

District 16

Clallam County and western Jefferson County

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Summary

District 16 includes Clallam County and the western portion of Jefferson County on the Olympic Peninsula. There are eight Game Management Units (GMUs) in District 16, all bordering Olympic National Park and/or a Tribal Reservation, except for GMU 624 (Coyle) (see maps below). Coyle GMU 624 and Olympic GMU 621 extend into District 15 (Mason, Kitsap & East Jefferson County). Matheny GMU 618 is managed by District 17. A link to a statewide map with WDFW District boundaries and contact information is as follows: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/wildlife_district_bios.pdf



District 16 showing GMUs and adjacent ownerships.

Each GMU in District 16 has its own unique mix of land ownerships: private residential, private agricultural, private forest industrial, state and federal forest and park lands. Most higher-elevation forest lands are in public ownership (U.S. Forest Service and Olympic National Park (ONP)). Lower elevation foothills in general are Private industrial timber lands and lands managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

East District 16: The eastern ¼ of the District is in the Dungeness Basin (western Coyle and northern Olympic GMUs). The Basin offers a rich diversity of habitats from high elevation, rain-shadow mountains to lower watershed with plentiful wetland habitats dispersed amidst a mix of riparian and bygone prairie/oak forest. The prairie has now been transformed into a rural mix of small and large farms with scattered developments.

In the lower basin there are some choice private duck hunting club ownerships and a few well enjoyed public waterfowl hunting areas. Waterfowl hunting opportunities have been expanded in the eastern portion of the district in recent years.

The Dungeness Basin and the smaller watersheds east of the Elwha are areas where deer are in such high numbers there are frequent complaints by the rural and urban residents. The high visibility of deer in the Coyle and Olympic GMUs extends into the forestlands where there is an ideal ratio of forest openings.

The availability of deer for harvest is enhanced within Deer Area 6020 where harvest of “any deer” during regular seasons is allowed. The main “problem” with hunting in eastern District 16 is the high amount of private ownership, so time needs to be invested into arranging for hunting access on the target private lands.

West District 16: The “West End” (Hoko, Dickey, Sol Duc, Goodman, and Clearwater) has the bulk of the elk in the District, while the deer are sparse in these same GMUs. The eastern portion of the Clearwater (GMU 615) is in DNR ownership and contains higher-elevation areas bordering ONP.

Firearm Restrictions: These diverse mixtures of ownerships and jurisdictions also present different combinations of firearm restriction regulations and ordinances. The three main firearm restriction regulations that are most relevant to hunters are the following:

WDFW – “The portion of the Coyle (GMU 624) in Clallam County” Page 81 in 2013 Big Game pamphlet
Clallam Co. Code - <http://www.codepublishing.com/wa/clallamcounty/html/ClallamCounty15/ClallamCounty1516.html>
Jefferson Co. Code - <http://www.codepublishing.com/wa/jeffersoncounty/html/JeffersonCounty08/JeffersonCounty0850.html>

Varied hunting opportunities exist within District 16, from waterfowl hunting on designated shoreline and wetland areas along the Strait of Juan de Fuca, to forest grouse, deer, elk, bear, and cougar hunting on commercial and public forest land. Both state (DNR) and federal (U.S. Forest Service) lands provide hunting opportunities for a variety of species within the district.

Private timberlands have various access and road closure procedures, so it is prudent to determine current ownership for a target location and the requirements to obtain permission to hunt. One company that has retained a consistent access program over the years is Merrill & Ring Pysht Tree Farm in the Pysht (GMU 603). Their permits provide access during most (but not all) hunting seasons.

Various sub-herds of the Olympic elk herd are located within District 16. Many elk herds are year-round residents of the low elevation habitats, others are migrants. There are opportunities to harvest elk as they migrate out of ONP high country and follow river drainages to low elevations during the hunting season.

Presently there are no pheasant release sites in District 16.

Hunting Forecasts

Pheasant: This will be the first year in a few decades that District 16 will not have a pheasant release site. Due to changes in management direction from Clallam County Parks & Recreation, hunting pheasants at the Dungeness Recreation Area ended with the 2012 season. WDFW continues to seek another suitable release site within the district, or in close proximity in District 15. Please contact District 15 & 16 Biologists if you have any suggestions. For information on other pheasant release sites see [Western Washington Pheasant Release Program](#).

