

**LOUISIANA BIG AND SMALL GAME HARVEST SURVEY FOR 2018-2019**

**Prepared by\***

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Big and small game harvest indices for the 2018-19 hunting season were obtained through a mail survey based on responses from purchasers of basic resident hunting licenses or any other resident license that included the basic resident hunting privileges for 2018-19. Since the 2012-13 season, senior license holders (those 60 and older that now are required to have a license) have been included in the survey. This was done because senior license holders make up a significant proportion of the total license holders (25.5% for the 2018-19 hunting season). The 2018-19 Game Harvest Survey (Appendix 1) was mailed to 15,994 (6% sample) residents. Only responses from respondents that hunted during the 2018-19 hunting season were included in the report. Non-deliverables numbered 1,835. The survey questionnaires were completed and returned by 3,296 individuals (23.2% return rate) before the cutoff date of 31 May. The estimated harvest and hunter efforts for the 2018-19 hunting seasons (Tables 1 and 8) utilized 1,895 responses. According to the responses, the 2018-19 basic license or lifetime license was not purchased by 11 respondents, ~0.6%. The procedures used to calculate the 2018-19 estimates were the same as those used for the 2017-18 harvest estimates. The 2018-19 harvest estimates were extrapolated based on the current year's license sales of 190,691 (includes senior license holders and senior lifetime license holders that consider themselves to be hunters). When including all senior license holders and all senior lifetime license holders the number of licenses for the 2018-19 hunting season was 266,566. However, senior license holders, whether they hunt, fish or hunt and fish receive the same license. Some of those license holders do not hunt. Therefore, the number of senior license holders was reduced to reflect the percentage of senior hunters which did not hunt during the 2018-19 hunting season. Hunter numbers reflect those that hunted a species even if they did not bag. No attempt was made to adjust the statistics to compensate for the lack of inclusion of hunters under 16 years old who are not required to purchase a basic license.

A single mailing was used in this survey which requires us to assume that the hunting activity of people who returned the questionnaire was the same as those who did not return it. Adjustments for the difference between respondents and non-respondents (i.e., the non-response bias) can be made using multiple mailings and elaborate statistical manipulations. However, even after these adjustments a relatively large bias can result from several factors identified by Atwood (1956), Hayne (1964), Wright (1978) and Fillion (1980). No way of adjusting for these biases has been developed. Nonetheless, if the various biases are consistent from year to year, the survey provides valuable indices to harvests and hunters. Values presented are *indices* and are not necessarily the actual number of hunters and harvests.

## **WHITE-TAILED DEER**

Deer hunters (136,000) spent about 2.6 million days afield during the 2018-19 deer hunting seasons and harvested 120,800 deer (Table 1). The total number of deer hunters (-15.6%), deer hunters using modern firearms (-16.3%), number of still hunters (-16.1%), number of archery hunters (-32.7%), and number of primitive weapon hunters (-20.7%) all decreased significantly from the 2017-18 season to the 2018-19 season. Long-term, the number of deer hunters has remained stable ( $P = 0.14$ ) (Figure 1), while the number of deer harvested ( $P < 0.0001$ ) has declined significantly (Figure 2). Many deer hunters used 2 or 3 types of weapons. The number of hunters using modern firearms to take deer during the 2017-18 hunting season was 127,600 (Table 1) and their harvest was 100,100. They reported kills ranging from 0 to 6 (Table 2) and

averaged hunting 16.5 days with modern firearms (Table 3). Still hunting (without dogs) accounted for about 98% of the modern firearm harvest and 98% of the modern firearm days. Deer hunting and harvest characteristics for persons hunting with and without dogs are also provided (Table 2 and 3). About 4.5% of the modern firearm deer hunters used dogs at least once.

Deer hunters using bows and arrows (14,600) averaged 11.3 days afield per person (Table 3). They reported from 0 to 5 deer killed (Table 2). The number of deer taken with bows and arrows was 4,000. Persons with bow licenses could use bows that used a mechanical means to hold and release the arrow (crossbows) for the first time in 2008-09. An estimated 14,600 persons took advantage of this opportunity during 2018-19. During the 2018-19 hunting season 8% of archers indicated that they used both bow and arrows and crossbows. Persons hunting with crossbows averaged 8.9 days afield (Table 3) and their reported harvest ranged from 0 to 3 deer (Table 2).

Primitive firearm hunters numbered 48,200. They averaged 5.6 primitive firearms hunts per hunter (Table 3) and reported taking 0 to 5 deer with primitive firearms (Table 2) for a total deer harvest of 14,500 (Table 3).

State-wide, antlered deer comprised a greater percentage (52%) of the deer harvest than did non-antlered deer (44%) or button-bucks (4%) (Table 4).

This is the 13<sup>th</sup> year that an estimate for hog hunting has been produced. During the 2018-19 hunting season, it is estimated that 41,000 hunters took 135,800 hogs while expending 587,100 efforts (Table 1, 5).

## **TURKEY**

The number of turkey hunters was down -20.0% over last spring's turkey hunting season, with 10,800 turkey hunters (Table 5). The number of recreational days spent turkey hunting (68,700) was down 10% compared to 2017 (76,300). In 2019, turkey hunters spent an average of 6.4 days hunting (Table 6). Hunters reported bagging from 0 to 2 turkeys (Table 7). The statewide harvest of gobblers was 3,200 in 2019 and 3,000 in 2018.

## **SMALL GAME**

Small game hunters numbered 91,900 and has been trending down ( $P = 0.06$ ) over the last 16 hunting seasons (Figure 3). They took about 1.04 million trips in pursuit of small game during the 2018-19 hunting season for an average of 10.9 hunts per person. The number of hunters and harvest varied greatly among species (Tables 8 and 9). Nevertheless, 50-70 percent of the hunters for a particular species usually accounts for less than 20 percent of the harvest (Tables 10 and 11). In addition, large proportions of hunters go afield 5 days or fewer per season for a given species (Tables 12 and 13). The highest mean seasonal kill per hunter was recorded for ducks (19.2 per hunter). Mourning dove (15.1 per hunter) and pen-reared quail (15.0 per hunter) and had the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, respectively, highest seasonal bags and the lowest was for wild quail (2.6 per hunter) (Tables 10 and 11). Pen-reared quail hunters accounted for the lowest number of hunts per hunter (1.6), followed by mourning dove hunters (2.9) and rail hunters went hunting the most (13.4 per hunter) followed by snipe hunters (12.6 per hunter) (Tables 12 and 13).

### Resident Small Game

Squirrels remained the most popular small game animals in Louisiana with 703,900 harvested by 52,200 hunters (Tables 8 and 9). All three metrics recorded for squirrels (number of hunters, harvest, days hunted) were significantly lower during the 2018-19 hunting season than the 2017-18 hunting season. Rabbits also continued to be the second most sought after resident small game animal. Rabbit hunters (14,500) bagged 100,800 rabbits. Both the number of rabbit hunters (-40.3%) and days spent hunting (-40.9%) were down significantly compared to the 2017-18 hunting season. Persons hunting wild quail numbered 600 and they harvested 1,900 birds.

Pen-raised quail seasonal harvest was estimated this year for the 14<sup>th</sup> season because the *quail* (unspecified, but assumed wild) estimate appeared relatively high for several years prior to the 2005-06 survey compared to the expected harvest. This could have been due to the inclusion of pen-raised birds in the harvest value. Several responses were excluded from those recent surveys before the addition of the pen-raised category because the respondents indicated that the quail were pen-raised. The number of persons hunting pen-raised quail and their harvest numerically far exceeded those hunting wild quail, particularly the harvest. The results suggest that pen-raised quail had been included at least in estimates immediately prior to changing the format in 2005. The pen-raised harvest was estimated at 18,600 while the wild quail harvest was 1,900.

For the fourth year we asked hunters if they harvested coyotes and if so how many they harvested. It was estimated that 12,200 hunters harvested 27,400 coyotes during the 2017-18 hunting season (Table 8). Bobcat harvest was estimated to be 2,900, down from last year's estimate of 4,100 bobcats harvested.

### Migratory Game Birds

#### Webless

Doves continued to be the most sought after webless migratory game bird. During the 2018-19 hunting season, 17,100 hunters (down 21.9% from the 2017-18 estimate of 21,900 hunters) harvested 276,000 mourning doves during 51,500 days of dove hunting. The snipe harvest was 6,300 (down 73.6% from the 2017-18 estimate of 23,900) while snipe hunters numbered 500. Snipe hunters spent 6,500 days afield in 2018-19 (Tables 8 and 9). The harvest index for woodcock was 10,300 and the number of woodcock hunters was 1,800. Woodcock hunters made 9,600 hunts (Tables 8 and 9). There were an estimated 800 rail hunters in 2018-19, and their harvest estimate was 16,600 (up 22.1% from the 2017-18 harvest estimate of 13,600) (Tables 8 and 9).

Although Eurasian collared-doves are frequently associated with urban/suburban settings, this species also is increasing in rural settings. This year the harvest of this non-native dove was estimated to be 8,500, a decrease of 68.5%% from last year's estimate (Tables 8 and 9). White-winged doves were able to be taken during the dove season for the 13<sup>th</sup> year during the 2018-19 season. An estimated 21,500 white-wings were taken (Tables 8 and 9).

## Waterfowl

There were an estimated 41,200 duck hunters for the 2018-19 hunting season. They harvested 813,700 ducks (Table 8, 9). All duck estimates (number of hunters, harvest, hunter days) decreased significantly for the second consecutive year. Goose hunters numbered 6,600 and their harvest was 32,800 (Tables 9 and 10). These values include participation and geese taken during the Special Goose Season (Conservation Order). Coot, while not technically waterfowl, are usually taken by persons hunting ducks. About 2,800 hunters bagged approximately 47,600 coots (Tables 8 and 9).

### SPECIAL QUESTIONS

#### *Age*

Hunters were asked their age. Of the 1,881 respondents to this question, ages ranged from 16 to 88 years of age. The average age was 56.4 years (up from 55.0 years for the 2018-19 hunting season), the median age was 60 years (59 years in 2017-18) and the mode was 66 years of age (65 in 2017-18).

#### *Supplemental feed*

Hunters were asked if they provided supplemental feeding during the 2018-19 hunting season and how much feed (in pounds) they supplemented. Of the individuals responding to this question, 31% indicated they planted food plots, 23% indicated they provided protein supplement, and 46% indicated they provided bait/food supplement. For those individuals providing supplemental feed (protein, bait, food), 36% provided 1-200 pounds, 33% provided 201-500 pounds, 17% provided 501-1,000 pounds, 9% provided 1,001-2,000 pounds, and 5% provided >2,000 pounds of supplemental feed.

#### *Deer*

We asked hunters on which of the Deer Areas (DA) they hunted deer during the 2018-19 hunting season, how many days they hunted within each DA and how many deer they harvested on each of the DAs. DA 2 had the most hunter days reported with 9,380 and DA 10 had the fewest with 262. DA 2 also had the highest harvest reporting rate with 464 harvested deer reported and DA 10 had the least with 9 harvested deer reported (Table 14).

Table 1. Hunting statistics for the 2018-19 deer hunting seasons based on 190,691 licensed hunters. Values include senior license holders.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Hunters</b>	<b>Bag Harvest</b>	<b>Man Days</b>
<b>Deer (All Methods)</b>	136,000 $\pm$ 3,900 <sup>a</sup>	120,800 $\pm$ 17,000	2,626,000 $\pm$ 147,300
<b>Deer (Modern Firearms)</b>	127,600 $\pm$ 4,000	100,100 $\pm$ 1,6,200	2,051,800 $\pm$ 116,700
<b>Deer (MF Still Hunting)</b>	127,200 $\pm$ 4,000	97,600 $\pm$ 16,100	2,000,800 $\pm$ 114,800
<b>Deer (MF With Dogs)</b>	5,700 $\pm$ 1,500	2,500 $\pm$ 1,600	51,000 $\pm$ 17,900
<b>Deer (Bow and Arrow)</b>	14,600 $\pm$ 2,300	4,000 $\pm$ 1,700	168,200 $\pm$ 38,400
<b>Deer (Crossbow)</b>	14,600 $\pm$ 2,300	2,200 $\pm$ 1,200	132,500 $\pm$ 30,300
<b>Deer (Primitive Firearms)</b>	48,200 $\pm$ 3,700	14,500 $\pm$ 3,100	273,600 $\pm$ 31,500
<b>Turkey (Excludes Youth)</b>	10,800 $\pm$ 2,000	3,200 $\pm$ 1,400	68,700 $\pm$ 17,200
<b>Hogs</b>	41,000 $\pm$ 3,500	135,800 $\pm$ 24,800	587,100 $\pm$ 85,900

