

Turkey Harvest Report

Fall 2009-2010

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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 25 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 5 year period, the season has averaged >95 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 2009-2010 (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 2009-2010 turkey season was 12,957 (includes 2,309 game tags) which represented a decline of >1,000 permits from the previous year (Table 2). An annual decline in permit sales has occurred each of the last 3 years following a period of 12 consecutive years with record sales.

In Kansas, the fall wild turkey harvest survey has been conducted annually since 1979. Following the 2009-2010 fall turkey season a random sample of 20% of the initial permit buyers was selected to receive the fall turkey harvest survey (Figure 2). In an attempt to increase response rate the respondents to the survey were entered into a drawing for one NWTF wildlife print and 10 subscriptions to the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks' magazine. Hunters receiving a postcard were asked to complete an online questionnaire and provided with an ID allowing them to access the survey. After approximately 3 weeks those hunters that had not completed the survey were sent a follow-up postcard. If they didn't have internet access they had the option of returning the second postcard to receive a hard copy of the survey that could be completed by mail. 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

A total of 2,341 postcards were deliverable and responses were received from 1,036 hunters for an adjusted response rate of 44.3%. An estimated 86.4% of fall turkey permit buyers actively pursued turkeys during the 2009-2010 Kansas season. This percentage equates to 9,174 active turkey hunters during the past fall turkey season, which is the lowest number since 2001 (Table 3). Of the active hunters that responded

to the survey, a high percentage (40.1%) 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 2009-2010 season was 41% (Table 3). That level of success was similar to the previous year and slightly lower than the previous 5-year average (47%). The below average success was most likely due to a declining population in the eastern part of the state as a result of several consecutive years with below average production. During the 2009-2010 season an estimated 4,664 turkeys (772 archery and 3,892 firearm) were harvested which was similar to the previous year but ~15% below the previous 5-year average. Only 35% of the 2009-2010 fall harvest was composed of females (Table 3). Weekly harvest estimates revealed a fairly uniform distribution leading up to the firearms deer season (Figure 4). Nearly 75% 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 number of Kansas fall turkey hunters and their harvest has slightly declined over the last 4-5 year period (Figure 5).

The percent of active fall turkey hunters that purchased the first game tag was <20% and substantially lower than the previous 5-year average (46.7%; Table 4). The percentage of active hunters that purchased the 2nd and 3rd game tags were only 6.3% and 4.6%, respectively. The percent of active fall turkey hunters that filled 1 game tag was 8.7% and <1% of hunters filled all 4 permits during the fall 2009-2010 season (Table 5). Correspondingly, the initial permit accounted for 80.8% of the statewide harvest and 76.2% of the harvest in an area that approximates hunt unit 2 (Table 6). In hunt unit 2, where all 3 game tags are valid, the combined harvest taken with game tags 2 and 3 accounted for only 5.0% of the total harvest (<150 birds) during the fall 2009-2010 season.

Many of the respondents indicated that they hunted on multiple land types but the vast majority (77.1%) utilized private land at some point during the fall 2009-2010 season. Likewise, the bulk of the fall harvest (82.5%) was taken from private land. However, there were a substantial number of hunters that pursued turkeys on walk-in-hunting areas (WIHA; 1,689) and publicly owned lands (1,904) during the fall 2009-2010 season. Harvest from WIHA (111) and publicly owned land (707) accounted for 2.4% and 15.2% 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 9 being extremely heavy pressure. The mean scores for residents and non-residents were 3.3 (95% CI: 2.9 – 3.6) and 2.8 (95% CI: 2.2 -3.4) 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 2009-2010 season. The percentage of respondents indicating that they were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with turkey hunting in Kansas was near 80% (Figure 6). The percentage of respondents that were satisfied with turkey management in Kansas was slightly lower but roughly 75% still indicated that they were either

'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'. Over the last 6 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 (2,478) region during the fall 2009-2010 turkey season (Figure 7). The number of hunters in the southeast region continues to decline and is down >50% since 2004. The decline in hunters corresponds with turkey population declines that have occurred in the region during the same time span. The fewest number of hunters pursued turkeys in the southwest (553) management region, which is no surprise given that a substantial portion of that region was closed to fall turkey hunting. Harvest was greatest in the northeast management region where an estimated 1,376 birds were harvested. Fall harvest estimates were similar to the previous year in each region but the harvest in southeast Kansas is still well below the estimates from just a few years ago. Fall harvest has remained relatively stable or slightly increasing within each of the other regions over the last 5 years.

