

Turkey Harvest Report

Spring 2006

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

Grant W-39-R

Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

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February 2007



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INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

By the early 1900's the wild turkey was almost extirpated from Kansas due to unregulated harvest by subsistence hunters. Turkeys were virtually non-existent on the Kansas landscape until the early 1960's when a formal re-introduction program was initiated by the former Kansas Fish and Game Commission. The overwhelming success of those re-introduction and trap-transplant efforts increased the Kansas turkey population to levels adequate enough to justify the first spring turkey season in 1974. A total of 400 permits were issued and 123 birds were harvested during that first 9-day season. At present time, there are 4 turkey hunting units in Kansas (Figure 1) and the season runs for 53 days including an early 3 day youth/disabled season (Table 1). An initial turkey permit can be purchased over-the-counter for all units except Unit 4 (southwest Kansas). For the 2006 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. In addition to the initial spring turkey permit, a second turkey game tag has been offered for certain hunting units since 1991. Hunters can currently purchase a game tag for use only in Unit 2 (eastern Kansas) or Unit 3 (southcentral Kansas). In 2006, the number of permits and game tags issued for the spring turkey season was 60,708 (includes 18,503 game tags) and for the tenth 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 2006 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 ($n = 6,558$). The postcard asked the hunters to complete an online questionnaire pertaining to their hunting activity and success in Kansas during the spring 2006 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 hunters pursuing turkeys, harvest (by weapon and for land ownership type), weekly harvest distribution, hunter success (overall and for each permit type), and hunter satisfaction with the Kansas turkey management program. Many of these parameters were also calculated for each of the 6 Kansas turkey management regions (Figure 3). Several parameter estimates have only been calculated since the 2005 and 2006 turkey seasons due to recent changes in survey design and analysis.

RESULTS

A total of 2,513 of 6,558 (38.3%) license holders completed the online questionnaire. An estimated 95.7% of the 42,167 initial permit buyers actively hunted turkeys during the spring 2006 season. Using this percentage the estimate number of active spring turkey hunters in 2006 was 40,356 (30,713 residents and 9,567 non-residents; Table 3.). The mean age of a spring 2006 Kansas turkey hunter was 38.7 years and the age distribution was bimodal with a high number of young hunters (<20), few young adults (20-35), and the vast majority of hunters being middle-aged or older (>35; Figure 4).

During the spring 2006 season, these hunters harvested 33,199 turkeys of which 4.4% were taken with archery equipment (Table 4). The percentage of spring 2006 turkey hunters taking at least 1 bird was 67%. The overall success rate has been >60% for 5 of the last 6 spring turkey seasons in Kansas. The success of hunters using the initial permit was higher than success using a second turkey game tag during each of the last 2 hunting seasons (Table 5). The success of non-resident turkey hunters has also been approximately 10-12% higher than resident success over that period. On a statewide scale, the percentage of the harvest taken with a second turkey game tag was 22.3% in 2006 (Table 4). The age and sex structure of the harvest could only be estimated for 2006 and was 85.2% adult gobblers, 14.1% jakes, and 0.7% bearded hens (Table 6). During each of the last 2 spring seasons >10% of the total harvest was taken on opening day and about 35% of the total harvest occurred during the first 4 days of the season (Figure 5). Greater than 70% of the total harvest was taken by the end of April during each year.

The greatest number of hunters pursued turkeys in the central and eastern management regions during each of the last 2 spring seasons (Table 7). Correspondingly, the harvest was also greatest in the same regions. During the 2005 and 2006 seasons the greatest number of hunters (>10,000) and harvest (>8,000) both occurred in the southeast management region. A relatively high percentage (>25%) of the hunters in the northcentral and northwest regions were non-residents during 2005 and 2006. Hunter success during the spring 2005 and 2006 seasons was high (>60%) in all 6 management regions but generally higher in the more western regions (Table 8). The percentage of adult gobblers in the harvest was high across all regions but highest in the southeast (88.0%) and lowest in the northwest (72.3%; Table 6).

