

LOUISIANA BIG AND SMALL GAME HARVEST SURVEY FOR 2019-2020

Prepared by*

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July 2020

***Assistance with the survey design and calculations was provided by the
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Big and small game harvest indices for the 2019-20 hunting season were obtained through an online survey based on responses from purchasers of basic resident hunting licenses or any other resident license that included the basic resident hunting privileges for 2019-20. An email was sent to randomly selected hunters with up to two follow-up emails at one-week intervals for non-respondents. 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 (23.3% for the 2019-20 hunting season). The 2019-20 Game Harvest Survey (Appendix 1) was emailed to 9,880 (6% sample) residents with a valid email address. The email had a link to the online survey, only one response per computer IP address was allowed. Only responses from respondents that hunted during the 2019-20 hunting season were included in the report. The survey questionnaires were completed and returned by 3,136 individuals (31.7% return rate) before the cutoff date of 31 May. The estimated harvest and hunter efforts for the 2019-20 hunting seasons (Tables 1 and 8) utilized 2,273 responses. The procedures used to calculate the 2019-20 estimates were the same as those used for the 2018-19 harvest estimates. The 2019-20 harvest estimates were extrapolated based on the current year's license sales (including all lifetime license holders) of 259,513 (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 2019-20 hunting season was 338,616. 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 an estimate of the percentage of senior hunters which did not hunt during the 2019-20 hunting season (58.6%). 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. Values presented are *indices* and are not necessarily the actual number of hunters and harvests.

It should be noted that beginning with the 2012-13 and through the 2018-19 Hunter Harvest Survey, lifetime license holders were not properly surveyed. Each year when hunters were randomly selected to receive a survey, only those individuals that had purchased a lifetime license for that year's hunting season were included in the survey and data analysis. However, all lifetime license holders should have been included in the survey and data analysis. Thus, upon discovering this error, the data from 2012-13 through 2018-19 were recalculated including all lifetime license holders. Although total harvest estimates for species have been revised, the trends remain similar. The corrected data were used in this year's Hunter Harvest Survey analysis.

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Deer hunters (173,300) spent about 3.6 million days afield during the 2019-20 deer hunting seasons and harvested 170,100 deer (Table 1). The only metric for deer hunting that changed significantly from the 2018-19 season to the 2019-20 season was for archery hunters, with more archery hunters (67% increase), higher harvest (109% increase), and more days spent archery hunting (86% increase) in 2019-20 than in 2018-19. Long-term, the number of deer hunters has remained stable ($P = 0.21$) (Figure 1), while the number of deer harvested ($P < 0.0001$) has declined significantly (Figure 3). However, beginning with the 2012-13 hunting season, senior license holders were included in the survey which resulted in an increased number of hunters.

There is a significant decline ($P = 0.0004$) in the number of deer hunters from the 2012-13 hunting season to the current hunting season (Figure 2), but the deer harvest during the same period has not changed significantly ($P = 0.22$) (Figure 4). There was also a significant decline in the number of deer hunters prior to including seniors hunters in the analyses (1990 – 2011; $P < 0.0001$; Figure 5). Additionally, the total number of license holders from the 2012-13 hunting season to the current hunting season has declined significantly ($P = 0.004$) (Figure 6). Many deer hunters used 2 or 3 types of weapons. The number of hunters using modern firearms to take deer during the 2019-20 hunting season was 168,100 (Table 1) and their harvest was 134,500. They reported kills ranging from 0 to 10 (Table 2) and averaged hunting 16.4 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 3.2% of the modern firearm deer hunters used dogs at least once.

Deer hunters using bows and arrows (32,400) averaged 13.1 days afield per person (Table 3). They reported from 0 to 10 deer killed (Table 2). The number of deer taken with bows and arrows was 11,100. 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 21,500 persons took advantage of this opportunity during 2019-20. During the 2019-20 hunting season 14% of archers indicated that they used both bow and arrows and crossbows. Persons hunting with crossbows averaged 7.5 days afield (Table 3) and their reported harvest ranged from 0 to 4 deer (Table 2).

Primitive firearm hunters numbered 71,700. They averaged 5.2 primitive firearm hunts per hunter (Table 3) and reported taking 0 to 10 deer with primitive firearms (Table 2) for a total deer harvest of 20,900 (Table 3).

State-wide, antlered deer comprised a greater percentage (52%) of the deer harvest than did non-antlered deer (45%) or button-bucks (3%) (Table 4).

This is the 14th year that an estimate for hog hunting has been produced. During the 2019-20 hunting season, it is estimated that 52,300 hunters took 213,300 hogs while expending 605,900 efforts (Table 1, 5).

TURKEY

The number of turkey hunters was up 40% over last spring's turkey hunting season, with 20,000 turkey hunters (Table 5). The number of recreational days spent turkey hunting (142,000) was up 56% compared to 2019 (91,200). In 2020, turkey hunters spent an average of 7.2 days hunting (Table 6). Hunters reported bagging from 0 to 2 turkeys (Table 7). The statewide harvest of gobblers was 5,600 in 2020 and 4,200 in 2019.

SMALL GAME

The number of small game hunters (70,400) declined significantly (-42%) over last year's estimate (121,900). Although the number of small game hunters has remained steady ($P = 0.70$) over the last 16 hunting seasons (Figure 7), there is a significant decline ($P = 0.006$) in the number of small game hunters from the 2012-13 hunting season to the present hunting season (Figure 8) as well as

a significant decline ($P = 0.0068$) in small game hunters prior to including seniors hunters in the analyses (2001 – 2011; Figure 9).

Small game hunters took about 880,000 trips in pursuit of small game during the 2019-20 hunting season for an average of 12.4 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 (29.5 per hunter). Coot (22.6 per hunter) and pen-reared quail (17.6 per hunter) had the 2nd and 3rd, respectively, highest seasonal bags and the lowest was for white-winged dove (none reported harvested), followed by rail (1.0 per hunter) (Tables 10 and 11). Wild quail and snipe hunters accounted for the lowest number of hunts per hunter (2.8), followed by pen reared quail hunters (3.0), while duck hunters went hunting the most (12.1 per hunter), followed by goose hunters (10.0 per hunter) (Tables 12 and 13).

Resident Small Game

Squirrels remained the most popular small game animals in Louisiana with 682,700 harvested by 48,000 hunters (Tables 8 and 9). All three metrics recorded for squirrels (number of hunters, harvest, days hunted) were significantly lower during the 2019-20 hunting season than the 2018-19 hunting season. Rabbits also continued to be the second most sought after resident small game animal. Rabbit hunters (12,300) bagged 71,800 rabbits. Both the number of rabbit hunters (-36%) and days spent hunting (-51%) were down significantly compared to the 2018-19 hunting season. Persons hunting wild quail numbered 800 and they harvested 1,800 birds.

Pen-raised quail seasonal harvest was estimated this year for the 15th 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 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 10,000 while the wild quail harvest was 1,800.

For the fifth year we asked hunters if they harvested coyotes and if so how many they harvested. It was estimated that 12,100 hunters harvested 34,800 coyotes during the 2019-20 hunting season (Table 8). Bobcat harvest was estimated to be 3,300, down slightly from last year's estimate of 3,900 bobcats harvested.

