

Turkey Harvest Report

Spring 2007

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

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

For the spring 2007 season there were 4 turkey hunting units in Kansas (Figure 1). An initial turkey permit could be purchased over-the-counter for all units except Unit 4 (southwest Kansas). A second turkey game tag was also available for Units 2 and 3. For the 2007 season, a total of 200 permits were available for Unit 4 through a pre-season drawing, of which 125 permits were designated for the regular draw and 75 for a drawing of applicants 16 years of age or younger. There were also some changes to the structure of the spring 2007 turkey season that provided more hunting opportunity. The boundaries of Unit 3 were expanded to include areas previously in Unit 1 and Unit 4. A special archery-only season was also established prior to the regular season and ran from 1-10 April. The spring 2007 season was the longest on record and included 61 days of turkey hunting opportunity (Table 1). In 2007, the number of permits and game tags issued for the spring turkey season was 64,096 (includes 20,106 game tags) and for the eleventh consecutive year exceeded the record number sold from the previous year (Table 2).

The spring wild turkey harvest survey has been conducted annually since the first regulated season was established in 1974. Following the 2007 spring turkey season, a postcard was sent to all of the hunters purchasing Unit 4 permits and a random sample of 15% of all other initial permit buyers ($n = 6,504$). The postcard asked the hunters to complete an online questionnaire pertaining to their hunting activity and success in Kansas during the spring 2007 season (Figure 2). Those permit holders not responding were sent a second postcard approximately 3 weeks after the initial mailing. Results from the survey were used to develop statewide estimates of the number of turkey hunters participating in each season, harvest (by weapon and for land ownership type), perceived hunting pressure on publicly owned land and walk-in-hunting area (WIHA) tracts, weekly harvest distribution, hunter success, and hunter satisfaction with Kansas turkey hunting and management. Many of these parameters were also calculated for each of the 6 Kansas turkey management regions (Figure 3). Several parameter estimates are only available for the most recent seasons (2005-present) due to changes in survey design and analysis.

RESULTS

A total of 2,264 of 6,504(34.8%) survey participants completed the online questionnaire. An estimated 95.7% of the 43,990 initial permit buyers hunted turkeys during the spring 2007 season resulting in 42,265 active hunters (31,018 residents and 11,184 non-residents; Table 3). The estimated number of hunters participating in the early archery-only and youth/disabled spring seasons was 4,559 (95% CI = 4,036-5,140) and 7,836 (95% CI = 7,168-8,553), respectively. The mean age of all 2007 survey respondents was 43.4 and the distribution was bimodal with a high number of young hunters (<18), few young adults (18-35), and the vast majority of hunters being middle-aged or older (>35; Figure 4).

Total harvest during the spring 2007 season was 33,913 turkeys of which 7.5% were taken with archery equipment (Table 4). The age and sex structure of the 2007 harvest was 81.2% adult gobblers, 17.6% jakes, and 1.2% bearded hens (Table 5). The archery harvest nearly doubled from 2006 which was most likely a result of the archery-only season that began in 2007. The percentage of turkey hunters taking at least 1 bird was 62% during the 2007 season. The overall success rate has been >60% for 5 of the last 6 spring turkey seasons in Kansas. Initial permit success was again higher than game tag success and non-residents were more successful than residents (Table 6). On a statewide scale, the percentage of the harvest taken with a second turkey game tag was 23.0% in 2007 (Table 4). Hunting pressure on publicly owned properties was perceived to be lighter than pressure on WIHA properties by resident and non-resident hunters using those property types during the spring 2007 season (Table 7).

During the spring 2007 season only 6.8% of the total harvest was taken on opening day of the regular season (Figure 5). During each of the previous 2 spring seasons the percentage of the total harvest taken on opening day was >10%. The weather for the 2007 spring opener was cold and wet across most of the

state. Those conditions likely resulted in less gobbling activity and convinced many hunters to stay home and wait for a better day. The percentage of harvest taken during the special early season(s) increased from 5.2% to 7.3% during 2007. The increase in early season harvest was most likely due to the extra opportunity provided by the early archery-only season that began in 2007. Overall, about 31% of the total 2007 harvest occurred prior to the 5th day of the regular firearms season and >65% was taken by the end of April (Figure 5).

Both the southeast and southcentral management regions had >9,000 active hunters and a total harvest of >7,000 birds during the 2007 spring season (Figure 6). Hunter success during the spring 2007 season was high (>55%) in all 6 management regions but generally higher in the more western regions (Table 8). Hunter success declined from 2006 in every region except the northwest management region. Substantial declines in hunter success (>7%) were observed in the southeast and southcentral management regions likely a result of poor poult production during the previous 2 summers. The percentage of adult gobblers in the harvest was high (>75%) in every management region during the spring 2007 season (Table 5).

The walk-in-hunting areas (WIHA) were utilized by >1,000 hunters in the northcentral and northeast regions during 2007 (Table 9). These regions also contained the most acreage enrolled in the spring 2007 WIHA program. Correspondingly, the greatest WIHA harvest occurred in the same regions and was estimated at 558 and 390 for the northcentral and northeast regions, respectively (Table 9). During the 2007 season slightly more people hunted spring turkeys on publicly owned properties than WIHA tracts. Approximately 30% of the spring turkey hunters in Kansas utilized properties either provided (WIHA) or managed by the Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks (KDWP) or other federal agencies (e.g. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, etc.). Of the 3 major land types, the greatest number of spring turkey hunters and harvest were both associated with private land in each of the 6 management regions. Private land was used by >85% of all active hunters and was responsible for a similar percentage of the total statewide harvest. Spring turkey hunters in Kansas were generally satisfied or very satisfied (>80%) with turkey management and hunting on a statewide scale and across all 6 management regions following the spring 2007 season (Figures 7-8). Hunter satisfaction with both management and hunting does appear to be declining on a statewide scale and within several of the management regions. The decline in hunter satisfaction could be associated with similar declines in success which were most likely due to below average poult production in recent years.