The percentage of active hunters harvesting at least one bird varied greatly across the 6 turkey management regions. Hunter success in the northwest management region (~55%) was substantially greater than success within the other 4 regions (Figure 8). Hunt success ranged from 30-43% in the northeast, northcentral, southeast, southcentral, and southwest regions during the 2009-2010 season. Compared to just a few years ago, hunter success is markedly lower within all 5 of these regions as a result of average to poor production during some or all of the last several years.

Within each region a relatively small number of hunters (range: 41 - 512) pursued turkeys on WIHA tracts during the fall 2009-2010 season (Figure 9). However, in the northcentral and northwest regions >25% of all turkey hunters utilized WIHA at some point during the season. Use of publicly owned lands was slightly greater than use of WIHA on a statewide scale and within every region except Northcentral and Northwest. More than 20% of all fall turkey hunters in the northcentral, northeast, and southeast regions utilized public land during the 2009-2010 season. Hunters who used public land during the fall 2009-2010 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 were <4.5 for public lands in every region and pressure was generally perceived to be lower by non-residents (Table 7). The majority (>70%) of turkey hunters in every region hunted on private land at some point during the fall 2009-2010 season.

Hunter satisfaction with turkey management and fall hunting was high ($\geq 70\%$) in each of the 6 management regions following the 2009-2010 season (Figure 10). Hunter satisfaction has declined over the last several years in the southcentral, southeast, and northwest management unit. Declines in the southcentral and southeast regions are likely related to the declining turkey population. The reason for declining hunter satisfaction in the northwest region is unclear because the turkey population is growing and hunt success is generally the highest in the state.

Table 1. Fall wild turkey hunting seasons in Kansas, 1979-2009(10).

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)	

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, 1979-2009(10).

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

^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, 1979-2008(09).

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%

^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 purchasing 1 game tag, 2 game tags, and 3 game tags, 2004-2009(10). 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
2004	58.1%	15.2%	6.9%	56.8%	16.9%	11.9%	57.7%	15.7%	8.3%
2005-06	52.0%	19.0%	6.4%	51.0%	24.0%	9.0%	51.8%	19.9%	6.9%
2006-07	46.4%	22.9%	8.0%	55.1%	24.7%	9.5%	48.2%	24.3%	8.3%
2007-08	53.2%	17.4%	7.1%	60.0%	21.2%	7.3%	54.8%	18.3%	7.1%
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%

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, 2004-2009(10). 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%

Table 6. Tag-specific harvest estimates for the fall wild turkey season in Kansas, 2004-2009(10). Estimates are also presented for the 3 management regions that approximate hunt unit 2, which is the only unit where all 4 tags were valid.

Season	Statewide				Approximate Hunt Unit 2 (SE, NE, & SC Mgt. Regions)			
	Initial Permit	Game Tag 1	Game Tag 2	Game Tag 3	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%)	3,286 (83.3%)	401 (10.2%)	176 (4.5%)	83 (2.1%)
2005-06	5,296 (85.0%)	635 (10.2%)	180 (2.9%)	123 (2.0%)	3,363 (82.3%)	478 (11.7%)	157 (3.8%)	86 (2.1%)
2006-07	5,166 (84.5%)	659 (10.8%)	155 (2.5%)	131 (2.1%)	3,564 (81.7%)	563 (12.9%)	126 (2.9%)	109 (2.5%)
2007-08	4,011 (85.1%)	463 (9.8%)	125 (2.7%)	115 (2.4%)	2,277 (80.8%)	351 (12.5%)	99 (3.5%)	87 (3.1%)
2008-09	3,897 (80.0%)	683 (14.0%)	167 (3.4%)	122 (2.5%)	2,089 (73.0%)	532 (18.6%)	142 (5.0%)	99 (3.5%)
2009-10	3,768 (80.8%)	695 (14.9%)	146 (3.1%)	54 (1.2%)	2,015 (76.2%)	498 (18.8%)	102 (3.9%)	30 (1.1%)

^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, 2009(10). Hunters were asked to rank hunting pressure on the publicly owned area they most often hunting using a 1-9 scale.