Migratory Game Birds

Webless

Doves continued to be the most sought after webless migratory game bird. During the 2019-20 hunting season, 19,800 hunters (down 13% from the 2018-19 estimate of 22,700 hunters)

harvested 332,700 mourning doves during 70,400 days of dove hunting. The snipe harvest was 10,400 (up 24% from the 2019-19 estimate of 8,400) while snipe hunters numbered 1,600. Snipe hunters spent 3,700 days afield in 2019-20 (Tables 8 and 9). For the first year we asked questions concerning gallinule hunting. There were an estimated 1,600 gallinule hunters that harvested 18,200 gallinules during 7,100 days of hunting. The harvest index for woodcock was 8,800 and the number of woodcock hunters was 1,800. Woodcock hunters made 7,500 hunts (Tables 8 and 9). There were an estimated 340 rail hunters in 2019-20, and their harvest estimate was 800 (down 96% from the 2018-19 harvest estimate of 22,000) (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 6,900, a decrease of 38% from last year's estimate (Tables 8 and 9). White-winged doves were able to be taken during the dove season for the 14th year during the 2019-20 season. However, no white-wings were reported taken by survey respondents (Tables 8 and 9).

Waterfowl

There were an estimated 54,300 duck hunters for the 2019-20 hunting season. They harvested 1,559,800 ducks (Table 8, 9). The number of ducks harvested increased significantly over last year's estimate of 1,080,000. Goose hunters numbered 13,600 and their harvest was 166,100, up significantly over last year's estimated harvest of 43,600 (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 5,700 hunters bagged approximately 120,800 coots, a significant increase over last year's estimated coot harvest (Tables 8 and 9).

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

Age

Hunters were asked their age. Of the 1,598 respondents to this question, ages ranged from 16 to 82 years of age. The average age was 47.8 years, the median age was 48 years and the mode was 49 years of age.

Squirrels

Squirrel hunters were asked which of the following types of squirrels they normally harvest. Gray/Cat squirrels were the most commonly harvested species (688 respondents), followed by Delta fox squirrels (200 respondents), Bachman's fox squirrel (133 respondents), and Chucklehead fox squirrels (54 respondents).

Rail/Gallinule

Survey respondents were asked their preference concerning the timing of the rail/gallinule season. The options were: hunt rails/gallinules only during the regular duck season, hunt rails/gallinules during teal season and a portion of the regular duck season, or no preference. The majority of

respondents (47.3%) did not have a preference for when to hunt rail/gallinules, while 27.6% preferred only during the regular duck season and 25.3% preferred teal season and a portion of the regular duck season.

Deer tags

Survey respondents were asked if they obtained deer tags for the 2019-20 hunting season, if they hunted in Louisiana during the 2019-20 hunting season, and if they hunted deer in Louisiana during the 2019-20 hunting season. Twenty-nine percent (29.0%; 250 of 861 respondents) of survey respondents indicating that they did not hunt in Louisiana during the 2019-20 hunting season obtained deer tags. Twenty-one percent (21.3%; 89 of 417 respondents) of hunters that did not hunt deer in Louisiana during the 2019-20 hunting season obtained deer tags. Most individuals (99.0%) hunting deer during the 2019-20 hunting season in Louisiana indicated that they obtained deer tags.

Deer Areas

We asked hunters on which of the Deer Areas (DA) they hunted deer during the 2019-20 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 9,758 and DA 10 had the fewest with 389. DA 2 also had the highest harvest reporting rate with 554 harvested deer reported and DA 8 had the least with 18 harvested deer reported (Table 14).

Small Game Hunting Opportunities

Survey respondents were asked to indicate their level of support or opposition for options to increase small game hunting opportunities on WMAs. Their options were: 1) Reducing deer firearms season, 2) Reducing deer archery season, and 3) LDWF management of designated WMA's for small game. Most respondents were opposed (66.8%) to reducing deer firearms season in order increase small game hunting opportunities on WMAs. Most respondents were also opposed (67.8%) to reducing deer archery season in order to increase small game hunting opportunities on WMAs. Most respondents were neutral (51.5%) to LDWF management of designated WMAs for small game hunting opportunities, while 27.9% opposed it and 20.6% supported it.

Non-Toxic Shot

Survey respondents were asked two questions concerning their support for or against requiring non-toxic shot for hunting small game in Louisiana.

One question was:

“Would you support a requirement to use non-toxic shot (steel or other non-lead shot) for small game hunting on LDWF Wildlife Management Areas (WMA's)? In other words, would you support a regulation that prohibits using lead shot for small game on LDWF WMA's?”

The other question was:

“Would you support a regulation that prohibits using lead shot for small game on private lands in Louisiana?”.

Results for these questions are based on responses from 1,249 hunters.

Most respondents (68%, figure 10) indicated that they did not support a requirement to use non-toxic shot when hunting for small game on WMAs. Likewise, most respondents (82%, figure 11) indicated that they did not support a requirement to use non-toxic shot when hunting for small game on private property.

Examining responses by type of hunting privilege by respondents revealed that slightly more hunters with a basic hunting license (no deer tags) supported (42%) a regulation requiring use of non-toxic shot on WMAs when hunting small game than did the other hunting privileges (deer tags 35%, lifetime 29%, senior 27%). Trends were similar for private property as well (basic 25% in support, deer tags 20%, lifetime 14%, senior 15%).

Examining responses for only those respondents that indicated they hunted small game during the 2019-20 hunting season also revealed little support for a requirement for non-toxic shot when hunting small game. Most respondents (68%, figure 12) indicated that they did not support such a requirement for small game on WMAs. Most respondents (82%, figure 13) also did not support such a requirement for small game hunting on private property. Note that although there were fewer respondents when only including those individuals that hunted small game, the results were identical.

Table 1. Hunting statistics for the 2019-20 deer hunting seasons based on 259,513 licensed hunters. Values include senior license holders.

Species	Hunters	Bag Harvest	Man Days
Deer (All Methods)	173,300 ± 5,000 ^a	170,100 ± 13,900	3,632,500 ± 208,700
Deer (Modern Firearms)	168,100 ± 5,100	134,500 ± 10,500	2,687,300 ± 144,900
Deer (MF Still Hunting)	167,600 ± 5,100	132,900 ± 10,400	2,623,000 ± 142,500
Deer (MF With Dogs)	5,800 ± 1,600	1,600 ± 1,000	64,300 ± 23,600
Deer (Bow and Arrow)	32,400 ± 3,500	11,100 ± 3,500	414,600 ± 68,500
Deer (Crossbow)	21,500 ± 2,900	4,500 ± 1,800	161,200 ± 33,800
Deer (Primitive Firearms)	71,700 ± 4,800	20,900 ± 4,000	369,300 ± 36,500
Turkey (Excludes Youth)	20,000 ± 2,800	5,600 ± 1,800	142,000 ± 27,000
Hogs	52,300 ± 4,300	213,300 ± 42,800	605,900 ± 88,400

^a Confidence intervals are calculated at $P = 0.05$

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

Kill Per Person	^a % Modern Firearms Hunters*	% Still Hunters	% Dog Hunters	% Primitive Firearm Hunters	% Archery Hunters	% Crossbow Hunters
0	53	53	78	77	75	84
1	28	28	18	20	20	12
2	12	12	2	2	2	3
3	5	5	2	1	1	1
4	1	1	0	0	1	0
5	1	1	0	< 1	0	0
6	< 1	< 1	0	0	0	0
7+	< 1	< 1	0	< 1	1	0
^bMean	0.80	0.80	0.29	0.29	0.35	0.21

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

^bMean 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	^a % Modern Firearms Hunters*	% Still Hunters	% Dog Hunters	% Primitive Firearm Hunters	% Archery Hunters	% Crossbow Hunters
1-5	25	25	41	72	32	56
6-10	21	22	24	20	33	27
11-15	15	14	14	5	11	9
16-20	14	14	8	1	8	4
21-25	6	6	6	1	2	2
26-30	10	10	4	< 1	8	1
31-35	2	2	0	0	1	0
36-40	2	2	2	< 1	1	0
41-45	1	1	2	0	1	0
46-50	1	1	0	0	0	1
50+	2	2	0	< 1	2	1
^bMean	16.4	16.1	10.2	5.2	13.1	7.5

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

^bMean days hunted 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 1,720 survey respondents, 2019-20 hunting season.

