



2021 VERMONT BLACK BEAR HARVEST REPORT



FISH & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

(802) 828-1000 / 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.

2021 VERMONT BLACK BEAR HARVEST REPORT

Contents

2021 Harvest Overview	1
Total Bear Harvest for Hunting Seasons 1963-2021	2
Harvest Distribution	2
Timing of Harvest	4
Harvest by Hunting Opportunity	4
Biological Information Collected	5
Sex of Bears	5
Ages of Bears	5
Heaviest Bears	5
Vermont's Black Bear Population and Habitat	6
Non-hunting Mortalities and Human-Bear Incidents.....	8
Appendix A. 2021 Vermont Black Bear Harvest by Town and County of Kill	9



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

Agency of Natural Resources

1 National Life Drive, Davis 2

Montpelier, Vermont 05620-3702

(802) 828-1000 / www.vtfishandwildlife.com

2021 Black Bear Harvest Report

2021 Harvest Overview

Hunters harvested 841 black bears in Vermont during the combined 2021 seasons resulting in an estimated 252,300 meals of local wild game meat. The harvest represents a decrease of 84 bears from the 2020 harvest of 925 bears and was 149 bears above the 10-year average harvest (692 bears, **Figure 1**). Of those harvested, 483 were males, 355 were females, and 3 no gender was noted, yielding a harvest sex ratio of 1.36 males per female (**Table 1**). A total of 583 bears were harvested during the early bear hunting season and 258 during the late season that overlaps with the November deer season (**Table 2**). A total of 13,028 individuals purchased an early season bear tag, and there were 81,319 licensed hunters available to opportunistically harvest a bear during the late season (regular rifle deer season). The 2021 bear harvest by county, town, and the sex of the bear is shown in **Appendix A**.

Table 1. 2021 Bear Harvest by Sex and WMU

Hunters WMU	Total Harvested	Percent of Harvest	Female	Male	Unknown
B	29	0.12%	12	17	0
C	61	3.45%	16	45	0
D1	87	7.25%	43	44	0
D2	66	10.34%	33	33	0
E1	14	7.85%	4	10	0
E2	42	1.66%	18	24	0
F1	1	4.99%	0	1	0
F2	17	2.02%	10	7	0
G	51	6.06%	16	35	0
H	56	6.66%	24	32	0
I	39	4.64%	15	24	0
J1	36	4.28%	16	20	0
J2	80	9.51%	36	44	0
K	21	2.50%	9	12	0
L	33	3.92%	12	21	0
M	42	4.99%	21	21	0
N	46	5.47%	21	25	0
O	37	4.40%	16	21	0
P	65	7.73%	28	37	0
Q	13	1.55%	4	9	0
Unknown WMU	2	0.24%	1	1	0
Unknown Sex and WMU	3	0.36%	0	0	3
TOTAL	841	100%	355	483	3