Management Region	2009 Mean (95% CI)		Average (2006-2008)	
	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident
Northcentral	2.6 (1.7 – 3.6)	3.5 (0.0 – 9.0)	2.6	2.4
Northeast	2.9 (2.4 – 3.3)	2.9 (1.9 – 3.9)	2.9	3.2
Northwest	2.4 (1.5 – 3.4)	3.1 (1.8 – 4.3)	1.0	2.3
Southcentral	4.5 (3.4 – 5.5)	ND ^a	3.7	3.2
Southeast	4.0 (3.2 – 4.8)	1.3 (0.0 – 2.8)	3.3	1.6
Southwest	3.0 (0.0 – 9.0)	ND	1.7	1.3
Statewide	3.3 (2.9 – 3.6)	2.8 (2.2 – 3.4)	3.1	2.4

^a ND = no data.

Figure 1. The 4 fall turkey hunting units in Kansas, 2008-2009.

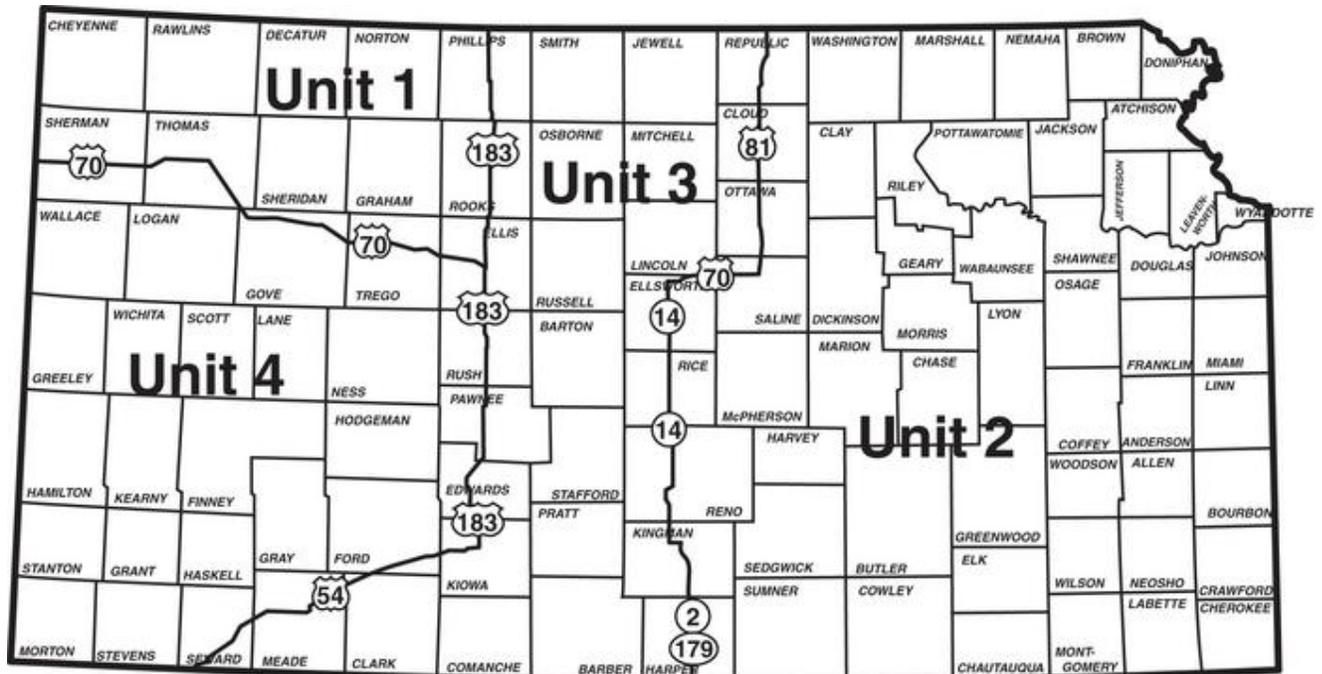


Figure 2. Fall 2008-2009 Kansas wild turkey harvest questionnaire.

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 2009-2010 season. **(If you answer 'NO' proceed to question 12)**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

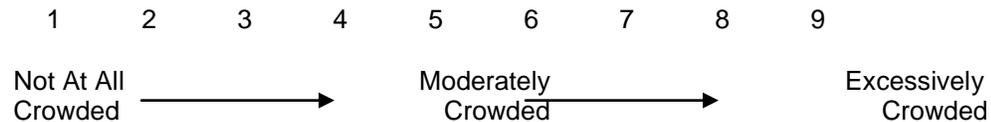
5. In which Kansas county did you most often hunt?

