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Cecil 2

Trophy Hunting America's Lion

Top 5 deadliest states for mountain lions: Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah and Arizona

Data show largest numbers of mountain lions killed in the deadliest states, while mountain lions in other states face tremendous pressure

Executive summary

The killing of Cecil, the magnificent black-maned African lion who was lured out of a national park in Zimbabwe only to be shot with an arrow by a Minnesota dentist, started an international firestorm about the ethics of trophy hunting internationally and in our own backyard.ⁱ

The trophy hunting of America's own lion, the mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) – also referred to as the cougar, puma or panther,ⁱⁱ is a commonplace practice in the regions where the animal lives in North and South America. From original data collected by The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) for each of the U.S. mountain lion-hunting states, the states with the highest number of animals killed are Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah and Arizona.

This newly-compiled data also show that in the past decade, trophy hunters killed approximately 29,000 mountain lions in the U.S. and an estimated 2,700 more were killed in other countries and traded internationally over the last decade. Appendices A and B; Figures A and B.

In the U.S., during a 10-year period (2005 to 2014), trophy-hunted mountain lions subtotals by state were: Idaho: 4,833; Montana: 4,047, Colorado: 3,414; Utah: 3,200; Arizona: 2,893; Oregon: 2,602; Wyoming: 2,345; New Mexico: 1,782; Washington: 1,651; Nevada: 1,291; South Dakota: 406; North Dakota: 103 and Nebraska: 5. Figures A, B and C.

The numbers shown here are conservative figures.ⁱⁱⁱ Some states permit trapping of mountain lions as well as other species such as bobcats, resulting in additional mountain lions being maimed or inadvertently killed, particularly in states like Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas. Figure D.^{iv}

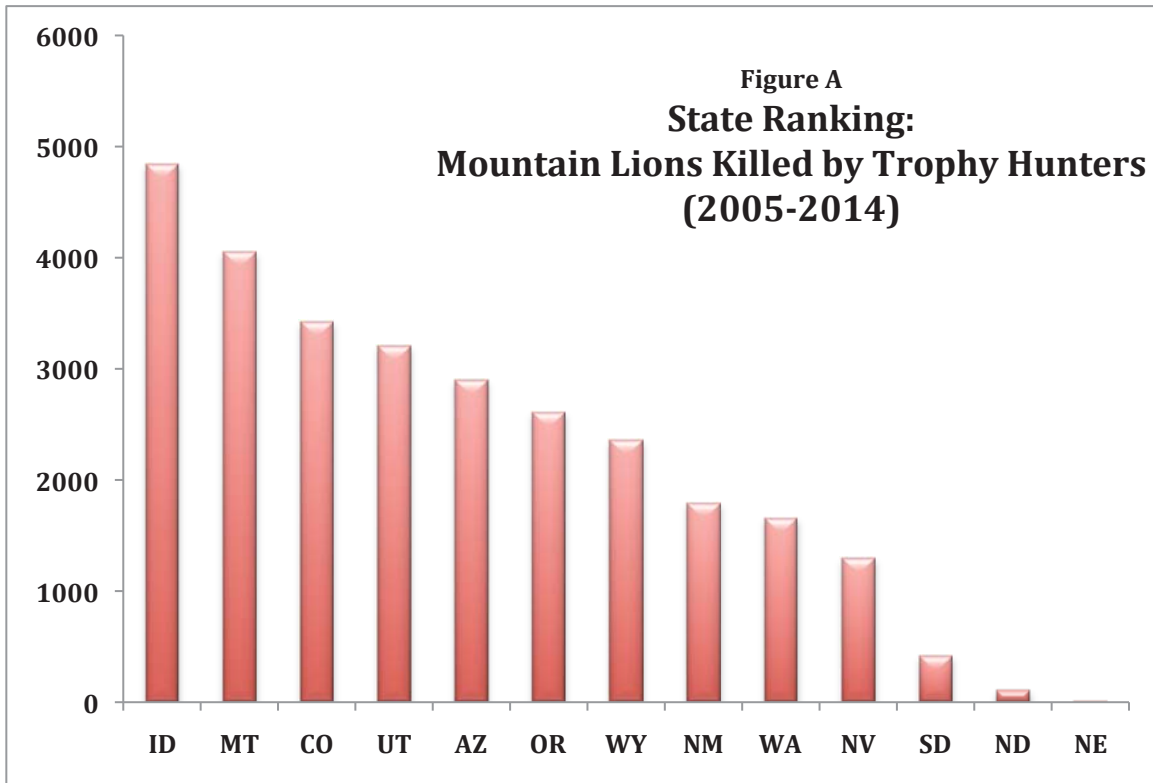
Furthermore, while some states had low numeric mountain lion kill totals, their statewide mountain lion populations are small and thus any legal trophy hunting or incidental trapping of the species is unsustainable.

Trophy hunting of mountain lions is internationally controversial, unsustainable, inhumane, ineffective at reducing human-lion conflicts, and harmful to populations and the environment.