The walk-in-hunting areas (WIHA) were utilized by >1,000 hunters in the northeast, southeast, and northcentral regions during each of the last 2 springs (Table 9). These regions also contained the most acreage enrolled in the program during each year. Correspondingly, the greatest WIHA harvest occurred in the same regions over the last 2 years and ranged from 152-610 birds (Table 10). Harvest on WIHA tracts was 1-8% of the total harvest in each management region during 2005 and 2006. During each of the last 2 seasons slightly more people hunted spring turkeys on WIHA properties than all state and federally managed properties combined. 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. On a statewide scale, the percentage of hunters pursuing turkeys on private land was >85% and >90% of the total harvest was taken from private land. The majority of the turkey hunting activity and harvest in Kansas occurred on private land during each of the last 2 spring seasons (Table 9, Table 10).

Spring turkey hunters in Kansas were generally satisfied or very satisfied with turkey management and hunting across all 6 management regions following the spring 2006

season (Figure 6). In each region >85% of all responding turkey hunters were either satisfied or very satisfied with turkey hunting and the KDWP's management of the turkey resource. The same level of satisfaction was evident on a statewide scale (Figure 7).

Table 1. Spring wild turkey hunting seasons in Kansas, 1974-2006.

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

^a Season open only to youth 16 years of age or younger and disabled individuals.

^b Includes the special early season.

Table 2. Kansas spring turkey permit sales and generated revenue, 1974-2006.

Year	Resident	Non-Resident ^a	LO/T ^b	Game Tags ^c	Total Permits	Total Revenue
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	24,623	9,783	7,761	18,503 (6,167)	60,708	\$1,241,542

^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 NT = No tag issued.

^e 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, 1974-2006.

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	30,712	(30,344 – 31,016)	9,562	(9,432 – 9,644)	40,356	(39,991 – 40,661)

^a Prior to 2005 the number presented is the initial permit buyers whether or not they hunted.

^b NE = no estimate.

Table 4. Statewide estimates of spring wild turkey harvest and hunter success in Kansas, 1974-2006.

Year	Harvest				Total	95% CI	Overall Success ^a	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
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)	32,915 (18.5%) ^b	(32,062 - 33,761)	70%	(68% - 72%)
2006	1,452	(1,192 - 1,765)	31,747	(31,434 - 32,007)	33,199 (22.3%)	(32,261 - 34,131)	67%	(65% - 68%)

^a Percentage 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.

^b Percentage of harvest taken with a second turkey game tag.

Table 5. Statewide estimates of spring wild turkey hunter success (%) in Kansas for residents and non-residents using the initial permit and the additional game tag, 2005-2006.

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%)

Table 6. Regional and statewide age and sex distribution (%) of the spring wild turkey harvest in Kansas, 2006.

Region	Gobbler	Jake	Bearded Hen
Northcentral	86.7% ^a	13.3%	NR ^b
Northeast	86.7%	12.2%	1.2%
Northwest	72.3%	26.3%	0.8%
Southcentral	83.9%	15.2%	0.8%
Southeast	88.0%	11.3%	0.7%
Southwest	79.7%	19.6%	0.6%
Statewide	85.2%	14.1%	0.7%

^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.

Table 7. Regional estimates of spring wild turkey hunters and harvest in Kansas, 2005-2006.

Year-region	Hunters	95% CI	Harvest	95% CI
2005				
Northcentral	6,562 (23.1%) ^a	(2,607 – 3,441)	5,678 (17.0%) ^b	(5,183 – 6,215)
Northeast	9,689 (15.4%)	(9,025 – 10,387)	7,968 (21.4%)	(7,389 – 8,584)
Northwest	3,014 (32.2%)	(2,622 – 3,458)	1,694 (0.0%)	(1,425 – 2,012)
Southcentral	9,381 (18.7%)	(8,725 – 10,072)	7,561 (19.5%)	(6,996 – 8,165)
Southeast	10,321 (19.0%)	(9,641 – 11,033)	8,293 (20.0%)	(7,704 – 8,919)
Southwest	1,815 (24.3%)	(1,513 – 2,173)	1,626 (18.1%)	(1,363 -1,938)
2006				
Northcentral	6,508 (30.2%)	(5,935 – 7,126)	5,470 (21.1%)	(4,955 – 6,032)
Northeast	9,460 (16.9%)	(8,790 – 10,165)	7,849 (26.0%)	(7,240 – 8,501)
Northwest	2,768 (27.3%)	(2,387 – 3,204)	1,788 (0.0%)	(1,496 – 2,134)
Southcentral	8,856 (22.0%)	(8,204 – 9,546)	7,455 (24.2%)	(6,860 – 8,094)
Southeast	10,013 (27.4%)	(9,329 – 10,731)	8,197 (23.8%)	(7,567 – 8,861)
Southwest	2,650 (19.1%)	(2,278 – 3,079)	2,394 (19.2%)	(2,054 – 2,788)

