ALABAMA HUNTER HARVEST ANNUAL REPORT

This study was conducted for the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources by Responsive Management

2021-2022
ALABAMA HUNTER HARVEST 2021-2022

2022

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Acknowledgment

Responsive Management would like to thank Amy Silvano of the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for her input, support, and guidance on this project.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study was conducted for the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (hereinafter referred to as the Department) to determine hunters’ participation in hunting various species, their harvest, their use of game check reporting and its methods, and other characteristics of their hunting in Alabama in 2021-2022. This is the fifth annual hunter/harvest survey conducted by Responsive Management for the Department, starting with the 2017-2018 hunting season. The study entailed a scientific, probability-based telephone survey of licensed Alabama hunters.

The research team selected telephones as the preferred sampling mode primarily because past experience on harvest surveys has shown that license holders who do not actively participate in hunting or who do not successfully harvest an animal are more likely to respond to a telephone survey than to a mail or online survey, as there is more effort involved in responding via mail or online. Hunters who did not hunt or harvest will readily tell an interviewer verbally that they did not do so, but they are much less motivated to answer even a single survey question on paper and mail it or go to a web address and respond online. For this reason, harvest surveys performed via mail or online have an inherent risk of overestimating harvest due to the decreased response from those who did not hunt and/or harvest during the season.

Responsive Management, in collaboration with the Department, developed the telephone survey questionnaire based on the aforementioned previous surveys conducted for the Department from 2018 to 2021. The telephone survey was computer coded for Responsive Management’s computer-assisted telephone interviewing process.

The Department supplied the sample of licensed Alabama hunters for this study. The sample will not be used in any other way by Responsive Management, which does not keep and maintain samples of licensed hunters. The survey was conducted in June and July 2022. Responsive Management obtained 3,314 completed interviews with Alabama licensed hunters, 2,918 of whom went hunting.
HUNTING DEER: PARTICIPATION, LOCATION, TYPES OF LAND, EQUIPMENT, DAYS, HARVEST, AND REPORTING COMPLIANCE

- Nearly 238,000 hunters hunted deer in Alabama during the 2021-2022 deer seasons, hunting deer for 5.4 million days, and harvesting over 301,000 deer.
  - Modern firearms account for the most deer hunters, days, and harvest.
  - Most deer hunting was on private lands, as was most harvest.

### Deer Hunting: Hunters, Days, and Harvest (2021-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deer / Equipment / Land / Deer Type</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer-all</td>
<td>237,878</td>
<td>5,377,945</td>
<td>301,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>97,580</td>
<td>1,487,788</td>
<td>63,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>216,348</td>
<td>3,694,619</td>
<td>228,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>22,773</td>
<td>196,225</td>
<td>10,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMAs</td>
<td>4,932,552</td>
<td>286,179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other public</td>
<td>219,335</td>
<td>7,246</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck</td>
<td></td>
<td>134,113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doe</td>
<td></td>
<td>160,172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WMAs refers to Wildlife Management Areas.

- The majority of deer harvesters (88%) indicated that they reported all of their harvested deer. Overall, 89% of harvested deer were reported.

HUNTING TURKEY: PARTICIPATION, LOCATION, SEASONS, TYPES OF LAND, EQUIPMENT, DAYS, HARVEST, AND REPORTING COMPLIANCE

- Over 72,000 hunters hunted turkey in Alabama in the 2021-2022 seasons. They hunted turkey for more over 710,000 days, harvesting 36,000 turkeys.
  - The most popular way to hunt turkey was by using modern firearms, accounting for most of the days of turkey hunting.

### Turkey Hunting: Hunters, Days, and Harvest (2021-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkey / Equipment / Season / Turkey Type</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey-all</td>
<td>72,332</td>
<td>710,374</td>
<td>35,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>11,684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>682,702</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>15,988</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>12,897</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>70,750</td>
<td>697,477</td>
<td>35,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobblers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32,354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The majority of turkey harvesters (90%) indicated that they reported all of their harvested turkey. Overall, 90% of harvested turkey were reported.

**TYPES USED AND OPINIONS ON GAME CHECK METHODS**

By far, hunters use the phone app option most commonly when they use Alabama’s Game Check system to report their harvested deer or turkey: 85% of deer harvesters and 89% of turkey harvesters did so in the 2021-2022 deer and turkey seasons.

- The phone app had the highest ratings for ease of use, although ratings were high for all the methods of checking game.
HUNTING QUAIL: PARTICIPATION, TYPES OF QUAIL HUNTED, DAYS, AND HARVEST

- Nearly 8,500 quail hunters harvested over 282,000 quail in the 2021-2022 season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quail / Quail Type</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quail-all</td>
<td>8,470</td>
<td>36,323</td>
<td>282,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>2,566</td>
<td>8,383</td>
<td>22,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen-raised</td>
<td>7,465</td>
<td>27,940</td>
<td>260,381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUNTING DOVE: PARTICIPATION, SPLIT HUNTED, DAYS, AND HARVEST

