

2011 BIG GAME REPORT

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2011-2012 DEER SEASON

As I write this report, the temperature outside is hovering right around 112 degrees. Hardly the kind of weather that gets one to thinking about deer hunting! However, it is indeed time to start preparing for the upcoming seasons. Hopefully in the weeks it takes for this report to be printed and make its way into your mailbox, the weather will have changed and it will have started to at least give the expectation that fall and winter are close at hand!

Part of preparing for the upcoming season is looking back at the previous year and the data that was collected. In spite of the oppressive heat and drought last year, Oklahoma hunters had a very successful season in 2011. When all of the seasons were tallied, hunters were credited with bagging 112,863 deer. This is the third highest harvest ever recorded in our state and was only 6,483 deer shy of the all-time high of 119,346 set in 2006. As expected, bucks made up the bulk of the harvest with 66,320 being checked. Doe harvest did not lag to far behind with 46,543, making up 41% of the total harvest. Table 1 depicts the deer harvest by county, season, and sex. Table 2 is the same information only looking at deer taken off of one of the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) managed by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife (ODWC).

For a more historical look at deer harvests in Oklahoma, Figure 1 shows total annual deer harvest back to 1972. Figure 2 details the past decade of both buck and doe harvest. The 2011 total deer harvest was well above average of 106,000 as calculated over the past 10 years.

As expected, gun hunters accounted for the largest share of the total harvest. Combining all gun seasons (general gun, youth, and holiday antlerless), hunters brought home 68,410 deer, a 61% share of the total 2011 harvest. Muzzleloader hunters bagged an additional 19,545 deer. But the big news was the archery harvest as a new record was set for the second time in as many years. Archers added 24,908 deer to the tally, over 4,000 more than were taken with bows in 2010. The individual seasons and their respective harvests are shown in Figure 3.

Looking at the numbers provided in Table 1 we can see that certain counties have deer harvests well above others. Factors such as the size of the county, the amount of suitable deer habitat, hunter access, and a host of other factors all play a role in the number of deer that will be harvested from that county. Combinations of these factors allow some counties to hold a recurring spot on the list of the top 10 deer producing counties year after year. The 2011 harvest shows just such a trend with 9 of the top 10 repeating their appearance on the list. Because not all counties will have a WMA within their borders, deer taken on a WMA were not included in the Table 1 tally.

Osage County was once again the top County with 5,118 deer checked. Pittsburg County was a distant second with 3,765 deer while Atoka County recorded 3,386. Other counties in the top ten included Pushmataha (3,309), Cherokee (3,293), Creek (2,934), Sequoyah (2,848), LeFlore (2,722), Craig (2,709), and McCurtain (2,363). Creek County was the only non-repeat from the 2010 top ten, replacing Roger Mills.

Just as with white-tailed deer, mule deer harvest tends to have one county that tops the list. Limited to the short-grass prairie habitat and open spaces found in the western most areas of Oklahoma, these deer provide a handful of hunters an opportunity to take a species of deer that most Oklahoma hunters will never see within our borders. Cimarron County once again had the highest mule deer harvest with 73. Beaver County was in the runner-up position with 39 “mulies.” The other panhandle county, Texas County, added 25 mule deer to the total. Other counties with mule deer in their check station records were Ellis (17), Harper (8), Roger Mills (5), Woodward (4), Woods (2), Dewey (2), and Grant, Greer, and Harmon with one each. All totaled, 172 of these unique deer were harvested in Oklahoma in 2011.

Antlerless harvest remains a vital tool in the management of our state’s deer resources. Antlerless opportunities begin with the first of our deer season as archers statewide can take up to 6 antlerless deer without any “doe day” restrictions. Similarly, all of Oklahoma’s 10 deer management zones were open to antlerless hunting during the youth firearms season. With the exceptions of the far northwest panhandle and the southeast corner of the state, hunters afield during the muzzleloader and rifle season saw antlerless days open every day of those seasons. Hunters had one last opportunity to take an antlerless deer when the Holiday Antlerless season opened in December. With 8 of the 10 deer management zones open, many sportsmen took to the field for one last chance to put some venison in the freezer during this season which for the second year in a row ran for 10 days.

