State: Georgia
Grant Number: 08-953
Study Number: 6

LONG RANGE PERFORMANCE REPORT

Grant Title: State Funded Wildlife Survey

Period Covered: July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

Study Title: Wild Turkey Production and Population Indices

Study Objectives:
1. To determine annually an index of statewide turkey populations and production success in Georgia.
2. To organize data obtained in a form so that it can be used in sound management of turkeys in Georgia.

Abstract

Nine percent more Poults+Hens were observed in 2013 (4,376) versus 2012 (4,022). The population index for the 2014 harvest season was the same as 2013 (1.6 hours hunted/turkey seen). However, the observed 2014 population index was 11% better than what was predicted (1.8). An inverse correlation coefficient of r = -0.89 was obtained between the new production index and population indices for the entire survey period which began in 1978. Hunter success (64.1%) was almost identical as last year (64.2%). The average number of poults per hen was 1.4 for 2013 and was better than 2012 (1.3), but was worse than the two years prior to that (2011 – 1.8, 2010 1.9).

A. Activity:

Job A. Turkey Production Index Survey - This survey was conducted during the months of May through August from 1978 to 1991. Beginning in 1991, the survey period was shortened to June through August when statistical analysis of data indicated the shorter time period was adequate.

Cooperators involved in data collection for this survey were field personnel of the Game Management Section, Fisheries Management Section, Non-Game Section, and Law Enforcement Section of the Wildlife Resources Division. We have also obtained cooperators from the Georgia Forestry Commission. Observations were made during the course of regular field duties. No special efforts were made to locate turkeys for the survey.

Records were maintained of all turkey broods and hens, with and without broods. Data were compiled on a statewide and physiographic region basis. Historically, the average number of poults seen per observer was the best index of production, however, recent analysis indicated this was not the case with data between 1987-present. Currently, the best index of production data is estimated Total Poults+Hens.

Job B. Turkey Hunting Population Index Survey –
The hunter cooperators participating in the survey were obtained from names of prospects submitted by WRD personnel and current cooperators. Cooperators were also solicited through newspaper and magazine requests and programs to interest groups. From 1990-2013, randomly selected members of

the Georgia Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation and 2013-present randomly chosen applicants for DNR turkey quota hunts also were contacted to bring the total potential cooperating hunters to 2,000.

This survey is conducted during the regular spring gobbler-hunting season, which begins the first Saturday after March 19 and ends May 15. Specific information requested about each hunting trip was the date, hours hunted, county or physiographic region hunted, the number of gobblers and hens seen, the number of gobblers heard, gobblers harvested, and if the cooperator was the hunter or the guide. Hunt record forms were supplied to all cooperators.

The number of turkeys observed per unit of hunting effort is used as an index of the hunting season population. The correlation between the population indices and the production indices are used in evaluating annual production and populations and in making comparisons for trends. Data were calculated on a statewide and physiographic region basis.

B. Target Date for Achievement and Accomplishments:

Job A. Planned dates and dates of accomplishment coincide, November 30, 2013.

Job B. Planned dates and dates of accomplishment coincide, August 31, 2014.

C. Significant Deviations:

Job A. No significant deviations from FY 2013 report.

Job B. Examined some statistics from the new youth/mobility impaired weekend and compared to opening weekend (Table 9).

D. Finds:

Job A. In 2013, 424 broods were observed (Graph 1). This is 40% more than the year before (2012 = 303) and 19% more than the 5-year average (343, 2008-12). The average brood size for 2013 was 6.0 poults, 20% less than the 2012 average of 7.4, and 26% less than the 5-year average (8.1). Nine percent more Poults+Hens were observed in 2013 (4,376) versus 2012 (4,022; Graph 4), but only 1% less than the 5-year average (4,440). The total number of poults observed/estimated was 2,527 and was 13% more than 2012 (2,246), and 9% less than the 5-year average (2,766).

Examination of poults/observer revealed that statewide (13.06) it was 4% less than 2012 (13.53), and 9% less than the 5-year average (14.28). Poults/observer was down in Ridge & Valley (I, 46%), up in Blue Ridge Mountains (II, 35%), down in the Piedmont (III, 20%), down in the Upper Coastal Plain (IV, 1%) and up in the Lower Coastal Plain (V, 25%) from 2012.

The number of hens reported totaled 1,849 (Graph 2) and was up 10% from the 5-year average (1,674). The percent of hens with poults (35.2%; Graph 3) was nearly equal to 2012 (34.6%) and 16% less than the 5-year average (42%). The average number of poults per hen, 1.4 (Graph 3), was 8% more than in 2012 (1.3) but was 18% less than the 5-year average (1.7) and therefore production was considered poor for 2012. Historically, with Georgia's expanding turkey population an average of 3 poults per hen was considered good, however, recent data with a more stable population

indicates that productivity threshold of approximately 2.0 poults per hen may be an indicator of good reproductive levels.

Gobblers observed was up in 2013 (1,072) by 19% from 2012 (902) and 23% from the 5-year average (822; Graph 5). The hen:gobbler ratio observed in 2013 (1.7) was down 12% from 2012 (2.0) and 19% from the 5-year average (2.1; Graph 6). The hen:gobbler ratio was down for all regions except the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Piedmont.

Job B. For the 2014 hunting season, usable hunt data was supplied by 504 cooperators (which is 7% above the 5-year average of 467 [2009-13]). Of these, 445 came from the permanent cooperator list and 59 from the DNR quota list which resulted in a reporting rate (after deleting wrong addresses, deceased, quit hunting, incorrect data collection, etc.) of 35.1% from the permanent and 9.5% from the DNR quota list, respectively. These cooperators reported spending a total of 18,856.3 hours hunting (which is 13% above last year [16,354.25 = 2013] and the 5-year average of 16,462.54; Table 1). The average season hunter effort was 10.6 trips (which is 8% more than last year [9.7] and 3% less than the 5-year average of 10.3) totaling 37.4 hours (which is 12% more than last year [33.0 = 2013] and 5% more than the 5-year average of 35.4). They reported observing 11,784 turkeys (which is 13% more than last year [10,253 = 2013] and 14% more than the 5-year average of 10,162) and hearing 9,139 gobblers (which is 8% more than last year [8,375 = 2013] and 12% more than the 5-year average of 8,024). The statewide population index of 1.6 was the exact same as last year and the 5-year average (1.6, Graph 7). The effort per gobbler heard of 2.1 was 5% worse than last year (2.0 = 2013) but the same as the 5-year average of 2.1, and 24.7 hours/turkey harvested was 10% worse than last year (22.3, 2013) and 6% worse than the 5-year average of 23.1 (Graph 7). The least hunting effort per turkey seen occurred in the Ridge and Valley along with the Upper and Lower Coastal Plain (third year in a row for RV and LCP). The effort per gobbler heard was least in Upper and Lower Coastal Plain and greatest in the Blue Ridge Mountains (same as last year). This year's harvest effort was up 2.4 hours from last year, 5.9 hours from 2012 and 1.6 hours above the 5-year average. The least effort was observed in the Upper and Lower Coastal Plain, while the greatest effort was in the Blue Ridge Mountains and Piedmont.