Table 1. Spring wild turkey hunting seasons in Kansas, 1974-2007.

Year	Archery ^a	Youth/Disabled ^b	Regular spring season	Total days
1974	No Season	No Season	Apr. 20-28	9
1975	No Season	No Season	Apr. 26-May4	9
1976	No Season	No Season	Apr. 24-May 3	10
1977	No Season	No Season	Apr. 23-May 1	9
1978	No Season	No Season	Apr. 22-28	7
1979	No Season	No Season	Apr. 21-24, Apr. 21-29, Apr. 27-May 1	18
1980	No Season	No Season	Apr. 19-22, Apr. 19-27, Apr. 26-30	18
1981	No Season	No Season	Apr. 25-28, Apr. 25-May 30, Apr. 26-30	18
1982	No Season	No Season	Apr. 24-27, Apr. 24-May 2, May 1-5	18
1983	No Season	No Season	Apr. 24-27, Apr. 25-May2, May 1-5	18
1984	No Season	No Season	Apr. 18-May 6	19
1985	No Season	No Season	Apr. 17-May5	19
1986	No Season	No Season	Apr. 16-May 4	19
1987	No Season	No Season	Apr. 15-May 3	19
1988	No Season	No Season	Apr. 13-May 1	19
1989	No Season	No Season	Apr. 19-May 7	19
1990	No Season	No Season	Apr. 18-May 6	19
1991	No Season	No Season	Apr. 17-May 12	26
1992	No Season	No Season	Apr. 15-May 10	26
1993	No Season	No Season	Apr. 14-May 9	26
1994	No Season	No Season	Apr. 13-May 8	26
1995	No Season	No Season	Apr. 12-May 7	26
1996	No Season	No Season	Apr. 10-May 5	26
1997	No Season	No Season	Apr. 9-May 11	33
1998	No Season	No Season	Apr. 8-May 17	40
1999	No Season	No Season	Apr. 14-May 23	40
2000	No Season	No Season	Apr. 12-May 21	40
2001	No Season	No Season	Apr. 11-May 20	40
2002	No Season	No Season	Apr. 10-May 19	40
2003	No Season	Apr. 4-6	Apr. 9-May 18	43
2004	No Season	Apr. 8-10	Apr. 13-May 31	52
2005	No Season	Apr. 8-10	Apr. 13-May 31	52
2006	No Season	Apr. 7-9	Apr. 12-May 31	53
2007	Apr. 1-10	Apr. 6-8	Apr. 11-May 31	61

^a Season open only to archery hunters.

^b Firearms legal for youth younger than 17 years of age and disabled individuals.

Table 2. Kansas spring turkey permit sales and generated revenue, 1974-2007.

Year	Resident	Non-Resident ^a	LO/T ^b	Game Tags ^c	Total Permits	Total Revenue ^d
1974	209	NT ^d	191	NT	400	\$4,000
1975	250	NT	117	NT	367	\$5,505
1976	255	NT	145	NT	400	\$6,000
1977	321	NT	179	NT	500	\$7,500
1978	319	NT	181	NT	500	\$7,500
1979	521	NT	243	NT	764	\$11,460
1980	740	NT	225	NT	965	\$19,300
1981	932	NT	330	NT	1,262	\$25,240
1982	1,290	NT	363	NT	1,653	\$33,060
1983	1,743	NT	531	NT	2,274	\$45,480
1984	3,323	NT	898	NT	4,221	\$84,420
1985	3,916	NT	937	NT	4,853	\$99,487
1986	4,763	NT	1,382	NT	6,145	\$125,973
1987	5,438	48	2,062	NT	7,548	\$134,594
1988	6,490	205	3,395	NT	10,090	\$174,945
1989	8,889	684	4,655	NT	14,228	\$251,964
1990	8,250	461	5,106	NT	13,817	\$236,799
1991	10,917	543	1,034	1,700	14,194	\$269,067
1992	10,335	739	4,246	2,000	17,320	\$299,990
1993	10,158	834	4,148	2,997	18,137	\$308,699
1994	11,976	766	4,840	NA	17,582	\$407,601
1995	13,098	1,453	5,250	7,338	27,139	\$445,020
1996	13,469	1,677	5,257	6,576	26,979	\$451,530
1997	13,481	1,791	5,776	6,356	27,404	\$458,412
1998	14,882	2,178	5,869	7,619	30,548	\$513,154
1999	17,648	2,690	7,015	9,698	37,051	\$619,536
2000	20,155	3,848	7,489	11,774	43,266	\$733,063
2001	21,350	4,589	7,590	12,396	45,925	\$787,793
2002	22,440	5,435	7,809	13,878	49,562	\$853,821
2003	23,368	6,515	8,629	14,611	53,138	\$922,499
2004	24,023	7,346	8,906	14,531 (4,299) ^e	54,820	\$1,033,300
2005	24,520	8,345	9,319	14,663 (4,559)	56,887	\$1,149,267
2006	24,601	9,773	7,754	18,464 (6,161)	60,592	\$1,239,273
2007	24,666	11,366	7,958	20,106 (7,642)	64,096	\$1,329,166

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

^b Includes all landowner/tenant (LO/T) permits, hunt-own-land permits, and non-resident landowner permits.

^c Game tags for spring turkey season were not issued until 1991 and separate tags for residents and non-residents were not issued until 2004. The total includes both resident and non-resident game tags.

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

^e NT = No tag issued.

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

Table 3. Statewide estimates of active resident and non-resident spring wild turkey hunters in Kansas, 1974-2007.