The 2011 deer combined bag limit was unchanged from the previous year; no more than 6 deer per hunter. This limit included no more than 2 bucks. Hunters hunting in the high deer density management zones 2, 7, and 8 had the increased opportunity to take 2 antlerless deer during the muzzleloader and rifle seasons. A map showing the management zones and their associated antlerless days and bag limits is shown in Figure 4. For areas open for the special holiday antlerless season, any antlerless deer taken during that time did not count against the hunters combined season bag limit. Figures 5-10 use data collected during the Department’s annual Game Harvest Survey to calculate how many deer the average deer hunter takes home each year. On average, each Oklahoma hunter harvests 0.9 deer per year.

The availability of liberal antlerless opportunity was not lost on Oklahoma hunters who took 46,543 does in 2011. This number was a slight increase (1%) from last year’s harvest and made up 41% of the total 2011 take. As button bucks are defined as “antlerless deer” (They would need 3” of antler on one side to be classified as “antlered.”), when their numbers are added, the total antlerless harvest rose to 48,957. While under ideal conditions the harvest of button bucks would be curtailed, this level of harvest is acceptable and somewhat expected, especially when hunters are attempting to focus hunting pressure on antlerless deer.

ARCHERY SEASON

Archers were very active in 2011 with the second highest participation rate ever for the season. Data derived from the annual Game Harvest Survey (GHS) indicated that 91,579 archers were in the deer woods at some point during the last bow season. This number was 827 fewer than hunted with archery equipment during the record setting 2010 archery season that saw a participation of 92,406. While down slightly, the 2011 number continues to show an increasing trend in the number of hunters taking advantage of the state’s longest deer season. While some would try and attribute this increasing participation to the legalization of crossbows for all

hunters in 2010, data shows that the increasing trend began in 2007, well before the crossbow change.

Just as hunter participation shows an increasing trend, so does archery harvest. During the 2011-12 season, archers took home a record 24,908 deer. This number was 22% higher than the 2010 record harvest. Just as with archery hunter participation, archery season harvests have shown a strong increasing trend over the past decade. This trend can be seen quite clearly in Figure 11, while Figure 12 shows the buck and doe harvest each week of the season. Figure 13 illustrates the percent success by season type, including the incredible 27% success rate recorded for archery hunters this past season. The average individual archer harvest rate is shown on Figure 6.

The archery season opened on October 1 and continued uninterrupted until January 15. The bag limit was 6 deer, which could include no more than 2 bucks. To keep with tradition, the archery season harvest is shown in two segments in Figure 3. The first “split” of the season ran from October 1 through November 19. The second session was from November 20 to the end of the season on January 15.

MUZZLELOADER SEASON

Muzzleloader season began on October 22 and continued through October 30 state-wide, with no changes in the bag limit and antlerless hunting opportunities from the 2010 season. What did change was the number of hunters choosing to participate in this deer hunting opportunity. Data collected in the GHS showed that 90,845 hunters went afield during this season. This number was the latest in a decade long downward trend in participation rates. While the participation was down, hunter success increased to 22% (Figure 13). Total take for the season was down 3% from 2010 levels with a total kill of 19,545. Figure 14 shows the harvest and participation trends. The average individual muzzleloader hunter success rate is shown in Figure 7.

The bag limit and antlerless opportunity remained unchanged from 2010. Hunters could kill one antlered and two antlerless deer, provided at least one of the antlerless deer were taken from Management Zones 2, 7, or 8. Figure 15 charts the muzzleloader harvest by day and sex.

GUN SEASON

Gun season continues to be the most popular of all of the Oklahoma deer hunting opportunities. When all of the gun seasons were combined (youth, holiday, general gun, and holiday antlerless), a total of 195,821 hunters went to the woods with a modern rifle in hand. Figure 16 shows the gun season harvest and participation from 2002 through 2011. With fewer hunters in the woods than in the 2010 seasons, it was no surprise that the harvest was also down slightly (less than 0.5%) from last year. The success rate was slightly above 2010 levels as shown in Figure 13.

Oklahoma continues to provide abundant opportunities for youth to become involved with the sport of deer hunting. The apprentice license, reduced license and permit costs, and a special youth season are all designed to help youth enter into deer hunting as easily as possible. This past season, 8,307 youth took advantage of the opportunity provided through the youth only gun season. Hunters under the age of 18 were given the first opportunity to be in the field with a firearm when their season opened on October 14 and continued through the weekend, closing on

October 16th. The season was open statewide and had a bag limit of one antlered and one antlerless deer.