Figure 1. Vermont Bear Harvest, 1963-2021

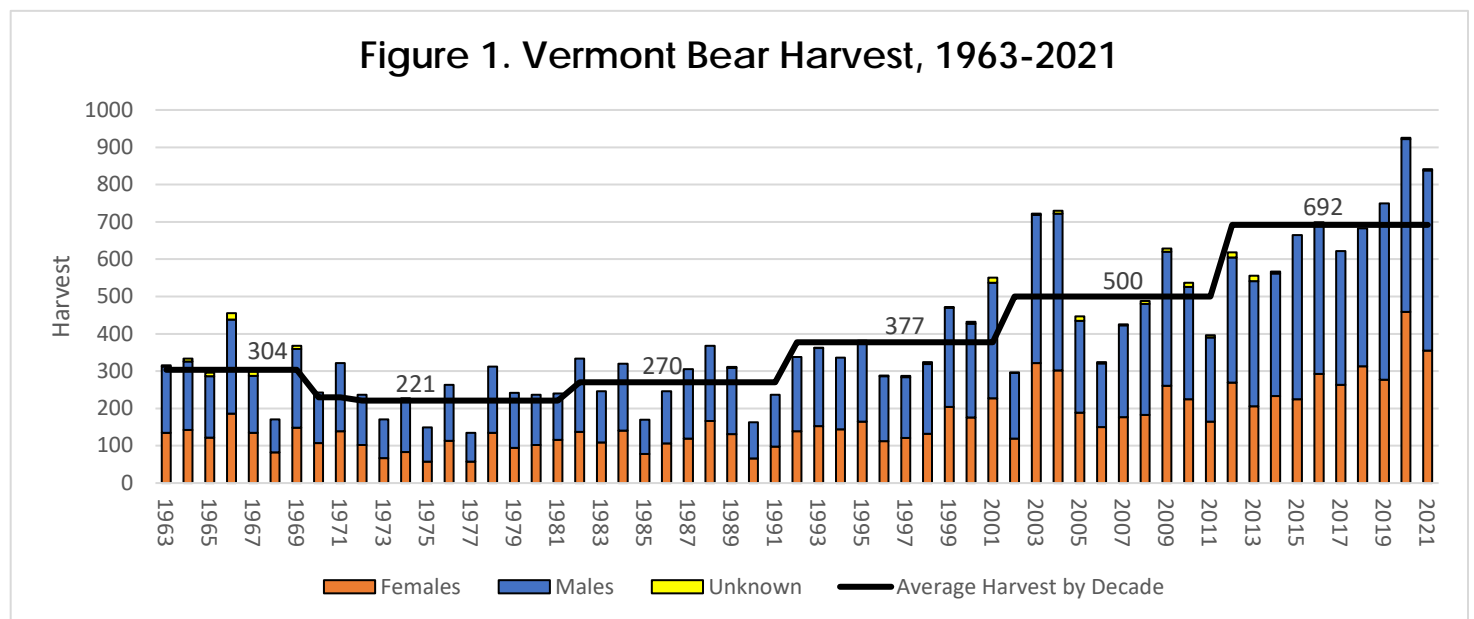


Table 2. Timing of Harvest

Season	Month	Bear Harvest	Percent of Harvest
Early Season Bear (Sept. 1 - Nov. 12)	September	282	33
	October	252	30
	November 1-12	49	6
	Total	583	69
Late Bear Season (Nov. 13-21)	November 13-21	258	31

Total Bear Harvest for Hunting Seasons 1963-2021

Total bear harvest is the combined harvest by still- and hound-hunters. The number of bears taken can fluctuate widely from year to year as illustrated in **Figure 1**. The current trend, however, is that the annual bear harvest has increased during recent decades. Periodic fluctuations in harvest generally occur due to differences in food availability (especially beechnuts) and weather conditions. The highest bear harvests in the past 50 years have been achieved in the last two decades, with the 2020 harvest being the highest to date. Although the 2021 harvest was down from 2020, it was still 149 bears higher than the past 10-year average. The consistent high harvests and increase from previous decades, combined with a concurrent increase in the estimated population, reflect a strong bear population that is larger than previous decades and represents a general increase in occupied bear range in the state. The high harvest in 2021 was also due to a larger number of hunters specifically hunting for bear. Early season license sales have averaged 11,414 from 2013-2019. Sales of bear licenses jumped to nearly 14,000 in 2020 and remained at a high level with 13,028 sold in 2021. Several Covid-19-related factors affected hunting effort, with increases measured across the United States and

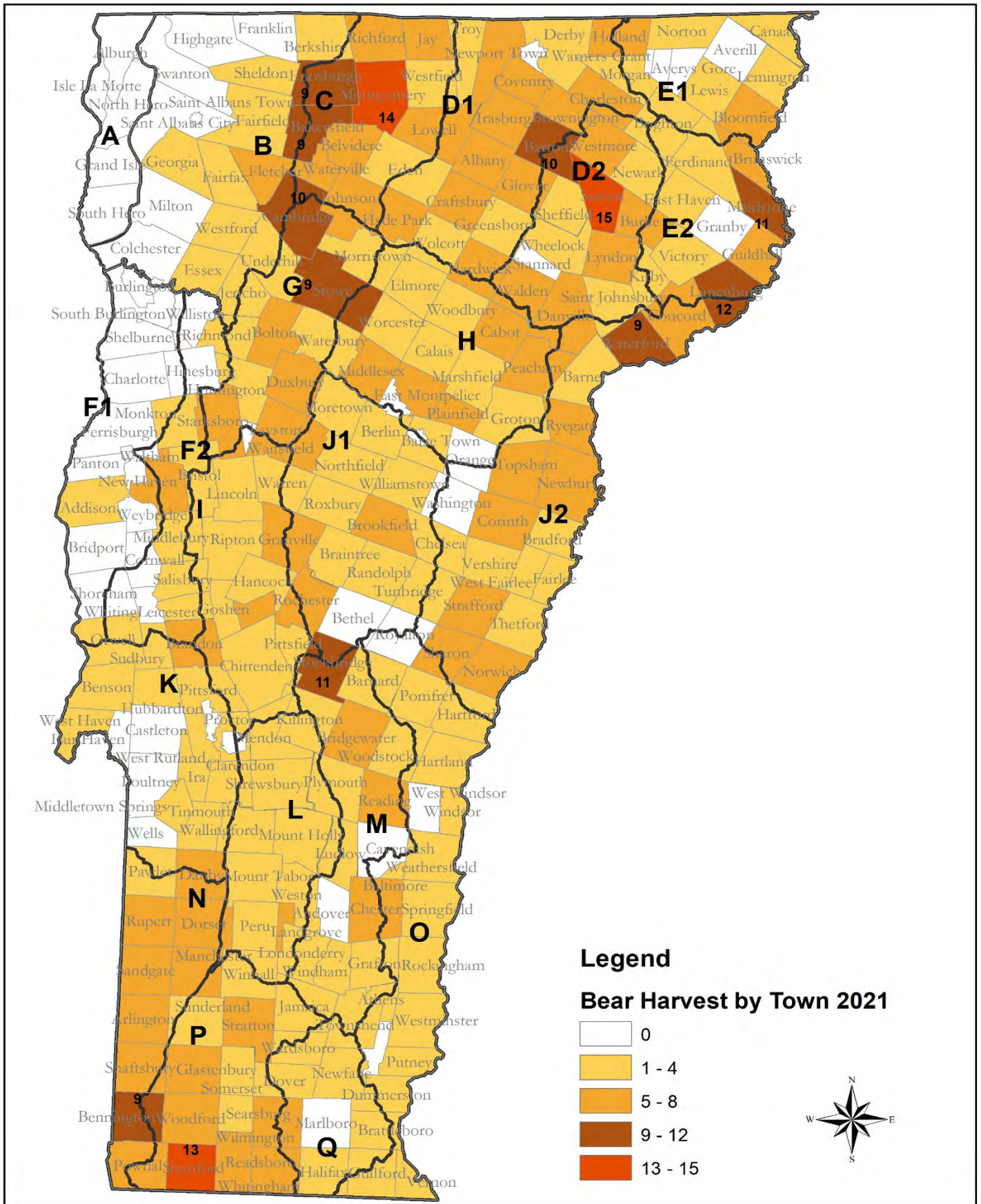
other countries in hunting and fishing license sales, time spent in the field, and participant diversity. The department will communicate relevant social science research results related to this increase and will continue to track early season license sales in the coming years to determine the trend in Vermont bear hunter numbers in conjunction with monitoring bear population estimate trends to ensure bear management objectives are effectively addressed.