^a Percentage of hunters that were non-residents.

^b Percentage of harvest taken with a second turkey game tag.

Table 8. Regional success estimates for spring wild turkey hunting in Kansas, 2005-2006.

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%)

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

Table 9. Regional and statewide number of wild turkey hunters that hunted on walk-in-hunting areas (WIHA), public lands, and private lands during Kansas' spring season, 2005-2006.

Year-region	Land Type ^a					
	WIHA	95% CI	Public	95% CI	Private	95% CI
2005						
Northcentral	1,734	(1,467 – 2,031)	826	(637 – 1,062)	5,606	(5,345 – 5,826)
Northeast	1,798	(1,515 – 2,122)	1,377	(1,127 – 1,673)	8,733	(8,420 – 9,003)
Northwest	438	(307 – 612)	243	(149 – 388)	2,593	(2,420 – 2,721)
Southcentral	875	(677 – 1,124)	1,345	(1,098 – 1,636)	8,830	(8,559 – 9,054)
Southeast	1,312	(1,068 – 1,604)	1,539	(1,275 – 1,848)	9,203	(8,898 – 9,464)
Southwest	97	(45 – 204)	146	(78 – 265)	1,815	(1,703 – 1,873)
Statewide	6,027	(5,482 – 6,617)	5,314	(4,800 – 5,876)	35,500	(34,886 – 36,072)
2006						
Northcentral	1,677	(1,409 – 1,978)	889	(689 – 1,136)	5,703	(5,438 – 5,924)
Northeast	1,644	(1,409 – 1,978)	1,275	(1,031 – 1,567)	8,571	(8,265 – 8,832)
Northwest	486	(347 – 667)	369	(248 – 536)	2,298	(2,119 – 2,436)
Southcentral	788	(598 – 1,032)	1,141	(910 – 1,419)	8,470	(8,202 – 8,688)
Southeast	1,241	(1,000 – 1,531)	1,342	(1,091 – 1,640)	9,174	(8,893 – 9,406)
Southwest	235	(142 – 380)	185	(104 – 319)	2,516	(2,368 – 2,613)
Statewide	5,904	(5,355 – 6,499)	5,099	(4,586 – 5,661)	35,290	(34,660 – 35,877)

^a 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.

Table 10. Regional and statewide wild turkey harvest estimates on walk-in-hunting areas (WIHA), public lands, and private lands during Kansas' spring season, 2005-2006.

Year-region	Land Type					
	WIHA	95% CI	Public	95% CI	Private	95% CI
2005						
Northcentral	434	(309 – 605)	407	(287 – 573)	4,811	(4,481 – 5,133)
Northeast	610	(458 – 809)	569	(423 – 763)	6,735	(6,312 – 7,159)
Northwest	108	(55 – 209)	54	(21 – 137)	1,531	(1,334 – 1,729)
Southcentral	122	(64 – 231)	488	(354 – 670)	6,911	(6,495 – 7,326)
Southeast	217	(134 – 350)	488	(354 – 670)	7,521	(7,085 – 7,954)
Southwest	27	(7 – 97)	27	(7 – 97)	1,572	(1,392 – 1,739)
Statewide	1,518	(1,264 – 1,821)	2,033	(1,737 – 2,377)	29,080	(28,220 – 29,940)
2006						
Northcentral	333	(221 – 499)	318	(209 – 481)	4,818	(4,455 – 5,178)
Northeast	273	(173 – 428)	621	(460 – 835)	6,955	(6,501 – 7,410)
Northwest	106	(52 – 213)	167	(94 -290)	1,515	(1,310 – 1,717)
Southcentral	106	(51 – 218)	348	(233 – 519)	6,955	(6,509 – 7,399)
Southeast	152	(82 – 277)	500	(357 – 697)	7,546	(7,073 – 8,020)
Southwest	45	(15 – 131)	106	(52 -214)	2,242	(2,016 – 2,455)
Statewide	1,015	(801 – 1,286)	2,061	(1,746 – 2,429)	30,047	(29,108 – 30,987)