Weapon Type	Antlered Deer	Button Bucks	Non-Antlered
Still hunt	52.6%	3.3%	44.0%
Dog hunt	46.2%	7.7%	46.2%
Bow and Arrow	49.3%	2.0%	48.7%
Crossbow	53.2%	0.0%	46.8%
Primitive	50.2%	3.6%	46.2%
Total^a	51.7%	3.1%	45.2%

^aTotal consists of the average percent harvest for all weapon types combined.

Table 5. A comparison of hunting statistics for the 2019-20 and 2018-19 deer hunting seasons and the 2020 and 2019 spring turkey hunting seasons and wild hog.

	Hunters		% Change	Harvest		% Change	Days		% Change
	2019-20	2018-19	For	2019-20	2018-19	For	2019-20	2018-19	For Days
			Hunters			Harvest			
Deer (All Methods)	173,300	180,600	- 4.0	170,100	160,400	6.0	3,632,500	3,485,400	4.2
Deer (Modern Firearms)	168,100	169,400	- 0.8	134,500	132,800	1.3	2,687,300	2,723,200	- 1.3
Deer (MF Still Hunt)	167,600	168,800	- 0.7	132,900	129,600	1.3	2,623,000	2,655,500	- 1.2
Deer (MF Dog Hunt)	5,800	7,600	- 23.7	1,600	3,300	- 51.5	64,300	67,700	- 5.0
Deer (Bow and Arrow)	32,400	19,400	67.0 ^a	11,100	5,300	109.4 ^a	414,600	223,200	85.8 ^a
Deer (Crossbow)	21,500	19,400	10.8	4,500	2,900	55.2	161,200	175,800	- 8.3
Deer (Primitive Firearms)	71,700	64,000	12.0	20,900	19,300	8.3	369,300	363,100	1.7
Turkey (Excludes Youth)	20,000	14,300	39.9 ^a	5,600	4,200	33.3	142,000	91,200	55.7 ^a
Hogs	52,300	54,400	- 3.9	213,300	180,200	18.4	605,900	799,300	- 22.3

^a P value for difference is ≤ 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	51
6-10	31
11-15	9
16-20	5
21-25	2
26+	2

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

Kill Per Person	% Turkey Hunters
0	77
1	18
2	5

Table 8. Hunting statistics for the 2019-20 Small Game and Migratory Bird Hunting Seasons based on 259,513 licensed hunters.

Species	Hunters	Harvest	Days
Resident Game			
Squirrel	48,000 ± 4,100 ^a	682,700 ± 123,100	281,400 ± 43,700
Rabbit	12,300 ± 2,300	71,800 ± 23,500	63,800 ± 26,500
Wild Quail	800 ± 600	1,800 ± 2,100	2,100 ± 1,700
Pen-raised Quail	600 ± 500	10,000 ± 10,100	1,400 ± 1,600
Raccoon	3,700 ± 1,300	21,800 ± 14,000	28,800 ± 24,400
Coyote	11,800 ± 2,200	34,800 ± 13,800	
Bobcat	12,000 ± 2,200	3,300 ± 1,200	
Migratory Game			
Mourning Dove	19,800 ± 2,800	332,700 ± 83,800	70,400 ± 14,500
Eurasian Collared-Dove	2,700 ± 1,100	6,900 ± 5,100	
White-winged Dove	2,500 ± 1,000	N/A ^b	
Woodcock	1,800 ± 900	8,800 ± 6,700	7,500 ± 4,800
Snipe	1,600 ± 800	10,400 ± 6,900	3,700 ± 2,500
Gallinule	1,600 ± 800	18,200 ± 14,400	7,100 ± 4,500
Duck	54,300 ± 4,300	1,559,800 ± 254,600	651,700 ± 79,800
Goose	13,600 ± 2,400	166,100 ± 79,500	130,400 ± 39,200
Coot	5,700 ± 1,600	120,800 ± 56,700	50,600 ± 26,600
Rails	340 ± 400	800 ± 1,200	1,700 ± 2,700

^a Confidence intervals are calculated at $P=0.05$.

^bNo survey respondents reported harvesting white-winged doves.

Table 9. A comparison of small game hunting statistics by species for the 2019-20 and 2018-19 hunting seasons.

	Hunters		% Change	Harvest		% Change	Days		% Change
	2019-20	2018-19	For Hunters	2019-20	2018-19	For Harvest	2019-20	2018-19	For Days
Resident Game									
Squirrel	48,000	69,300	- 30.7 ^a	682,700	934,300	- 26.9 ^a	281,400	469,300	- 40.0 ^a
Rabbit	12,300	19,200	- 35.9 ^a	71,800	133,800	- 46.3	63,800	130,100	- 51.0 ^a
Wild quail	800	800		1,800	2,500	- 28.0	2,100	9,200	- 77.2
Pen-raised quail	600	1,300	- 53.8	10,000	24,700	- 59.5	1,400	2,200	- 36.4
Raccoon	3,700	3,900	- 5.1	21,800	21,100	3.3	28,800	27,900	3.2
Coyote	11,800	16,200	- 27.2	34,800	36,400	- 4.4			
Bobcat	12,000	15,800	- 24.1	3,300	3,900	- 15.4			
Migratory Game									
Mourning dove	19,800	22,700	- 12.8	332,700	366,400	- 9.2	70,400	68,300	3.1
E. collared-dove	2,700	3,100	- 12.9	6,900	11,200	- 38.4			
W.-winged dove	2,500	4,900	- 49.0	N/A ^b	28,500	N/A			
Woodcock	1,800	2,400	- 25.0	8,800	13,700	- 35.8	7,500	12,700	- 40.9
Snipe	1,600	700	128.6	10,400	8,400	23.8	3,700	8,600	- 57.0
Gallinule	1,600	N/A ^c	N/A	18,200	N/A	N/A	7,100	N/A	N/A
Duck	54,300	54,600	- 0.5	1,559,800	1,080,000	44.0 ^a	651,700	532,200	22.5
Goose	13,600	8,800	54.5 ^a	166,100	43,600	281.0 ^a	130,400	59,700	118.4 ^a
Coot	5,700	3,700	54.1	120,800	63,100	91.4	50,600	41,600	21.6
Rail	340	1,100	- 69.1	800	22,000	- 96.4	1,700	14,700	- 88.4

^a P value for difference is ≤ 0.05 based on non-overlap of confidence intervals.