State-sanctioned trophy hunting of America's lion: thousands of deaths

In states where mountain lion hunting is permitted, trophy hunting is the species' greatest source of mortality.^v By analyzing records collected from all states that permit the trophy hunting of mountain lions, The HSUS has found that numerically, the largest numbers of mountain lions killed in the U.S. are in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah and Arizona. Figure A.^{vi}

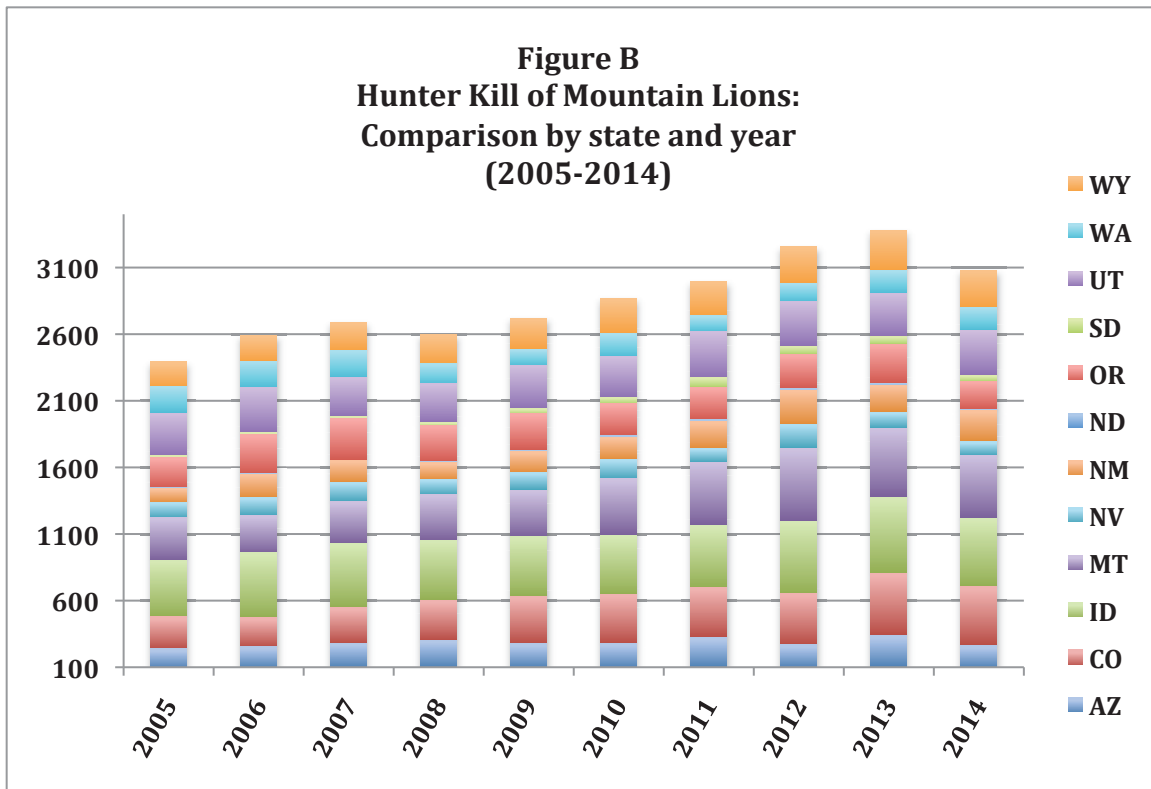


Over the past decade, approximately 29,000 mountain lions were legally trophy hunted in the U.S., according to data collected by The HSUS.^{vii} In 2005, in 12 states, trophy hunters killed 2,392 mountain lions; a record high of 3,379 mountain lions in 2013; and 3,078 in 2014 (Figure B). (These figures do not include mountain lions illegally killed or from all other sources of human-caused mortality).



Using packs of radio-collared-trailing hounds, two-way radios, outfitters make trailing their quarry easier for their high-paying, trophy-hunting clients.

Source: <https://www.access2hunt.com>



Most mountain lion-hunting states (Figure C) have poor census data for the species. Few states have conducted research studies involving capturing, marking (radio collaring) and recapturing of mountain lions. Yet, this method is how researchers obtain an accurate lion count^{viii}. In the absence of field research, state officials can use the best available science to estimate mountain lion numbers using models.

Officials in Washington, after years of study, estimate its mountain lion population numbers at approximately 1,850 individuals, while nearby Oregon, which has similar habitat, has a projected 6,200 mountain lions—without using any evidence to support this contention. It should be noted that in 2015, Oregon wildlife officials passed regulations to permit the unlimited killing of mountain lions on over 6,000 square miles of land.^{ix} Most states permit the overhunting of mountain lions without accurate information about the population, with two exceptions:

- California, home to 4,000 to 6,000 wild mountain lions, does not allow the trophy hunting of mountain lions. In 1990, voters passed a ballot initiative that stopped the trophy hunting of mountain lions and also allocated \$30 million annually towards habitat protection for mountain lions over a 30-year period.
- Nebraska officials called off a proposed 2015-16 mountain lion-hunting season because its tiny population of approximately 20 mountain lions was threatened by trophy hunting, incidental mortality from trapping and other human-caused threats. In 2104 alone, that mortality amounted to 16 cats. A bill pending before the Nebraska Legislature proposes to prohibit the trophy hunting of mountain lions.



Young mountain lion, three men and two trailing hounds.

Source: <https://www.access2hunt.com>

- Of the 174 mountain lions exported out of the U.S., the majority went to Canada (77, or 44% of the total); followed by Mexico (18, 10% of total); and Denmark (11, 6% of total). See Appendix B, Table 5.

