

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

## LONG RANGE PERFORMANCE REPORT

Grant Title: State Funded Wildlife Survey

Period Covered: July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016

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

While the 2015 reproductive season was an improvement over 2014 and nearly equal to the past 5 year averages, the 5 year period of 2011-2015 have recorded the worst 5-year averages for both percentage of hens with poults (36.9%) and poults/hen (1.38) by the GA DNR. For 2015, the poults/hen = 1.4 and percentage of hens with poults = 38.2%. The 2016 turkey hunting season was one of the worst overall turkey hunting seasons in over a decade and when combined with last year (2015, another poor season), we haven't experienced two back to back bad years overall since 2001-2002. Six harvest parameters were worse than their respective 5-year averages, while 5 parameters (hours/turkey seen, hours/turkey heard, hours/turkey harvested, hunter success, and percentage of hunters bagging 3 birds) were all worse than the last 13 years. The population index for the 2016 harvest season (2.1 hours hunted/turkey seen) was 5% worse than 2015 (2.0) and the worst observed since 2002, which means with a greater number it took longer to see a turkey. The observed 2016 population index was 10% worse than what was predicted.

#### 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 and Non-Game Section of the Wildlife Resources Division, as well as personnel from the Law Enforcement Division. 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.

#### 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 at least 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 & B. Planned dates and dates of accomplishment coincide, August 31, 2016.

C. Significant Deviations:

Job A. No significant deviations from FY 2015 report.

Job B. A new prediction analysis was created for the FY15 report and beyond. Recently, Poults+Hens for the past reproductive season was used to predict the current seasons hours/turkey seen (statewide population index). However, the DNR has desired to change the analysis predictor from an absolute value (Poults+Hens) because any absolute value can be skewed based on number of observers participating in the survey. Therefore, starting in FY15 we used two predictors (Poults/Observer from the past reproductive year + Turkeys seen/hour from the past harvest season) to predict the current harvest season's statewide population index. Both of the new predictors are not biased by observer numbers and this new analysis actually takes both reproduction and population data into account.

D. Finds:

Job A. In 2015, 494 broods were observed (Graph 1). This is 42% more than the year before (2014 = 347) and 25% more than the 5-year average (369, 2010-14). The average brood size for 2015 was 4.8 poults, 9% less than the 2014 average of 5.2, and 30% less than the 5-year average (6.9). Eighteen percent more Poults+Hens were observed in 2015 (4,068) versus 2014 (3,457; Graph 4) but 4% less than the 5-year average (4,217). The total number of poults observed/estimated was 2,347 and was 29% more than 2014 (1,816) but was 7% less than the 5-year average (2,519).

Examination of poults/observer revealed that statewide (15.29) it was 49% more than 2014 (10.26) and 9% more than the 5-year average (13.93). Poults/observer was down in Ridge & Valley (I, 3%), up in Blue Ridge Mountains (II, 30%), up in the Piedmont (III, 65%), up in the Upper Coastal Plain (IV, 1%) and up in the Lower Coastal Plain (V, 162%) from 2014.

The number of hens reported totaled 1,721 (Graph 2) and was up 1% from the 5-year average (1,698). The percent of hens with poults (38.2%; Graph 3) was up 20% from 2014 (31.9%) and nearly equal to the 5-year average (38.5%). The average number of poults per hen, 1.4 (Graph 3), was up 23% than in 2014 (1.1) but 7% less than the 5-year average (1.5) and therefore production was considered poor for 2014. 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 2015 (970) by 7% from 2014 (903) and the 5-year average (906; Graph 5). The hen:gobbler ratio observed in 2015 (1.8) was equal to 2014 (1.8) and nearly equal to the 5-year average (1.9; Graph 6). The hen:gobbler ratio was down for the Ridge & Valley and Piedmont.

Job B. For the 2016 hunting season, usable hunt data was supplied by 484 cooperators (which is only 2% less the 5-year average of 492 [2011-15]). Of these, 462 came from the permanent cooperator list and 22 from the DNR quota list which resulted in a reporting rate (after deleting wrong addresses, deceased, quit hunting, incorrect data collection, etc.) of 33.8% from the permanent, 4.1% from the DNR quota list and 25.4% total. These cooperators reported spending a total of 17,828.9 hours hunting (which is 10% below last year [19,891.8 = 2015] and only 2% above the 5-year average of 17,471.5; Table 1). The average season hunter effort was 10.7 trips (which is nearly equal to last year [10.8] and 5% more than the 5-year average of 10.2) totaling 36.8 hours (which is 3% less than last year [38.0 = 2015] and 4% more than the 5-year average of 35.5). They reported observing 8,535 turkeys (which is 14% less than last year [9,926 = 2015] and 16% less than the 5-year average of 10,160) and hearing 6,320 gobblers (which is 17% less than last year [7,619 = 2015] and 23% less than the 5-year average of 8,186). This represents the worst year since 2008 for turkeys seen (but that year there were only 434 cooperators) and 2005 for gobblers heard (but that year there were only 335 cooperators). The statewide population index (hours/turkey seen) of 2.1 was 5% worse than last year (2.0 = 2015), the worst since 2002, and was 19% worse than the 5-year average (1.7, a greater number means a worse year in that it took longer to see a turkey, graph 7). The effort hours per gobbler heard of 2.8 was 7% worse than last year (2.6 = 2014), the worst since 2002 and it was also 21% worse than the 5-year average of 2.2. The effort per gobbler harvested was 34.0 which was 20% worse than last year (27.1), the worst since 2002 and it was also 31% worse than the 5-year average of 23.4 (Graph 7). The least hunting effort per turkey seen occurred in the Ridge and Valley along with the Lower Coastal Plain and Blue Ridge Mountains, and was the greatest in the Upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont. The effort per gobbler heard was least in the Ridge and Valley followed by the Upper and Lower Coastal Plains and was greatest in the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Piedmont.

This was the fourth season we asked cooperators to report gobblers and hens seen separately. From this, we observed that statewide the hen:gobbler ratio was 1.3 equal to last year and nearly equal to the last 3-year average (1.4, Table 2), whereas during the reproductive season 2015 it was 1.8. This ratio varied from 1.0 (Upper Coastal Plain) – 1.9 (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 4.8 (4.7 in 2015), while it took 3.8 hours (3.5 in 2015) to see a hen (Table 2). Hours per gobbler seen varied from 2.4 (Ridge and Valley) – 7.3 (Piedmont – fourth year being the highest) across the regions. Hours per hen seen varied from 1.9 (Ridge and

Valley) – 5.2 (Piedmont – fourth year being the highest) across the regions. The Piedmont is the only region for both hours/gobbler seen (2013 = 4.2, 2014 = 5.1, 2015 = 6.4 and 2016 = 7.3) and hours per hen seen (2013 = 3.4, 2014 = 3.7, 2015 = 4.6 and 2016 = 5.2) to have gotten progressively worse each of the last 4 years.