This was the second season we asked cooperators to report gobblers and hens seen separately. From this, we observed that statewide the hen:gobbler ratio was 1.5 up slightly from last year (1.3, Table 2), whereas during the reproductive season 2013 it was 1.7. This ratio varied from 1.4 (Piedmont & Upper Coastal Plain) – 2.3 (Blue Ridge Mountains) hens:gobbler across the 5 physiographic regions. You would expect fewer hens to be seen during the harvest season because as the season progresses hens leave the gobblers to nest. Statewide hours hunted per gobbler seen was 4.0 (3.8 in 2013), while it took 2.7 hours (2.8 in 2013) to see a hen (Table 2). Hours per gobbler seen varied from 3.0 (Lower Coastal Plain) – 5.1 (Piedmont) across the regions. Hours per hen seen varied from 1.7 (Lower Coastal Plain) – 3.7 (Piedmont) across the regions.

Statewide peak gobbling activity (2.7, 2.6, 2.0, and 2.3 gobblers heard per trip) occurred during the youth (March 15-16), first (March 22-23), third (April 5-6) and fourth (April 12-13) weekends. Opening weekend was better than the 5-year average of 2.3. This season statewide there were 4 periods with greater than or equal to 2.0 gobblers heard per trip which is better than the last two years (3 periods each). In most years, the greatest gobbling activity was the first 7 days of the season however this year was the youth and first weekend. For 2.0 gobblers heard per trip or greater we observed the following for each region: Ridge and Valley – third (April 5-6, 2.3) and fourth (April 12-13, 2.2) weekends (2 periods this year compared to 4 periods last year); Blue Ridge Mountains – youth (March 15-16, 3.5) and fourth (April 12-13, 2.3) weekends (2 periods this year compared to 1

period last year); Piedmont – youth (March 15-16, 2.1), first (March 22-23, 2.5) and fourth (April 12-13, 2.0) weekends (3 periods this year compared to 6 periods last year); Upper Coastal Plain – youth (March 15-16, 2.9), first (Mar. 22-23, 3.1), third (April 5-6, 2.3) and fourth (April 12-13, 2.1) weekends and also the second (March 31 – April 4, 2.7) week (5 periods this year compared to 4 periods last year); and Lower Coastal Plain – youth (March 15-16, 4.0), first (March 22-23, 2.4), second (March 29-30, 2.1), third (April 5-6, 2.4) and fourth (April 12-13, 2.0) weekends (5 periods compared to 4 periods last year. The youth weekend numbers are deceiving because there was very little data across the state for that weekend. Gobblers heard per trip from this year compared to last year was the same for the Ridge and Valley, up for Blue Ridge Mountains, down for the Piedmonth, and up for both the Upper and Lower Coastal Plains (Table 3).

The statewide gobbler harvest during the first seven days (excluding the youth weekend) of the season amounted to 26% of the total season harvest (which is less than the 5-year average of 30 %; Graph 8). Peak harvest was generally seen within the first seven days of the season (excluding the youth weekend) in all parts of the state (Tables 4 and 5) except for the Ridge and Valley and Blue Ridge Mountains which had the same greatest 7 day period of March 31-April 6 (which was also the same as last year for Blue Ridge Mountains).

Similar to previous seasons and coinciding with the harvest data, the greatest number of trips made was during the first seven days (excluding the youth weekend) of the season (Tables 6 and 7), except for the Ridge and Valley and Blue Ridge Mountains which had the same greatest 7 day period of March 31-April 6.

Statewide (excluding the youth weekend) the best 2 periods were the first (March 22-23) and third (April 5-6) weekends for gobbler harvest per trip (or efficiency; Table 8). The best two periods for Ridge and Valley was the third weekend (April 5-6) and the sixth week (April 28-May 2), Blue Ridge Mountains was second (March 29-30) and third weekends (April 5-6), Piedmont was the first (March 22-23) and second (March 29-30) weekends, Upper Coastal Plain was the first (March 22-23) and fourth (April 12-13) weekends and the Lower Coastal Plain was the fourth weekend (April 12-13) and the sixth (April 28-May 2) and seventh (May 5-9) week tied (Table 8).

Hunter success (64.1 %) was almost identical as last year (64.2%). So, the hunter success was worse than two years ago (2012 = 68.5 %) and the 5-year average 66.3 % (2009-2013; Graph 9) with 323 of 504 hunters reported taking or assisting in taking at least one gobbler. Of the successful hunters, 129 (25.6 %, 5 year average was 24.2 %) took or assisted in taking one bird, 78 (15.5 %, 5 year average was 18.0 %) took or assisted in taking two birds, and 116 (23.0%, 5 year average was 24.1 %; Graph 10) took or assisted in taking three birds. Cooperators reported 233 gobblers harvested by companions which is more than last year (196 = 2013) and the 5-year average of 188.

The predictive model analysis uses Poults+Hens of the reproductive season during the current year to predict the following years harvest season population index of Hours Hunted/Turkey Seen, where the predictor model (1978-2013) is:

Constant + (Slope *2013 Total Poults+Hens) = 2014 Hours Hunted/Turkey Seen

Therefore:

3.3123 + (-0.000345*4,376) = 1.8 Hours Hunted/Turkey Seen in 2014.

After the production data from 2013 was entered in the model, the prediction for the 2014 harvest season was 1.8 hours hunted per turkey seen. However, the hunters observed 1.6 hours hunted per turkey seen which is 11% better than what was predicted. A relatively high inverse correlation r = -0.89 was obtained from the comparison of the new nesting season population index versus the following years harvest season population index.

Jobs A&B.

In summary, the 2013 reproductive season was poor, but was not as bad as 2012. However, the following were still down from the 5-year average: poults/hen, broods, and percent of hens with poults. With poorer reproduction also means fewer hens produced for breeding also. We have seen in the past that just a few good reproductive years can make up for several bad ones. As an example from 2005-2011 (7 years) we had the two worst years ever recorded (2007 & 2009) but at the same time had three average to good years (2008, 2010 and 2011) which seemed to have made the 2012 harvest season above average (when looking at gobblers harvested and gobblers heard per trip). All of this reveals how important the hatch is to not only the following year, but also the years after. Therefore, hopefully the 2014 reproductive season will make up for the past two years (2012-13).