Year	Residents	95% CI	Non-Residents	95% CI	Total ^a	95% CI
1974	NE ^b	NE	NE ^b	NE	400	NE
1975	NE	NE	NE	NE	367	NE
1976	NE	NE	NE	NE	400	NE
1977	NE	NE	NE	NE	500	NE
1978	NE	NE	NE	NE	500	NE
1979	NE	NE	NE	NE	764	NE
1980	NE	NE	NE	NE	965	NE
1981	NE	NE	NE	NE	1,262	NE
1982	NE	NE	NE	NE	1,653	NE
1983	NE	NE	NE	NE	2,274	NE
1984	NE	NE	NE	NE	4,221	NE
1985	NE	NE	NE	NE	4,853	NE
1986	NE	NE	NE	NE	6,145	NE
1987	NE	NE	NE	NE	7,548	NE
1988	NE	NE	NE	NE	10,090	NE
1989	NE	NE	NE	NE	14,228	NE
1990	NE	NE	NE	NE	13,817	NE
1991	NE	NE	NE	NE	12,494	NE
1992	NE	NE	NE	NE	15,320	NE
1993	NE	NE	NE	NE	15,140	NE
1994	NE	NE	NE	NE	17,582	NE
1995	NE	NE	NE	NE	19,801	NE
1996	NE	NE	NE	NE	20,403	NE
1997	NE	NE	NE	NE	21,048	NE
1998	NE	NE	NE	NE	22,929	NE
1999	NE	NE	NE	NE	27,353	NE
2000	NE	NE	NE	NE	31,492	NE
2001	NE	NE	NE	NE	33,529	NE
2002	NE	NE	NE	NE	35,684	NE
2003	NE	NE	NE	NE	38,527	NE
2004	NE	NE	NE	NE	40,289	NE
2005	32,470	(32,071 – 32,785)	8,193	(8,117 – 8,245)	40,928	(40,618 – 41,180)
2006	30,747	(30,383 – 31,048)	9,588	(9,464 – 9,664)	40,422	(40,063 – 40,722)
2007	31,018	(30,639 – 31,326)	11,184	(11,043 – 11,264)	42,265	(41,883 – 42,578)

^a May not equal sum of resident and non-resident hunters due to rounding errors. Prior to 2005 the number presented is the initial permit buyers.

^b NE = no estimate.

Table 4. Statewide estimates of spring wild turkey harvest and hunter success in Kansas, 1974-2007.

Year	Harvest				Total ^a	95% CI	Overall Success ^b	95% CI
	Archery	95% CI	Firearms	95% CI				
1974	NE	NE	NE	NE	123	NE	40%	NE
1975	NE	NE	NE	NE	139	NE	44%	NE
1976	NE	NE	NE	NE	123	NE	39%	NE
1977	NE	NE	NE	NE	149	NE	36%	NE
1978	NE	NE	NE	NE	196	NE	44%	NE
1979	NE	NE	NE	NE	305	NE	46%	NE
1980	NE	NE	NE	NE	369	NE	45%	NE
1981	NE	NE	NE	NE	482	NE	47%	NE
1982	NE	NE	NE	NE	616	NE	44%	NE
1983	NE	NE	NE	NE	945	NE	50%	NE
1984	NE	NE	NE	NE	1,430	NE	42%	NE
1985	NE	NE	NE	NE	1,544	NE	44%	NE
1986	NE	NE	NE	NE	2,167	NE	44%	NE
1987	NE	NE	NE	NE	2,777	NE	48%	NE
1988	NE	NE	NE	NE	3,977	NE	48%	NE
1989	NE	NE	NE	NE	4,898	NE	47%	NE
1990	NE	NE	NE	NE	4,988	NE	44%	NE
1991	NE	NE	NE	NE	6,602	NE	50%	NE

^aTotal may not equal to sum of weapon-specific estimates due to rounding error.

^bPercentage of active hunters that harvested at least 1 bird. This estimate is equal to the percentage of active initial permit buyers that harvested a bird.

^cPercentage of harvest taken with a second turkey game tag.

Table 4. Continued...

Year	Harvest				Total ^a	95% CI	Overall Success ^b	95% CI
	Archery	95% CI	Firearms	95% CI				
1992	NE	NE	NE	NE	8,898	NE	54%	NE
1993	NE	NE	NE	NE	7,710	NE	46%	NE
1994	NE	NE	NE	NE	13,008	NE	38%	NE
1995	NE	NE	NE	NE	14,953	NE	48%	NE
1996	NE	NE	NE	NE	12,612	NE	56%	NE
1997	NE	NE	NE	NE	16,198	NE	60%	NE
1998	NE	NE	NE	NE	16,954	NE	56%	NE
1999	NE	NE	NE	NE	18,165	NE	49%	NE
2000	NE	NE	NE	NE	17,215	NE	56%	NE
2001	NE	NE	NE	NE	20,247	NE	46%	NE
2002	NE	NE	NE	NE	29,868	NE	67%	NE
2003	NE	NE	NE	NE	32,945	NE	62%	NE
2004	NE	NE	NE	NE	31,023	NE	58%	NE
2005	1,127	(911 - 1,392)	31,788	(31,523 - 32,004)	34,727 (17.6%) ^c	(33,658 - 35,796)	70%	(68% - 72%)
2006	1,452	(1,192 - 1,765)	31,747	(31,434 - 32,007)	34,164 (21.7%)	(32,953 - 35,376)	66%	(65% - 68%)
2007	2,552	(2,170 - 2,996)	30,983	(30,539 - 31,365)	33,913 (23.0%)	(32,506 - 35,322)	62%	(60% - 64%)

^aTotal may not equal to sum of weapon-specific estimates due to rounding error.

^bPercentage of active hunters that harvested at least 1 bird. This estimate is equal to the percentage of active initial permit buyers that harvested a bird.

^cPercentage of harvest taken with a second turkey game tag.