^bNo survey respondents reported harvesting white-winged doves.

^c2019-20 was the first season gallinules were included in the survey.

Table 10. Reported proportion of hunter kill for resident small game and wild hog, 2019-20 hunting season.

Kill Per Person	% Squirrel ^a Hunters	% Rabbit Hunters	% Wild Quail Hunters	% Raccoon Hunters	% Wild Hog Hunters
0	6	13	29	6	21
1-5	28	51	57	72	59
6-10	25	22	14	6	13
11-15	13	6	0	3	3
16-20	10	4	0	3	2
21-25	5	2	0	3	< 1
26-30	3	1	0	3	< 1
31-35	2	0	0	0	< 1
36-40	1	0	0	0	< 1
41-45	1	0	0	3	0
46-50	3	1	0	0	< 1
51+	3	0	0	0	< 1
Mean	14.5	6.0	2.5	5.1	4.1

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 11. Reported proportion of hunter kill for migratory small game, 2019-20 hunting season.

Kill Per Person	% Mourning ^a Dove Hunters	% Woodcock Hunters	% Snipe Hunters	% Gallinule Hunters	% Duck Hunters	% Goose Hunters	% Coot Hunters	% Rail Hunters
0	11	25	7	0	8	17	8	33
1-5	18	38	50	36	21	47	28	67
6-10	23	13	21	50	17	12	16	0
11-15	16	19	14	0	9	4	14	0
16-20	8	6	7	0	9	3	8	0
21-25	5	0	0	0	5	4	8	0
26-30	4	0	0	0	6	3	2	0
31-35	2	0	0	7	2	0	2	0
36-40	3	0	0	0	5	3	2	0
41-45	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
46-50	4	0	0	7	3	2	0	0
51+	4	0	5	0	14	4	12	0
Mean	16.4	5.1	6.3	12.0	29.5	12.3	22.6	1

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 12. Reported proportion of hunter efforts by days for resident small game, 2019-20 hunting season.

Days Hunted per Person	% Squirrel ^a Hunters	% Rabbit Hunters	% Wild Quail Hunters	% Raccoon Hunters	% Wild Hog Hunters
1-5	69	78	100	72	50
6-10	20	14	0	7	17
11-15	4	3	0	7	7
16-20	3	1	0	10	7
21-25	1	0	0	0	5
26-30	1	2	0	0	5
31-35	0	0	0	0	3
36-40	0	1	0	0	1
41-45	< 1	0	0	0	2
46-50	0	0	0	0	1
51+	< 1	1	0	3	3
Mean	6.0	5.5	2.8	8.5	12.6

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 13. Reported proportion of hunter efforts by days for resident small game, 2019-20 hunting season.

Days Hunted per Person	% Mourning ^a Dove Hunters	% Woodcock Hunters	% Snipe Hunters	% Duck Hunters	% Goose Hunters	% Coot Hunters	% Rail Hunters
1-5	82	75	83	41	61	66	67
6-10	13	19	17	23	15	9	33
11-15	4	6	0	11	8	11	0
16-20	0	0	0	10	4	0	0
21-25	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
26-30	0	0	0	4	6	6	0
31-35	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
36-40	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
41-45	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
46-50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
51+	0	0	0	1	2	6	0
Mean	3.4	4.3	2.8	12.1	10.0	8.9	7.0

^aPercentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 14. Total days hunted and total deer harvest by Deer Area (DA) for 1,720 survey respondents, 2019-20 hunting season.

DA	Total Days Hunted	Total Harvest
1	2974	197
2	9758	554
3	1921	96
4	2478	79
5	532	22
6	3643	165
7	448	21
8	491	18
9	1696	64
10	389	23
Totals	24330	1239

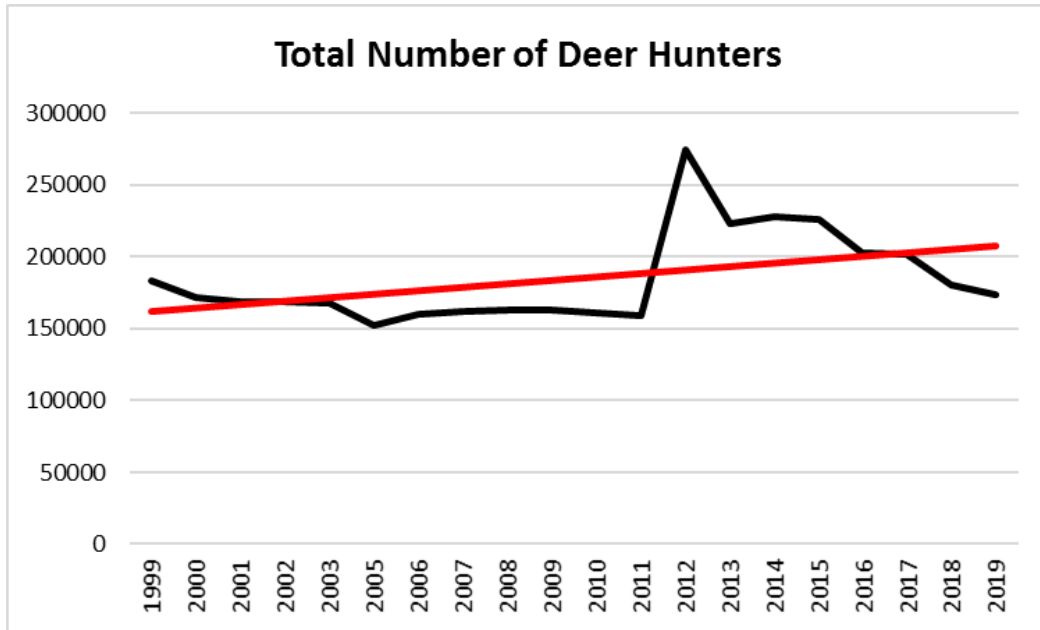


Figure 1. Regression of total number of deer hunters. Senior hunters were first included in the analyses during the 2012-13 hunting season.

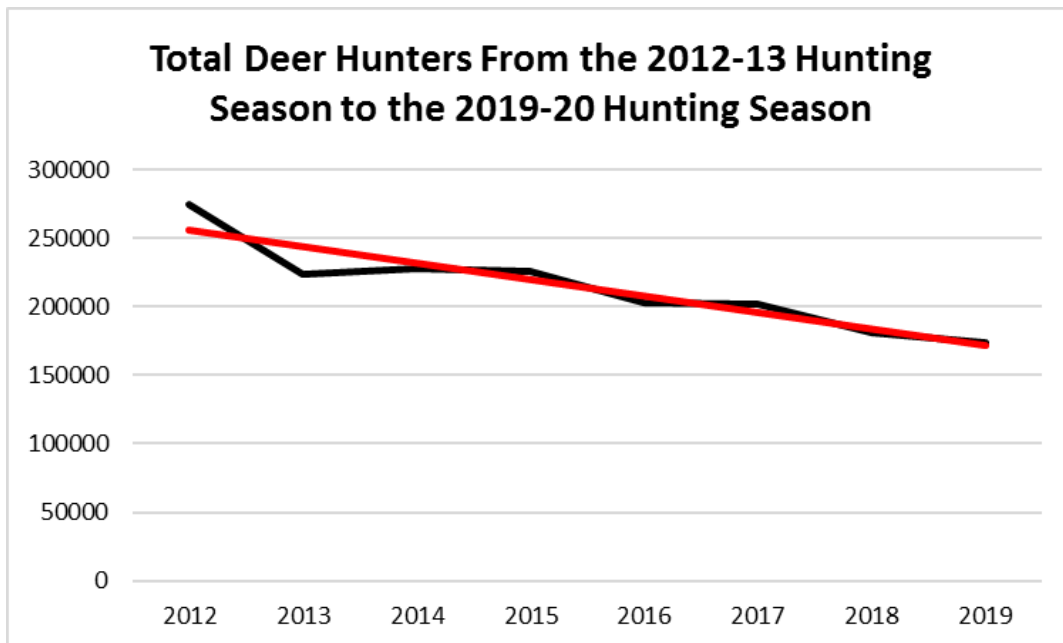


Figure 2. Regression of total number of deer hunters from the 2012-13 hunting season to the 2019-20 hunting season.