Statewide peak gobbling activity (excluding the youth weekend) was 1.7 (first weekend = March 26-27) and 1.5 (third weekend = April 9-10) gobblers heard per trip (Table 3). This season statewide there were no periods with greater than or equal to 2.0 gobblers heard per trip which was slightly worse than last year (this year averaged 2 periods with 1.5 or greater and last year was 4) and the worst since 1999 (from 2000-2014 there were anywhere between 1-6 periods with 2.0 or better). This year as in most years, the greatest gobbling activity statewide was the first 7 days of the season. Regionally, for 2.0 gobblers heard per trip or greater we observed the following for each region: Ridge and Valley – first, fourth and last weekends; Blue Ridge Mountains, Piedmont, Upper and Lower Coastal Plains experienced no periods with 2.0 or better. Gobblers heard per trip compared to last year was up for the Ridge and Valley, down for the Blue Ridge Mountains, down for the Piedmont, same for the Upper Coastal Plain and down for the Lower Coastal Plains (Table 3).

The statewide gobbler harvest during the first seven days (excluding the youth weekend) of the season amounted to 31% of the total season harvest (which is nearly equal to the 5-year average of 30%; Graph 8). Peak seven-day harvest by region was: Ridge and Valley, Piedmont, Upper and Lower Coastal Plain was March 26-April 1, whereas Blue Ridge Mountains was April 2-8 (Tables 4 and 5).

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 (April 4-10) and Blue Ridge Mountains (April 2-8).

Statewide (excluding the youth weekend) the best 2 periods were the first (March 26-27) and second (April 2-3) weekends for gobbler harvest per trip (or efficiency; Table 8). The best two periods for Ridge and Valley was the first weekend (March 26-27) and third week (April 1-15), Blue Ridge Mountains was the second (April 2-3) and third (April 9-10) weekends, Piedmont was the first weekend and week (March 26-April 1), Upper Coastal Plain was the first (March 26-27) and sixth (April 30-May 1) weekends and the Lower Coastal Plain was the second (April 2-3) and fourth (April 16-17) weekends (Table 8).

Hunter success (54.5 %) was the worst since 2001 and second worst documented since the survey began in 1979. Of the successful hunters, 127 (26.2 %, 5 year average was 24.7 %) took or assisted in taking one bird, 74 (15.3 %, 5 year average was 16.4 %) took or assisted in taking two birds, and 63 (13.0%, 5 year average was 23.8 %; Graph 10) took or assisted in taking three birds. Cooperators reported 170 gobblers harvested by companions, which was 25% lower than last year (227) and 23% lower than the 5-year average of 221.

The new predictive model analysis uses Poults/Observer of the previous reproductive season + Turkeys seen/Hour from the previous harvest season to predict the current year's harvest season population index of Hours Hunted/Turkey Seen, where the predictor model (1978-2015) is:

$$\frac{1}{(\text{Constant} + (\text{Slope X 2015 Poults/Observe}) + (\text{Slope X 2015 Turkeys Seen/Hour}))} = \text{2016 Hours Hunted/Turkey Seen}$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{1}{(0.1066 + (0.0107*15.29) + (0.51757*0.5000))} = \text{1.89 Hours Hunted/Turkey Seen in 2016.}$$

After the reproduction+population data from 2015 was entered in the model, the prediction for the 2016 harvest season was 1.89 hours hunted per turkey seen. However, hunters observed 2.1 hours hunted per turkey seen which is 10% worse than what was predicted. A relatively high inverse correlation  $r = -0.68$  was obtained from this analysis.

#### Jobs A&B.

Reproductively, the 2015 season was better than the 2014 (worst overall year recorded) season as shown by: broods seen (also better than 5-year average), Poults+Hens seen, Percentage of Hens with Poults (nearly equal to the 5-year average), and Poults/Hens. On the other hand brood size was less than 2014 and Poults/Hens were worse than the 5-year average. Also, even though overall 2015 reproduction was better than 2014 that's not saying much when you consider that the past 5 year's reproduction may be the worst period of reproduction and that 2015 was still rated as a poor year for reproduction. All of the poor reproduction has led to what we observed not only last harvest season (2015), but this year also (2016).

A lot of hunters remember 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). For some, both 2013 & 2014 were good seasons and for some bad. However, 2015-16 were two back to back bad years. What hunters haven't thought of is that 2012 was an exception and not the norm. The only positive from the 2016 season was the Ridge and Valley region. The Ridge and Valley actually observed: 3 periods where gobblers heard per trip was over 2.0 (nowhere else in the state was a 2.0 observed for any period), hours hunted per turkey seen was the best since 2009 and hours per gobbler heard was best since 2012.

For 2016 harvest season, the following were worse than their respective 5-year averages: hours/turkey seen (worst since 2002), hours/gobbler heard (worst since 2002), hours/gobbler killed (worst since 2002), hunter success (worst since 2001 and second worst recorded), percentage of hunters bagged 3 gobblers (worst since 2003). As mentioned before, overall statewide no period were 2.0 gobblers heard per trip and was worst since 1999 (2000-2014 there were at least 1 period with a 2.0 or greater). Four years ago we separated hens and gobblers out for turkeys seen. Since then, the Piedmont is the only region we observed with progressively worse statistics each year (hours to see a hen and hours to see a gobbler) and was the worst overall for each year.

Regionally, we compared the past two harvest seasons combined (2015-16) statistics to past years: Ridge and Valley was the best region (Hours/Turkey seen = best since 2013-14,

Hours/Gobbler heard = best since 2012-13 and Hours/Gobbler harvested worst since 2006-07); Blue Ridge Mountains (Hours/Turkey seen = best since 2011-12, Hours/Gobbler heard = worst since 2011-12 and Hours/Gobbler harvested worst since 2009-2010), Piedmont (Hours/Turkey seen = Worst ever, Hours/Gobbler heard = worst since 1993-94 and Hours/Gobbler harvested worst since 1992-93), Upper Coastal Plain (Hours/Turkey seen = worst since 1985-86, Hours/Gobbler heard = worst since 2002-03 and Hours/Gobbler harvested worst since 2002-03) and Lower Coastal Plain (Hours/Turkey seen = worst since 1995-96, Hours/Gobbler heard = worst since 2001-02 and Hours/Gobbler harvested worst since 2003-04). From the above, it's easy to see that over the majority of the state that the past two harvest seasons have been bad and especially so for the Piedmont.