- Over 60,000 hunters hunted dove in the 2021-2022 seasons. They hunted about 219,000 days, and they harvested nearly 1.4 million dove.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dove / Split</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dove-all</td>
<td>60,309</td>
<td>218,995</td>
<td>1,370,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First split</td>
<td>145,872</td>
<td>973,791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining splits</td>
<td>61,251</td>
<td>318,697</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown splits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78,389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUNTING OTHER SPECIES: PARTICIPATION, DAYS, HARVEST, AND TYPES OF LAND

- Hunting data on other species are shown below. The most popular of these other species among hunters in the 2021-2022 seasons were wild hog, duck, squirrel, and coyote, all hunted by over 10,000 hunters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>1,435</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>3,609</td>
<td>2,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>14,287</td>
<td>46,601</td>
<td>49,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>27,258</td>
<td>334,067</td>
<td>598,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>1,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>5,762</td>
<td>30,471</td>
<td>35,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>4,210</td>
<td>2,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>7,847</td>
<td>43,554</td>
<td>49,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>5,901</td>
<td>130,374</td>
<td>49,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>17,704</td>
<td>108,845</td>
<td>226,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild hog</td>
<td>32,330</td>
<td>206,354</td>
<td>340,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Just over a quarter of small game hunters (27%) hunt small game on public land: 12% do so primarily on WMAs, 9% do so primarily on other public lands, and 6% hunt both about equally.

TRENDS

The trends analysis shows modest increases in the number of deer hunters, deer hunting days, and deer harvest per hunter, all of which contribute to an increase of about 28,000 deer harvested compared to the 2020-2021 seasons.

Looking at other species, in general more hunters were hunting and harvesting bird species, particularly turkey, dove, duck, and goose. Harvest of small game species had increased in general, although harvest had decreased for coyote and rabbit.
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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (hereinafter referred to as the Department) to determine hunters’ participation in hunting various species, their harvest, their use of game check reporting and its methods, and other characteristics of their hunting in Alabama in 2021-2022. This is the fifth annual hunter/harvest survey conducted by Responsive Management for the Department, starting with the 2017-2018 hunting season. The study entailed a scientific, probability-based telephone survey of licensed Alabama hunters. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

USE OF TELEPHONES FOR THE SURVEY

The research team selected telephones as the preferred sampling mode primarily because past experience on harvest surveys has shown that license holders who do not actively participate in hunting or who do not successfully harvest an animal are more likely to respond to a telephone survey than to a mail or online survey, as there is more effort involved in responding via mail or online. Hunters who did not hunt or harvest have little motivation to complete an online or mail survey but will readily tell a telephone interviewer verbally that they did not do so. For this reason, harvest surveys performed via mail or online have an inherent risk of overestimating harvest due to the decreased response from those who did not hunt or did not harvest during the season.

Additionally, mail and online surveys systematically exclude those who have difficulty reading. In 2016, the U.S. Department of Education’s National Institute of Literacy estimated that 43% of the general population of the United States cannot read beyond a “basic level,” suggesting that many might be reticent to complete a mail or online survey they must read to themselves. Furthermore, those with poor or limited internet service or who are intimidated by technology may be reticent to complete a survey online. However, telephone surveys allow respondents who cannot or will not respond to a mail or online survey to participate. In a telephone survey, a live interviewer reads the survey questions, clarifies them if necessary, and assists the respondent with completing the survey, making it an excellent option to reduce bias and increase response to the survey.
Finally, telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of the reduced use of paper, reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires, and reduced quantity of material to be disposed of after the survey.

**QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN**

Responsive Management, in collaboration with the Department, developed the telephone survey questionnaire based on the aforementioned previous surveys conducted for the Department from 2018 to 2021. Responsive Management then computer coded the survey for computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). An important aspect of this CATI process is that the computer controls which questions are asked, but each telephone survey is administered by a live interviewer. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey and to ensure that the survey was updated for the 2021-2022 hunting season.

This year the survey removed a question regarding waterfowl hunting on Wildlife Management Areas or other public lands.

**SURVEY SAMPLE**

The Department provided the sample of licensed Alabama hunters for this study. The sample will not be used in any other way by Responsive Management, which does not keep and maintain samples of licensed hunters. The sample was stratified based on residents/nonresidents and by lifetime license holders/non-lifetime license holders (i.e., lifetime versus any other type of hunting license). Within each of these sub-samples, a probability-based selection process ensured that each eligible hunter had an approximately equal chance of being selected for the survey. All groups were then proportioned properly during the data analyses, using the proportions in the entire dataset of license holders (resident vs. non-resident, and lifetime license holder vs. any other license holder).

**TELEPHONE SURVEY ADMINISTRATION**

For quality control, survey center managers monitored calls in real time and provided feedback to the interviewers. Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations.
Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The survey center managers and other professional staff conducted a conference call briefing with the interviewers prior to the administration of these surveys. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey questionnaire, reading of the survey questions, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey questionnaire.

INTERVIEWING DATES AND TIMES
Telephone surveying times were Monday through Friday from noon to 9:00 p.m. and Saturday from noon to 7:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted in June and July 2022.

TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY CONTROL, AND DATA ANALYSIS
CATI software was used for data collection wherein the survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted. This eliminates manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that could occur with manual data entry. The survey questionnaire was programmed so that CATI branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection.

The Survey Center Managers monitored the data collection, including monitoring of the actual telephone interviews to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. Additionally, the survey questionnaire itself contained error checkers and computation statements to ensure quality and consistent data. Finally, after the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and the statisticians checked all completed surveys to ensure clarity and completeness. Responsive Management obtained 3,314 completed interviews with Alabama licensed hunters, 2,918 of whom went hunting.
The data were collected and weighted by license type. The sample was divided into three distinct groups:

- Lifetime license holders.
- Resident non-lifetime license holders.
- Nonresident non-lifetime license holders.

Survey interviews from these groups were then obtained in their proper proportions. Once the data were collected, response rates were computed for each of these groups individually, and these were used to estimate the total number of participants and then to weight the final data, as lifetime licensees had a considerably lower rate of participation in hunting than the other license categories.

The analysis of the data was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. The results were weighted by the aforementioned stratification variables so that the sample was representative of Alabama licensed hunters as a whole. As indicated, residents and nonresidents were in their proper proportions, as were lifetime license holders and non-lifetime license holders.

The data analyses for this survey include a trends analysis, in which the results of this survey are shown alongside those from the previous surveys for comparison. It is important to note that an additional license, the Resident Bait Privilege License, was added to the database of licensed Alabama hunters in last year's survey (2020-2021). Because this additional license added nearly 30,000 hunters to the overall sample, comparisons of hunting and harvest numbers before and after this addition should take the change into consideration.

**SAMPLING ERROR**

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of Alabama licensed hunters, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.69 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys would fall within plus or minus 1.69 percentage points of each other. Sampling error was
calculated using the standard formula described below, with a sample size of 3,314 and an estimated population size of 315,574 licensed Alabama hunters.

**Sampling Error Equation**

\[
B = \left( \frac{N_p(0.25) - .25}{N_s - 1} \right)^{0.5} \quad (1.96)
\]

Where:  
- \( B \) = maximum sampling error (as decimal)  
- \( N_p \) = population size (i.e., total number who could be surveyed)  
- \( N_s \) = sample size (i.e., total number of respondents surveyed)


**Note**: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).
HUNTING DEER: PARTICIPATION, LOCATION, TYPES OF LAND, EQUIPMENT, DAYS, HARVEST, AND REPORTING COMPLIANCE

- Nearly 238,000 hunters hunted deer in Alabama during the 2021-2022 deer seasons.
  - These deer hunters spent nearly 5.4 million days hunting deer.
  - Over 301,000 deer were harvested during the 2021-2022 seasons.
  - By far, hunters most commonly hunted deer with modern firearms: this weapon type accounted for the most deer hunters, days, and harvest. This was distantly followed by archery equipment and primitive firearms, in that order.
    - Among archery hunters, 33% who hunted deer with archery did so with a crossbow.
  - Most deer hunting and harvest was on private lands.
    - County data are shown, as well.

Deer Hunting: Hunters, Days, and Harvest (2021-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deer / Equipment / Land / Deer Type</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
<td>Upper Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer-all</td>
<td>237,878</td>
<td>234,918</td>
<td>240,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>97,580</td>
<td>92,857</td>
<td>102,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>216,348</td>
<td>212,398</td>
<td>220,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>22,773</td>
<td>20,044</td>
<td>25,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private land</td>
<td>4,932,552</td>
<td>4,703,708</td>
<td>5,161,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMAs</td>
<td>226,059</td>
<td>178,047</td>
<td>274,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other public</td>
<td>219,335</td>
<td>167,752</td>
<td>270,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck</td>
<td>134,113</td>
<td>125,750</td>
<td>142,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doe</td>
<td>160,172</td>
<td>147,472</td>
<td>172,873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WMAs refers to Wildlife Management Areas.

Deer Hunting: Mean Days, Deer Harvest per Hunter, Days per Harvest, and Buck-Doe Percentages (2021-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deer / Deer Type</th>
<th>Mean Days per Hunter</th>
<th>Deer Harvest per Hunter</th>
<th>Days per Harvest</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer Overall</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doe</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You said you hunted deer with archery equipment during the 2021-2022 season. Did you hunt with a crossbow? (Among those who hunted deer with archery equipment.)

