

INTERIM PERFORMANCE REPORT

State: Oklahoma

Grant Number: F25AF01559

Grant Program: Wildlife Restoration Program

Grant Title: Game Harvest Survey

Project Leader: Betsey York

Grant Period: July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2027

TRACS Project Category:

Conservation/Management

TRACS Action Categories:

Data Collection and Analysis

Project Description:

This grant allows the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation to monitor upland game harvest and hunter opinion and share data trends within the agency and with the public.

Objective 1 – Data Collection and Analysis – Research, Survey Monitoring - Utilization:

Complete a harvest survey of 2,000 hunting license holders annually from July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2027.

Accomplishments

Year 1: July 1, 2025- June 30, 2026: Conducted two iterations of the 2025 Game Harvest Survey, contacting 3,698 license holders (both resident and non-resident). This project was shared with the agency and the public in the fall of 2026.

Objective 1: Two samples (Sample A, n=5,992, and Sample B, n=5,987) of license holders were interviewed during February 2026. 1,583 individuals interviewed did not hunt during 2025. 2,112 did hunt. Deer season was most popular with hunters. Harvest estimates for most species were calculated statewide, and their limitations were discussed in detail. Human dimensions questions pertained to e-bike use, walk-in only access areas, and Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD).

Objective 2: Determine data quality of a methodological change. We simultaneously collected data as we have for several years via mail and phone while also running a concurrent study collecting data via mail and internet. We conducted several comparisons to determine if respondents were comparable and data received was considered quality data.

Abstract:

The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC) has conducted hunter surveys since 1986 to estimate the number of hunters and game harvest statewide and regionally. A sample of resident and non-resident hunting license holders (3,698) was contacted during February and March 2026. Fifty-seven percent of individuals interviewed hunted during 2025. Hunter and game harvest estimates and statistics were calculated statewide. Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus* and *O. hemionus*) season was most popular with hunters. Comparing year over year between resident license holders (senior, lifetime, and annual/5-year resident licenses), statewide harvest estimates for 2025 increased from 2024 estimates for fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), gray squirrel (*S. carolinensis*), spring turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris* and *M. g. intermedia*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), woodcock (*Scolopax minor*), quail (*Colinus virginianus* and *Callipepla s. quamata*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and river otter (*Lutra canadensis*). Harvest estimates decreased from 2024 estimates for jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*),

fall turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris* and *M. g. intermedia*), swamp rabbit (*S. aquaticus*), crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), dove (*Zenaida macroura*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*). Estimates could not be compared for red fox (*Vulpes fulva*). A series of human dimensions questions was asked to learn about public land use, e-bike use, opinions on walk-in-only access areas, familiarity with CWD, and opinions on key CWD topics.

Procedures:

The Game Harvest Survey has been carried out in-house, using temporary help, for many years. We have struggled with finding qualified temporary workers at the wages we offer. Declining response rates and participation rates limit the sub-sample sizes from which we estimate harvest, further affecting the quality of analyses. To alleviate this issue, we must increase the sample size, which is difficult when hiring temporary help to accomplish the task.

In considering more affordable and robust data collection options, we have identified the possibility of collecting data via mail and an online survey. Because the Game Harvest Survey has been conducted for over 25 years, we wanted to test the efficacy of new methods prior to long-term implementation. For that reason, the 2025-season Game Harvest Survey was administered using two independent methodologies: 1) an in-house mixed-mode methodology (mail and telephone) and 2) an in-house mixed-mode methodology (mail and internet). For clarity, the methods used for each project are explained independently and summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of 2025 Game Harvest Survey project methodologies, sampling frames, sample sizes, and mailing dates.

	Project 1- Mail & Phone	Project 2- Mail & Internet
Methodology	Mailed survey, postcard & telephone follow-up to non-respondents	Mailed survey, follow-up mailings to non-respondents with an option to complete online, and emails to those with valid email addresses
Sampling frame	Hunting license holders	Hunting license holders
Sample Size	5,992	5,987
Mail dates	1 st Survey: January 12 th Postcard: February 2 nd 2 nd Survey: February 19 th	1 st Survey: January 28 th Postcard: February 24 th 2 nd Survey: March 17 th

Project 1: Mail/Phone

The methodology for the Game Harvest Survey has changed three times during the collection period. From 1986-1996, the survey was conducted by telephone, preceded by a notification postcard. From 1997-2013, the survey used a full telephone methodology, supplemented with an option for mail response. In 2014, methods were tested to determine the best option moving forward: a combination of a full mail survey and follow-up phone calls to non-respondents. Due to careful consideration of data and collection biases, results are considered comparable from 1986 to 2024. In 2025, we continued this methodology using a full mail-and-follow up phone survey.

A random sample of license holders, stratified by license category, was drawn from the database of annual, lifetime, senior citizen, and nonresident license holders (Table A1a). Five-year license holders were sampled with annual license holders. The specific license types included in each general category included “hunting only” and “combination hunting and fishing.”

Based on the sampling scheme above, a sample of 5,992 license holders (1,368 annual/five-year, 1,972 lifetime, 1,658 senior citizen, and 994 nonresident) were selected for interviewing. A goal of more than 2,000 complete interviews was set for this project. License holders were over-sampled to compensate for declining response rates found in the past few seasons of the Game Harvest Survey and to account for duplicates across projects.

The Project 1 survey was mailed to sampled hunting license holders on January 12, 2026. License holders who did not respond by mail were contacted by telephone beginning February 3, 2026. Interviews were conducted by temporary workers hired by the ODWC. A computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) system was used. If participants completed the survey by both telephone and mail, telephone interview data were used.

Interviewers usually attempted to contact interviewees from 5:00 to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and from 9:00 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Date, time, interviewer, and outcome of each attempt were recorded. Before a phone number was retired as “over quota,” it was attempted at least 6 different days, one of which was a Saturday, and at different times of the day, including at least one call during business hours.

Project 2: Mail/Internet

The methodology for Project 2 was like that of Project 1, except that, rather than making phone calls as the second data collection method, an internet survey was offered to those selected to participate.

A random sample of license holders, stratified by license category, was drawn from the database of annual, lifetime, senior citizen, and nonresident license holders (Table A1b). Five-year license holders were sampled with annual license holders. The specific license types included in each general category included “hunting only” and “combination hunting and fishing.”

Based on the sampling scheme above, a sample of 5,987 license holders (1,361 annual/five-year, 1,971 lifetime, 1,656 senior citizen, and 998 nonresident) was selected for interviewing. A goal of more than 2,000 complete interviews was set for this project. License holders were over-sampled to compensate for declining response rates found in the past few seasons of the Game Harvest Survey and to account for duplicates across projects. *Of note, over-sampling of certain license types was based on the previous year’s response rates, which were collected via the mail/phone methodology.*

The Project 2 survey was mailed to sampled hunting license holders on January 28, 2026. License holders who did not respond by mail were sent a reminder postcard on February 24, 2026. A full survey packet was mailed to all non-respondents on March 17th, 2026. If participants completed the survey by both mail and internet, the first response received was retained. We also emailed a final invitation to all non-respondents with a valid email address (3,189 individuals) on March 31st, 2026.

All Projects

It was possible that an individual hunter could have been drawn for multiple projects because the samples for each project were drawn independently. To avoid contacting individuals through multiple projects, duplicates across samples were removed.

The mailed surveys for all projects were the same, other than the options to respond online via scanning a QR code or entering a website URL (see Appendix C). The survey emphasized the importance of the study, described options for responding (Projects 1 and 2), and included a self-addressed, postage-paid envelope for those who preferred to participate in the survey through the mail.

Survey participants answered questions regarding their hunting activities during 2025. Individuals who hunted were asked which species they hunted, the number of days they hunted each species, the number of each species harvested, the county in which they hunted each species most, and whether they hunted each species on private or public land. Individuals who hunted on public land were asked the number of days they hunted on public land for each species and the number of each species harvested on public land. The harvest portion of the questionnaire was like previous years. Information regarding the license holder's opinion about current wildlife-related issues was also collected. The survey was reviewed by wildlife division regional supervisors, the wildlife division research supervisor, the wildlife division assistant chief, and the chief. Modifications were incorporated as needed.

Several performance factors were reviewed across the two projects, including data-collection performance, data quality and quantity, and harvest-estimation ability.

Statewide and regional (Figure A1) harvest estimates and public land use were calculated. The number of hunters and harvest estimates were determined by calculating the proportion of license holders hunting each species and their mean bag for that season. These estimates were extrapolated for all license holders. Differences between categorical variables were detected using the chi-square test. Multiple means were compared using a one-way ANOVA. All tests were considered significant at $P \leq 0.05$.

Results are organized first by individual project and then summarized across projects.

Results:

Project 1: Mail/Phone Data Collection

Interviews were completed by 38% ($n = 2,290$) of the 5,992 individuals we attempted to contact. The remaining license holders were not interviewed for a variety of reasons:

- Wrong or disconnected telephone number ($n = 1,196$)
- “Over quota” after six attempts at different times on six different days, including at least one Saturday and one weekday ($n = 1344$)
- Refused to complete the interview ($n = 627$)
- Deceased ($n = 17$)
- Unavailable during project (e.g., military duty, incarcerated, hospitalized, etc.; $n = 125$)
- Moved, new phone number not provided ($n = 21$)
- Fax machine or pager ($n = 19$)
- Language barrier or hearing impaired ($n = 11$)

The final adjusted response rate was calculated by dividing the number of completed interviews by the total number of all eligible telephone numbers. “Eligible numbers” were working numbers that could potentially have resulted in completed interviews. After eliminating phone numbers that could not have resulted in completed interviews (deceased license holders, fax numbers, and incorrect or disconnected numbers; $n = 1,232$), the final adjusted survey response rate was 48%.

Fifty-seven percent of the completed surveys were conducted by telephone, and 43% by mail. To examine the impact of mixed methodology, survey responses were compared between mail and telephone respondents for seven variables. Statistically significant differences were found in four comparisons. Hunters who responded by

phone were more likely than those who responded by mail to be active hunters in 2025 ($P = 0.005$), mail respondents were more likely to participate in the 2025 quail season ($P=0.010$) and participate in the 2025 deer seasons ($P=0.01$), and phone respondents were more likely to hold a lifetime hunting license ($P \leq 0.001$). No differences were found between mail and telephone respondents for users of public land ($P = 0.74$), 2025 spring turkey season participants ($P=0.80$), and 2025 dove season participants ($P = 0.80$). Because the survey methodology included at least six telephone follow-up attempts after the mailed survey, mail survey bias was not considered a significant problem for data validity; results were not weighted.

The proportions of license types in the completed survey sample differed by no more than 3% from the distribution of license types found in the population (Table A1-A). Weighting by license type was considered unnecessary.

Project 2: Mail/Internet Data Collection

Surveys were completed by 24% ($n = 1,408$) of the 5,986 individuals we attempted to contact. Undeliverable surveys were not returned, so an adjusted response rate could not be calculated. Eighty-two percent of the completed surveys were conducted by mail, and 18% by internet. To examine the impact of mixed methodology, survey responses were compared between mail and internet respondents for seven variables. Statistically significant differences were found in six comparisons. Hunters who responded by mail were less likely than those who responded by internet to be active hunters in 2025 ($P = 0.03$), less likely to use public land ($p=0.02$), more likely to participate in the 2025 quail season ($P<0.001$), more likely to participate in the 2025 dove season ($P=0.02$), less likely to participate in the 2025 deer seasons ($P=0.008$), and less likely to hold a lifetime hunting license ($P \leq 0.001$). No differences were found between mail and internet respondents for 2025 spring turkey season participants ($P=0.73$). Because the survey methodology included multiple modes response bias was not considered a significant problem in data validity; results were not weighted.