Trophy hunting mountain lions is unsporting, unfair, unpopular, and unethical

Public Opinion

A recent nationwide poll by HBO Real Sports and Marist Poll showed that 86% of Americans disapprove of big game hunting and 62% favor a legal ban.^{xiii} The public additionally strongly opposes mountain lion hounding^{xiv} as it does not consider hounding as “fair chase” hunting.^{xv} With regards to trapping, Adelt et al. (1999:55) write: “Several professional wildlife biologists have emphasized the need to minimize injury and pain infliction on animals by trapping (Payne 1980, Schimit and Bruner 1981, Proulx and Barrett 1989)” because trapped animals lack water and food, and suffer pain and stress, and studies show the public generally considers them inhumane and hold negative attitudes towards traps.^{xvi} In a later study of wildlife professionals, researchers found that most opposed trapping because of the similar concerns.^{xvii} In a 2015 poll of New Mexico voters, New Mexicans rejected the practice of mountain lion trapping by three to one margins.^{xviii}

Hounding

Most mountain lions are killed either with the aid of hounds or trapping. Figure D. Most states that allow the trophy hunting of mountain lions^{xix} permit the “hounding” of mountain lions (Figure D). Hounding involves chasing by packs of trailing dogs until the mountain lion retreats into a tree or rock ledge to escape, enabling the trophy hunter to shoot the cat at close range. Hounds kill kittens, and mountain lions can injure or kill hounds.^{xx} Hounds also disturb or kill non-target wildlife and trespass onto private lands.^{xxi}

Trapping

Mountain lions caught in steel-jawed, leg-hold traps suffer tremendously, many dying from trapping injuries, starvation or exposure to the elements.^{xxii} Traps do not discriminate between similar species and often catch non-target animals. Most states do not permit trapping of mountain lions, but they are vulnerable to being caught in traps set to capture other species.^{xxiii} In Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas, mountain lions face increased risks due to trapping. New Mexico and Texas permit mountain lion trapping, while in Nevada, mountain lions fall victim to bobcat traps.

While traps are not permitted for mountain lions in Nevada, according to records, approximately one out of every six mountain lions killed in the state by all methods shows evidence of injury from being captured in a trap set to target other species for their fur.^{xxiv} Records of mountain lion mortality in Nebraska in 2014 show that of the 14 mountain lion mortalities, traps killed three. (Nebraska’s entire lion population numbers about 20.) In 2015, New Mexico wildlife officials expanded trapping from private lands to nine million acres of state trust lands.^{xxv} Texas permits unlimited killing of mountain lions, including trapping. Even spotted kittens are fair game.

Trapped animals exert themselves tremendously to break free and this struggle causes significant suffering and severe injuries, if not mortality.^{xxvi} Most traps cause serious injury and distress, including broken legs, dislocated shoulders, lacerations, torn muscles, cuts to mouths and gums, broken teeth, fractures, amputation of digits, and even death. Trapped animals endure psychological stress and/or pain, starvation, dehydration or predation.^{xxvii}

Muth et al. (2006) suggested that traps could harm or kill non-target species, including, ironically, expensive hounding dogs.^{xxviii} Lemieux and Czetwertynski (2006: 82) write: “There is always the possibility of injuries when trapping, which is of particular concern when non-target endangered species are present in the area.”^{xxix}



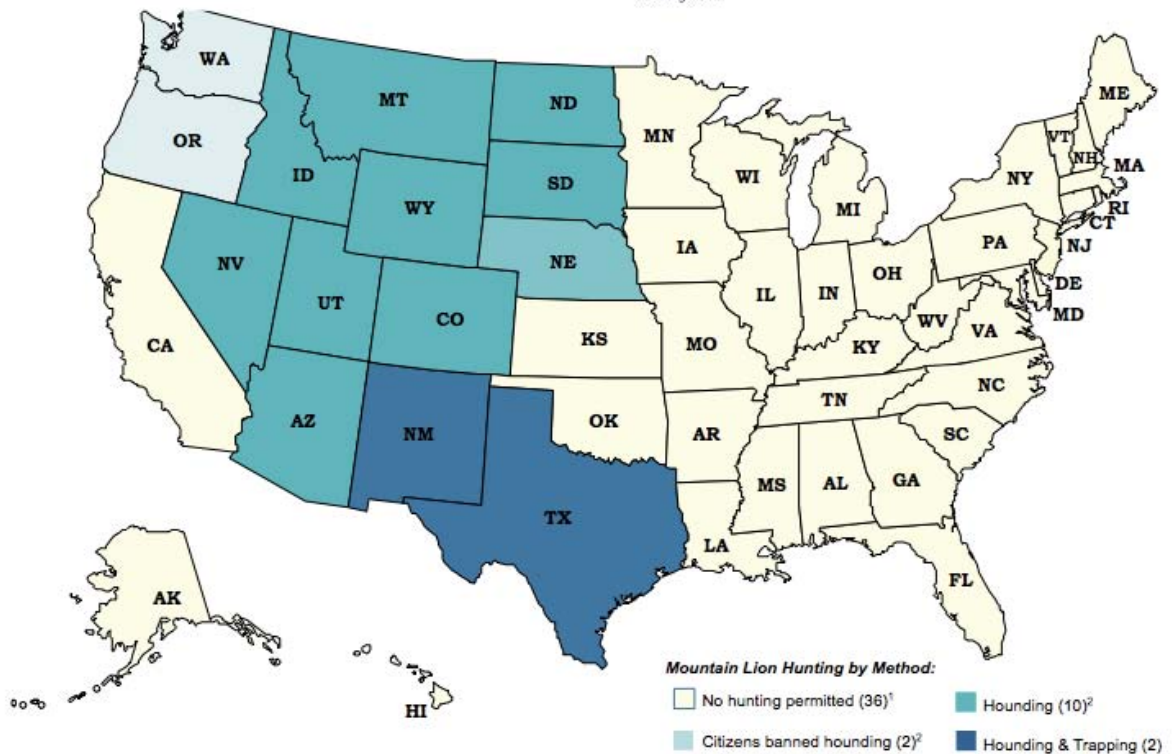
Young female mountain lion. Twice caught in trap meant for other animals. Nevada.