Harvest Distribution

Bears were harvested in all WMUs except for WMU A (**Figure 2**). Relatively few bears were also taken in the Champlain valley towns comprising WMU F1. The largest numbers of bears were taken in WMUs D1 (87), J2 (80), D2 (66), P (65), and C (61) (**Table 1**). During 2021, bears were harvested in 202 towns compared to 215 towns the previous year. Towns with the highest harvests were Sutton (15), Montgomery (14), Stamford (13), Lunenburg (12), Maidstone (11), and Stockbridge (11). Counties reporting the highest harvests were Orleans and Bennington (tied with 96), Caledonia (93), Windsor (82), Essex (67), Washington (64), and Rutland (59). Bears were harvested statewide except for portions of the Champlain Valley (**Figure 2**) including no bears taken in Grand Isle County.



Figure 2. 2021 Bear Harvest by Town and WMU



Timing of Harvest

During the early season 583 (69%) bears were taken, while 258 (31%) were harvested during the late season, nine-day overlap with the November deer season (**Table 2**). This is in sharp contrast to the late season in 2020 when only 10 percent of the harvest occurred because hard mast was scarce resulting in more bears entering winter dens before mid-November.

Historically, the bear harvest during the season that overlaps with the regular rifle hunting deer season held in November is higher in years with abundant hard mast production. This is especially true if there is a lack of deep snow through the end of the bear season. During these years, bears tend to enter their dens later, making them more harvestable to opportunistic deer hunters. This was the case in 2021 as well as 2019 when the combination of a good mast crop and little snow resulted in a higher bear harvest during the overlap with the rifle deer season.

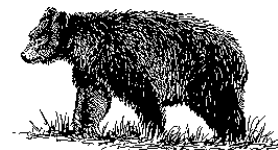
Harvest by Hunting Opportunity

Bears in Vermont can be taken by hunters hunting with the use of hounds, with firearms, and by archers. Snaring, trapping, and hunting with the use of bait is prohibited. All licensed hunters are potential bear hunters during the late bear hunting season. A late season bear tag is provided with every general hunting license sold. A recent survey revealed that only 24% of our hunters have hunted for bears in the past five years. Early season license sales indicate that 13,028 hunters potentially could have hunted for bears prior to the late season yielding a success rate of 4.5%. This success rate is lower than 2020 (6.0%), but in line with the success rate of 2019 (4.3%).

During the 2021 season, 560 (67%) bears were taken by hunters specifically targeting bears while 271 (32%) were taken by opportunistic deer hunters (**Table 3**). Although most bears were taken by hunters targeting bears, 2021 was a decrease from the 80% harvested by hunters targeting bears seen in 2020. In recent years it has become common to see an increase in hunters targeting bears during years of poor beechnut production, with most taken during the early season. Of the 560 bears taken by hunters targeting bears, 133 were taken with the use of hounds while 427 were taken without hounds (**Table 3**). A total of 117 bear hound permits were issued in 2021 (16 fewer than in 2020), with 12 of the permits going to non-residents. An overall average of 1.13 bears were taken per bear hound permit. In addition, archers took 106 bears with crossbows being used to harvest 69 of those.

