WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL REPORT



2026

SOUTH DAKOTA GAME, FISH AND PARKS

INTRODUCTION

Dear Landowners, Farmers, and Ranchers,



Before we present the 2026 Wildlife Damage Management Annual Report, I want to thank you – the land stewards who care for the land and the wildlife. Your commitment to ag production and wildlife habitat is the foundation of South Dakota's outdoor heritage, and we are truly grateful for the partnership.

Over the past year, we have once again been reminded that effective wildlife management cannot happen without the collaboration and insight of the thousands of landowners we work alongside. Whether it is preparing for the challenges of winter, responding to wildlife conflicts during calving and lambing season, the impacts of drought, or exploring long term habitat and access opportunities, your partnership remains essential. The relationships we have built are among the greatest strengths of this program.

GFP's commitment to service continues to be the priority. Earlier this year the GFP Commission adopted the revised Wildlife Damage Management Action Plan. The plan can be found under Landowner and Habitat Programs at *gfp.sd.gov* and includes four key goals:

1. Support landowners in minimizing damage to livestock, crops, and property by delivering practical and responsive wildlife damage management services;
2. Promote strong landowner and stakeholder relations through effective communication;
3. Deliver excellent customer service and maintain program transparency; and
4. Strengthen and expand partnerships with landowners to promote habitat enhancement and increase public hunting access on private lands.

Our wildlife damage specialists and field staff are tasked with providing responsive, practical, and reliable support whenever challenges arise. We recognize the realities you face in your operations, and we take pride in offering solutions that balance the needs of agriculture and wildlife. This report reflects the work we have accomplished together and the continued investment GFP is making to improve services statewide.

As we look ahead to the coming year, we thank you for your stewardship, your openness, and your ongoing collaboration. We are honored to work alongside you in conserving South Dakota's landscapes for current and future generations.

With appreciation,



Kevin Robling, Secretary

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks

WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2026

FISCAL YEAR 2026

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SOUTH DAKOTA Game, Fish & Parks

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks serves and connects people and families to the outdoors through effective management of our state's parks, fisheries, and wildlife resources.

JOE KIERL

WILDLIFE DAMAGE SPECIALIST OF THE YEAR



Joe Kierl aka "Trapper Joe" was recognized as the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Wildlife Damage Specialist of the Year for his exceptional professionalism, strong technical expertise, and reliable service to South Dakota producers. Joe exemplifies the highest standards of a Wildlife Damage Specialist. His extensive technical knowledge, professional skillset, and consistently respectful demeanor have earned him the respect of colleagues, supervisors, and landowners across South Dakota.

Joe is dedicated to delivering high-quality, effective service to producers experiencing livestock or property damage, and his reliability and strong work ethic are evident in his willingness to put in long hours. He responds promptly to landowners, communicates clearly with supervisors, and uses the appropriate tools and methods to complete his work efficiently and safely.

Over the past year, Joe has gone beyond expectations through his commitment to public education and youth engagement. He has dedicated time to support the Go Fourth program and provide trapping education to kids in elementary schools across the region, many of whom had never previously received this opportunity. In addition, he offered a fur handling demonstration for 4-H youth in Jones and Mellette counties and led a trapping education event with the Coyote Club After School Program. Joe recognizes the importance of educating the next generation about trapping and wildlife management, and his enthusiasm has helped inspire many young people who may one day become trappers or pursue careers in wildlife damage management.

Joe also contributes significantly to broader agency goals by supporting colleagues and strengthening community relationships. His efforts to introduce the local private lands habitat biologist to landowners and help build trust within the community have directly contributed to increased public access opportunities. His teamwork, leadership, and positive representation of GFP make him a tremendous asset to the agency.

Joe is an expert in his field, a strong advocate for GFP's mission, and someone who consistently goes above and beyond what is required. His professionalism, dedication, and service make him deserving of the 2026 Wildlife Damage Specialist of the Year award.

WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM DEVELOPEMENT AND FUNDING

1939
Animal Damage Control (ADC) mandated by state law in cooperation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to control predators, beaver, prairie dogs, and nuisance animals.

1974
South Dakota Legislature transferred the ADC program from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to GFP. GFP must match county-General Fund dollars on a 1:1 basis using department funds. Due to impending ADC program budget shortfalls, the GFP match was eventually increased to a 2:1 rate where hunters now provide two dollars for every one dollar in county General Funds directed into the ADC fund.

1999
Five-dollar surcharge added to most hunting licenses sold in South Dakota to provide more funding to deliver landowner game animal depredation assistance programs caused by game birds and animals. One-half of the money provides private land hunter access programs, with payments going to South Dakota farmers and ranchers who allow hunting access to their properties. The other half supports programs and services to reduce damage caused by game animals as part of a broader "Wildlife Damage Management (WDM) Program."

2001
As a condition to receive assistance with game animal damage, landowners/producers must agree to allow reasonable free hunting access to people who obtain proper permission (for the species they are requesting assistance with).

2003
"Special Buck" license revenues help support WDM program services.

2009
ADC and WDM programs were formally consolidated into the comprehensive WDM program that GFP operates today.

GFP entered into a cooperative agreement with USDA-Wildlife Services (USDA-WS) for their assistance with aerial predator control in South Dakota.

2013
An additional one-dollar surcharge to most hunting licenses is added due to program budget shortages. GFP added three new field staff positions.

2016
A second aircraft was added for aerial predator control.

2017
Transaction fee from the sale of hunting licenses purchased online increased to help support both WDM and ADC program services.

2019
South Dakota Office of the Governor initiated an external review of GFP's WDM and ADC programs which resulted in hiring additional staff, increasing aerial predator control, new equipment, a shift of focus to prioritize on-going problems, opportunities for producer input, and a WDM strategic plan.

2020
Two new field staff positions were created in western South Dakota.

2023
South Dakota Legislature approved $350,000 to be transferred from DANR to GFP annually for an additional plane and pilot for aerial predator control.

2025
A third plane and aerial crew stationed in Pierre became operational.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING PARTNERS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA WDM PROGRAM

- South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR)
- USDA APHIS Wildlife Services (USDA-WS)

WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

SERVICE GOALS

Wildlife damage specialists (WDS) play an important role within Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) and provide the people of South Dakota with many valuable services. Wildlife damage specialists may trap coyotes that have killed livestock; construct electric fence to protect growing crops from Canada goose damage; or provide assistance regarding deer damage to stored-feed supplies.

PRIMARY PURPOSE

With more than eighty percent of South Dakota in private ownership, private landowners play a pivotal role in wildlife management and provide access across the state for hunters and anglers. Landowners and agricultural producers provide critical habitats that wildlife need to live and prosper on private lands, but they also provide outdoor recreational access for the state's hunters, anglers, trappers, and others. Wildlife damage specialists cooperatively work with landowners and producers to provide on-the-ground solutions to damage of private property caused by coyotes, deer, elk, Canada geese, prairie dogs, beavers, raccoons, and other wildlife species. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Alleviating livestock loss caused by coyotes and fox;
- Reducing damage to stored-feed supplies from deer, elk, and turkeys;
- Reducing damage to growing crops from Canada geese and elk;
- Reducing damage to commercial melon growers from raccoons and deer;
- Controlling prairie dogs on lands adjacent to public land; and
- Reducing damage to crops, dams, trees, roads and other property from beaver.

Wildlife damage specialists assist landowners with a diversity of other human-wildlife conflicts such as pheasant depredation to young crops as well as hawk and owl control to protect poultry flocks.

There are also certain situations where wildlife damage staff assists with public safety such as the protection of levees and dikes from wildlife-caused damage, wildlife threats on or near airports, human-wildlife conflicts with aggressive wildlife species, and other situations that arise. Some staff members also train and supervise many seasonal employees and interns who provide the primary workforce for many Wildlife Damage Management (WDM) activities.

Wildlife damage specialists interact with thousands of landowners and producers each year. GFP relies on these staff members to foster relationships and facilitate communication with the citizens of South Dakota that they serve at the grass-roots level. A WDM Action Plan is revised every five years and is used for general, strategic guidance and identifies what we strive to accomplish related to Wildlife Damage Management. The plan can be found under Landowner and Habitat Programs at *gfp.sd.gov*.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife damage specialists assist with many different wildlife surveys and disease monitoring efforts that GFP conducts throughout the year while promoting WDM efforts. They assist biologists with deer, elk, and pronghorn surveys. They also help with duck and goose banding, bobcat tagging, and walleye spawning when time allows.

Wildlife damage specialists are called upon to work with other GFP staff on disease monitoring efforts such as chronic wasting disease, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, avian influenza, and bovine tuberculosis sampling in wildlife. They assist with wildlife research projects when projects demand certain skills or personnel, and play a vital role in the success of many projects. Wildlife damage specialists also provide input on recommendations for the many different seasons and licenses that GFP administers.

HABITAT AND ACCESS

The WDM program also aims to strengthen and expand partnerships with landowners to promote habitat enhancement and increase public hunting access on private lands.

Wildlife damage specialists and habitat biologists review chronic service requests and offer long-term management alternatives and coordinate with public land managers to implement complementary habitat enhancements on nearby Game Production Areas. Staff share information with landowners about habitat and access programs, prioritizing habitat improvements or access that can reduce depredation. By collaborating with willing landowners, the program seeks to enroll additional acres into habitat improvement and access initiatives that enhance both wildlife habitat quality and public hunting opportunities.

