

Turkey Harvest Report

Fall 2011-2012

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

Grant W-39-R-18

Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

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May 2012



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INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

The first fall turkey season in Kansas was in 1979 and open only to archery hunters. That first season lasted 16 days and an estimated 37 birds were harvested. Since that first season, the turkey population has increased dramatically and the season structure and bag limit have followed suit. In 1981, the first fall firearms season was added and ran for 9 days immediately following the archery season. Over the last 30 years both of these seasons increased in length and in 2001 they were combined which allowed either weapon to be used throughout the entire season. Over the last 7-year period, the season has averaged >100 days in length (Table 1) and 3 of 4 hunt units have been open to fall hunting. Only unit 4 (southwest Kansas) was closed to fall hunting in 2011-2012 (Figure 1). Hunters were permitted to harvest 1 bird of either sex in Units 1, 2, & 3 and they could also purchase 3 either-sex game tags valid only in Unit 2. The number of permits and game tags issued for the fall 2011-2012 turkey season was 12,914 (includes 2,889 game tags) which was similar to the previous year (Table 2).

In Kansas, the fall wild turkey harvest survey has been conducted annually since 1979. Following the 2011-2012 fall turkey season a stratified random sample of 16.7% of the initial permit buyers for which an e-mail address was available was selected to receive the fall turkey harvest survey. A stratified sample of 20% is normally drawn across all license types but only 16.7% of the youth permit holders provided an e-mail address this year. Thus, rather than sample disproportionately across license types the decision was made to reduce the sample across the board so that each license type was sampled proportional to its occurrence. Hunters receiving an e-mail were directed to an online questionnaire and asked to report information about their hunting activity and harvest (Figure 2). After approximately 10 days those hunters that had not completed the survey were sent a follow-up e-mail. In an attempt to increase response rate the respondents to the survey were entered into a drawing for one National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF) wildlife print and 10 subscriptions to the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism magazine.

Results from the survey were used to develop estimates for numerous parameters including: the number of hunters pursuing turkeys, harvest (by weapon and land ownership type), harvest distribution, hunter success, hunter satisfaction, and perceptions of hunting pressure. Many of the previously listed parameters were also estimated regionally (Figure 3) and for resident and non-resident hunters. Survey questions have been added or removed over the years so estimates for some parameters are not available for every fall turkey season dating back to 1979.

RESULTS

Statewide Estimates

The survey was delivered to 1,500 e-mail addresses and responses were received from 923 hunters for an adjusted response rate of 61.5%. An estimated 82.0% of fall turkey

permit buyers actively pursued turkeys during the 2011-2012 Kansas season. This percentage equates to 8,224 active turkey hunters during the past fall turkey season, which is the lowest number since 2000 (Table 3). The 2011-2012 season marked the 6th consecutive year in which a decline in fall turkey hunters occurred. Of the active hunters that responded to the survey, a high percentage (49.5%) indicated that they only hunted turkeys opportunistically while pursuing other game.

The percentage of active hunters that harvested at least 1 turkey during the fall 2011-2012 season was 36% (Table 3). That level of success was slightly lower than the previous year and the 5-year average (43%). During the 2011-2012 season an estimated 3,677 turkeys (925 archery and 2,753 firearm) were harvested which was down from the previous year and ~25% below the previous 5-year average. Only 39% of the 2011-2012 fall harvest was composed of females (Table 3). Weekly harvest estimates revealed a fairly uniform distribution leading up to the regular firearms deer season (Figure 3). Approximately 70% of the fall turkey harvest occurred prior to the firearm deer season and weekly harvest totals during the last 6 weeks were comparatively low compared to the early portions of the season. The numbers of Kansas fall turkey hunters and their harvest have both declined over the last 6-7 year period (Figure 4). Some of that decline was likely due to depressed populations in the eastern 1/3 of the state over much of that time period due to poor production for several consecutive summers. However, populations have recovered somewhat in those areas over the last couple of years. Populations are now starting to decline in north-central Kansas due to 2 consecutive years with poor production.

The percent of active fall turkey hunters that purchased at least one game tag was 30.4% and slightly greater than the previous 5-year average (26.8%, Table 4). The slight percentage increase is likely due to the fact that the most dedicated fall turkey hunters have continued to participate while the overall number of hunters has declined in recent years. The percentage of active hunters that purchased at least two and three game tags was only 6.8% and 4.2%, respectively. The percent of active fall turkey hunters that filled 1 game tag was 7.5% and only 1.3% of hunters filled all 4 permits during the fall 2011-2012 season (Table 5). Correspondingly, the initial permit accounted for 80.5% of the statewide harvest (Table 6).

Many of the respondents indicated that they hunted on multiple land types but the vast majority (78.2%) utilized private land at some point during the fall 2011-2012 season. Likewise, the bulk of the fall harvest (82.3%) was taken from private land. However, there were a substantial number of hunters that pursued turkeys on walk-in-hunting areas (WIHA; 1,501) and publicly owned lands (1,305) during the fall 2011-2012 season. Harvest from WIHA (166) and publicly owned land (487) accounted for 4.5% and 13.2% of the total fall harvest, respectively. Hunters using public lands were asked to rank hunting pressure on a scale of 1-9 with one being no pressure and nine being extremely heavy pressure. The mean scores for residents and non-residents were 3.4 (95% CI: 3.0 – 3.8) and 3.3 (95% CI: 2.2 – 4.4) on a statewide scale, respectively (Table 7). This would indicate that hunters generally perceived fall turkey hunting pressure to be on the light side on Kansas' public lands.

Hunter satisfaction with turkey management in Kansas and fall turkey hunting remained high following the 2011-2012 season. The percentage of respondents indicating that they were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with turkey hunting in Kansas was >75% (Figure 6). The percentage of respondents that were satisfied with turkey management in Kansas was slightly lower but still nearly 75% indicated that they were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'. Over the last 7 years there has been a slightly declining trend in the percentage of people satisfied with hunting and management in Kansas.