Table 3. 2021 Bear Harvest by Hunting Opportunity

Principal Species Hunter was Seeking	Number Harvested	Percent of Harvest
Bear	560	67%
• Harvest with dog	133	
• Harvest with no dog	427	
Deer	271	32%
• During Early Season	83	
• During Late Season	188	
Other/Unknown	10	1%



Biological Information Collected

Each fall department biologists collect information from hunters in cooperation with big game reporting stations throughout the state from harvested bear. These data are important for monitoring the health of Vermont's bear population and evaluating the effects of bear management strategies.

Sex of Bears

Since 1963, the department has tracked the sex composition of the harvest as a component of monitoring the size and structure of Vermont's bear population. In 2021 483 (58%) male bears and 355 (42%) females were harvested, yielding a harvest sex ratio of 1.36 males per female (**Table 1**). This is consistent with Vermont's average harvest sex ratio of 1.37 (1963 to 2021). Male bears are consistently harvested at higher rates than female bears, typically accounting for 58% of the harvest. This can vary from year to year, most notably in 2015 when males were 66% of the harvest and in 2020 when males dropped to 50%.

Ages of Bears

Since 1968, the department has collected pre-molar teeth from harvested bears for the purpose of evaluating age composition of the harvest and for estimating the size of the population. The teeth are sent to a laboratory in Montana for aging by cementum analysis. Beginning in 2017, it became mandatory for successful bear hunters to collect and submit a tooth from each harvested bear. The following spring the list of ages is posted on the department's website so that hunters can learn the age of the bear they harvested. The average age of bears submitted for aging in 2020 was

3.78, up slightly from an average of 3.48 years in 2019. The oldest bear harvested in 2020 was a 24-year-old female while the oldest bear on record is a 39-year-old male taken in the town of Maidstone in 1985. Ages for bears harvested in 2021 will be available to the public by the end of May 2022.

During 2021, bear management activities continued to generate the information required to ensure the population is managed at a sustainable level consistent with public desires. The current management program is based primarily on biological data collected from the mandatory bear harvest registration, through population and habitat indexes, as well as from occasional surveys of public desires derived through a detailed public input process undertaken every ten years.

Heaviest Bears

The average weight for all bears in the 2021 harvest was 152 pounds – 13 pounds heavier than in 2020. A total of 18 bears weighing 300 pounds or more (scaled/dressed weight) were taken during the 2021 season (**Table 4**). The heaviest field-dressed bear weighed 527 pounds and was taken in the town of Mendon in WMU C. This bear is now the heaviest recorded bear harvested in Vermont. The previous heaviest bear was a 525-pound male taken in the town of Norton in 1965. The largest bears harvested in Vermont typically range in ages from 8-16 years of age.

For more information on large bears harvested in Vermont, visit the Vermont Big Game Trophy Club website at <https://vermontbiggametrophyclub.godaddysites.com/>

Table 4. Heaviest Bears Harvested in Vermont

Weight	Town	WMU	County	Date of Kill	Sex	Target Species	Using Dogs
527	MENDON	L	RUTLAND	11/13/2021	M	Deer	No
391	CANAAN	E1	ESSEX	10/10/2021	M	Bear	Yes
365	POWNAI	N	BENNINGTON	10/5/2021	M	Deer	No
360	SHREWSBURY	L	RUTLAND	10/20/2021	M	Bear	No
352	CHARLESTON	D1	ORLEANS	9/13/2021	M	Bear	Yes
351	DUXBURY	G	WASHINGTON	11/19/2021	M	Deer	No
343	SHAFTSBURY	P	BENNINGTON	11/19/2021	M	Deer	No
341	LUNENBURG	E2	ESSEX	10/17/2021	M	Bear	No
326	BARTON	D1	ORLEANS	9/1/2021	M	Bear	No
319	JOHNSON	C	LAMOILLE	10/16/2021	M	Bear	Yes
318	MORRISTOWN	G	LAMOILLE	11/14/2021	M	Deer	No
315	MONTGOMERY	C	FRANKLIN	11/13/2021	M	Bear	No
315	WILMINGTON	Q	WINDHAM	11/16/2021	M	Bear	No
310	FAIRFIELD	B	FRANKLIN	11/13/2021	M	Bear	Yes
310	COVENTRY	D1	ORLEANS	9/3/2021	M	Deer	No
303	PERU	L	BENNINGTON	11/20/2021	M	Deer	No
302	WORCESTER	H	WASHINGTON	10/17/2021	M	Bear	No
301	RUPERT	N	BENNINGTON	11/14/2021	M	Deer	No

Vermont's Black Bear Population and Habitat

The primary goal for bear management in Vermont is to provide quality habitat, landscape connectivity, and increased public understanding and tolerance for bears while maintaining the bear population within the objective range of 3,500 to 5,500 bears, as called for in the *2020-2030 Big Game Management Plan*. Vermont's bear population is currently estimated to be within the upper portion of this population objective with the most recent estimate ranging from 4,600 to 5,700 bears statewide. The bear population is strong throughout the state, and abundant hunting and viewing opportunities exist in most areas. There are currently more than 800,000 acres of public land accessible under state or federal land management, including more than 136,000 acres on 100 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). To view or download maps of these public lands,

