

2026 WEST VIRGINIA HUNTING OUTLOOK AND MAST SURVEY

**WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WILDLIFE RESOURCES SECTION**



Authors

Holly N. Morris
Eric S. Richmond
Chris W. Ryan
Ethan P. Barton
Avery L. Echevarria
Brett P. Skelly

The committee would like to recognize the important work of several individuals: data entry staff Laurie Rennix, data processing staff Brandy Bachman and Iris Allen, and the administrative assistant for game management services. Their work behind the scenes helps make this survey possible every year.

2026 West Virginia Hunting Outlook and Mast Survey
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Section

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HUNTING OUTLOOK

Black Bear

The black bear season structure is very similar to 2025. We have a very good bear population and seasons that produce the majority of the harvest haven't changed. Mountain State hunters are afforded numerous diverse hunting opportunities. Oak mast index is much lower than the level recorded in 2025 but not overly different than the long-term average.

Archery hunting success rates depend greatly on mast conditions. Bear harvests decrease in years of increased mast abundance and increase in years of mast scarcity. Bears will concentrate on black cherry production early in the year. **However, decreased hard mast production across all species in 2025 will lead to a better bear archery harvest.**

The overall firearms bear harvest will be slightly lower than the harvest of 2025. Most hard mast species production is lower than the 55-year average in the mountain counties. The majority of the late season harvest comes from this area in the National Forest. Bruins will enter dens earlier this year compared to last year but hopefully the available oak mast will keep a number of bears available for December hunters. December season hunters will have to hunt harder this year than last year to find bears. Hunters that don't find bears available in the traditional mountain counties should consider a late-season trip to the coalfields. More predictable weather patterns and a very good bear population should entice hunters to go south.

White-tailed Deer

We expect the total white-tailed deer harvest in 2026 to be higher than in 2025. Acorn mast appears to be less abundant across much of the state this year, and that can make deer hunting slightly less challenging. With less available nutrition on the landscape in the form of acorn mast, deer will need to move further from thick cover to meet their caloric demands, which might increase the likelihood of hunters seeing and having an opportunity to harvest them. Deer populations throughout the state remain very stable; however, there may be some lingering localized deer abundance reductions due to the epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) deer mortality that occurred in late summer of 2025. As always, we recommend scouting your hunting area before and during the season to determine what produced well and assess the available mast as the season progresses.

We are predicting a similar archery harvest in 2026. Where acorns were locally "spotty," hunters should focus on areas with available white oak and chestnut oak mast, which our survey results indicate are around the long-term average. Additionally, with spotty acorn mast, baiting becomes a slightly more effective hunting strategy in places where it is lawful to do. Hunters who hunt on public lands and in CWD Containment Area counties should note that baiting is not lawful in these areas.

We are predicting a higher buck firearms season harvest in 2026. The 2025 buck firearms harvest was below the 5-year average. The two biggest factors that always

influence the buck firearms harvest are weather and hunter participation but especially during the first 3 days of the season when most hunters are afield. The amount of mast remaining on the ground throughout the state by Thanksgiving week will influence the ability of hunters to see deer out in fields and will influence the effectiveness of baiting where it is lawful if acorns remain abundant at that time.

The antlerless harvest in 2026 will likely be higher than the harvest in 2025.

Antlerless harvest levels are influenced by the same factors that influence the buck firearms harvest. Antlerless season structures are similar in 2026 to what was offered in 2025, but hunting opportunities were “liberalized” in two counties (Fayette - west and Raleigh – west) thus increasing harvest opportunities for hunters in those counties. Opportunities to harvest antlerless deer are widely available throughout the fall and into the winter. Hunters in counties where harvesting a doe is required before a second buck can be harvested within that county should keep this requirement in mind and hunt antlerless deer during earlier seasons. Hunters should refer to the 2026-2027 Hunting Regulations starting on page 13 regarding deer hunting seasons.

The muzzleloader harvest should be relatively similar to the harvest in 2025.

Like the buck firearms and antlerless seasons, the muzzleloader harvest is heavily influenced by weather and hunter participation. While muzzleloader hunting doesn’t seem to be as popular as it once was in West Virginia, it’s a good opportunity to spend some more time in the woods- always a good thing- and try to put some more meat in the freezer. Due to the later season timing, it also provides an increased chance hunters will get a chance to hunt in fresh snow, which greatly helps in tracking game and increasing the visibility of deer slipping through the timber.

The Mountaineer Heritage Season harvest should be greater than the past season (January 2026). The Mountaineer Heritage season gives hunters a chance to bring out their traditional muzzleloading rifles and archery equipment to pursue deer that haven’t been pressured in several weeks. Acorns will likely be scarce so hunters who “find the sign” by scouting should have excellent hunting prospects. In addition, the reduced acorn crop should reduce the likelihood hunters may encounter a bear in the January woods during the coming Mountaineer season in January 2027. Hunters are very unlikely to experience interference from other hunters or much “competition” on public lands during this unique season, which also provides an increased likelihood of hunting in snow.