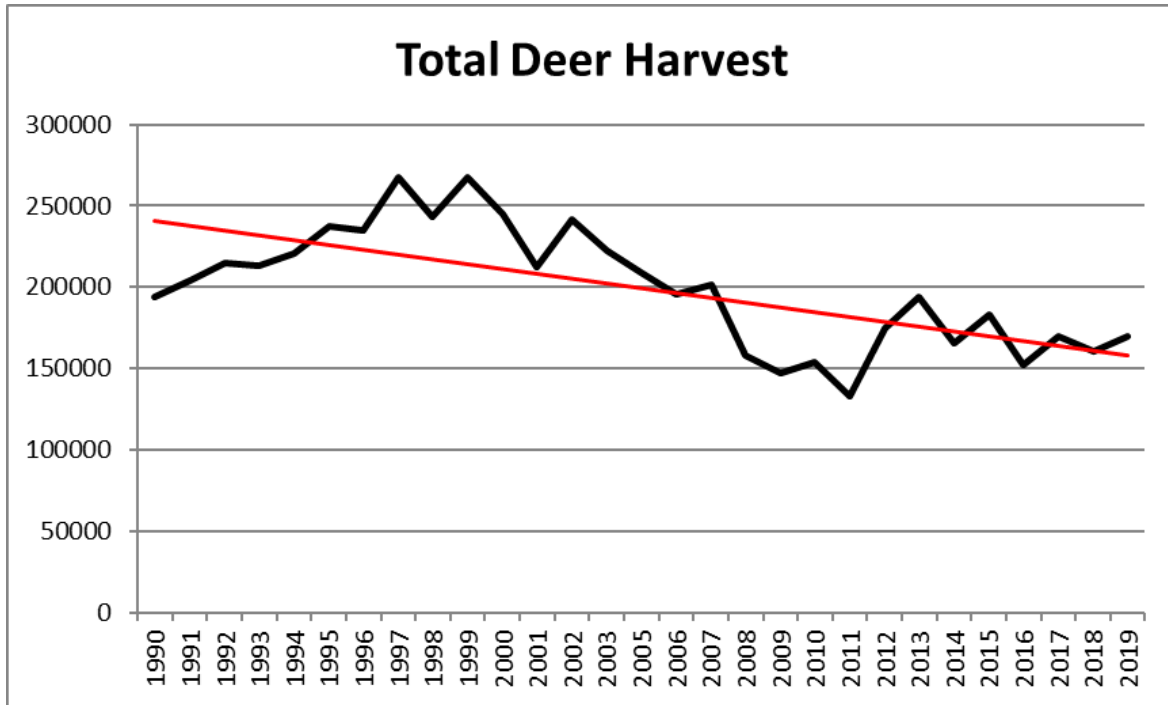


Figure 3. Regression of total deer harvest. Senior hunters were first included in the analyses during the 2012-13 hunting season.

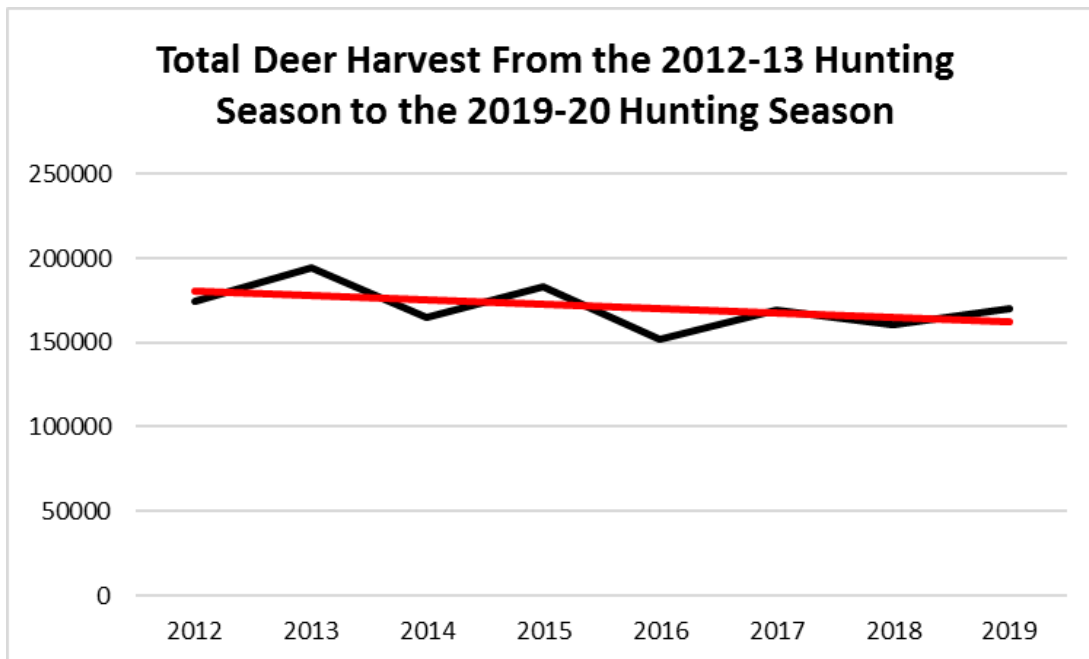


Figure 4. Regression of total deer harvest from the 2012-13 hunting season to the 2019-20 hunting season.