Source: https://www.instagram.com/p/BAsTyO_SLm8/

Figure D

Mountain Lion Trophy Hunting by Method

January 2016



¹Florida panthers (*Puma concolor coryi*) and Eastern cougars (*Puma concolor cougar*) are protected from trophy hunting by the ESA. California 1990 ballot initiative banned trophy hunting of mountain lions.

²Nebraska postponed trophy hunting for the 2015-2016 mountain lion-hunting season because of serious threats to persistence.

³ Citizens in Oregon (1994) and Washington (1996) banned hound hunting of mountain lions (but not lion hunting); legislators in both states, however, partially over-turned the bans by designating special hunting "zones" where hounding is permitted.

Mountain lion trophy hunting is technology driven, not "fair chase" hunting

Fair chase hunting is predicated upon giving the animal an equal opportunity to escape from the hunter.^{xxx} Mountain lion hunting today involves advanced technology including packs of radio-collared trailing hounds, two-way radios and off-road vehicles. Also, increased road development into America's last wild places has rapidly increased trophy hunters' access to mountain lion populations making them more and more vulnerable.^{xxxi}

Mountain lions are not resilient to human pressures

Mountain lions slowly reproduce. A female mountain lion does not reach reproductive age until she is around two-and-a-half years old (between 27 and 29 months old), and in her lifetime will produce only a few kittens who, in turn, will survive to produce their own offspring. A mother gives birth to approximately three kittens every two years.^{xxxii} Females spend up to 2 years raising and providing for their kittens before they must disperse and find their own home range and mates—a very few will survive this perilous journey.

Biologists maintain that females are the most important demographic of a lion population; they ensure the continuation of the species.^{xxxiii} Unlike their brothers, however, female mountain lions are uncommon, long-distance dispersers.^{xxxiv}

Female mountain lions are frequent victims to trophy hunting, both directly from the trophy hunter, and indirectly, because social chaos leads to



intraspecific strife. Thus, a trophy hunter or trapper kills more than just the animal in the crosshairs: trophy hunting causes a sudden disruption in mountain lion social structures that leads to additional mortalities^{xxxv} that are never counted in states' hunting quotas.

- Kittens are totally reliant upon their mother.^{xxxvi} If a trophy hunter kills a mother, up to three young kittens can die from starvation, dehydration, exposure or predation.^{xxxvii}
- Kittens up to 12 months of age are likely incapable of dispatching prey animals on their own.^{xxxviii} Trophy hunting adult female mountain lions leaves orphaned kittens to suffer an agonizing death by dehydration, starvation, predation or exposure.^{xxxix}
- When trophy hunters remove the stable adult mountain lions from a population, young male mountain lions are attracted to these vacancies. The immigrating young males may kill the kittens from the previous male so they can sire their own. In the process, however, females defending their kittens are also frequently killed.

Mountain lions are not resilient in the face of heavy-handed trophy hunting and trapping regimes.^{xl} At highest risk are females, the biological bank account, and their kittens.

Trophy hunting mountain lions does not decrease conflicts or make people safer

State wildlife management agencies wrongly suggest that mountain lion trophy hunting is necessary to make people safer.^{xli} Data show the risk of a mountain lion attack is miniscule. Fewer than 20 people have died from a mountain lion attack in North America since 1890.^{xlii}

Mountain lions typically avoid people so trophy hunting to prevent future attacks is a notion not supported by science.^{xliii} In fact, several mountain lion biologists assert that “no scientific evidence” exists to support the notion that trophy hunting reduces the risk of mountain lion attacks on humans.^{xliv}

When trophy hunters remove stable adult male mountain lions from a population, the disruption causes social chaos in their society. The loss of stable adult males encourages subadult males, naturally less skilled at hunting, to immigrate. Studies show that this influx of subadults likely causes human and livestock conflicts.^{xlv} In North America, mountain lion predation on domestic livestock is unremarkable (0.02 percent of the U.S. cattle inventory,^{xlvi}) but livestock conflicts are exacerbated by trophy hunting, studies show.^{xlvii}

The media recently reported the death of Sandy, a Canadian mountain lion. She trekked 450 miles from Canada into the U.S., where a trophy hunter in Montana shot her. Like Cecil the African lion, her life was cut too short. The distance Sandy traveled is rarely seen in mountain lion females, because they tend to stay close to their birthplace. Moreover, the ability for researchers to follow her journey through a GPS collar provided the unique opportunity for us to understand mountain lions and how they travel across landscapes, interacting with one another, with prey, and with human communities—but with one bullet, that study abruptly ended.