Quail: There is a fair abundance of California (Valley) quail in the eastern portion of District 16. They are quite common in the Dungeness Valley but hunting opportunities can be challenging to arrange

because essentially all of the huntable land is in private ownership. Quail, like deer, thrive in the Dungeness habitats that include a mix of open grass, shrublands and forest. Some quail hunting opportunities can be found on public lands located in the lower foothills in clearcuts or any early successional habitats bordering these quail rich areas. Reported harvest of quail is low in District 16 and during 2012 no hunter effort or harvest was reported.

Forest Grouse: Hunting within any of the forest lands throughout District 16 should offer good opportunities for harvesting grouse. Prime forest grouse hunting may be found on DNR and U.S. Forest Service lands within the district. The harvest of grouse in Clallam County rivals all other counties within Region 6, except for Grays Harbor. On average, 4,495 forest grouse were harvested each year in Clallam County during the 2002 – 2012 seasons; 2,207 grouse for Jefferson County. Annual harvest totals for Clallam County have dropped from the ten year average to 2,247 in 2012; with Jefferson County harvest remaining low in 2012 at 1,174. The harvest per day hunted remains relatively constant between 0.32 and 0.5. The recent drop in total harvest is a result of lower hunting effort (reported hunting days).

Ruffed and sooty (formerly classified as blue) grouse are present throughout the public and private forest lands in District 16. The prospects for harvesting sooty grouse go up with increasing elevation. Hunters can expect the greatest success along trails and ridgelines above 2,000-3,000 feet within timber stands with huckleberry, grouse whortleberry, and other forage plants. Hunters targeting ruffed grouse should focus on elevations below 2,500', particularly in riparian forest habitats, early seral forests (5-25 years old), and deciduous-conifer mixed forest types.

Snowshoe Hare & Cottontail Rabbit: Most all of the “rabbits” encountered on the Olympic Peninsula will be snowshoe hare (see range maps below). Snowshoe hare are readily observed along forested roads in the western half of District 16, and will be found throughout the District usually along forested edges. Annual district harvest is erratic ranging from zero (~450 hunt days, 2011 report) to over 300 (~800-1200 hunt days, 2005 & 2008 report). The opportunity is always there, with a harvest per unit effort expected to range between 0.25-0.70/day.

Wild Turkeys: District 16 is not managed for wild turkeys and the species remains relatively rare to non-existent. Some turkeys were transplanted in the Dungeness drainage 30 – 40 years ago but there is no harvestable population present. The WDFW receives occasional reports of individuals or small groups of turkeys within the Pysht (GMU 603). They are likely domestic turkeys that escaped from a farm that raised turkeys in the Joyce area. There are basically no prospects for hunting wild turkeys in the district.

Band-tailed Pigeon: Band-tailed pigeons were quite abundant in the district in years past. Local hunters reported seeing “clouds of them” in drainages, such as McDonald Creek, on the east side of the District back in the 1950's.

Band-tailed pigeons have been observed in good numbers throughout the district this summer. They are most prevalent in the district along marine estuaries, shorelines and along open forest roads where they are foraging on berries. Hunters are encouraged to search for areas with elderberry and cascara shrubs present. Band-tail pigeons often congregate around food sources.

The reported harvest of band-tails in this District is relatively low, but the resource is available throughout the District in good numbers. WDFW Enforcement Officers remind hunters that they must have all required hunting licenses, along with the special migratory bird authorization with band-tailed pigeons harvest card. It is mandatory to report all harvest to improve management of the species.

Waterfowl: The majority of the waterfowl hunting opportunity in District 16 is east of Port Angeles, centered in the Lower Dungeness Basin. The basin has a high density of wintering waterfowl and holds

7% of the Western Washington Breeding Waterfowl population. District biologists have focused on documenting areas with high waterfowl concentrations in Clallam County during the last seven years, mapping high use areas during breeding and wintering periods. The Dungeness Basin has proven to be an area of consistently high waterfowl concentrations, even amidst the scattered developments. Concentrations of waterfowl in freshwater habitats diminish drastically west of the Elwha and Lyre Rivers.

Waterfowl Population Status: Midwinter waterfowl survey counts in District 16 showed a drop from 14,282 in 2012 to 11,611 in 2013. Mild winter weather conditions may have resulted in migratory waterfowl not moving into and filling these habitats last season. Midwinter populations include resident and migratory populations. The migrant populations that breed in Alaska & northwestern Canada showed a drop of 5-26% in 2013 compared to the 2012 estimates. This link [and map shows the flyways](#):

The local Olympic Mountain snowpack was good this year which after the trickledown effect will result in good water levels this fall in the many wetlands used for wintering habitat. The greatest factor influencing brood production in the district continues to be loss of habitat to development at water bodies and human presence. Provided that the weather cooperates, increased duck numbers should equate to increased harvest opportunity in District 16.