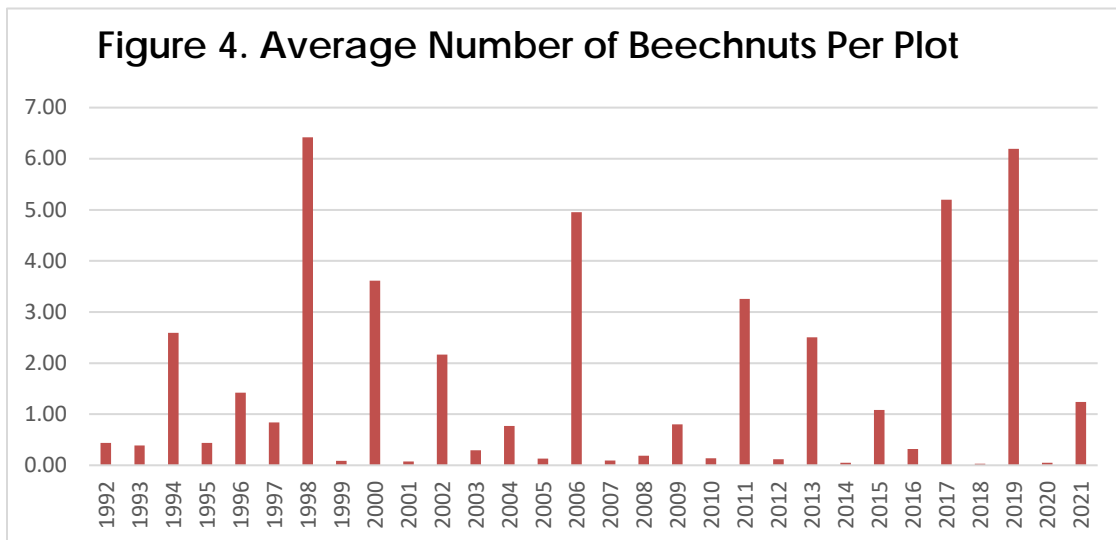
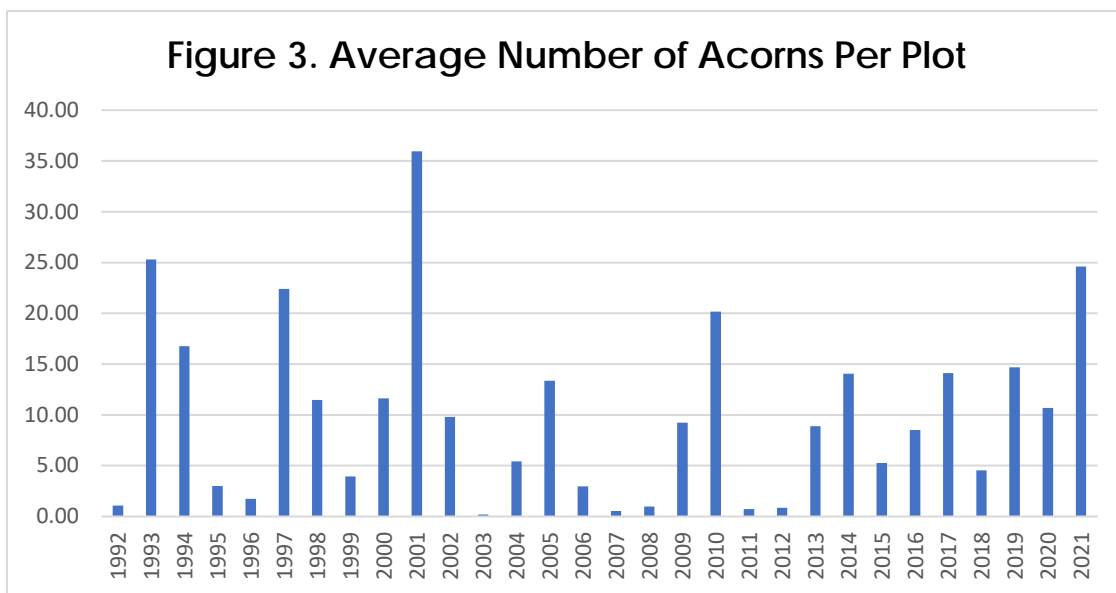
go to the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department's website: vtfishandwildlife.com.

Annual surveys of both soft and hard mast were conducted by department biologists in September and October to evaluate the relative abundance of the most important fall foods. Soft mast includes berries, wild cherries, and apples while hard mast includes bechnuts, acorns, and hazelnuts. Biologists have long recognized that the availability and distribution of these food items influence bear reproductive success, seasonal movements, and the timing of hibernation. Mast availability also influences the distribution and timing of the bear harvest, as well as vehicle collisions and conflicts between people and bears. Soft mast surveys are qualitative assessments conducted opportunistically by biologists as they conduct field work throughout the state. They provide a course estimate of fruit abundance. Hard mast surveys are systematic counts of

bechnuts and acorns at long-term survey sites distributed throughout Vermont.