From this year's harvest season (2014) we observed that it is was not as good or successful as some hoped. What a lot of hunters remember is that 2012 was a great season for number of gobblers harvested, fewer hours it took per gobbler harvested (best ever), companion kills, hunter success (best since 2006), and 3+ gobblers bagged (maybe best ever or before 1995). Therefore, some have seen last year (2013) and this year's (2014) seasons as bad. What they haven't thought of is that 2012 was an exception and not the norm. However, for 2013-14 both gobblers heard and the population index was nearly equal. For 2014, more effort was spent turkey hunting but at the same time more turkeys were seen and more gobblers were heard that last year and the 5-year average. It took more effort to harvest a gobbler in 2014 than in 2013 and the 5-year average. Statewide we observed more peak periods of gobbling than in 2013, with a lot of that being accounted for in the Coastal Plains. As for north Georgia it was interesting that for the last two years the most intensive hunting effort and harvest was not the first seven days like the statewide summed but was in fact March 31-April 6th. Harvest/trip revealed that why there may be a trend statewide, when you break it down by region it is quite variable. Excluding the youth weekend, across the regions there were 6 different periods across the regions where harvest/trip was the greatest: the first four weekends then the 6th and 7th weeks. Many believe that first weekend or week is the best time to harvest a gobbler, but this past year revealed that there are many periods later in the season as efficient for turkey hunting or more so. Finally, the index of hours per turkey seen was actually better than predicted.

This season we experienced some wet weather periods early in the season through mid-late April for parts of the state. It seemed that for most of the state late April-May were drier. Therefore, we wanted to compare 2014 to both last year's (2013) wet season and 2009's also. In 2014, hunters hunted the most (trips and hours), then 2009 and then 2013. While many people have complained about the past two seasons (2013-14), when compared to the 2009 season they should be happier. In 2009, hunters heard fewer gobblers (>2,400 fewer than 2014 and >1,600 fewer than 2013), had fewer periods of 2.0+ gobblers heard/trip (3 in both 2014 and 2013 and only 1 in 2009), and it took more hours (28.7) to harvest a gobbler than in 2013 (22.3) or 2014 (24.7). Therefore, while the weather was inconsistent and caused some issues compared to the banner year of 2012 it was still better year than predicted or 2009.

Weather extremes, changes in land management and human population growth rates (several GA counties ranked in the top 20 fastest growing nationwide in the past decade) have

negatively impacted and likely will continue to negatively impact turkey populations. We are losing turkey habitat and are continuing to suffer regional declines in quality and quantity of turkey habitat leading to an overall lower turkey population than occurred in the previous decade. It is becoming more common to have local population declines in certain areas of the state while others are seeing increasing populations, likely a direct result of changing habitat conditions. For these reasons it is critical that we continue to monitor turkey populations closely into the future. One of the most important things to consider when managing turkeys is the effect of harvest and the ability to carry over adult birds into the next year.

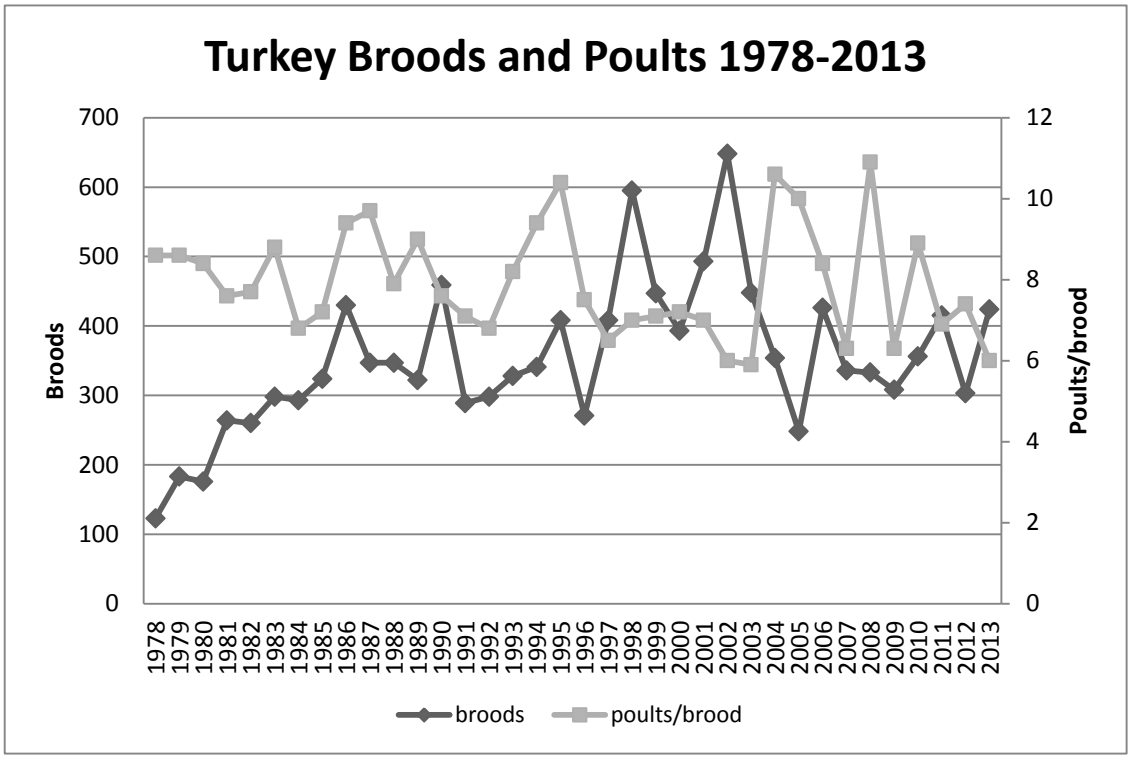
E. Recommendations:

Job A & B. It is recommended to continue further analyses to determine if there is a better predictor than Total Poults+Hens from what is available within the long-term data.