Unfortunately, there is limited access to where you can hunt waterfowl in the district. Some locals in the western portion of the district conduct some “jump shooting” in pools and side channels of the “West End” rivers, along with other small ponds and flooded gravel pit areas. The five year average for ducks bagged by hunters in Clallam County is 7,903 ducks, and 2,786 ducks in Jefferson County.

Breeding population trends in District 16 remain level during 2011 and 2012. In 2011 new methods were adopted for Western Washington Breeding waterfowl surveys, shifting from ground counts to conducting aerial surveys. Final Counts during these aerial surveys were similar for 2011 and 2012 (<http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01451/>, page 225-226). Washington Breeding Waterfowl population estimates for 2013 were not yet available when writing these prospects:

Hunting Opportunities: Most all freshwater waterfowl hunting areas in the Dungeness Basin are on private lands. Public land hunting opportunities include the newly established Lower Dungeness Unit at the mouth of the Dungeness River. Some hunters find hunting opportunities in the near-shore areas of bays and along the shoreline of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, both on foot and by boat.

Hunting violations remain a concern on small water bodies and along the saltwater shorelines in the District. Hunters are urged to obey all hunting regulations at sites near residential areas to avoid potential future closures. Be sure to check [the 2013 Migratory Waterfowl Regulation Pamphlet](#) for additional requirements before hunting sea ducks (long-tailed ducks, scoter, harlequin and goldeneye) in Western Washington. The local sea duck populations have been studied for many years and the [Sea Duck Management Strategies](#) publication has just been made available

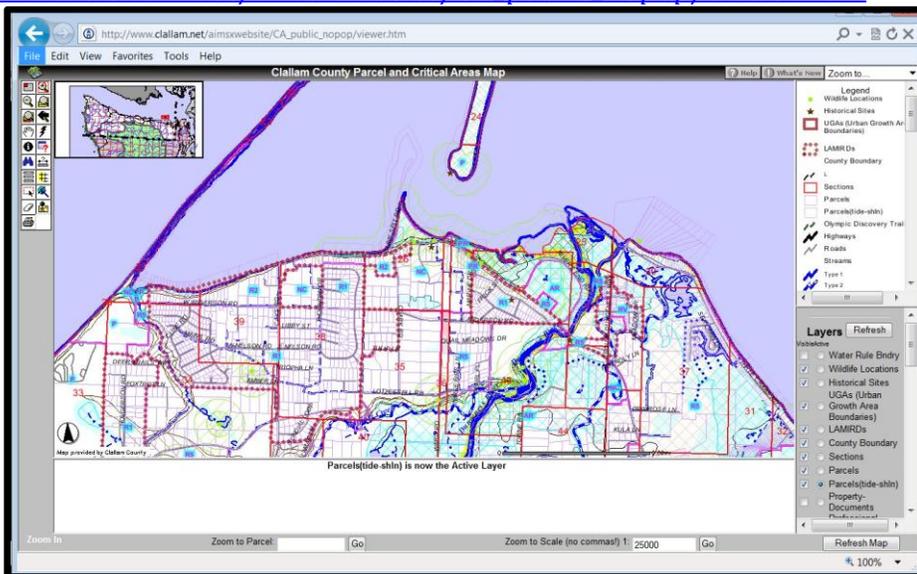
Waterfowl Hunting Challenges: Public saltwater hunting opportunities are more numerous than freshwater options in District 16, albeit more difficult in many ways. The regulations and landownerships, including tideland ownerships, make it necessary for the hunter to have their plan well thought out. Another complication includes the US Fish & Wildlife Service Dungeness Wildlife Refuge. Hunting is not allowed on the Refuge and some of the Refuge boundaries are difficult to determine in the field.

BOAT - When hunting from a boat make sure you do not have your anchor down on private tidelands without permission. You must not go onto private land to retrieve any waterfowl you shoot without prior

permission. So if a hunter on a boat shot a duck and it landed on private land or where they weren't able to retrieve it (because of where & how they were hunting or if they were without a suitable method of retrieval) the hunter would have violated the wastage law. The Local Enforcement Sargent emphasizes that boat hunting is generally not feasible because of these complications and Enforcement staff will be enforcing these laws.