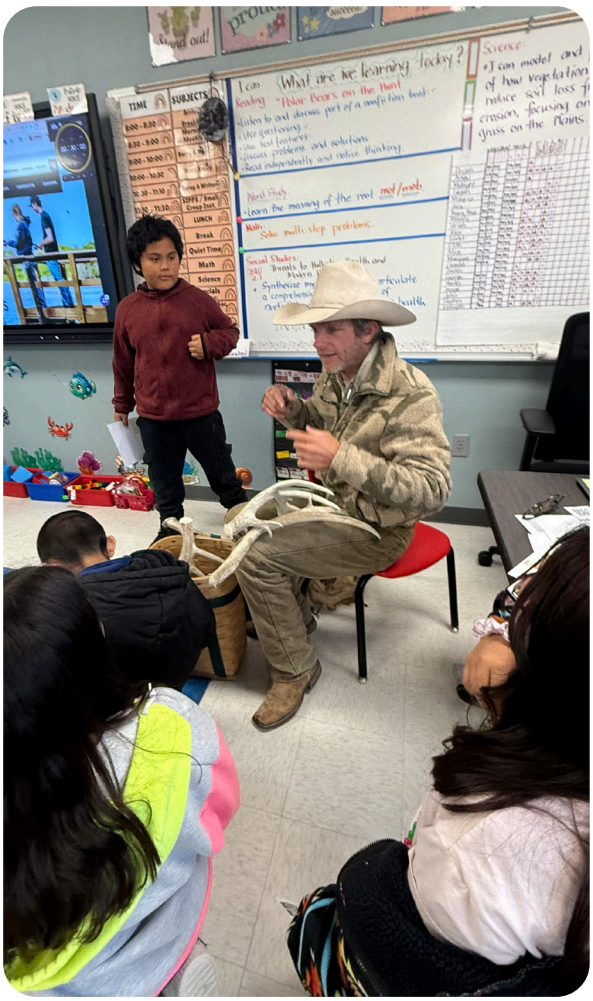
Habitat management efforts focus on improving winter food resources, increasing woody and thermal cover, and establishing perennial vegetation on marginal croplands near wetlands to help reduce wildlife-related damage. Additionally, the program promotes conservation options that provide cost-share and annual payment opportunities for landowners facing chronic depredation issues.

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

Another important role of wildlife damage specialists is providing educational seminars and demonstrations to conservation groups, schools, and other interested groups to promote hunting and trapping of furbearers. Wildlife damage staff participate in events throughout South Dakota such as trapper and furbearer education and other types of classes for beginning outdoor recreationists and other GFP-sponsored public outreach events.

Wildlife damage specialists present information regarding the WDM program to county commissions, predator control districts, and appear at other public meetings throughout the year. Administrators routinely interact with stakeholder groups such as the WDM Working Group, Animal Damage Control Policy Advisory Committee, South Dakota Stockgrowers, South Dakota Sheep Growers, South Dakota Cattlemen, South Dakota Ag Unity, GFP Commission, predator district boards, and other organizations, policymakers, and groups. They also coordinate management activities and operations with other partners such as U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-Wildlife Services, USDA Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, South Dakota Office of School and Public Lands, and other state, federal, and tribal agencies, as well as cooperate on wildlife damage research with universities and USDA National Wildlife Research Center.

Program accountability is an important element for GFP, and it's critical that our constituents' needs are being met by our programs and services as well as providing accountability to the sportsmen and women who provide funding for these important programs. Over the past five years, GFP has made a considerable effort to demonstrate accountability and transparency through public communication efforts, such as one-on-one conversations, fairs, ag and sport shows, and newsletter articles.



WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT ANNUAL MEETING

The Wildlife Damage Management (WDM) Program held its annual meeting July 21–23, 2026, at the Pete Lien & Sons Shooting Sports Complex. The meeting brought together the wildlife damage specialists, supervisors, and program partners for operational updates, policy discussions, and multiple hands-on training sessions designed to strengthen field readiness and program consistency.

Wildlife damage specialists spend much of their time in remote areas, thus emergency response preparedness is important. Trained professionals from the Rapid City Fire Department provided a hands-on CPR course featuring trauma instruction using tools in their issued trauma bag. Staff spent the afternoon at the shooting range with structured training focused on safety and skill development including long-range and .22 rifle fundamentals and actual live-fire with different rifles and shotguns on the range.

Additional training included aerial ground crew training, use of drowning plates for beaver, review of raptor and eagle avoidance policy, and an overview of personnel benefit options.

Overall, the meeting provided important updates and discussion while prioritizing practical, scenario-based training to ensure consistent, high-quality wildlife damage management services across the state.



Annual meeting

MULTI-AGENCY PARTNERSHIP



In early 2024, a plague outbreak occurred in the Conata Basin near Interior, South Dakota. A broad multi-agency response—including federal, state, and tribal partners, and numerous nongovernmental organizations—was mobilized to treat and contain the outbreak and protect black-footed ferrets in the affected area. Continued monitoring efforts were also identified as a priority for future years.

As part of the response, the USDA Forest Service explored the use of aerial coyote removal to assess whether reductions in coyote activity could reveal changes in plague transmission. The initial proposal included only ground support from USDA Wildlife Services. However, Wildlife Services collaborated with local Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) personnel to coordinate ground operations, providing additional expertise and resulting in significant cost savings for the USDA Forest Service. Wildlife Services also provided ground crew training to tribal personnel to assist with ground crew support.

Multiple operations were carried out to remove coyotes within the project area. Coordination between the aircraft, aircrew, and ground teams ensured safe and efficient collection and sampling of coyotes for disease monitoring. Local leadership on the ground strengthened overall safety and contributed to a well-organized operation.

The effectiveness of this collaborative effort has allowed the USDA Forest Service to expand the agreement to include sampling in new black-footed ferret management areas across both USDA Forest Service and tribal lands, with the project extended for an additional five years. These flights also supported routine livestock protection activities for cooperators grazing USDA Forest Service lands, providing added value to local ranching operations.

USE OF THERMAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

Advancements in thermal imaging technology have continued to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of predator detection efforts. Earlier generations of thermal equipment often lacked clarity, making it difficult to accurately identify wildlife at varying distances. Modern thermal binoculars, equipped with improved image resolution and integrated range-finding capability, now allow rapid and reliable scanning across large landscapes to determine the presence of coyotes or other target species.

These tools have proven valuable across multiple operational scenarios, including pre-dawn detection, visual location support for aerial operations, and enhanced observation during low visibility conditions. Their use by our wildlife damage specialists has contributed to the successful removal of numerous coyotes associated with livestock depredation during the summer season.

Current field conditions indicate that coyotes are less vocal than in previous years, reducing the effectiveness of traditional location methods such as howling or sirens. Visual detection using thermal binoculars has emerged as a discreet and dependable alternative for locating coyotes that may not respond to calls. The integration of modern thermal technology continues to strengthen wildlife damage management activities and supports ongoing efforts to protect livestock across the region.



THERMALS AT WORK

Wildlife damage specialist, Chris Ray, was able to respond swiftly to a calf kill incident this spring, receiving the call in the morning hours and heading out that same night with thermal gear. His quick action removed three coyotes that were actively working the calves. He immediately followed up with aerial support, which led to removal of three additional coyotes and the discovery of two dens.

Thanks to available thermal equipment and Chris's decisive and coordinated effort, the calf losses stopped immediately, demonstrating strong effectiveness in predator control and protection of livestock provided through the Wildlife Damage Management Program.

PROTECTING COMMERCIAL MELONS

Wildlife damage specialists (WDS) encounter unique situations and challenges when helping producers experiencing wildlife depredation on South Dakota traditional crops, such as corn and soybeans. In the district of WDS Glen Sterling, commercially grown melons, squash, and sweet corn are also on his list of crops to help protect from wildlife damage. Over the years, Glen has cooperated with various commercial melon producers in the Forestburg area to come up with ways to overcome the unique challenges of protecting these crops.



Spook box



Electric fencing

One of the challenges starts with how melons are grown. Instead of one large crop field that can be protected by a fence, melon fields are spread out in numerous, smaller fields that move annually to prevent the spread of mildew and disease. In fact, there might be 100 acres of crop spread out in small fields over a 30-mile radius.

Another challenge is the sweet melons are sought after by a variety of wildlife, including raccoons, deer, coyotes, and birds, so there is no single solution to solve it all.

Instead, Glen and his team of interns must work together with producers on a multi-pronged approach that may change based on the time of year.

During planting season, many producers have switched to transplanting seedlings, rather than direct sowing seeds, to prevent birds and mice from eating seeds. Hazing with propane cannons, cracker shells, and "spook boxes," which are small devices that emit loud noises when they detect motion, are common tools used throughout the growing season.

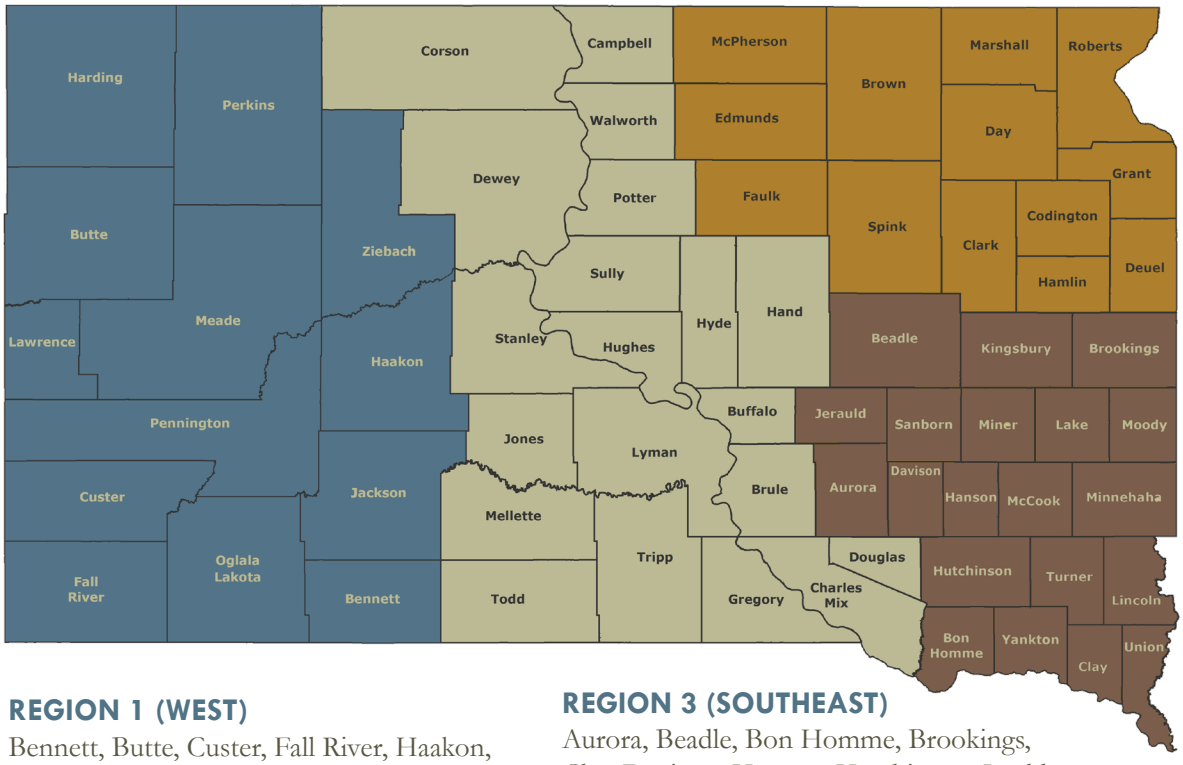
Electric fencing can be set up and maintained around sweet corn patches in late summer. Varmints are removed using a variety of methods, including live traps and hunting with thermal equipment. This work takes place around the clock and typically peaks around Labor Day, when Glen and other wildlife damage specialists are also busy helping to reduce livestock depredation when sheep are on grass and fall calving is taking place.