Thanksgiving is a big holiday for most Oklahomans, but last fall for 152,905 hunters it was not just about the turkey and dressing! For a deer hunter, seeing the approach of Thanksgiving also means the start of deer gun season. Regular gun season is set by law to open the Saturday before Thanksgiving and run, uninterrupted for 16 days. This past year, that opening day occurred on November 19 and continued until closing on December 4th. Opening weekend continues to have the highest participation and success with accounting for 35% of the total 16-day harvest (Figure 17). Bag limits remained unchanged from 2010 levels with hunters afforded a total of 3 deer, with no more than 1 antlered and two antlerless per hunter. If taking two antlerless, one had to have been taken from management zones 2, 3, or 8.

The final opportunity for gun hunters took place in 8 of the state's 10 management zones during the end of December. The special holiday antlerless season opened on December 16 and ran for 10 days, closing on Christmas Day. This season saw 34,609 hunters take a break from the holiday fanfare and take to the woods for one last chance to put some venison in the freezer. The bag limit remained at 1 antlerless deer. As an added incentive to participate in this season, this deer did not count against the hunters combined season bag limit of 6 deer. Figure 10 illustrates the average annual harvest for hunters participating in this popular season.

ELK

Elk hunting in Oklahoma is largely restricted to hunters fortunate enough to draw one of the permits available through the ODWC controlled hunts process. The overwhelming majority of the elk permits issued through the draw process are for access to the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge located in southwest Oklahoma. Due to a series of events (including ice storm damage, severe drought, and wildfires) that greatly impacted the available habitat and the herd dynamics, elk permits were greatly reduced for the Refuge in 2011. In total, 80 of the once-in-a-lifetime permits were available, comprised of 56 cow and 24 either sex permits. In spite of the reduced permit numbers, the 45 hunters who participated in the hunt continued to have excellent success with 81% of the either-sex permits and 52% of the cow permits being filled. In total, 28 elk (13 bulls, 15 antlerless) were taken from inside the NWR's borders.

Other controlled hunt permits were available on two ODWC areas, the Pushmataha WMA and the Cookson WMA. Both permits were either-sex. The Pushmataha WMA hunter bagged a fine bull while the Cookson WMA participant filled his freezer by taking an antlerless elk.

Not all elk hunting in Oklahoma is restricted to those drawing a permit. Oklahoma again offered elk hunting opportunity on private lands in both the southwest and northeast corners of the state. In the southwest, elk hunting was available to persons obtaining written landowner permission in Caddo, Comanche, and Kiowa counties. To better manage these elk, the area was divided into two zones with different season dates and bag limit restrictions. The Granite Hills/West zone was located west of State Highway 115. The bag limit for this zone was established at 1 elk of either sex. On the opposite side of the highway, hunters were allowed 2 elk (one of which must have been antlerless) in the Slick Hills/East zone. Including elk taken off the Fort Sill military installation, 5 males and 6 females were taken by archers with an additional 33 males and 40

females being killed by gun hunters. This brought the southwest region total, including the Wichita Mountains NWR harvest, to 112 total elk in 2011.

Northeast Oklahoma also allowed elk hunting opportunities in Adair, Cherokee, Delaware, Mayes, Muskogee, and Sequoyah Counties. The seasons ran concurrent with the established deer seasons and had a 1 elk bag limit. Three elk were checked from this region, all from Cherokee County. One bull was killed with a muzzleloader and two additional fell to rifles.

The combined season elk limit was set at 2 elk for all elk zones combined. In total 115 elk were taken during the 2011 seasons.

PRONGHORN ANTELOPE

Hunters in the far northwestern reaches of the state have an opportunity not found across the rest of Oklahoma. This is the only region of the state where pronghorn antelope can be found. With a sustained huntable population, a handful of opportunities exist for hunters to take advantage of this resource.

For three years, over-the-counter archery only permits were made available in Cimarron County and the portion of Texas County that lies west of Hwy 136. Archers taking advantage of this challenging season managed to take home 30 bucks and 3 does.