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. Ninety-three percent of the state is privately held, therefore private landowners' actions will determine what happens with our turkey population. We are losing turkey habitat (especially turkey nesting and poult rearing 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 some 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. One of our best Wildlife Management Areas in the state has averaged approximately 3 gobblers harvested/square mile (640 acres). I would recommend using a lower number of 2 gobblers or less harvested per square mile for hunting clubs as a turkey harvest guideline (or an easy rule of thumb of 1/500 acres).

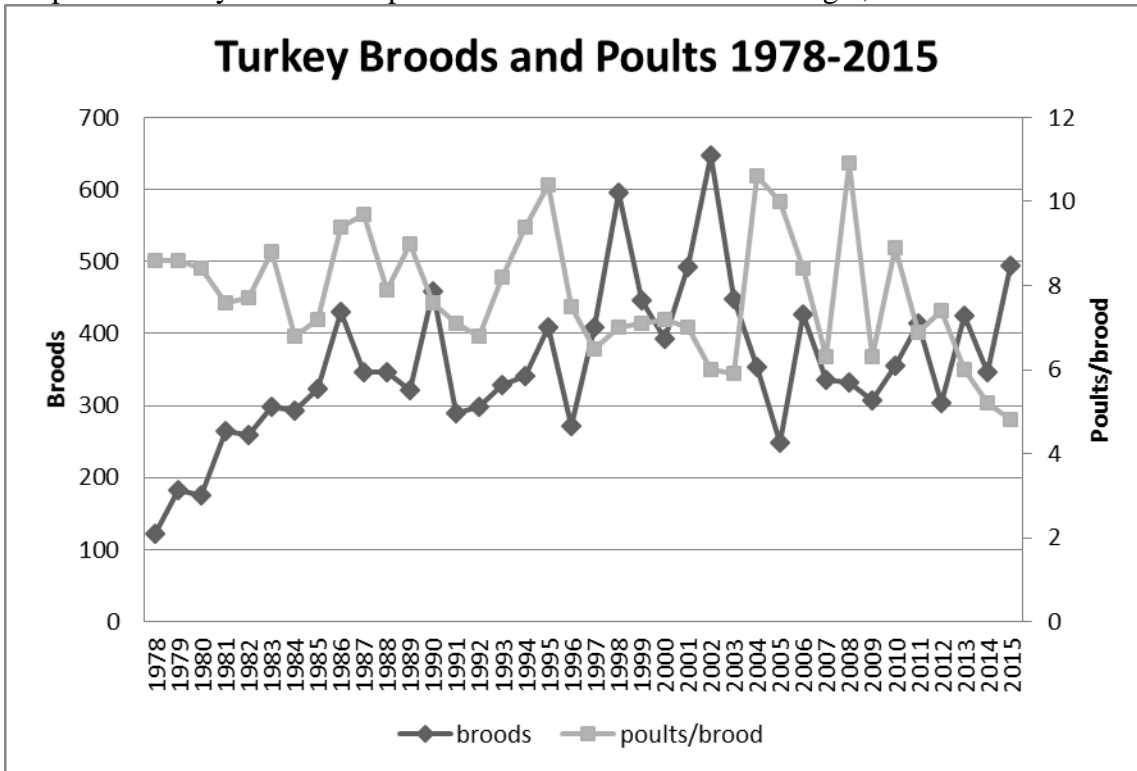
E. Recommendations:

Job A & B. It is recommended to continue further analyses to determine if there is a better predictor than currently used.