Table 5. Regional and statewide age and sex distribution (%) of the spring wild turkey harvest in Kansas, 2006-2007.

Region	2006			2007		
	Gobbler	Jake	Bearded Hen	Gobbler	Jake	Bearded Hen
Northcentral	86.7% ^a	13.3%	NR ^b	79.5%	19.7%	0.8%
Northeast	86.7%	12.2%	1.2%	82.3%	16.7%	0.6%
Northwest	72.3%	26.3%	0.8%	81.5%	17.8%	0.8%
Southcentral	83.9%	15.2%	0.8%	77.8%	20.2%	1.8%
Southeast	88.0%	11.3%	0.7%	83.5%	15.0%	1.5%
Southwest	79.7%	19.6%	0.6%	85.4%	13.9%	0.7%
Statewide	85.2%	14.1%	0.7%	81.2%	17.6%	1.2%

^a Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding error.

^b None of the survey respondents hunting in the region reported harvesting a bearded hen.

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Table 6. Statewide estimates of spring wild turkey hunter success (%) in Kansas for residents and non-residents using the initial permit and the additional game tag, 2005-2007.

Year	Initial Permit				Game Tag			
	Resident	95% CI	Non-Resident	95% CI	Resident	95% CI	Non-Resident	95% C.I.
2005	65%	(63% - 68%)	76%	(73% - 78%)	48%	(44% - 52%)	55%	(51% - 59%)
2006	63%	(60% - 65%)	75%	(72% - 78%)	44%	(40% - 47%)	56%	(52% - 61%)
2007	59%	(56% - 61%)	69%	(65% - 72%)	41%	(37% - 45%)	49%	(44% - 53%)

Table 7. Regional and statewide perceptions of hunting pressure on Kansas' public and WIHA properties as indicated by hunters actively using each property type, 2007.

Region-Residency	Public Land				WIHA Properties			
	<i>n</i> ^a	Light	Moderate	Heavy	<i>n</i>	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Northcentral								
Non-resident	23	34.8%	47.8%	17.4%	50	0.0%	34.0%	66.0%
Resident	27	18.5%	44.4%	37.0%	31	22.6%	45.2%	32.3%
Northeast								
Non-resident	20	55.0%	25.0%	20.0%	25	8.0%	40.0%	52.0%
Resident	59	28.8%	54.2%	16.9%	32	25.0%	34.4%	40.6%
Northwest								
Non-resident	11	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%	12	8.3%	16.7%	75.0%
Resident	15	46.7%	40.0%	13.3%	15	13.3%	60.0%	26.7%
Southcentral								
Non-resident	18	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	14	7.1%	71.4%	21.4%
Resident	58	22.4%	41.4%	36.2%	28	17.9%	46.4%	35.7%
Southeast								
Non-resident	46	28.3%	47.8%	23.9%	26	26.9%	50.0%	23.1%
Resident	58	20.7%	37.9%	41.4%	18	16.7%	44.4%	38.9%
Southwest								
Non-resident	6	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	4	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Resident	22	36.4%	59.1%	4.5%	5	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%
Statewide								
Non-resident	142	39.4%	41.5%	19.0%	131	8.4%	41.2%	50.4%
Resident	254	27.2%	45.3%	27.6%	133	18.8%	42.9%	38.3%

^a *n* = number of respondents.

Table 8. Percent of active hunters within each of Kansas' six turkey management units harvesting at least 1 bird, 2005-2007.

Year	Northcentral	Northeast	Northwest	Southcentral	Southeast	Southwest
2005	78% (73% - 81%) ^a	67% (64% - 71%)	67% (60% - 74%)	69% (65% - 72%)	68% (64% - 71%)	79% (70% - 85%)
2006	69% (64% - 74%)	63% (59% - 67%)	72% (64% - 78%)	66% (62% - 70%)	64% (60% - 68%)	77% (69% - 83%)
2007	67% (62% - 71%)	61% (56% - 65%)	72% (65% - 79%)	58% (54% - 62%)	57% (53% - 62%)	73% (66% - 80%)

^a Percentages in parentheses are the 95% confidence intervals.

Table 9. Regional and statewide estimates of turkey harvest and the number of hunters using each of Kansas' primary land types during Kansas' spring 2007 season.

Variable -Region	Land Type					
	WIHA ^a	95% CI	Public	95% CI	Private	95% CI
Hunters^b						
Northcentral	1,571	1,288 – 1,899	1,610	1,323 – 1,941	6,518	6,198 – 6,790
Northeast	1,144	899 – 1,444	1,377	1,323 – 1,941	7,526	7,223 – 7,775
Northwest	524	368 – 730	582	417 – 795	2,735	2,519 – 2,906
Southcentral	892	675 – 1,170	1,591	1,300 – 1,933	8,923	8,597 – 9,194
Southeast	912	692 – 1,192	1,940	1,621 – 2,305	8,632	8,287 – 8,926
Southwest	155	79 – 297	543	384 – 750	2,638	2,431 – 2,797
Statewide	5,121	4,568 – 5,730	7,506	6,850 – 8,212	35,961	35,240 – 36,634
Harvest						
Northcentral	558	393 – 786	423	286 – 634	5,688	5,247 – 6,127
Northeast	390	256 – 591	279	170 – 456	5,893	5,429 – 6,358
Northwest	167	89 – 309	186	102 – 333	2,138	1,886 – 2,376
Southcentral	93	40 – 216	428	286 – 636	6,636	6,143 – 7,133
Southeast	167	88 – 316	576	408 – 810	6,562	6,064 – 7,064
Southwest	19	3 – 103	316	200 – 491	2,342	2,077 – 2,594
Statewide	1,431	1,148 – 1,783	2,324	1,973 – 2,778	29,575	28,512 – 30,643

^a WIHA = walk-in-hunting areas.