Regional Estimates

The greatest number of active hunters pursued turkeys in the northeast (3,092) region during the fall 2011-2012 turkey season (Figure 6). The number of hunters in the southeast region (1,671) was up slightly from last year after declining annually for the previous 4 years. The decline in hunters corresponded to the turkey population decline that occurred during the same time span. Turkey numbers have improved somewhat in the southeast region over the last year which likely resulted in the slight increase in hunter numbers that was observed this past fall. The fewest number of hunters pursued turkeys in the southwest (<50) management region, which is no surprise given that only a very small portion of the region was open to fall hunting. Harvest was greatest in the northeast management region where an estimated 1,509 birds were harvested. Fall harvest estimates were down slightly in the north-central, northeast, and northwest management regions from the previous year. Slight increases in harvest were estimated for the southeast and south-central regions. Those changes in harvest correspond to estimated production in each of those regions during the summer of 2011.

The percentage of active hunters harvesting at least one bird varied somewhat across the 6 turkey management regions. Fall hunt success ranged from 31.8 – 42.0% across all the management regions and was greatest in the northwest during the 2011-2012 season (Figure 7). Changes in hunter success usually correlate fairly closely to turkey population trends.

Within each region a relatively small estimated number of hunters (range: 87 - 468) pursued turkeys on WIHA tracts during the fall 2011-2012 season (Figure 8). However, a high percentage of the fall turkey hunters in the northwest (42.0%) and the north-central (25.1%) regions utilized WIHA during the past season. Use of publicly owned lands was slightly less than use of WIHA on a statewide scale but it was utilized by a high percentage of the hunters in the northeast (25.4%) during the 2011-2012 season. Hunters who used public land during the fall 2011-2012 season were asked to rank hunting pressure on the area they most often hunted on a scale of 1 (none) to 9 (extremely heavy). The mean scores ranged from 3.0 -4.5 for public lands in every region which means the hunters perceived pressure to be low to moderate (Table 7). Additionally, there wasn't much difference in perception between residents and non-residents but sample sizes were fairly small (especially for non-residents). The majority

(>65%) of fall turkey hunters in every region hunted on private land at some point during the fall 2011-2012 season.

Hunter satisfaction with turkey management and fall hunting was high ($\geq 70\%$) in each of the 6 management regions following the 2011-2012 season (Figure 9). Hunter satisfaction has declined over the last several years in the north-central and northwest management regions over the last several years. The reason for declining hunter satisfaction in those regions is unclear because hunt success in those regions is usually the highest in the state. Satisfaction has remained stable or slightly increasing in the other management regions.

Table 1. Fall wild turkey hunting seasons in Kansas, 1979-2011(12).

Season	Fall Archery	Fall Firearms	Universal Fall
1979	Oct. 6-21 (16) ^a	No Season	
1980	Oct. 1-31, Oct. 1-19 (31, 19) ^b	No Season	
1981	Oct. 1-31 (31)	Oct. 31-Nov. 8 (9)	
1982	Oct. 1-31 (31)	Oct. 30-Nov. 7 (9)	
1983	Oct. 1-31 (31)	Oct. 29-Nov. 6 (9)	
1984	Oct. 1-31 (31)	Oct. 27-Nov. 4 (9)	
1985	Oct. 1-31 (31)	Nov. 2-10 (9)	
1986	Oct. 1-31 (31)	Oct. 11-19 (9)	
1987	Oct. 1-Nov. 15 (46)	Oct. 17-25 (9)	
1988	Oct. 1-Nov. 15 (46)	Oct. 15-23 (9)	
1989	Oct. 1-Nov. 28 (59)	Oct. 11-22 (12)	
1990	Oct. 1-Nov. 27, Dec. 10-31 (80)	Oct. 10-21 (12)	
1991	Oct. 1-Dec. 3, Dec. 16-31 (80)	Oct. 9-20 (12)	
1992	Oct. 1-Dec. 1, Dec. 14-31 (80)	Oct. 14-25 (12)	
1993	Oct. 1-Nov. 30, Dec. 13-31 (80)	Oct. 13-24 (12)	
1994	Oct. 1-Nov. 29, Dec. 12-31 (80)	Oct. 12-23 (12)	
1995	Oct. 1-Nov. 28, Dec. 11-31 (80)	Oct. 11-22 (12)	
1996	Oct. 1-Dec. 3, Dec. 16-31 (80)	Oct. 9-20 (12)	
1997	Oct. 1-Dec. 2, Dec. 15-31 (80)	Oct. 8-19 (12)	
1998	Oct. 1-Dec. 1, Dec. 14-31 (80)	Oct. 7-18 (12)	
1999	Oct. 1-Nov. 30, Dec. 13-31 (79)	Oct. 6-17 (12)	
2000	Oct. 2-Nov. 28, Dec. 11-31 (78)	Oct. 11-22 (12)	
2001		Oct. 1-Nov.27, Dec. 10-31 (80)	
2002		Oct. 1-Dec. 3, Dec. 16-31 (80)	
2003		Oct. 1-Dec. 2, Dec. 15-31 (80)	
2004	Combined into one season	Oct. 1-Nov. 30, Dec. 13-31 (80)	
2005-06		Oct. 1-Nov. 29, Dec. 12-31, Jan. 9-31 (103)	
2006-07		Oct. 1-Nov. 28, Dec. 11-31, Jan. 8-31 (104)	
2007-08		Oct. 1-Nov. 27, Dec. 10-31, Jan. 7-31 (105)	
2008-09		Oct. 1-Dec. 2, Dec. 15-31, Jan. 5-31 (107)	
2009-10		Oct. 1-Dec. 1, Dec. 14-31, Jan. 11-31 (101)	
2010-11		Oct. 1-Nov. 30, Dec. 13-31, Jan. 10-31 (102)	
2011-12		Oct. 1-Nov. 29, Dec. 12-31, Jan. 9-31 (103)	

Separate Archery and Firearm Seasons

^a Value in parentheses was the number of days open to hunting during the season.

^b In 1980 there were separate fall archery seasons in eastern and western Kansas. The eastern Kansas season was open 12 days longer than the western season.

Table 2. Kansas fall turkey permit sales and generated revenue, 1979-2011(12).