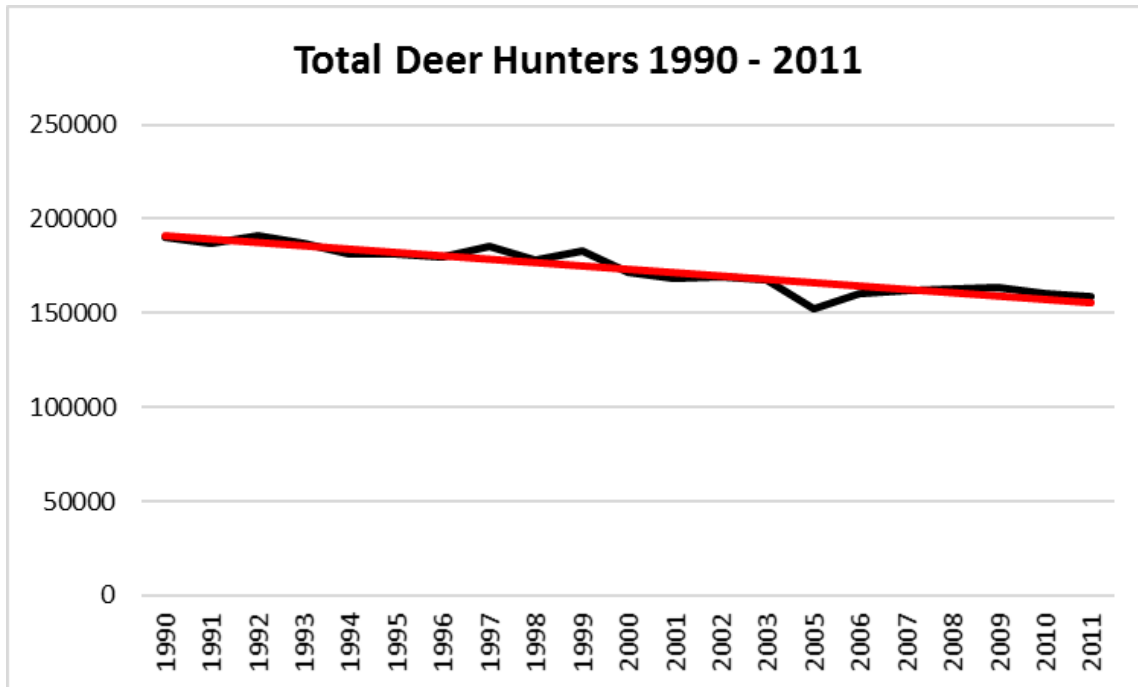


Figure 5. Regression of total number of deer hunters from the 1990-91 hunting season to the 2011-12 hunting season.

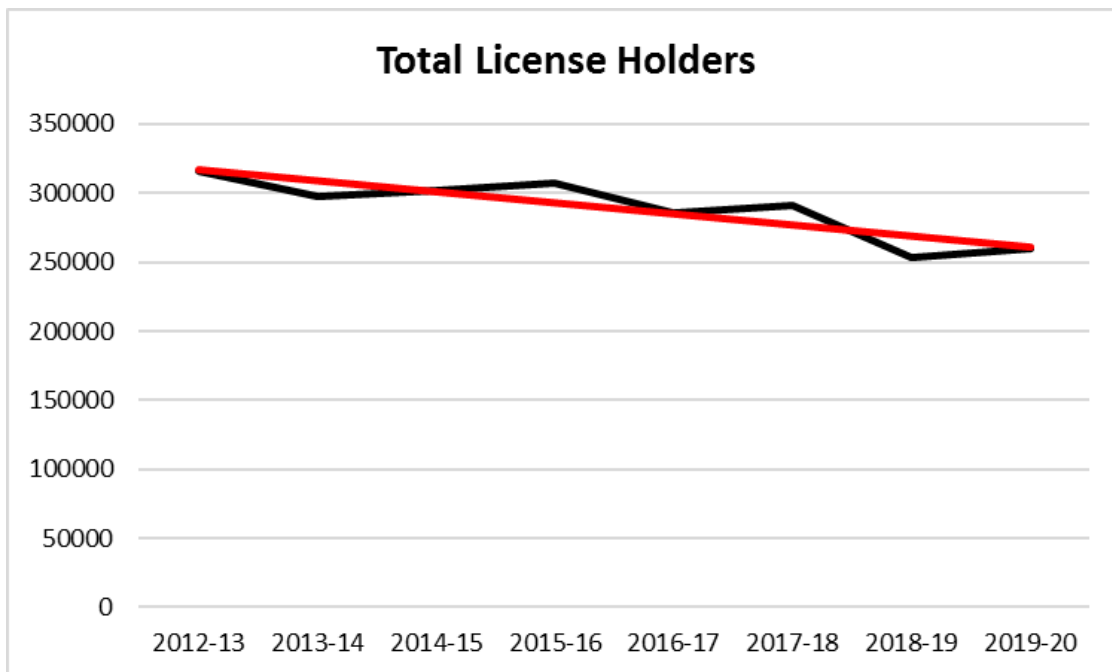


Figure 6. Regression of total number of license holders from the 2012-13 hunting season to the 2019-20 hunting season.

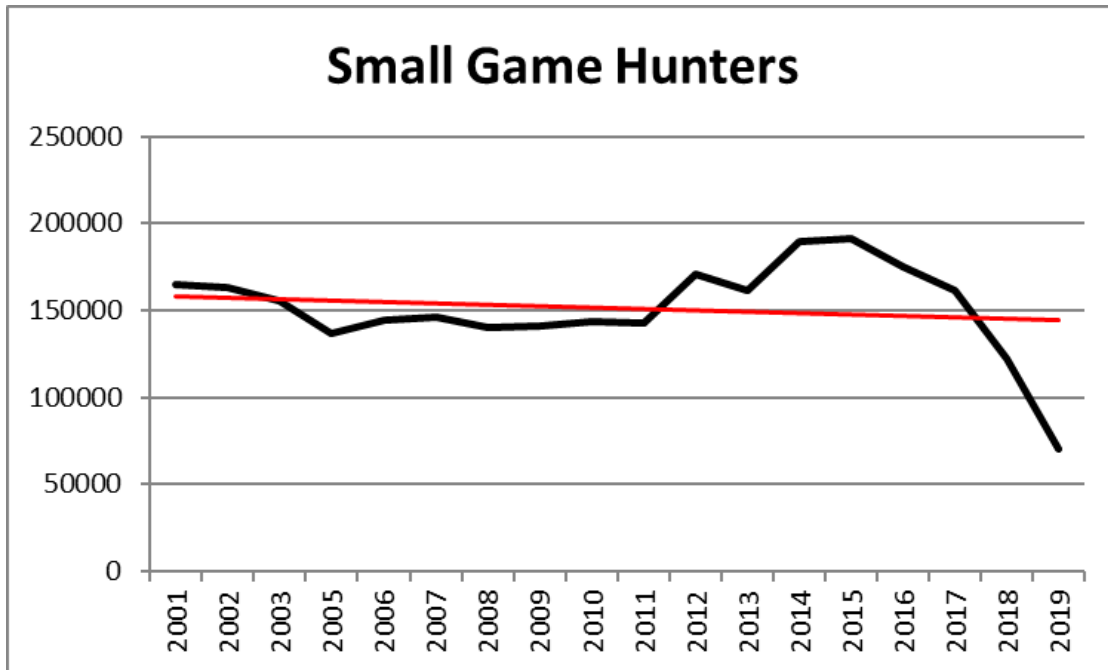


Figure 7. Regression of number of small game hunters. Senior hunters were first included in the analyses during the 2012-13 hunting season.