Sandy's death shows just how much more work must be done to protect this rare, iconic species. Not only must we find ways to protect the individual study lions, we must also create better opportunities for all mountain lions to thrive and travel, unharmed by trophy hunters, so that these magnificent carnivores can pass their DNA to distant subpopulations, which strengthens their vitality and ability to survive into the future. Americans value lions and despise trophy hunting, polls show. A mother lion raising her kittens also has far more ecological value than a mount displayed on a trophy hunter's mantel.

Comprehensive scientific studies demonstrate that killing mountain lions will not help mule deer recovery

Killing mountain lions or other native carnivores to increase deer populations is unlikely to grow mule deer herds. If mountain lions are absent from ecosystems, studies show, mule deer are susceptible to dying from other causes of mortality, including a lack of access to food.^{xlviii} Protecting access to adequate nutrition is the key factor in maintaining healthy mule deer populations— but that nutrition can be hindered by weather, habitat loss, oil and gas development, and competition with domestic livestock.^{xlix} Biologists found that managing winter range for mule deer, weed control and reseeding greatly benefitted the species.^l

If we protect mountain lions, we protect large biomes

In Zion National Park, researchers found that by modulating deer populations, mountain lions prevented overgrazing near fragile riparian systems. The result: more cottonwoods, rushes, cattails, wildflowers, amphibians, lizards, and butterflies, and deeper, but narrower stream channels.^{li} Mountain lions' kills also leave tremendous amounts of meat for other carnivores, including grizzly bears, black bears, and other scavengers such as condors.^{lii}

Mountain lions enhance biological diversity, including the health of other imperiled species. Mountain lions serve an important ecological role in their biotic communities. They structure the distribution and demography of prey, and prevent the loss of biological diversity.

Trophy hunting poses major conservation concerns for mountain lions

Top carnivores are fast disappearing from the planet.^{liii} Rarity and high prices increase, not lessen, trophy-hunting demand.^{liv} Rarity—an animal’s poor conservation status on the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) list—increases incentives to hunt them for trophies.^{lv} Motivated by numeric rarity and the largest body size, trophy hunters seek mature male animals as their prey.^{lvi}

Extirpated from much of their former range in both North and South America, mountain lions are not densely populated because of their energetic requirements and low density prey.^{lvii} Rare in their last remaining wild landscapes,^{lviii} mountain lions suffer from fluctuations in wild prey populations and competition from other wild native carnivores for limited prey.^{lix} Most of their struggles, however, come from human-caused mortality, particularly habitat loss and trophy hunting.^{lx}

Conclusion

The trophy hunting of mountain lions has resulted in the deaths of approximately 29,000 animals over the past decade in the U.S. The deadliest states are Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah and Arizona. Additionally, nearly 2,700 more mountain lions were killed in other countries and their trophies traded internationally over the last decade.

As demonstrated above, the mountain lion trophy hunting is controversial and cruel, while also causing harm to populations and the environment. It is ineffective at reducing the already small risk of human-lion conflicts and is not supported by the best available science. Therefore, one can conclude that there is no scientific or management justification for the trophy hunting of mountain lions. It is evident that that only reason for state-sanctioned mountain lion hunting is to satisfy the requests of a minority constituency. While wildlife managers should weigh the interests of all stakeholders, tipping the scales so strongly in favor of trophy hunting against such overwhelming evidence is poor policy and damages the credibility of the agencies that put resources into efforts to support and expand the practice. If future generations are to have the opportunity to get a rare glimpse of these fascinating animals, mountain lions need wild prey, freedom to raise their kittens and freedom from state-sanctioned trophy hunting.^{lxi} Cecil deserved more, and so do America’s own mountain lions.



Man holds slain mountain lion while a trailing hound sniffs a snowmachine. Outfitters offer advanced technologies to their trophy-hunting clients as part of a mountain lion hunt.

Source: <http://www.tetonvallevnews.net>

Hunters clamor for guided mountain lion hunt in Colorado. With the auction still in play, the bid soars to \$8,000 in just the first hours of Safari Club International's online auction.

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TTD Colorado statewide mountain lion hunt for one hunter

Currency: USD Category: Hunting Start Price: 0.00 USD Estimated At: 0.00 - 0.00 USD



CURRENT BID

8,000.00 USD by **bobsak**
+ applicable fees & taxes.

ENTER YOUR MAXIMUM ABSENTEE BID ?

USD

Place Max Bid

You must bid at least
9,000.00 USD

9000.00 x 1 = 9000.00 USD Applicable fees & taxes are added at checkout.

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Live Online Auction Starts In

3 days, 02:34:55

2016 Feb 04 @ 11:00 (UTC-8 : PST)

Item Description

Location & Preview

BP, Taxes & Fees

Shipping & Payment

Terms

The Colorado Outfitters Association has donated this statewide mountain lion hunt, the hunter will hunt up to 14 days (not necessarily consecutive) or until he takes his trophy lion. Method of take is hunter's choice. Schedule hunt for open dates February 2016-March 2017. Colorado has produced the SCI number one lion and many other high scoring cougars. Some of Colorado's finest lion outfits are donating their time, efforts and hunting areas to make this hunt a success. Participating Colorado Outfitters Association members include Lobo Outfitters, Track 'em Outfitters, CJ Outfitters and Wilderness Adventures. Hunt success is increased for a buyer with a flexible schedule and the desire to chase big cats. Included are accommodations, guide service, trophy fee for lion and field prep. Not included are before/after hunt expenses, licenses (\$360) and gratuities. For more information, contact Dick Ray with the Colorado Outfitter Association at 970-824-2468.