Each year is unique and brings different challenges, but Glen works closely with each producer to determine the best methods to protect crops.

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

The Division of Wildlife's Operations Section is divided into four administrative regions. Each region works under the supervision of a regional supervisor along with other assistant supervisory staff. Each region has field staff who conduct the "on-the-ground" work and services to the citizens of South Dakota.



REGION 1 (WEST)

Bennett, Butte, Custer, Fall River, Haakon, Harding, Jackson, Lawrence, Meade, Pennington, Perkins, Oglala Lakota, and Ziebach.

REGION 2 (CENTRAL)

Brule, Buffalo, Campbell, Charles Mix, Corson, Dewey, Douglas, Gregory, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Jones, Lyman, Mellette, Potter, Stanley, Sully, Todd, Tripp, and Walworth.

REGION 3 (SOUTHEAST)

Aurora, Beadle, Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Davison, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerald, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Sanborn, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

REGION 4 (NORTHEAST)

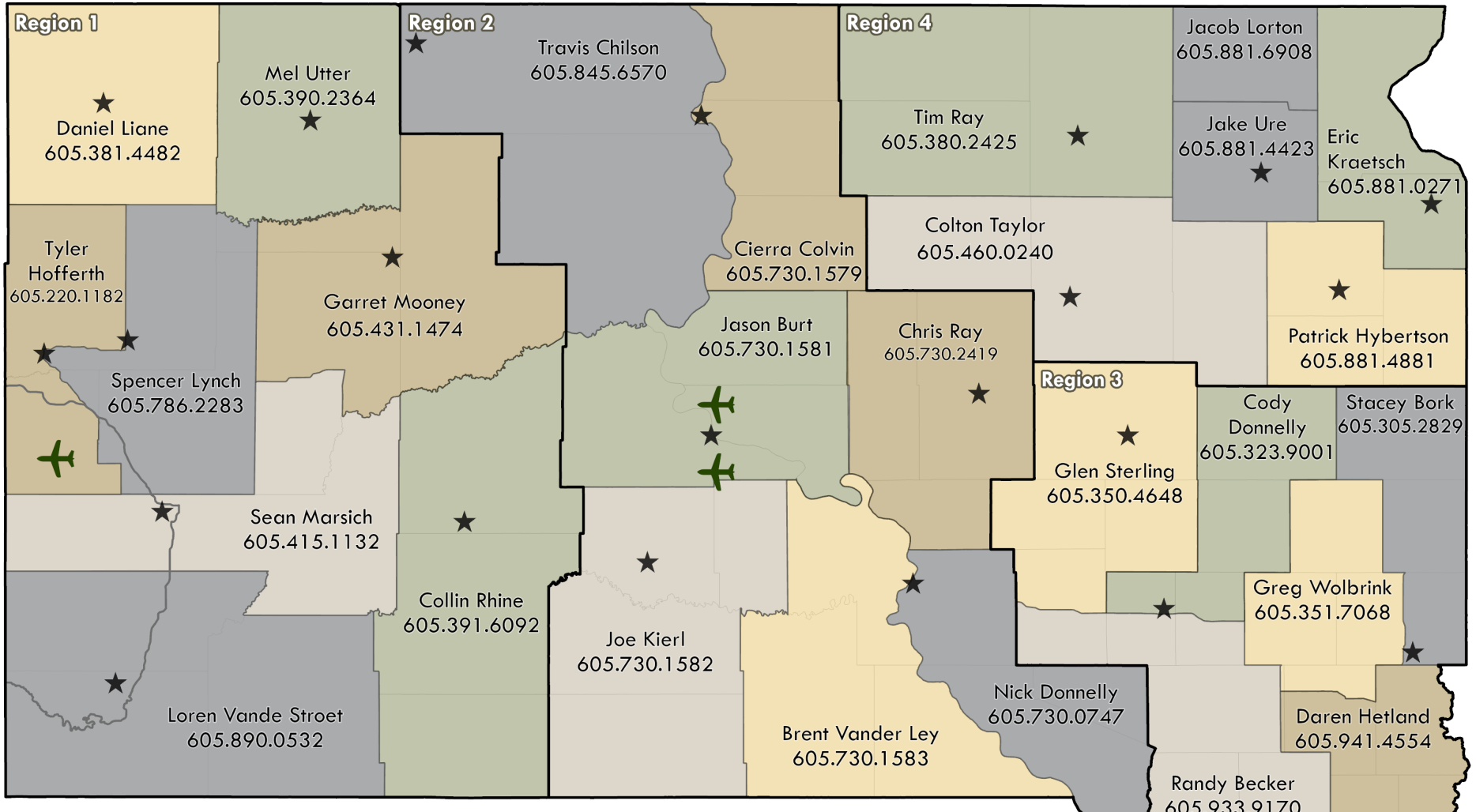
Brown, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Marshall, McPherson, Roberts, and Spink.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

SOUTH DAKOTA GAME, FISH AND PARKS

KEVIN ROBLING, Department Secretary
TOM KIRSCHENMANN, Wildlife Division Director
CHAD SWITZER, Wildlife Division Deputy Director
JOHN KANTA, Terrestrial Section Chief
MIKE KLOSOWSKI, Regional Wildlife Supervisor | Region 1 (West)
MARK OHM, Regional Wildlife Supervisor | Region 2 (Central)
KIP ROUNDS, Regional Wildlife Supervisor | Region 3 (Southeast)
JACQUIE ERMER Regional Wildlife Supervisor | Region 4 (Northeast)

WILDLIFE DAMAGE SPECIALISTS
SOUTH DAKOTA GAME, FISH & PARKS



Regional Program Managers
1 - Lance Catron, 605.391.1576
2 - Tyler Bartels, 402.921.0948
3 - Brad Baumgartner, 605.941.1578
4 - Nick Rossman, 605.881.8404

Regional Terrestrial Resource Supervisors
1 - Trenton Haffley, 320.224.3572
2 - Nathan Baker, 605.280.1468
3 - Julie Lindstrom, 605.214.1779
4 - Dan Sternhagen, 605.695.3718

Regional Supervisors
1 - Mike Klosowski, 605.880.1175
2 - Mark Ohm, 605.680.4389
3 - Kip Rounds, 605.222.5503
4 - Jacquie Ermer, 605.265.0140

★ WDS duty station location

USDA-WS Plane Location

Houndsman & Black Hills Wildlife Damage Specialist
Chad Sebade, 605.381.9996

STATEWIDE

PROGRAM REPORT AND SUMMARY

South Dakota's 66 counties encompass a highly diverse landscape that includes croplands, grasslands, wetlands and lakes, rugged river drainages, badlands, and the Black Hills. This diversity directly contributes to the complexity of wildlife damage management across the state. Each of these environments supports different wildlife species, requires different management strategies, and presents unique challenges for both producers and resource managers. These challenges are shaped not only by the species present, but also by local acceptance levels and regional land-use patterns. South Dakota supports abundant wildlife populations including white-tailed deer, mule deer, upland game birds, waterfowl, pronghorn, elk, furbearers, turkeys, and mountain lions.

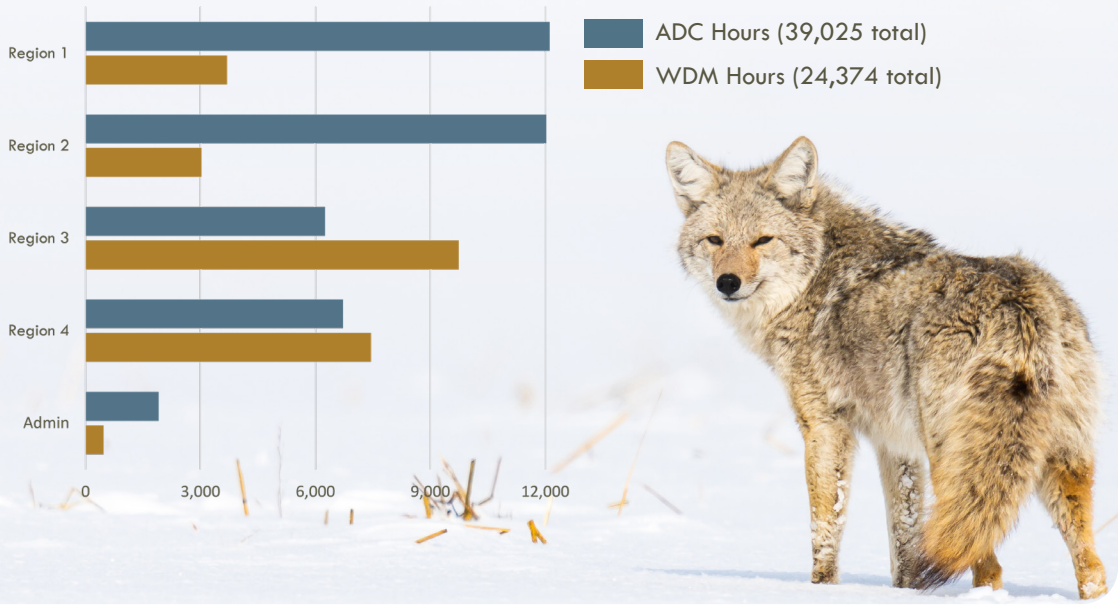
The Wildlife Damage Management (WDM) program relies on a team of 28 full-time wildlife damage specialists, numerous seasonal employees, and other Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) staff to deliver essential "boots-on-the-ground" services. These programs provide direct assistance to producers and landowners when wildlife-related damage concerns occur. GFP offers depredation assistance with beaver, Canada geese, coyote, deer, elk, fox, mountain lion, nuisance animals, pheasant, prairie dog, pronghorn, turkey, as well as other wildlife species. Over the past year, staff supported 1,875 cooperators seeking assistance with Animal Damage Control (ADC) and WDM-related requests.