^b Many hunters reported hunting on more than one land type. Thus, the sum of the estimates will be greater than the estimated number of active hunters regionally and statewide.

Figure 1. The 4 spring wild turkey hunting units in Kansas, 2007.

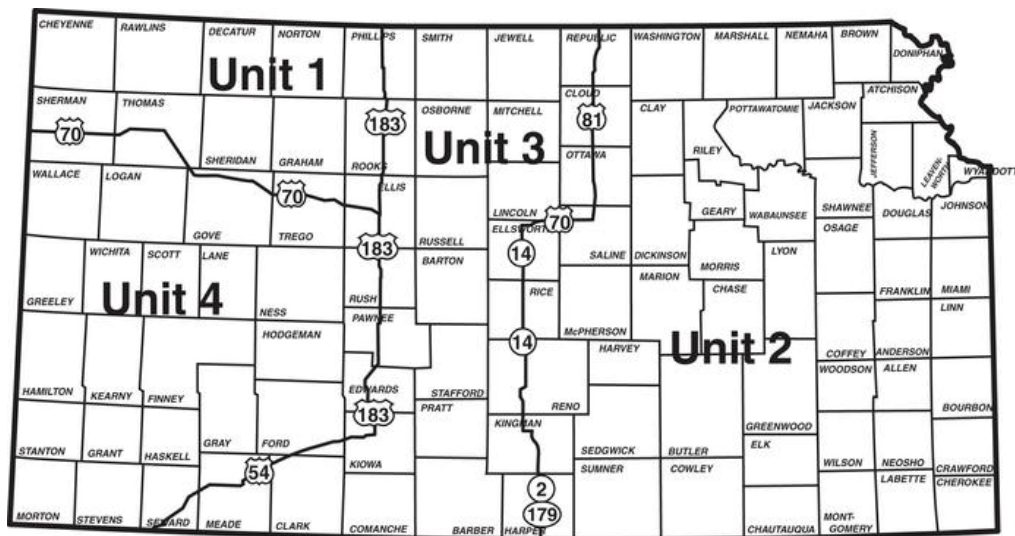


Figure 2. Spring 2007 Kansas wild turkey harvest questionnaire.

1 Which Unit Turkey Permit did you purchase this year (referred to as your initial permit)?

- 1 Unlimited Units
- 2 Unit 4

2 What is your state of residence?

3 What is your county of residence?

4 Did you hunt during the early archery-only turkey season (April 1 – April 10, 2007)? Check NO if you only hunted during the special youth and disabled season (April 6 – April 8, 2007) with a firearm.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

5 Did you hunt during the special youth and disabled season (April 6 – April 8, 2007) using a firearm?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

6 Did you hunting during the regular turkey season (April 11 – May 31, 2007)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

7 Please indicate the below option that best describes your harvest while using your initial unit permit (first tag)? Mark the appropriate circle if you did not hunt or did not harvest a turkey.

- 1 Adult Male
- 2 Juvenile Male
- 3 Bearded Female
- 4 Hunted but did not harvest
- 5 Did not hunt

8 In which county did you hunt most often while using your initial permit?

9 In which county did you harvest your first turkey?

10 Did you hunt on a KDWP Wildlife Area while using your initial permit?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

11 On which area did you hunt the most while using your initial permit?

12 How did you perceive hunting pressure on this KDWP wildlife area while using your initial permit?

- 1 Heavy
- 2 Moderate
- 3 Light

13 Did you hunt on Walk In Hunting Access (WIHA) land?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Figure 2. Continued...

14 How did you perceive hunting pressure on the WIHA properties that you hunted while using your initial permit?

- 1 Heavy
- 2 Moderate
- 3 Light

15 Was your turkey harvested on a Wildlife Area, WIHA, or Private Land?

- 1 Wildlife Area
- 2 WIHA
- 3 Private Land

16 On which wildlife area did you harvest your first turkey?

17 On which day did you harvest your first turkey?

18 Was this bird taken by Firearm or Archery?

- 1 Firearm
- 2 Archery

19 Did you purchase a game tag (permit for second turkey) for the 2006 spring season?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

20 The following questions pertain to your hunting activities while using ONLY a game tag. Please select the below option that best describes the type of bird you harvested using this second tag? Please indicate if you did not hunt or did not harvest a turkey while using a game tag.

- 1 Adult Male
- 2 Juvenile Male
- 3 Bearded Female
- 4 Hunted but did not harvest
- 5 Did not hunt

21 In which county did you hunt most while using your game tag?

22 In which county did you harvest your second turkey?

23 Did you hunt on a Wildlife Area while using your game tag?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

24 On which Wildlife Area did you hunt the most while using your game tag?

25 How did you perceive hunting pressure on this KDWP wildlife area while using your game tag?

- 1 Heavy
- 2 Moderate
- 3 Light

26 Did you hunt Walk In Hunting Access (WIHA) land while using your game tag?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Figure 2. Continued...

27 How did you perceive hunting pressure on the WIHA tracts that you hunted while using your game tag?

- 1 Heavy
- 2 Moderate
- 3 Light

28 Was your second turkey harvested on a Wildlife Area, WIHA, or Private Land?

- 1 Wildlife Area
- 2 WIHA
- 3 Private Land

29 On which Wildlife Area did you harvest your second turkey?

30 On what date did you harvest your second bird?

31 Did you take this bird by firearm or by archery?

- 1 Firearm
- 2 Archery

32 How would you best describe your satisfaction with the Kansas turkey management program?

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

33 Which of the following best describes your satisfaction with Kansas turkey hunting?

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

34 Please include any additional comments you may have. Thank you for your time! Be sure to click the submit button to complete the survey.

Figure 3. The 6 wild turkey management regions in Kansas.