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 2009-2010 season?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

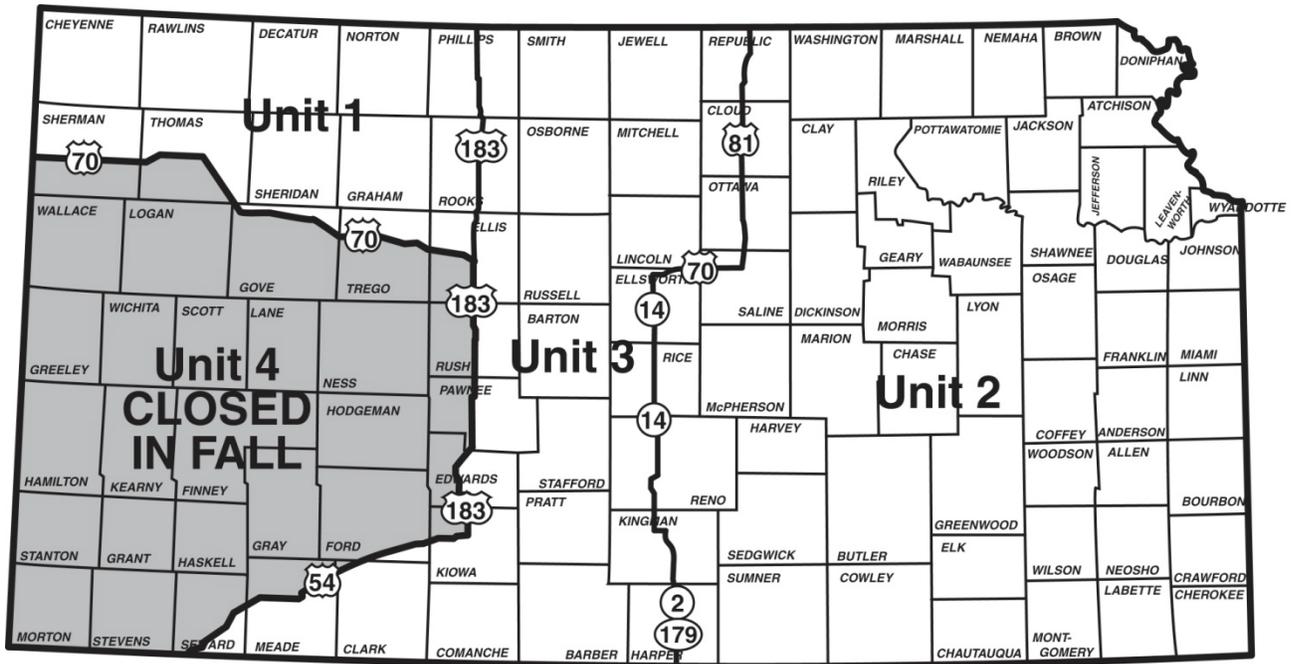
10. Which of the below options best describes your fall turkey hunting style?

- 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 2009-2010 season?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Kansas counties and wild turkey hunting units for the fall 2009-2010 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 2009-2010 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 -12/01 Seg. 2: 12/14 – 12/31 Seg. 3: 01/11 – 01/31	On which property type was bird harvested? (Please circle)	If bird was harvested on public property, which one?
Initial Permit	Yes	Did not Harvest Adult Male	Archery			Private Land	
	No	Juvenile Male Adult Female Juvenile Female	Firearm			WIHA Public Property	
Game Tag 1	Yes	Did not Harvest Adult Male	Archery			Private Land	
	No	Juvenile Male Adult Female Juvenile Female	Firearm			WIHA Public Property	
Game Tag 2	Yes	Did not Harvest Adult Male	Archery			Private Land	
	No	Juvenile Male Adult Female Juvenile Female	Firearm			WIHA Public Property	
Game Tag 3	Yes	Did not Harvest Adult Male	Archery			Private Land	
	No	Juvenile Male Adult Female Juvenile Female	Firearm			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. The 6 wild turkey management regions in Kansas.