- Yes: 33%
- No: 66%
- Don't know: 1%

Percent (n=1025)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Harvest of Bucks</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Harvest of Does</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Harvest of Fawns</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate Lower Bound Upper Bound</td>
<td>Estimate Lower Bound Upper Bound</td>
<td>Estimate Lower Bound Upper Bound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autauga</td>
<td>2,239 1,121 3,358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,239 992 3,487</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin</td>
<td>4,938 3,215 6,661</td>
<td>5,071 2,632 7,510</td>
<td>86 0 261</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour</td>
<td>3,817 2,351 5,283</td>
<td>4,643 2,341 6,944</td>
<td>121 0 415</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibb</td>
<td>1,976 913 3,039</td>
<td>3,390 1,238 5,542</td>
<td>258 0 649</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blount</td>
<td>1,461 552 2,369</td>
<td>773 193 1,353</td>
<td>86 0 261</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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## Deer Hunting: Harvest of Bucks, Does, and Fawns by County (2021-2022) (continued)

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## Deer Hunting: Days by County (2021-2022)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>55,027</td>
<td>31,630</td>
<td>78,423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale</td>
<td>46,527</td>
<td>18,766</td>
<td>74,289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>53,879</td>
<td>27,215</td>
<td>80,543</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>63,352</td>
<td>31,667</td>
<td>95,036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>156,930</td>
<td>110,074</td>
<td>203,786</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>64,133</td>
<td>38,084</td>
<td>90,182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamar</td>
<td>57,326</td>
<td>27,632</td>
<td>87,019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauderdale</td>
<td>75,472</td>
<td>47,931</td>
<td>103,014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>75,706</td>
<td>41,432</td>
<td>109,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>91,907</td>
<td>53,059</td>
<td>130,755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>46,049</td>
<td>25,566</td>
<td>66,533</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowndes</td>
<td>63,660</td>
<td>37,512</td>
<td>89,808</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compliance data among those who harvested deer are shown in the matrix below and the graph on the following page (“don’t know” responses are excluded). Overall, 89% of harvested deer were reported, as represented by the green-shaded cells. The majority of deer harvesters (88%) indicated that they reported all of their harvested deer.

### Compliance With Deer Reporting Requirements (Cells Show Percentage Out of All Those Who Harvested Excluding “Don’t Know” Responses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deer</th>
<th>Reported 0</th>
<th>Reported 1</th>
<th>Reported 2</th>
<th>Reported 3</th>
<th>Reported 4</th>
<th>Reported 5</th>
<th>Reported 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 1</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 2</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 3</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 4</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 6</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reported all</th>
<th>Reported some</th>
<th>Reported none</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvested more than 6</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Among those who harvested deer last season, 70% used a commercial processor to process any of their deer in the past 3 years.

Did you use a commercial processor to process any deer you harvested in the past 3 years? (Among those who harvested deer in the 2021-2022 seasons.)

- Yes: 70%
- No: 29%
- Don't know: 1%
HUNTING TURKEY: PARTICIPATION, LOCATION, SEASONS, TYPES OF LAND, EQUIPMENT, DAYS, HARVEST, AND REPORTING COMPLIANCE

- Over 72,000 hunters hunted turkey in Alabama in the 2021-2022 seasons.
  - These turkey hunters spent over 710,000 days hunting turkey.
  - About 36,000 turkeys were harvested in the 2021-2022 seasons.
  - Modern firearms were the most popular way to hunt turkey, accounting for most of the days of turkey hunting.
    - Among the 15 turkey hunters who used archery equipment, 15% (2 hunters) used a crossbow (graph not shown).
  - The spring season accounted for most of the hunters, days, and harvest of turkeys.
    - County data are also shown.