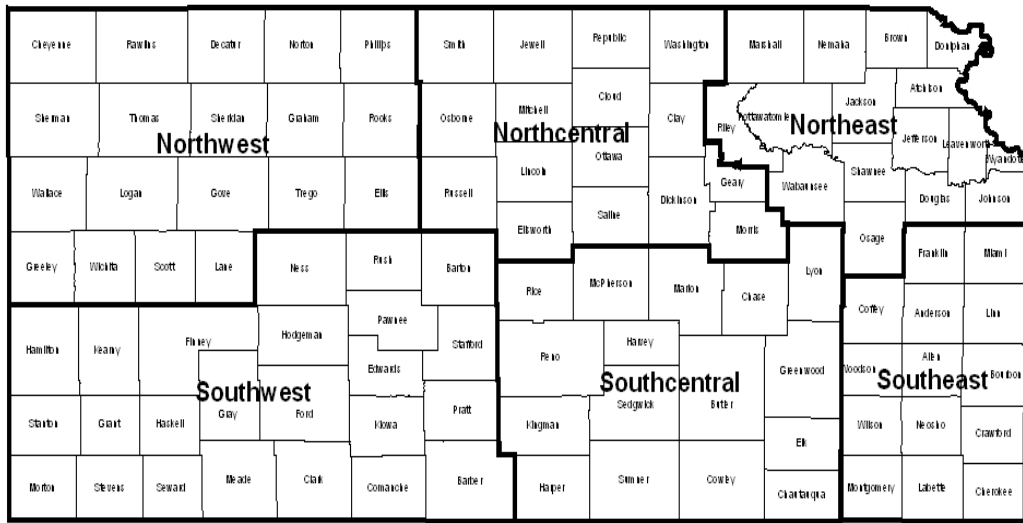


Figure 4. Age distribution of 2,264 respondents to Kansas' spring wild turkey survey, 2007.

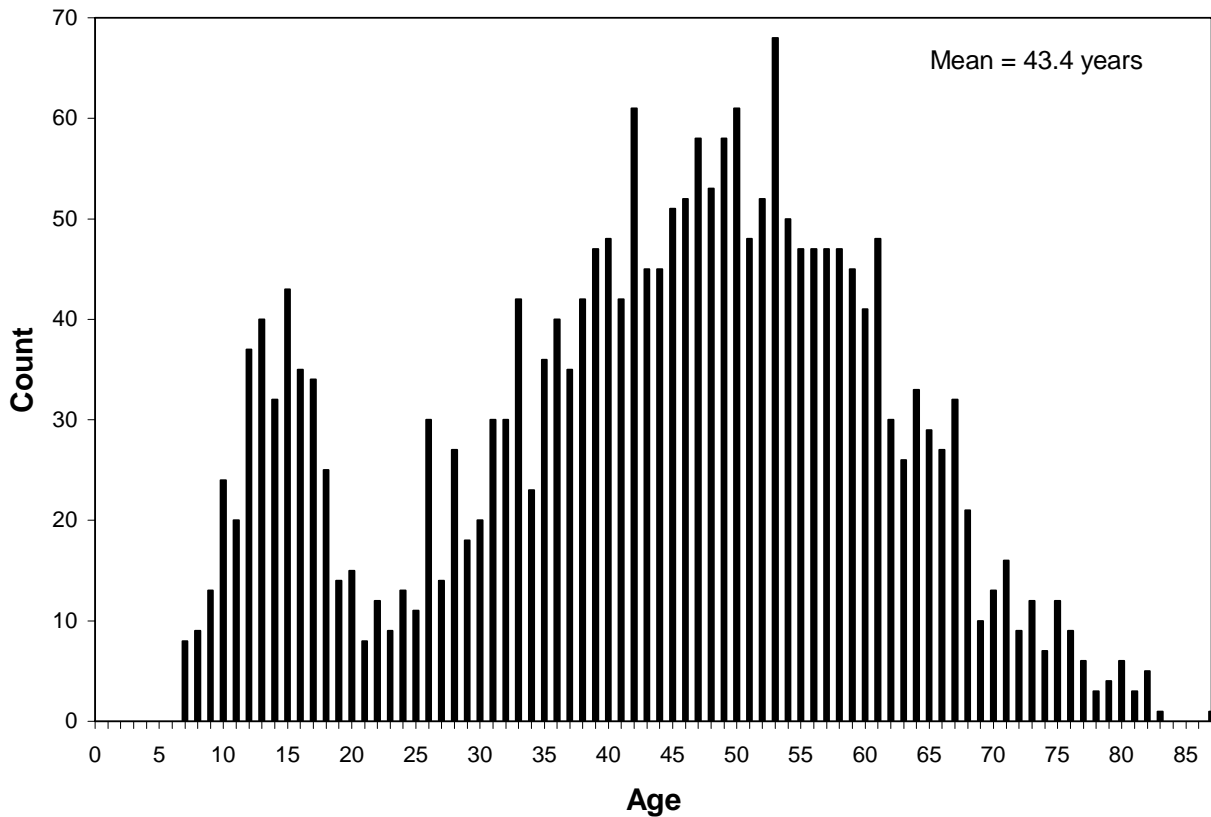


Figure 5. Daily (A) and cumulative (B) harvest distribution during the spring 2007 wild turkey seasons in Kansas. The black bars on the daily distribution histogram indicate the weekends. The dashed line on the cumulative graph is a reference line at the 50th percentile.