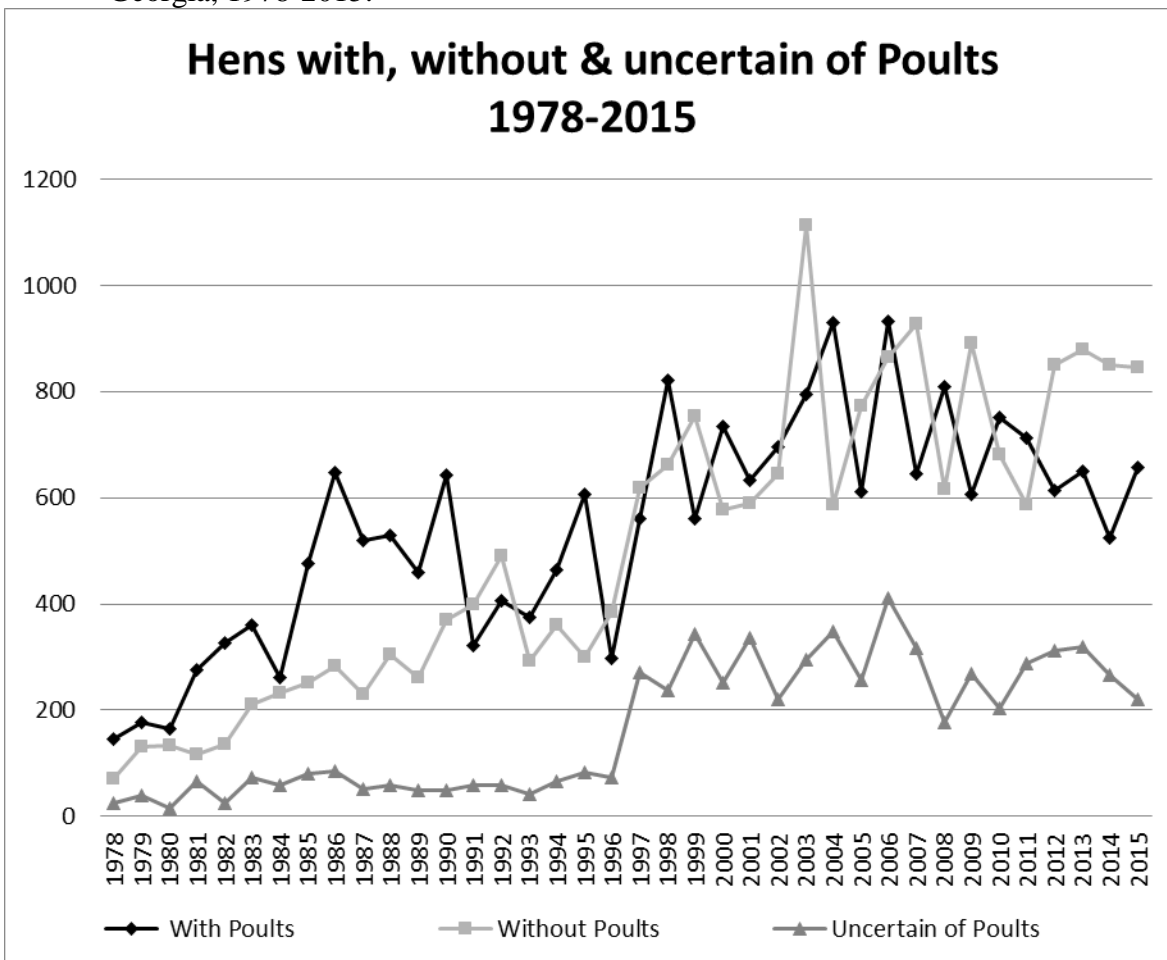
Prepared by: Bobby Bond

Date: August 18, 2016

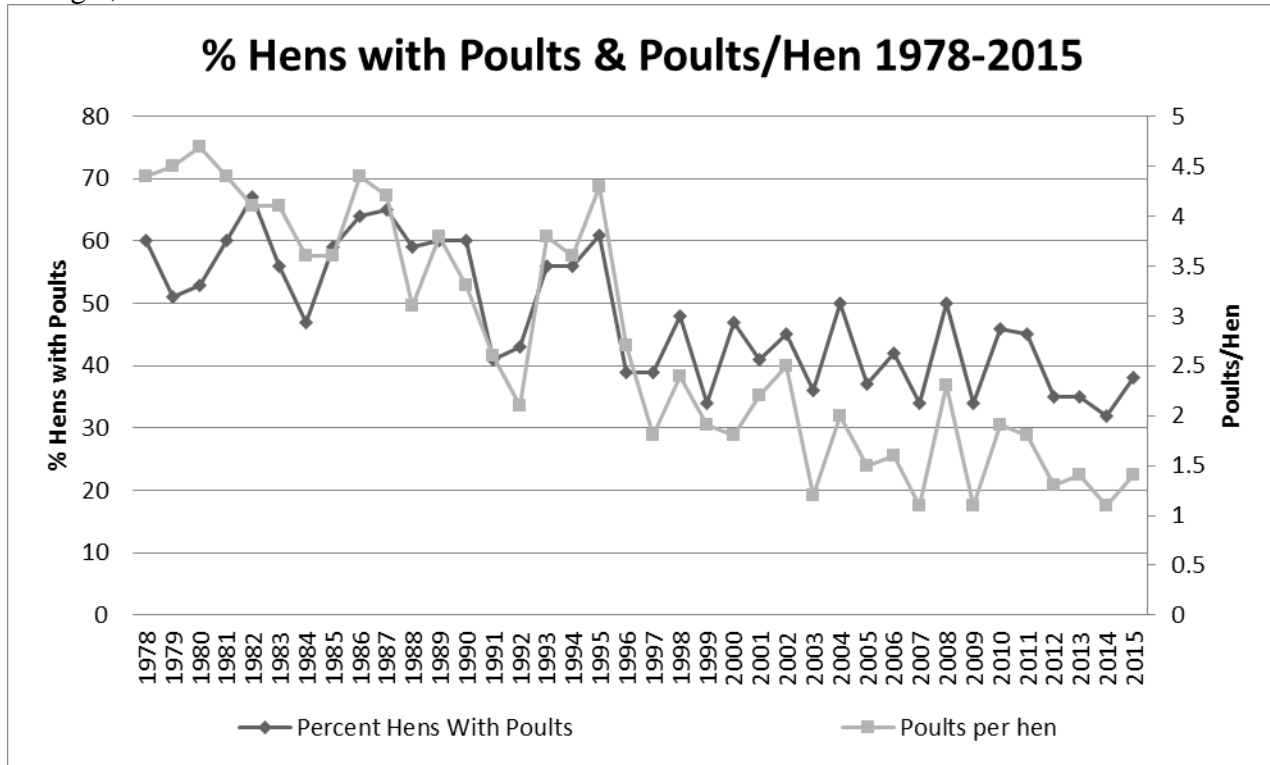
Graph 1. Turkey broods and poulters observed statewide in Georgia, 1978-2015.



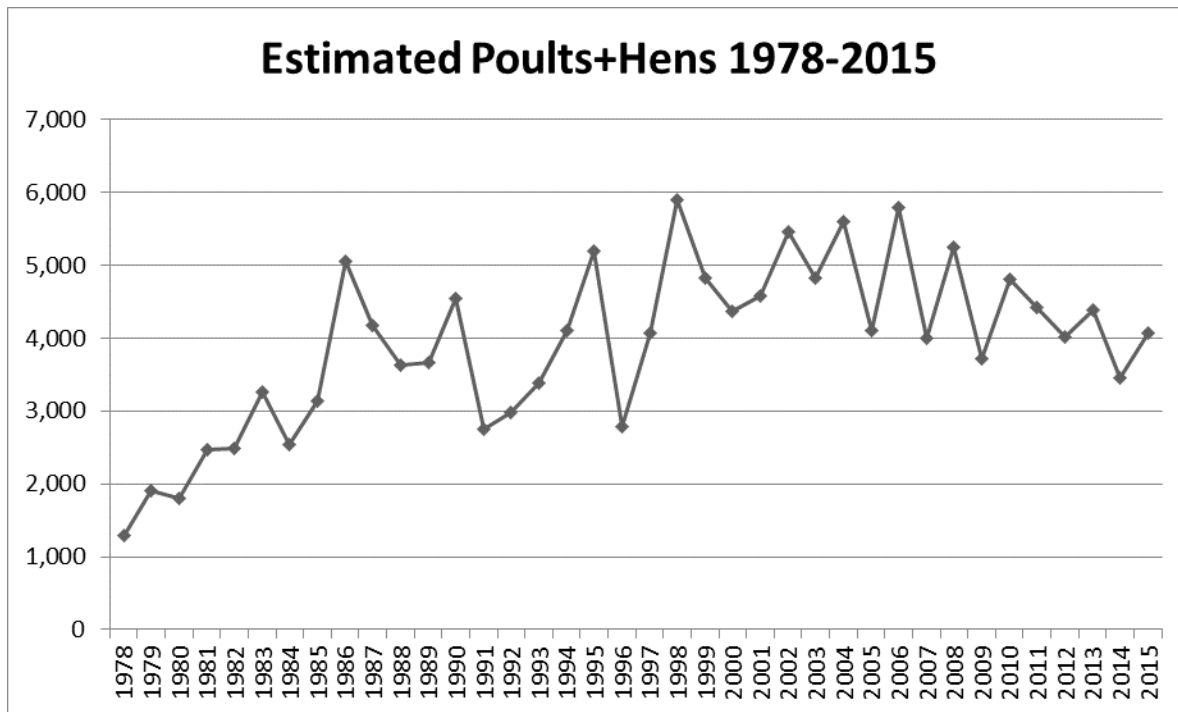
Graph 2. Turkey hens observed with poults, without poults, and uncertain of accompanying poults statewide in Georgia, 1978-2015.