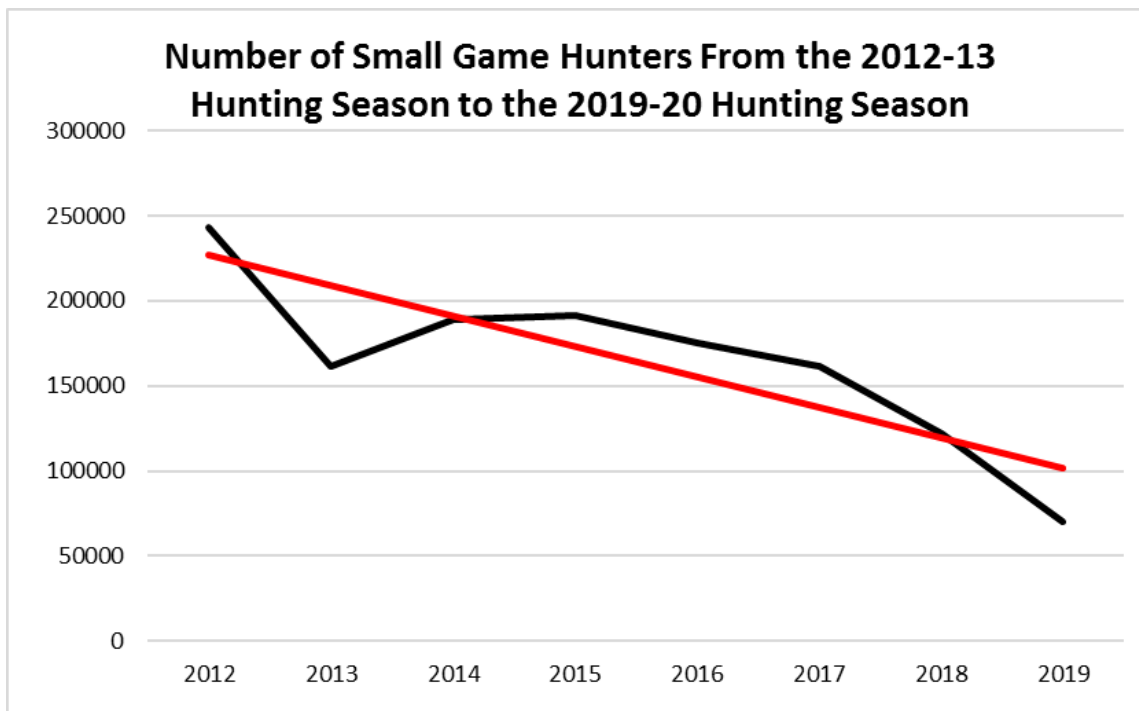


Figure 8. Regression of number of small game hunters from the 2012-13 hunting season to the 2019-20 hunting season.

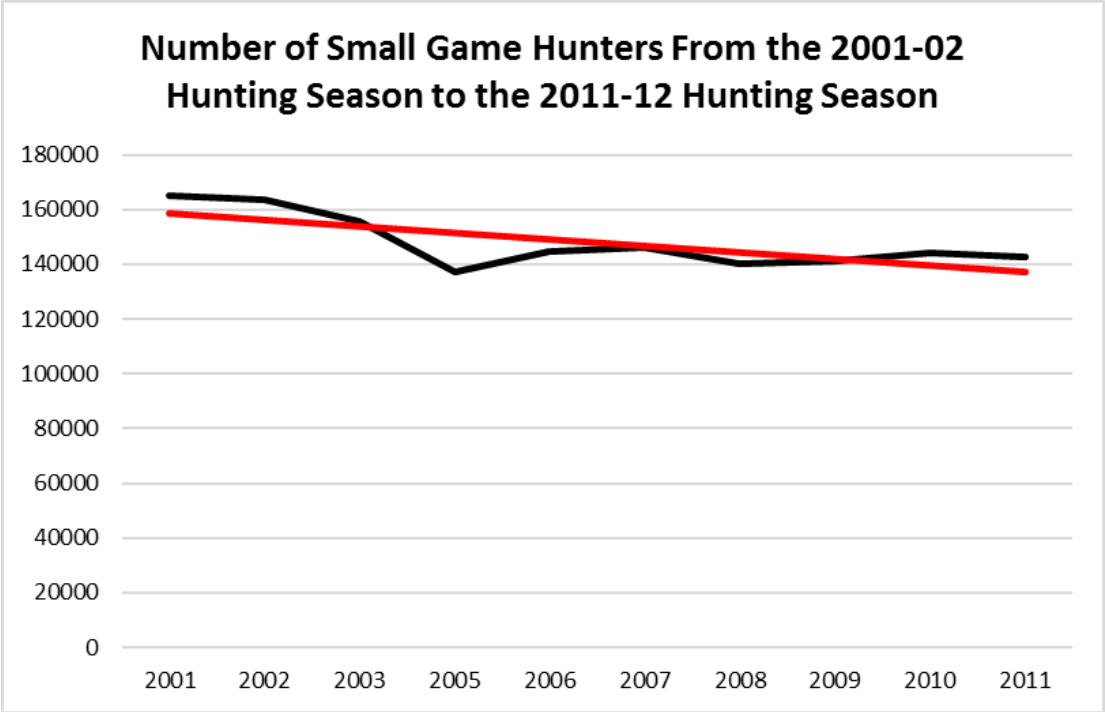


Figure 9. Regression of number of small game hunters from the 2001-02 hunting season to the 2011-12 hunting season.

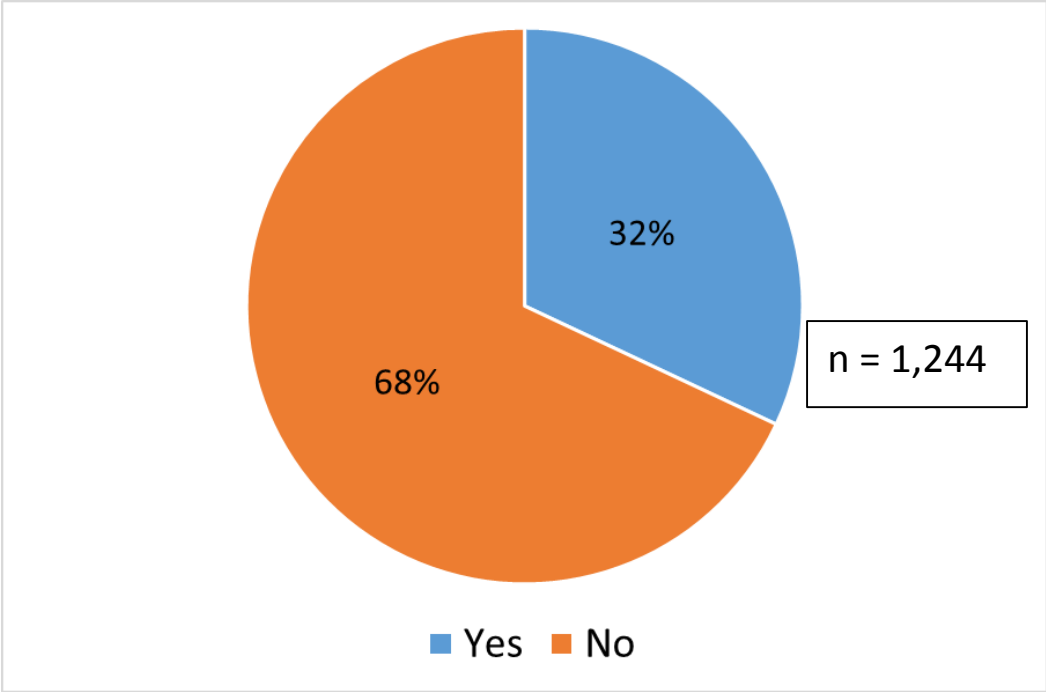


Figure 10. Do you support regulations requiring non-toxic shot for small game hunting on WMAs?