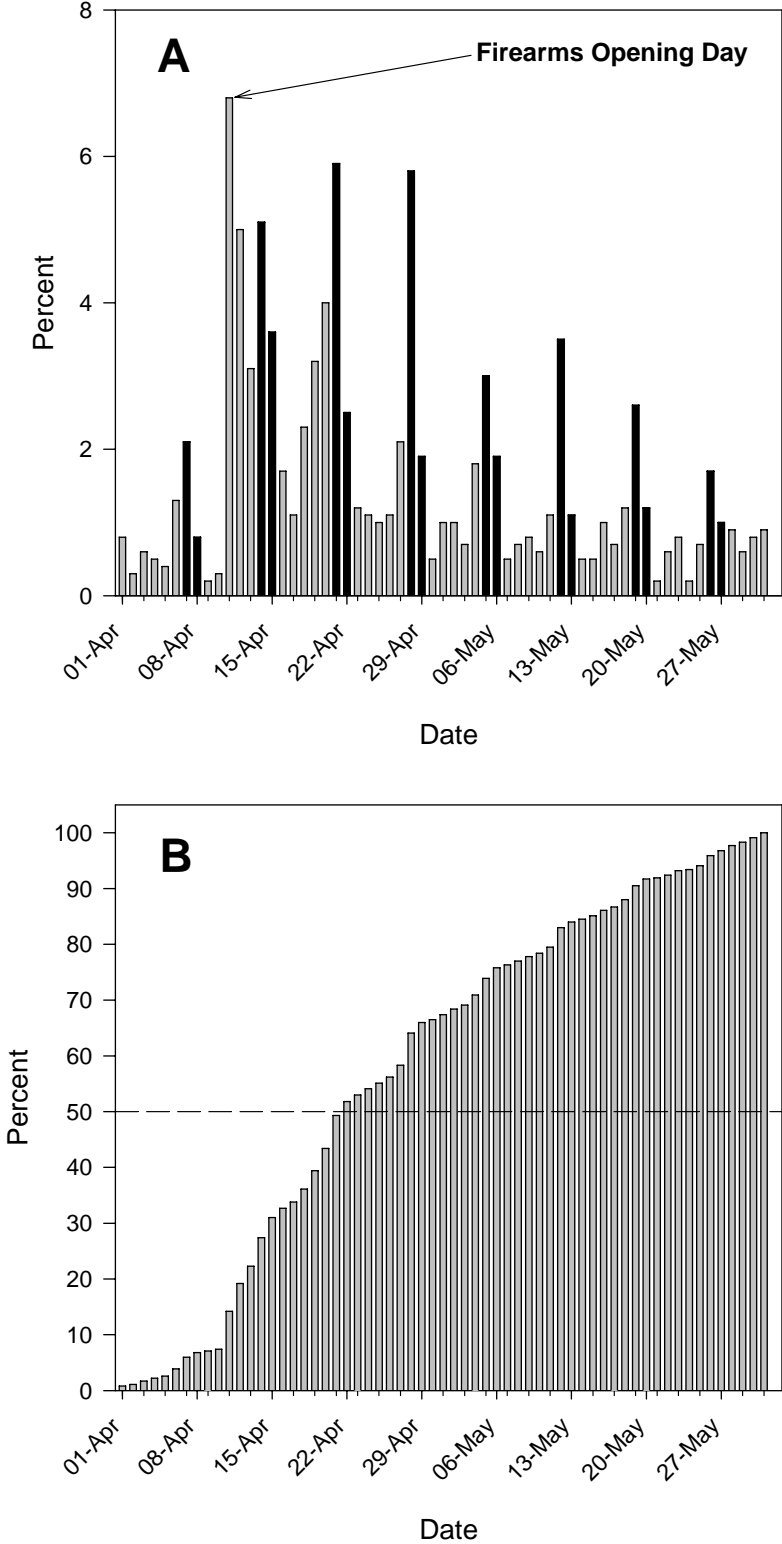


Figure 6. Regional estimates of spring wild turkey hunter numbers and harvest in Kansas, 2005-2007. The error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals.