Graph 3. Percent of turkey hens accompanied by poults and the average number of poults per hen statewide in Georgia, 1978-2015.

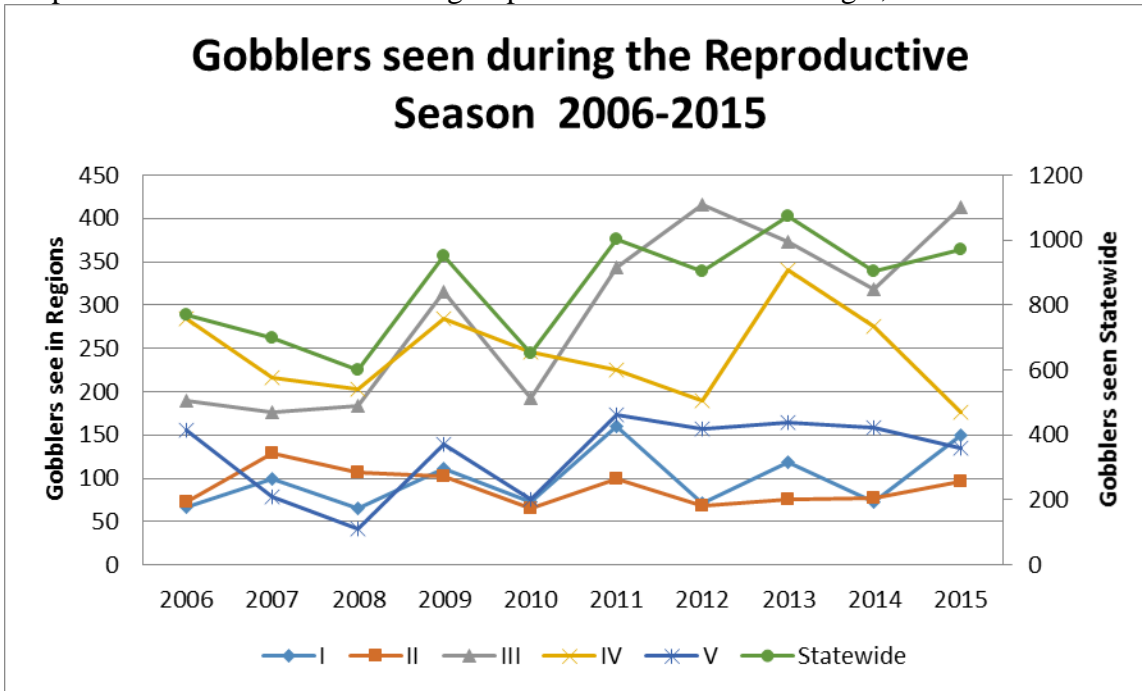


Graph 4. Estimated Total Poults + Hens population indices in Georgia, 1978-2015.