Sources

- ⁱ The HSUS/HSI defines trophy hunting as collecting an animal for its body parts such as head and hide for display but not killed for food or sustenance.
- ⁱⁱ *Puma concolor* had the largest historic range of any mammal in North and South America. Because it touched so many cultures, it has a plethora of names including mountain lion, cougar, panther, painter and catamount. Kenneth A. Logan and Linda L. Sweanor, *Desert Puma: Evolutionary Ecology and Conservation of an Enduring Carnivore* (Washington, DC: Island Press, 2001); K. Hansen, *Cougar: The American Lion* (Flagstaff, AZ: Northland Publishing, 1992).
- ⁱⁱⁱ The kill numbers we show in this report represent conservative figures. They do not include the unknown numbers killed by poachers, nor do they include mountain lions killed by trophy hunters or trappers in Texas, which permits the unregulated persecution of mountain lions. Even spotted kittens are legally hunted or trapped in the Lone Star state.
- ^{iv} Nevada does not permit mountain lion trapping, but we discuss below, many lions end up in traps. Both New Mexico and Texas permit liberal amounts of mountain lion trapping.
- ^v Cougar Management Guidelines, *Cougar Management Guidelines* (Bainbridge Island, WA: WildFutures, 2005).
- ^{vi} Texas is not included in this figure because they have no regulations on mountain lion hunting and an unknown number of mountain lions are killed annually. (See also Appendix A.)
- ^{vii} Starting in July 2015, The HSUS submitted 18 public information records requests to mountain lion states; the data represented here come from each of the states queried.
- ^{viii} Cougar Management Guidelines.
- ^{ix} See: http://www.humanesociety.org/news/news_briefs/2015/10/odfw-cougar-hunting-101515.html
- ^x R. E. Cumberland and J. A. Dempsey, "Recent Confirmation of a Cougar, Felis-Concolor, in New-Brunswick," *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 108, no. 2 (1994); J. E. Cardoza and S. A. Langlois, "The Eastern Cougar: A Management Failure?," *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 30, no. 1 (2002); D. S. Maehr et al., "Eastern Cougar Recovery Is Linked to the Florida Panther: Cardoza and Langlois Revisited," *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 31, no. 3 (2003); A. S. Bertrand et al., "Mtdna Analyses on Hair Samples Confirm Cougar, Puma Concolor, Presence in Southern New Brunswick, Eastern Canada," *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 120, no. 4 (2006); L. Lang et al., "Genetic Confirmation of Cougars (Puma Concolor) in Eastern Canada," *Northeastern Naturalist* 20, no. 3 (2013).
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- ^{xii} http://trade.cites.org/en/cites_trade/
- ^{xiii} Marist Poll, Nov. 24, 2015. <http://maristpoll.marist.edu/tag/hboreal-sports/>
- ^{xiv} T. L. Teel, R. S. Krannich, and R. H. Schmidt, "Utah Stakeholders' Attitudes toward Selected Cougar and Black Bear Management Practices," *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 30, no. 1 (2002); Cougar Management Guidelines.
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- ^{xvi} W. F. Andelt et al., "Trapping Furbearers: An Overview of the Biological and Social Issues Surrounding a Public Policy Controversy," *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 27, no. 1 (1999).
- ^{xvii} R. M. Muth et al., "Unnecessary Source of Pain and Suffering or Necessary Management Tool: Attitudes of Conservation Professionals toward Outlawing Leghold Traps," *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 34, no. 3 (2006).
- ^{xviii} Remington Research Group. 2015. New Mexico Public Opinion.
- ^{xix} In the mid-1990s, Oregon and Washington voters overwhelmingly passed ballot measures to end hounding in those states. The state legislatures have since permitted this method in certain areas despite public opposition.
- ^{xx} F. G. Lindzey et al., "Cougar Population Response to Manipulation in Southern Utah," *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 20, no. 2 (1992); Logan and Sweanor; L. M. Elbroch et al., "Trailing Hounds Vs Foot Snares: Comparing Injuries to Pumas Puma Concolor Captured in Chilean Patagonia," *Wildlife Biology* 19, no. 2 (2013).
- ^{xxi} See e.g., Hank Hristienko and Jr. McDonald, John E., "Going in the 21st Century: A Perspective on Trends and Controversies in the Management of the Black Bear " *Ursus* 18, no. 1 (2007).
- ^{xxii} Tom Knudson, *Reveal*: https://www.instagram.com/p/BAsTyO_SLm8/; BornFree's undercover trapping investigation revealed cougar kittens trapped by bobcat trappers: http://www.bornfreeusa.org/a10a1_investigation.php.
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^{xxviii} Muth et al., "Unnecessary Source of Pain and Suffering or Necessary Management Tool: Attitudes of Conservation Professionals toward Outlawing Leghold Traps."

^{xxix} Lemieux and Czetwertynski, "Tube Traps and Rubber Padded Snares for Capturing American Black Bears."