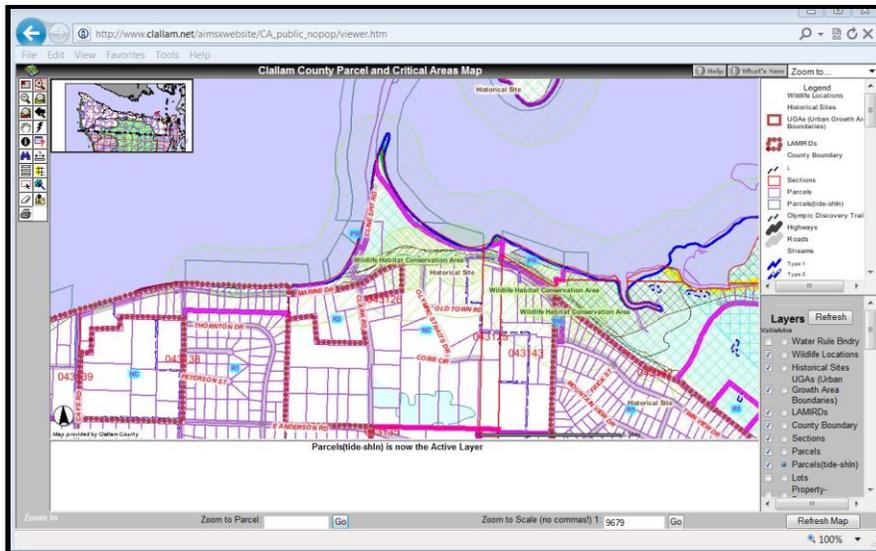
SHORELINE/TIDELANDS - There are some private landowners that allow limited hunting access along the saltwater shoreline. Typically local signage refers to a phone number or contact information, and in some cases the signage spells out the conditions of access. Because these vary from year to year the hunter must make a tour of the area and find out the current arrangements. Tideland ownership (state or private) can be found on the DNR maps referred to later in this Prospects report. Assessors maps can be retrieved on the internet using these websites; for Clallam County tideland ownership can be retrieved, Jefferson County does not display tideland parcel ownership. Do make sure you will have the ability to retrieve your ducks, keeping in mind the ownerships where you set up and have permission to have your hunt and the adjacent ownership where you don't.

CLALLAM COUNTY: <http://www.clallam.net/maps/>
http://www.clallam.net/aimsxwebsite/CA_public_nopop/viewer.htm



Make sure you have the Parcels(tide-shln) layer checked and Active circle dotted, and scale set at 1 : 25,000 or less.

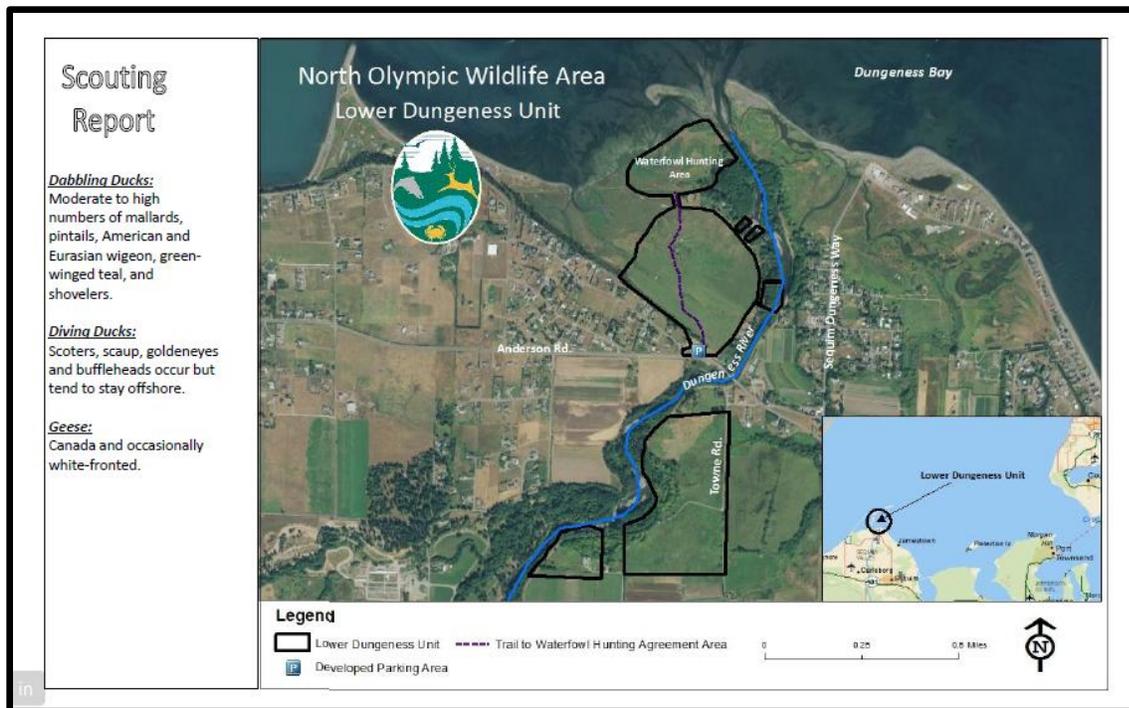
Use the icons on the top left to zoom in and choose the lightning bolt icon, then select tideland parcels and click on them. The information on ownership should come up.