Natural foods for bears were abundant in 2021. Results from statewide mast surveys indicate that both soft and hard mast were readily available during the summer and fall seasons throughout most of the state. Surveys done on soft mast found that apple and berry production ranged from excellent to good throughout much of Vermont. This abundance comes after poor soft mast availability in 2020.

Department biologists also surveyed 22 beech and oak stands. Acorn production at surveyed oak stands was the highest it's been in 20 years (**Figure 3**). Beechnut surveys were more variable with some stands showing poor nut production while others had excellent crops. No surveyed stands had complete mast crop failures which was the case with many in 2020 (**Figure 4**). Statewide, the availability of all mast, both soft and hard, was plentiful. Relatively abundant bechnuts and acorns resulted in hunter reports of bear feeding sign in both beech and oak stands.



Non-hunting Mortalities and Human-Bear Incidents

In addition to the 841 bears taken legally during the regulated hunting seasons, there were 142 reported non-hunting or incidental mortalities during 2021, down from 225 in 2020 (**Table 5**). Motor vehicle collisions killed 116 bears (51 males, 19 females, 46 unknown), and 16 (13 males, 3 females) more were dispatched as the result of conflicts with people. The number of reported human-bear encounters in 2021 was 650. This is down considerably from the number of reports in 2020 (1,705) and comparable to the number of reports in 2019 (626) and 2018 (612, **Table 5**). Bear encounter reporting can vary in any given year depending on time available to submit a report, how to report, and awareness of the value of reporting various types of human-bear interactions. The bear reporting website is structured so that different types of human-bear encounters (from bear sightings with no

damage, to birdfeeder damage and chicken predation) are organized in a database that Vermont Fish & Wildlife biologists can filter through to better understand what types of reports are being submitted and can appropriately allocate resources to those incidents that involve damage. Most encounters reported to the department involved bears searching for human-related foods such as birdseed, garbage, compost, or backyard chickens. Through these reports, department staff provide information on how to better secure these attractants to alleviate ongoing conflicts and prevent future problems. Reports of all encounters, even sightings, provide important information for the department to target education and connect with communities in a way that maximizes benefits to bears and their habitat. To learn more, go to the Vermont Fish & Wildlife website:

<https://vtfishandwildlife.com/learn-more/living-with-wildlife/living-with-black-bears>

Table 5. Non-hunting Mortalities and Bear-Human Conflicts, 2002-2021.

Year	Incidental Bear Mortalities	Reported Bear Incidents	Total Reports
2002	60	136	196
2003	115	154	269
2004	96	158	254
2005	94	159	253
2006	56	135	191
2007	55	140	195
2008	75	142	217
2009	107	143	250
2010	98	180	278
2011	60	158	218
2012	109	304	414
2013	77	235	312
2014	138	337	475
2015	128	179	307
2016	203	540	743
2017	90	381	471
2018	183	612	795
2019	137	626	763
2020	225	1,705	1,930
2021	142	650	792



Appendix A. 2021 Vermont Black Bear Harvest by Town and County of Kill

County	Town	Males	Females	Other	Total Harvested
ADDISON	ADDISON	1	0	0	1
	BRIDPORT	0	0	0	0
	BRISTOL	1	2	0	3
	CORNWALL	0	0	0	0
	FERRISBURGH	0	0	0	0
	GOSHEN	1	2	0	3
	GRANVILLE	6	0	0	6
	HANCOCK	1	0	0	1
	LEICESTER	2	0	0	2
	LINCOLN	2	0	0	2
	MIDDLEBURY	0	1	0	1
	MONKTON	0	1	0	1
	NEW HAVEN	2	4	0	6
	ORWELL	1	0	0	1
	PANTON	0	0	0	0
	RIPTON	2	0	0	2
	SALISBURY	1	2	0	3
	SHOREHAM	0	0	0	0
	STARKSBORO	5	1	0	6
	VERGENNES	0	0	0	0
	WALTHAM	0	0	0	0
	WEYBRIDGE	0	0	0	0
	WHITING	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		25	13	0	38
BENNINGTON	ARLINGTON	2	4	0	6
	BENNINGTON	7	2	0	9
	DORSET	3	2	0	5
	GLASTENBURY	4	1	0	5
	LANDGROVE	3	3	0	6
	MANCHESTER	5	1	0	6
	PERU	1	0	0	1
	POWNAL	2	3	0	5
	READSBORO	2	3	0	5
	RUPERT	4	4	0	8
	SANDGATE	3	3	0	6
	SEARSBURG	1	1	0	2
	SHAFTSBURY	2	5	0	7
	STAMFORD	9	4	0	13
	SUNDERLAND	4	0	0	4
	WINHALL	2	1	0	3
	WOODFORD	4	1	0	5
TOTAL		58	38	0	96
CALEDONIA	BARNET	0	4	0	4
	BURKE	3	2	0	5
	DANVILLE	5	3	0	8
	GROTON	1	1	0	2
	HARDWICK	2	5	0	7
	KIRBY	1	2	0	3