Wild Turkey

Fall turkey harvests are heavily influenced by brood production in that year and available mast. Statewide, hard mast production this year is below average. While Beech and Red/Black Oak are down statewide, Chestnut Oak and White Oak are similar to the long-term average and above the long-term average in several regions. Accordingly, we recommend scouting the areas you intend to hunt and see how things fare in your region. Preliminary estimates from this year’s brood survey have revealed a very productive year with more broods observed this year than in the past 5 years. Based on the slight reduction of food this fall, higher brood production, and similar hunter effort, **wild turkey harvest should be similar to last year.**

Every county will again have some length of fall turkey season in 2026. Traditional counties will continue to have a 4-week season. Non-traditional counties will have either a one or two-week season. Hunters should refer to the 2026-2027 Hunting Regulations to find out the fall turkey hunting regulations specific to their county. The Mountaineer Heritage Season in January 2027 permits participants to harvest one either-sex turkey. Hunters in the archery-only counties of the southern coal fields region should note that they are now permitted to use a muzzleloading shotgun (flintlock or caplock only) to pursue turkeys during the Mountaineer Heritage season. See page 32 of the 2026-2027 Hunting Regulations for more details on legal weapons.

Wild Boar

We are predicting a lower wild boar harvest in 2026-2027. Generally, wild boar harvests have been on an upward trend since the introduction of the winter season. Hunters harvested a record number (166) of boar during the combined 2025-2026 seasons. With the harvest 47% female during this past season, there will be a reduced number of litters adding to the population. Hunters will once again have the opportunity to pursue boar in February, where the bulk of the harvests are recorded.

Gray and Fox Squirrel

Mast from the previous year is the primary influence on squirrel populations the following year. In 2025, Beech, Hickory, and Walnut production were above 2024 levels and the long-term average in all ecological regions, and acorn production by oaks was also excellent. This should have resulted in good squirrel reproduction and recruitment. The statewide production of Beech, Hickory, and Walnut were down overall in 2026 compared to the long-term average, but Hickory produced well in several ecoregions (Mountains, Southern, and Western) and Walnut produced well in the Mountains. Hunters should take note of which squirrel-favored species produced well in their region and target groves of trees that produced well.

Take advantage of the early season when leaves are still on and scout your favorite spots for available mast. Squirrel hunting is a great way to get novice hunters involved in the outdoors. With the almost 6-month long season, squirrel hunting provides a low-pressure opportunity to get out in the woods almost any day! **Squirrel harvest should be above that of 2025-2026.**

Cottontail Rabbit

Cover is the most important factor for rabbit survival. Consistent rainfall this year has provided ample vegetative cover. Compared to last year, rabbits should have plenty of cover to hide from predators. **Hunters should expect better harvests this season.**

Raccoon

Raccoon reproductive rates are directly reflected upon the mast conditions of the previous year. Statewide, the combined hard mast abundance was much above average in 2025. This abundance of hard mast should result in raccoons being in excellent physical condition and, in turn, good production this year for raccoons. **Raccoon numbers statewide should be higher this year.** Take advantage of the bumper crop of raccoons and try your luck at raccoon hunting and trapping!

Ruffed Grouse

Ruffed grouse presence and abundance is directly related to forest management activities. Young forest is key to producing and finding ruffed grouse, so focus on areas where active forest management is occurring. This year, mast production is below average. Grouse will be localized on spotty hard mast, including beech and oaks. In regard to soft mast, dogwood and hawthorn closely follow the 55-year averages. However, there is a stark decline in crabapple. **Ruffed grouse harvest should be similar to last year.** Scouting will pay dividends this year as the existing pockets of mast will be targeted by grouse early on.

This year, the DNR initiated a new research project with West Virginia University to document the presence of grouse across the state, how those populations relate to forest management techniques, and identifying where West Nile Virus occurs in the state. This research project will continue over the next few years, with students and technicians conducting ruffed grouse drumming surveys, avian point-count surveys, vegetation surveys, and mosquito sampling.

2026 WEST VIRGINIA MAST SURVEY

The Division of Natural Resources (DNR), in conjunction with the Division of Forestry, surveys the state annually to determine the relative abundance of hard and soft mast produced by trees and shrubs of importance to wildlife populations. Information on the quantity of wildlife food is provided to our cooperators, hunters, and various media outlets.

Mast surveys were completed at 293 locations covering all regions of West Virginia in 2026. Professionals and volunteers- including wildlife specialists, foresters, wildlife biologists, Natural Resources Police Officers, Natural Resources Commissioners, and retired personnel from a multitude of natural resources related disciplines- devoted their time and effort to collect data for this survey. Without the participation of these individuals, completion of the statewide mast survey would not be possible. We would like to extend our sincerest gratitude to everyone who assisted with data collection for this year's survey.