Figure 1. The 4 spring wild turkey hunting units in Kansas, 2006.

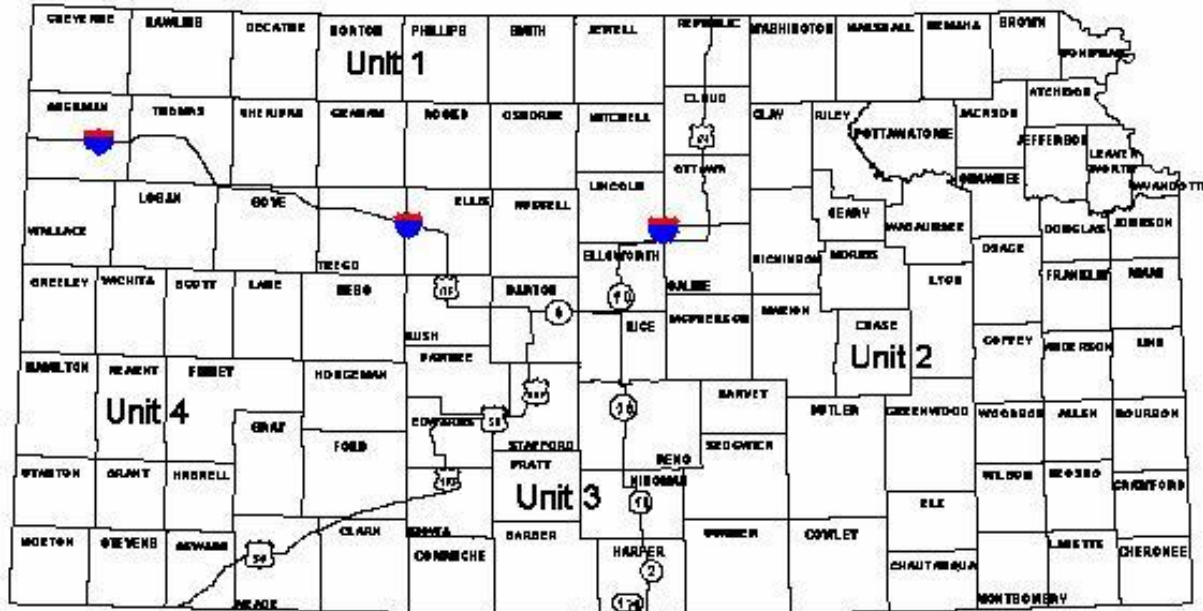


Figure 2. Spring 2006 Kansas wild turkey harvest questionnaire.

- 1 Did you purchase a 2006 Spring Turkey Permit?
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- 2 What is your state of residence?
- 3 What is your county of residence?
- 4 Which Unit Turkey Permit did you purchase this year?
 - 1 Unlimited units
 - 2 Unit 4
- 5 Did you harvest a Male or a Female? 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
- 6 In which county did you hunt Most?
- 7 In which county did you harvest a turkey?
- 8 Did you hunt on a KDWP Wildlife Area?
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No

Figure 2. continued...