To help ease the tremendous hunting pressure that could result from over-the-counter gun antelope permits, most of the antelope permits were made available only through the Department's controlled hunts process. This popular hunt saw 8,556 applicants vying for the 65 either-sex and 250 doe-only permits. For the lucky hunters who were drawn for the permits, 55 bucks and 79 does were checked in 2011. Additional permits are made available to private landowners in the area. Combining the archery, controlled hunts and landowner permits, a total of 254 total pronghorn were recorded for the 2011 seasons.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Each year for the past few decades, natural resources students were hired from selected state universities to collect deer jaws at different check stations across the state. Together with data collected from cooperators enrolled in the Department's Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP), and deer harvested on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), the student-pulled jaws provide the herd age structure data that is needed for informed management decisions. During the 2011 season, 4,339 individual jaws were removed and analyzed using the tooth wear and eruption method to determine the age of the deer at the time it was harvested. This sample size is approaching 4% of the total number of deer harvested in 2011. This valuable data, collected at check stations across the state, is summarized in Figures 19 and 20. The ages given in these figures are divided into half-year increments. While this might seem odd, if you remember that fawns are born in the spring, when hunting season arrives, that deer is 6 months or ½ of a year old.

Yearling bucks (those that are 1.5 years old) are especially good barometers of a herd's physical condition. Their high vulnerability to harvest usually insures a large sample size, and, more

importantly, these young bucks have the burden of growing their first set of antlers when body growth is not complete. This makes them especially sensitive to prevailing range conditions. When yearlings have well-developed antlers with many points and large beam diameters, the herd can be considered healthy. Of the 327 yearling bucks examined in 2011, 60.8 % had four or more points (Figure 18). This was an increase of nearly 6% from 2010 data, impressive considering the challenges provided by the long, hot, extremely dry summer.

Figure 19 shows the 2011 adult buck age structure. While the number of yearling bucks in the harvest increased slightly from 2010 levels (23%), it is important to note that it is still in line with a continuing downward trend in the percentage of yearling being taken each year. Oklahoma deer hunters continue to support the efforts to allow younger bucks to mature and instead focus their pressure on harvesting mature bucks and antlerless deer.

The age structure for adult antlerless deer is shown in Figure 20. As mentioned in last year's report, the number of very old does (6.5+) in the harvest will need to be closely watched in future years. With 11% of the does aged falling into this category, it can be an early indicator that doe harvest could be increased. When does are able to go through seven or more hunting seasons without being harvested, it is a good indicator that additional doe hunting pressure can be applied without negatively impacting the resource.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Department managed lands might account for only 3% of the state's land mass but they were responsible for producing 4.8 % of the harvest. Hunters continue to take ample advantage of these public lands. Some of the areas are open to hunting the same as the general statewide dates and bag limits, some have special regulations to help manage hunter numbers and deer populations, and some are only available to hunters fortunate enough to draw a permit through the ODWC controlled hunts process. This past year 5,394 deer were taken from these Department managed properties. Of the deer taken, 44% were does. Table 2 presents a harvest summary for each area by season and sex.

AWARDS PROGRAM DEER

The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife has its own deer recognition program designed to offer official acknowledgment to hunters fortunate enough to harvest a large-antlered deer from within our borders. The Cy Curtis Awards Program was established in 1975 in honor of the man most responsible for re-establishing white-tailed deer throughout the state. Many Oklahoma hunters are unaware of the dire state our deer herds were in the not so distant past. In the early 1900 the total statewide white-tailed deer population was estimated to be fewer than 500 animals. Cy Curtis was the spearhead for the "trap and transplant" effort that moved deer from well-populated areas to those with suitable habitat, but lacking in deer. His efforts formed the groundwork for the deer hunting that Oklahomans enjoy today.

To qualify for a Cy Curtis Award, the buck must be measured by an Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation employee or an official measurer of the Boone and Crockett or Pope and

Young programs. The Boone and Crockett system of measurement is used to judge the antlers. All deer legally harvested within Oklahoma from 1972 to the present are eligible. The minimum score for entry into the typical white-tailed deer category is 135 points and non-typical deer must score at least 150 points to be eligible. Minimum entry score for a typical mule deer is 155. Non-typical mule deer must score at least 185 points.

At the end of the recording period in June, a total of 186 deer had been added to the Cy Curtis record book. Figure 21 shows the number of entries added to the book each year since the program began in 1972.

CONCLUSIONS

As tends to be the pattern, when the weather is hot and dry our deer hunters have a large degree of success. During a drought deer often have to travel, often extensively, to locate reliable and plentiful food and water. As they move about the landscape they can be vulnerable to hunters. With the 2011 deer season following the hottest summer on record for our state, it was not a surprise to see a high deer harvest. In spite of some often difficult hunting conditions, hunters were able to bag the third highest number of deer ever taken in Oklahoma. Archers, to a greater degree than ever before, added substantially to the total deer harvest by taking a record number of deer in 2011. Muzzleloader season was down in terms of both hunter participation and numbers deer harvested. Similarly, the number of gun hunters tapered off slightly. However, even with fewer hunters, the 2011 gun harvest was within 300 deer of the 2010 figure. One component of the overall gun season numbers that showed an increase was the number of youth participating in the youth only season. Two percent more youth took advantage of this terrific opportunity and headed to the woods this past season.