**Turkey Hunting: Hunters, Days, and Harvest (2021-2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkey / Equipment / Season / Turkey Type</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
<td>Upper Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey-all</td>
<td>72,332</td>
<td>67,955</td>
<td>76,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>11,684</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>18,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>682,702</td>
<td>613,570</td>
<td>751,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>15,988</td>
<td>5,061</td>
<td>26,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>2,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>70,750</td>
<td>66,430</td>
<td>75,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakes</td>
<td>3,644</td>
<td>1,859</td>
<td>5,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobblers</td>
<td>32,354</td>
<td>27,653</td>
<td>37,054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Turkey Hunting: Mean Days, Turkey Harvest per Hunter, and Days per Harvest (2021-2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean Days per Hunter</th>
<th>Turkey Harvest per Hunter</th>
<th>Days per Harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Overall</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Harvest of Turkeys</td>
<td>Days of Turkey Hunting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate Lower Bound Upper Bound</td>
<td>Estimate Lower Bound Upper Bound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aulauga</td>
<td>601 21 1,182</td>
<td>8,334 1,971 14,697</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin</td>
<td>945 36 1,854</td>
<td>20,059 8,269 31,848</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour</td>
<td>2,193 418 3,966</td>
<td>20,133 9,142 31,124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibb</td>
<td>490 0 1,089</td>
<td>7,752 1,113 14,391</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blount</td>
<td>0 0 2,148</td>
<td>0 2,148 0 4,703</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullock</td>
<td>490 4 976</td>
<td>8,839 3,481 14,196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>344 0 773</td>
<td>7,217 2,466 11,968</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>1,070 279 1,861</td>
<td>11,958 4,969 18,946</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers</td>
<td>258 0 561</td>
<td>22,581 6,600 38,562</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>258 0 561</td>
<td>16,119 4,458 27,781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilton</td>
<td>1,242 309 2,175</td>
<td>17,784 7,232 28,336</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw</td>
<td>232 0 520</td>
<td>4,391 724 8,059</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke</td>
<td>601 0 1,233</td>
<td>13,629 6,403 20,855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>687 33 1,342</td>
<td>13,827 6,108 21,545</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleburne</td>
<td>172 0 419</td>
<td>9,966 799 19,134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>344 0 694</td>
<td>15,754 4,399 27,109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colbert</td>
<td>516 0 1,299</td>
<td>7,818 648 14,989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conecuh</td>
<td>388 0 863</td>
<td>6,486 2,331 10,640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coosa</td>
<td>258 0 561</td>
<td>9,710 499 18,922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>748 0 1,505</td>
<td>10,190 1,796 18,585</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crenshaw</td>
<td>662 14 1,310</td>
<td>6,791 752 12,830</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cullman</td>
<td>86 0 261</td>
<td>3,351 0 7,354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dale</td>
<td>1,031 72 1,990</td>
<td>9,451 3,136 15,766</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>258 0 649</td>
<td>9,434 2,949 15,920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeKalb</td>
<td>86 0 261</td>
<td>3,259 1,238 5,280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmore</td>
<td>812 220 1,404</td>
<td>11,192 3,963 18,422</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escambia</td>
<td>86 0 261</td>
<td>5,725 387 11,062</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etowah</td>
<td>172 0 522</td>
<td>5,982 2,076 9,889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>516 0 1,122</td>
<td>7,467 1,311 13,623</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>554 46 1,063</td>
<td>5,118 0 10,298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>601 76 1,126</td>
<td>7,236 1,551 12,922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>430 38 821</td>
<td>12,192 4,371 20,014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale</td>
<td>344 0 773</td>
<td>5,241 325 10,157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>1,109 255 1,963</td>
<td>6,076 1,361 10,791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>1,032 0 1,493</td>
<td>0 3,483</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>1,289 254 2,324</td>
<td>19,061 9,652 28,471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>687 33 1,342</td>
<td>9,021 1,194 16,849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamar</td>
<td>172 0 522</td>
<td>5,537 461 10,614</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauderdale</td>
<td>601 0 1,323</td>
<td>12,836 4,370 21,302</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>344 0 839</td>
<td>9,709 1,969 17,449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>232 0 520</td>
<td>14,312 3,613 25,012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>1,031 0 2,817</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>551 61 1,040</td>
<td>12,982 4,452 21,513</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macon</td>
<td>86 0 261</td>
<td>19,681 96 39,267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>86 0 261</td>
<td>13,324 5,135 21,512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marengo</td>
<td>773 0 1,683</td>
<td>7,389 2,218 12,560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>258 0 561</td>
<td>29,180 6,522 51,839</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>258 0 649</td>
<td>4,296 0 8,703</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>86 0 261</td>
<td>3,866 0 8,664</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>469 60 877</td>
<td>6,668 1,221 12,115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>404 0 857</td>
<td>10,808 2,234 19,381</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>945 0 2,705</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry</td>
<td>172 0 419</td>
<td>2,749 0 5,517</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickens</td>
<td>1,617 436 2,797</td>
<td>24,460 9,776 39,143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>920 0 1,857</td>
<td>12,321 1,929 22,714</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>86 0 261</td>
<td>4,554 0 10,235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell</td>
<td>601 139 1,064</td>
<td>9,310 3,440 15,180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Turkey Hunting: Harvest and Days by County (2021-2022) (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Harvest of Turkeys</th>
<th>Days of Turkey Hunting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumter</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallapoosa</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscaloosa</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilcox</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winston</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Compliance data among those who harvested turkey are shown in the matrix below and the graph on the following page; the matrix excludes “don’t know” responses. Overall, 90% of harvested turkey were reported, as represented by the green-shaded cells. Most turkey harvesters (90%) indicated that they reported all of their harvested turkey, as shown on the following page. (Although both results are 90%, note that the percentage of turkey harvesters who reported all their harvest and the percentage of harvested turkeys that were reported are two different measures.)

**Compliance With Turkey Reporting Requirements (Cells Show Percentage Out of All Those Who Harvested Excluding “Don’t Know” Responses)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reported 0</th>
<th>Reported 1</th>
<th>Reported 2</th>
<th>Reported 3</th>
<th>Reported 4</th>
<th>Reported 5</th>
<th>Reported 6</th>
<th>Reported 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 1</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 2</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 3</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested 4</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How many of the turkeys you harvested during the season did you report using the Alabama Game Check System? (Asked of those who harvested turkey.)

- Reported all turkey harvested: 90%
- Reported some, but not all, turkey harvested: 4%
- Reported none of the turkey harvested: 6%

Percent (n=205)
TYPES USED AND OPINIONS ON GAME CHECK METHODS

- By far, hunters use the phone app option most commonly when they use Alabama’s Game Check system to report their harvested deer or turkey: 85% of deer harvesters and 89% of turkey harvesters did so in the 2021-2022 deer and turkey seasons.
- The phone app had the highest ratings for ease of use, although ratings were high for all the methods of checking game.

For the [deer / turkey] that you harvested, tell me all the game check methods you used. For any of the [deer / turkey], did you use...? (Among those who harvested [deer / turkey].)