Weather conditions further influence the volume and nature of wildlife damage requests. Seasonal precipitation, temperature fluctuations, and winter severity affect habitat and crop conditions and can drive changes in wildlife movement and concentrations. As a result, WDM staff must continually adapt their strategies to meet changing environmental conditions.

The following graphs and maps illustrate statewide expenditures and county-level distribution of WDM program services.

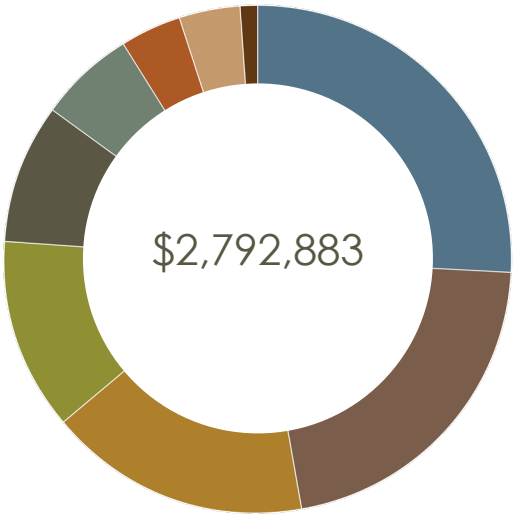
Included in the totals are producers that were assisted with permanent stackyard, secure cover, and protective fencing contracts for deer; food plot, hay land, stackyard, and cable contracts for elk; and buffer strip and permanent fence contracts for Canada geese.

2026 GFP STAFF HOURS
63,398 TOTAL HOURS



ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL EXPENDITURES

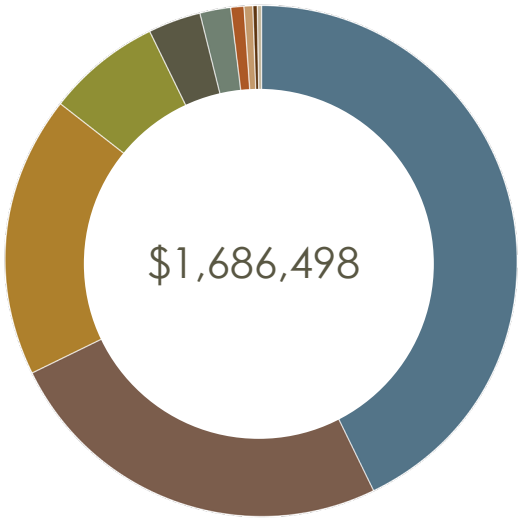
FY 2026



$1,197,173 | 43%	Coyote
$698,443 | 25%	Aerial Hunting
$500,007 | 18%	Prairie Dog
$196,514 | 7%	Equipment Maintenance
$93,093 | 3%	Administration
$58,286 | 2%	Reports/Training/Meetings
$25,966 | <1%	Nuisance/Rodent
$15,598 | <1%	Public Relations/Extension
$7,328 | <1%	Fox
$475 | <1%	Wolf

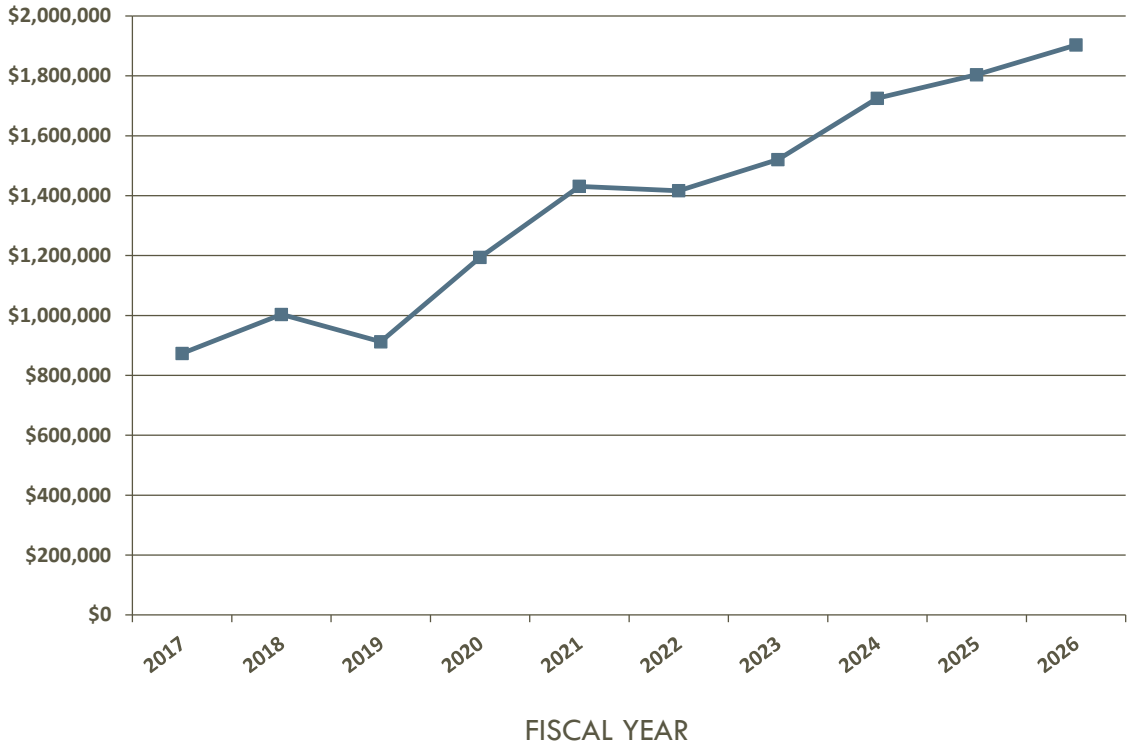
WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURES

FY 2026

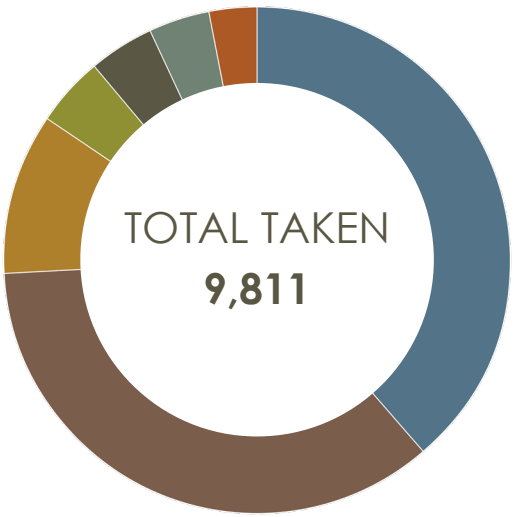


$437,714 | 26%	Elk
$359,736 | 21%	Beaver
$281,171 | 17%	Deer
$206,168 | 12%	Administration
$151,857 | 9%	Canada Geese
$104,538 | 6%	Reports/Training/Meetings
$65,294 | 4%	Other Wildlife
$62,665 | 4%	Mountain Lion
$17,356 | 1%	Turkey

COYOTE/FOX CONTROL EXPENDITURES



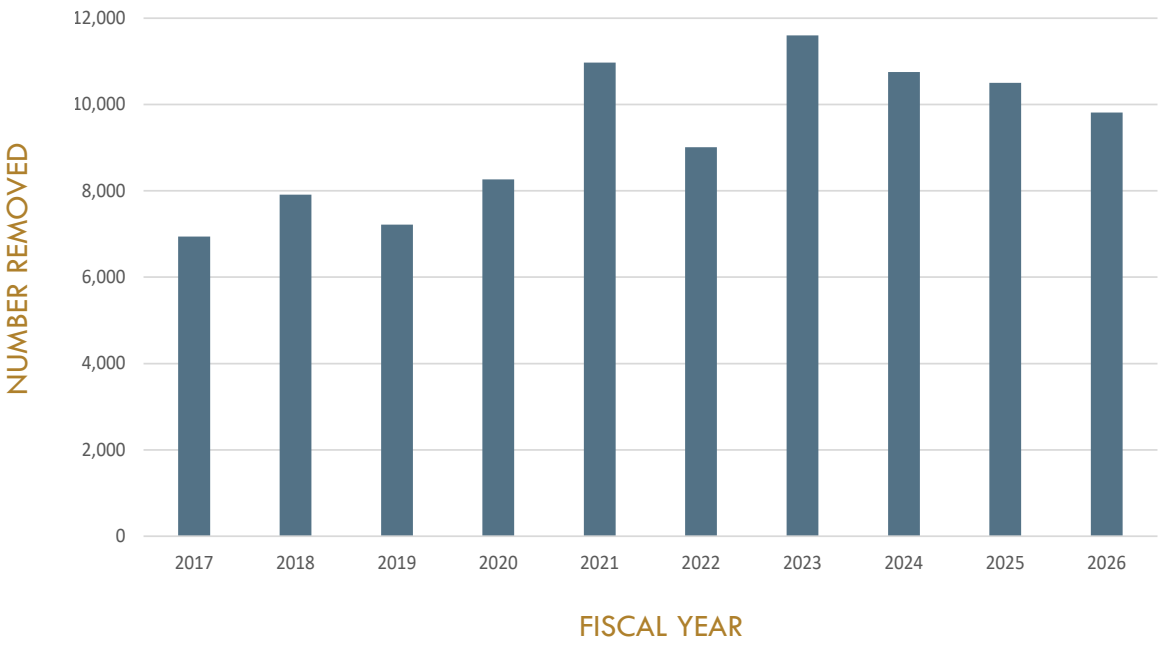
COYOTES/FOX TAKEN BY METHOD - FY2026



Total requests for service
1,201

- 3,815 | 39% — Trap/Snare/M-44
- 3,481 | 35% — Aerial Gunned - Wildlife Services
- 1,002 | 10% — Aerial Gunned - Predator District
- 449 | 5% — Aerial Gunned - Contract
- 393 | 4% — Thermal/Night Vision
- 379 | 4% — Calling/Shooting/Dens
- 292 | 3% — Aerial Gunned - Permitted Pilot
  (Only includes take associated with a GFP request for service.)