JEFFERSON COUNTY: <http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/idms/mapserver.shtml> maps show ownership of parcels, with the exception of tideland ownership. Again you could use the DNR maps reference (and shown above) to identify state tidelands.

The Lower Dungeness Unit is 150 acres in size and is located about 5 miles north of Sequim within Coyle GMU 624. A small parking area is located off of Anderson Road adjacent to the Dungeness River. There is an informational kiosk and bathroom for hunters located at this site with rules and conditions for use of the area. There are freshwater ponds located in the main field located below the parking area; however the main hunting area for this unit is located on the tidelands of Dungeness Bay adjacent to the river's mouth. Hunters are required to "walk-in" to the main hunting area.

Rivers End road is a privately owned road and cannot be used to access the tidelands. It is approximately .55 of a mile to reach the main hunting areas on this unit. Hunting is permitted on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays on this unit throughout the regular waterfowl season. This unit can get crowded and hunters are encouraged to arrive early to secure a quality spot. There is room for 2-3 decoy sets on the tidelands associated with this unit. A variety of dabbling ducks, diving ducks, and geese have been documented at the unit.



<http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/waterfowl/WesternWashingtonWaterfowlHuntingAreas.pdf> (page 12-13)

[Waterfowl Status Report 2013 USFWS](#) is some interesting reading that might come in useful in better understanding the waterfowl resource throughout North America.

Trumpeter swan numbers have increased in the Dungeness valley in the past five years and they have been documented near the river mouth. All waterfowl hunters are encouraged to know all identification features for trumpeter swans and snow geese. It is illegal to shoot trumpeter swans and *snow goose hunters should be aware that a special snow goose hunting authorization and harvest record card is required.*

The Dungeness Recreation Area County Park no longer allows hunting.

Canada Geese: There is minimal hunting opportunity for Canada geese in District 16; with basically no hunting for Canada geese in GMU's located in the west and north portions of the District. The population of Canada geese on the east side of the District has been increasing in recent years. Most of the hunt opportunities are on private agricultural lands in GMU 624 that contain barley. No "pass shooting" is possible. Local hunters were quite successful last season using a decoy spread and blinds. Permission to hunt on private lands would need to be obtained and all firearm regulations must be followed. Many agricultural fields have residential properties in the vicinity so hunters must be aware of all safety concerns.

Dove: District 16 is not a major dove hunting area. The average number of doves harvested annually during the past five years in Clallam County is 17; in 2012 it was 14 (by 14 hunters). Jefferson County has a slightly higher harvest; during 2012 it was 54 (by 20 hunters). Many of the dove populations are present in populated residential areas where hunting is not allowed.

Black-tailed Deer: Black-tailed deer monitoring is accomplished by tracking the harvest, hunting effort and gathering data on survivability, recruitment & mortality rates (using collared deer studies and aerial

census methods). One of those rare opportunities is happening where an active research project is occurring in the district allowing district biologists, partner Tribal biologists and volunteers to get some hands on collaring and tracking of the deer including identifying mortality causes whenever possible. See the [Vectronic website describing the study](#).

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During the capture portion of the study it was difficult to observe the deer west of the Elwha River, which presumably was due to low densities of deer. The detectability of deer was much higher east of the Elwha. Some does captured east of the Elwha on the lower foothills of mixed DNR & Private land were reported to be exceptionally large in size compared to others captured in Western Washington according to Dr. Cliff Rice the lead Researcher.

WESTERN DISTRICT 16: Western District 16 is generally sparse of deer. This area includes GMUs 601 (Hoko), 602 (Dickey), 603 (Pysht), 607 (Sol Duc), 612 (Goodman) and 615 (Clearwater). In 2012 a total of 363 deer (360 antlered and 3 antlerless-Pysht permits) were reported to be harvested, 25% being 3pt or better. Biologists, Enforcement Officer observations, and published reports indicate that deer population numbers and density are generally down throughout the district west of the Elwha.

