2020-21 OTTER PELT TAGGING REPORT

PERFORMANCE REPORT STATEWIDE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

A Contribution of Pittman-Robertson Funds Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

Grant W-39-R-27

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism

Brad Loveless Secretary

Prepared by

Matt Peek Furbearer Biologist

Jake George Wildlife Division Director

Rich Schultheis Wildlife Research Supervisor







2020-21 OTTER PELT TAGGING REPORT



Prepared by Matt Peek, Furbearer Biologist

Kansas has had a river otter harvest season since 2011. The season is open statewide concurrent with beaver season (Nov 18, 2020-Mar 31, 2021), and like beaver, otters may only be trapped or salvaged. There was a 100 otter season quota for the first two seasons, but the season quota is now unlimited. A two otter per trapper bag limit was in place until 2019 when units were established with a one to five otter bag limit (Figure 1).

Like bobcats, river otters are CITES Appendix II ("look-alike") species which are pelt tagged not because of their lack of abundance, but because they look like species that are threatened or endangered. Pelt tagging is mandated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and is accomplished with tags provided by the USFWS Office of Management Authority, under the CITES Export Tag Program. In 2020, Kansas used white "KS ROTR" tags below number 0002190. A total of 47 KDWPT employees and offices were issued tags for the season. These were mostly in or near the primary otter range, but tags were also maintained by regional and district offices as well as the Pratt Operations Office.

A total of 179 otters were taken in Kansas during the season, which is our second highest recorded harvest to date. (Last year's harvest report also reported a harvest of 179 otters, but the tagging deadline was extended due to Covid and 9 legally harvested otters were tagged after the report was completed.) The number of otters taken annually since the otter harvest season was established is provided in Figure 2. This figure includes those otters incidentally taken after a 100 otter quota was reached the first two seasons as well as otters confiscated as a result of exceeding bag limits.

Otters were taken in 7 of the units (Table 1). A bag limit of at least one is maintained statewide because nearly all otters taken in areas where otters are scarce are taken by trappers targeting beaver, and allowing trappers to keep these incidentals rewards accurate harvest reporting. The 24 counties from which otters were taken this season are shown in Figure 3, along with other counties from which otter have been taken since the season opened. Figure 4 shows the number of otters taken each day of the season.

Otters may be taken using trapping equipment authorized in K.A.R. 115-5-1 or salvaged during the harvest season. A total of 85 furharvesters took otters, and the total season bag per furharvester is found in Table 2. Table 3 provides a breakdown of the methods furharvesters used to take otters and the primary species they were targeting when the otter was taken. Table 4 provides the waterbody or location type from which otters were taken.

After the initial tag allocation, tag accountability was maintained via reports from KDWPT employees or offices issued tags. After the season, each was responsible for inventorying unused tags and accounting for all tags they were issued. Unused tags were then destroyed, retained by each tagger, or returned to the Emporia office. Otters taken outside the legal harvest season (n=1) are not included in this report. ***

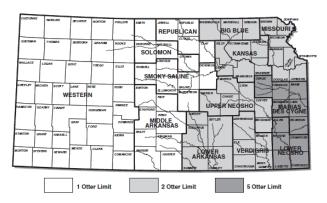


Figure 1. Otter management units and associated bag limits. Trappers could take up to five otters in any combination of units as long as they did not exceed the unit bag limit in any unit.

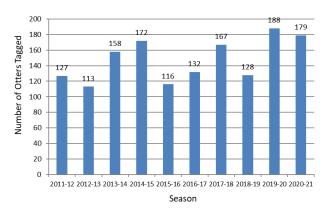


Figure 2. Number of otters pelt tagged annually since the season was opened in 2011.

Table 1. Otter harvest by management unit during 2020-21 season.

			Otter Harvest	Counties	% County
Unit	Bag limit	Harvest	Counties	in Unit	with Harvest
Lower Neosho	5	76	5	5	100
Marias des Cygnes	5	73	6	6	100
Missouri	2	12	4	8	50
Verdigris	2	12	4	5	80
Upper Neosho	2	4	3	6	50
Kansas	2	0	0	6	0
Big Blue	2	0	0	3	0
Lower Arkansas	2	1	1	5	20
Middle Arkansas	1	0	0	8	0
Republican	1	1	1	4	25
Smoky Saline	1	0	0	6	0
Solomon	1	0	0	4	0
Western	1	0	0	39	0
		179	24		

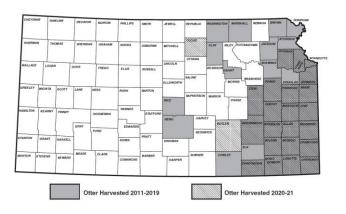


Figure 3. County of harvest of Kansas river otters.

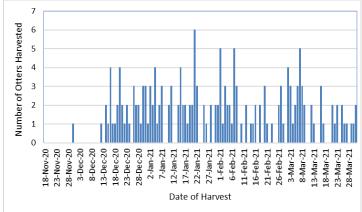


Figure 4. Reported number of otters taken per day during the 2020-21 furharvesting season (n=179).

Table 2. Number of furharvesters with various season bags of otters during the 2020-21 season.

				Total		
Total	Number	Percent	Cumulative	number	Percent	Cumulative
Season	of	of	Percent of	of Otters	of Otters	Percent of
Bag*	Furharvesters	Furharvesters	Furharvesters	Taken	Taken	Otters Taken
1	39	46%	46%	39	22%	22%
2	22	26%	72%	44	25%	46%
3	11	13%	85%	33	18%	65%
4	4	5%	89%	16	9%	74%
5	8	9%	99%	40	22%	96%
7*	1	1%	100%	7	4%	100%
Total	85			179		

^{*}In cases where more than 5 otters were taken, any otters taken over the 5 otter bag limit were either confiscated or taken in nuisance trapping activities on a Wildlife Control Permit.

Table 3. Method of harvest and the primary species being trapped when otters were taken during the 2020-21 furharvesting season in Kansas.

	Target Species		Subtotal			
Method of Harvest	Otter	Beaver	Raccoon	Salvage	Number	Percent
Foothold Trap	8	8	1		17	9.5
Bodygrip Trap	80	70			150	83.8
Cage Trap		2			2	1.1
Snare	2	4			6	3.4
Salvage				3	3	1.7
Unspecified	1				1	0.6
Subtotal Number	91	84	1	3	179	_
Percent	50.8	46.9	0.6	1.7		100.0

Table 4. Location from which otters were taken during the 2020-21 furharvesting season in Kansas.

	Minimum Number of		
Harvest Location	Unique Locations	Number of Otters	Percent of Otters
Reservoir/Lake	2	4	2.2
River	4	11	6.1
Creek	21	41	22.9
Pond	39	65	36.3
Strip Pit or quarry	8	27	15.1
Wildlife Area or marsh	9	18	10.1
Unspecified/Other	7	13	7.3
		179	100.0

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT