

LOUISIANA STATE REPORT- 2010

SOUTHEAST WILD TURKEY COMMITTEE

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Population Status

Wild turkeys are distributed across Louisiana and most suitable habitat is occupied. The highest densities are found in the Northwest Loblolly/Shortleaf/Hardwood and Western Longleaf habitat regions (Fig.1).

In the 1980's, "lease hunting" completely replaced "open-land hunting" in the piney woods habitat of the *Northwest Loblolly/Shortleaf/Hardwood* and *Western Longleaf Pine* regions. Improved protection along with "second effort" (1980's & 1990's) restocking revitalized these populations (Appendix E). Until recently, turkeys in these regions have exhibited the reproductive characteristics of an expanding population.

Wild turkeys inhabit only a small portion of the *North Mississippi Delta* and *Atchafalaya & Lower Mississippi Delta* regions. About 40% of the vast bottomland hardwood forest that once blanketed the Mississippi River and associated floodplains in Louisiana has been converted to agricultural land-use, but most acutely in the *North Mississippi Delta* (Appendix A). High-density turkey populations occupy less than 20% of these two regions and are only found in the larger forest fragments not subject to prolonged flooding. Currently, a modest expansion of turkey habitat is occurring in these two regions as new Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)/Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) forests on marginal farmland are now 10 to 15 years old.

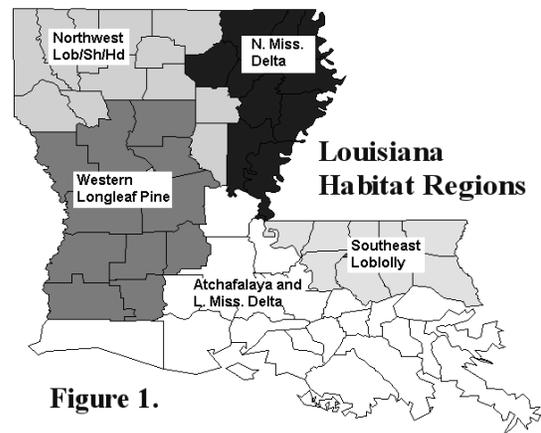


Figure 1.

The *Southeast Loblolly* region supported one of Louisiana's "original" turkey flocks and was once home to 68% of Louisiana's turkey hunters. Turkey populations in this region, however, have declined since the late 1980's. Habitat deterioration associated with suburban development and unfavorable silvicultural practices have impacted turkeys in this region. The chronic loss of habitat quality that has plagued this region for two decades intensified in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. A relatively small unit of upland hardwood habitat confined to West Feliciana Parish provides this region with its most stable habitat and highest density turkey population.

Reproduction

During 1 July – 31 August 2009, 371 observations were recorded and used to determine PPH ratios. Differences in the PPH index were observed among some habitat regions ($P \leq 0.20$) (Table 1).

Table 1. Poults per hen (PPH) by habitat region, 2009.

Habitat Region	No. Observations	PPH Ratio	Ranking ^a	1994 -2008 PPH Average
W Longleaf Pine	125	2.8	A	3.8
SE Loblolly Pine	91	2.5	A	2.4
Atch /S L Miss Delta	46	2.3	A B	2.7
N Mississippi Delta	40	1.7	B C	3.7
NW Lob/Sh/Hdwood	69	1.6	C	3.2

^a PPH Ratios with the same letter are not different ($P \leq 0.20$)

The 2009 Summer Wild Turkey Survey produced the second-lowest statewide production ranking in 16 years of data collection. It indicates a continuation of the recent trend in declining poult production across the state. Four of five habitat regions had PPH ratios below their long-term average (Appendix B). The Northwest Loblolly Shortleaf Hardwood region had its lowest production recorded (1.6 PPH). Southeast Loblolly, the region with the lowest long-term average, had fair production and has experienced better than average production for four of the last five years. The region with the best long-term average, Western Longleaf, had good production two of the last four years. Both the North Mississippi Delta and Atchafalaya/Lower Mississippi Delta had improved production from 2008 record lows. However, the North Mississippi Delta region still ranked “poor” and the Atchafalaya/Lower Mississippi Delta only “fair” in 2009. On a statewide basis, five of the lowest production rankings (2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009) have occurred in the last six years.

Rainfall during the 2009 nesting season was variable across the state. Low April and May rainfall in the SE Loblolly and Atchafalaya/South Mississippi Delta habitat regions provided the best conditions for successful hatches. The other three regions suffered periods of above average rainfall during critical incubating and hatching periods. With the median hatch date of 19 May in Louisiana, higher than normal May rainfall likely was a contributing factor to poor poult production in 2008 and 2009.

Spring flooding is another significant environmental variable impacting poult production in two habitat regions, *North Mississippi Delta* and *Atchafalaya/South Mississippi Delta*. Record low 2008 poult production in these regions resulted from a combination of long-duration spring flooding (in unprotected areas) and above average nesting season rainfall. Again in 2009, river levels were high during nesting season resulting in below average production.

Restoration

Approximately 3,856 wild turkeys have been released in Louisiana since 1962 (Appendix G). During the initial restocking period (1960s and 1970s), releases were generally successful in areas with established hunting clubs, better protection and quality habitat. However, a second restocking effort was required (late 1980s & 1990s) to establish thriving populations in the piney woods of northwest, southwest and a portion of southeast Louisiana where lease hunting (protection) proved to be the catalyst for success.

Most suitable habitat is either occupied or has established populations in close proximity. However, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) continues to receive and evaluate stocking requests. Most of the restocking requests are for marginal habitat. Small blocks of fragmented forest, sites with established populations nearby, or coastal zone forestland (cypress/tupelo) are typical of recent stocking requests.

Requests to evaluate reforested CRP and WRP farm tracts have increased as these young timber stands advance in age. All sites evaluated the last 5 years have been dominated by early succession vegetation and will require 5 to 10 additional years of tree growth to reach the threshold of habitat suitability for turkeys. Many of these sites are large enough to develop into suitable turkey habitat or function as corridors reconnecting fragments of mature hardwood forest. Farm bill projects have been clustered around the Tensas River NWR/Big Lake WMA/Buck Horn WMA habitat complex to

benefit the recovery of the threatened Louisiana Black Bear. This expanded habitat will certainly be re-occupied in-due-time by the “original” Louisiana wild turkeys that inhabited the Tensas Swamp when President Teddy Roosevelt made his famous bear hunt there 103 years ago.

Most of these reforested tracts with real potential are located less than five miles from established turkey populations and will repopulate naturally as habitat matures. However, supplemental restocking might accelerate the reestablishment of turkeys on these tracts. Only one turkey release has been made in the last five years. In 2008, the release of seven hens completed the restocking effort on Camp Minden, a 13,000-acre Louisiana National Guard facility in northwest Louisiana.

Harvest and Youth Hunts

Harvest data for the spring turkey season has been generated since 1980 using a standard mail survey. Questionnaires are sent to a random sample (6%) of basic license holders in March and April. Data for the 2010 season will be available July 2011. Game survey estimates indicate the annual harvest for the four years (2005-2008) has averaged about 8,000 gobblers (Appendix C).

Mandatory harvest validation (via phone or internet) was instituted in 2009 to provide a real-time estimate of the annual harvest along with other data. Hunters using the new system validated 2,586 gobblers in 2009 and 2,221 gobblers in 2010 (Table 2). In 2010 hunters reported harvesting 78% on private lands and 22% on public lands. Jakes comprised 16% of the statewide reported gobbler harvest. The direct recovery rate for 315 jakes banded statewide from 2000 to 2010 was <10% (30/315).

Table 2. Hunter reported harvest data, 2009 & 2010.

Land Use	Adults		Jakes		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Private Land Harvest	1,830 (88%)	1,470 (85%)	257 (12%)	264 (15%)	2,087 (81%)	1,734 (78%)
Public Land Harvest	433 (87%)	406 (83%)	66 (13%)	81 (17%)	496 (19%)	487 (22%)
Total Harvest	2,263 (88%)	1,876 (84%)	323 (12%)	345 (16%)	2,586	2,221

The hunter reported harvest for both years is well below mail survey estimates. Appendix F illustrates the 2009 and 2010 harvest dates as reported by hunters. Hunters are allotted up to 72 hours to report their harvested turkey which results in a slight lag period on the graph between the actual harvest and the date reported. The 2009 two day youth season started on March 21 and on March 13 in 2010. The regular season started on March 28 in 2009 and on March 20 in 2010.

In 2010 enforcement agents recorded almost 1,500 hunter checks (Table 3). They documented three non-compliance issues: hunters not in possession of valid turkey tags while hunting, missing tags not validated, and harvested turkeys not properly tagged. Most of the hunters (96%) were in compliance when checked by agents. Of the 3% of the hunters not in compliance, youth hunters comprised the largest proportion in 2010. In 2009 lifetime license holders made up the highest proportion of non-compliant hunters. Compliance with the tagging aspect of the regulation improved in 2010 from the previous year. About 10% of the turkeys checked had not been properly tagged in 2010 compared to 30% in 2009. WMA hunters are required to record all harvests as well as check in and out daily using self-clearing permits (DSCP). In 2009 a total of 288 turkeys were reported through DSCPs and 261 (91%) of this harvest was captured via the tagging validation (reporting by phone or internet) process. In 2010 the WMA DSCP harvest was 254; however, only 197 (78%) was “validated”. Private lands tag validation rates remain unknown and are believed to be considerably lower than WMA rates.

Table 3. Number of turkey hunters checked and compliance.

Enforcement Division Turkey Compliance Check

Year	# Hunters Checked	Gobblers Properly Tagged	Non-compliance Issues					Gobblers Not Tagged
			Youth	Lifetime	Senior	Sportsmen	Other	
2009	1894	37	7	15	2	1	9	15
2010	1489	124	13	9	9	6	8	12

Louisiana’s Wildlife Management Area (WMA) system includes lands that are department-owned, free-lease industrial timber company and privately owned tracts, as well as areas owned by local, state and federal government agencies. Twenty-nine WMAs (600,000+ acres) were open for public turkey hunting in 2010. Harvest data are collected by self-clearing check stations and represent minimum numbers. Management areas varied in size from 128 acres to 105,000+ acres and had seasons that ranged from very conservative (1-day lottery youth-only) to liberal (30-day daily self-clearing permit).

Turkey populations range from low to high density depending on habitat quality. As an example, Dewey Wills WMA is a 60,276 acre bottomland hardwood tract subject to frequent spring backwater and it has sustained a low-density turkey population for 30 years. A 4-day lottery hunt is held in late-spring to provide a small group of hunters with some quality recreation. Fort Polk is a 105,000 acre WMA that supports a high-density flock and a liberal 30-day season. However, intensive military training in certain years can severely restricted public access during turkey season.

Statewide, WMA harvest was again below average in 2010. Hunter efforts were down from 2009 but above the 5-year average (Table 4). Below average recruitment 4 out of the last 5 years may be an important factor contributing to this decline in hunter success on public land.