Season	Resident ^a	Non-Resident ^b	LO/T ^c	Game Tags ^d	Total Permits	Total Revenue ^e
1979	207	0	40	NT ^f	247	\$4,540
1980	265	0	NT	NT	265	\$4,940
1981	516	0	NT	NT	516	\$10,320
1982	668	0	NT	NT	668	\$13,360
1983	1,280	0	NT	NT	1,280	\$25,600
1984	1,221	0	NT	NT	1,221	\$24,420
1985	1,396	0	NT	NT	1,396	\$27,920
1986	1,642	0	NT	NT	1,642	\$33,661
1987	1,306	7	603	NT	1,916	\$33,318
1988	1,382	11	655	NT	2,048	\$35,295
1989	1,576	11	814	NT	2,401	\$41,185
1990	1,820	11	378	NT	2,209	\$41,614
1991	1,719	29	638	NT	2,386	\$42,823
1992	2,087	25	1,019	NT	3,131	\$54,245
1993	2,057	30	1,150	NT	3,237	\$55,238
1994	2,734	52	1,783	NT	4,569	\$76,474
1995	2,339	81	1,538	NT	3,958	\$58,519
1996	2,505	133	1,543	NT	4,181	\$71,930
1997	2,516	162	1,566	NT	4,244	\$73,675
1998	2,924	200	1,710	NT	4,834	\$84,570
1999	3,383	246	1,864	NT	5,493	\$96,895
2000	4,001	386	2,056	NT	6,443	\$115,875
2001	5,821	591	2,236	1,916	10,564	\$176,510
2002	6,797	817	2,601	4,127	14,342	\$228,490
2003	6,723	1,094	2,672	3,977	14,466	\$234,612
2004	7,122	1,350	2,839	3,865 (569) ^g	15,176	\$256,418
2005-06	7,204	1,778	2,435	4,607 (741)	16,024	\$275,250
2006-07	7,215	1,959	2,523	4,530 (819)	16,227	\$281,790
2007-08	6,842	2,105	2,350	3,769 (694)	15,066	\$275,160
2008-09	6,440 (658) ^h	2,152	2,111	3,281 (652)	13,984	\$240,180
2009-10	6,431 (729)	2,139	2,078	2,309 (411)	12,957	\$225,890
2010-11	5,995 (670)	2,160	1,856	2,978 (556)	12,989	\$225,200
2011-12	6,016 (655)	2,172	1,837	2,889 (548)	12,914	\$225,120

^a Includes resident archery, firearm, and the universal fall permit that is currently issued.

^b Includes non-resident archery, firearm, and the universal non-resident permit that is currently issued.

^c Includes landowner/tenant (LO/T) archery, LO/T firearms, hunt-own-land permits, non-resident tenant, and resident LO/T. Many of these permit types are not currently being issued.

^d A universal game tag was issued from 2001-2003 regardless of the hunter's state of residency. The total includes both resident and non-resident game tags.

^e Does not include the cost of a small game license which is required to hunt turkeys in Kansas.

^f NT = No tag issued.

^g The value in parentheses was the number of game tags issued to non-residents.

^h The value in parentheses was the number of half price permits issued to resident youth.

Table 3. Statewide estimates of active hunters, weapon-specific harvest, total harvest, the percentage harvest composed of hens, and hunter success during Kansas' fall wild turkey seasons, 1979-2011(12).

Season	Active Hunters ^a	Archery Harvest	Firearm Harvest	Total Harvest	Hens (%)	Success ^b
1979	287	37	NS ^c	37	NE ^d	18%
1980	265	35	NS	35	NE	16%
1981	516	48	141	189	NE	56%
1982	668	66	228	294	NE	66%
1983	1,280	42	482	524	NE	59%
1984	1,221	30	391	421	NE	48%
1985	1,396	64	390	454	NE	53%
1986	1,642	83	527	610	NE	56%
1987	1,916	119	603	722	NE	58%
1988	2,048	106	708	814	NE	58%
1989	2,401	125	609	734	NE	55%
1990	2,209	160	581	741	NE	45%
1991	2,386	193	677	870	NE	57%
1992	3,131	219	919	1,138	NE	49%
1993	3,237	216	840	1,056	NE	49%
1994	4,569	241	1,550	1,791	NE	56%
1995	3,958	199	934	1,133	NE	43%
1996	4,181	61	958	1,019	NE	54%
1997	4,244	162	1,593	1,755	43%	49%
1998	4,834	215	2,019	2,234	40%	55%

^a Prior to 2004 the number was the initial permit buyers whether or not they hunted.

^b The percentage of active hunters harvesting at least one bird. There was only an archery season in 1979 and 1980. Estimates from 1981-2000 were for the firearm segment of the fall season. Estimates from 2002 to present are calculated for the entire season regardless of which weapon was used by the hunter.

^c NS = no season.

^d NE = no estimate.

Table 3. Continued...

Season	Active Hunters ^a	Archery Harvest	Firearm Harvest	Total Harvest	Hens (%)	Success ^b
1999	5,493	301	2,236	2,537	43%	56%
2000	6,443	340	2,695	3,035	35%	56%
2001	8,648	NE	NE	4,441	NE	NE
2002	10,215	NE	NE	5,468	18%	56%
2003	10,489	NE	NE	4,199	17%	44%
2004	10,031	427	4,881	5,308	37%	45%
2005-06	10,182	613	5,623	6,236	33%	52%
2006-07	9,683	770	5,342	6,112	33%	53%
2007-08	9,605	671	4,045	4,716	36%	42%
2008-09	9,279	657	4,214	4,871	34%	42%
2009-10	9,174	772	3,892	4,664	35%	41%
2010-11	8,338	930	3,024	3,954	38%	39%
2011-12	8,224	925	2,753	3,677	39%	36%

^a Prior to 2004 the number was the initial permit buyers whether or not they hunted.

^b The percentage of active hunters harvesting at least one bird. There was only an archery season in 1979 and 1980. Estimates from 1981-2000 were for the firearm segment of the fall season. Estimates from 2002 to present are calculated for the entire season regardless of which weapon was used by the hunter.

^c NS = no season.

^d NE = no estimate.

Table 4. Percent of active resident and non-resident fall turkey hunters that purchased exactly 1 game tag, 2 game tags, and 3 game tags, 2006-2011(12). The sum of all 3 columns would be the percentage of active hunters holding at least one game tag. Only those hunters that pursued turkeys with the initial permit were considered active.