- The phone app: 85% of deer harvesters and 89% of turkey harvesters.
- The website: 8% of deer harvesters and 6% of turkey harvesters.
- The telephone other than the app: 5% of deer harvesters and 5% of turkey harvesters.
- Don't know / none of these: 4% of deer harvesters and 3% of turkey harvesters.
How easy or hard was it to use the [phone app / website / telephone other than phone app] for checking game? Was it...? (Among those who harvested deer or turkey and checked at least some of their game.)

- **Very easy**
  - Phone app: 73%
  - Website: 63%
  - Telephone other than phone app: 53%

- **Somewhat easy**
  - Phone app: 17%
  - Website: 19%
  - Telephone other than phone app: 26%

- **In the middle**
  - Phone app: 4%
  - Website: 7%
  - Telephone other than phone app: 5%

- **Somewhat hard**
  - Phone app: 2%
  - Website: 1%
  - Telephone other than phone app: 2%

- **Very hard**
  - Phone app: 2%
  - Website: 2%
  - Telephone other than phone app: 6%

- **Don't know**
  - Phone app: 3%
  - Website: 8%
  - Telephone other than phone app: 9%
HUNTING QUAIL: PARTICIPATION, TYPES OF QUAIL HUNTED, DAYS, AND HARVEST

- Nearly 8,500 quail hunters harvested over 282,000 quail in the 2021-2022 season.

**Quail Hunting: Hunters, Days, and Harvest (2021-2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quail / Quail Type</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
<td>Upper Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail-all</td>
<td>8,470</td>
<td>6,757</td>
<td>10,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>2,566</td>
<td>1,612</td>
<td>3,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen-raised</td>
<td>7,465</td>
<td>5,854</td>
<td>9,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quail Hunting: Mean Days and Days per Harvest (2021-2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quail</th>
<th>Mean Days per Hunter</th>
<th>Days per Harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HUNTING DOVE: PARTICIPATION, SPLIT HUNTED, DAYS, HARVEST, AND WILLINGNESS TO TRAVEL

- Over 60,000 hunters hunted dove in the 2021-2022 seasons. They hunted about 219,000 days, and they harvested nearly 1.4 million dove.

### Dove Hunting: Hunters, Days, and Harvest (2021-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dove / Split</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
<td>Upper Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove-all</td>
<td>60,309</td>
<td>56,216</td>
<td>64,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First split</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining splits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown splits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dove Hunting: Mean Days and Days per Harvest (2021-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dove</th>
<th>Mean Days per Hunter</th>
<th>Days per Harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dove</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The graph below shows the acceptable travel distances among dove hunters to participate in a public lands limited quota dove hunt.
HUNTING OTHER SPECIES: PARTICIPATION, TYPES OF LAND, DAYS, AND HARVEST

- Hunting data on other species are shown below. The most popular of these other species among hunters in the 2021-2022 seasons were wild hog, duck, squirrel, and coyote, all hunted by over 10,000 hunters.

### Small Game Hunting: Hunters, Days, and Harvest (2021-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
<td>Upper Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>2,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>1,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>14,287</td>
<td>12,088</td>
<td>16,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>27,258</td>
<td>24,299</td>
<td>30,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>1,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>5,762</td>
<td>4,343</td>
<td>7,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>1,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>7,847</td>
<td>6,198</td>
<td>9,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>5,901</td>
<td>4,465</td>
<td>7,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>17,704</td>
<td>15,273</td>
<td>20,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Small Game Hunting: Mean Days and Days per Harvest (2021-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Mean Days per Hunter</th>
<th>Days per Harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild hog</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- As shown on the following page, just over a quarter of small game hunters (27%) hunt small game on public land: 12% do so primarily on WMAs, 9% do so primarily on other public lands, and 6% hunt both about equally.
In a typical year, if you hunt small game on public land, would you say your small game hunting in general on public land occurs...? (Asked of those who hunted small game.)

- Exclusively on WMAs (100% on WMA land): 6
- Mostly on WMAs (More than 50% on WMAs): 7
- Both about equally: 6
- Mostly on other public land (More than 50% on other public land): 3
- Exclusively on other public land (100% on other public land): 6
- Don't know: 5
- Do not typically hunt small game on public land: 68

* Rounding on graph causes apparent discrepancy in sum; calculation is made on unrounded numbers.

Breakdown of WMA versus other public land small game hunting. (Among those who typically hunt small game on public land.)

- Exclusively on WMAs (100% on WMA land): 18%
- Mostly on WMAs (More than 50% on WMAs): 15%
- Both about equally: 21%
- Mostly on other public land (More than 50% on other public land): 18%
- Exclusively on other public land (100% on other public land): 9%
- Don't know: 19%
The tables below show modest increases in the number of deer hunters, deer hunting days, and deer harvest per hunter, all of which contribute to an increase of about 28,000 deer harvested compared to the 2020-2021 seasons.

### Deer Hunting: Number of Hunters Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment / Land Type</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer-all</td>
<td>202,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>80,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>179,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>20,454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Deer Hunting: Days Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment / Land Type</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer-all</td>
<td>4,749,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>1,370,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>3,201,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>177,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private land</td>
<td>4,438,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMAs</td>
<td>205,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other public</td>
<td>106,238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution. WMAs refers to Wildlife Management Areas.