Table 4. Louisiana 2010 WMA Harvest

WMA Harvest	Acres	Efforts	Kill	Efforts/Kill	Ac./Kill	Ac./Effort
5-Yr. Average	691,527	6,648	340	27	2,034	104
2010	691,527	7,751	254	31	2,723	102

Youth hunters were selected by lottery for 14 WMA hunts in 2010. A guide and parent/guardian accompanied each youth hunter. Local NWTF chapters “adopted” a hunt by supplying local guides and providing a lunch for the hunters. During the 2010 youth hunts, 110 youths harvested 8 gobblers (1 gobbler/ 13.8 efforts). Success rates were down from previous years and may have been influenced by the more severe winter. Gobblers were often reported to be in larger groups of turkeys and difficult to call. WMA youth hunts continue to be very popular with participants as well as volunteers and WMA personnel involved.

Research and Management

The primary research focus has been the ecology of wild turkeys in bottomland hardwood habitat. Dr. Michael Chamberlain (LSU) is the principal investigator directing long-term research on Sherburne WMA located in the Atchafalaya swamp. LDWF, the National and Louisiana Chapter NWTF, and LSU support this project.

Phase 1 of this project highlighted survival and reproductive ecology of wild turkey hens, and provided information on habitat and space use throughout the annual cycle. Results were presented in

two papers at the 2005 SEAFWA meeting. Phase 2, which investigated gobbler survival and dispersal, was completed by a second graduate student during the fall of 2007 and reported in the 2008 SEAFWA Proceedings. A Ph.D. student evaluating broader issues affecting turkey populations on Sherburne started Phase 3 in June 2007. Project title is “Influences of landscape characteristics on nesting ecology of female wild turkeys and behavior of raccoons”.

OBJECTIVE 1: Assess nesting ecology of female wild turkeys, including nest initiation, nest success, causes of nest failure, and poult survival.

OBJECTIVE 2: Describe fine-scale movements of raccoons during reproductive periods of wild turkeys

OBJECTIVE 3: Assess relationships between turkey nesting ecology, raccoon movements/behavior, and landscape features, such as rights-of-way, food plots, and forest structural characteristics.

Table 5 illustrates the nesting chronology and fate of 31 radio-tracked hens on the Sherburne WMA studied by graduate student Michael Byrne.

Nest incubation dates, and nest fates for radio-tracked hens, Sherburne WMA 2008-2010

Year*	Nest ID	Incubation Start	Hatch Date	Nest Fate
2008	233	March 30	NA	Hen killed on nest
	1092	April 2	April 28	Hatched
	1072	April 3	NA	Abandoned
	853	April 5	NA	Nest predated
	853Renest 1	May 3	NA	Nest predated
2009	403	March 23	April 24	Hatched
	1032	March 29	NA	Abandoned
	1344	March 28	NA	Nest Predated
	1302	March 30	NA	Abandoned
	1323	April 1	April 28	Hatched
	253	April 1	NA	Hen killed on nest
	704	April 2	April 29	Hatched
	1252	April 6	May 1	Hatched
	443	April 5	May 3	Hatched
	433	April 7	NA	Nest predated
	1383	March 28	April 25	Hatched
	1032Renest 1	April 23	NA	Abandoned
	1302Renest 1	April 28	NA	Nest Predated
	1362	May 9	NA	Hen killed on nest
1032Renest 2	*April 21	May 18	Hatched	
2010	403	April 16	May 16	Hatched
	1323	April 21	NA	Nest Predated
	1302	April 24	NA	Nest Predated
	145	April 25	NA	Nest Predated
	765	April 25	NA	Nest Predated
	1092 [†]	April 28	NA	Hen killed on nest

*Number of hens tracked each spring: 2008 = 4, 2009 = 17, 2010 = 10.

[†] Hen still incubating as of this writing.

* Estimated date

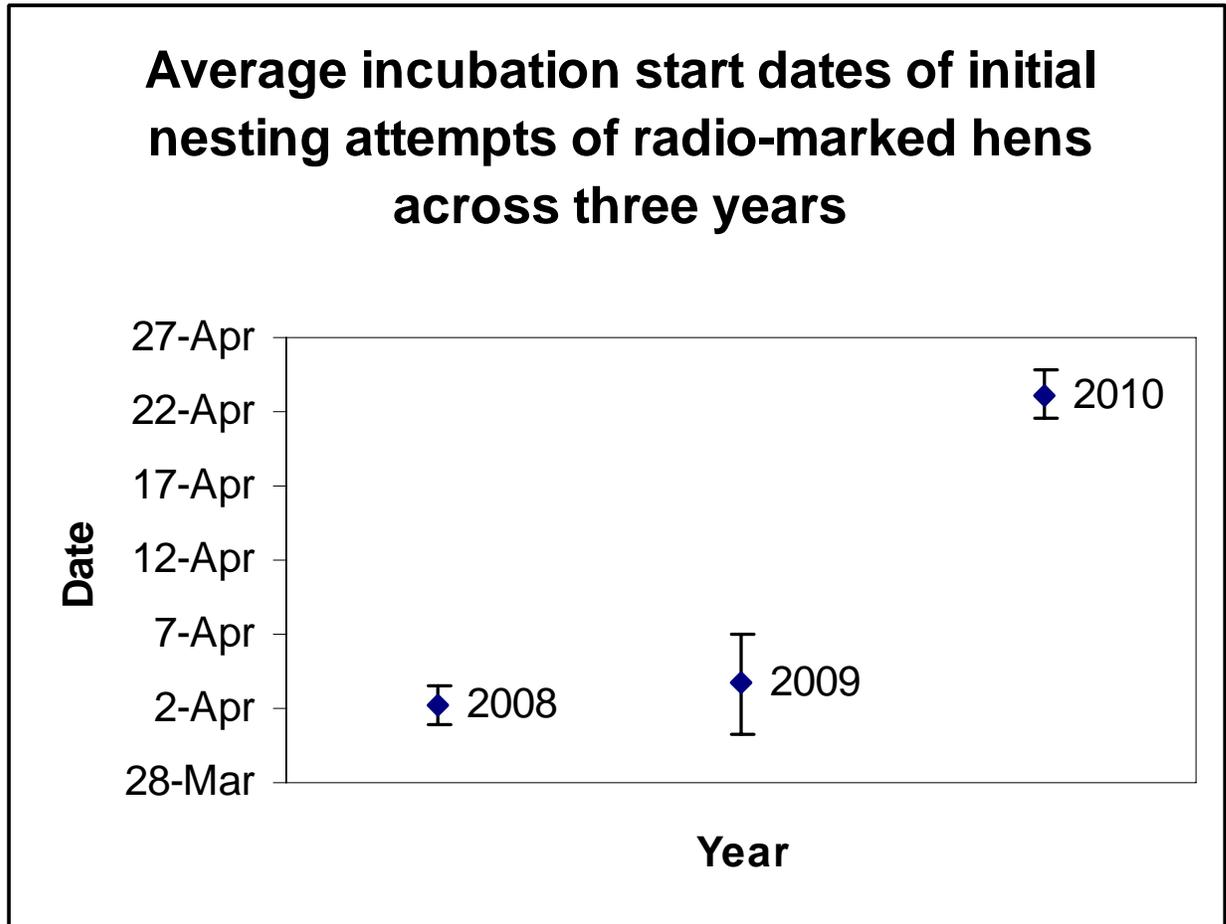
Table 6: Incubation and hatching success rates.