Season	Resident			Non-resident			All Active Hunters		
	GT1	GT2	GT3	GT1	GT2	GT3	GT1	GT2	GT3
2006-07	21.2%	2.5%	3.9%	22.6%	1.8%	5.3%	21.4%	2.4%	4.2%
2007-08	20.4%	2.2%	2.9%	18.8%	1.7%	3.6%	20.1%	2.1%	3.0%
2008-09	22.7%	3.3%	3.1%	15.6%	4.6%	1.4%	21.0%	3.6%	2.7%
2009-10	20.7%	1.7%	4.5%	15.3%	1.6%	4.7%	19.5%	1.7%	4.6%
2010-11	22.8%	2.8%	4.4%	15.7%	1.6%	3.9%	20.9%	2.5%	4.3%
2011-12	24.6%	2.9%	4.7%	21.0%	2.0%	2.9%	23.6%	2.6%	4.2%

Table 5. Percentage of active Kansas wild turkey hunters that filled their initial permit and 1 game tag (GT), 2 game tags, and 3 game tags, 2004-2011(12). Only those hunters that pursued turkeys with the initial permit were considered active.

Season	Initial permit & 1GT	Initial permit & 2GT	Initial permit & 3GT
2004	13.8%	6.2%	3.1%
2005-06	14.9%	4.2%	2.6%
2006-07	17.1%	5.6%	2.8%
2007-08	13.1%	5.5%	2.4%
2008-09	8.4%	2.2%	1.2%
2009-10	8.7%	2.2%	0.9%
2010-11	6.6%	2.2%	1.3%
2011-12	7.5%	2.5%	1.3%

Table 6. Tag-specific harvest estimates for the fall wild turkey season in Kansas, 2004-2011(12).

Season	Initial Permit	Game Tag 1	Game Tag 2	Game Tag 3
2004	4,527 (85.3%) ^a	467 (8.8%)	209 (3.9%)	104 (2.0%)
2005-06	5,296 (85.0%)	635 (10.2%)	180 (2.9%)	123 (2.0%)
2006-07	5,166 (84.5%)	659 (10.8%)	155 (2.5%)	131 (2.1%)
2007-08	4,011 (85.1%)	463 (9.8%)	125 (2.7%)	115 (2.4%)
2008-09	3,897 (80.0%)	683 (14.0%)	167 (3.4%)	122 (2.5%)
2009-10	3,768 (80.8%)	695 (14.9%)	146 (3.1%)	54 (1.2%)
2010-11	3,258 (82.4%)	476 (12.0%)	141 (3.6%)	77 (1.9%)
2011-12	2,961 (80.5%)	514 (14.0%)	140 (3.8%)	61 (1.7%)

^a Values in parentheses are the percentages of the total annual harvest taken with each type of tag.

Table 7. Indices to fall turkey hunting pressure on publicly owned areas in Kansas as indexed by rankings provided by hunters responding to the fall turkey harvest survey, 2011(12). Hunters were asked to rank hunting pressure on the publicly owned area they most often hunting using a 1-9 scale where 1 was no pressure and 9 was maximum pressure.

Management Region	2011 Mean (95% CI)	
	Resident	Non-resident
Northcentral	5.4 (3.8 – 7.1)	1.7 (0.2 – 3.1)
Northeast	2.9 (2.4 – 3.4)	4.5 (0.0 – 9.0)
Northwest	3.2 (1.0 – 5.4)	5.5 (0.0 – 9.0)
Southcentral	3.6 (2.1 – 5.1)	NE ^a
Southeast	3.8 (1.6 – 6.0)	3.5 (1.8 – 5.2)
Southwest	3.0 (NE)	NE
Statewide	3.4 (3.0 – 3.8)	3.3 (2.2 – 4.4)

^a NE = no estimate; zero or one respondent.

Figure 1. Fall wild turkey hunting and management units for Kansas, 2011-2012.

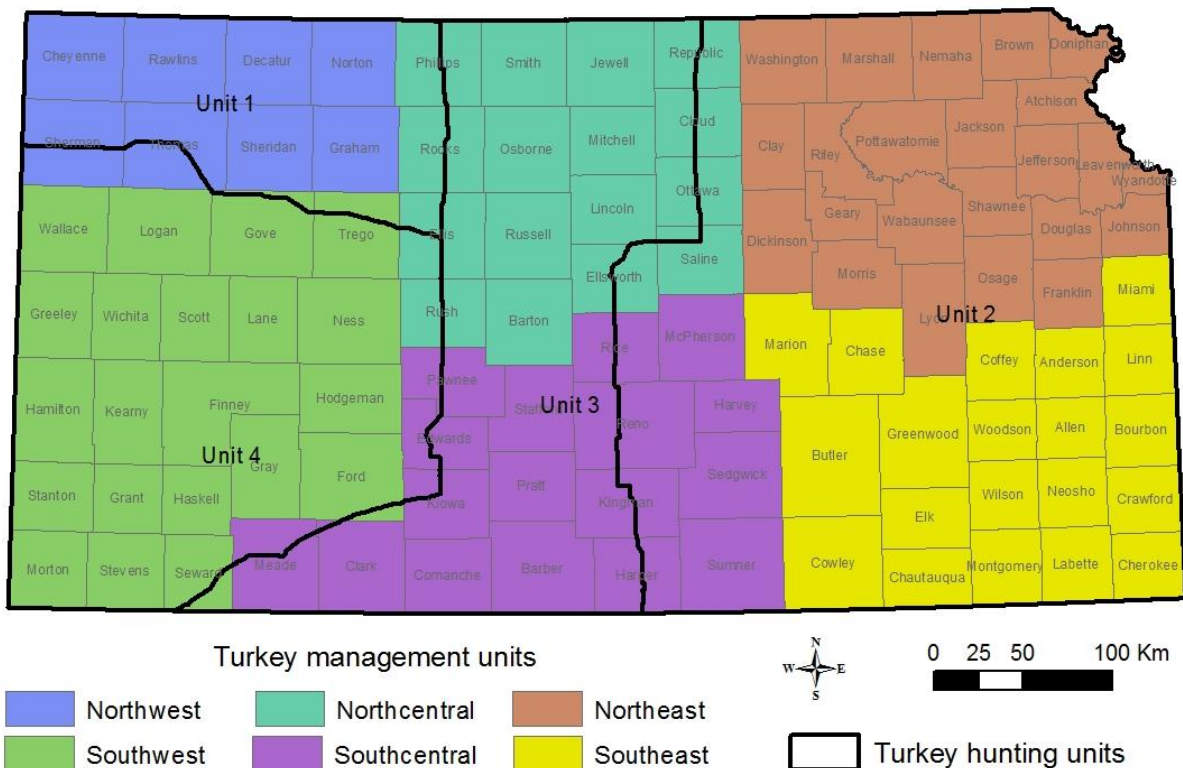


Figure 2. Fall 2011-2012 Kansas wild turkey harvest questionnaire.