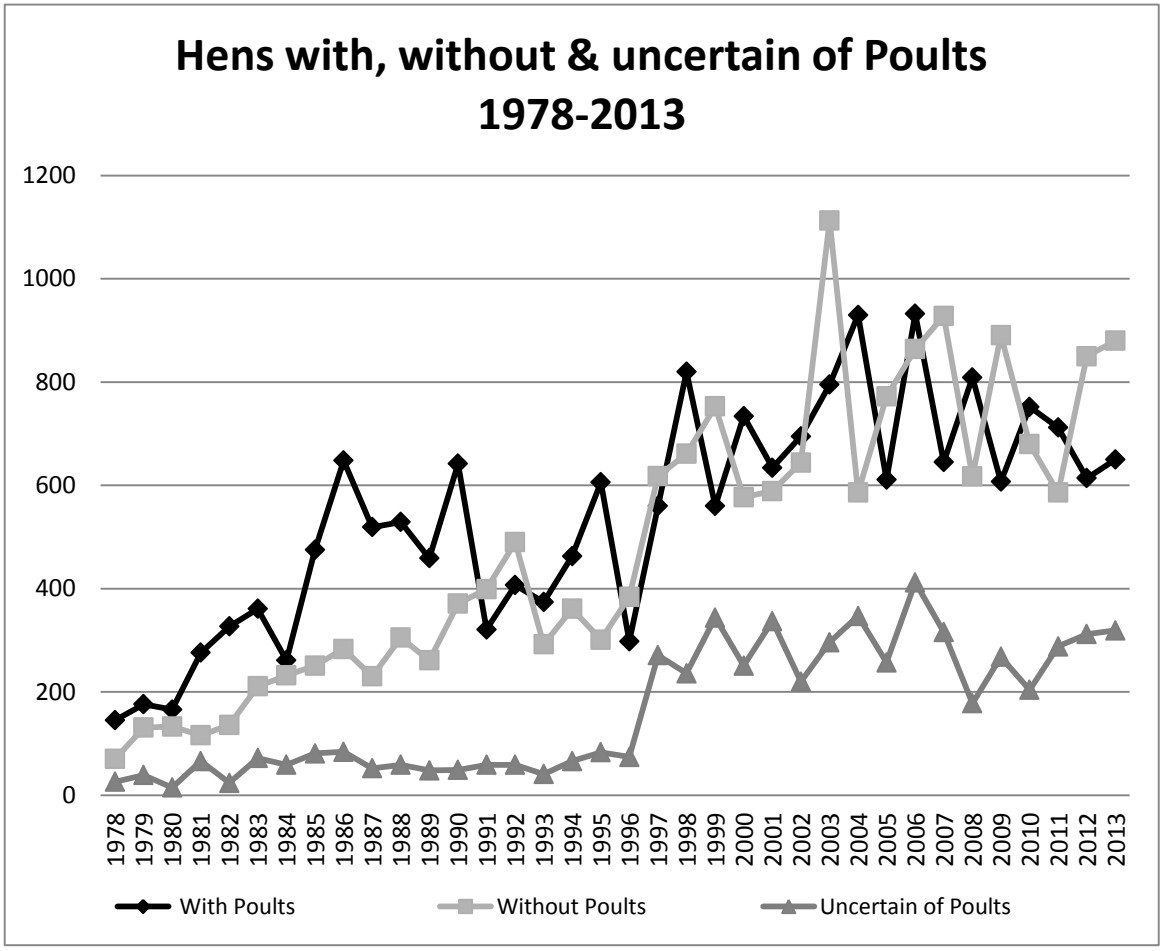
Prepared by: Bobby Bond

Date: August 21, 2014

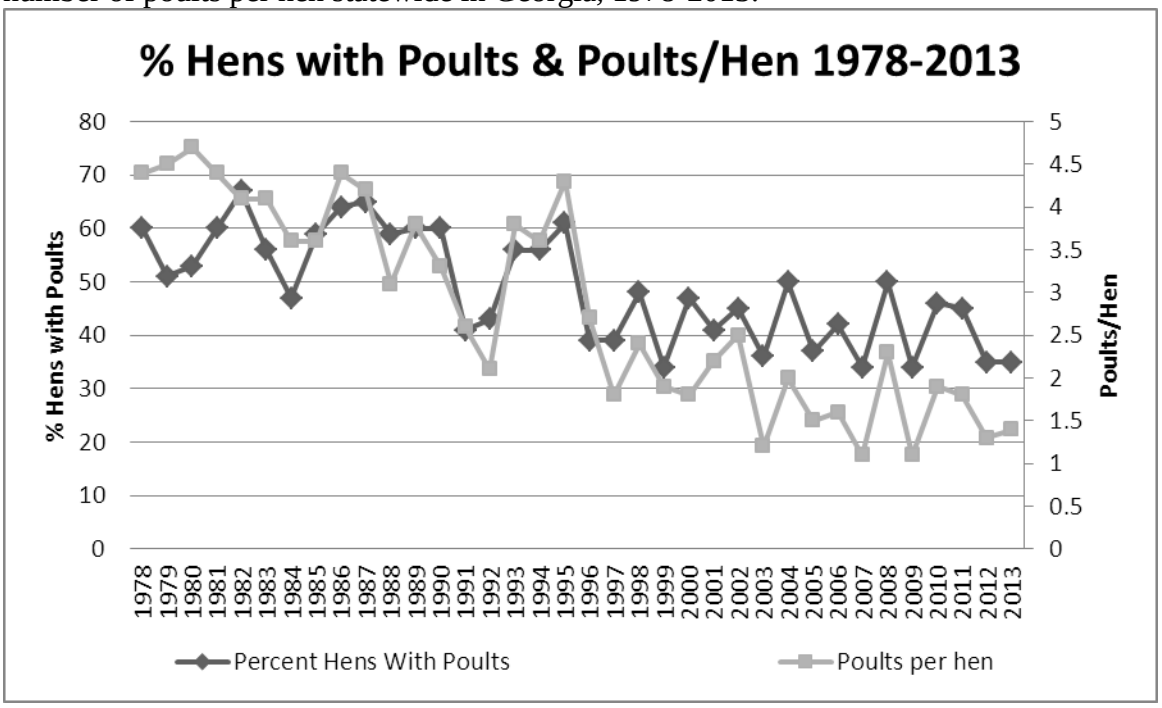
Graph 1. Turkey broods and poults observed statewide in Georgia, 1978-2013.