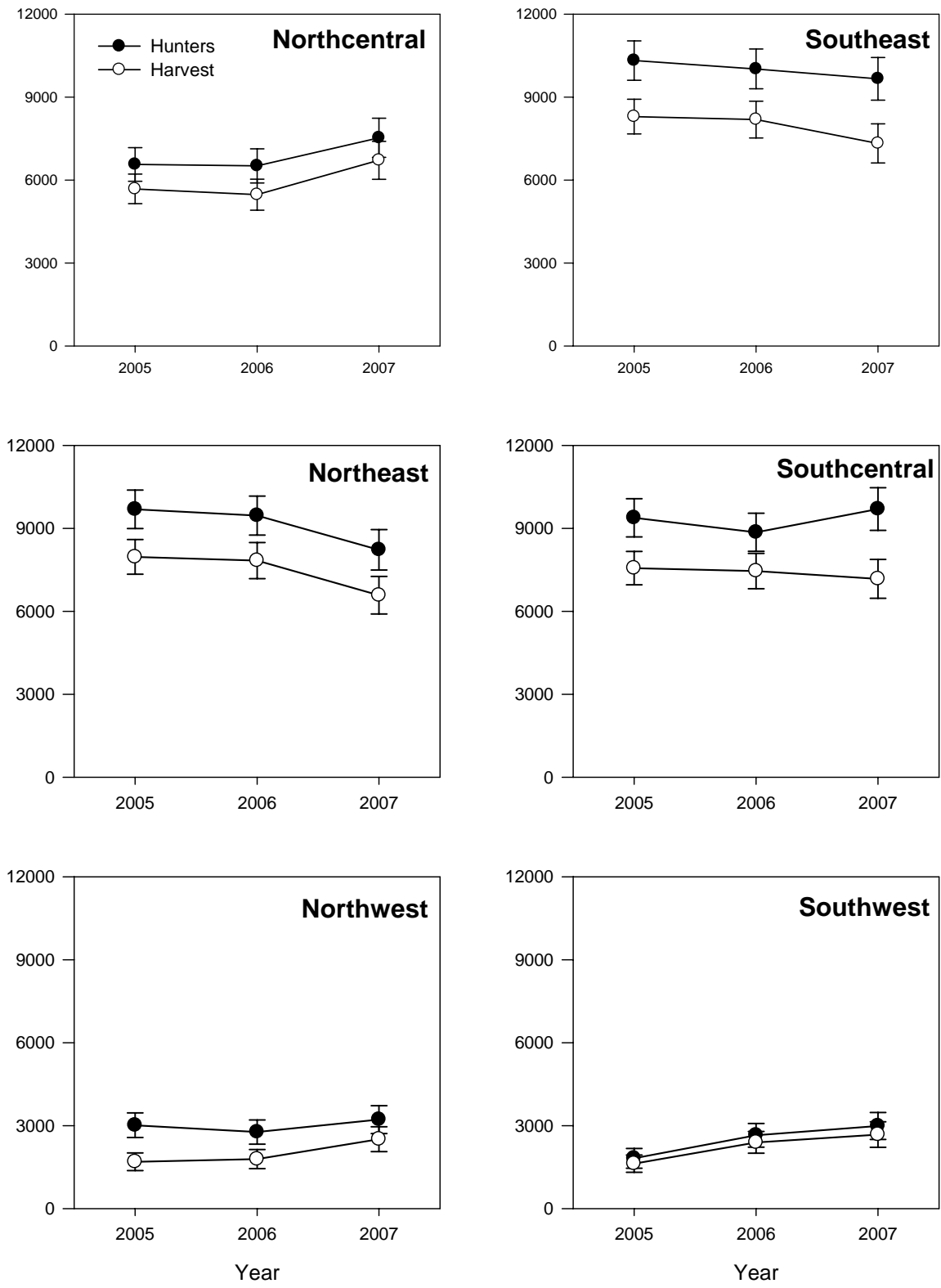


Figure 7. Regional percentages of Kansas wild turkey hunters indicating that they are 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with management and hunting, 2005-2007.

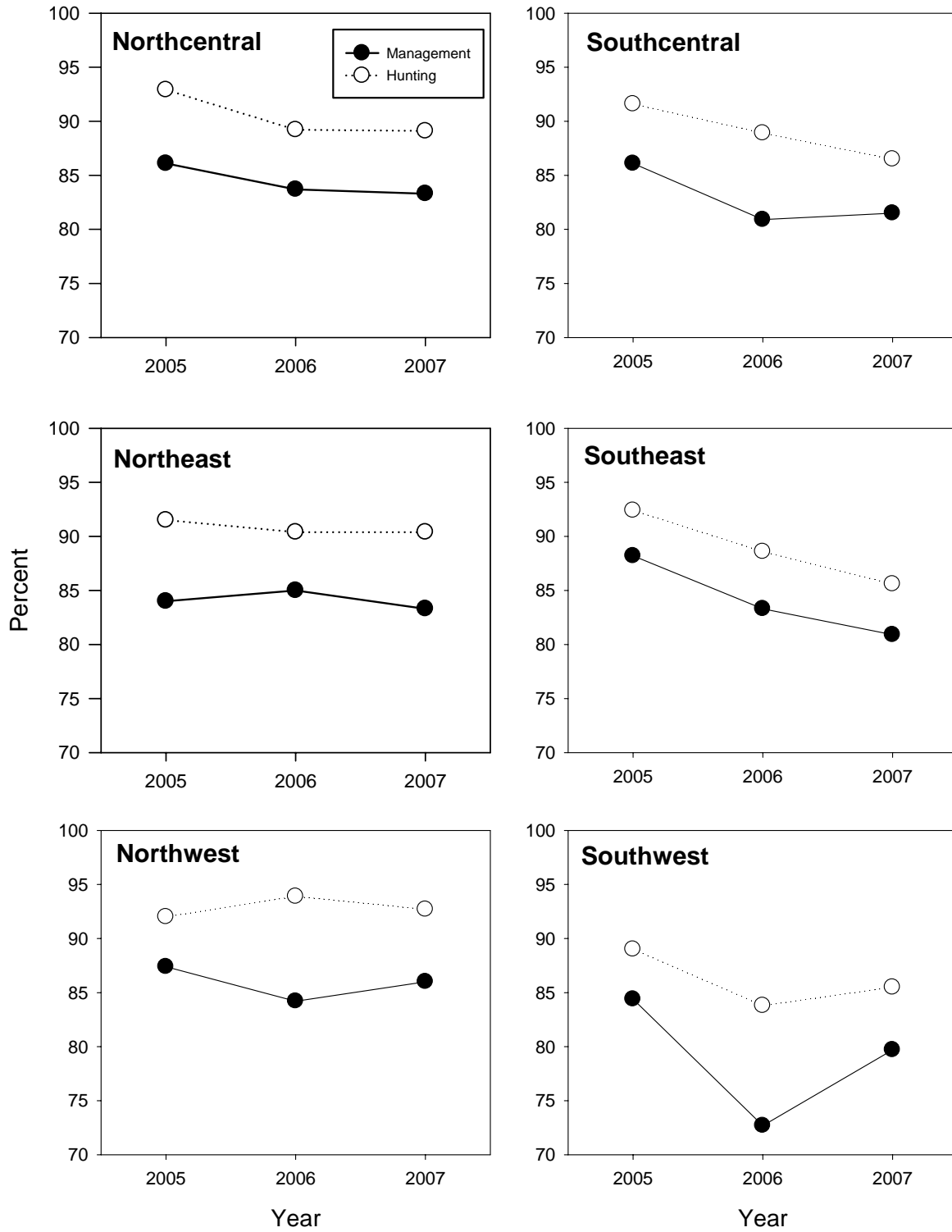


Figure 8. Statewide percentage of Kansas wild turkey hunters that indicate they are 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with management and hunting, 2005-2007.