1. What is your KDWP number?

2. What is your state of residence?

3. What is your county of residence?

4. Did you hunt turkeys in Kansas during the fall 2011-2012 season. **(If you answer 'NO' proceed to question 12)**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

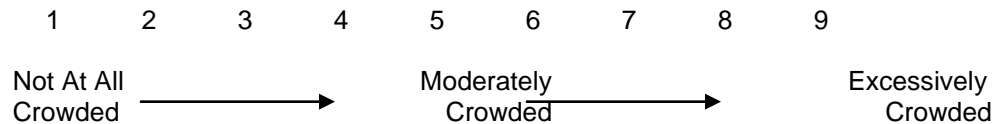
5. In which Kansas County did you most often hunt?

6. Did you hunt on publicly owned property? **(If you answer 'NO' proceed to question 9)**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

7. Which publicly owned property did you most often hunt?

8. On the below scale, how would you describe the turkey hunting conditions on the public area you listed on the previous question. Please circle only one of the choices.



9. Did you turkey hunt any walk-in-hunting area (WIHA) properties during the fall 2011-2012 season?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

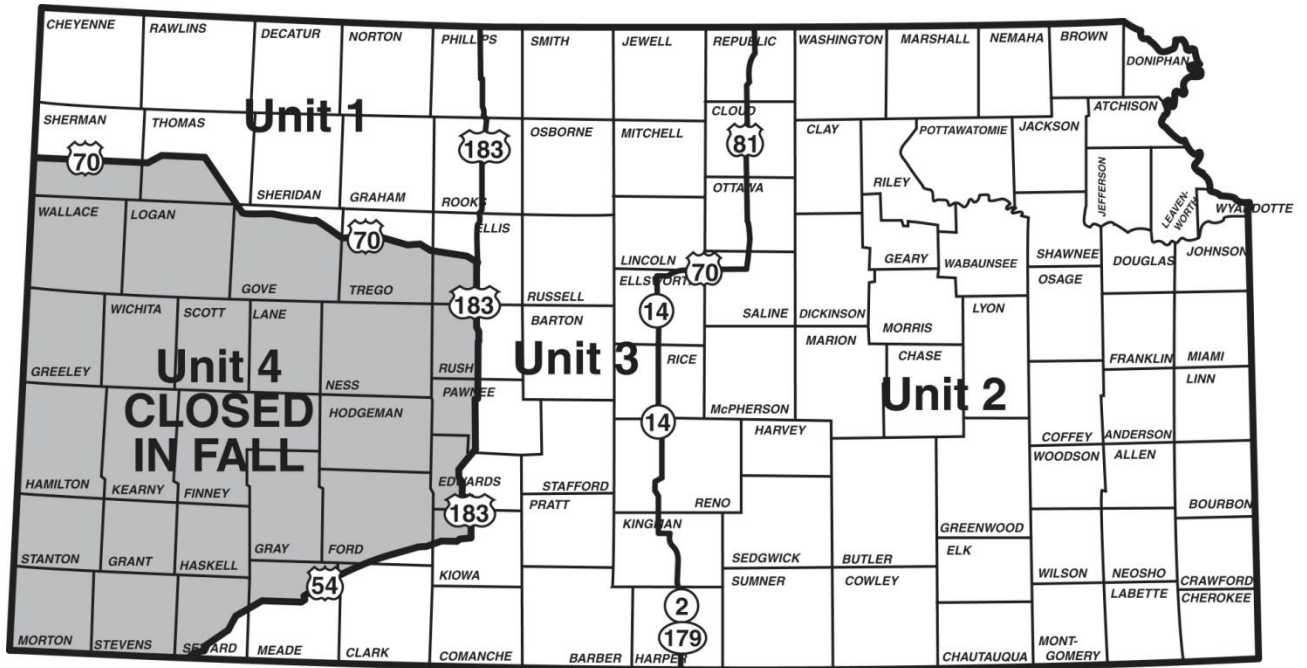
10. Which of the below options best describes your fall turkey hunting style?

- 1. I go afield in the fall specifically to hunt turkey
- 2. I opportunistically hunt turkeys in the fall while going afield primarily to hunt for another species

11. Did you use archery equipment to hunt turkeys at any time during the fall 2011-2012 season?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Kansas counties and wild turkey hunting units for the fall 2011-2012 season.



Please use this map to help you complete the table on the following page.

12. Please complete the following table with information about your purchase history and hunting activities for the fall 2011-2012 turkey season. For each permit you purchased please answer all of the questions pertaining to your hunting activity with that permit. If you are not certain of the county or the date of harvest please make your best guess.

Only answer these questions if you harvested a bird with the specific permit or game tag							
	Did you purchase this permit? (Please circle)	What did you harvest with this permit? (Please circle)	What equipment did you use to harvest this bird? (Please circle)	In which county did harvest occur?	On what date did harvest occur? Seg. 1: 10/01 -11/29 Seg. 2: 12/12 – 12/31 Seg. 3: 01/09– 01/31	On which property type was bird harvested? (Please circle)	If bird was harvested on public property, which one?
Initial Permit	Yes No	Did not Harvest Adult Male Juvenile Male Adult Female Juvenile Female	Archery Firearm			Private Land WIHA Public Property	
Game Tag 1	Yes No	Did not Harvest Adult Male Juvenile Male Adult Female Juvenile Female	Archery Firearm			Private Land WIHA Public Property	
Game Tag 2	Yes No	Did not Harvest Adult Male Juvenile Male Adult Female Juvenile Female	Archery Firearm			Private Land WIHA Public Property	
Game Tag 3	Yes No	Did not Harvest Adult Male Juvenile Male Adult Female Juvenile Female	Archery Firearm			Private Land WIHA Public Property	

Everyone should answer questions 13-14.