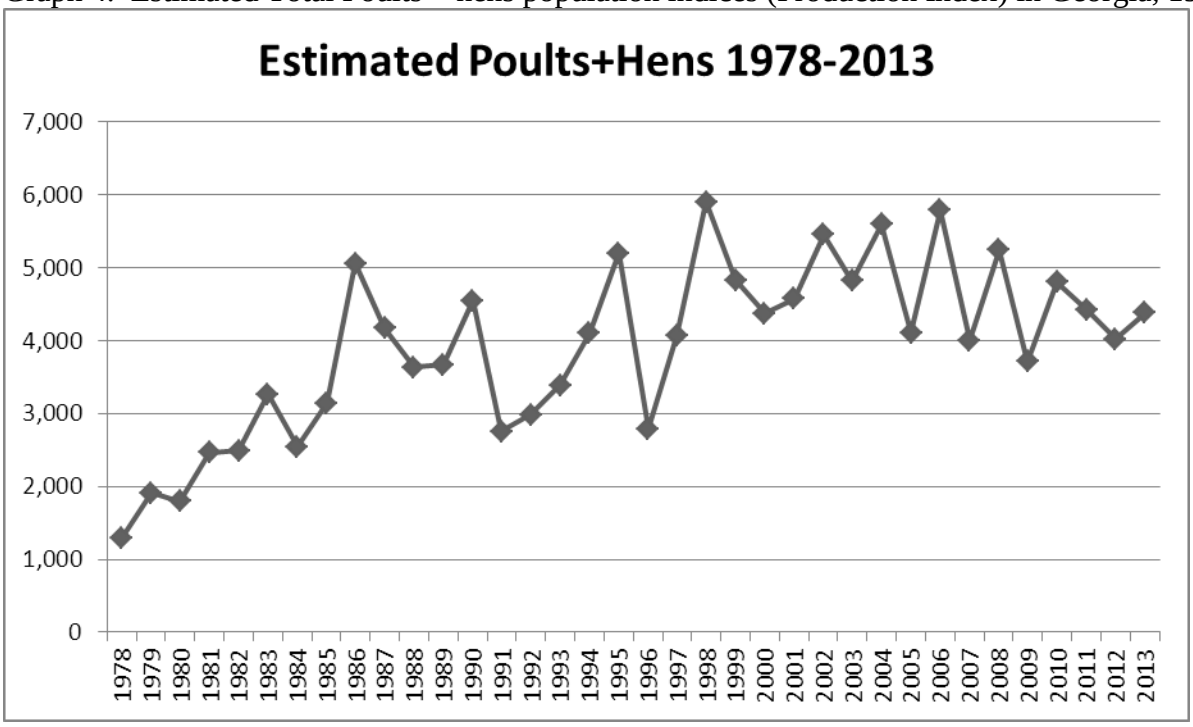
Graph 2. Turkey hens observed with poults, without poults, and uncertain of accompanying poults statewide in Georgia, 1978-2013.



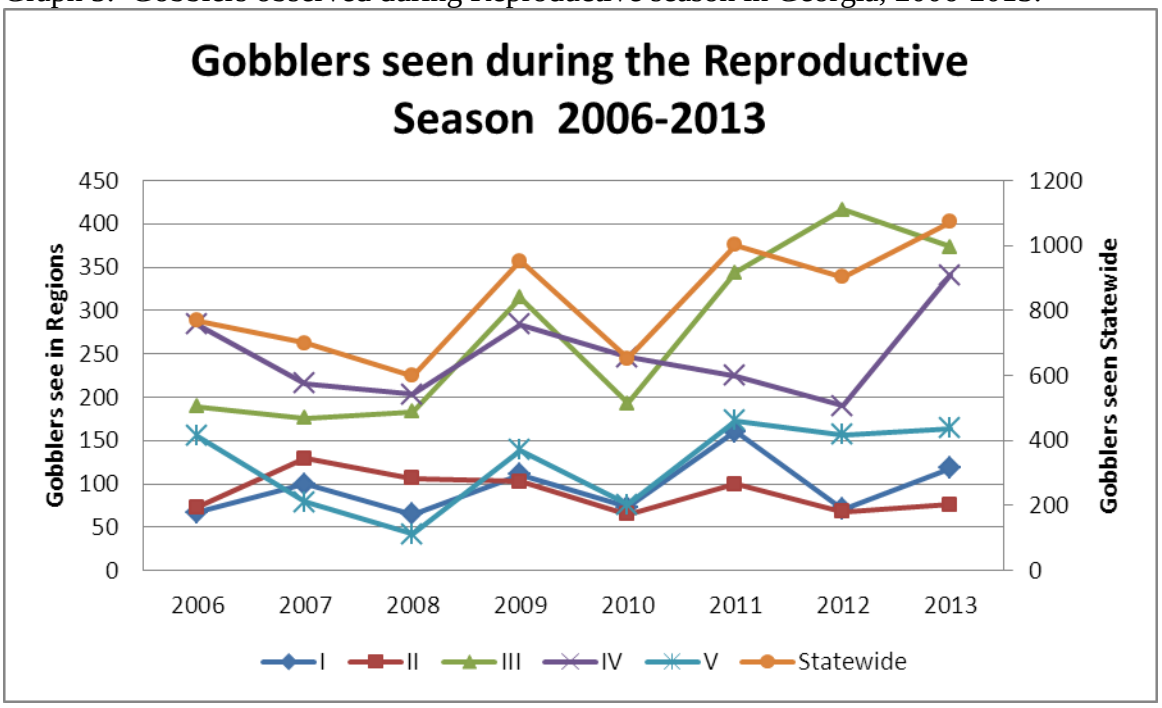
Graph 3. Percent of turkey hens accompanied by poults (2nd potential population index) and the average number of poults per hen statewide in Georgia, 1978-2013.



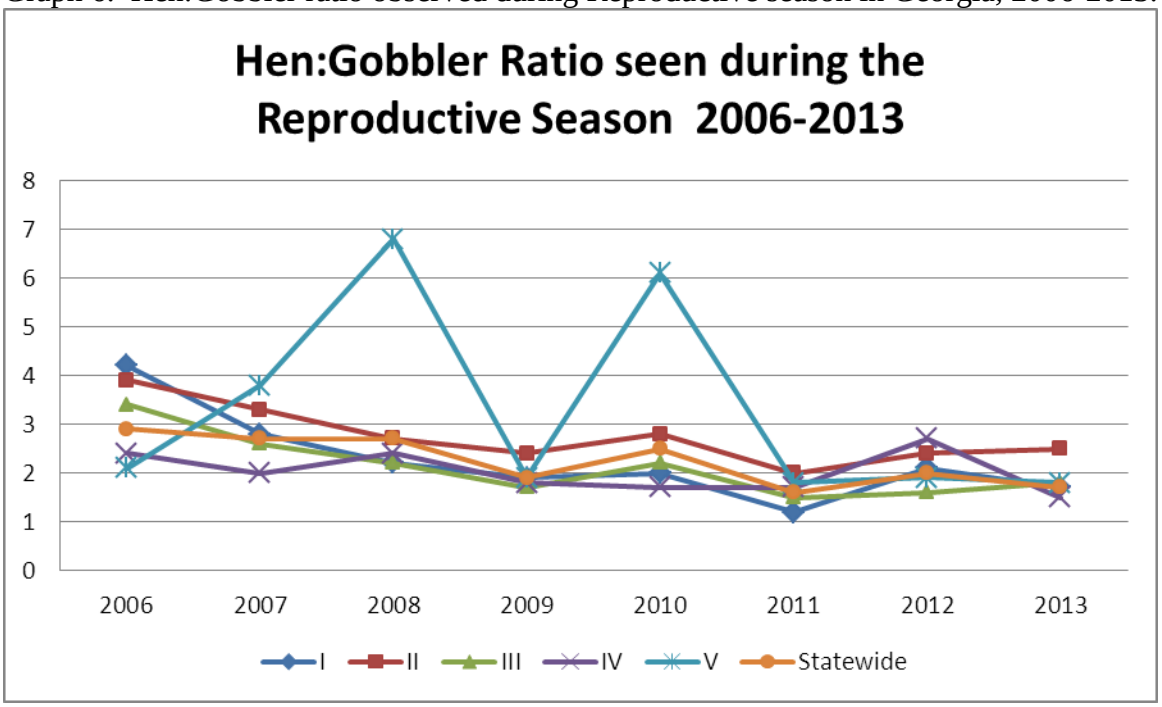
Graph 4. Estimated Total Poults + hens population indices (Production Index) in Georgia, 1978-2013.