Number of marked hens, % of hens reaching nest incubation, and nesting success: Sherburne WMA, 2008-2010.

Year	# hens marked	% hens reaching incubation (n)	% nests hatched (n)
2008	4	100 (4)	20 (1/5)
2009	17	64.7 (11)	46.6 (7/15)
2010	10	60 (6)	16.7 (1/6)

The winter of 2009-10 was colder and longer in duration than average. Spring bud break and leaf development was delayed. Based on the last three years of telemetry data, the average incubation start on Sherburne WMA was also delayed.

Figure 2 illustrates the average incubation start.



The Phase 1 hen ecology study conducted from 2001 to 04 revealed some of the lowest nest initiation rates (33%) and largest pre-incubation home ranges in the literature. This exceptionally low productivity was attributed to poor quality nesting habitat resulting from lack of understory cover and flooding. Management recommendations included forest management practices directed at improving the quality of nesting habitat by reducing overstory canopy cover, thereby increasing the availability of herbaceous ground cover at higher elevations to protect nests from predation and flooding.

The LDWF wildlife forestry staff prepared timber management prescriptions for Sherburne WMA to specifically address turkey habitat management recommendations by opening the forest canopy 30-40% during scheduled timber harvest. However, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita provided strong winds across the area in 2005 and Hurricane Gustav came ashore as a Category 2 storm on September 1, 2008 and still maintained tropical storm winds as it passed over Sherburne WMA. LDWF forestry staff estimated the landscape-scale forest canopy damage from the latter storm to be about 30%. Large canopy trees had limb damage and shallow-rooted midstory trees, such as swamp red maple, were largely uprooted. It is believed that nesting cover for hens increased significantly as forest canopy openings stimulated ground-level vegetation in addition to coarse woody debris. Nest initiations since 2008 increased significantly compared to those previously recorded during the 2001-04 nesting period.

Twenty additional raccoons were captured and fitted with radio collars during January-March 2009 (18 males, 2 females). Focal runs of collared raccoons were conducted during nesting seasons. A total of 31 raccoons were radio tracked. Field work on this phase was completed and the final report will be written in early 2011.

Throughout the Sherburne WMA studies, gobblers, hens, and poultts have been captured. In addition to the radio-tracked hens, harvest mortality information is monitored on all banded gobblers. In 2010 three gobblers were fitted with GPS type monitoring units to determine their effectiveness in closed canopy habitats. The GPS unit recovered performed exceptionally well, providing a wealth of location information. Future plans are being made fit more turkeys with this type of unit.

For the past 50+ years, the focus of LDWF's land acquisition program has been conservation of remnant bottomland hardwood fragments predominantly in the Mississippi River floodplain. LDWF now owns and manages 480,000 acres of this highly productive habitat. Practical management implications derived from Dr. Chamberlain's comprehensive project will be applied to the management of wild turkey on state-owned habitat as well as shared with private lands turkey managers.

LDWF has conducted long-term banding studies (1000+ gobblers) to monitor gobbler harvest rates since 1989. Gobblers in southeast Louisiana were banded during 1989-96 and reported harvest was high (70% direct recovery for adult gobblers). This region of the state had a declining turkey flock hunted by experienced turkey hunters. During 1999-2001 significant changes in season length (37 days to 30 days), timing (one week later), and bag limit (3 to 2) were implemented. The proportion of older gobblers in the population increased in response to these changes as indicated by a follow up banding period 2001 – 2006. Direct recovery declined for adults (70% to 39%), jakes (23% to 7%) and total gobblers (38% to 24%) (Appendix D).

Private-land banding studies were initiated in north central Louisiana in 2001. This region of the state had recently been restocked (for the second time), had a conservative 16-day season, and contained a pool of largely novice turkey hunters. The short season was set for a harvest level that would allow continued population expansion. Direct recovery rate for 191 gobblers banded from 2001 to 2003 was a relatively low 12 %.

The 16-day season in north Louisiana parishes was expanded to the more liberal 30-day season of Area A in 2007. From 2007 to 2009 175 gobblers were banded in the piney woods of northern and western Louisiana. The direct recovery for all gobblers during this three-year period was 19%.

