown	2	1	1	0

TABLE 5. 2012 VERMONT BLACK BEAR HARVEST BY TOWN OF KILL

COUNTY	Town	Total Harvested	Females	Males	Unknown
LAMOILLE (cont.)	Stowe	4	0	4	0
	Waterville	1	1	0	0
	Wolcott	3	2	1	0
	Total	25	10	14	1
ORANGE	Bradford	5	1	4	0
	Braintree	3	1	2	0
	Brookfield	4	1	3	0
	Corinth	2	0	2	0
	Fairlee	1	1	0	0
	Newbury	6	3	3	0
	Randolph	1	0	1	0
	Strafford	2	1	1	0
	Thetford	1	1	0	0
	Topsham	3	1	2	0
	Tunbridge	1	1	0	0
	Vershire	1	0	1	0
	Washington	1	0	1	0
	West Fairlee	2	0	2	0
	Williamstown	1	0	1	0
	Total	34	11	23	0
ORLEANS	Albany	3	1	2	0
	Barton	2	2	0	0
	Brownington	3	1	2	0
	Charleston	10	6	3	1
	Coventry	1	1	0	0
	Craftsbury	12	6	6	0
	Derby	2	1	1	0
	Glover	5	3	2	0
	Greensboro	3	2	1	0
	Holland	3	3	0	0
	Irasburg	10	4	6	0
	Jay	1	1	0	0
	Lowell	4	4	0	0
	Morgan	2	1	1	0
	Newport	2	2	0	0
	Troy	4	1	3	0
	Westfield	4	4	0	0
	Westmore	3	0	3	0
	Total	74	43	30	1
RUTLAND	Benson	1	0	1	0
	Brandon	6	3	2	1
	Castleton	1	0	1	0

TABLE 5. 2012 VERMONT BLACK BEAR HARVEST BY TOWN OF KILL

COUNTY	Town	Total Harvested	Females	Males	Unknown	
RUTLAND (cont.)	Chittenden	7	2	5		
	Clarendon	3	0	3	0	
	Danby	6	2	3	1	
	Ira	1	0	1	0	
	Hubbardton	3	1	2	0	
	Killington	1	1	0	0	
	Mt. Holly	4	3	1	0	
	Mt. Tabor	4	2	2	0	
	Rutland	1	0	1	0	
	Pawlet	7	1	6	0	
	Pittsfield	1	0	1	0	
	Pittsford	6	4	2	0	
	Poultney	2	1	1	0	
	Shrewsbury	8	2	6	0	
	Sudbury	1	0	1	0	
	Wallingford	3	0	3	0	
	Wells	2	0	1	1	
	Total		68	22	43	3
	WASHINGTON	Cabot	6	2	4	0
Calais		1	1	0	0	
Duxbury		5	2	3	0	
East Montpelier		1	0	1	0	
Marshfield		1	1	0	0	
Middlesex		6	2	4	0	
Plainfield		5	4	1	0	
Roxbury		1	0	0	1	
Waitsfield		2	1	1	0	
Warren		3	2	1	0	
Waterbury		3	2	1	0	
Woodbury		2	1	1	0	
Worcester		1	0	1	0	
Total			37	18	18	1
WINDHAM	Brattleboro	2	1	1	0	
	Dover	4	2	2	0	
	Dummerston	3	1	2	0	
	Grafton	4	0	4	0	
	Guilford	6	2	4	0	
	Halifax	3	1	2	0	
	Jamaica	3	1	2	0	
	Marlboro	1	0	1	0	
	Newfane	2		0	0	
	Putney	5	0	5	0	
	Rockingham	9	3	6	0	

TABLE 5. 2012 VERMONT BLACK BEAR HARVEST BY TOWN OF KILL

COUNTY	Town	Total Harvested	Females	Males	Unknown
WINDHAM (cont.)	Somerset	2	1	1	0
	Townshend	2	0	2	0
	Vernon	1	0	1	0
	Wardsboro	1	0	0	0
	Westminster	1	0	1	0
	Whitingham	3	3	0	0
	Wilmington	5	2	3	0
	Windham	2	0	2	0
	Total		59	20	39
WINDSOR	Andover	3	2	1	0
	Baltimore	1	0	1	0
	Bethel	6	2	4	0
	Bridgewater	7	6	1	0
	Cavendish	3	2	1	0
	Chester	1	1	0	0
	Hartford	3	1	2	0
	Hartland	4	0	4	0
	Ludlow	3	0	3	0
	Plymouth	1	1	0	0
	Pomfret	2	1	1	0
	Rochester	4	1	3	0
	Royalton	1	1	0	0
	Springfield	4	1	3	0
	Stockbridge	1	0	1	0
	Weathersfield	7	1	6	0
	Weston	2	1	1	0
	Windsor	1	0	1	0
	Total		54	21	33
UNKNOWN	Unknown	0	0	0	2
STATE TOTAL		618	269	336	13