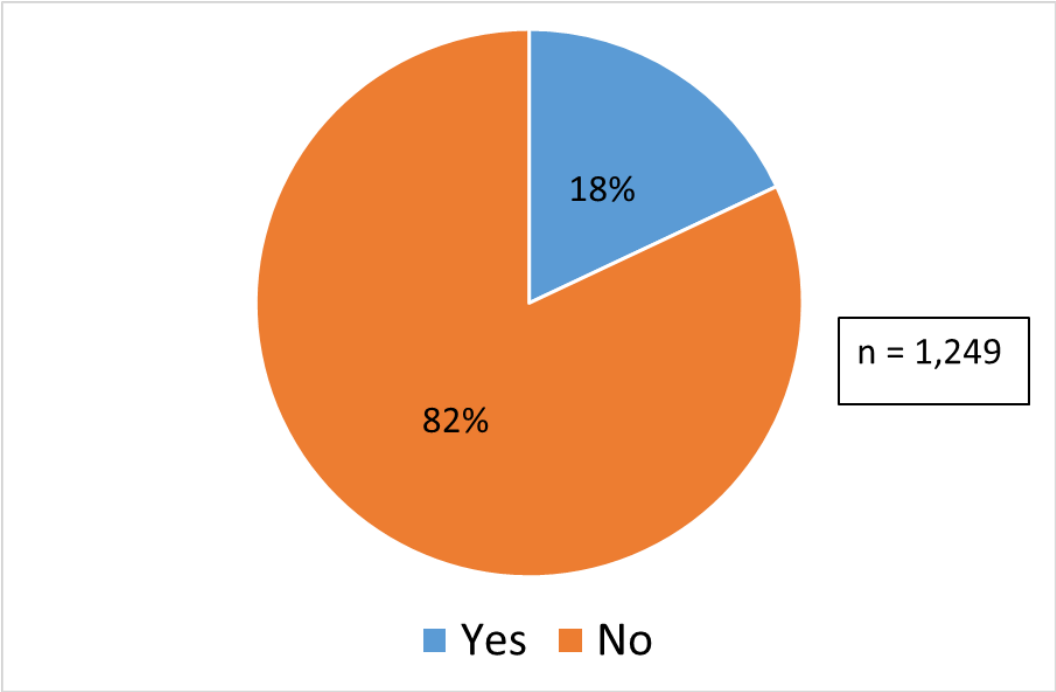


Figure 11. Do you support regulations requiring non-toxic shot for small game hunting on private lands?

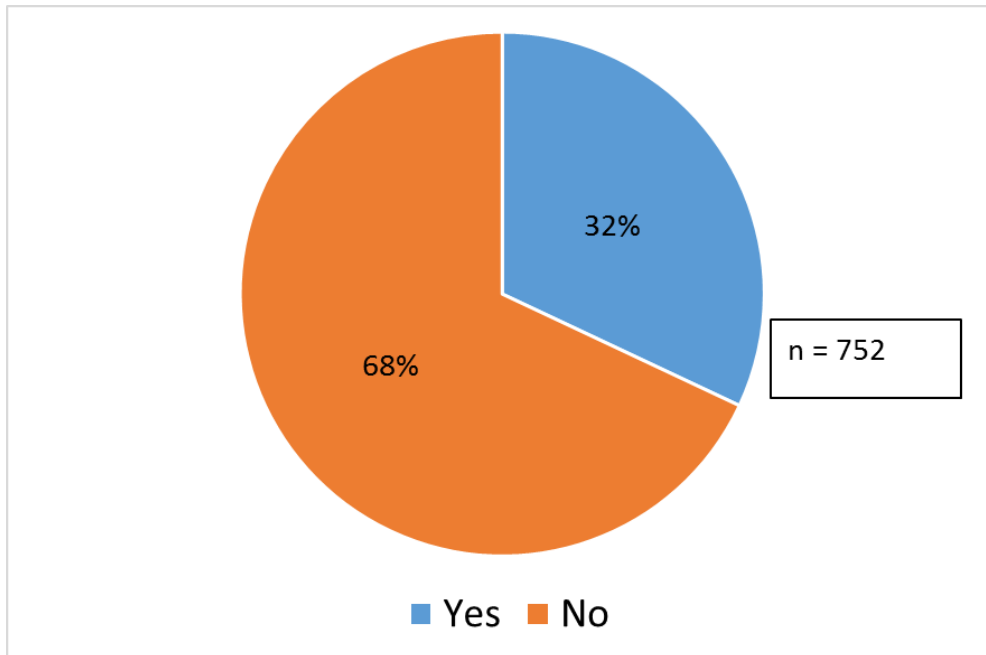


Figure 12. Do you support regulations requiring non-toxic shot for small game hunting on WMAs? Includes only individuals reporting that they hunted small game during the 2019-20 hunting season.

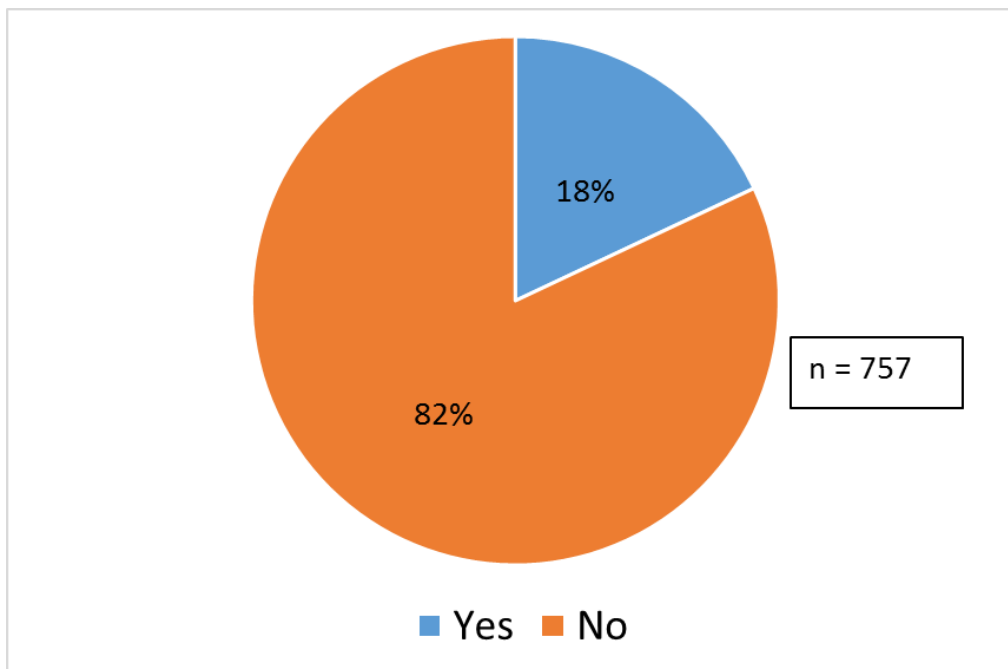


Figure 13. Do you support regulations requiring non-toxic shot for small game hunting on private lands? Includes only individuals reporting that they hunted small game during the 2019-20 hunting season.

Appendix 1. Hunter harvest survey.