### Deer Hunting: Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment / Land / Deer Type</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer-all</td>
<td>212,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>49,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>154,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>8,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private land</td>
<td>201,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMAs</td>
<td>6,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other public</td>
<td>4,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck</td>
<td>94,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doe</td>
<td>114,116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution. WMAs refers to Wildlife Management Areas.
Deer Hunting: Mean Days per Hunter Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer Overall</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

Deer Hunting: Deer Harvest per Hunter Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer Overall</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

Deer Hunting: Days per Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer Overall</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

Deer Hunting: Buck-Doe Percentage Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buck</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doe</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

- looking at other species, in general more hunters were hunting and harvesting bird species, particularly turkey, dove, duck, and goose. Harvest of small game species had increased in general, although harvest had decreased for coyote and rabbit.
### Turkey Hunting: Number of Hunters Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season Type</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey-all</td>
<td>48,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>1,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>47,468</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Turkey Hunting: Days Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment / Season Type</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey-all</td>
<td>510,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>17,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>477,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>15,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>11,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>499,261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Turkey Hunting: Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkey / Season / Type</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey-all</td>
<td>28,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>27,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakes</td>
<td>2,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobblers</td>
<td>25,858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Turkey Hunting: Mean Days per Hunter Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Overall</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.
### Turkey Hunting: Harvest per Hunter Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Overall</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

** Sample size too small for calculations.

### Turkey Hunting: Days per Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Overall</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

** Sample size too small for calculations.

### Quail Hunting: Number of Hunters Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quail-all</td>
<td>8,821</td>
<td>8,953</td>
<td>7,796</td>
<td>6,696</td>
<td>8,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>3,004</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td>2,903</td>
<td>2,093</td>
<td>2,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen-raised</td>
<td>8,094</td>
<td>8,087</td>
<td>6,218</td>
<td>5,477</td>
<td>7,465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Quail Hunting: Days Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quail-all</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>52,336</td>
<td>39,541</td>
<td>40,046</td>
<td>36,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>39,696</td>
<td>12,710</td>
<td>11,491</td>
<td>13,021</td>
<td>8,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen-raised</td>
<td>53,740</td>
<td>39,603</td>
<td>27,019</td>
<td>27,009</td>
<td>27,940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

** Not determined for the 2017-2018 season.

### Quail Hunting: Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quail-all</td>
<td>347,308</td>
<td>321,589</td>
<td>154,063</td>
<td>253,176</td>
<td>282,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>67,889</td>
<td>37,851</td>
<td>21,662</td>
<td>27,234</td>
<td>22,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen-raised</td>
<td>279,418</td>
<td>283,738</td>
<td>132,397</td>
<td>225,942</td>
<td>260,381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.
### Quail Hunting: Average Days per Hunter Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Quail Hunting: Average Days per Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Dove Hunting: Number of Hunters Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dove / Split</th>
<th>Number of Hunters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dove-all</td>
<td>38,837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Dove Hunting: Days Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dove / Split</th>
<th>Hunter-Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dove-all</td>
<td>213,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First split</td>
<td>153,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining splits</td>
<td>59,747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Dove Hunting: Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dove / Split</th>
<th>Number Harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dove-all</td>
<td>1,567,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First split</td>
<td>1,118,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining splits</td>
<td>397,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown splits</td>
<td>51,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Dove Hunting: Average Days per Hunter Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.

### Dove Hunting: Average Days per Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Small Game Hunting: Number of Hunters Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>2,760</td>
<td>2,594</td>
<td>3,339</td>
<td>2,375</td>
<td>2,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>1,009</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>15,667</td>
<td>14,117</td>
<td>19,721</td>
<td>14,340</td>
<td>14,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>27,114</td>
<td>22,421</td>
<td>23,603</td>
<td>20,323</td>
<td>27,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>1,009</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>5,277</td>
<td>4,927</td>
<td>6,444</td>
<td>3,959</td>
<td>5,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>1,087</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>1,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>5,439</td>
<td>4,527</td>
<td>8,774</td>
<td>7,478</td>
<td>7,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>5,601</td>
<td>4,199</td>
<td>5,668</td>
<td>3,783</td>
<td>5,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>17,210</td>
<td>14,549</td>
<td>21,429</td>
<td>16,892</td>
<td>17,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>5,439</td>
<td>4,527</td>
<td>8,774</td>
<td>7,478</td>
<td>7,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild hog</td>
<td>25,985</td>
<td>23,787</td>
<td>30,954</td>
<td>28,934</td>
<td>30,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Small Game Hunting: Days Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>11,365</td>
<td>14,493</td>
<td>4,037</td>
<td>4,399</td>
<td>1,435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot</td>
<td>2,029</td>
<td>7,053</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>3,609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>114,299</td>
<td>60,219</td>
<td>85,173</td>
<td>108,036</td>
<td>46,601</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>307,016</td>
<td>227,003</td>
<td>237,273</td>
<td>192,758</td>
<td>334,067</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>2,296</td>
<td>5,124</td>
<td>6,422</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>32,796</td>
<td>25,653</td>
<td>34,939</td>
<td>11,525</td>
<td>30,471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>17,547</td>
<td>5,43</td>
<td>4,210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>34,988</td>
<td>41,386</td>
<td>55,980</td>
<td>6,422</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>98,469</td>
<td>74,479</td>
<td>144,336</td>
<td>124,224</td>
<td>130,374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>1,628</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>122,417</td>
<td>90,910</td>
<td>108,466</td>
<td>112,171</td>
<td>108,846</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild hog</td>
<td>241,343</td>
<td>174,767</td>
<td>190,067</td>
<td>211,849</td>
<td>206,354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>2,029*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>1,672</td>
<td>430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Resident Bait Privilege License was added this year, so use comparisons with caution.
**No hunters in the survey specifically hunted woodcock (i.e., 0 days hunting woodcock) but there was reported harvest in that season.