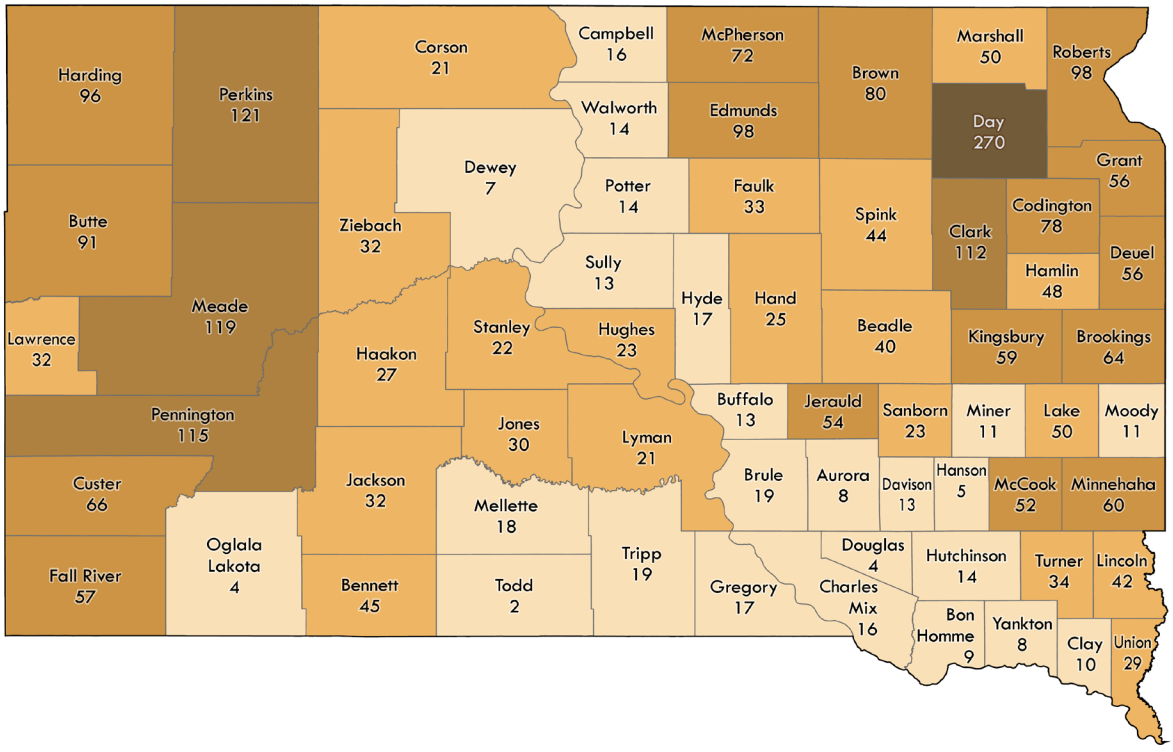
COYOTE/FOX REMOVED THROUGH WDM PROGRAM



TOTAL WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM REQUESTS FOR SERVICE

(INCLUDES ALL SPECIES, PRIMARILY COYOTES, DEER, ELK, CANADA GEESE, BEAVER, AND NUISANCE SPECIES)

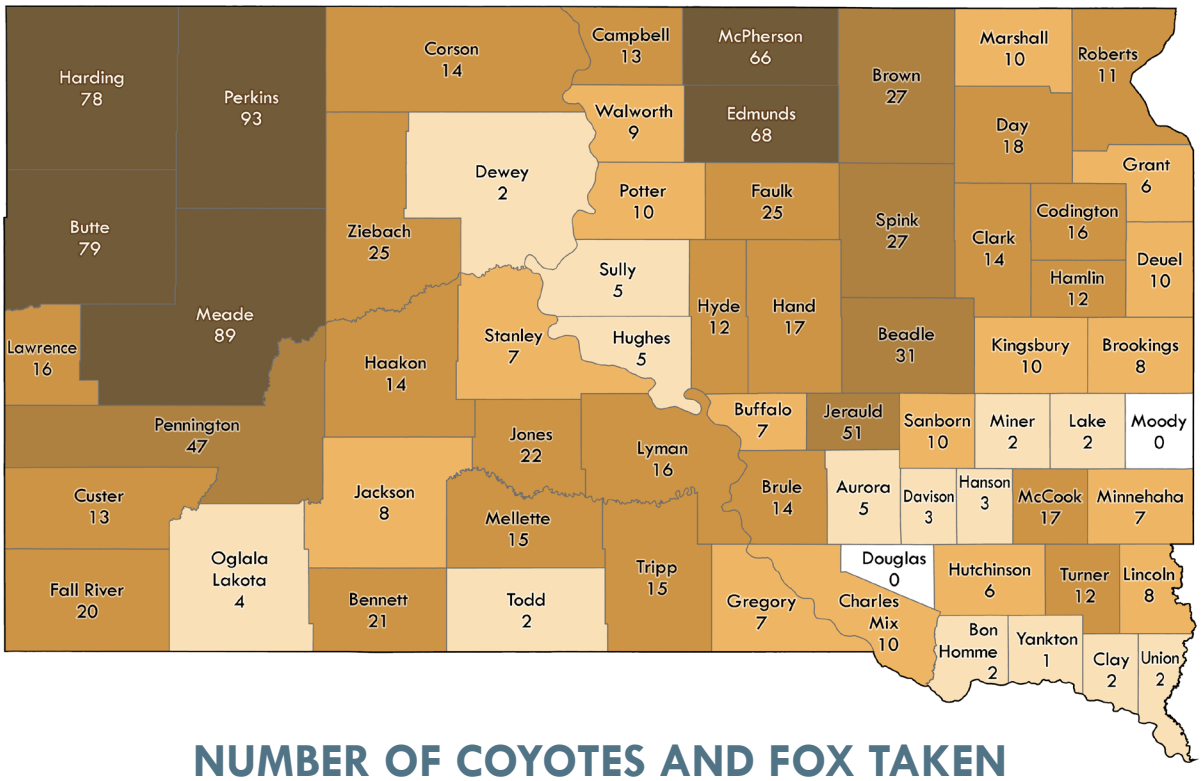
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 2,859