9 On which area did you hunt the most?

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

1 Yes

2 No

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

1 Wildlife Area

2 WIHA

3 Private Land

12 Which Wildlife Area was it?

13 On which day did you harvest this turkey?

14 Was this bird taken by Firearm or Archery?

1 Firearm

2 Archery

15 Did you purchase a 2006 Turkey Game TAG?

1 Yes

2 No

16 The following questions pertain to a permit for a SECOND turkey, referred to as the Turkey Game Tag. Answer the following questions about this second permit only. Did you harvest a Male or Female? Please indicate 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

17 In which county did you hunt Most?

18 In which county did you harvest your turkey?

19 Did you hunt on a Wildlife Area?

1 Yes

2 No

20 On which Wildlife Area did you hunt the most?

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

1 Yes

2 No

Figure 2. continued...

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

- 1 Wildlife Area
- 2 WIHA
- 3 Private Land

23 On which Wildlife Area did you harvest your turkey?

24 On what date did you harvest the turkey?

25 Did you take this bird by Firearm or by Archery?

- 1 Firearm
- 2 Archery

26 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

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

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

28 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.

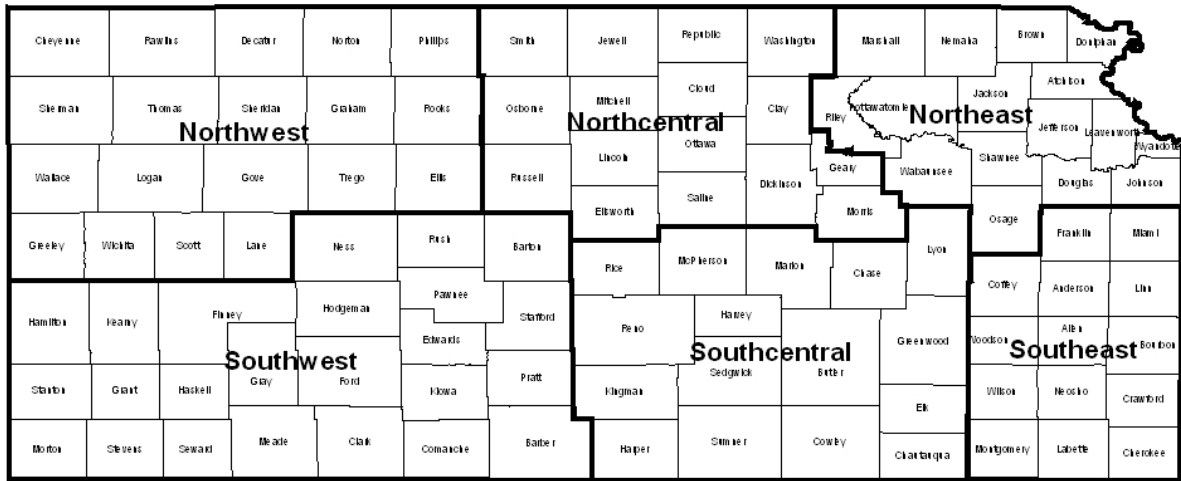


Figure 4. Age distribution of spring wild turkey license holders in Kansas, 2006.