The mast survey is a relative estimation of mast produced by 18 different tree and shrub species that are widespread, locally common throughout the state, and are of nutritional value to wildlife. A copy of the survey form can be found at the end of this report (Appendix). Cooperators are assigned counties and areas familiar to them to collect mast production information. The same areas are generally surveyed each year to ensure consistency in the survey across years. Mast crop production is subjectively evaluated as abundant, common, or scarce for each species encountered by the observer in the surveyed area. The surveyor also documents species that are not encountered, along with additional mast-producing species of local importance (e.g., Pawpaw, Persimmon, Cucumber-tree, Blueberry, Huckleberry, etc.) that do not appear on the statewide survey form. The mast index is calculated for each species, and in some cases guilds of species (e.g., hard mast producers, all oaks, oak-cherry-hickory, etc.), via the following formula:

$$\text{Mast Index} = \left[\left(\frac{\text{Abundant Observations}}{\text{Total Observations}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{Common Observations} \times 0.5}{\text{Total Observations}} \right) \right] \times 100$$

The mast index is calculated by species for each ecological region and elevation (high or low, relative to the local terrain of the surveyed county). The current year's index is compared to the previous year's index and the running long-term average spanning the life of the survey, which was first conducted in 1971. The mast survey was not conducted in 1978, 1982, and 1984. Readers unfamiliar with West Virginia ecoregions should refer to Figure 1 to determine the region(s) in which they hunt.

Many wildlife species are highly dependent upon mast crops produced by trees and shrubs. Dynamic factors, including survival and reproduction or fecundity, are also affected by mast availability. Caloric value available in mast is much more important to the survival of many wildlife species than the caloric value in agricultural crops, herbaceous plants, and supplemental feed. Seeds and fruits from trees and shrubs are necessary not only for overwinter survival, but also for ensuring animals are in good physical condition for reproduction in following months. Generally, animals that enter the

winter months with abundant fat reserves will be more likely to survive the lean months of the year and will produce and successfully rear more offspring during the subsequent spring and summer months. Wildlife biologists and managers can predict hunting prospects and forecast population dynamics of black bears, squirrels, white-tailed deer, wild boars, wild turkeys, and other game species by using mast production information gathered during the annual survey.

Statewide mast conditions for all monitored species are down 16% from 2025 and 14% from the long-term average (Table 3). In 2025, hard mast species were up while soft mast species were generally down. In contrast, hard mast species in 2026 are down while soft mast species are generally up.

Hard mast species statewide were down 46% compared to the 2025 season and down 21% compared to the long-term average. All oak species combined were down 44% from 2025 and 19% from the long-term average. When compared to the long-term average, Chestnut Oak remained equal to the long-term average and White Oak was 8% above the long-term average. Hickory remains approximately equal to the long-term average, while Walnut and Beech were down 21% and 56% from the long-term average, respectively. Species were affected varying across ecoregions (Table 4, 5). Chestnut Oak was up from the long-term average in the Eastern Panhandle (+10%), Southern (+30%), and Southwestern (+8%) Regions. White Oak was up in the Mountains (+18%) and Southern Region (+53%) and remained close to the long-term average in the Eastern Panhandle (-3%), Central (-5%), and Southwestern (+2%) regions. Hickory and Walnut were up in the Mountains but down in most other regions. Black/Red Oak, Scarlet Oak, Scrub Oak, and Beech were down across all regions.

Soft mast production statewide was up 24% from 2025 but down 9% compared to the long-term average. With the exception of Apple and Crabapple, soft mast species were comparable or better than the production in 2025. Compared to the long-term average, statewide production decreased for Apple (-64%), Crabapple (-48%), Blackberry (-22%), Yellow Poplar (-20%), and Greenbrier (-20%). Several species remained similar to the long-term average including Dogwood (-4%), Hawthorn (-4%), Grapes (0%), and Sassafras (6%). Black Cherry production was substantial statewide, producing 295% above 2025 and 60% above the long-term average. Increases in Black Cherry production varied regionally from 24% above the long-term average in the Western Region to 105% in the Eastern Panhandle. Dogwood, Grapes, Hawthorn, and Sassafras production varied regionally. When compared to the long-term average, Dogwood production was down 27% in the Western Region but up 21% in the Mountains. Grapes were down 17% in the Southwestern Region but up 20% in the Central Region. Hawthorn was down 57% in the Central Region but up 54% in the Southern Region. Sassafras was down 56% in the Southwestern Region but up 59% in the Eastern Panhandle. As is the case every year, scouting in your hunting area remains important to understanding the relative production of each species. Where available, soft mast provides significant and calorie-rich food resources for wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, black bears, and raccoons, all of which use soft mast extensively when and where it is available. These species may have to roam more to find soft mast as the autumn wears on and available fruit begins to disappear.