COYOTE AND FOX REQUESTS FOR SERVICE

COYOTES ONLY: 1,181 | FOX ONLY: 20

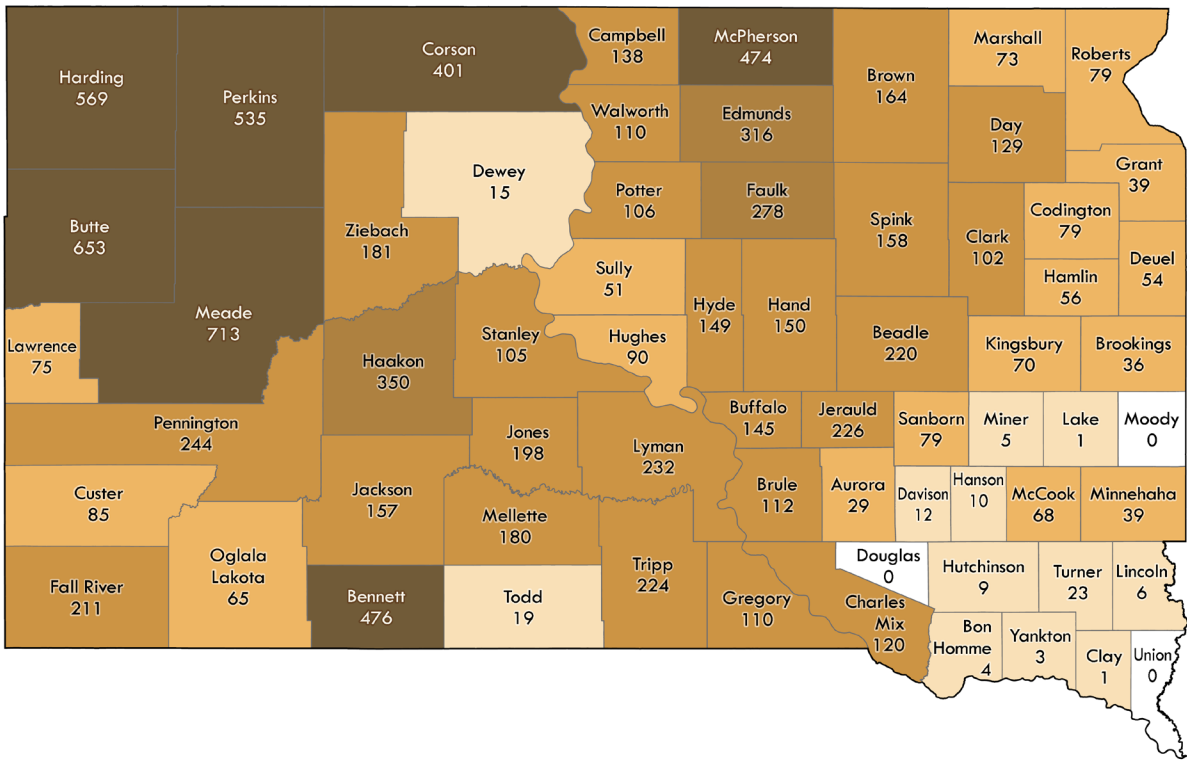
Statewide total: 1,201



NUMBER OF COYOTES AND FOX TAKEN

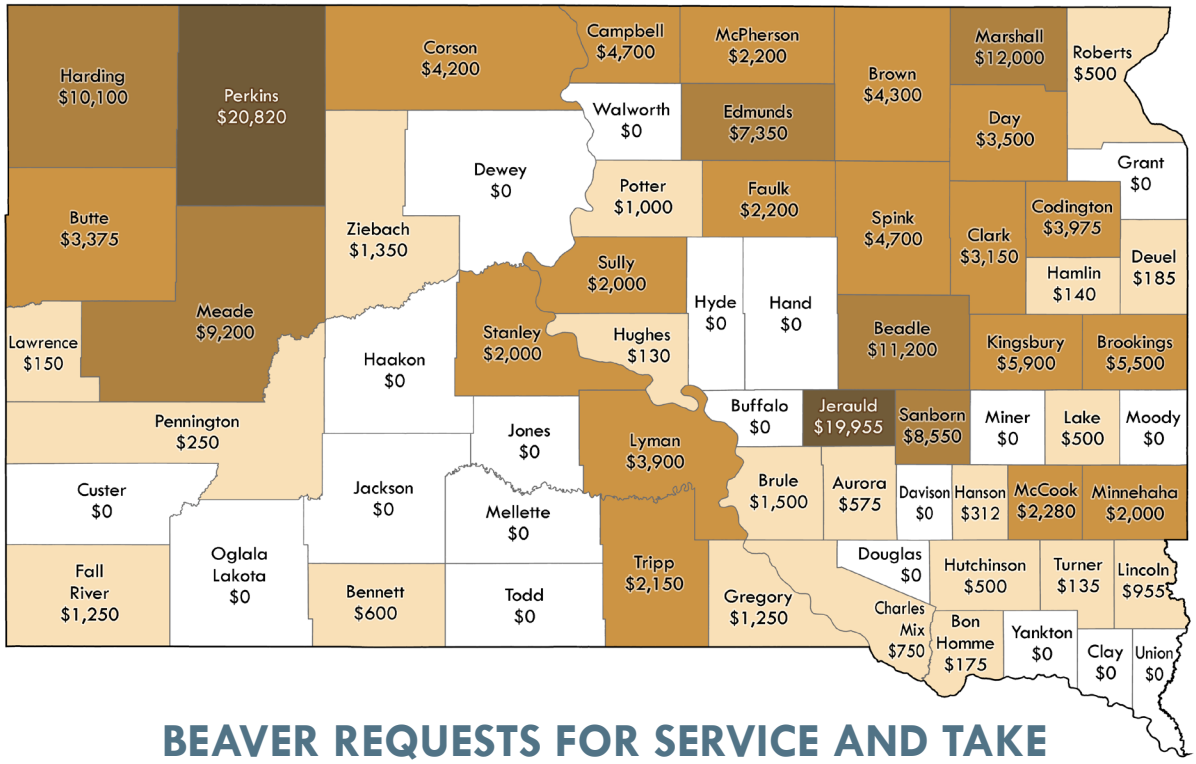
COYOTE ONLY: 9,758 | FOX ONLY: 53

Statewide total: 9,811



ESTIMATED MONETARY LIVESTOCK DAMAGES BY COUNTY
(COYOTES AND FOX ONLY)