While hunter participation was down for both muzzleloader and the combined gun seasons, the hunters who participated saw terrific returns on the time invested as the success rates for all three seasons, gun, muzzleloader, and archery, were higher than recorded in 2010.

The deer herd, while impacted by the heat and drought, weathered the tough summer. Buck age structures continue to show a trend towards lower numbers of yearling bucks in the harvest. Doe ages show that females of all ages are being taken by hunters. The number of does taken increased slightly over last year, however, the percentage of the harvest decreased. Although the decrease was less than one percentage point, it is important that hunters remain vigilant and work hard at ensuring adequate doe harvest in future seasons.

As this summer concludes and gives way to fall, Oklahoma is once again deep in the grips of extreme heat and drought conditions. Habitat in many areas is in poor condition. Without rain there simply was not a chance for forage and cover to grow. Deer went into the winter of 2011 in fair condition in most of the state, but poor condition in the areas hardest hit with the drought. With little opportunity to recover in the face of such hot and dry conditions this past summer, a great deal remains to be seen in terms of herd health and habitat availability. However, this is not the first drought cycle Oklahoma has endured, nor will it be the last. White-tailed deer are an incredibly resilient animal, able to withstand extreme conditions that other species cannot.

While there might be some short term impact of the drought, the rains will return, and when they do, the habitat will quickly recover.

In spite of the high temperatures and low rainfall totals during the summers of 2011 and 2012, Oklahoma deer hunters have plenty to celebrate and lots to look forward to in the future!