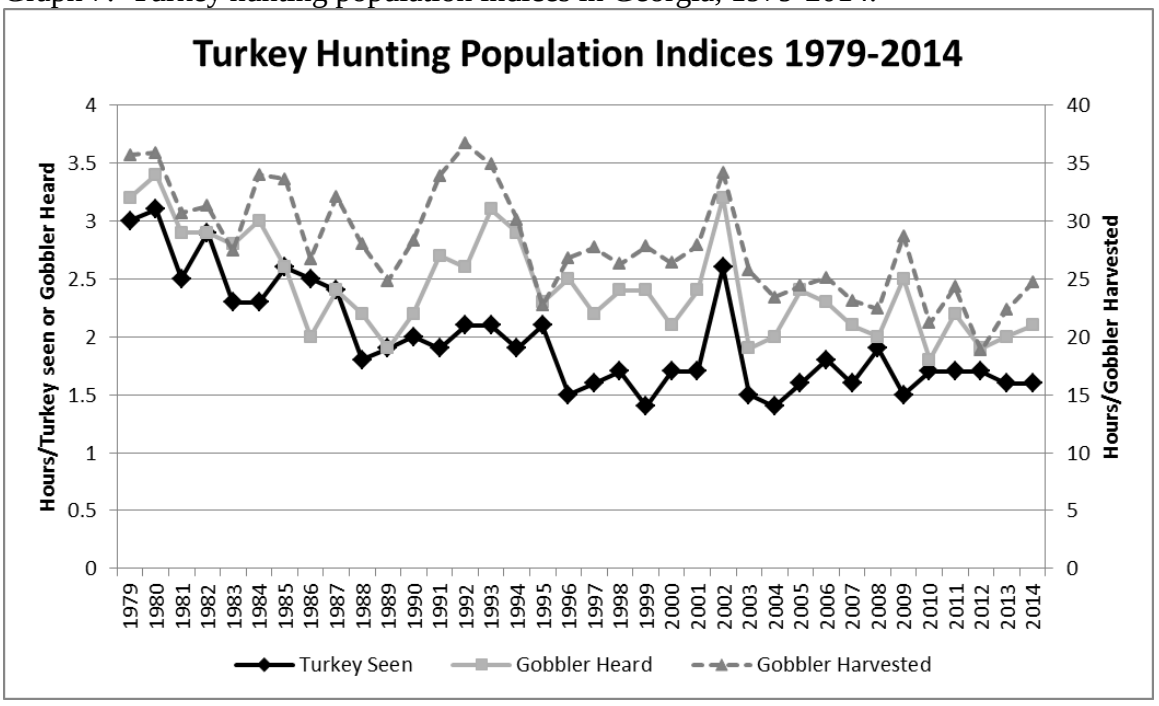
Graph 5. Gobblers observed during Reproductive season in Georgia, 2006-2013.



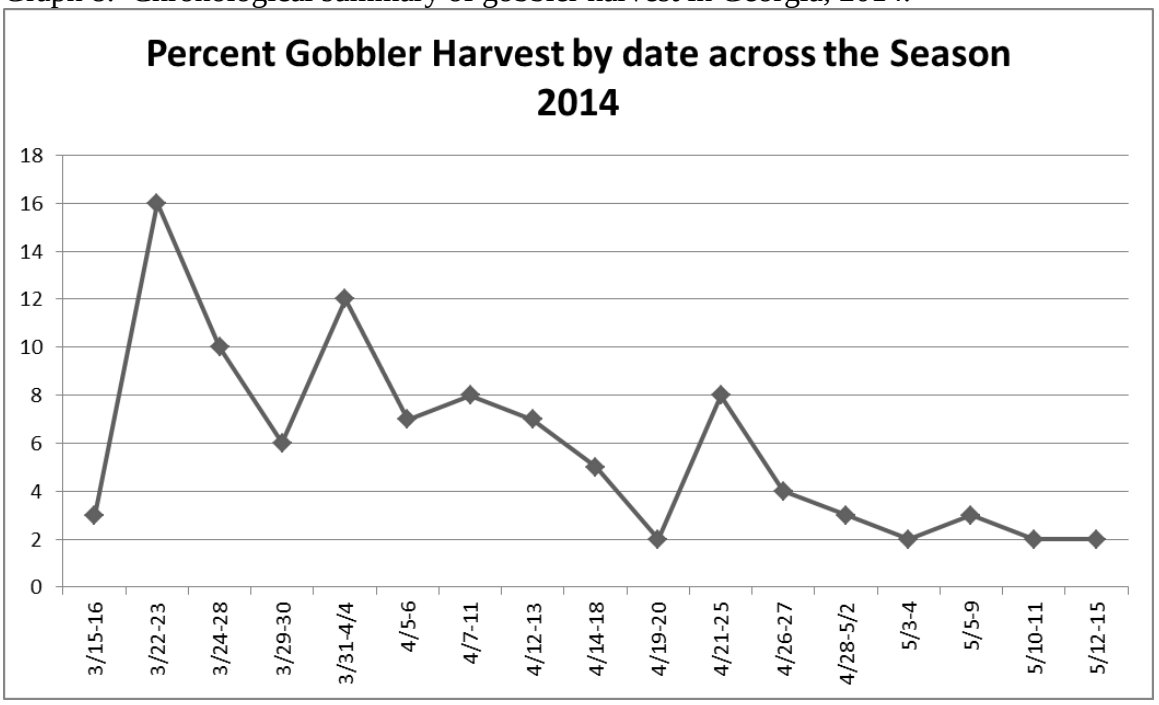
Graph 6. Hen:Gobbler ratio observed during Reproductive season in Georgia, 2006-2013.