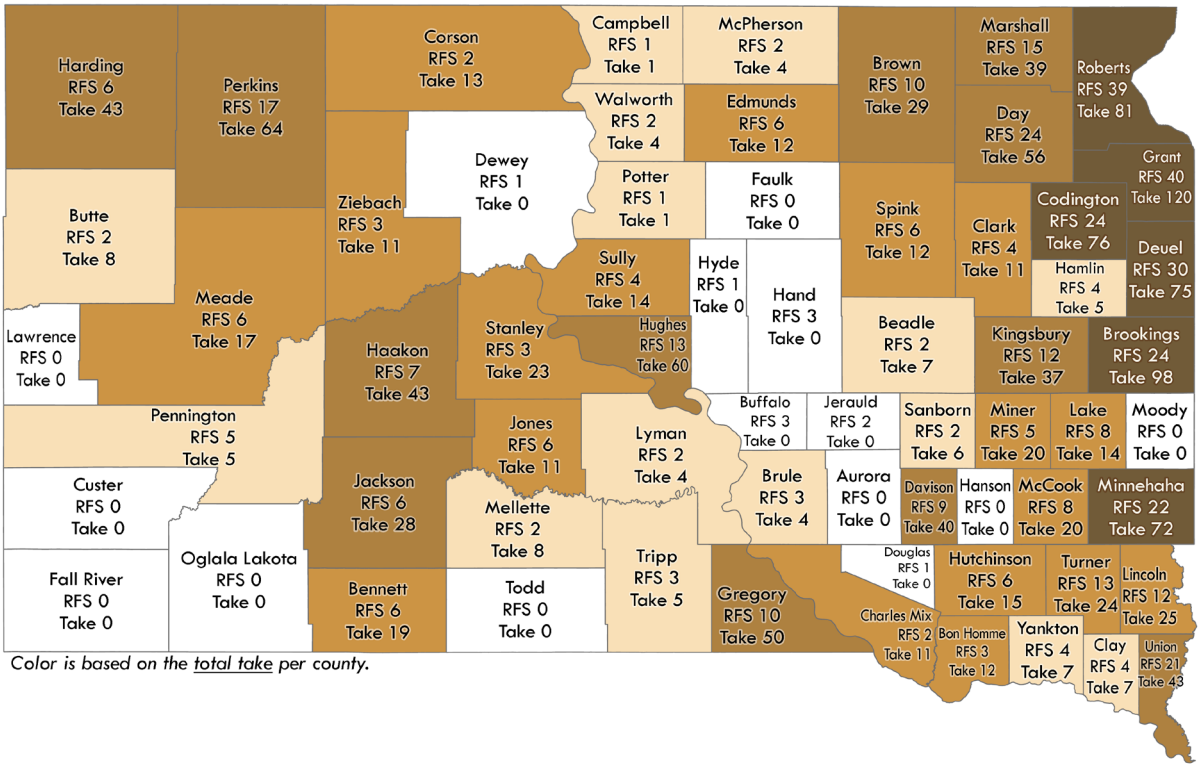
Based on request for service: $173,412



BEAVER REQUESTS FOR SERVICE AND TAKE

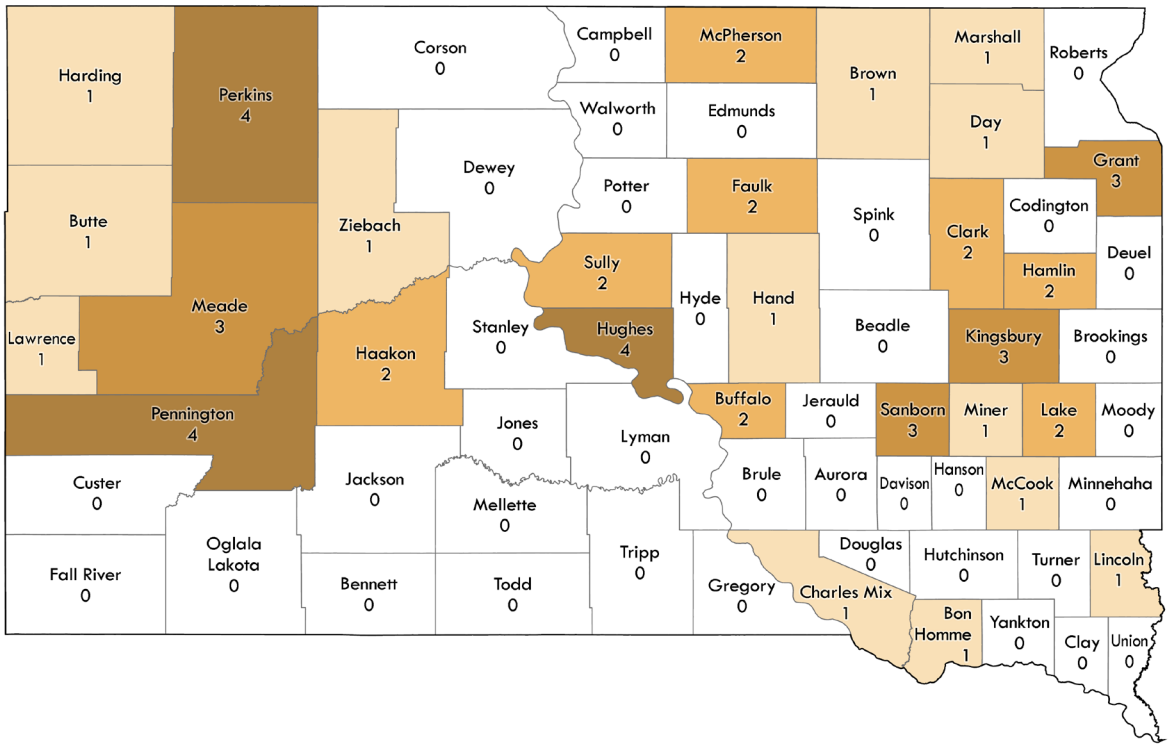
STATEWIDE TOTALS

Request for service: 482 | Take: 1,414

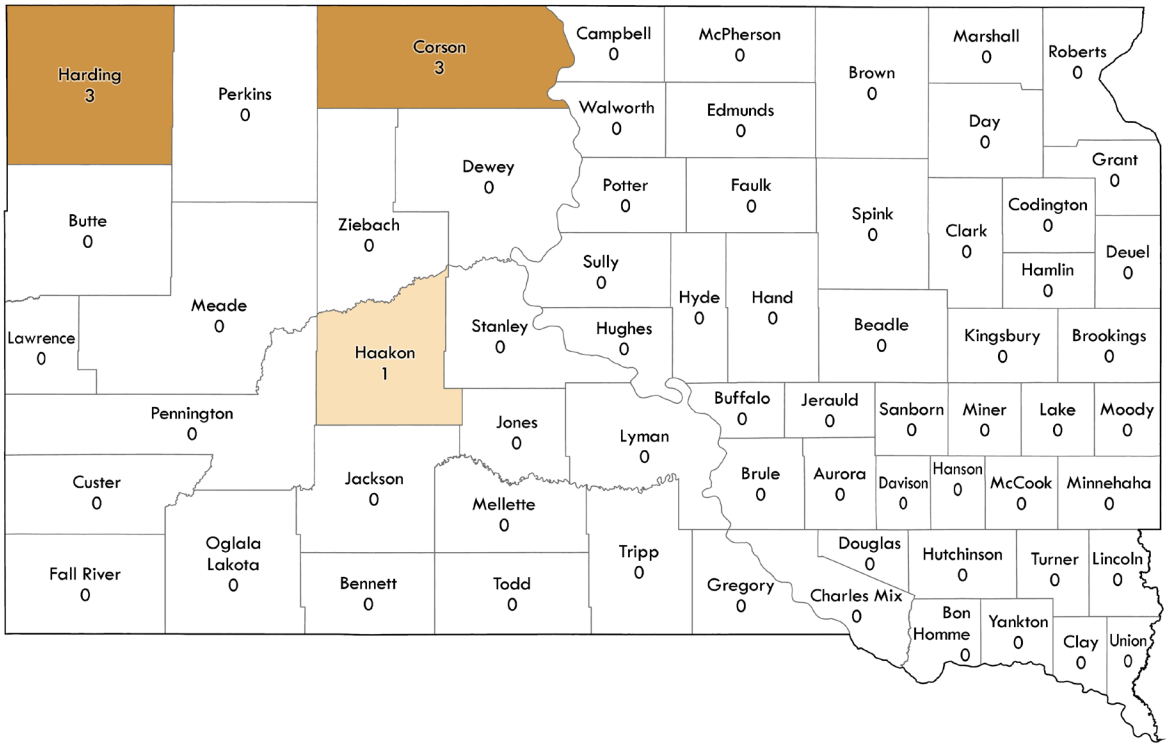


Color is based on the total take per county.

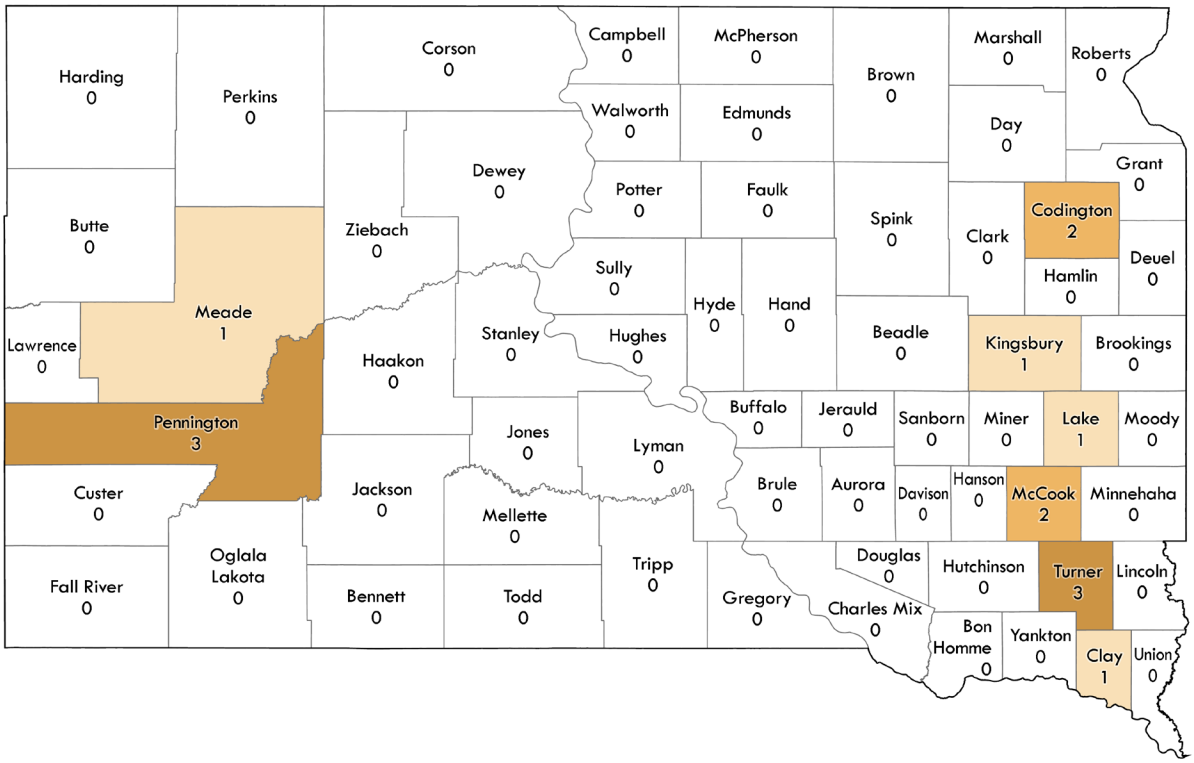
WHITE-TAILED DEER REQUESTS FOR SERVICE
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 53



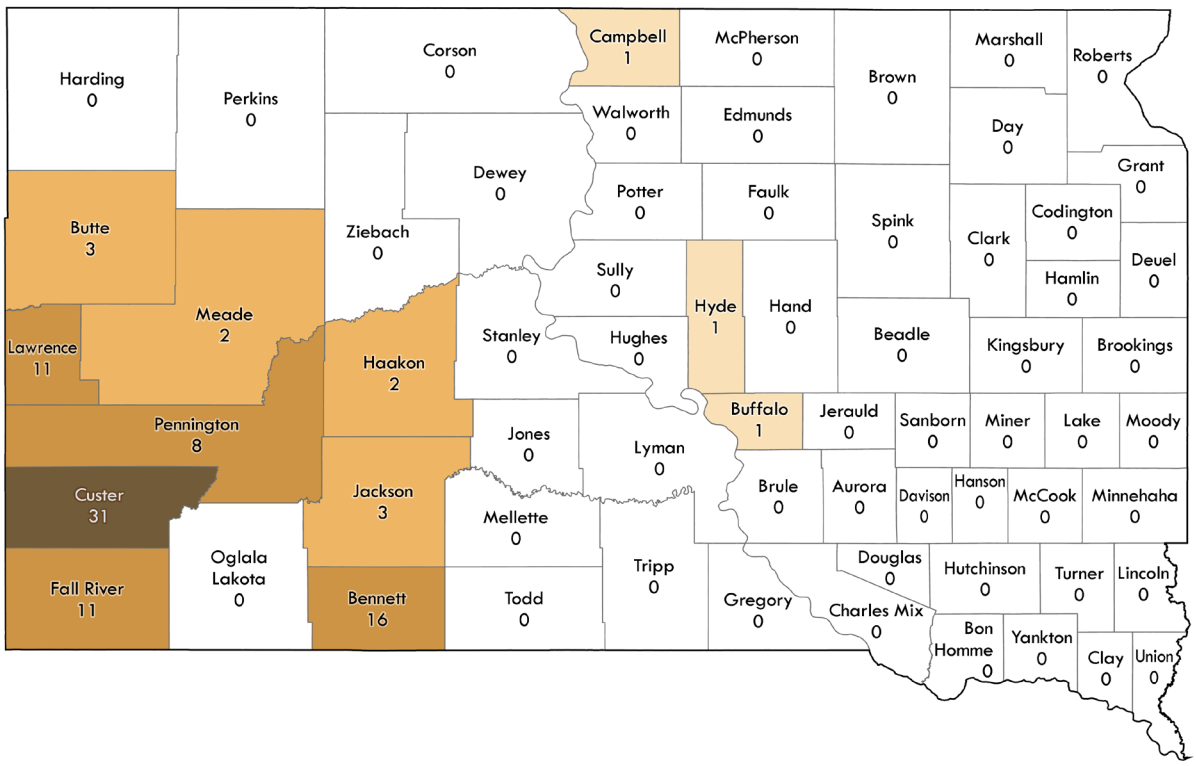
MULE DEER REQUESTS FOR SERVICE
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 7



TURKEY REQUESTS FOR SERVICE
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 14

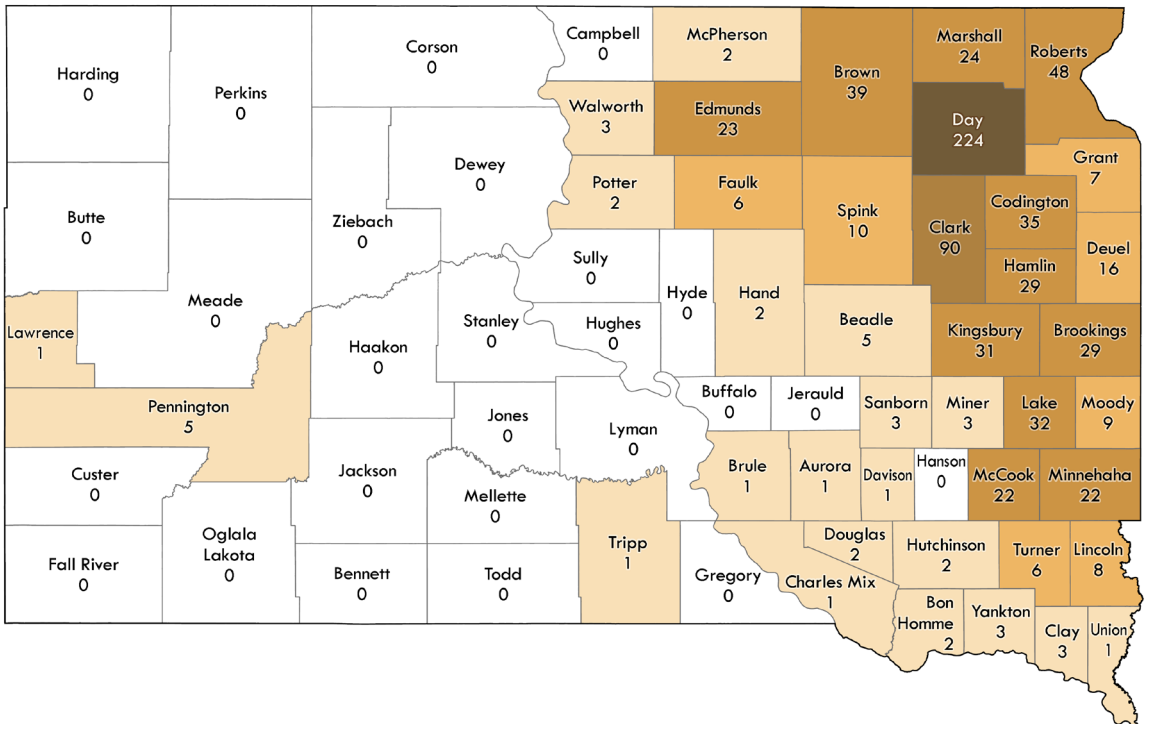


ELK REQUESTS FOR SERVICE
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 90