<sup>a</sup> Confidence intervals are calculated at  $P = 0.05$

Table 2. Reported proportion of hunter kill for deer hunters by weapon type.

Kill Per Person	<sup>a</sup> % Modern Firearms Hunters*	% Still Hunters	% Dog Hunters	% Primitive Firearm Hunters	% Archery Hunters	% Crossbow Hunters
0	63	58	80	76	81	89
1	20	25	12	18	14	8
2	10	11	2	4	4	1
3	3	4	5	1	1	1
4	1	< 1	0	< 1	0	0
5	1	< 1	2	< 1	1	0
6	1	< 1	0	0	0	0
7+	0	< 1	0	0	0	0
<b><sup>b</sup>Mean</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.15</b>

<sup>a</sup>Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Mean kill per hunter.

\*Modern firearm hunters consist of still and dog hunters.

Table 3. Reported proportion of deer hunter efforts by days and weapon type.

Days Hunted Per Person	<sup>a</sup> % Modern Firearms Hunters*	% Still Hunters	% Dog Hunters	% Primitive Firearm Hunters	% Archery Hunters	% Crossbow Hunters
1-5	25	27	50	67	39	50
6-10	24	23	25	24	31	30
11-15	9	14	7	5	6	6
16-20	13	13	7	2	12	6
21-25	8	6	5	< 1	1	1
26-30	9	9	5	1	4	4
31-35	3	2	0	0	3	1
36-40	4	3	0	0	1	1
41-45	< 1	1	0	0	0	0
46-50	1	1	0	0	1	1
50+	3	2	0	< 1	2	0
<b><sup>b</sup>Mean</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>

<sup>a</sup>Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Mean days hunter per hunter.

\*Modern firearm hunters consist of still and dog hunters.

Table 4. Percent state-wide deer harvest for antlered, non-antlered, and button bucks by weapon type for 1,190 survey respondents.

Weapon Type	Antlered Deer	Button Bucks	Non-Antlered
Still hunt	54.6%	4.4%	41.1%
Dog hunt	64.1%	0.0%	35.9%
Bow and Arrow	44.9%	0.0%	55.1%
Crossbow	43.2%	2.7%	54.1%
Primitive	44.1%	6.2%	49.8%
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>44.0%</b>

<sup>a</sup>Total consists of the average percent harvest for all weapon types combined.



Table 5. A comparison of hunting statistics for the 2018-19 and 2017-18 deer hunting seasons and the 2019 and 2017 spring turkey hunting seasons.

	Hunters		% Change	Harvest		% Change	Days		% Change
	2018-19	2017-18	For	2018-18	2017-18	For	2018-19	2017-18	For Days
			Hunters			Harvest			
<b>Deer (All Methods)</b>	136,000	161,200	- 15.6 <sup>a</sup>	120,800	135,100	- 10.6	2,626,000	3,321,500	- 20.9 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Deer (Modern Firearms)</b>	127,600	152,500	- 16.3 <sup>a</sup>	100,100	109,500	- 8.6	2,051,800	2,534,500	- 19.0 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Deer (MF Still Hunt)</b>	127,200	151,600	- 16.1 <sup>a</sup>	97,600	106,900	- 8.7	2,000,800	2,451,700	- 18.4 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Deer (MF Dog Hunt)</b>	5,700	7,800	- 26.9	2,500	2,600	- 3.8	51,000	82,700	- 38.3
<b>Deer (Bow and Arrow)</b>	14,600	21,700	- 32.7 <sup>a</sup>	4,000	6,300	- 36.5	168,200	301,600	- 44.2 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Deer (Crossbow)</b>	14,600	18,600	- 21.5	2,200	3,100	- 29.0	132,500	140,500	- 5.7
<b>Deer (Primitive Firearms)</b>	48,200	60,800	- 20.7 <sup>a</sup>	14,500	16,200	- 10.5	273,600	344,900	- 20.7 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Turkey (Excludes Youth)</b>	10,800	13,500	- 20.0	3,200	3,000	6.7	68,700	76,300	- 10.0
<b>Hogs</b>	41,000	52,500	- 21.9 <sup>a</sup>	135,800	216,900	- 37.4	587,100	676,200	- 13.2

<sup>a</sup> P value for difference is  $\leq 0.05$  based on non-overlap of confidence intervals.

Table 6. Reported proportion of turkey hunter efforts.

Days Hunted Per Person	% Turkey Hunters
1-5	61
6-10	21
11-15	12
16-20	3
21-25	2
26+	1

Table 7. Reported proportion of hunter kill for turkey hunters.

Kill Per Person	% Turkey Hunters
0	80
1	14
2	6

Table 8. Hunting statistics for the 2018-19 Game and Migratory Bird Hunting Seasons based on 190,691 licensed hunters.

Species	Hunters	Harvest	Days
Resident Game			
<b>Squirrel</b>	52,200 ± 3,800 <sup>a</sup>	703,900 ± 90,200	353,600 ± 46,600
<b>Rabbit</b>	14,500 ± 2,300	100,800 ± 31,200	98,000 ± 25,500
<b>Wild Quail</b>	600 ± 480	1,900 ± 2,600	6,900 ± 6,400
<b>Pen-raised Quail</b>	1,000 ± 600	18,600 ± 14,200	1,700 ± 1,100
<b>Raccoon</b>	2,900 ± 1,100	15,900 ± 8,300	21,100 ± 11,900
<b>Coyote</b>	12,200 ± 2,100	27,400 ± 7,900	
Migratory Game			
<b>Mourning Dove</b>	17,100 ± 2,500	276,000 ± 71,100	51,500 ± 11,000
<b>Eurasian Collared-Dove</b>	2,300 ± 900	8,500 ± 5,700	
<b>White-winged Dove</b>	3,700 ± 1,200	21,500 ± 14,300	
<b>Woodcock</b>	1,800 ± 800	10,300 ± 8,500	9,600 ± 5,700
<b>Snipe</b>	500 ± 440	6,300 ± 8,600	6,500 ± 8,700
<b>Duck</b>	41,200 ± 3,500	813,700 ± 129,400	401,000 ± 55,500
<b>Goose</b>	6,600 ± 1,600	32,800 ± 18,200	45,000 ± 19,600
<b>Coot</b>	2,800 ± 1,000	47,600 ± 24,200	31,700 ± 19,400
<b>Rails</b>	800 ± 550	16,600 ± 18,400	11,000 ± 10,700

<sup>a</sup> Confidence intervals are calculated at  $P=0.05$ .

Table 9. A comparison of small game hunting statistics by species for the 2018-19 and 2017-18 hunting seasons.