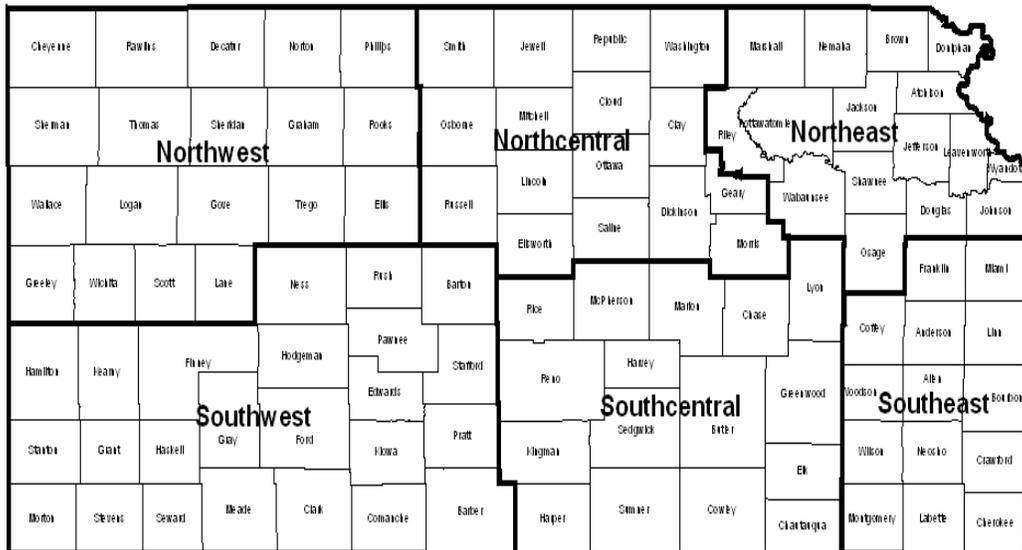


Figure 4. Weekly and cumulative harvest distribution for wild turkeys during the fall 2009-2010 Kansas season. The dashed line is a reference line at the 50th percentile. Fall turkey season was closed during the regular deer firearms season (2-13 Dec.) and the late antlerless-only deer firearms season (1-12 Jan., 2010).

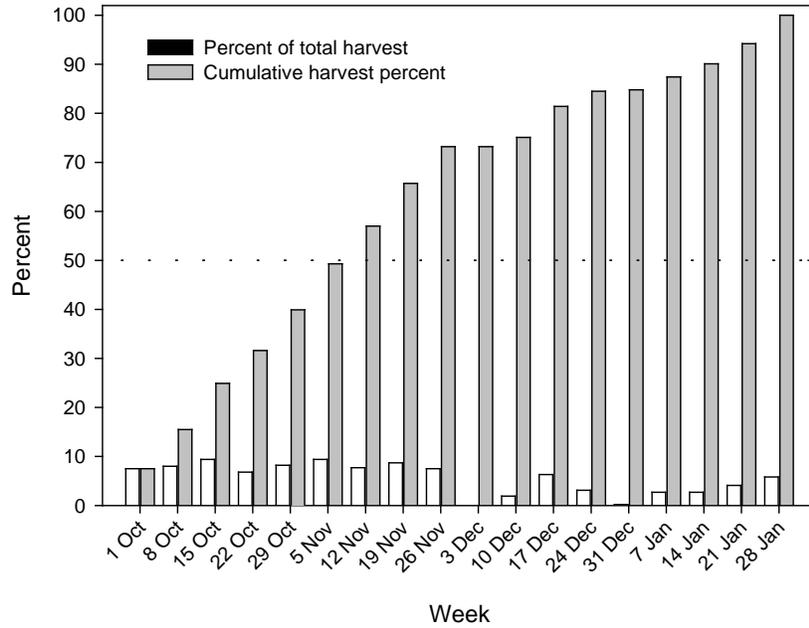


Figure 5. Number of active hunters and their harvest during the Kansas fall wild turkey season, 1979-2009(10).

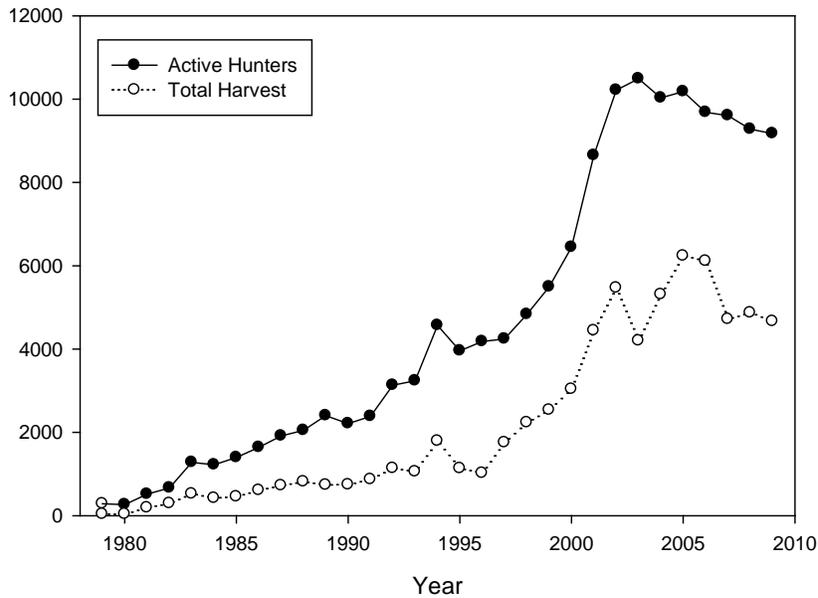


Figure 6. Statewide percent of Kansas fall turkey hunters that indicated they were either satisfied or very satisfied with management and hunting, 2004-2009(10).