Kisatchie National Forest, at 600,000 acres, is one of Louisiana's premier public turkey hunting areas. Harvest rate studies will be conducted here for the next five years to monitor hunting pressure and harvest levels. Unfortunately, capture attempts in 2010 were unsuccessful.

Regulations

Mandatory deer/turkey tagging regulations enacted for the 2007 – 2008 hunting seasons were modified to be voluntary due to failure of the contractor to deliver verifiable tags. Mandatory deer and turkey tagging were implemented in the fall of 2008 and the spring of 2009.

Louisiana has had a uniform statewide opening date of the fourth Saturday in March in recent years. In response to public input, the opening date for 2010 was shifted earlier to the Saturday closest to March 22nd. The basic season structure was retained, including a uniform statewide opening date and 3 season length options, 30 days, 23 days, and 16 days, based on relative turkey population density. The majority of the state has a 30-day season.

Youth turkey seasons have been held on selected WMAs since 2002. In 2004, Louisiana initiated a statewide private lands youth hunt to coincide with WMA youth hunts the weekend prior to the regular turkey season. Participation in this early-hunt was expanded in 2006 to include physically challenged hunters with wheelchair classification permits.

New Fall Turkey Season

Louisiana will hold its first fall turkey season October 2 – 8, 2010 on the Peason Ridge WMA. Peason Ridge WMA is a U. S. Army training base located in the Western Longleaf habitat region where some of the better turkey numbers occur. Often the WMA is closed during the spring season to facilitate military training. In 2009 a fall season was proposed to offset this loss of hunting opportunity. One hundred (100) hunters will be selected by lottery and permitted by the Army to hunt. Only one bearded gobbler per hunter may be harvested. In an effort to monitor harvest rates, gobblers will be captured and banded each winter. Unfortunately, only 8 adult gobblers were captured during the 2010 winter and 3 (38%) were harvested during the 2010 spring season.

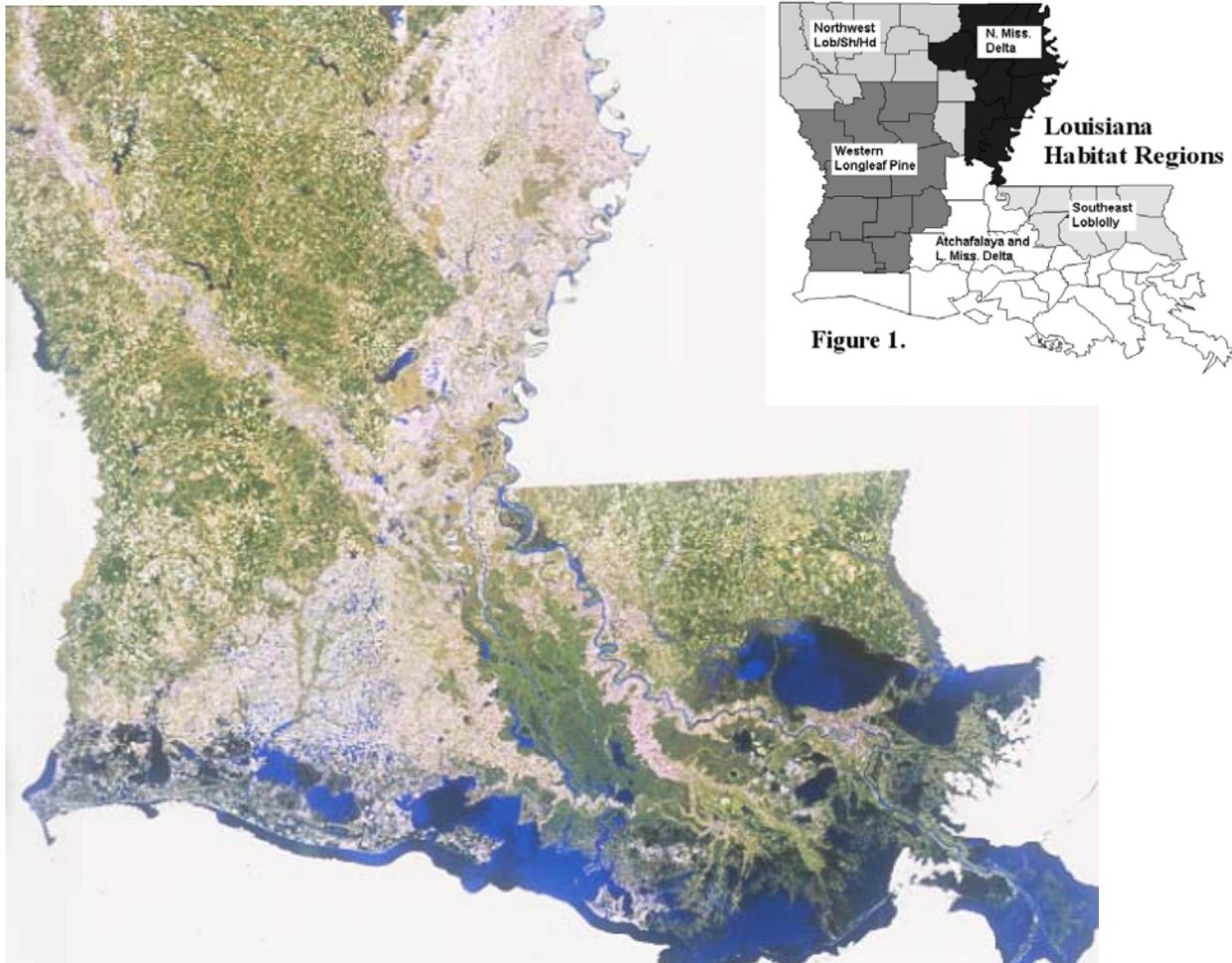
Hunting Accidents

No spring turkey hunting accidents were reported to Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries in 2010.