Diligent hunters should always pay attention to mast crop production in their area (Table 4, 5). Survey year 2026 revealed a crop that was slightly worse than 2025, though increases in several soft mast species helped to balance the decrease in oak and other

hard mast species. Comparisons to the long-term average provide a more tempered index to the mast crop than do annual comparisons, wherein small variations in production can dramatically influence percent change and thus may not provide a representative index to true abundance. The overall statewide mast crop was fairly stable with the long-term average, though some regions saw larger decreases than others.

Considering the long-term comparisons, the total mast crop of survey year 2026 is 14% below average driven primarily by decreases in several hard mast species, as well as Apple and Crabapple. Acorn production decreases will likely lead to more movement by big game species in search of food. We recommend hunters review regional trends in mast production as reflected in Tables 4 and 5 to learn the wildlife food conditions in the regions of the state they intend to hunt. While this information should prove to be a valuable asset to all readers, local and regional differences are always at play when it comes to mast production. The West Virginia Mast Survey is intended to provide a representative regional and state-wide picture of wildlife food conditions “on the ground,” but it is not a substitute for diligent scouting!

Mast Survey Highlights

- All Species Combined mast index is 14% below the statewide long-term average and 16% below 2025.
- Statewide acorn production was down from 2025 and from the long-term average. Compared to the long-term average, Black/Red Oak saw the largest statewide decrease (-48%). Chestnut Oak remained equal to the long-term average, and White Oak slightly increased (+8%) from the long-term average.
- The combined Hickory, Black Cherry, and oak mast index is 17% below 2025 but equal to the long-term average.
- Soft mast production was up compared to 2025 (+24%) but slightly below the long-term average (-9%). While Apple and Crabapple were down statewide, other species varied in their productivity across regions. Black Cherry outperformed all other mast species in every region when compared to the long-term average.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. Quick-reference chart of predicted statewide wildlife harvests (2026).

Species	Lower	Similar	Higher
Black Bear		X	
White-tailed Deer			X
Wild Turkey		X	
Wild Boar	X		
Gray and Fox Squirrels			X
Cottontail Rabbits			X
Raccoon			X
Ruffed Grouse		X	
Quail			X

Table 2. Quick-reference chart predicted deer harvest by region (2026).

Region	Total Harvest
Eastern Panhandle	Higher
Mountains	Higher
Southern	Similar
Central	Higher
Western	Higher
Southwestern	Higher
Statewide	Higher

Table 3. 2026 statewide index by species compared to 2025 and 55-year (1971-2025) average mast indexes.

Species	2026 Index	2025 Index	Percent Change from Last Year	Average Index	Percent Change from Average
Black/Red Oak	22	54	-59%	42	-48%
Chestnut Oak	33	57	-42%	33	0%
Scarlet Oak	22	44	-50%	33	-33%
Scrub Oak	28	48	-42%	36	-22%
White Oak	40	54	-26%	37	8%
Beech	17	70	-76%	39	-56%
Hickory	47	60	-22%	48	-2%
Walnut	31	60	-48%	39	-21%
Apple	20	57	-65%	57	-65%
Black Cherry	75	19	295%	46	63%
Blackberry	39	42	-7%	50	-22%
Crabapple	28	56	-50%	54	-48%
Dogwood	47	42	12%	49	-4%
Grapes	41	20	105%	41	0%
Greenbrier	32	29	10%	39	-18%
Hawthorn	46	42	10%	48	-4%
Sassafras	36	26	38%	34	6%
Yellow Poplar	36	33	9%	45	-20%
All Species	37	44	-16%	43	-14%

Table 4. Percent change in mast index by species between 2025 and 2026 by ecological region.

Species	Ecological Region					
	Eastern Panhandle	Mountains	Southern	Central	Western	Southwestern
Black/Red Oak	-63%	-61%	-59%	-70%	-48%	-50%
Chestnut Oak	-30%	-65%	-36%	-47%	-48%	-41%
Scarlet Oak	-71%	-40%	-32%	-71%	-39%	-66%
Scrub Oak	-38%	-34%	0%	-100%	N/A	N/A
White Oak	-47%	-38%	29%	-37%	-52%	-19%
Beech	-66%	-66%	-80%	-77%	-69%	-82%
Hickory	-26%	-32%	-21%	-29%	-4%	-15%
Walnut	-78%	-37%	-45%	-46%	-27%	-54%
Apple	-49%	-60%	-75%	-90%	-56%	-22%
Black Cherry	375%	135%	181%	438%	1017%	321%
Blackberry	-20%	-6%	-18%	-4%	20%	-23%
Crabapple	-56%	-48%	-45%	-79%	-28%	-5%
Dogwood	-23%	-5%	24%	34%	-5%	32%
Grapes	362%	57%	231%	96%	70%	33%
Greenbrier	-24%	54%	32%	34%	36%	-33%
Hawthorn	-2%	30%	62%	-47%	-29%	293%
Sassafras	100%	0%	70%	23%	95%	-44%
Yellow Poplar	-24%	-8%	3%	3%	50%	39%
All Species	-26%	-25%	-10%	-24%	-10%	-19%

Table 5. Percent change in mast index by species between 2026 and the 55-year (1971-2025) average by ecological region.