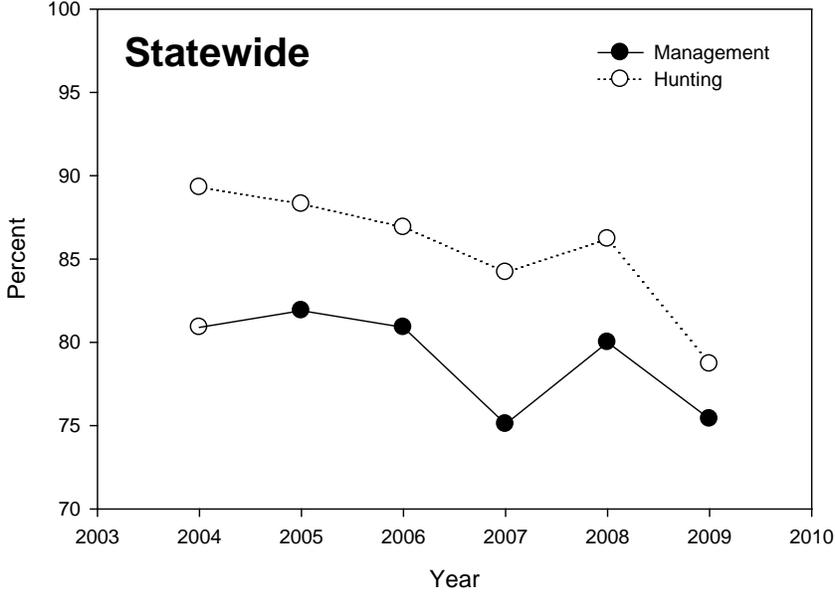


Figure 7. Regional estimates of the number of active fall turkey hunters and their harvest in Kansas, 2004-2009(10).