2010 Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill

On April 20, 2010 the British Petroleum “Deepwater Horizon” oil rig exploded and began to burn. Eleven men died and several others were injured. The burning rig eventually collapsed but the oil continued to flow from the damaged pipe lying on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico nearly a mile deep. This oil first thought to be discharging at a rate of 5000 barrels a day was later found to be leaking a much greater amount. Within 2 weeks of the explosion, the thick smell of oil could be detected by Louisiana residents over 100 miles inshore. Within a short period after the explosion, the LDWF deployed teams of biologists and enforcement agents to the coast. Daily patrols were set up to rescue oiled wildlife and help in the marsh protection efforts. At the time of this report oil is still leaking and washing up on some 100 miles of Louisiana’s sensitive coastline. It is feared that the massive scale of this ecological disaster will only grow further threatening the state’s fragile barrier islands, estuaries, and marshes. Obviously the response to this event is the LDWF’s first priority. Manpower demands related to the oil spill may impact future time allotted for various other important programs including the wild turkey program. Louisiana continues to be grateful to all that are working to mitigate this disaster. Special thanks goes to the NWTF national headquarters for donating 125 wild turkey transport boxes to be used in the oiled animal rescue efforts.

APPENDIX A

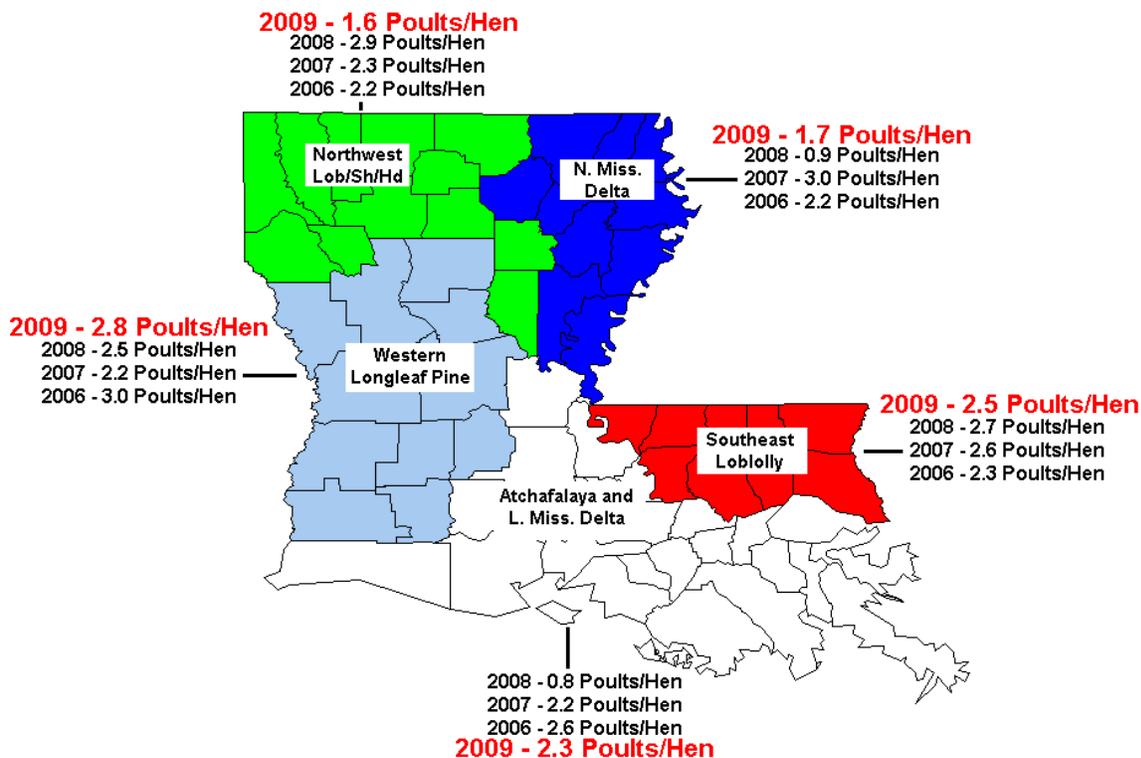


Louisiana Forest Habitat Overview

- Total Land Base – 32,900,000 acres
- Total Forest Land – 14,100,000 acres (43%)
2% increase (WRP & CRP reforestation) from low of 13.8 million in 1991
- Ownership Pattern:
 1. **Private – 12,430,000 acres (88%)**
 - Non-industrial – 8,470,000 acres (60%)
 - Industry – 3,960,000 acres (28%)
 2. **Public – 1,670,000 acres (12%)**
 - State: **LDWF** – 460,000 ac. **Other State**--- 210,000 ac.
 - Federal: **KNF**- 605,000 ac. **NWR**- 225,000 ac. **Other** – 170,000 ac.