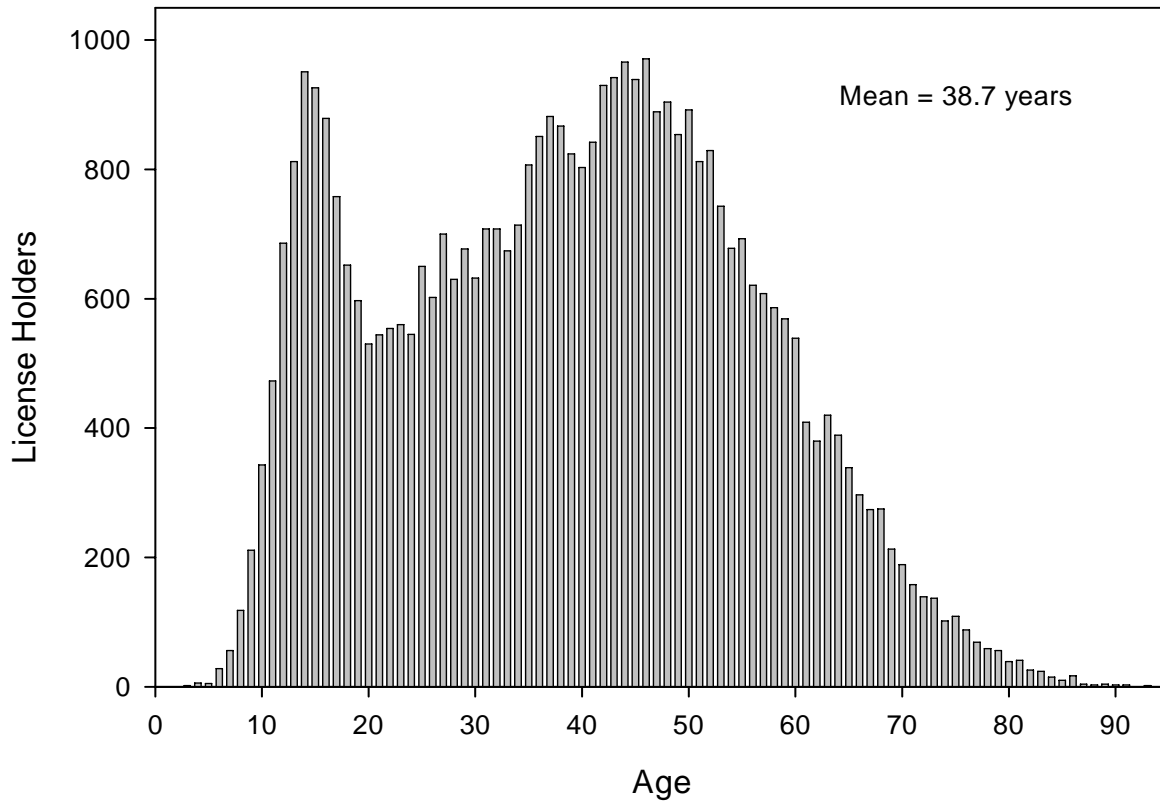


Figure 5. Daily and cumulative harvest distribution during the spring 2005 (A and B) and 2006 (C and D) spring wild turkey seasons in Kansas. Harvest was not estimated for the special youth/disabled season during the 2005 season.