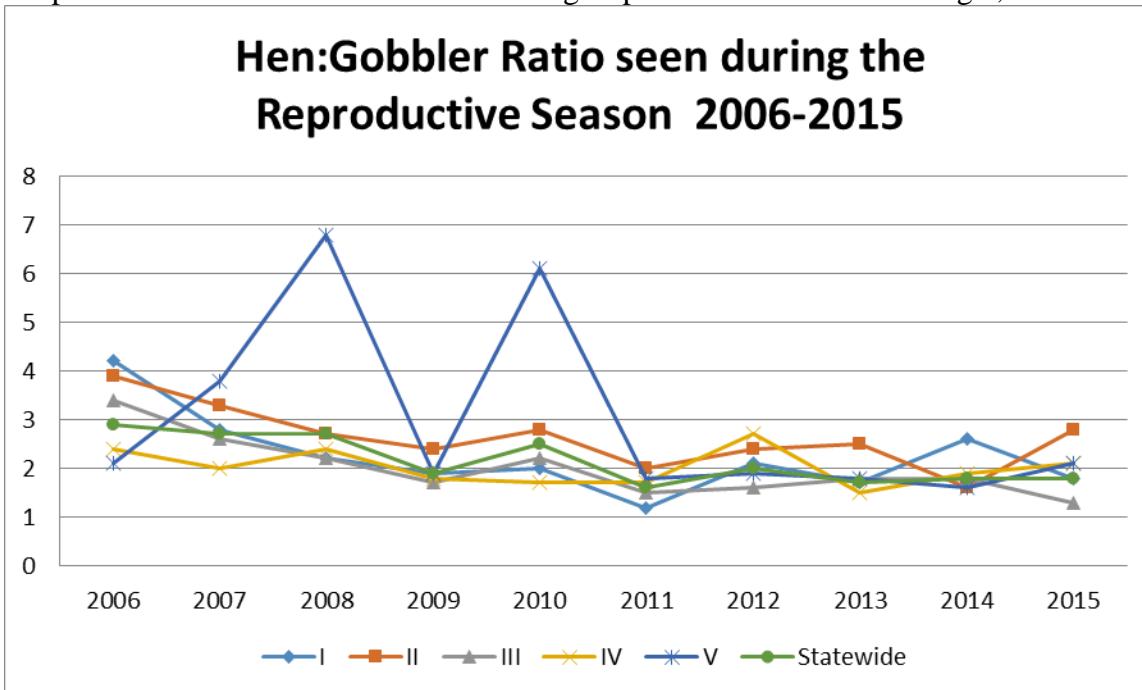




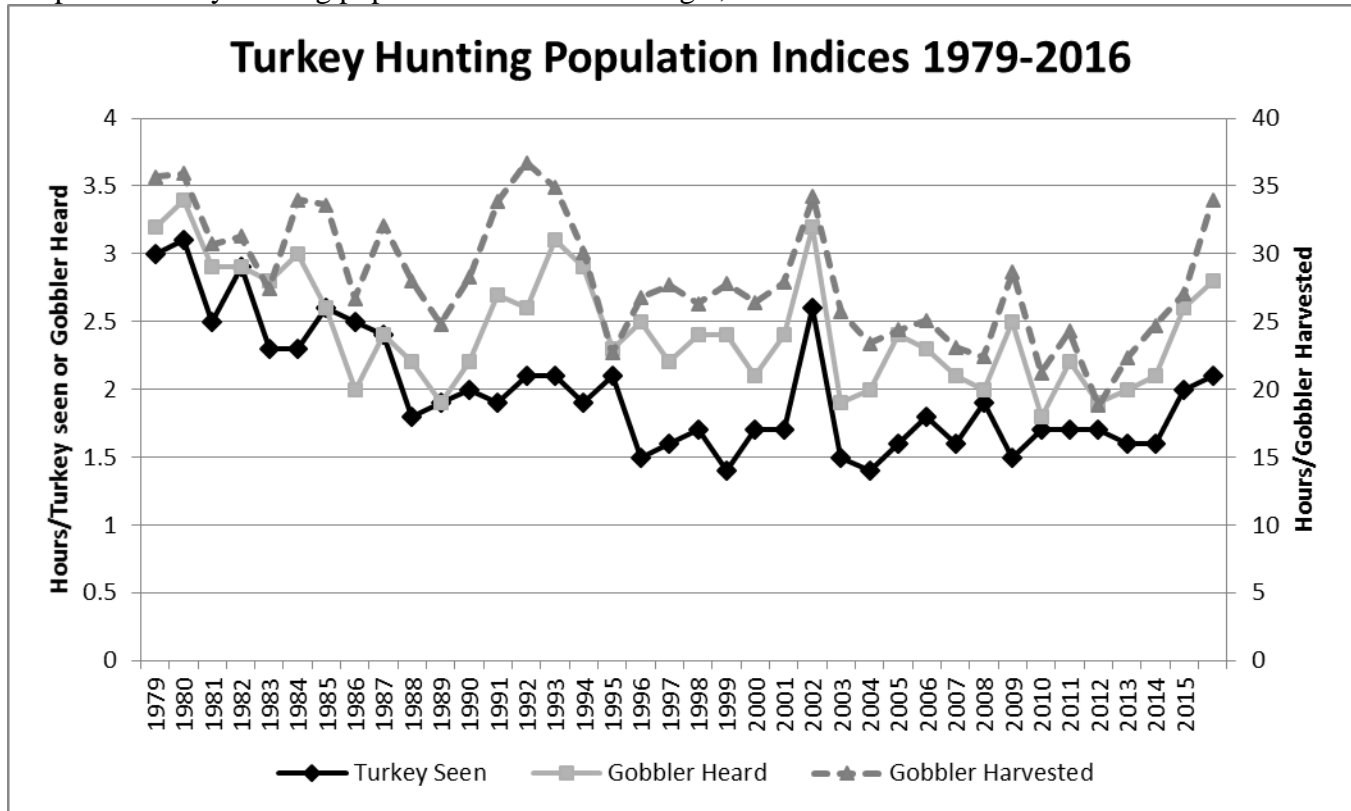
Graph 5. Gobblers observed during Reproductive season in Georgia, 2006-2015.



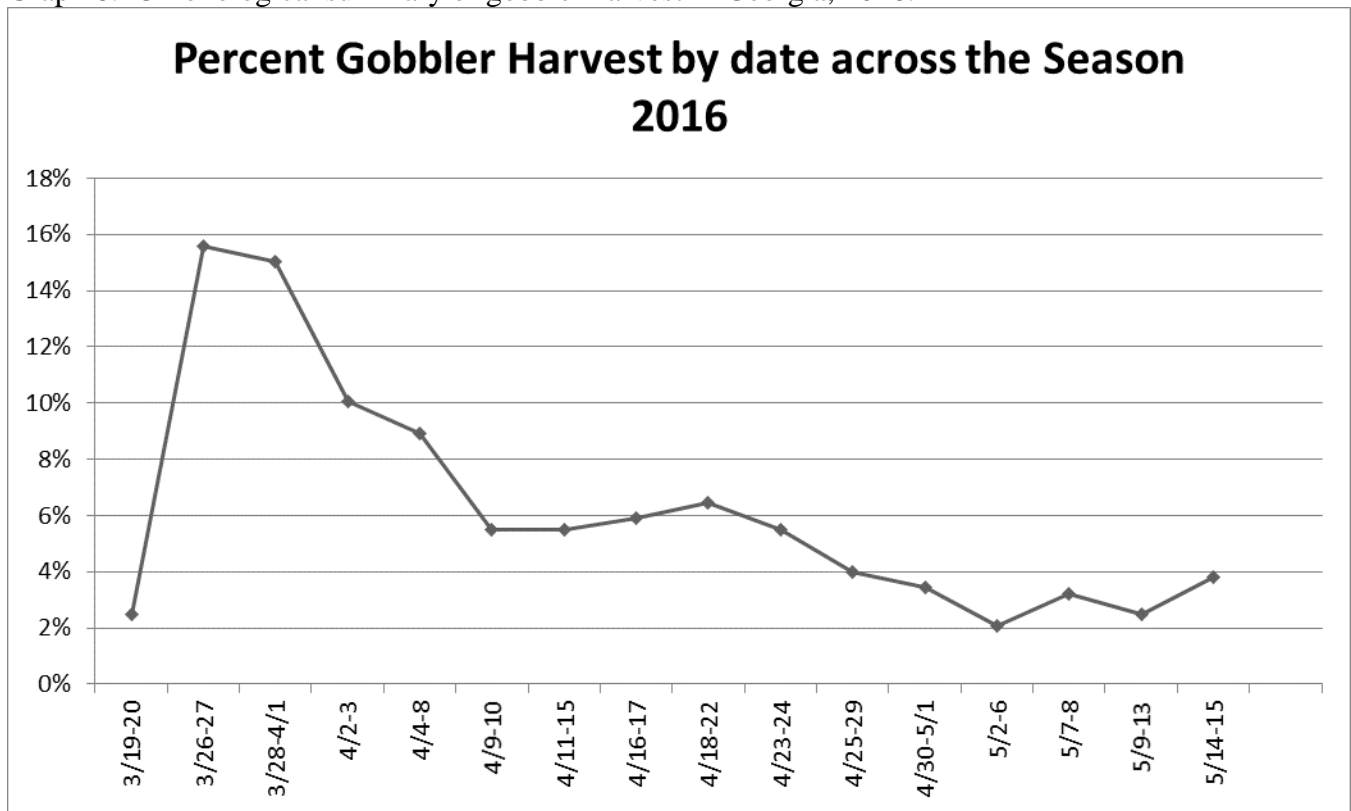
Graph 6. Hen:Gobbler ratio observed during Reproductive season in Georgia, 2006-2015.