TABLE 1. 2011 DEER KILL BY COUNTY, SEASON, AND SEX

COUNTY	ARCH BUCKS	ARCH DOES	GUN BUCKS	GUN DOES	PRIM BUCKS	PRIM DOES	TOTAL BUCKS	TOTAL DOES	GRAND TOTAL
Adair	158	123	411	305	362	131	931	559	1490
Alfalfa	181	167	724	484	118	119	1023	770	1793
Atoka	347	492	1172	778	346	251	1865	1521	3386
Beaver	46	17	334	138	40	11	420	166	586
Beckham	103	44	477	287	84	57	664	388	1052
Blaine	85	70	395	231	52	41	532	342	874
Bryan	188	277	476	291	95	98	759	666	1425
Caddo	160	135	669	352	108	74	937	561	1498
Canadian	98	69	353	194	42	32	493	295	788
Carter	193	125	539	329	110	65	842	519	1361
Cherokee	408	464	957	671	495	298	1860	1433	3293
Choctaw	252	348	654	334	182	194	1088	876	1964
Cimarron	24	4	84	5	15	1	123	10	133
Cleveland	173	149	305	238	94	69	572	456	1028
Coal	173	199	549	349	144	103	866	651	1517
Comanche	64	42	207	116	30	24	301	182	483
Cotton	37	21	149	94	29	20	215	135	350
Craig	260	273	992	745	222	217	1474	1235	2709
Creek	346	316	1077	679	263	253	1686	1248	2934
Custer	41	36	358	179	44	25	443	240	683
Delaware	299	263	625	491	365	230	1289	984	2273
Dewey	73	60	414	223	61	62	548	345	893
Ellis	76	43	527	255	55	40	658	338	996
Garfield	92	48	434	262	70	48	596	358	954
Garvin	104	65	380	177	62	36	546	278	824
Grady	113	72	426	263	87	56	626	391	1017
Grant	148	123	712	594	142	132	1002	849	1851
Greer	56	55	291	142	54	30	401	227	628
Harmon	65	72	269	200	33	29	367	301	668
Harper	59	26	371	178	52	38	482	242	724
Haskell	278	238	630	438	276	120	1184	796	1980
Hughes	178	166	788	452	182	134	1148	752	1900
Jackson	74	59	271	143	41	23	386	225	611
Jefferson	67	52	252	135	34	11	353	198	551
Johnston	120	96	460	303	91	65	671	464	1135
Kay	112	107	582	431	94	124	788	662	1450
Kingfisher	71	49	320	220	65	48	456	317	773
Kiowa	49	38	261	139	32	20	342	197	539
Latimer	238	241	604	253	297	159	1139	653	1792
LeFlore	370	315	831	453	442	311	1643	1079	2722
Lincoln	179	188	804	455	154	125	1137	768	1905
Logan	156	156	512	327	120	117	788	600	1388
Love	84	67	242	133	30	38	356	238	594
Major	131	105	627	355	97	68	855	528	1383
Marshall	84	90	228	138	43	31	355	259	614
Mayes	221	243	659	382	253	159	1133	784	1917
McClain	75	49	181	104	35	26	291	179	470
McCurtain	285	289	847	340	341	261	1473	890	2363
McIntosh	152	149	417	242	119	111	688	502	1190
Murray	53	49	261	128	45	38	359	215	574
Muskogee	224	237	597	371	181	119	1002	727	1729
Noble	87	78	432	321	78	72	597	471	1068
Nowata	142	155	726	473	108	146	976	774	1750
Okfuskee	120	106	486	230	113	71	719	407	1126
Oklahoma	138	119	138	91	41	28	317	238	555
Okmulgee	174	113	466	263	102	89	742	465	1207
Osage	441	414	2044	1449	328	442	2813	2305	5118
Ottawa	163	131	474	354	152	102	789	587	1376
Pawnee	91	106	474	316	86	92	651	514	1165
Payne	131	78	482	335	82	93	695	506	1201
Pittsburg	543	511	1354	582	506	269	2403	1362	3765
Pontotoc	211	161	531	320	109	77	851	558	1409
Pottawatomie	173	118	569	327	151	130	893	575	1468
Pushmataha	359	505	1067	617	439	322	1865	1444	3309
Roger Mills	94	70	661	420	81	78	836	568	1404
Rogers	278	311	688	497	149	168	1115	976	2091
Seminole	87	90	429	321	95	78	611	489	1100
Sequoyah	333	333	848	651	423	260	1604	1244	2848
Stephens	121	89	458	216	70	39	649	344	993
Texas	16	16	139	23	15	2	170	41	211
Tillman	57	34	239	133	30	25	326	192	518
Tulsa	114	108	187	128	30	28	331	264	595
Wagoner	128	170	359	240	79	63	566	473	1039
Washington	106	107	518	284	68	90	692	481	1173
Washita	35	19	213	77	29	13	277	109	386
Woods	125	77	667	486	110	96	902	659	1561
Woodward	119	104	572	342	74	67	765	513	1278
COUNTY SUBTOTAL	12009	11304	40926	25022	10376	7832	63311	44158	107469
WMA SUBTOTAL	764	831	1620	842	625	712	3009	2385	5394
GRAND TOTAL	12773	12135	42546	25864	11001	8544	66320	46543	112863