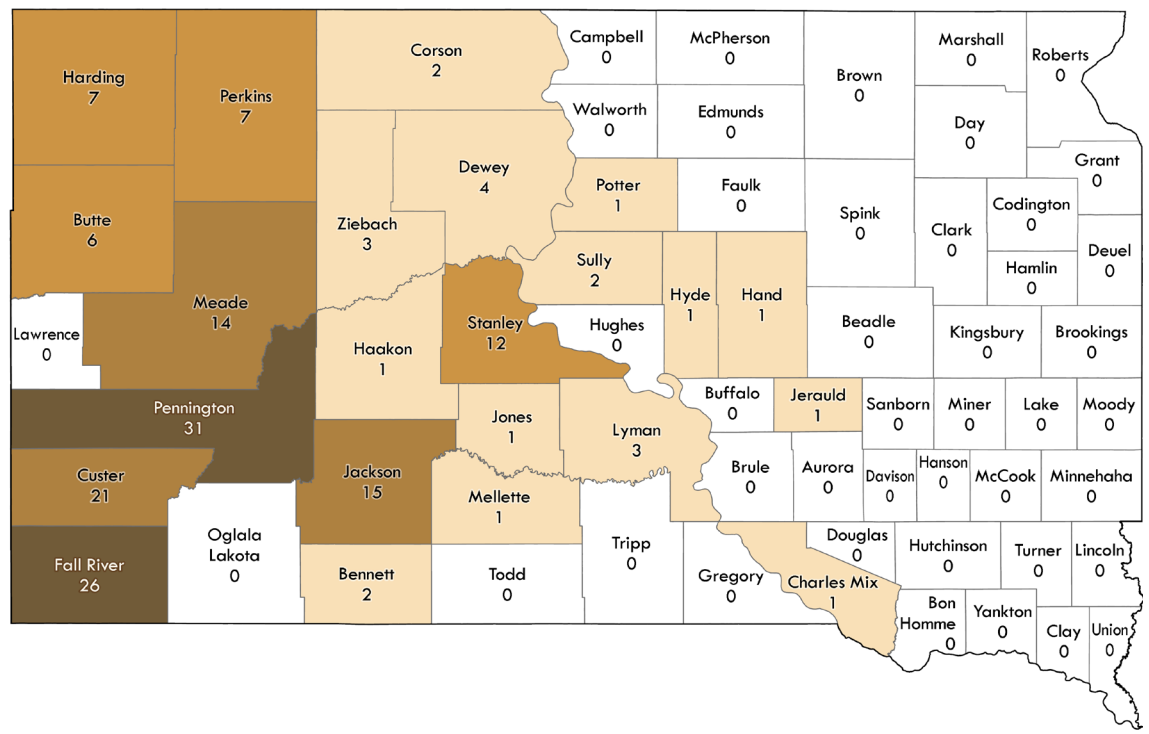
CANADA GOOSE REQUESTS FOR SERVICE

STATEWIDE TOTAL: 754



PRAIRIE DOG REQUESTS FOR SERVICE

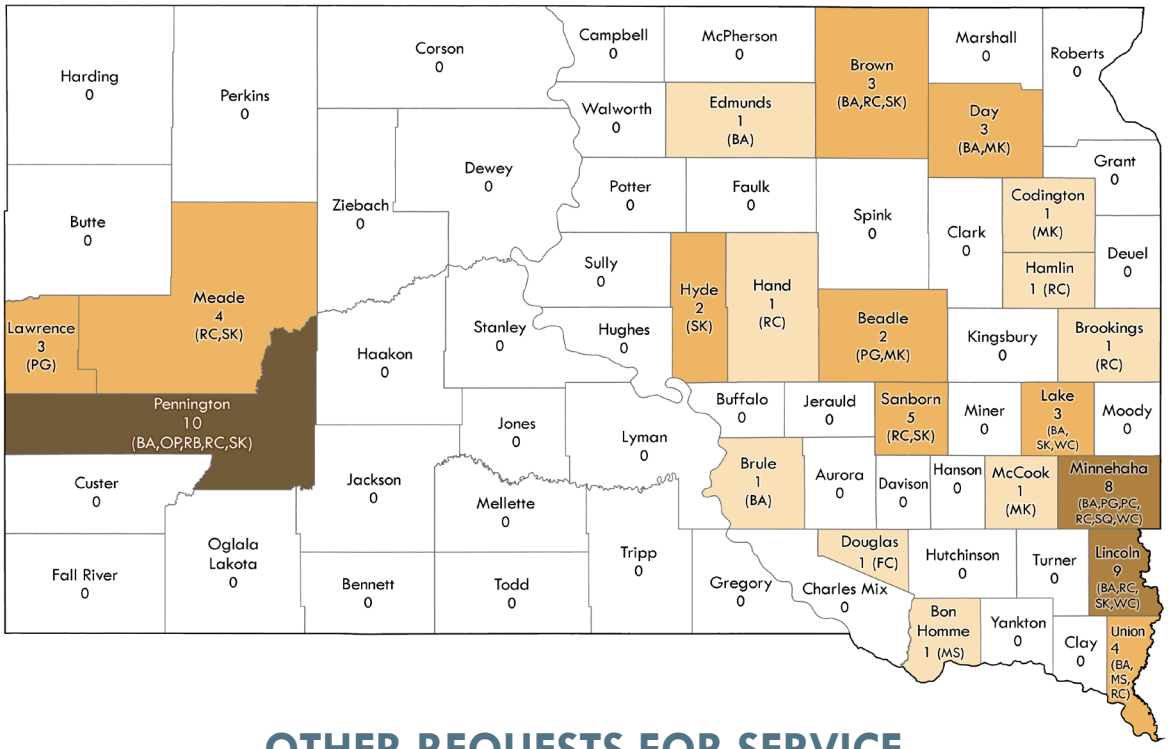
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 163



NUISANCE/RODENT REQUESTS FOR SERVICE

Badger (BA), Gopher (PG), Feral Cat (FC), Mink (MK), Muskrat (MS), Opossum (OP), Porcupine (PC), Rabbit (RB), Raccoon (RC), Skunk (SK), Squirrel (SQ), Wood Chuck (WC)

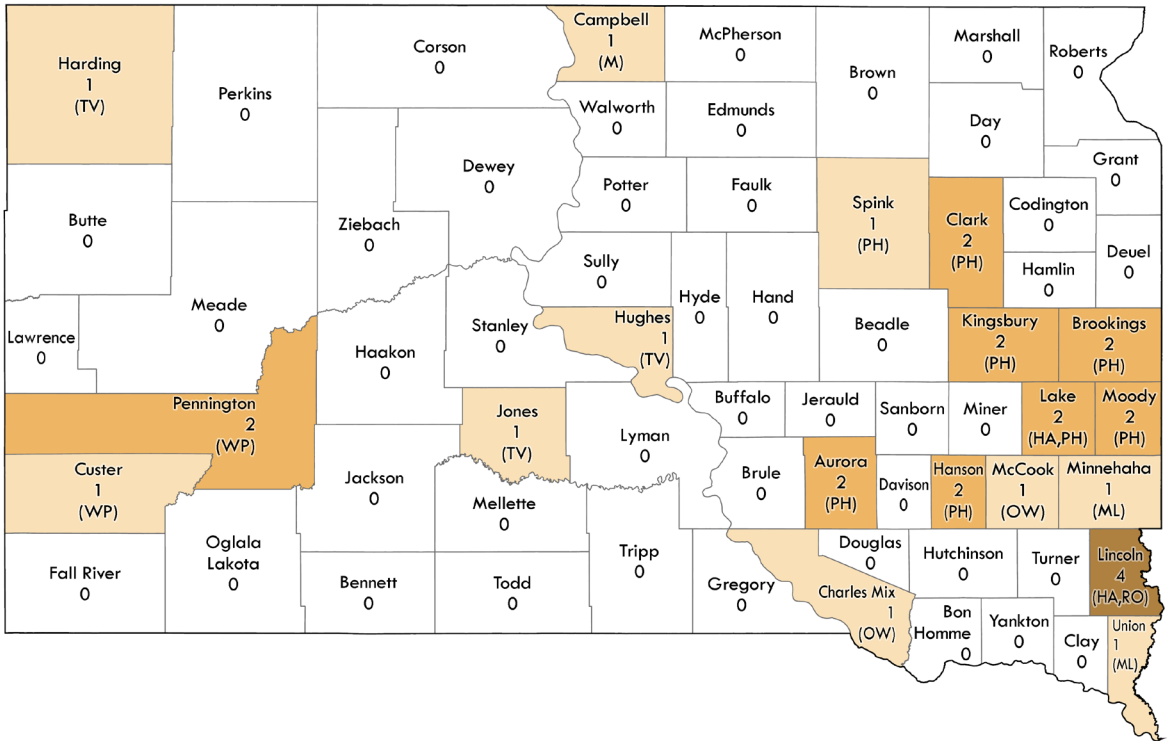
STATEWIDE TOTAL: 65



OTHER REQUESTS FOR SERVICE

Hawk (HA), Moose (M), Mountain Lion (ML), Owl (OW), Pheasant (PH), River Otter (RO), Turkey Vulture (TV), Woodpecker (WP)

STATEWIDE TOTAL: 30



SOUTH DAKOTA
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