Appendix A. 2021 Vermont Black Bear Harvest by Town and County of Kill

County	Town	Males	Females	Other	Total Harvested
CALEDONIA <i>(cont.)</i>	LYNDON	3	3	0	6
	NEWARK	3	1	0	4
	PEACHAM	3	5	0	8
	RYEGATE	6	1	0	7
	ST. JOHNSBURY	1	3	0	4
	SHEFFIELD	1	2	0	3
	STANNARD	0	0	0	0
	SUTTON	9	6	0	15
	WALDEN	4	2	0	6
	WATERFORD	6	3	0	9
	WHEELOCK	1	1	0	2
	TOTAL		49	44	0
CHITTENDEN	BOLTON	7	1	0	8
	BUELS GORE	0	0	0	0
	BURLINGTON	0	0	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	0	0	0	0
	COLCHESTER	0	0	0	0
	ESSEX	1	0	0	1
	HINESBURG	0	0	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	2	1	0	3
	JERICO	3	1	0	4
	MILTON	0	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	0	3	0	3
	SHELBURNE	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BURLINGTON	0	0	0	0
	ST. GEORGE	0	0	0	0
	UNDERHILL	2	2	0	4
	WESTFORD	0	1	0	1
	WILLISTON	0	0	0	0
WINOOSKI	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		15	9	0	24
ESSEX	AVERILL	0	0	0	0
	AVERYS GORE	0	0	0	0
	BLOOMFIELD	4	2	0	6
	BRIGHTON	1	3	0	4
	BRUNSWICK	5	3	0	8
	CANAAN	1	1	0	2
	CONCORD	3	3	0	6
	EAST HAVEN	0	1	0	1
	FERDINAND	1	2	0	3
	GRANBY	0	0	0	0
	GUILDHALL	3	5	0	8
	LEMINGTON	2	0	0	2
	LEWIS	0	1	0	1
	LUNENBURG	8	4	0	12
	MAIDSTONE	7	4	0	11
	NORTON	2	0	0	2
	VICTORY	0	1	0	1

Appendix A. 2021 Vermont Black Bear Harvest by Town and County of Kill

County	Town	Males	Females	Other	Total Harvested
ESSEX <i>(cont.)</i>	WARRENS GORE	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	37	30	0	67
FRANKLIN	BAKERSFIELD	4	5	0	9
	BERKSHIRE	3	1	0	4
	ENOSBURG	7	2	0	9
	FAIRFAX	3	0	0	3
	FAIRFIELD	2	0	0	2
	FLETCHER	4	2	0	6
	FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0
	GEORGIA	1	1	0	2
	HIGHGATE	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	12	2	0	14
	RICHFORD	4	1	0	5
	SHELDON	1	1	0	2
	ST. ALBANS	0	0	0	0
	SWANTON	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	41	15	0	56
GRAND ISLE	ALBURGH	0	0	0	0
	GRAND ISLE	0	0	0	0
	ISLE LA MOTTE	0	0	0	0
	NORTH HERO	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH HERO	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0
LAMOILLE	BELVIDERE	3	2	0	5
	CAMBRIDGE	7	3	0	10
	EDEN	1	1	0	2
	ELMORE	1	0	0	1
	HYDE PARK	5	2	0	7
	JOHNSON	3	3	0	6
	MORRISTOWN	1	3	0	4
	STOWE	6	3	0	9
	WATERVILLE	3	2	0	5
	WOLCOTT	2	2	0	4
	TOTAL	32	21	0	53
ORANGE	BRADFORD	1	1	0	2
	BRAINTREE	1	1	0	2
	BROOKFIELD	5	1	0	6
	CHELSEA	1	2	0	3
	CORINTH	3	3	0	6
	FAIRLEE	0	1	0	1
	NEWBURY	6	0	0	6
	ORANGE	0	0	0	0
	RANDOLPH	1	1	0	2
	STRAFFORD	1	5	0	6
	THETFORD	1	1	0	2
	TOPSHAM	2	3	0	5
	TUNBRIDGE	2	2	0	4
	VERSHIRE	1	0	0	1