Species	Ecological Region					
	Eastern Panhandle	Mountains	Southern	Central	Western	Southwestern
Black/Red Oak	-50%	-44%	-54%	-53%	-27%	-55%
Chestnut Oak	7%	-15%	30%	-24%	-33%	8%
Scarlet Oak	-57%	-3%	-21%	-59%	-23%	-58%
Scrub Oak	-28%	-11%	-50%	-100%	N/A	N/A
White Oak	-3%	18%	53%	-5%	-41%	2%
Beech	-47%	-42%	-59%	-53%	-50%	-73%
Hickory	-23%	21%	6%	-14%	0%	-10%
Walnut	-61%	23%	-18%	-18%	-14%	-21%
Apple	-55%	-48%	-79%	-90%	-68%	-12%
Black Cherry	105%	92%	62%	69%	24%	51%
Blackberry	-14%	-13%	-27%	-12%	-28%	-44%
Crabapple	-56%	-36%	-37%	-80%	-36%	0%
Dogwood	3%	21%	-16%	6%	-27%	-11%
Grapes	-3%	0%	5%	20%	-13%	-17%
Greenbrier	0%	12%	-38%	0%	-17%	-37%
Hawthorn	32%	5%	54%	-57%	-29%	23%
Sassafras	59%	7%	-3%	16%	23%	-56%
Yellow Poplar	-28%	-3%	-33%	-17%	-11%	-25%
All Species	-16%	-5%	-10%	-19%	-20%	-20%



Figure 1. Ecological regions of West Virginia for 2025 mast survey.