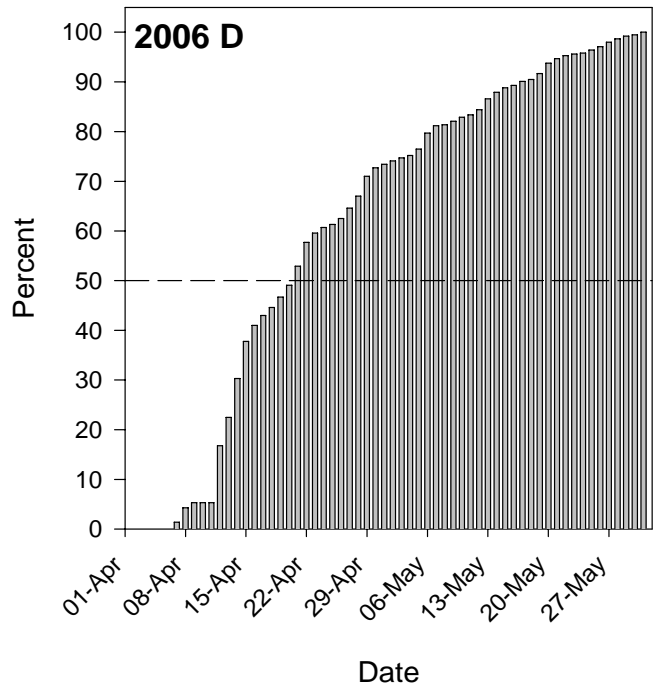
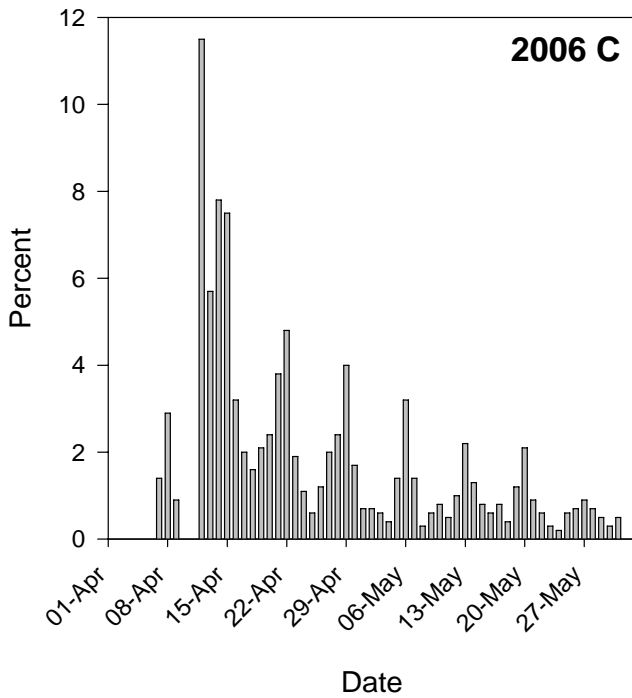
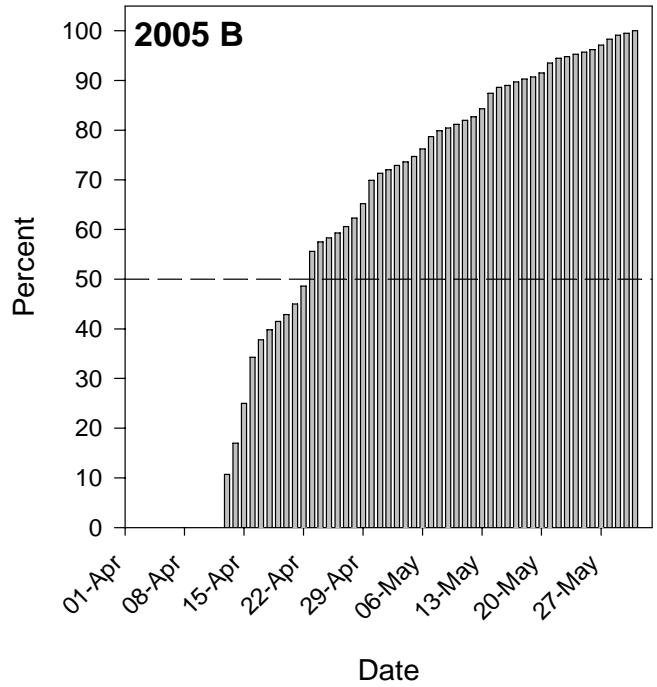
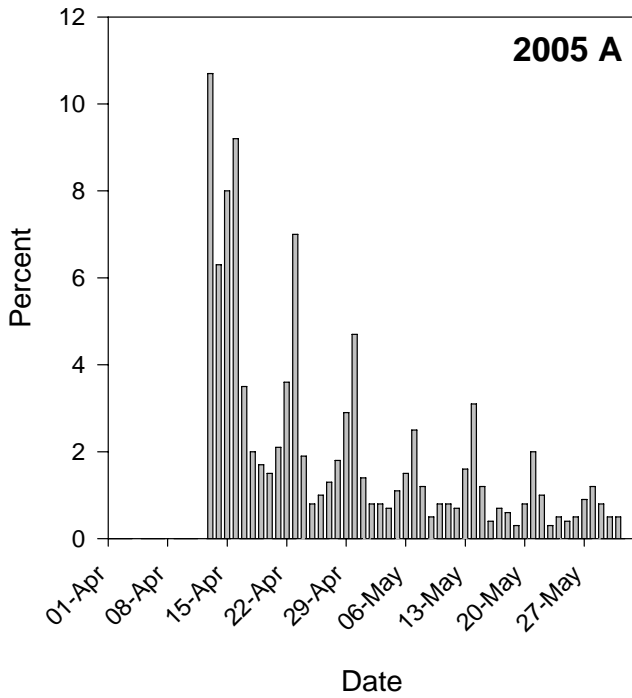


Figure 6. Satisfaction of Kansas wild turkey hunters with management and hunting in each of the 6 management regions following the spring 2006 season.