### Small Game Hunting: Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>3,071</td>
<td>3,109</td>
<td>3,028</td>
<td>2,364</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot</td>
<td>5,070</td>
<td>24,660</td>
<td>10,249</td>
<td>4,650</td>
<td>2,578</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>61,108</td>
<td>65,668</td>
<td>56,523</td>
<td>60,154</td>
<td>49,139</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>674,362</td>
<td>540,023</td>
<td>431,067</td>
<td>373,242</td>
<td>598,518</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>1,553</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>47,012</td>
<td>40,148</td>
<td>41,849</td>
<td>17,299</td>
<td>35,840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opossum</td>
<td>1,418</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>11,025</td>
<td>4,644</td>
<td>2,835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>41,897</td>
<td>45,403</td>
<td>73,139</td>
<td>55,675</td>
<td>49,458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>80,732</td>
<td>37,783</td>
<td>65,685</td>
<td>31,936</td>
<td>49,482</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>240,929</td>
<td>179,245</td>
<td>276,172</td>
<td>240,401</td>
<td>226,875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild hog</td>
<td>344,407</td>
<td>258,924</td>
<td>255,364</td>
<td>295,418</td>
<td>340,697</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>601</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Small Game Hunting: Mean Days per Hunter Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racoon</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild hog</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Small Game Hunting: Days per Harvest Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild hog</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**No hunters in the survey specifically hunted woodcock (i.e., 0 days hunting woodcock) but there was reported harvest.
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

➢ Age and gender of licensed hunters in the 2021-2022 seasons are shown below.

**Respondent's gender (observed by interviewer; not asked).**

- Male: 94%
- Female: 6%

**May I ask your age?**

- 65 years old or older: 9%
- 55-64 years old: 16%
- 45-54 years old: 19%
- 35-44 years old: 18%
- 25-34 years old: 19%
- 18-24 years old: 14%
- Under 18 years old: 1%
- Don't know: 4%
- Refused: 0%
ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is an internationally recognized survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Our mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies, businesses, and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public. Focusing only on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues, Responsive Management has conducted telephone, mail, and online surveys, as well as multi-modal surveys, on-site intercepts, focus groups, public meetings, personal interviews, needs assessments, program evaluations, marketing and communication plans, and other forms of human dimensions research measuring how people relate to the natural world for more than 30 years. Utilizing our in-house, full-service survey facilities with 75 professional interviewers, we have conducted studies in all 50 states and 15 countries worldwide, totaling more than 1,000 human dimensions projects only on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues.

Responsive Management has conducted research for every state fish and wildlife agency and every federal natural resource agency, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Coast Guard, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Additionally, we have also provided research for all the major conservation NGOs including the Archery Trade Association, the American Sportfishing Association, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Dallas Safari Club, Ducks Unlimited, Environmental Defense Fund, the Izaak Walton League of America, the National Rifle Association, the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the National Wildlife Federation, the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Safari Club International, the Sierra Club, Trout Unlimited, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

Other nonprofit and NGO clients include the American Museum of Natural History, the BoatUS Foundation, the National Association of Conservation Law Enforcement Chiefs, the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators, and the Ocean Conservancy. As well, Responsive Management conducts market research and product testing for numerous outdoor recreation manufacturers and industry leaders, such as Winchester Ammunition, Vista Outdoor (whose brands include Federal Premium, CamelBak, Bushnell, Primos, and more), Trijicon, Yamaha, and others. Responsive Management also provides data collection for the nation’s top universities, including Auburn University, Clemson University, Colorado State University, Duke University, George Mason University, Michigan State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina State University, Oregon State University, Penn State University, Rutgers University, Stanford University, Texas Tech, University of California-Davis, University of Florida, University of Montana, University of New Hampshire, University of Southern California, Virginia Tech, West Virginia University, Yale University, and many more.

Our research has been upheld in U.S. Courts, used in peer-reviewed journals, and presented at major wildlife and natural resource conferences around the world. Responsive Management’s research has also been featured in many of the nation’s top media, including Newsweek, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, CNN, National Public Radio, and on the front pages of The Washington Post and USA Today.

responsivemanagement.com