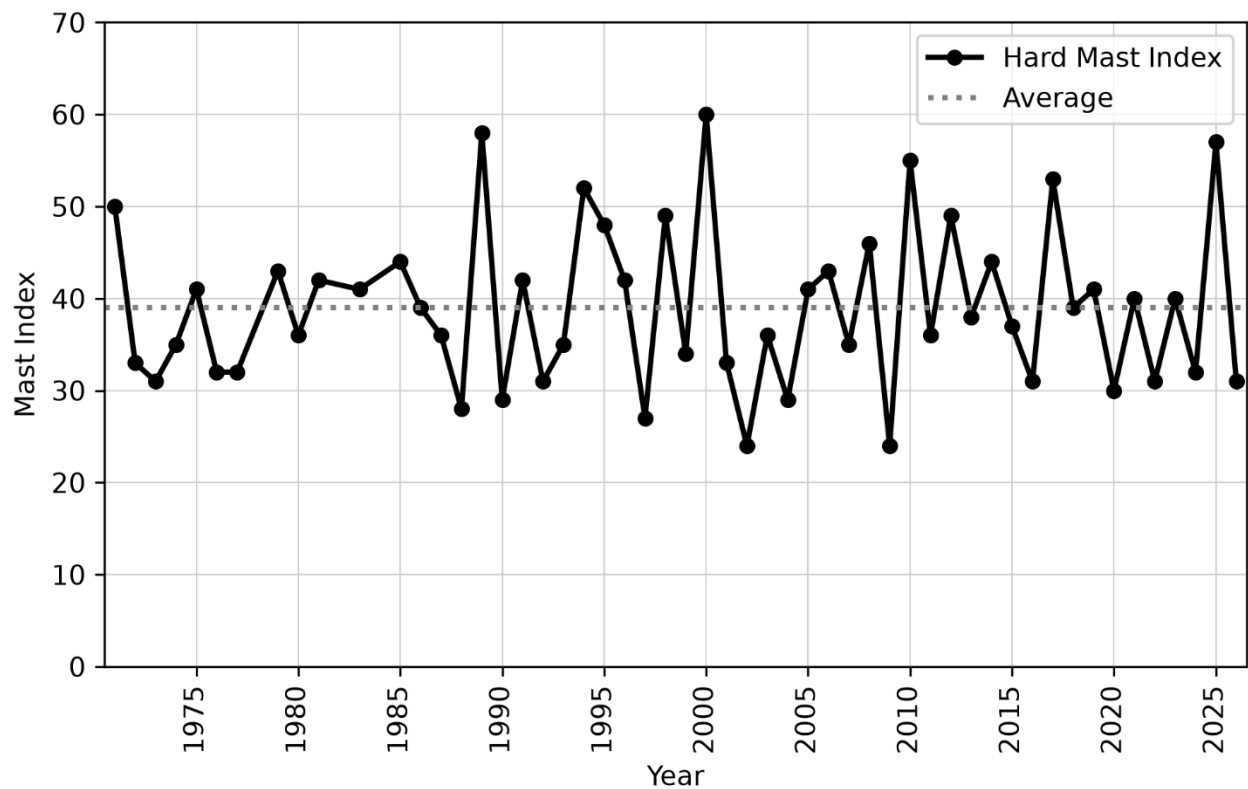
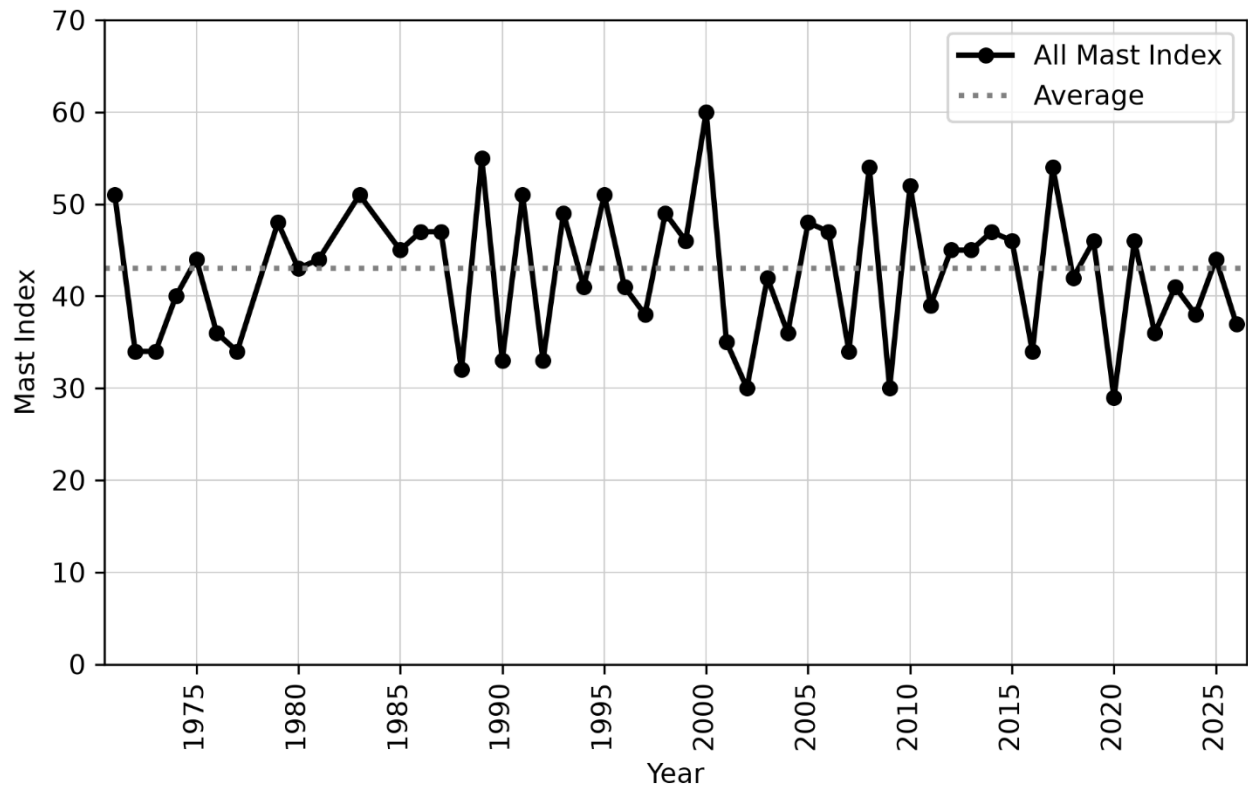


Figure 2. West Virginia **all mast** (top) and **hard mast** (bottom) indexes from 1971 - 2026.