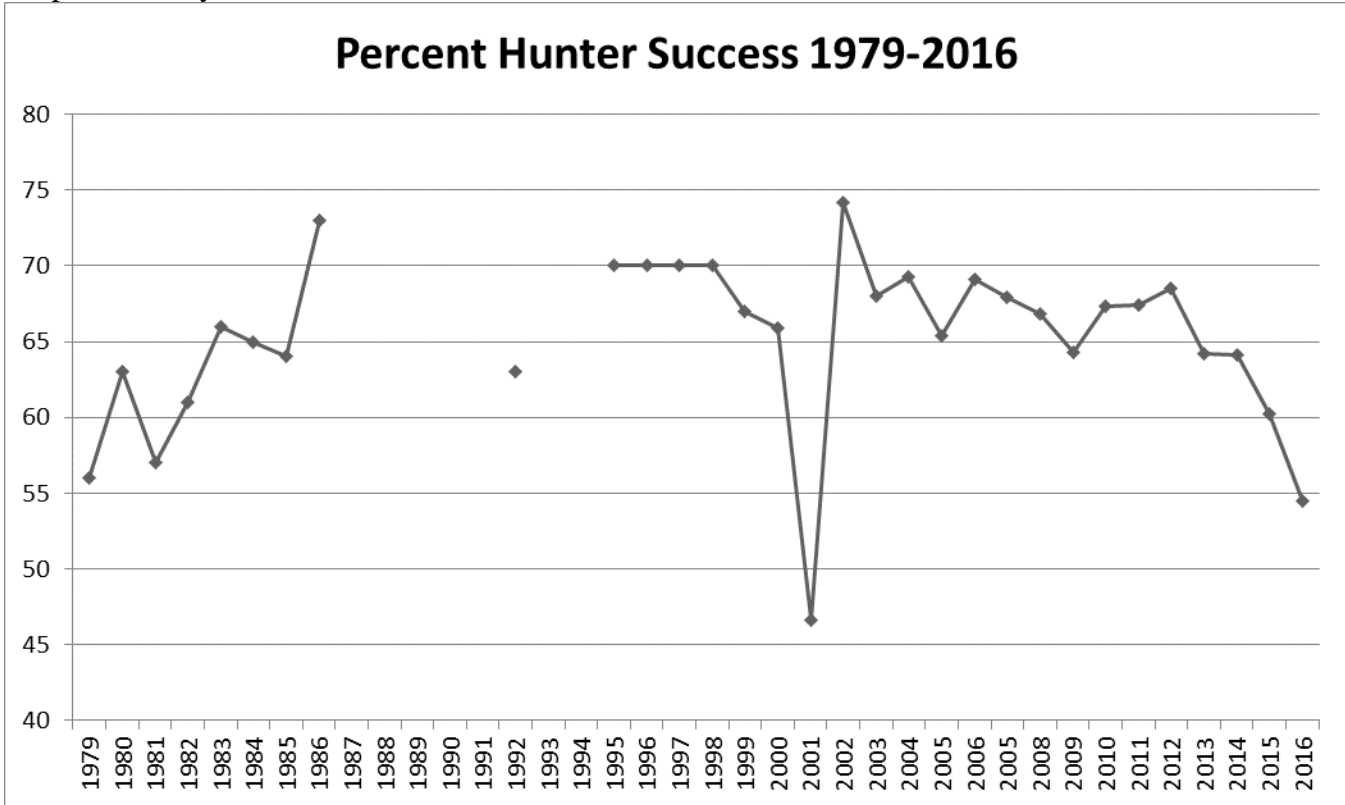
Graph 7. Turkey hunting population indices in Georgia, 1979-2016.



Graph 8. Chronological summary of gobbler harvest in Georgia, 2016.



Graph 9. Turkey hunter success, 1979-2016.



Graph 10. Turkey hunter success (%) by number harvested and/or assisted statewide in Georgia, 1995-2016.

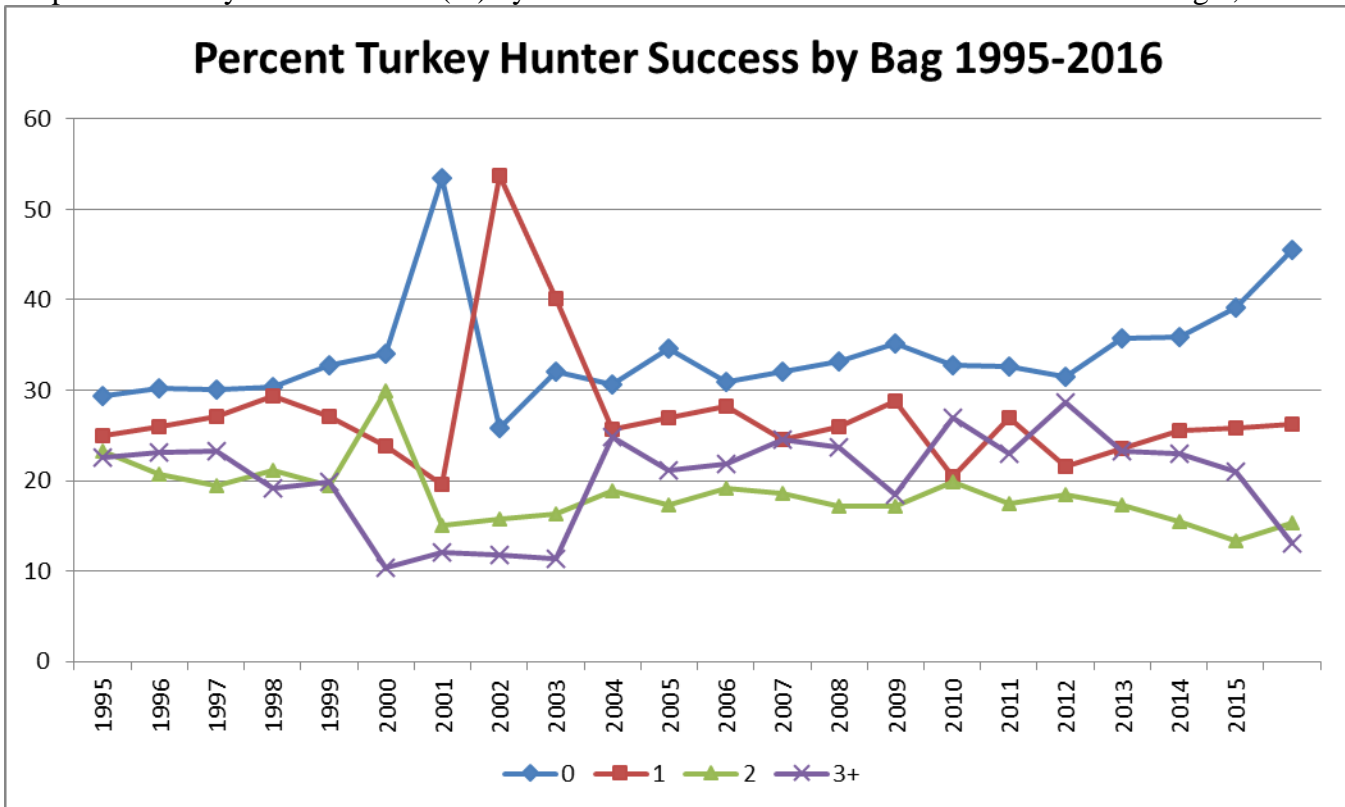


Table 1. Summary of turkey hunter cooperators data in Georgia, 2016.