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Appendix A.				
State Rankings for Mountain Lions				
	State Allows mountain lion Trophy Hunting?	States' Estimated Populations	Number of Mountain Lions Killed by Trophy Hunters by State, 2005-2014	Season/Legal Activity
AZ	Yes.	2,500	2,893	Year-round season; unlimited bag limits in some units. Arid state.
CA	No. 1990 ballot measure stopped cougar hunting.	4,000-6,000	0	Trophy hunting not permitted. Mountain lion response teams manage human-mountain lion conflicts with non-lethal means first.
CO	Yes.	3,500-4,500	3,414	The state's unpublished 10-year study of a hunted population indicates that hunting limits are set above what is sustainable. Third highest trophy hunter kill state.
ID	Yes.	2,000-3,000	4,833	Highest trophy hunter kill state.
MT	Yes.	No data	4,047	Second highest trophy hunter kill state.
NE	No.	20	5 (2014 only)	One hunting season in 2014; now stopped because of threats to persistence from hunting/trapping. Bill introduced to ban mountain lion hunting. Three more killed in 2014 by traps.
NV	Yes.	1,100-1,500	1,291	Year round hunting; incidental bobcat trapping harms 1 in 6 hunted mountain lions, according to state data. Arid state.
NM	Yes.	2,000	1,782	In 2015, expanded mountain lion trapping from private lands to 9M acres of state trust lands. Arid state.
ND	Yes.	No data	103	Nascent population. Conservation status a concern because of trophy hunting.
OR	Yes.	6,200	2,602	In 2015, state passed regulation to allow virtually unlimited trapping/hunting of mountain lions on over 6,000 square miles of lands.
SD	Yes.	250	406	Largest population in Midwest – struggling because of trophy hunting. News reports indicate low hunter kills despite optimal snow conditions this winter.
TX	Yes.	Unknown	Unknown	Texas allows unlimited persecution of mountain lions - even spotted kittens. It has no population data. It doesn't even track hunter kills.
UT	Yes.	3,000	3,200	Utah claims, based on <i>no</i> study, that 20-30% kill rate for entire population is sustainable. Utah lion biologists have admonished state to use "conservative" management prescriptions. Fourth highest trophy hunting state, despite aridity.

WA	Yes.	1,849	1,651	After study, state biologists inform offtake rate of 14% statewide in an attempt to calibrate population sustainability.
WY	Yes.	930-1,173	2,345	Numbers of mountain lions hunted increased significantly in last decade, a conservation concern. Wyoming legislators propose a new bill to allow lion trapping.

Country Codes	
Country Code	Full Country Name
AN	Netherlands Antilles
AR	Argentina
AT	Austria
AU	Australia
BE	Belgium
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CF	Central African Republic
CH	Switzerland
CL	Chile
CN	China
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
GB	United Kingdom
GR	Greece
GT	Guatemala
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
JP	Japan
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MK	Macedonia
MX	Mexico
MX	Mexico
NC	New Caledonia
NO	Norway
NZ	New Zealand
PA	Panama
PE	Peru
PL	Poland
PR	Puerto Rico
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
RU	Russia
SC	Seychelles
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SJ	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
SK	Slovakia
SV	El Salvador
TW	Taiwan
UA	Ukraine
US	United States
ZA	South Africa

Appendix B: International Trade in Mountain Lions

Table 1. Export of mountain lion parts for hunting trophy purposes that are equivalent to one lion each, by type of part (term)															
App.	Taxon	Term	Unit	Export Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
II	Puma concolor	bodies		AR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
II	Puma concolor	bodies		CA	4	11	30	12	10	27	15	3	0	1	113
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	bodies		CA	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
II	Puma concolor	bodies		US	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	9
	BODIES TOTAL														128
II	Puma concolor	live		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	LIVE TOTAL														2
II	Puma concolor	skins		CA	19	21	92	94	74	156	99	0	4	3	562
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	skins		CA	0	0	0	0	19	1	0	0	2	0	22
II	Puma concolor	skins		MX	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	9
II	Puma concolor	skins		US	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
	SKINS TOTAL														596
I	Puma concolor	trophies		AR	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	10
II	Puma concolor	trophies		AR	251	291	168	95	14	1	22	29	5	13	889
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CA	53	63	60	55	101	89	85	99	129	110	844
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	trophies		CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	2	11
II	Puma concolor	trophies		FI	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
II	Puma concolor	trophies		MX	1	1	3	3	3	7	3	3	2	1	27
II	Puma concolor	trophies		NO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
II	Puma concolor	trophies		US	4	5	15	17	14	9	17	23	25	31	160
	TROPHIES TOTAL														1943
	Totals				334	398	368	278	247	295	246	170	172	161	2669

Table 2. Export of mountain lion parts for hunting purposes that are equivalent to one lion each, by top three countries of export															
App.	Taxon	Term	Unit	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
II	Puma concolor	bodies		AR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
I	Puma concolor	trophies		AR	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	10
II	Puma concolor	trophies		AR	251	291	168	95	14	1	22	29	5	13	889
	ARGENTINA TOTAL														901
II	Puma concolor	bodies		CA	4	11	30	12	10	27	15	3	0	1	113
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	bodies		CA	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
II	Puma concolor	skins		CA	19	21	92	94	74	156	99	0	4	3	562
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	skins		CA	0	0	0	0	19	1	0	0	2	0	22
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CA	53	63	60	55	101	89	85	99	129	110	844
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	trophies		CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	2	11
	CANADA TOTAL														1556