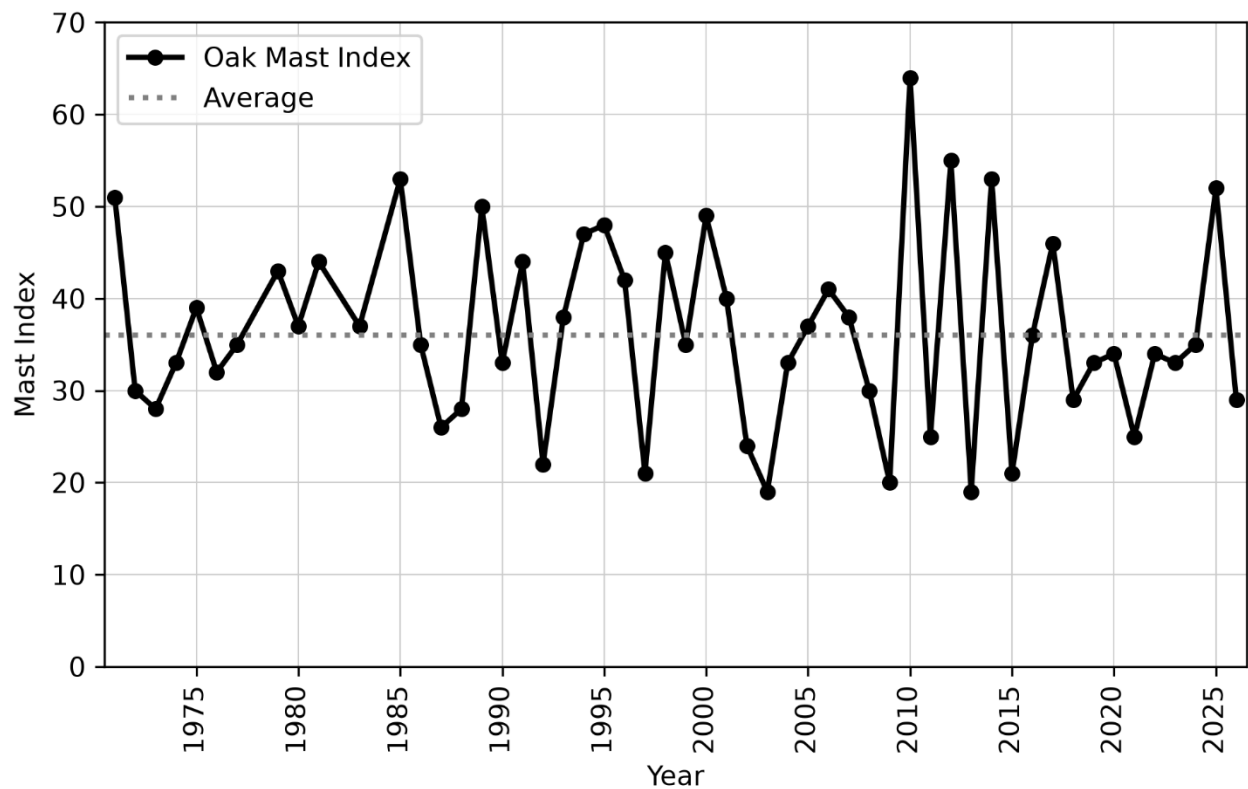
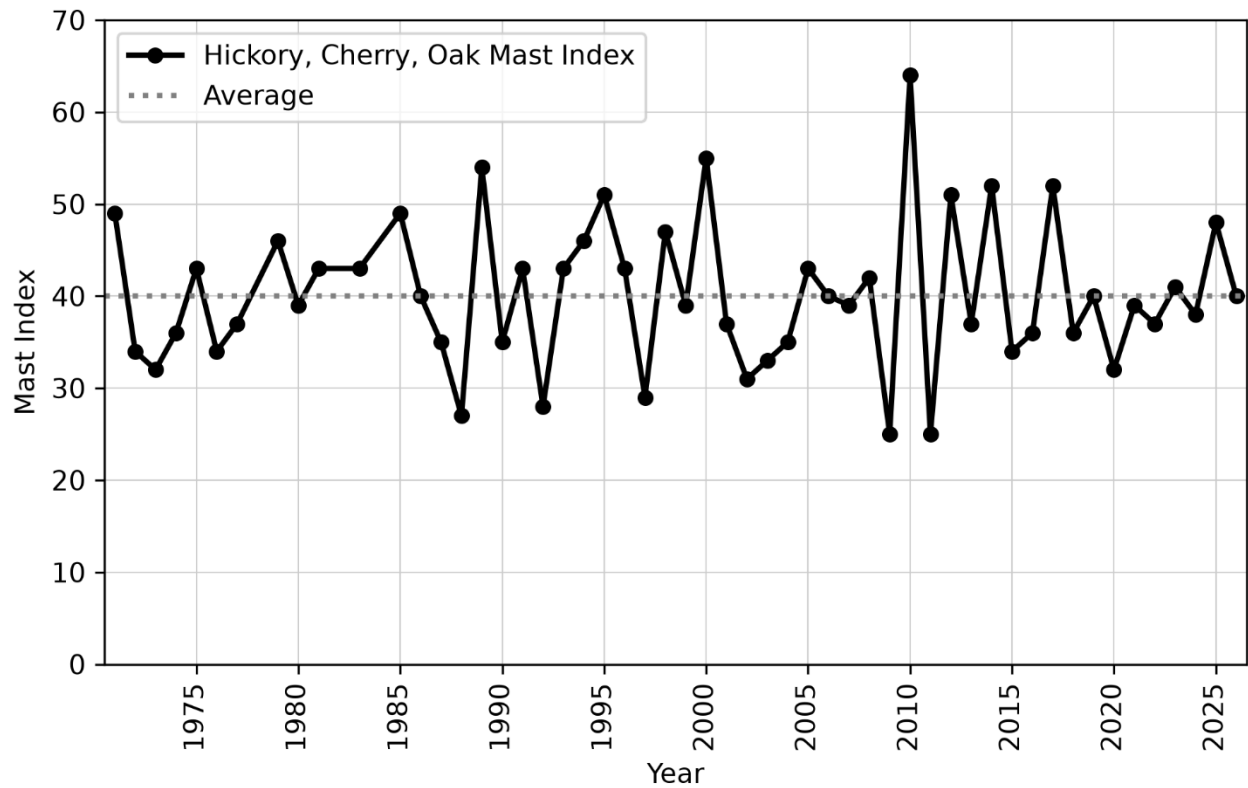