Appendix A. 2021 Vermont Black Bear Harvest by Town and County of Kill

County	Town	Males	Females	Other	Total Harvested
ORANGE (cont.)	WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0
	WEST FAIRLEE	1	1	0	2
	WILLIAMSTOWN	2	2	0	4
	TOTAL	28	24	0	52
ORLEANS	ALBANY	3	4	0	7
	BARTON	6	4	0	10
	BROWNINGTON	4	2	0	6
	CHARLESTON	3	3	0	6
	COVENTRY	4	2	0	6
	CRAFTSBURY	2	4	0	6
	DERBY	1	2	0	3
	GLOVER	3	3	0	6
	GREENSBORO	0	3	0	3
	HOLLAND	4	3	0	7
	IRASBURG	3	5	0	8
	JAY	4	1	0	5
	LOWELL	3	3	0	6
	MORGAN	1	0	0	1
	NEWPORT	3	3	0	6
	TROY	1	2	0	3
	WESTFIELD	2	0	0	2
	WESTMORE	3	2	0	5
	TOTAL	50	46	0	96
	RUTLAND	BENSON	1	0	0
BRANDON		1	4	0	5
CASTLETON		0	0	0	0
CHITTENDEN		3	1	0	4
CLARENDON		4	0	0	4
DANBY		3	2	0	5
FAIR HAVEN		0	0	0	0
HUBBARDTON		0	1	0	1
IRA		1	2	0	3
KILLINGTON		3	0	0	3
MENDON		4	0	0	4
MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS		0	1	0	1
MOUNT HOLLY		0	3	0	3
MOUNT TABOR		2	1	0	3
PAWLET		1	2	0	3
PITTSFIELD		1	2	0	3
PITTSFORD		1	1	0	2
POULTNEY		0	0	0	0
PROCTOR		0	0	0	0
RUTLAND		1	1	0	2
SHREWSBURY		2	1	0	3
SUDBURY		1	0	0	1
TINMOUTH		1	2	0	3
WALLINGFORD		1	1	0	2
WELLS		0	0	0	0

Appendix A. 2021 Vermont Black Bear Harvest by Town and County of Kill

County	Town	Males	Females	Other	Total Harvested
RUTLAND (cont.)	WEST HAVEN	2	0	0	2
	WEST RUTLAND	1	0	0	1
	TOTAL	34	25	0	59
WASHINGTON	BARRE	1	0	0	1
	BERLIN	0	1	0	1
	CABOT	3	2	0	5
	CALAIS	0	2	0	2
	DUXBURY	3	2	0	5
	EAST MONTPELIER	2	3	0	5
	FAYSTON	4	1	0	5
	MARSHFIELD	1	1	0	2
	MIDDLESEX	6	2	0	8
	MONTPELIER	0	0	0	0
	MORETOWN	3	0	0	3
	NORTHFIELD	1	0	0	1
	PLAINFIELD	3	4	0	7
	ROXBURY	2	1	0	3
	WAITSFIELD	2	4	0	6
	WARREN	0	1	0	1
	WATERBURY	3	0	0	3
	WOODBURY	1	1	0	2
	WORCESTER	3	1	0	4
	TOTAL	38	26	0	64
WINDHAM	ATHENS	0	2	0	2
	BRATTLEBORO	0	1	0	1
	BROOKLINE	0	0	0	0
	DOVER	2	1	0	3
	DUMMERSTON	2	0	0	2
	GRAFTON	2	0	0	2
	GUILFORD	1	0	0	1
	HALIFAX	0	1	0	1
	JAMAICA	1	3	0	4
	LONDONDERRY	1	2	0	3
	MARLBORO	0	0	0	0
	NEWFANE	3	1	0	4
	PUTNEY	1	2	0	3
	ROCKINGHAM	4	0	0	4
	SOMERSET	0	1	0	1
	STRATTON	0	5	0	5
	TOWNSHEND	1	2	0	3
	VERNON	1	0	0	1
	WARDSBORO	2	0	0	2
	WESTMINSTER	0	1	0	1
	WHITINGHAM	3	3	0	6
	WILMINGTON	3	3	0	6
	WINDHAM	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL	27	29	0	56

Appendix A. 2021 Vermont Black Bear Harvest by Town and County of Kill

County	Town	Males	Females	Other	Total Harvested
WINDSOR	ANDOVER	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE	1	1	0	2
	BARNARD	0	1	0	1
	BETHEL	0	0	0	0
	BRIDGEWATER	5	3	0	8
	CAVENDISH	0	0	0	0
	CHESTER	5	3	0	8
	HARTFORD	1	2	0	3
	HARTLAND	3	1	0	4
	LUDLOW	0	2	0	2
	NORWICH	3	2	0	5
	PLYMOUTH	4	0	0	4
	POMFRET	1	1	0	2
	READING	3	3	0	6
	ROCHESTER	5	0	0	5
	ROYALTON	0	0	0	0
	SHARON	5	2	0	7
	SPRINGFIELD	2	1	0	3
	STOCKBRIDGE	4	7	0	11
	WEATHERSFIELD	1	2	0	3
	WEST WINDSOR	0	0	0	0
WESTON	3	0	0	3	
WINDSOR	1	0	0	1	
WOODSTOCK	1	3	0	4	
	TOTAL	48	34	0	82
UNKNOWN	TOTAL	1	1	3	5
STATE	TOTAL	483	355	3	841