The proportions of license types in the completed survey sample differed by up to 11.7% from the population distribution (Table A1B). The greatest discrepancy was caused by an under-representation of annual license holders in the sample. Senior license holders were overrepresented by 6.9%, and the remaining respondent license categories were within 5% of the population distribution. This difference could be problematic because, traditionally, a higher percentage of annual and 5-year license holders are active hunters than in other license categories. Seniors are the least active, so this discrepancy could further offset harvest estimations. However, when comparing harvest estimates across projects, this did not seem to have a problematic effect, and weighting was considered unnecessary.

In the past, we have pulled our sample based on license type response rates from the previous year's survey. We pulled our sample distribution based on 2024 response rates, which were collected via mail and phone. This caused us to undersample lifetime license holders, oversample senior license holders, and slightly undersample annual license holders. If we continue using a mail/internet methodology, we will likely draw a sample based on these response rates and obtain a sampling distribution that will help us better achieve a representative license distribution in our respondent pool.

All Projects

The combined sample size across the two 2025-season projects was 11,978, yielding 3,698 complete surveys. The combined raw response rate was 34%. The proportions of license types in the completed survey sample differed by no more than 5% (Table A1C).

One of the goals for this year's GHS was to evaluate the performance of harvest estimates derived from a new data-collection strategy. Therefore, we wanted to ensure individual project statistics were comparable. Estimates with confidence intervals were calculated for spring turkey, deer, and dove for each project and for the pooled project data (Figure 1). These species were chosen because they all had sufficient subsample sizes

for independent estimation, thereby reducing estimation errors from small sample sizes. Although the absolute values of harvest estimates varied across projects, the confidence intervals overlapped with one another and with those of the combined dataset, suggesting minimal or no significant differences among projects in their harvest-estimation ability. Other differences between project data sets, such as bias detection and license distribution, were unsubstantial; therefore, data were pooled for all analyses.



Figure 1. Comparison of spring turkey, dove and deer harvest estimates across game harvest survey projects and for pooled survey data.

Missing Data

An additional data quality metric that was reviewed was missing data. Missing data can significantly affect the conclusions drawn. Certain methods can be employed to handle missing data, including deletion of cases or observations and imputation of cases with a mean/mode value. Methods chosen should depend on the patterns and prevalence of missing data.

Mail surveys make it easier for respondents to accidentally skip questions or drop out altogether, whereas in a telephone survey, all questions are presented to the respondent, and the interviewer can encourage them to finish the survey. Additional issues noted by data entry personnel included returned mail surveys with missing pages, pages sticking together, and pages out of order. An issue in this iteration was that the printers failed to

staple the final mail survey sent during the mail/internet project, causing pages to fall out and get mixed up. This could have increased the prevalence of missing data in returned mail surveys on this and across projects.

Missing data were excluded from analyses.

Harvest Estimates (Tables and Figures in Appendix A)

Estimates for participating hunters and total harvest were calculated statewide (Table A2). Statewide harvest estimates for 2025 increased from 2024 estimates for fox squirrel (+2%), gray squirrel (+8%), spring turkey (+15%), raccoon (+19%), woodcock (+124%), pheasant (+24%), quail (+56%), bobcat (+48%), beaver (+449%), gray fox (+606%), and river otter (+613%). Harvest estimates decreased from 2024 estimates for crow (-35%), dove (-19%), cottontail (-41%), fall turkey (-46%), coyote (-22%), jackrabbit (-25%), and swamp rabbit (-33%). Estimates of percent change were not calculated for red fox. Statewide trends in estimated harvest and number of hunters by species from 1986 to 2025 are presented in Table A3 and Figures A1–A20.

Small sample sizes have traditionally been a problem for less-popular game seasons. Increasing the sample from previous years improved sub-samples for several species, yet it was still not enough to improve the reliability for certain species.

Deer hunter participation was assessed. On average, deer hunters spent 15.1 days in the field during the 2025 deer season (Std. Error = 0.44, Table A4). The average number of days spent hunting deer differed by license category ($P < 0.05$). Deer hunters with a lifetime license averaged 17.2 deer hunting days, annual/five-year license holders averaged 14.4 days, senior citizen license holders averaged 14.3 days, and nonresidents averaged 8.8 days.

The average number of days archery hunters spent in pursuit of deer in 2025 was 16.7 days. Muzzleloader hunters averaged 4.3 days. Youth season hunters averaged 2.3 days. Gun hunters averaged 5.8 days and special antlerless (holiday) season hunters averaged 3.3 days. There was a significant difference found in the number of days hunted by license category during the regular gun season ($P < 0.05$), with lifetime license holders hunting on average 5.9 days, annual license holders 5.6 days, senior license holders hunting 6.0 days and nonresident hunters hunting 4.8 days. There was no significant difference found in the number of days hunted by license category during the archery season ($P > 0.05$) with annual license holders hunting the most during archery (17.2 days). Significant differences were found by license type for days spent hunting during the holiday antlerless season ($P \leq 0.05$) with senior license holders (4.7 days) hunting significantly more than lifetime license holders (3.1 days). There were significant differences found for number of days hunted during muzzleloader season with senior hunting the highest number of days (4.7 days) followed by lifetime (4.5 days), nonresident (4.1 days) and annual license holders (3.5 days).

Deer hunter success was also examined. On average, deer hunters harvested 0.48 bucks and 0.44 does during all the 2025 deer seasons, for a total average deer harvest of 0.92 per hunter (Table A5). Harvest did significantly differ by license type ($P \leq 0.05$). Lifetime license holders harvested on average 0.99 deer, annual license holders harvested an average of 0.80 deer, seniors harvested 0.69 deer and nonresidents harvested 1.0 deer.

Human Dimensions Issues (Tables and Figures in Appendix B)

Human dimensions questions were designed to help ODWC become more familiar with hunting license holders and understand their hunting preferences. Participation rates across hunting seasons were analyzed by license holder category (lifetime, annual/5-year, senior citizen, and nonresident). Use of public land was examined. Several special management questions were also asked.