II	Puma concolor	trophies	FI	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
II	Puma concolor	skins	MX	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	9
II	Puma concolor	trophies	MX	1	1	3	3	3	7	3	3	2	1	27
II	Puma concolor	trophies	NO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
II	Puma concolor	bodies	US	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	9
II	Puma concolor	live	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
II	Puma concolor	skins	US	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
II	Puma concolor	trophies	US	4	5	15	17	14	9	17	23	25	31	160
U.S. TOTAL														174
Totals				334	398	368	278	247	295	246	170	172	161	2669

Table 3. Import of mountain lion parts for hunting purposes that are equivalent to one lion each, by top three countries of import

App.	Taxon	Term	Unit	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
II	Puma concolor	skins		AN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins		AT	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	1	0	
I	Puma concolor	trophies		AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		AT	4	3	1	0	0	1	5	4	3	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins		AU	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		AU	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	trophies		AU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins		BE	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		BE	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		BR	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	bodies		CA	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins		CA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CA	3	4	2	10	6	5	8	9	13	18	
CANADA					5	4	2	10	13	5	8	9	13	18	87
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
II	Puma concolor	bodies		CH	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	bodies		CH	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins		CH	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CH	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins		CL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	bodies		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins		CZ	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CZ	0	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	
II	Puma concolor	bodies		DE	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins		DE	0	0	1	3	5	6	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		DE	8	2	7	4	5	3	3	4	2	7	
II	Puma concolor	skins		DK	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	skins		DK	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		DK	11	22	9	4	3	0	2	1	4	3	
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	trophies		DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
II	Puma concolor	bodies		ES	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	

II	Puma concolor	skins	ES	0	0	1	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	ES	88	115	46	43	6	3	6	11	4	3	
	SPAIN TOTAL			88	115	47	46	6	7	9	12	4	3	337
II	Puma concolor	trophies	FI	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins	FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	FR	6	8	6	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	
II	Puma concolor	skins	GB	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	GB	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	bodies	GR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	GR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	GT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins	HU	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	skins	HU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	HU	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	IE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	IT	3	7	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	bodies	JP	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	JP	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins	LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	LT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	trophies	LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	LU	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	LV	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	MK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins	MX	0	0	1	0	5	10	3	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	MX	2	9	4	5	8	3	7	3	1	2	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	NC	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	bodies	NO	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	4	0	1	
II	Puma concolor	skins	NO	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	0	3	3	
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	skins	NO	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	NO	7	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	
II	Puma concolor	skins	NZ	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	NZ	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	PA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	live	PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins	PL	0	0	0	9	0	1	3	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	PL	2	4	6	9	1	0	0	2	6	4	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	PR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins	PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	PT	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	trophies	PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins	RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	RU	7	10	3	1	0	1	6	0	0	2	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	SC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	bodies	SE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	SE	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	SI	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	SJ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

II	Puma concolor	skins	SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	SK	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	trophies	SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	SV	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	TW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	UA	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	bodies	US	4	11	26	10	7	21	10	0	0	0	89
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	bodies	US	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
II	Puma concolor	skins	US	18	20	81	73	56	119	69	4	1	0	441
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	skins	US	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	16
I	Puma concolor	trophies	US	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
II	Puma concolor	trophies	US	148	157	133	78	93	85	84	106	111	103	1098
	U.S. TOTAL													1652
II	Puma concolor	skins	ZA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	ZA	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	TOTALS			334	398	368	278	247	295	246	170	172	161	2669

Table 4. Import to the U.S. of mountain lion parts for hunting purposes that are equivalent to one lion each, by country of export

App.	Taxon	Term	Unit	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Totals
I	Puma concolor	trophies		AR	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
II	Puma concolor	trophies		AR	96	99	77	28	6	0	6	14	2	8	336
	ARGENTINA TOTAL														341
II	Puma concolor	bodies		CA	4	11	26	10	7	21	10	0	0	0	89
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	bodies		CA	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
II	Puma concolor	skins		CA	18	20	81	73	56	115	69	0	0	0	432
II	Puma concolor missoulensis	skins		CA	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	16
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CA	51	57	55	47	84	78	75	89	107	94	737
	CANADA TOTAL														1277
II	Puma concolor	skins		MX	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	9
II	Puma concolor	trophies		MX	1	1	1	3	3	7	3	3	2	1	25
	MEXICO TOTAL														34

Table 5. Import to the U.S. of mountain lion parts for hunting purposes that are equivalent to one lion each, by top three countries of import

App.	Taxon	Term	Unit	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Totals
II	Puma concolor	trophies		AU	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	
II	Puma concolor	bodies		CA	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	8
II	Puma concolor	skins		CA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CA	0	0	1	8	6	5	8	9	13	18	68
	CANADA TOTAL														77
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	

II	Puma concolor	trophies	DE	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	skins	DK	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
II	Puma concolor	trophies	DK	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	10
	DENMARK TOTAL													11
II	Puma concolor	trophies	ES	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	FR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	
II	Puma concolor	skins	GB	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	GB	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	GR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	HU	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	IE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	JP	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	MK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	MX	1	2	2	3	1	0	4	2	1	2	18
	MEXICO TOTAL													18
II	Puma concolor	trophies	NC	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	bodies	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	NZ	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	live	PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	PL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	RU	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	SE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	SK	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	SV	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	TW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
II	Puma concolor	trophies	ZA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	