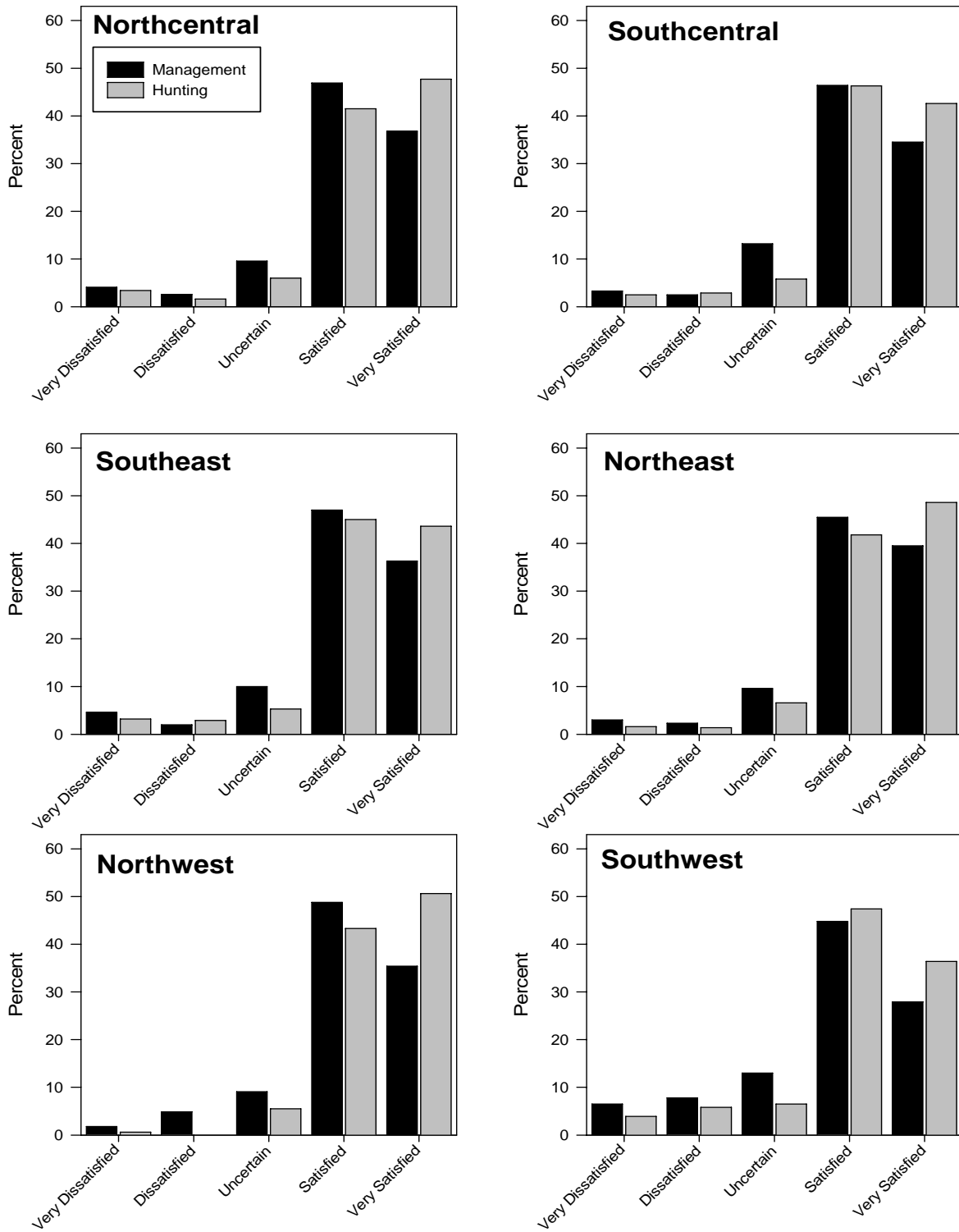


Figure 7. Satisfaction of Kansas wild turkey hunters with management and hunting across the entire state following the spring 2006 season.