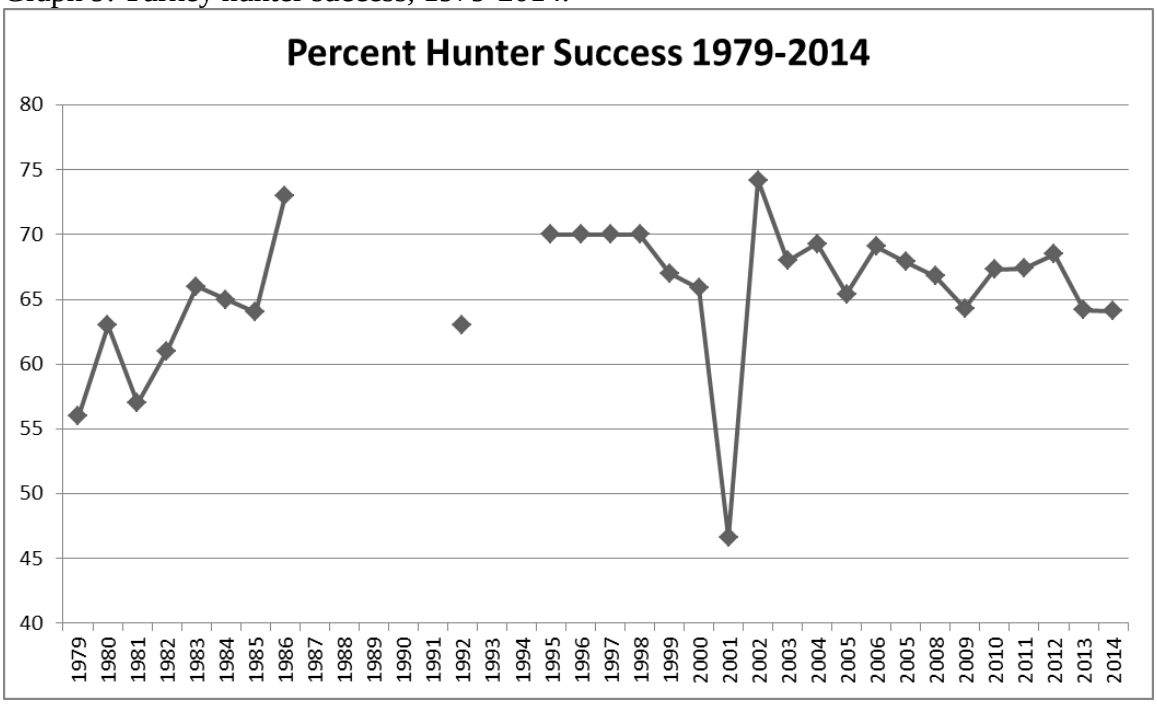
Graph 7. Turkey hunting population indices in Georgia, 1979-2014.



Graph 8. Chronological summary of gobbler harvest in Georgia, 2014.



Graph 9. Turkey hunter success, 1979-2014.



Graph 10. Turkey hunter success (%) by number harvested and/or assisted statewide in Georgia, 1995-2014.

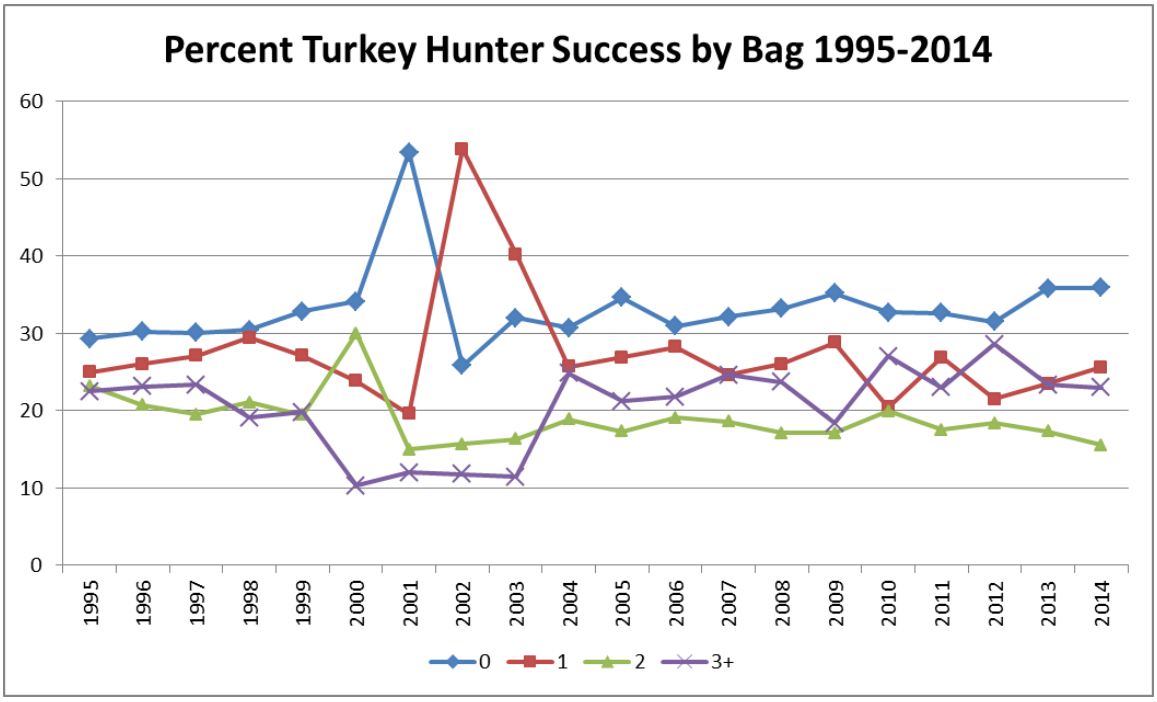


Table 1. Summary of turkey hunter cooperator data in Georgia, 2014.

Item	Physiographic Region[1]					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Statewide
Total Hunters	60	47	293	194	74	504^
Total Hours	1,797.75	975.75	9,309.25	5,320.8	1,452.25	18,856.3
Total Trips	491	259	2,513	1,615	480	5,358
Avg. Hours	30.0	20.8	31.8	27.4	19.6	37.4
Avg. Trips	8.2	5.5	8.6	8.3	6.5	10.6
Avg. Hrs./Trip	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.5
Total Gobblers Seen	517	209	1,809	1,690	486	4,711
Total Hens Seen	911	475	2,515	2,376	835	7,112
Total Turkeys Seen	1,428	684	4,318	4,033	1,321	11,784#
Hens/Gobbler	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5
Hrs./Gobbler Seen	3.5	4.7	5.1	3.1	3.0	4.0
Hrs./Hen Seen	2.0	2.1	3.7	2.2	1.7	2.7
Hrs./Turkeys Seen	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.6
Total Gobblers Heard	803	300	4,082	3,126	828	9,139
Hrs./Gobbler Heard	2.2	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.1
Total Harvest*	81	29	298	276	80	764
Companion Harvested	25	7	80	94	27	233
Hours/Harvest	22.2	33.6	31.2	19.3	18.2	24.7

[1]Roman numerals correspond to physiographic regions as follows:

I - Ridge and Valley
II - Blue Ridge Mountains
III - Piedmont
IV - Upper Coastal Plain
V - Lower Coastal Plain

*includes both gobblers taken and assisted in taking

^ less than Regions summed because some hunters hunted in more than one Region

some hunters only reported the number of turkeys seen and did not report gobblers or hens.