TABLE 2. 2011 DEER KILL BY WMA, SEASON, AND SEX

COUNTY	ARCH	ARCH	GUN	GUN	PRIM	PRIM	TOTAL	TOTAL	GRAND
	BUCKS	DOES	BUCKS	DOES	BUCKS	DOES	BUCKS	DOES	TOTAL
Altus-Lugert WMA	8	2	4	.	3	1	15	3	18
Atoka WMA	5	15	16	12	4	6	25	33	58
Beaver River WMA	2	2	51	3	17	8	70	13	83
Black Kettle WMA	22	25	202	99	42	51	266	175	441
Blue River WMA	3	4	1	.	.	1	4	5	9
Broken Bow WMA	4	2	8	.	5	6	17	8	25
Candy Creek WMA	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Candy WMA	.	.	2	1	.	1	2	2	4
Canton WMA	11	22	35	10	6	10	52	42	94
Cherokee GMA	2	6	25	12	24	4	51	22	73
Cherokee PHA	20	17	31	4	20	15	71	36	107
Chickasaw NRA	.	6	4	11	1	7	5	24	29
Chouteau WMA	3	1	.	1	1	.	4	2	6
Cookson Hills WMA	1	8	23	5	1	4	25	17	42
Cooper WMA	5	5	43	5	3	2	51	12	63
Copan WMA	18	23	16	2	6	14	40	39	79
Crosstimbers WMA	33	29	4	1	.	.	37	30	67
Deep Fork NWR	5	4	1	.	17	43	23	47	70
Deep Fork WMA	4	7	2	1	2	4	8	12	20
Drummond Flat WMA	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Ellis County WMA	3	2	33	.	2	4	38	6	44
Eufaula WMA	9	9	10	8	6	2	25	19	44
Fobb Bottom WMA	12	21	14	6	1	27	28	28	55
Fort Cobb SP	1	.	1	6	2	10	4	16	20
Fort Cobb WMA	13	26	8	11	.	1	21	38	59
Fort Gibson WMA	37	50	44	7	22	19	103	76	179
Fort Gibson WR	5	5	.	.	23	36	28	41	69
Fort Sill MR	28	31	69	43	39	37	136	111	247
Fort Supply WMA	18	14	20	5	2	14	40	33	73
Gary Sherrer WMA	3	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	4
Grady County WMA	1	1	2	.	.	.	3	1	4
Gruber WMA	8	10	30	2	18	8	56	20	76
Heyburn WMA	5	3	6	5	3	1	14	9	23
Hickory Creek WMA	6	5	26	9	5	5	37	19	56
Honobia Creek WMA	10	17	47	28	48	24	105	69	174
Hugo WMA	23	33	47	41	18	27	88	101	189
Hulah WMA	10	17	32	1	5	19	47	37	84
James Collins WMA	65	54	27	10	.	.	92	64	156
John Dahl WMA	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Kaw WMA	30	28	97	55	34	33	161	116	277
Keystone WMA	7	15	14	10	2	8	23	33	56
Lexington WMA	18	25	55	20	21	11	94	56	150
Little River NWR	1	7	7	.	.	.	8	7	15
Little River SP	9	9	.	.	.	.	9	9	18
Love Valley WMA	8	.	17	10	5	4	30	14	44
Major County WMA	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
McAlester AAP	80	60	4	18	.	.	84	78	162
McCurtain Co. WA	.	.	3	1	6	1	9	2	11
McGee Creek WMA	3	3	6	2	5	6	14	11	25
Mountain Park WMA	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
Okmulgee GMA	1	1	21	14	.	.	22	15	37
Okmulgee PHA	4	3	5	.	.	.	9	3	12
Oologah WMA	10	14	25	21	7	5	42	40	82
Optima NWR	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Optima WMA	11	4	9	.	2	.	22	4	26
Osage-Rock Creek WMA	5	2	5	3	3	4	13	9	22
Osage-W. Wall WMA	9	3	4	2	4	2	17	7	24
Ouachita WMA	11	9	41	16	8	11	60	36	96
Ouachita WMA (McCur Unit)	.	3	8	7	13	5	21	15	36
Packsaddle WMA	3	2	42	8	8	12	53	22	75
Pine Creek WMA	2	1	2	2	1	1	5	4	9
Pushmataha WMA	9	16	23	20	13	5	45	41	86
Red Slough WMA	2	2	4	.	.	.	6	2	8
Rita Blanca WMA	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Robbers Cave WMA	1	1	2	.	1	.	4	1	5
Robert S. Kerr WMA	3	2	2	.	3	3	8	5	13
Salt Plains NWR	3	2	81	108	5	19	89	129	218
Sandy Sanders WMA	2	2	4	5	1	2	7	9	16
Sequoyah NWR	.	.	.	.	25	99	25	99	124
Skiatook WMA	1	2	11	10	.	3	12	15	27
Spavinaw GMA	22	49	24	14	9	6	55	69	124
Spavinaw PHA	1	1	4	3	2	2	7	6	13
Stringtown WMA	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
Tenkiller WMA	.	.	3	1	.	1	3	2	5
Three Rivers WMA	51	51	173	99	79	60	303	210	513
Tishomingo NWR	.	.	11	20	3	7	14	27	41
Tishomingo WMA	2	.	4	2	1	1	7	3	10
Washita Arm WMA	3	4	11	7	4	2	18	13	31
Waurika WMA	32	23	3	7	1	6	36	36	72
Webbers Falls WMA	1	.	1	2	.	.	2	2	4
Wichita Mts NWR	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Wister WMA	6	6	7	3	11	8	24	17	41
Yourman WMA	3	.	1	1	1	.	5	1	6
WMA SUBTOTAL	764	831	1620	842	625	712	3009	2385	5394
COUNTY SUBTOTAL	12009	11304	40926	25022	10376	7832	63311	44158	107469
GRAND TOTAL	12773	12135	42546	25864	11001	8544	66320	46543	112863