Figure 3. West Virginia **hickory, black cherry, and oak mast** (top) and **oak mast** (bottom) indexes from 1971 - 2026.

APPENDIX

REPORT OF MAST CONDITIONS 2026

See opposite side for instructions

Location: _____ Elevation: _____
 Coordinates: _____ Circle one: Low High
 County: _____
 Date (mm/dd/yyyy): _____ Aspect: _____

Available mast, fruit, etc.

Species	Abundant	Common	Scarce	Not Seen
Beech	☐	☐	☐	☐
Walnut	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hickory	☐	☐	☐	☐
White Oak	☐	☐	☐	☐
Chestnut Oak	☐	☐	☐	☐
Black/Red Oak	☐	☐	☐	☐
Scarlet Oak	☐	☐	☐	☐
Black Cherry	☐	☐	☐	☐
Grapes	☐	☐	☐	☐
Scrub Oak	☐	☐	☐	☐
Yellow Poplar	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hawthorn	☐	☐	☐	☐
Crabapple	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dogwood	☐	☐	☐	☐
Blackberry	☐	☐	☐	☐
Greenbrier	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sassafras	☐	☐	☐	☐
Apple	☐	☐	☐	☐

Remarks: _____ Reporter Name: _____
 _____ Division: _____
 _____ Address: _____

Instructions for Reporting Mast Conditions

This mast form should be completed with CAPITAL LETTERS using BLACK or DARK BLUE ink. Please print clearly. Characters and marks used should be similar in style to the following:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	☐	☒
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Location: Please give the nearest post office address or some other adequate description (e.g., Alpena Post Office, or two miles south of Alpena near head of Roaring Creek). Do not give such descriptions as "on the ridge above George Walker's Store."

Coordinates: If able, please provide the coordinates (in decimal degrees or UTM's) of where you conducted your survey.

County: The name of the county in which the survey was conducted.

Elevation: Give the approximate elevation. Please include units (e.g., 2,500 feet). Please circle if this is a high or low elevation survey.

Date: Enter the date (month/day/year) on which the survey was conducted.

Aspect: Cardinal or intercardinal direction (north, east, south, west, northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest).

Available mast, fruit, etc.: Please indicate the relative abundance of each listed species this season by placing an X in the box under the proper column. Do not write any wording such as poor, very poor, or not so good. Place an X in the box under the "species not seen" column if you did not see the tree or shrub species or if the species does not occur in the area you conducted the survey.

Please return the forms by August 31, 2026. Anything received after this deadline will not be able to be included in the analysis and report.

Mail completed forms to:

WV Division of Natural Resources
Mast Survey
PO Box 67
Elkins, WV 26241

Return by August 31, 2026

HUNTING PROSPECT FORM 2026

Instructions: For each listed species, please check whether you think hunting will be better, the same, or poorer than 2025. List the county you are rating below. Complete a separate sheet for each county. Do not check anything if you do not know or if the game species does not occur in your surveyed county. This hunting prospect form should be completed with CAPITAL LETTERS using BLACK or DARK BLUE ink. Please print clearly. Characters and marks used should be similar in style to the following:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	<input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>
---	---------------------	---

County rated: _____ Date (mm/dd/yyyy): _____

Hunting Prospects

Game species	Better	Same	Poorer
Squirrel	☐	☐	☐
Rabbit	☐	☐	☐
Grouse	☐	☐	☐
Raccoon	☐	☐	☐
Deer	☐	☐	☐
Turkey	☐	☐	☐
Quail	☐	☐	☐
Bear	☐	☐	☐
Others (list)	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐

Remarks: _____

Reporter Name: _____
 Division: _____
 Address: _____

Interested in other research going
on at the WVDNR?



<https://arcg.is/1GL14v0>

Spring Gobbler Survey



<https://arcg.is/0yO8KK0>

Bowhunter Survey



<https://arcg.is/q9DT5>

WVDNR Deer Project



<https://arcg.is/0aW8X41>

CWD in WV



WVdnr.gov

 [dnrwv](https://www.instagram.com/dnrwv)

 [WildlifeWV](https://www.facebook.com/WildlifeWV)

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304-558-6200

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