Item	Physiographic Region <sup>1</sup>					Statewide
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Total Hunters	60	54	280	184	69	484 <sup>^</sup>
Total Hours	1,729.3	1,322.3	8,645	4,664.9	1,467.5	17,828.9
Total Trips	526	328	2,361	1,457	490	5,162
Avg. Hours	28.8	24.5	30.9	25.4	21.3	36.8
Avg. Trips	8.8	6.1	8.4	7.9	7.1	10.7
Avg. Hrs./Trip	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.5
Total Gobblers Seen	733	283	1,191	1,046	496	3,749
Total Hens Seen	931	528	1,659	1,051	585	4,754
Total Turkeys Seen	1,670	808	2,857	2,119	1,081	8,535
Hens/Gobbler	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3
Hrs./Gobbler Seen	2.4	4.7	7.3	4.5	3.0	4.8
Hrs./Hen Seen	1.9	2.5	5.2	4.4	2.5	3.8
Hrs./Turkeys Seen	1.0	1.6	3.0	2.2	1.4	2.1
Total Gobblers Heard	921	327	2,389	2,066	617	6,320
Hrs./Gobbler Heard	1.9	4.0	3.6	2.3	2.4	2.8
Total Harvest*	66	31	184	178	67	526
Companion Harvested	24	8	54	59	25	170
Hours/Harvest	26.2	42.7	47.0	26.2	21.9	34.0

<sup>1</sup>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

<sup>^</sup> 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, 2013-16.

Index	Season	Physiographic Region					Statewide
		I	II	III	IV	V	
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
	2015	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3
	2016	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3
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
	2015	3.6	5.1	6.4	3.6	3.0	4.7
	2016	2.4	4.7	7.3	4.5	3.0	4.8
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
	2015	2.3	4.1	4.6	3.3	2.0	3.5
	2016	1.9	2.5	5.2	4.4	2.5	3.8

Table 3. Number of gobblers heard per hunting trip in Georgia, 2016.

Date		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/19-20		2.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
3/26-27		2.1	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7
	3/28-4/1	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.4
4/2-3		1.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1
	4/4-8	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3
4/9-10		0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.5
	4/11-15	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.9
4/16-17		2.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3
	4/18-22	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2
4/23-24		1.7	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.3
	4/25-29	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0
4/30-5/1		1.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.0
	5/2-6	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.9
5/7-8		1.6	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.2
	5/9-13	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.0
5/14-15		2.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1
Season		1.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2

Table 4. Chronological distribution of gobbler harvest by physiographic region in Georgia, 2016.

Dates		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/19-20		1	1	5	5	1	13
3/26-27		12	4	33	23	10	82
	3/28-4/1	6	1	33	28	11	79
4/2-3		5	4	17	17	10	53
	4/4-8	2	4	20	14	7	47
4/9-10		2	3	12	10	2	29
	4/11-15	8	1	7	10	3	29
4/16-17		6	1	7	12	5	31
	4/18-22	3	1	10	13	7	34
4/23-24		3	2	10	11	3	29
	4/25-29	4	1	8	7	1	21
4/30-5/1		3	0	5	10	0	18
	5/2-6	1	1	6	2	1	11
5/7-8		3	4	3	3	4	17
	5/9-13	3	1	2	7	0	13
5/14-15		4	2	6	6	2	20
Season		66	31	184	178	67	526

Table 5. Chronological distribution of gobbler harvest (%) by physiographic region in Georgia, 2016.

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

Table 6. Chronological distribution of turkey hunting trips by physiographic region in Georgia, 2016.

Dates		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/19-20		8	5	31	24	7	75
3/26-27		54	22	219	123	45	463
	3/28-4/1	61	20	295	178	77	631
4/2-3		40	18	188	103	38	387
	4/4-8	50	37	249	165	56	557
4/9-10		82	13	136	106	28	311
	4/11-15	39	21	173	103	36	372
4/16-17		32	9	132	86	16	275
	4/18-22	36	29	176	119	39	399
4/23-24		28	23	125	88	31	295
	4/25-29	34	31	154	86	23	328
4/30-5/1		28	13	94	55	16	206
	5/2-6	23	25	110	60	28	246
5/7-8		16	15	81	42	20	174
	5/9-13	25	34	111	67	19	256
5/14-15		24	13	87	52	11	187
Season		580	328	2,361	1,457	490	5,162

Table 7. Chronological distribution of turkey hunting trips (%) by physiographic region in Georgia, 2016.

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

Table 8. Efficiency of gobbler harvest (harvest/trip) by physiographic region in Georgia, 2016.

Date		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/19-20		0.13	0.20	0.16	0.21	0.14	0.17
3/26-27		0.22	0.18	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.18
	3/28-4/1	0.10	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.13
4/2-3		0.13	0.22	0.09	0.17	0.26	0.14
	4/4-8	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.08
4/9-10		0.02	0.23	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.09
	4/11-15	0.21	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.08
4/16-17		0.19	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.31	0.11
	4/18-22	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.18	0.09
4/23-24		0.11	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.10
	4/25-29	0.12	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.06
4/30-5/1		0.11	0	0.05	0.18	0	0.09
	5/2-6	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04
5/7-8		0.19	0.27	0.04	0.07	0.20	0.10
	5/9-13	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.10	0	0.05
5/14-15		0.17	0.15	0.07	0.12	0.18	0.11
<b>Season</b>		<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.10</b>

This table is basically Table 4 divided by Table 6, 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 2014-2016.

Dates	2014	2015	2016
Cooperator Participation # (%)	63 (12.5)	51 (9.8)	51 (10.5)
Hours	290.25	282.5	257.5
Trips	80	77	75
Hours/Trip	3.6	3.7	3.4
Percentage of Season's Trips	1.5	1.4	1.5
Hours/Turkey Seen	0.8	1.2	1.0
Hours/Gobbler Heard	1.3	2.1	1.9
Harvest	20	12	13
Hours/Harvest	14.5	23.5	19.8
Harvest/Trip (Efficiency)	0.3	0.2	0.2
Percentage of Season's Harvest	2.6	1.6	2.5
Hunter Success (%)	27.0	19.6	19.6