13. How would you describe your satisfaction with KS turkey Management?

- 1 Very Dissatisfied
- 2 Dissatisfied
- 3 Uncertain
- 4 Satisfied
- 5 Very Satisfied

14. Which of the following describes your satisfaction with KS turkey hunting?

- 1 Very Dissatisfied
- 2 Dissatisfied
- 3 Uncertain
- 4 Satisfied
- 5 Very Satisfied

53. Please include any additional comments you may have. Thank you for your time!

Figure 3. Weekly and cumulative harvest distribution for wild turkeys during the fall 2011-2012 Kansas season. The dashed line is a reference line at the 50th percentile. Fall turkey season was closed during the regular deer firearms season (Nov. 30 – Dec. 11.) and the late antlerless-only deer firearms season (1-8 Jan., 2012).

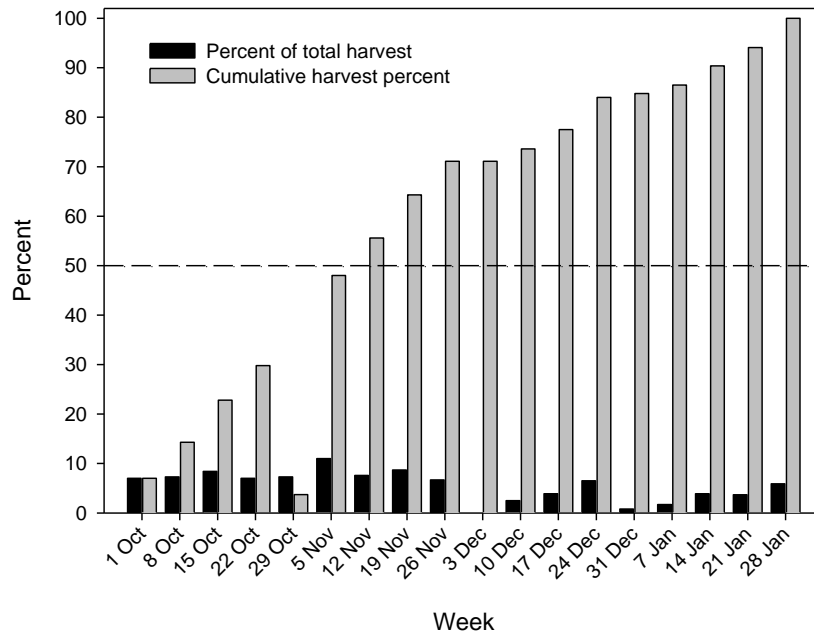


Figure 4. Number of active hunters and their harvest during the Kansas fall wild turkey season, 1979-2011(12).

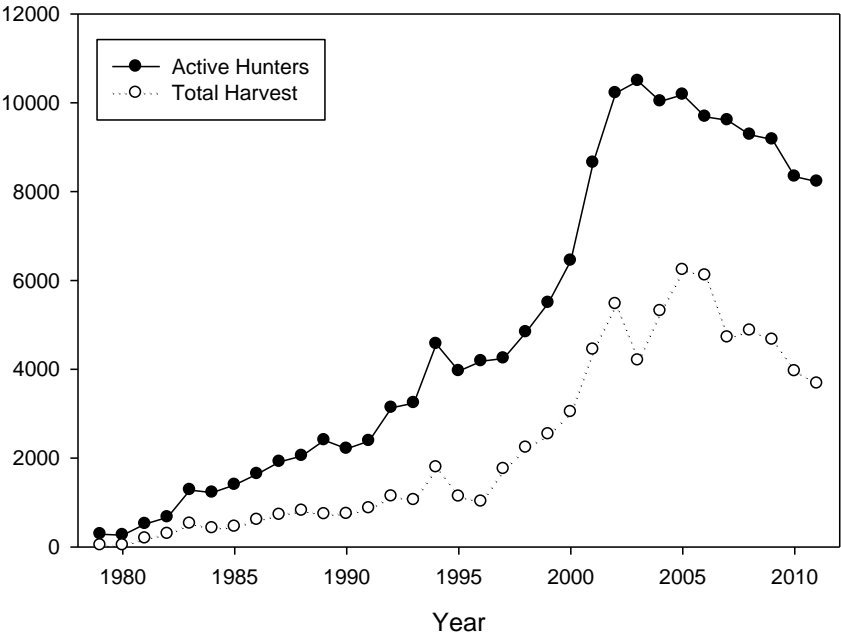


Figure 5. Statewide percent of Kansas fall turkey hunters that indicated they were either satisfied or very satisfied with management and hunting, 2004-2011(12).

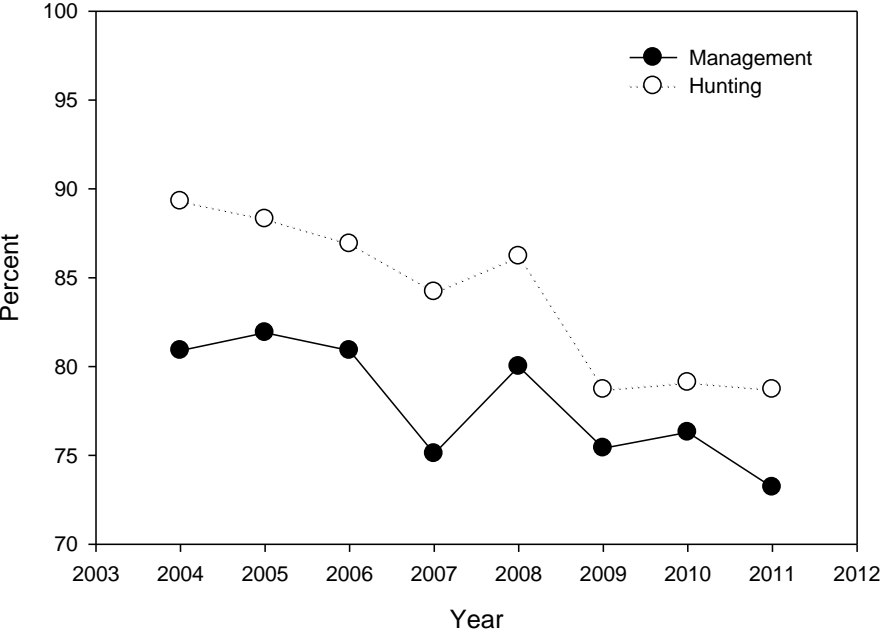


Figure 6. Regional estimates of the number of active fall turkey hunters and their harvest in Kansas, 2004-2011(12). Only a very small portion of the southwest management unit is open to fall turkey hunting. Reliable harvest estimates cannot be produced for that region because few responses are received.