EASTERN DISTRICT 16: Eastern District 16 includes the northwestern portion of GMU 621 (Olympic) and the northern portion of GMU 624 (Coyle), with these same GMUs crossing east and south into District 15 (eastern Jefferson County). Because the data on harvest is recorded by GMU, the harvest figures presented here include all of GMU 621 & 624, extending into District 15. The 2012 deer harvest in GMU 621 & 624 was 709 (605 antlered, 104 antlerless = 43 (permit +archery)/621 hunt, 61"any deer" general/Deer Area 6020+624 archery).

The portion of District 16 east of the Elwha River has black-tailed deer populations that are readily observed (presumably due to higher densities) and in many areas can often be observed in groups, especially at low to mid-elevations. In these areas the deer are often perceived to be a nuisance by some property owners and agricultural operations, especially in the Coyle, GMU 624.

Deer Area 6020 was established years ago to allow harvest of does to help curb the trend of "too many" deer, incorporating the area north of Highway 101 between Port Angeles and eastern Miller Peninsula. Doe harvest is allowed within Deer Area 6020 during the general seasons. This area is primarily private land, but it is worth inquiring with landowners about hunting access.

Note that much of the state land on Miller Peninsula, within this Deer Area 6020 is State Parks where hunting is not allowed. The key to a successful harvest is securing the appropriate permission to hunt on private land and scouting the area prior to the hunting season. Hunters who intend to target deer in developed areas would be well advised to check with local jurisdictions regarding firearm restrictions.

The mid and lower elevations of Olympic GMU 621 have high densities of deer as well, with some scattered blocks of DNR ownership that offer hunting on public land. Private industrial timber lands and property managed by the DNR are largely gated due to timber theft, dumping, vandalism, and other problems. However, many of these roads can be accessed on foot or with mountain bikes, giving those willing to do the work, access to deer that don't get as much hunting pressure. Be sure to check with the appropriate land owner/manager and obey all posted rules and regulations.

[Annual harvest reports](#) and harvest statistics for deer based on hunter reporting can be found on the WDFW website.

Elk: The Roosevelt elk in District 16 are various sub-herds of the Olympic Elk Herd - one of 10 herds identified in the state. The Olympic Elk Herd is an important resource that provides significant recreational, aesthetic, cultural, and economic benefits to the people of the state.

Much of the elk hunting for GMU's located within the District is restricted to a 3pt minimum bull-only harvest. Some elk herds migrate down from high alpine meadows in Olympic National Park (ONP) to lowland winter range. Public lands and private commercial timberlands bordering the park are good prospects. Hunters are encouraged to scout for elk that may leave ONP and travel along major river drainages. Law Enforcement Officers convey that they are getting reports that elk groups in the Pysht (GMU 603) have increased slightly in the past few years.

Hunting seasons have been established to allow recreational use and as a tool for managing elk populations within the district. The eastern District GMU 624 rarely has a report of elk harvest from the general season outside Elk Area 6071. There are no general elk seasons open in Elk Area 6071. Harvest within Elk Area 6071 is limited to Master Hunter Elk Hunt Damage Hunt Permits (Hunt Choice 2722 for Designated Areas in Region 6 that may include Elk Area 6071) along with some Damage Permits.

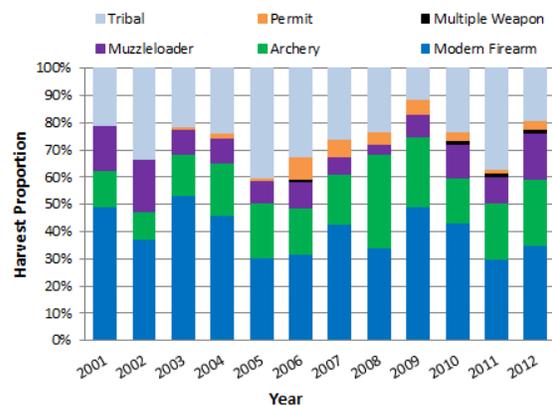
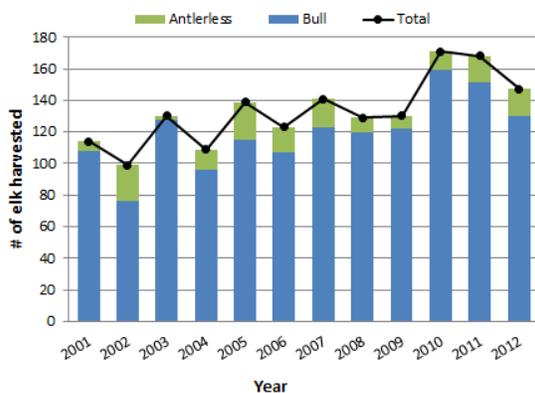
A non-migratory elk herd of approximately 50-60 elk continues to populate private residential and agricultural lands in the Dungeness Valley (GMU 624). Master Hunter damage hunts are used as a tool to help manage landowner conflicts associated with this herd. These hunts are administered by a WDFW designated Hunt Coordinator. Special permit applications are required. Check the [WA Big Game Hunting Pamphlet](#) or the WDFW website for more information.