TABLE 6. 2012 BEAR HUNTERS AND AGE OF BEAR HARVESTED

HUNTER'S NAME	BEAR AGE
CHRIS ALEXOPOULOS	2.75
CLYFTON ANDRESS	3.75
JON AUDET	6.75
EDWARD BABINO	2.75
MICHAEL BANCROFT	1.75
CHRISTINE BARBER	22.75
ROBERT BARBER	1.75
TODD BAXTER	1.75
WALTER BELL	1.75
RANDALL BERGERON	1.75
WILLIAM BERRY	2.75
RICHARD BISSONETTE	1.75
JACOB BLAKE	2.75
NICHOLAS BOISVERT	3.75
ADAM BOZETARNIK	2.75
BRADLEY BRICKEY	3.75
JOHN BRIMMER	1.75
CHRISTOPHERB RUNEAU	1.75
JONATHAN BULLOCK	2.75
DONALD BURKE	7.75
SHANE BUSHWAY	1.75
GARY CAREY	1.75
STEVEN CARPENTIER	2.75
SHELBY CARR	6.75
SALVADOR ECARUSOJR	3.75
MARK CHAMBERS	3.75
SHAUN CHAPLIN	7.75
PATRICK CHICKERING	6.75
PETER CLIFFORD	2.75
MITCHELLE CODERRE	1.75
ERIC COLSON	1.75
DAN COMEAU	1.75
LARRY CONLEY	2.75
DUANE COOPER	4.75
MICHAEL COVEY	2.75
DANIEL CROWELL	6.75
HARRY CUSHING	3.75
MICHAEL DAVENPORT	14.75
CHRISTOPHER DAVIS	8.75
JAY DEBONO	7.75
KERIGAN DISORDA	12.75
BRIAN DIX	1.75
JAMES DONAVAN	2.75
CODY DOWNS	14.75
ROLAND DUNHAM	3.75

HUNTER'S NAME	BEAR AGE
DEVIN DWIRE	3.75
PAUL ETTORI	5.75
ANTOINE FAHEY	3.75
WILLIAM FARACE	11.75
CRAIG FENOFF	5.75
GEORGE FISHER	5.75
SCOTT FOWLER	1.75
JONATHAN FREDRICK	1.75
MARK FRENCH	4.75
DOMINIC FROST	3.75
DONALD GAUDETTEJR	3.75
GERALD GENIER	3.75
ERIC GILFILIAN	4.75
ANDREW GONYAW	2.75
HEATHER GONYAW	12.75
HUGH GOODELL	1.75
WILLIAM GREENE	5.75
SCOTT HAAS	10.75
JOSH HAMEL	11.75
JARED HARRINGTON	5.75
LYLE HARRINGTON	5.75
EDWARD HARVEY	11.75
MICHAEL HEIST	9.75
PLATT HERRICK	13.75
CLAUDE HOARD	7.75
SHAWN HOLLIS	3.75
MARGART HUMPHREY	7.75
JARED IRWIN	7.75
NATHANIEL JOHNSON	1.75
CLARENCE JUDKINSJR	2.75
FRANCIS KATHAN	1.75
TIMOTHY KENNEDY	1.75
DAVID KENNETT	4.75
TODD KEYES	1.75
GARY KINNEY	14.75
PAUL LABRECQUE	2.75
ANDREW LAGGIS	3.75
SHAUN LAMSON	5.75
JEREMIAH LARMIE	3.75
SARAH LATHROP	1.75
MICAH LAWSON	5.75
SAMARA LEBLANC	16.75
DWIGHT LEONARD	1.75
EDWIN LOWELL	3.75
JESS MACHIA	4.75

TABLE 6. 2012 BEAR HUNTERS AND AGE OF BEAR HARVESTED

HUNTER'S NAME	BEAR AGE
CHRIS MANIATTY	7.75
NICHOLAS MARCOTTE	7.75
NATHAN MARTELL	2.75
ANTHONY MAXON	11.75
STANLEY MCALLISTER	3.75
MALLORY MCGURN	2.75
DILLON MEARS	1.75
FRANCIS MERRIAM	3.75
THOMAS MERROW	3.75
PETER MIRANTE	1.75
AARON MORRISON	1.75
COLBY NASH	1.75
RICHARD NELSON	2.75
DOUGLAS OAKES	2.75
ROY PALMER	12.75
BRETPP ATTERSON	3.75
JOSHUA PEARSON	8.75
JEFFREY PERRYJR	4.75
TYLER PETERSON	5.75
HOWARD PHELPS	0.75
HENRY PLUMMER	3.75
DAVID PRATT	2.75
FELIX REED	2.75
KURT REMLIN	1.75
GORDON RIFENBURGH	4.75
JOHN ROBERTS	9.75

HUNTER'S NAME	BEAR AGE
BILLY ROBINSON	1.75
ANDREW RODGERS	3.75
DERRICK ROULEAU	13.75
JAMES ROY	2.75
TYLER RUSSELL	1.75
TIMOTHY SHELDONII	5.75
OTTO SIROIS	2.75
CHRISTOPHER SLAYTON	3.75
MATTHEW SMITH	2.75
MICHAEL SMITH	1.75
TRACY STLOUIS	3.75
DANIEL STERLING	2.75
RANDY STOODLEY	2.75
CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR	15.75
TIMOTHY THAMBERT	5.75
CONNER TILTON	3.75
PHILIP TURGON	3.75
NATHAN VINCENT	2.75
NIGEL WARING	7.75
MICHAEL WEDIN	2.75
NOLAN WHITCOMB	1.75
RYAN WHITCOMB	12.75
DANIEL WINTER	3.75
JOHN YATES	2.75
ANDREW ZOUFALY	3.75