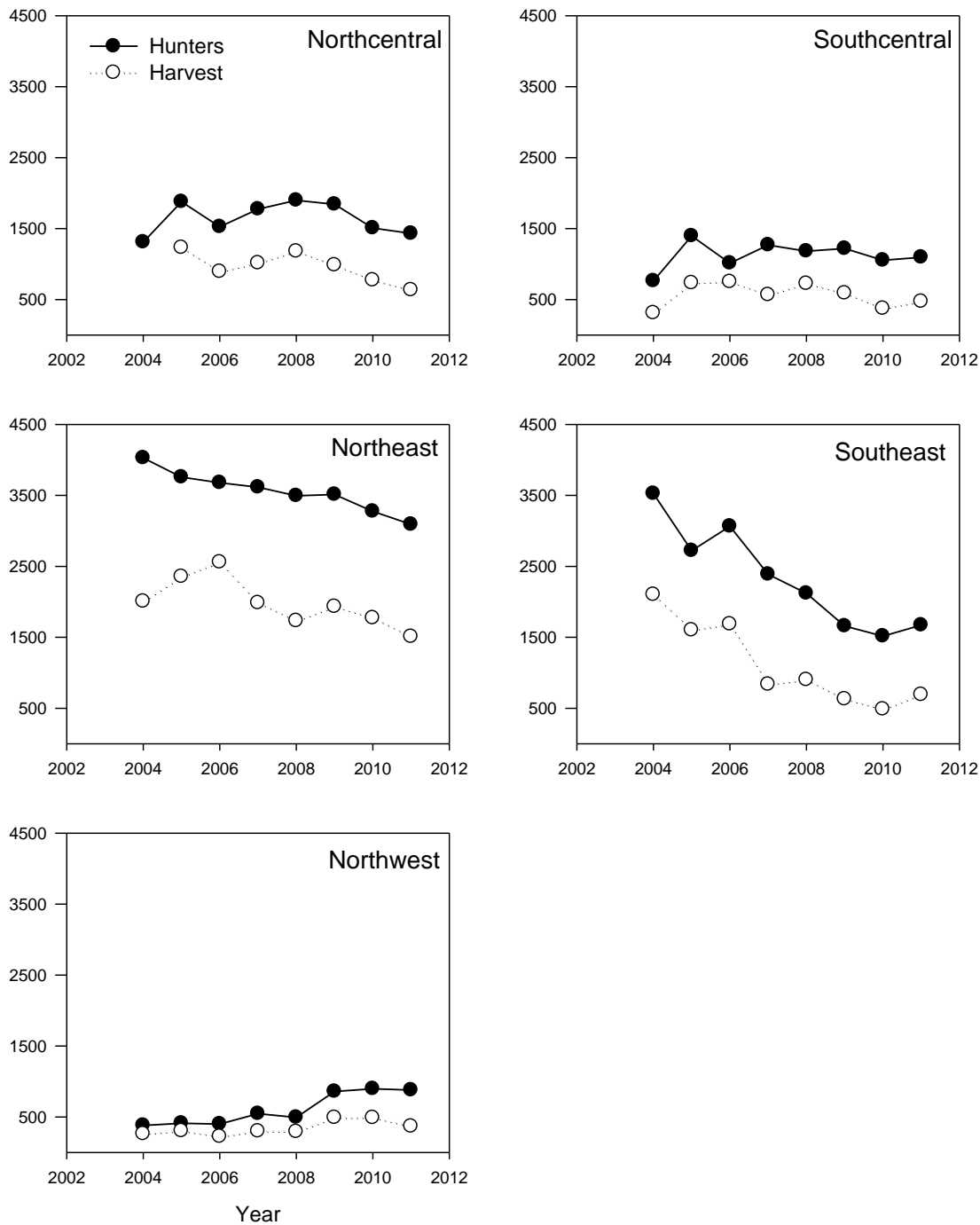


Figure 7. Regional estimates of hunter success during Kansas' fall wild turkey season, 2004-2011(12). Success was defined as the percentage of active hunters that harvested at least one bird. Only a very small portion of the southwestern management unit is open to fall turkey hunting and as a result few response were received from hunters in that region. Thus, no estimates of hunter success are presented for the southwest region.