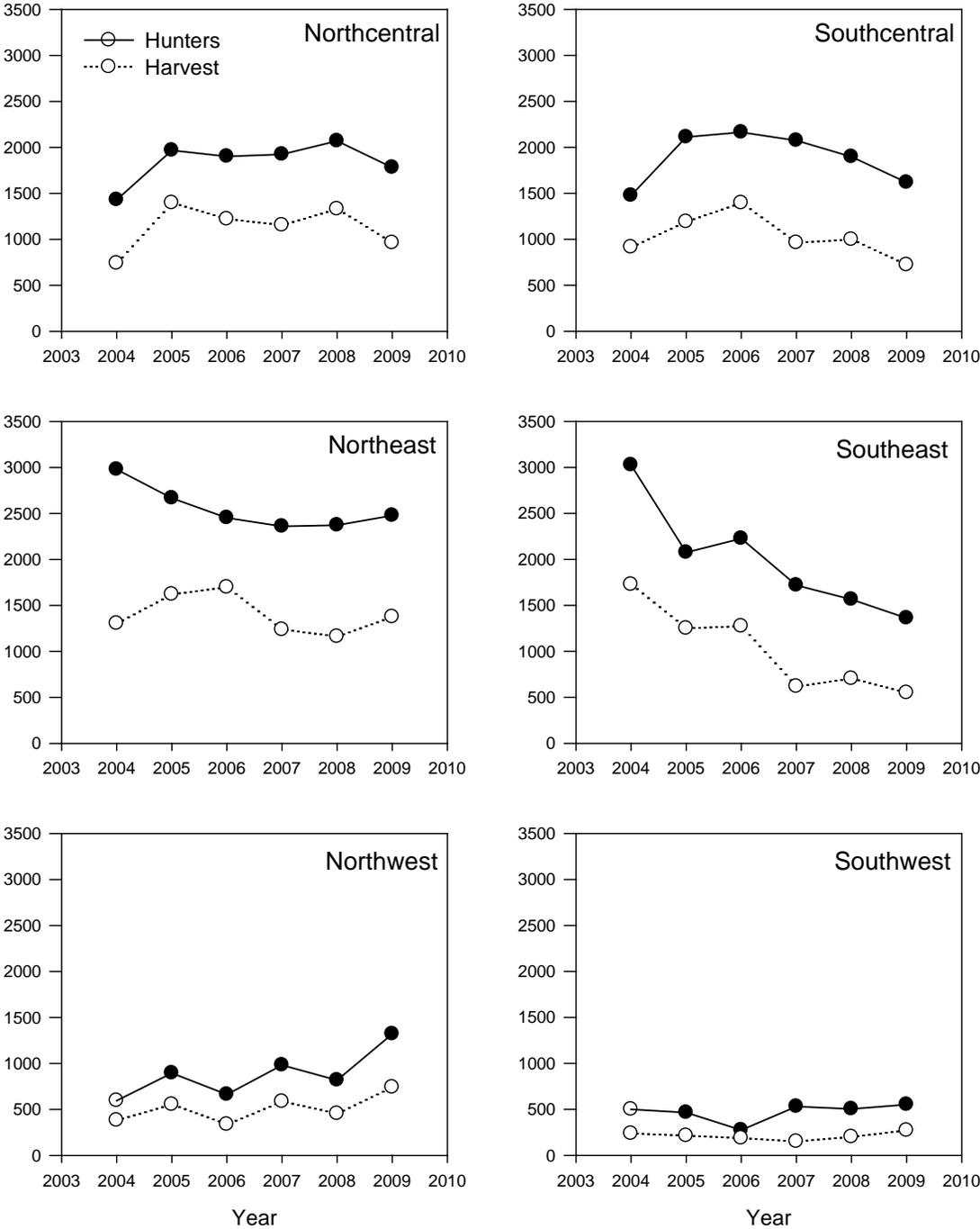


Figure 8. Regional estimates of hunter success during Kansas' fall wild turkey season, 2004-2008(9). Success was defined as the percentage of active hunters that harvested at least one bird.

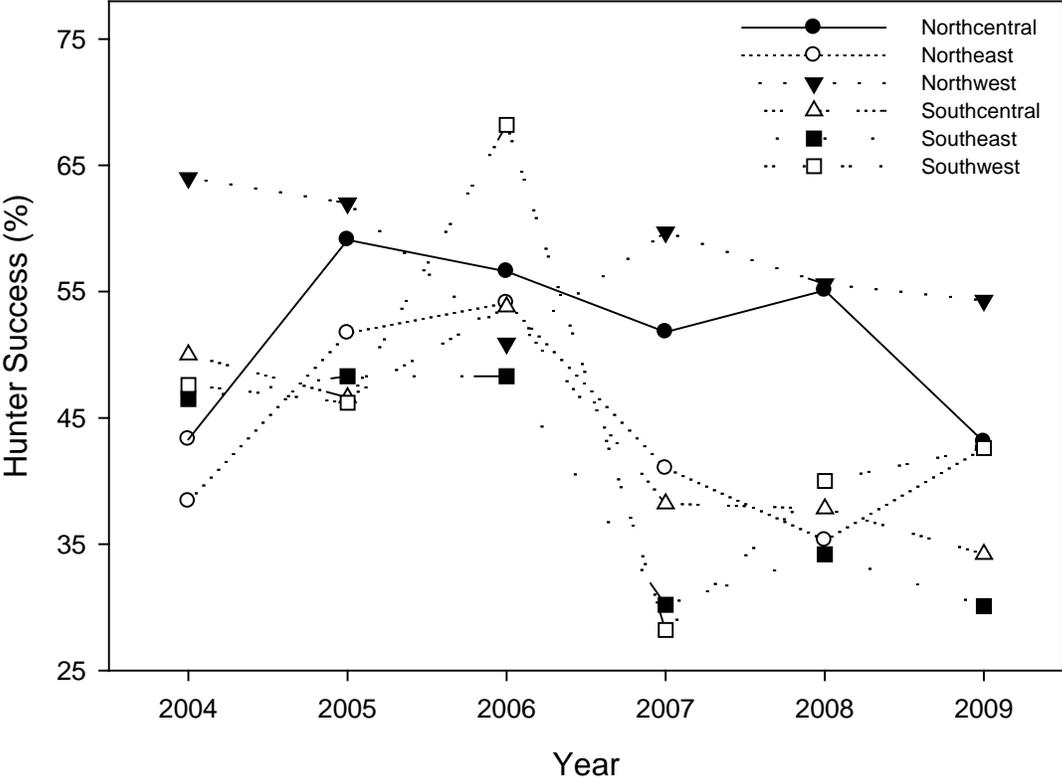


Figure 9. Regional estimates of the number of fall turkey hunters (A) and harvest (B) associated with walk-in-hunting areas (WIHA), publicly owned properties, and private land in Kansas, 2009-2010. Many hunters utilized multiple land types so the regional totals presented in graph A exceed the true numbers of active hunters.