Hunting Activity

Overall, 57% of participants reported hunting in 2025, but participation rates varied significantly by license type ($P < 0.001$; Figure B1). Senior citizen license holders used their hunting privileges far less often (19% active) than annual/five-year (71%), lifetime license holders (66%), and nonresident license holders (74%). To estimate the number of license holders that hunted in 2025, the total number of license holders in Table A1 (459,989) was multiplied by the ratio of active hunters interviewed (2,112/3,698). The estimated number of resident and nonresident license holders who hunted in Oklahoma during 2025 was 262,709. This estimate is 13,687 fewer than in 2024, potentially due to fewer nonresident hunters visiting the state, considering recent license requirements.

Rates of participation in the different hunting seasons, overall and by license type, are presented in Table B1. Combining all types of hunting license holders, the most popular hunting seasons were deer (enjoyed by 44% of hunting license holders, both active and non-active), turkey, and dove (11.1% and 10.2% respectively). Although the ODWC does not manage feral swine (*Sus scrofa*) and a hunting license is typically not required to pursue the species, we collect data on the number of people who target feral swine and how many are harvested using this survey. Feral swine are now the second most pursued species by Oklahoma licensed hunters, with 12.7% having spent time pursuing them in 2025.

Land Use

Participants used a variety of land types when hunting different game species. Excluding seasons with small sample sizes, the use of private land exclusively among active hunters was most common for the pursuit of pheasant (86% of pheasant hunters used only private land), dove (82%), and fall turkey (81%; Figure B2).

Fifteen percent of survey participants used public land for some portion of their hunting during 2025 (both active and inactive hunting license holders). Focusing only on *active* hunting license holders (those who hunted during 2025), 27% hunted on public land in 2025. Use of public land by active hunters varied by license category (Figure B3; $P < 0.05$), with annual license holders using public land most often (32%), followed by lifetime license holders (27%), seniors (23%), and nonresidents (21%).

The problem with either of these approaches to measuring public land use is that they fail to capture the *relative* importance of public land to Oklahoma's hunting license holders. A hunter who supplemented private land access with public land hunting once or twice during 2025 carried a weight equal to a hunter who relied on public land exclusively, although the relative importance of public land to those two hunters was probably much different. To more accurately capture the importance of public land, active hunters were asked to indicate how much of their 2025 hunting occurred on public versus private land. Averaging across all active hunters, 16% of the hunting in 2025 occurred on public land. This measure of public land varied by license category ($P < 0.05$), with annual license holders spending 21% of their time on public land, seniors with 14% on public land, lifetime license holders with 12% on public land, and nonresidents hunting 17% of the time on public land. A greater proportion of resident public land hunters said they used public land located in the southern half of the state than in the northern, compared to the most nonresidents using land in the northwest and southeast (Figure B4). Looking at the issue from another angle, most active license holders hunted on private land for at least part of their hunting in 2025. Only 8% relied exclusively on public land for hunting.

Deer Hunting

Deer season is the most popular hunting season in Oklahoma. Forty-four percent of *all* survey participants and 78% of *active* hunters (those who hunted at all in 2025) hunted deer during 2025. Participation in deer season by active hunters in 2025 varied according to license category ($P < 0.001$). Ninety-one percent of active lifetime license holders hunted deer, while 85% of active annual/five-year license holders, 75% of active senior citizen license holders, and only 46% of active nonresident license holders hunted deer during 2025.

The regular rifle season was the most popular among 2025 deer hunters (79% participating), followed by archery (53%), primitive firearms (33%), special antlerless (holiday) season (22%), and the youth rifle season

(7% participating as a youth) (Figure B5). Deer hunter participation in the individual seasons was analyzed by license type. Archery season participation was most likely for lifetime license holders (51%), followed by annual/5-year license holders (51%), nonresident license holders (45%), and senior citizen license holders (40%) ($P < 0.05$). Muzzleloader season participation was more likely for lifetime license holders (48%) than senior citizen license holders (34%), annual/five-year license holders (19%), or nonresident license holders (8%) ($P < 0.001$). Rifle season participation was most likely for lifetime license holders (88%), followed by senior license holders (84%), annual/5-year license holders (74%), and nonresident license holders (52%) ($P < 0.05$). Special antlerless (holiday) season participation was most likely for lifetime license holders (27%), followed by annual-5-year (22%), seniors (23%), and nonresident license holders (6%). Differences in the special season were significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

Patterns in deer season participation were also examined. Most deer hunters participated in more than one season (56%), and some hunted all four (8%; Figure B6). The most common patterns were participation in archery and gun season and only gun season (36%), participation in archery only (20%), and participation in gun, archery and muzzleloader (16%; Figure B7). Youth deer season participation was not included in this analysis because it only applied to a small portion of surveyed hunters. Examined separately, 80% of youth season participants also hunted deer during other seasons: 77% hunted during rifle season, 47% hunted during archery, 28% hunted during muzzleloader, and 29% hunted during the special antlerless (holiday) deer gun season (Figure B8).

Over half (55%) of all deer hunters successfully harvested a deer during the 2025 season (Figure B9). Less than 1% of hunters filled the annual bag limit of deer for 2025 (a combined season limit of 6 deer no more than two may be antlered during deer archery, youth deer gun, deer muzzleloader and deer gun seasons. Deer taken during controlled hunts or during the holiday antlerless deer gun season do not count toward the combined season limit.).

Barriers to Participation

ODWC continues to assess barriers to participation in hunting. Forty-three percent ($n = 1,583$) of license holders did not hunt in 2025 and were asked to identify the main reason why they did not hunt. Twenty-six percent identified health issues, and another 34% indicated other priorities. Ten percent were simply not interested in hunting (Figure B10). The finding of “health concerns” was unsurprising, given that 45% ($n=712$) of the inactive hunting license holders were senior citizen license holders. Similarly, the finding of “not interested” was expected, as over the years it has become apparent that many senior citizen license holders purchased the combination hunting and fishing license with no intent to hunt. ODWC continues to face limitations in the things the agency can directly influence to remove barriers to hunting.