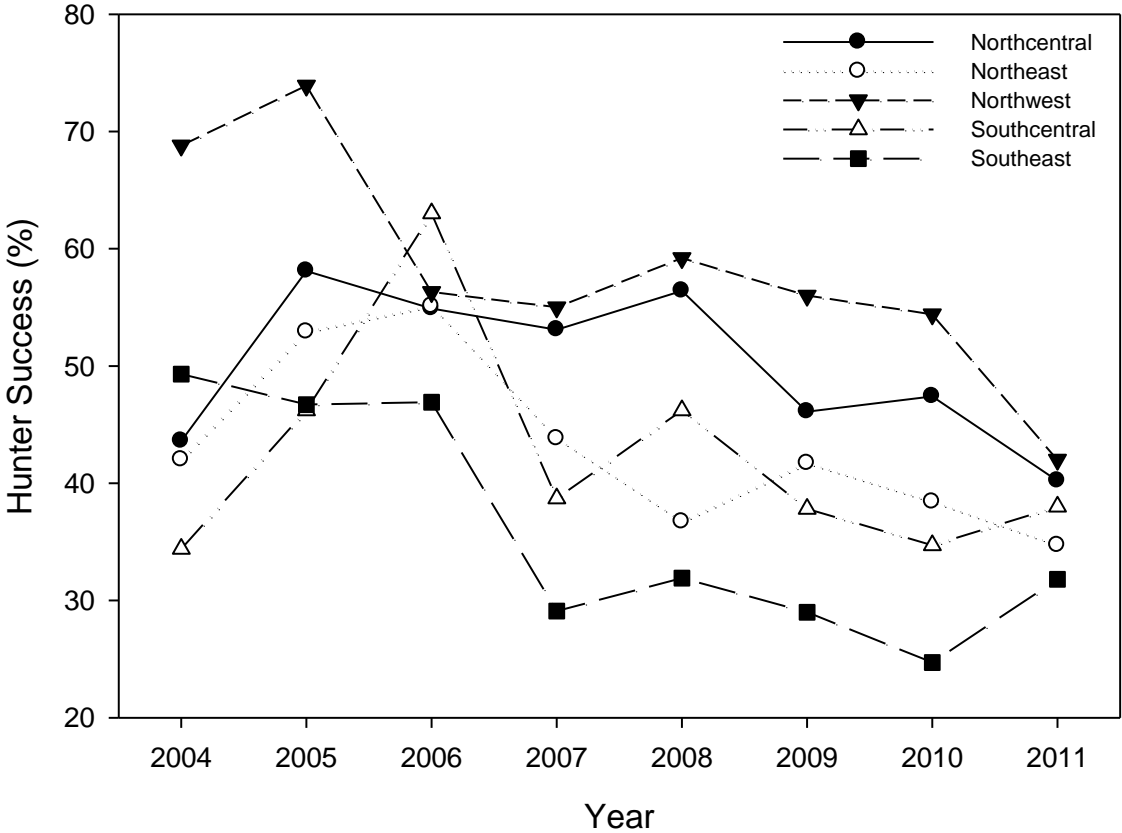


Figure 8. Regional estimates of the number of fall turkey hunters (A) and harvest (B) associated with walk-in-hunting areas (WIHA), publicly owned properties, and private land in Kansas, 2011-2012. Many hunters utilized multiple land types so the regional totals presented in graph A exceed the true numbers of active hunters.

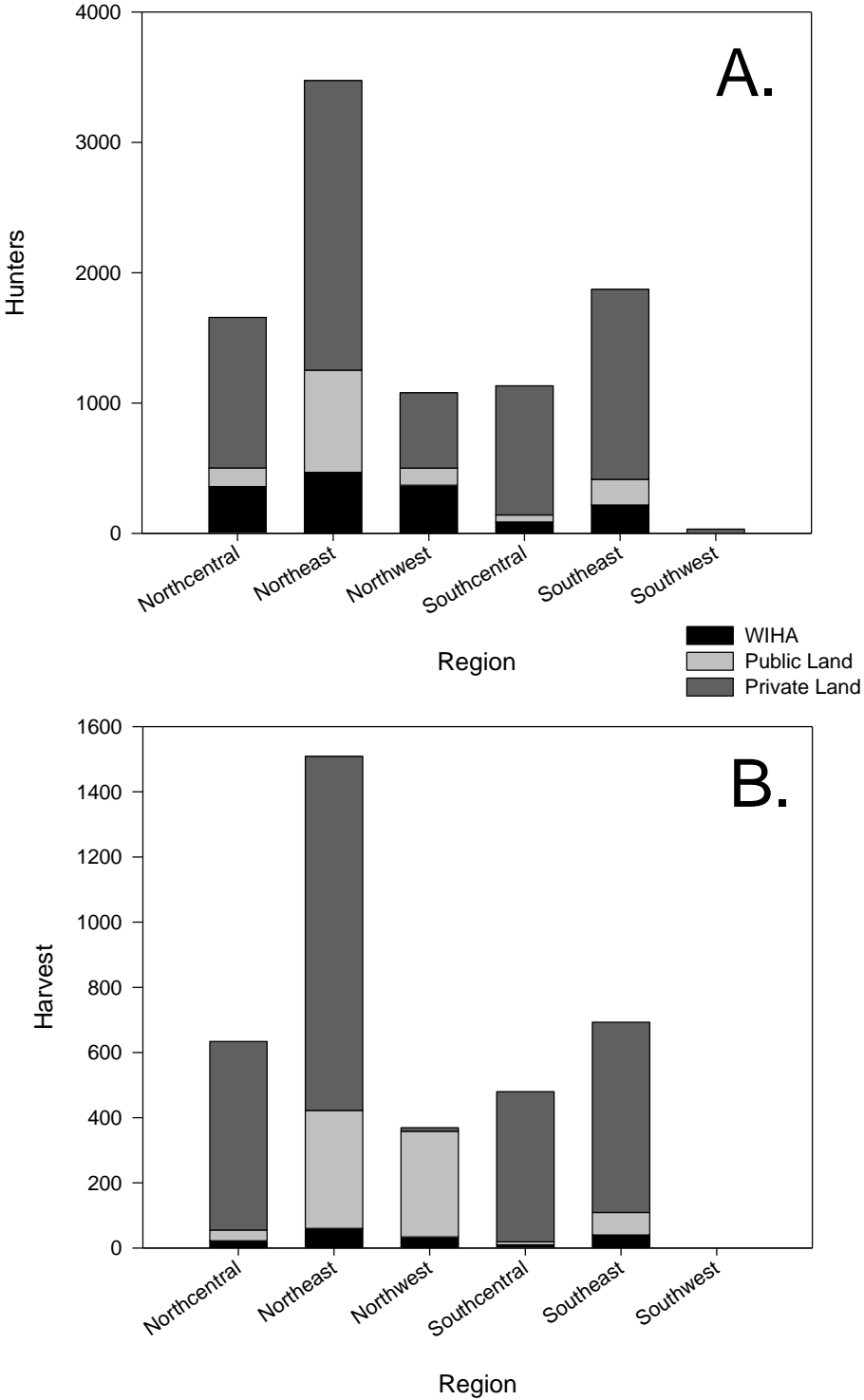


Figure 9. Percent of fall turkey hunters that were satisfied or very satisfied with management within each of Kansas' turkey management regions, 2004-2011(12). Sample sizes were too small for the SW management region to produce reliable estimates because only a small portion of the region has been open to fall turkey hunting in recent years.