	Hunters		% Change	Harvest		% Change	Days		% Change
	2018-19	2017-18	For Hunters	2018-19	2017-18	For Harvest	2018-19	2017-18	For Days
Resident Game									
<b>Squirrel</b>	52,200	72,600	- 28.1 <sup>a</sup>	703,900	1,141,800	- 38.4 <sup>a</sup>	353,600	621,100	- 43.1 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Rabbit</b>	14,500	24,300	- 40.3 <sup>a</sup>	100,800	116,500	- 13.5	98,000	165,900	- 40.9 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Wild quail</b>	600	860	- 30.2	1,900	2,800	- 32.1	6,900	5,100	35.3
<b>Pen-raised quail</b>	1,000	1,100	- 9.1	18,600	16,900	10.1	1,700	4,500	- 62.2
<b>Raccoon</b>	2,900	5,500	- 47.3	15,900	33,300	- 52.3	21,100	74,500	- 71.7
<b>Coyote</b>	12,200	13,900	- 12.2	27,400	31,600	- 13.3			
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Migratory Game									
<b>Mourning dove</b>	17,100	21,900	- 21.9	276,000	419,600	- 34.2	51,500	96,100	- 46.4 <sup>a</sup>
<b>E. collared-dove</b>	2,300	3,600	- 36.1	8,500	27,000	- 68.5			
<b>W.-winged dove</b>	3,700	4,500	- 17.8	21,500	34,200	- 37.1			
<b>Woodcock</b>	1,800	3,000	- 40.0	10,300	11,500	- 10.4	9,600	10,300	- 6.8
<b>Snipe</b>	500	2,200	- 77.3 <sup>a</sup>	6,300	23,900	- 73.6	6,500	12,700	- 48.8
<b>Duck</b>	41,200	61,000	- 32.5 <sup>a</sup>	813,700	1,668,600	- 51.2 <sup>a</sup>	401,000	685,900	- 41.5 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Goose</b>	6,600	12,500	- 47.2 <sup>a</sup>	32,800	84,400	- 61.1 <sup>a</sup>	45,000	121,400	- 62.9 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Coot</b>	2,800	4,500	- 37.8	47,600	92,900	- 48.8	31,700	39,700	- 20.2
<b>Rail</b>	800	750	6.7	16,600	13,600	22.1	11,000	11,600	- 5.2

<sup>a</sup> P value for difference is  $\leq 0.05$  based on non-overlap of confidence intervals.

Table 10. Reported proportion of hunter kill for resident small game and wild hog.

Kill Per Person	% Squirrel <sup>a</sup> Hunters	% Rabbit Hunters	% Wild Quail Hunters	% Raccoon Hunters	% Wild Hog Hunters
0	7	15	71	13	27
1-5	30	50	29	59	59
6-10	27	22	0	16	8
11-15	9	6	0	9	2
16-20	9	1	0	0	2
21-25	4	3	0	0	1
26-30	5	1	0	3	1
31-35	1	0	0	0	< 1
36-40	2	0	0	0	< 1
41-45	1	1	0	0	0
46-50	3	1	0	0	0
51+	3	2	0	0	0
<b>Mean</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>

<sup>a</sup>Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 11. Reported proportion of hunter kill for migratory small game.

Kill Per Person	% Mourning <sup>a</sup> Dove Hunters	% Woodcock Hunters	% Snipe Hunters	% Duck Hunters	% Goose Hunters	% Coot Hunters	% Rail Hunters
0	7	55	63	11	31	26	36
1-5	17	20	13	25	43	13	27
6-10	27	0	0	17	15	16	9
11-15	20	15	0	12	3	10	0
16-20	7	0	0	9	4	10	9
21-25	5	10	0	4	0	3	0
26-30	6	0	25	5	0	10	0
31-35	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
36-40	3	0	0	2	0	3	0
41-45	2	0	0	1	0	6	9
46-50	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
51+	3	0	5	10	1	3	9
<b>Mean</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>

<sup>a</sup>Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 12. Reported proportion of hunter efforts by days for resident small game.

Days Hunted per Person	% Squirrel <sup>a</sup> Hunters	% Rabbit Hunters	% Wild Quail Hunters	% Raccoon Hunters	% Wild Hog Hunters
1-5	66	66	50	59	41
6-10	21	16	17	17	16
11-15	5	4	0	10	8
16-20	4	7	17	3	9
21-25	1	3	17	7	7
26-30	2	3	0	3	6
31-35	1	0	0	0	3
36-40	1	0	0	0	2
41-45	0	0	0	0	2
46-50	< 1	0	0	0	2
51+	1	1	0	0	4
<b>Mean</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>

<sup>a</sup>Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 13. Reported proportion of hunter efforts by days for resident small game.

Days Hunted per Person	% Mourning <sup>a</sup> Dove Hunters	% Woodcock Hunters	% Snipe Hunters	% Duck Hunters	% Goose Hunters	% Coot Hunters	% Rail Hunters
1-5	94	67	60	52	71	57	25
6-10	4	22	0	19	15	14	50
11-15	1	11	20	10	0	7	0
16-20	1	0	0	7	6	7	0
21-25	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
26-30	1	0	0	5	2	7	13
31-35	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
36-40	0	0	20	2	2	0	13
41-45	0	0	0	< 1	0	0	0
46-50	0	0	0	< 1	0	4	0
51+	0	0	0	1	2	4	0
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>

<sup>a</sup>Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 14. Total days hunted and total deer harvest by Deer Area (DA) for 1,365 survey respondents.

<b>DA</b>	<b>Total Days Hunted</b>	<b>Total Harvest</b>
1	5061	228
2	9380	464
3	1653	115
4	2140	60
5	376	20
6	2793	131
7	285	11
8	280	13
9	1307	46
10	262	9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23537</b>	<b>1097</b>

## Appendix 1. Hunter harvest survey.



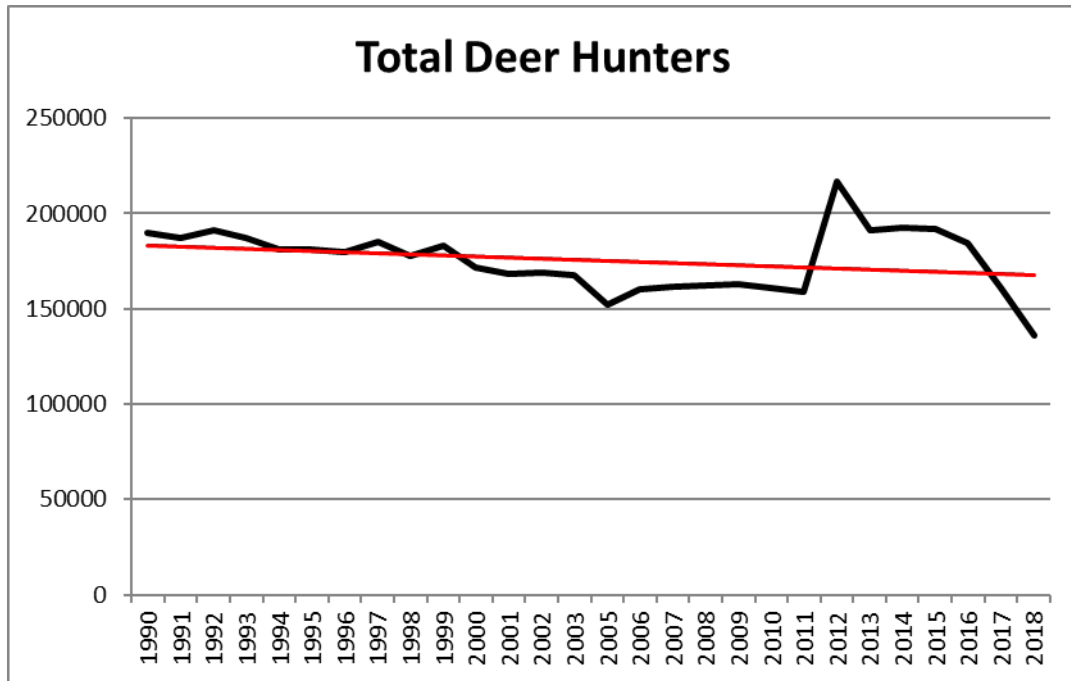


Figure 1. Regression of total number of deer hunters.