Special Management Issues

Use of electronic bikes

E-bikes continue to be a focal point for biologists on Wildlife Management Areas. As such, we wanted to better understand current and future interest in using e-bikes for hunting, and to ask license holders about their support for e-bike use in specific scenarios. The majority of both public land users and non-users do not currently own an e-bike and are not interested in using one for hunting (66% and 55% respectively; Figure B11). Public land users are slightly more interested (33%) than non-public land users (21%) in purchasing an e-bike to use for hunting in the future, while they don't currently own one. As e-bikes are seen as an aide in accessibility for hunters to gain access to areas of WMAs they may not normally, it was hypothesized that senior license holders would be interested, but comparatively, senior license holders were most likely to not be interested in e-bikes (74%) followed by lifetime license holders (64%), annual license holders (62%) and nonresidents (56%).

We then proposed two scenarios and asked whether respondents would support or oppose the use of e-bikes. Across all license holders, the plurality selected neutral in both proposed scenarios (Figure B12). The first scenario was on WMA roadways not open to cars. Among *active* hunters, the largest share of respondents

would either support or strongly support e-bike use in this scenario (41%), while the next most common response was neutral (29%). When asked whether active hunters would support or oppose the use of e-bikes off-road across the WMA, the plurality selected they would either oppose or strongly oppose (34%), although respondents also selected neutral and support/strongly support at similar rates (both equating to 28% of respondents). In talking with phone respondents about these scenarios, many said they would support it if the extra access were available only to those who “need” assistance, rather than to all hunters.

Walk-in only access areas

Another topic related to access was the potential for the expansion of walk-in-only access areas on Wildlife Management Areas. Biologists are interested in creating more of these areas on our public lands and have requested that we ask our license holders for their support or opposition to their creation (Figure B13). 50% of license holders either support or strongly support the creation of these areas. This varied significantly by license type ($P < 0.05$), with nonresidents and seniors less likely to support, or strongly support, walk-in-only access areas, though this may be because they are the least likely to use public land. Among public land users, 54% would support walk-in-only access, whereas those who don’t use public land were more likely to be neutral.

Chronic Wasting Disease

Overall, respondents most often selected “somewhat familiar” with chronic wasting disease (CWD). The next most selected answer was “not at all familiar” (Table B2). This was significantly different between active and inactive hunters ($P < 0.05$) with 27% of inactive hunters selecting “not at all familiar” with CWD compared to only 17% of active hunters. There was also a significant difference between active hunters who do and do not hunt deer. Although 17% of both deer hunters and non-deer hunters selected “not at all familiar”, those who do not hunt deer selected “extremely familiar” and “moderately familiar” at a higher rate than those who do hunt deer. This could be because those who do not hunt deer may be more advanced hunters whereas beginner hunters have been shown to most often hunt deer and may not be as plugged in with information coming from the Wildlife Department.

When trying to better understand different CWD topics in Oklahoma, license holders most often selected that they would disagree that they know where deer have been found in Oklahoma, disagree that they are concerned about eating deer meat, disagree that CWD would impact their hunting activity, disagree that they know where the Selective Surveillance Areas are, and agree that they would take part in a CWD testing program (Table B2).

Discussion:

The Game Harvest Survey has been conducted for over 30 years and has provided valuable data for ODWC programs. However, the survey is not without its limitations. For years, ODWC managers and biologists have had reservations about the estimates resulting from the Game Harvest Survey because the numbers of hunters and harvest estimates were inflated beyond what they felt was realistic. Over-estimation of hunter numbers and game harvest may have stemmed from several sources.

Recall Bias

Participants were asked questions about hunting seasons that may have begun 11 months prior to the interview (e.g., spring turkey). Most participants probably did not keep written records of the number of field days and harvest and responded to questions based on memory. A 1998 mail survey found that participants in a one-day controlled quail hunt over-estimated their quail harvest almost a year after the event (Crews 1999). If hunters had trouble recalling an isolated one-day event, the problems of recall bias were surely magnified when hunters were asked to recall hunting activities for seasons spanning several months, as occurred during the Game Harvest Survey. Recall bias during the Game Harvest Survey might only be addressed by breaking the survey into smaller segments to be conducted throughout the year, immediately following the close of each season. Currently, such a change in methodology is cost prohibitive.

Social Desirability Bias

Yet another source of estimation error could have been social pressure, or the participant's desire to give socially acceptable answers. Participants may have felt uncomfortable admitting that they did not harvest any game, did not hunt very many days, harvested more game than legally allowed, harvested game without a tag, etc. To minimize bias from social pressure, phone interviewers are trained to read the questions the same way during each interview, avoid discussion about the question items, and not reveal personal opinions. Although the desire to give socially acceptable answers may significantly impact the results of opinion questions, it is presumed that the effect on harvest data should be consistent from year to year and should not impact the trend data, except perhaps in scale.

It is assumed that respondents participating in the survey over the phone may be more likely to provide socially desirable answers than those participating by mail. This was examined on the 2014-season survey by comparing the percentage of respondents reporting unsuccessful hunts by their mode of response. The percentages of respondents who reported not harvesting, deer, spring turkey and dove were nearly identical for mail and phone responses, suggesting phone surveys may not be any more likely to introduce social desirability bias. Also, harvest estimates were statistically similar across modes without phone data collection.

Rounding Bias (Digit Preference)

The exact number of game harvested for species with long seasons and/or large bag limits may have been difficult for participants to remember. For example, when successful hunters reported the number of animals harvested, they often respond with numbers ending in 0 or 5 (Crews 1999, 1998). Rounding bias, or digit preference, may have some unknown influence on harvest estimates. This bias was assessed and confirmed to exist on previous Game Harvest Surveys (Jager 2014). It is presumed that any bias introduced by the tendency toward rounded numbers is consistent from year to year and should not impact the trend data, except perhaps in scale.

Non-Response Bias

Non-response bias (resulting when the proportion of the sample interviewed does not represent the proportion which could not be interviewed) can be formally addressed by a follow-up study of non-respondents, comparative analysis, and subsequent weighting of the original data if differences are found. Another way to detect non-response bias is to compare the responses of early and late respondents on a few key variables. The presumption is that the people who could not be interviewed (non-respondents) would be more like those that were difficult to interview (success after repeated attempts) than those that were successfully interviewed within the first few attempts. This second approach is typically used to assess non-response bias in the Game Harvest Survey; however, data were unavailable for this analysis on the 2025-season survey. Past results of the assessment suggested that non-response bias was present on occasion, but not a significant problem.