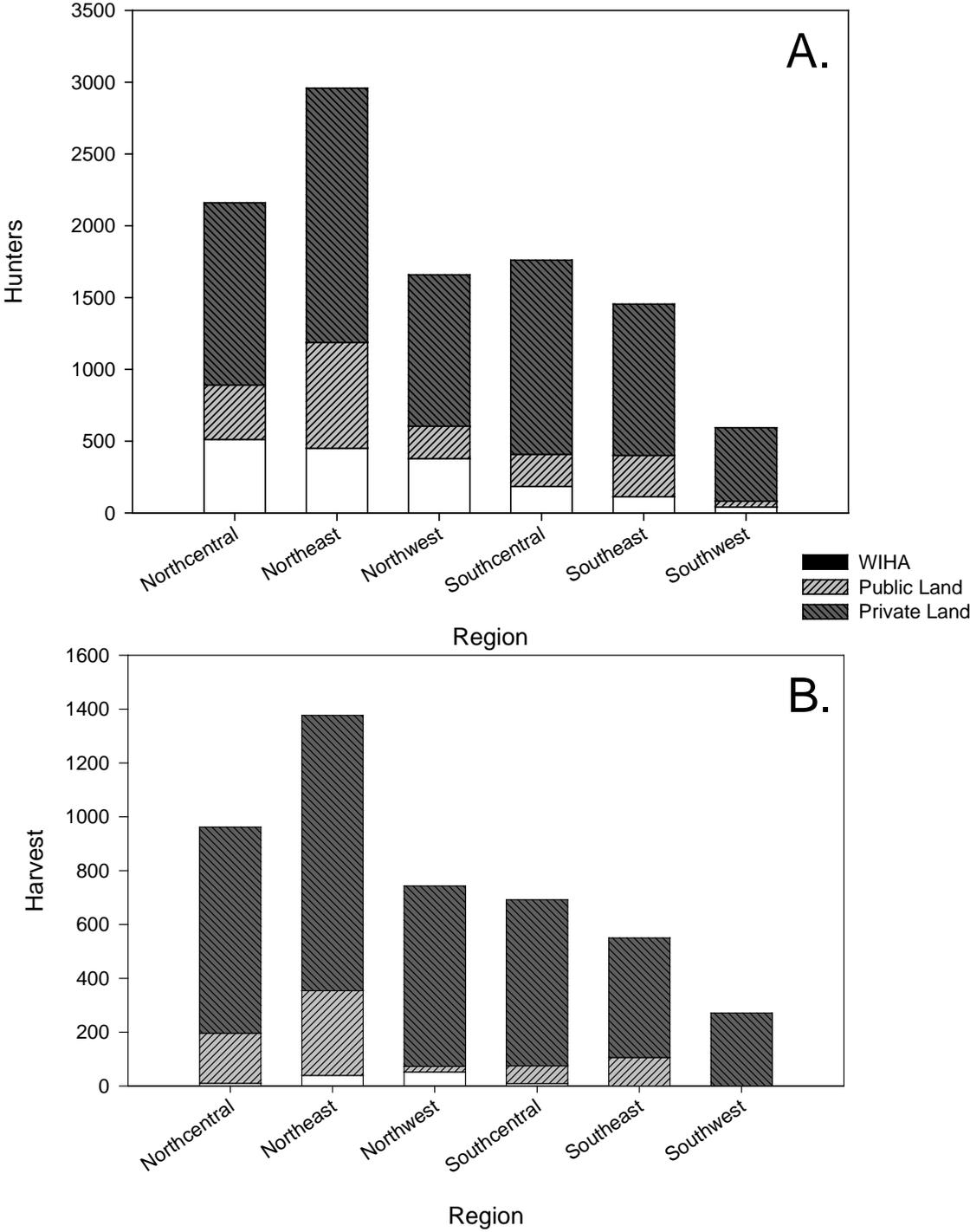


Figure 10. Percent of fall turkey hunters that indicated they were satisfied or very satisfied with management and hunting in each of Kansas' 6 management regions, 2004-2009(10).