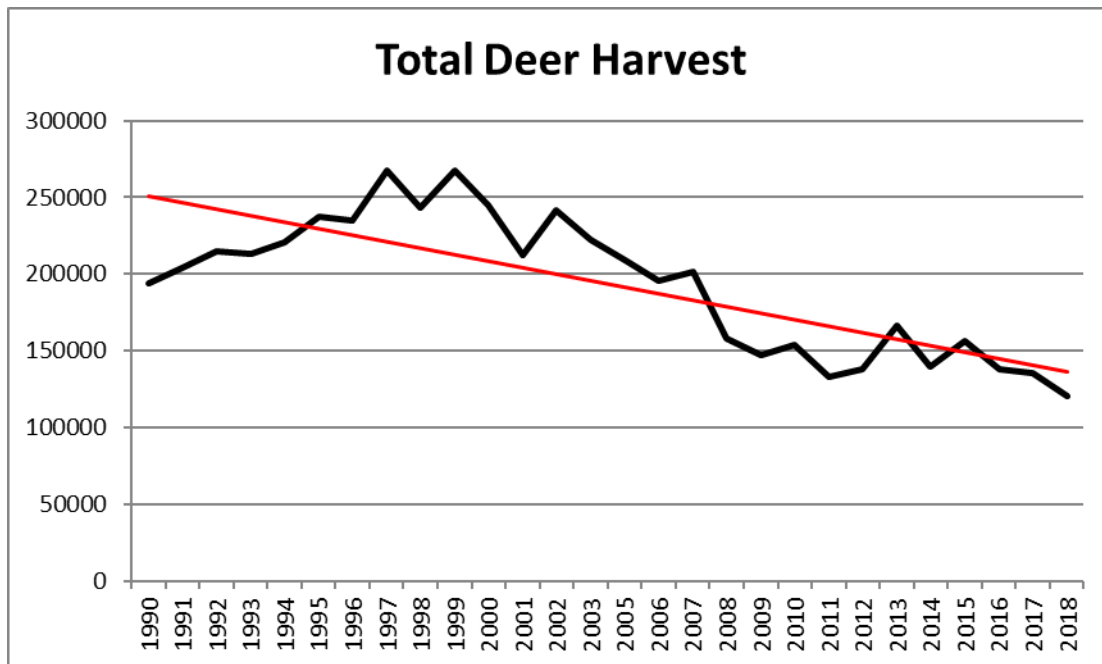


Figure 2. Regression of total deer harvest.

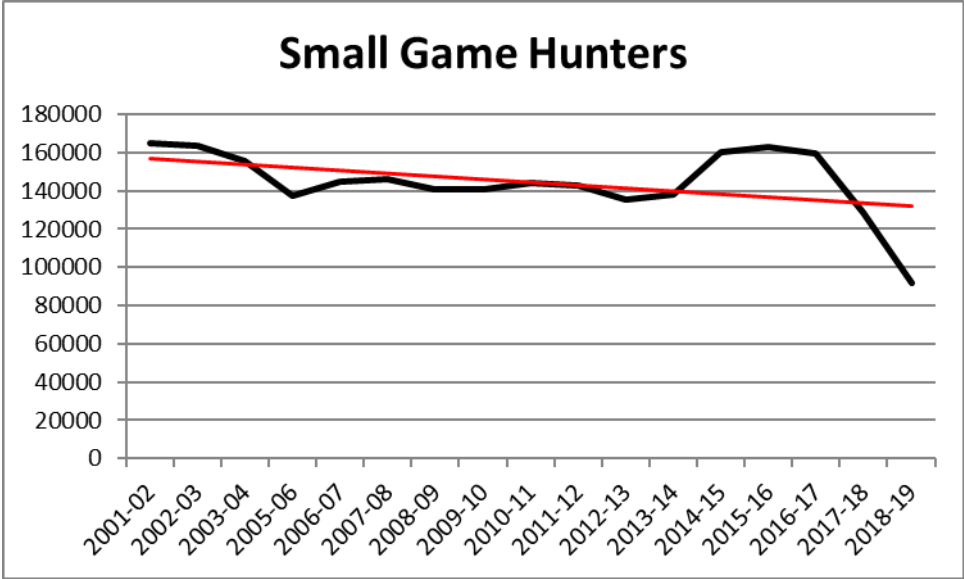


Figure 3. Regression of number of small game hunters.