Sample Size Limitations

The current number of completed surveys ($n = 3,698$) is more than adequate to analyze the results of questions asked of all respondents (e.g., participation in hunting). A standard sample size of 400 is generally used for populations over 1,000, as the results from a random sample can be reported with 95% confidence to within $\pm 5\%$ (Dillman 2000). Further increasing the sample size does not yield a significant return on investment in reduced sampling error. One thing to consider is that, when combining the data, 62% of responses came from the mail/phone survey. Only 1,408 responses came from the mail/internet study. If changes in methodology are made for the 2026 iteration of the Game Harvest Survey, it may warrant increasing the sample size to achieve the desired 2,000 responses.

However, during the Game Harvest Survey, estimates of hunter numbers and harvest are often calculated from a much smaller sub-sample (e.g., active hunters or participants in a particular season). The overall sample size for the 2025-seasons GHS was doubled from previous years. This helped increase certain sub-sample sizes, however, participant samples of less than 400 were still used for nearly all the seasons listed in Table A2. Variability in these small samples often yields wide confidence intervals.

The participation rate in some seasons is so low that an unrealistic number of completed surveys would be needed to obtain a sub-sample of 400 for estimating harvest. For example, based on 2017 season participation rates, over 10,000 completed surveys would be needed to identify 400 pheasant hunters (3.3% of completed 2017 surveys). For other seasons, almost an entire population census would be necessary (e.g., 1,048 woodcock hunters were estimated to exist statewide in 2017).

Recommendations:

The value of this project in collecting trend data on species harvest outweighs the cost, despite concerns about biases. Within the constraints of budget and time, ODWC should continue to sample at the rate needed to collect more than 2,000 surveys, yielding the greatest possible data from active hunters. The methods testing conducted during the 2025 season survey also shows that a transition from a mail/phone methodology to a mail/internet methodology is feasible for continuing to track species trends. It will simply require a differing stratification of license types in the sampling process and potentially increasing the sample size to ensure that the minimum desired 2,000 survey responses are achieved. We should conduct this testing in the second year of this grant to ensure the data is comparable and to establish a firm method for collecting online data.

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Equipment:

None.

Significant Deviation:

None.

Date Prepared: June 24, 2026

Prepared by: Betsey York, Human Dimensions Specialist

APPENDIX A

Harvest Estimates – Tables and Graphs

Table A1.

A. Distribution of license types for Game Harvest Survey population, sample, and completed surveys, 2025 for the mail/phone data collection methodology

LICENSE TYPE	Population		Sampled		Completed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lifetime						
Hunting	39,511	9.7	435	8.7	183	9.9
Combination	132,085	32.6	1,502	30.1	638	34.6
Hunting Over 60	318	0.1	5	0.1	1	0.1
Combination Over 60	1,511	0.4	30	0.6	18	1.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>173,425</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>1,972</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>45.6</i>
Senior Citizen						
Hunting	2,568	0.6	32	0.6	13	0.7
Combination	109,229	26.9	1,626	32.5	463	25.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>111,797</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>1,658</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>25.8</i>
Annual						
Hunting	55,283	13.6	622	12.4	231	12.5
Combination	27,375	6.7	302	6.0	117	6.4
Youth Hunting	272	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.1
Super Youth License	18,622	4.6	203	4.1	79	4.3
Youth Combination	305	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1
Stars and Stripes Combo	338	0.1	8	0.2	4	0.2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>102,195</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>1,142</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>23.6</i>
Multi-Year						
Hunting- 5 Year	4,171	1.0	39	0.8	16	0.9
Combination- 5 Year	15,590	3.8	166	3.3	65	3.5
Disability 5-Year Combo	510	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.2
Combination- 3 Year	1,210	0.3	15	0.3	7	0.4
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>21,481</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Non-Resident License	51,091		994		448	
Total	459,989		5,992		2,290	

B. Distribution of license types for Game Harvest Survey population, sample, and completed surveys, 2025 for the mail/internet data collection methodology (2 respondents unknown license type)

LICENSE TYPE	Population		Sampled		Completed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lifetime						
Hunting	39,511	9.7	435	8.7	140	11.8
Combination	132,085	32.6	1,503	30.1	406	34.3
Hunting Over 60	318	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.3
Combination Over 60	1,511	0.4	29	0.6	8	0.7
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>173,425</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>1,971</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>47.0</i>
Senior Citizen						
Hunting	2,568	0.6	31	0.6	16	1.4
Combination	109,229	26.9	1,625	32.6	392	33.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>111,797</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>1,656</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>34.5</i>
Annual						
Hunting	55,283	13.6	621	12.4	77	6.5
Combination	27,375	6.7	301	6.0	59	5.0
Youth Hunting	272	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.1
Super Youth License	18,622	4.6	202	4.0	42	3.5
Youth Combination	305	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0
Stars and Stripes Combo	338	0.1	8	0.2	2	0.2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>102,195</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>1,138</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>15.3</i>
Multi-Year						
Hunting- 5 Year	4,171	1.0	39	0.8	4	0.3
Combination- 5 Year	15,590	3.8	165	3.3	30	2.5
Disability 5-Year Combo	510	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.2
Combination- 3 Year	1,210	0.3	14	0.3	2	0.2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>21,481</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Non-Resident License	51,091		998		222	
Total	459,989		5,986		1,406	

c. Distribution of license types for Game Harvest Survey population, sample, and completed surveys,
2025 for **BOTH METHODOLOGIES COMBINED**