APPENDIX B

Louisiana Wild Turkey Pout Production Index 2009



Poult per hen (PPH) production categories:

- Excellent ----- 4.0 PPH or higher
- Very Good---- 3.3 – 3.9 PPH
- Good ----- 2.6 – 3.2 PPH
- Fair ----- 2.0 – 2.5 PPH
- Poor ----- Below 2.0 PPH

2009 Pout Production Index

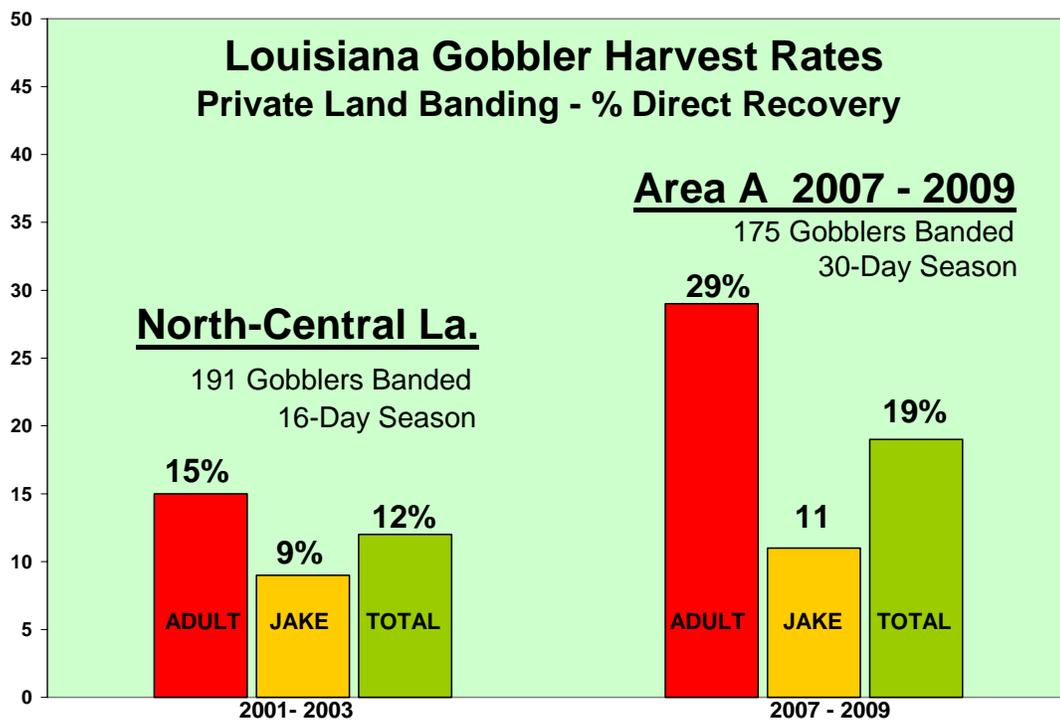
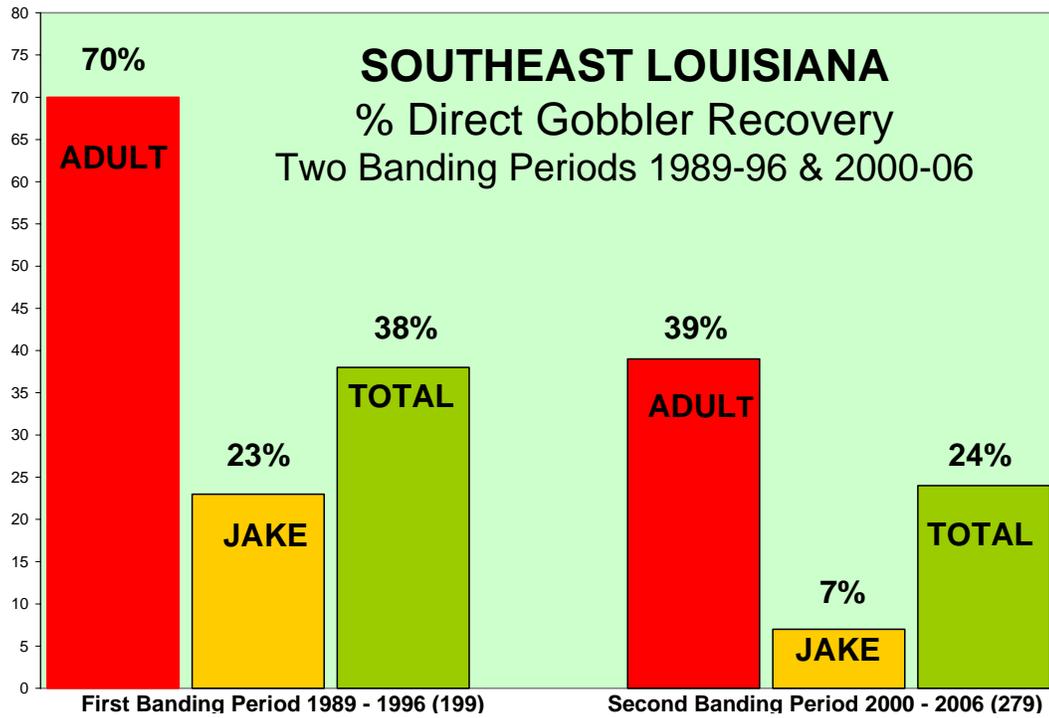
HABITAT TYPE	2009	16-YEAR AVERAGE
W Longleaf Pine	2.8	3.4
N Mississippi Delta	1.7	3.2
NW Lob/Sh/Hdwood	1.6	3.0
S Atch/L Mississippi Delta	2.3	2.5
SE Loblolly Pine	2.5	2.4