The Clearwater (GMU 615), Dickey (GMU 602), and Sol Duc (GMU 607) have the highest elk harvest in District 16. These units contain the largest portion of public land without restricted access. The Hoko (GMU 601), Pysht (GMU 603), and Coyle (GMU 624) have very limited opportunities for General Season hunters. Most of these units contain private land and many of the roads on timber lands are gated. Hunting on DNR lands, U.S. Forest Service lands, and private timber lands in other GMU's within the District can yield good results. However, it is important to note that there are several areas where vehicular access is limited. Hunters must obey all posted signs and regulations.

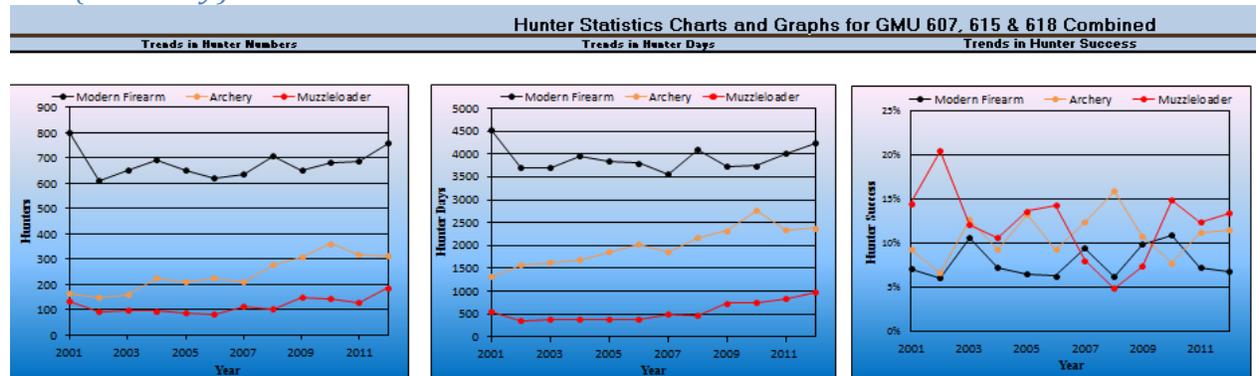
[Annual harvest reports](#) and harvest statistics for elk based on hunter reporting can be found on the WDFW website.

Summaries of elk harvest activity in GMUs 607 (Sol Duc), 615 (Clearwater), and 618 (Matheny) combined:

Harvest Statistics Charts and Graphs for GMU 607, 615 & 618 Combined



Summaries of elk harvest activity in GMUs 607 (Sol Duc), 615 (Clearwater), and 618 (Matheny) combined



Black Bear: District 16 is located nearly entirely within the designated Coastal Black Bear Management Unit. There is, however, a small portion of the Coyle (GMU 624) that is within the Puget Sound Black Bear Management Unit. This area is mostly private land with firearm restrictions. There is no spring bear permit hunt season within the District. Fall black bear hunting is allowed in all GMU's within the District. The prospects for harvesting a black bear in District 16 remain good to excellent. Low elevation berry production has been good.

State DNR and federal (U.S. Forest Service) lands continue to provide the best availability for bear hunting within the District. Hunters are encouraged to scout sign (scat and tree bark peeling) in regenerating timber stands. Similar to deer, access behind gated roads is largely available to those willing to walk or mountain bike, and there are ample numbers of clear cuts/younger age class regeneration units that will attract bears. At higher elevations, those willing to hike in-pack out, can pursue bears in classic environments where spot-and-stalk opportunities await. The use of hounds and/or bait to hunt black bear is prohibited statewide.

Cougar: WDFW changed the cougar hunting season design for 2012 with a standard liberal season coupled with harvest guidelines. Cougar seasons will run from September 1 to December 31 for any weapon. After January 1st, if the harvest guidelines have been exceeded, the season may close. Hunters should check to see if the season is still open after January 1. See the [WA Big Game Hunting Pamphlet](#) or WDFW website for more information regarding cougar hunting in specific GMU's within the District. Cougars are widespread in the forest lands of District 16. Areas supporting high numbers of deer and elk provide great opportunity for hunting cougar. Law Enforcement Officers in the District report low cougar hunting pressure in most GMU's.