LICENSE TYPE	Population		Sampled		Completed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lifetime						
Hunting	39,511	9.7	870	8.7	323	10.7
Combination	132,085	32.6	3,005	30.1	1044	34.5
Hunting Over 60	318	0.1	9	0.1	4	0.1
Combination Over 60	1,511	0.4	59	0.6	26	0.9
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>173,425</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>3,943</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>1,397</i>	<i>46.2</i>
Senior Citizen						
Hunting	2,568	0.6	63	0.6	29	1.0
Combination	109,229	26.9	3,251	32.6	855	28.3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>111,797</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>3,314</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>29.2</i>
Annual						
Hunting	55,283	13.6	1243	12.4	308	10.2
Combination	27,375	6.7	603	6.0	176	5.8
Youth Hunting	272	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.1
Super Youth License	18,622	4.6	405	4.1	121	4.0
Youth Combination	305	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1
Stars and Stripes Combo	338	0.1	16	0.2	6	0.2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>102,195</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>2,280</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>20.3</i>
Multi-Year						
Hunting- 5 Year	4,171	1.0	78	0.8	20	0.7
Combination- 5 Year	15,590	3.8	331	3.3	95	3.1
Disability 5-Year Combo	510	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.2
Combination- 3 Year	1,210	0.3	29	0.3	9	0.3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>21,481</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Non-Resident License	51,091		1,992		670	
Total	459,989		11,978		3,696	

Table A2. Statewide hunter and game harvest estimates and statistics by species/subspecies in Oklahoma, 2025 Includes all resident license types.

Species	Sample	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Number of Hunters	Number of Days Hunted	Total Harvest	Lower Confidence Interval (95%)	Upper Confidence Interval (95%)
Crow	37	10.21	5.26	3.63	5,000	26,322	51,027	30,237	71,816
Dove	341	17.78	4.57	4.61	46,079	210,395	819,329	711,795	926,863
Furbearers									
Coyote	144	9.74	22.36	0.73	19,458	435,121	189,502	122,764	256,241
Bobcat	39	1.46	15.36	0.11	5,270	80,953	7,702	3,497	11,908
Raccoon	86	16.60	38.15	1.05	11,621	443,312	192,960	121,592	264,328
Beaver	18	7.71	38.16	0.41	2,432	92,811	18,743	8,562	28,924
Gray Fox	12	1.17	17.31	0.10	1,622	28,073	1,892	106	3,677
Red Fox	9	0.20	18.22	0.01	1,216	22,161	243	0	746
Otter	8	6.62	24.33	0.05	1,081	26,305	7,162	0	16,025
Pheasant	64	3.19	2.88	1.07	8,648	24,864	27,592	17,728	37,455
Quail	131	11.28	5.75	2.37	17,701	101,749	199,757	151,170	248,344
Rabbits									
Cottontail Rabbit	86	5.38	6.45	1.29	11,621	74,983	62,498	47,962	77,034
Jackrabbit	4	2.50	8.00	0.86	541	4,324	1,351	249	2,454
Swamp Rabbit	8	1.38	7.88	0.26	1,081	8,513	1,486	597	2,376
Squirrels									
Fox Squirrel	185	9.53	12.71	1.27	24,999	317,821	238,182	147,892	328,473
Gray Squirrel	169	11.13	12.29	1.32	22,837	280,764	254,110	164,644	343,576
Turkey									
Fall Turkey	76	0.13	7.28	0.07	10,270	74,803	1,351	566	2,137
Spring Turkey	313	0.27	4.89	0.11	42,295	206,949	11,232	9,160	13,305
Woodcock	2	5.00	5.50	0.94	270	1,486	1,351	292	2,411
Feral Swine	412	36.71	36.79	0.71	55,673	2,048,196	2,044,008	1,931,264	2,156,752

^aEstimated number of hunters that hunted at least one species/subspecies within a given season.^bEstimated total harvest within a given season.

Table A3. Statewide trends in estimated harvest and estimated number of hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. In survey years 2019-2021 tribal licenses were included in statewide estimates.

[illegible]

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Dove	1986	73,973	28.00	6.25	4.48	2,071,048	1,771,207	–	2,370,889
	1987	78,325	25.13	5.91	4.25	1,968,139	1,668,916	–	2,267,362
	1988	71,966	23.74	5.96	3.98	1,708,665	1,475,536	–	1,941,794
	1989	59,044	20.66	4.99	4.14	1,219,640	1,049,482	–	1,389,799
	1990	65,583	26.72	5.66	4.86	1,752,372	1,464,888	–	2,039,856
	1991	60,142	24.43	5.53	4.69	1,469,351	1,276,161	–	1,662,541
	1992	61,828	23.26	5.18	4.80	1,437,806	1,249,094	–	1,626,519
	1993	48,706	19.64	5.33	4.33	956,451	825,859	–	1,087,044
	1994	61,483	22.66	5.50	4.37	1,393,209	1,157,469	–	1,628,949
	1995	59,598	17.52	4.54	4.14	1,044,286	900,397	–	1,188,176
	1996	64,959	18.05	4.71	4.56	1,172,345	1,016,774	–	1,327,916
	1997	60,666	18.78	4.70	4.58	1,139,192	1,016,289	–	1,262,095
	1998	62,562	23.97	5.12	5.98	1,499,400	1,307,724	–	1,691,076
	1999	69,527	20.32	5.04	4.68	1,413,132	1,254,042	–	1,572,222
	2000	75,116	26.04	6.01	4.71	1,956,043	1,672,467	–	2,239,619
	2001	69,507	20.25	5.11	4.65	1,407,192	1,240,641	–	1,573,742
	2002	73,379	24.60	5.48	4.96	1,804,942	1,570,543	–	2,039,340
	2003	69,844	25.31	5.89	4.83	1,767,431	1,432,089	–	2,102,773
	2004	65,621	23.34	5.36	5.00	1,531,717	1,314,727	–	1,748,707
	2005	53,430	23.30	5.88	5.07	1,244,858	1,067,456	–	1,422,260
	2006	61,700	25.72	5.50	5.36	1,586,916	1,323,873	–	1,849,959
	2007	53,470	21.47	5.78	4.67	1,147,814	944,320	–	1,351,307
	2008	49,537	21.95	5.03	5.14	1,087,404	925,280	–	1,249,528
	2009	57,945	23.31	5.59	4.75	1,350,721	1,160,476	–	1,540,966
	2010	48,976	23.58	4.91	5.08	1,154,651	803,429	–	1,505,873
	2011	49,670	21.04	4.67	5.12	1,044,986	888,392	–	1,201,580
	2012	50,505	24.37	5.21	5.02	1,230,761	898,432	–	1,563,089
	2013	57,392	25.77	4.97	4.90	1,479,101	1,075,013	–	1,883,189
	2014	59,297	22.39	4.98	5.18	1,327,749	1,184,961	–	1,469,966
	2015	45,330	23.49	5.10	4.97	1,064,832	918,750	–	1,210,915
	2016	58,569	23.49	4.83	5.68	1,375,710	898,531	–	1,852,889
	2017	62,619	30.24	6.43	7.43	1,893,421	1,241,116	–	2,545,727
	2018	52,193	19.35	4.48	5.11	1,009,704	824,468	–	1,194,940
	2019	70,118	18.42	4.78	4.60	1,291,703	1,026,624	-	1,556,781
	2020	69,298	16.79	4.64	4.12	1,163,628	1,003,776	-	1,323,480
	2021	69,614	16.66	4.11	4.53	1,160,011	944,747	-	1,375,275
	2022	66,361	36.66	5.03	7.59	2,433,064	1,107,221	-	3,758,906
	2023	45,550	20.54	4.39	4.90	935,548	748,146	-	1,122,950
	2024	52,807	19.14	4.94	4.78	1,010,729	854,360	-	1,167,098
	2025	46,079	17.78	4.57	4.61	819,329	711,795	-	926,863