APPENDIX C

Year	Estimated Hunters	Turkey Stamps*	Estimated Harvest	Est. Youth Harvest	No. Tags Validated
1980	10,800	<i>Turkey Stamp Initiated 1996</i>	3,500	<i>**Statewide Private Land Youth Hunt Initiated 2004</i> <i>Physically Challenged Season Added 2006</i>	<i>Mandatory Tagging and Harvest Validation Initiated 2009</i>
1981	12,000		3,900		
1982	15,700		5,700		
1983	17,600		7,800		
1984	15,600		7,800		
1985	19,700		6,500		
1986	16,100		6,100		
1987	16,300		10,100		
1988/89	---No Data---		---No Data---		
1990	21,200		10,900		
1991	19,000		9,400		
1992	21,900		9,900		
1993	22,300		11,100		
1994	18,700		9,000		
1995	20,400		9,400		
1996	20,800	9,170	8,000		
1997	20,700	8,153	11,200		
1998	20,500	9,596	9,200		
1999	19,000	9,907	8,000		
2000	19,000	11,073	8,300		
2001	21,900	10,368	9,000		
2002	25,000	10,310	10,900		
2003	25,800	10,171	9,000		
2004	----- No Data -----				
2005	21,900	10,549	8,600	900	
2006	11,600	10,292	7,000	250	
2007	17,700	10,508	8,300	1,100	
2008	19,400	10,957	8,300	1,100	
2009	17,500	11,861	5,600	900	2,586
2010	Data Available in July 2011				2,221

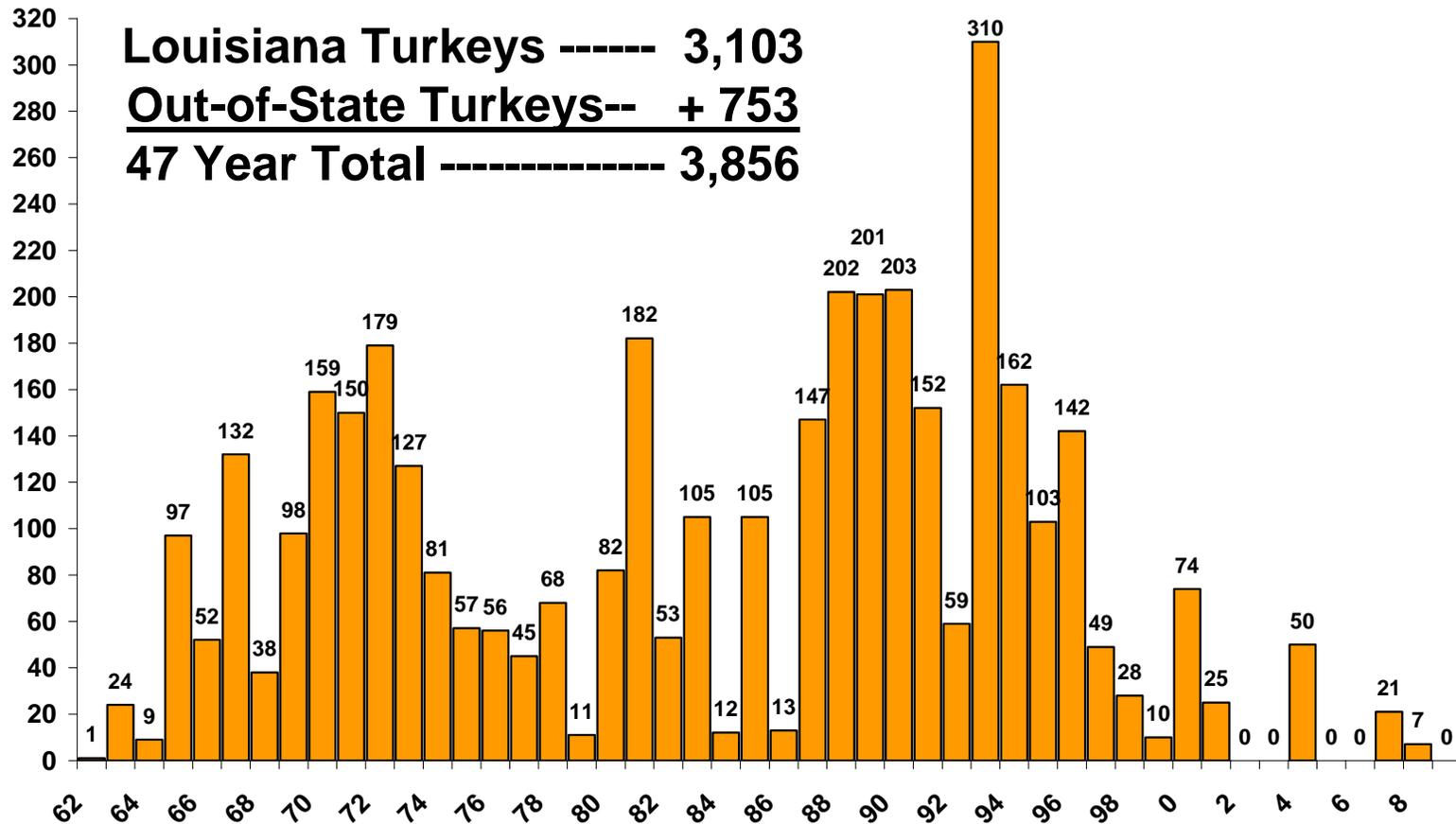
Harvest survey is based on 6% sample of basic hunting license holders 16 to 59 years of age. *Lifetime license holders (about 48,000) and Louisiana Sportsman's Paradise license holders (about 4,000) do not have to purchase a separate turkey stamp. Estimates are that 15% to 17% of these license holders hunt turkeys. That would be about 6,800 additional turkey hunters, and when added to the turkey stamp figure, falls within the 95% CI of estimated hunters. It has long been thought that the harvest survey estimate is biased high due to higher response rates from turkey hunters. In addition, there are an unknown number of hunters over 59 that do not have to buy a turkey stamp. ** Approximately 20% of licensed turkey hunters indicated on the harvest survey that they took a youth hunting.

APPENDIX D



APPENDIX E

Louisiana Turkey Restocking Program 1962 - 2009



APPENDIX F

TURKEY SEASON COMPARISON