Miscellaneous comments:

Tribal Hunting: District 16 is within the ceded area of numerous treaty tribes on the Olympic Peninsula. The WDFW and tribes are co-managers for wildlife populations. Tribal hunting often occurs concurrent with WDFW hunting seasons. Tribes set their own seasons and bag limits. Tribal enforcement personnel are responsible for ensuring that tribal hunting regulations, which may differ from state regulations, are followed. You can find more information about tribal hunting on the WDFW website at: wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/tribal.

Some Private Forest Industry Links

Rayonier Inc

<http://www.rayonier.com/>

IFP Office (360) 452-1351
Forks Office (360) 374-6565
Port Angeles (360) 457-2329

Green Crow

<http://www.greencrow.com/contact-us/locations/>

Port Angeles (360) 452-3325

Merrill & Ring

<http://www.merrillring.com/contacts/>

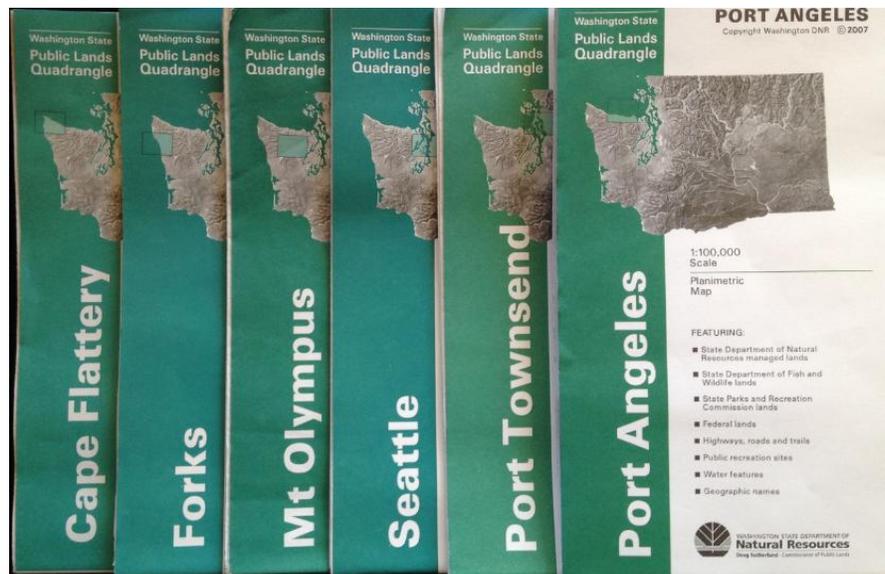
Port Angeles (360) 452-2367

Email: contact@merrillring.com

Cascade Timberlands

<http://www.cascadetimberlands.com/>

Maps for District 16: Because the land ownership can be very confusing District Biologist McMillan recommends a set of these DNR maps which [can be ordered online](#).



Often these DNR maps are available to buy at Swains & Browns in Port Angeles or at Thriftway in Forks. These DNR maps have the best combination of land ownership and current roads.

Other maps that can be helpful for select areas include:

Forest Service Quadrangle Maps can be obtained free online at

http://fsgeodata.fs.fed.us/rastergateway/states-regions/regions_zoom.php?regionID=r6
http://fsgeodata.fs.fed.us/rastergateway/states-regions/grid_zoom.php?regionID=r6&gridSrc=47124
http://fsgeodata.fs.fed.us/rastergateway/states-regions/grid_zoom.php?regionID=r6&gridSrc=48124
http://fsgeodata.fs.fed.us/rastergateway/states-regions/grid_zoom.php?regionID=r6&gridSrc=47123
http://fsgeodata.fs.fed.us/rastergateway/states-regions/grid_zoom.php?regionID=r6&gridSrc=48122

Forest Service also sells Forest District Maps that are very useful
<http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/olympic/maps-pubs/?cid=stelprdb5195398>

The map for the east end of WDFW District 16 is the Hood Canal Ranger District/North End map.
The maps for the west end of WDFW District 16 are Pacific Ranger District/North End & South End maps.

Hood Canal Ranger District/North End	14484	\$5.00
Hood Canal Ranger District/South End	14483	\$5.00
Pacific Ranger District/North End	14482	\$5.00
Pacific Ranger District/South End	14481	\$5.00