Table 2. Turkey statistics by sex in Georgia during the Spring turkey harvest season, 2014.

		Physiographic Region					
Index	Season	I	II	III	IV	V	Statewide
Hens/Gobbler	2013	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
	2014	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5
Hrs/Gobbler Seen	2013	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.8
	2014	3.5	4.7	5.1	3.1	3.0	4.0
Hrs/Hen Seen	2013	1.9	2.1	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.8
	2014	2.0	2.1	3.7	2.2	1.7	2.7

Table 3. Number of gobblers heard per hunting trip in Georgia, 2014.

Date		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/15-16		1.8	3.5	2.1	2.9	4.0	2.7
3/22-23		1.7	1.1	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.6
	3/24-28	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.5
3/29-30		1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5
	3/31-4/4	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.9
4/5-6		2.3	0.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.0
	4/7-11	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7
4/12-13		2.2	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.3
	4/14-18	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1
4/19-20		1.7	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2
	4/21-25	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5
4/26-27		1.8	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7
	4/28-5/2	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0
5/3-4		1.5	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4
	5/5-9	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
5/10-11		1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.4
	5/12-15	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Season		1.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7

Table 4. Chronological distribution of gobbler harvest by physiographic region in Georgia, 2014.

Dates		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/15-16		3	1	7	6	3	20
3/22-23		8	0	48	56	10	122
	3/24-28	4	2	25	39	9	79
3/29-30		3	2	23	11	4	43
	3/31-4/4	8	4	35	32	12	91
4/5-6		14	7	18	13	3	55
	4/7-11	8	3	24	23	5	63
4/12-13		4	1	18	21	8	52
	4/14-18	6	1	11	13	4	35
4/19-20		2	0	8	8	0	18
	4/21-25	7	2	30	18	4	61
4/26-27		2	0	14	8	4	28
	4/28-5/2	5	1	6	4	4	20
5/3-4		2	1	7	7	2	19
	5/5-9	3	0	15	4	4	26
5/10-11		0	0	5	8	2	15
	5/12-15	2	4	4	5	2	17
Season		81	29	298	276	80	764

Table 5. Chronological distribution of gobbler harvest (%) by physiographic region in Georgia, 2014.

Date		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/15-16		4	3	2	2	4	3
3/22-23		10	0	16	20	13	16
	3/24-28	5	7	8	14	11	10
3/29-30		4	7	8	4	5	6
	3/31-4/4	10	14	12	12	15	12
4/5-6		17	24	6	5	4	7
	4/7-11	10	10	8	8	6	8
4/12-13		5	3	6	8	10	7
	4/14-18	7	3	4	5	5	5
4/19-20		2	0	3	3	0	2
	4/21-25	9	7	10	7	5	8
4/26-27		2	0	5	3	5	4
	4/28-5/2	6	3	2	1	5	3
5/3-4		2	3	2	3	3	2
	5/5-9	4	0	5	1	5	3
5/10-11		0	0	2	3	3	2
	5/12-15	2	14	1	2	3	2

Table 6. Chronological distribution of turkey hunting trips by physiographic region in Georgia, 2014.

Dates		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/15-16		6	2	31	27	14	80
3/22-23		39	14	300	183	62	598
	3/24-28	33	16	254	204	56	563
3/29-30		29	8	113	100	36	286
	3/31-4/4	59	31	261	176	58	585
4/5-6		39	19	150	87	24	319
	4/7-11	43	21	239	142	28	473
4/12-13		34	12	154	103	25	328
	4/14-18	24	18	149	83	23	297
4/19-20		22	8	60	42	16	148
	4/21-25	33	24	206	117	36	416
4/26-27		30	7	127	62	19	245
	4/28-5/2	16	19	111	64	16	226
5/3-4		26	10	103	62	19	220
	5/5-9	22	23	109	71	16	241
5/10-11		12	8	74	43	12	149
	5/12-15	24	19	72	49	20	184
Season		491	259	2,513	1,615	480	5,358

Table 7. Chronological distribution of turkey hunting trips (%) by physiographic region in Georgia, 2014.

Dates		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/15-16		1	1	1	2	3	1
3/22-23		8	5	12	11	13	11
	3/24-28	7	6	10	13	12	11
3/29-30		6	3	4	6	8	5
	3/31-4/4	12	12	10	11	12	11
4/5-6		8	7	6	5	5	9
	4/7-11	9	8	10	9	6	9
4/12-13		7	5	6	6	5	6
	4/14-18	5	7	6	5	5	6
4/19-20		4	3	2	3	3	3
	4/21-25	7	9	8	7	8	8
4/26-27		6	3	5	4	4	5
	4/28-5/2	3	7	4	4	3	4
5/3-4		5	4	4	4	4	4
	5/5-9	4	9	4	4	3	4
5/10-11		2	3	3	3	3	3
	5/12-15	5	7	3	3	4	3

Table 8. Efficiency of gobbler harvest (harvest/trip) by physiographic region in Georgia, 2014.

Date		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/15-16		0.50	0.5	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.30
3/22-23		0.21	0	0.16	0.31	0.16	0.20
	3/24-28	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.19	0.16	0.14
3/29-30		0.10	0.25	0.20	0.11	0.11	0.15
	3/31-4/4	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.16
4/5-6		0.36	0.37	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.17
	4/7-11	0.19	0.14	0.10	0.16	0.18	0.13
4/12-13		0.12	0.08	0.12	0.20	0.32	0.16
	4/14-18	0.25	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.17	0.12
4/19-20		0.09	0	0.13	0.19	0	0.12
	4/21-25	0.21	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.15
4/26-27		0.07	0	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.11
	4/28-5/2	0.31	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.25	0.09
5/3-4		0.08	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.09
	5/5-9	0.14	0	0.14	0.06	0.25	0.11
5/10-11		0	0	0.07	0.19	0.17	0.10
	5/12-15	0.08	0.21	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.09
Season		0.16	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.17	0.14

This table is basically Table 4 data divided by Table 6 data, or harvest per trip. It will tell what weekends or weeks were the most efficient as far as harvest of gobblers. The greater the number the more efficient that time period was.

Table 9. Youth/Mobility Impaired Weekend statistics and comparison to Opening Weekend 2014.

	Youth/Impaired	Opening
Dates	3/15-16	3/22-23
Cooperator Participation # (%)	63 (12.5)	392 (65.6)
Hours	290.25	2,437.3
Trips	80	598
Hours/Trip	3.6	4.1
Percentage of Season's Trips	1.5	11.1
Hours/Turkey Seen	0.8	1.2
Hours/Gobbler Heard	1.3	1.6
Harvest	20	122
Hours/Harvest	14.5	20.0
Harvest/Trip (Efficiency)	0.3	0.2
Percentage of Season's Harvest	2.6	16.0
Hunter Success (%)	27.0	25.5