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Pheasant	1986	20,043	4.12	4.16	0.99	82,652	60,345	–	104,959
	1987	19,348	3.01	3.83	0.79	58,277	46,072	–	70,482
	1988	16,429	3.27	3.35	0.98	53,769	40,807	–	66,731
	1989	15,819	3.00	3.56	0.84	47,458	37,129	–	57,787
	1990	16,280	2.89	3.21	1.07	46,978	33,790	–	60,166
	1991	13,775	2.95	4.01	0.94	40,586	30,920	–	50,253
	1992	16,478	4.00	4.71	1.05	65,912	47,535	–	84,288
	1993	18,787	3.55	5.19	0.97	66,658	54,001	–	79,315
	1994	16,441	2.96	3.71	0.94	48,638	36,766	–	60,510
	1995	17,131	3.13	4.37	0.90	53,566	38,927	–	68,205
	1996	13,690	2.84	3.80	0.98	38,922	27,664	–	50,179
	1997	15,195	3.89	4.36	1.17	59,170	47,167	–	71,173
	1998	13,946	3.86	4.24	1.02	53,830	39,450	–	68,210
	1999	18,203	4.06	5.20	1.15	73,907	59,268	–	88,546
	2000	22,592	5.32	7.14	0.91	120,203	86,005	–	154,401
	2001	16,194	4.52	4.42	0.94	73,233	37,037	–	109,429
	2002	14,740	3.89	4.55	1.41	57,358	35,876	–	78,840
	2003	20,621	4.76	4.77	1.26	98,114	77,301	–	118,927
	2004	21,823	3.79	3.38	1.36	82,713	65,053	–	100,373
	2005	19,348	5.02	3.87	1.56	97,037	72,896	–	121,178
	2006	17,047	4.17	3.65	1.30	71,053	52,350	–	89,756
	2007	18,391	4.39	3.54	1.37	80,783	63,519	–	98,046
	2008	18,072	4.25	4.61	1.18	76,807	60,512	–	93,102
	2009	18,924	6.06	3.81	1.63	114,725	83,682	–	145,769
	2010	19,366	4.57	3.82	1.39	88,440	65,260	–	111,621
	2011	12,344	3.86	3.48	1.20	47,613	34,745	–	60,481
	2012	11,711	2.29	3.14	0.91	26,789	18,965	–	34,614
	2013	10,640	3.26	3.45	1.08	34,661	25,063	–	44,259
	2014	10,887	2.64	2.95	1.09	28,741	20,824	–	36,658
	2015	10,616	3.20	2.95	1.27	33,950	26,496	–	41,404
	2016	13,157	3.67	3.62	1.39	48,241	32,215	–	61,268
	2017	11,790	3.36	3.31	1.19	39,039	18,774	–	60,351
	2018	10,506	4.29	4.26	1.12	45,076	23,812	–	66,340
	2019	12,398	3.70	3.77	1.73	45,871	28,523	-	63,220
	2020	9,868	1.84	3.95	0.78	18,202	12,739	-	23,664
	2021	12,842	3.37	2.68	1.76	43,256	21,086		65,425
	2022	10,436	2.00	3.57	1.05	20,872	12,367		29,376
	2023	6,211	3.92	3.54	1.01	24,342	13,455		35,228
	2024	9,437	2.36	2.53	1.13	22,287	15,693	-	28,882
	2025	8,648	3.19	2.88	1.07	27,592	17,728	-	37,455

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Quail	1986	110,960	24.43	7.06	3.46	2,711,186	2,352,252	–	3,070,119
	1987	120,517	26.90	7.51	3.58	3,242,080	2,800,473	–	3,683,687
	1988	97,651	20.61	7.08	2.91	2,012,172	1,701,565	–	2,322,779
	1989	92,465	23.57	7.05	3.34	2,179,840	1,805,160	–	2,554,520
	1990	93,026	24.26	7.46	3.04	2,256,571	1,892,142	–	2,621,000
	1991	98,268	32.98	9.85	3.35	3,240,764	2,846,242	–	3,635,286
	1992	94,079	35.38	8.58	3.86	3,328,404	2,861,486	–	3,795,323
	1993	90,733	22.19	8.31	2.60	2,013,098	1,778,982	–	2,247,214
	1994	84,089	27.44	9.35	2.64	2,307,057	1,976,583	–	2,637,532
	1995	68,646	14.42	6.86	2.15	990,118	836,199	–	1,144,036
	1996	72,743	18.18	7.14	2.58	1,322,260	1,141,940	–	1,502,580
	1997	60,551	24.66	8.01	2.96	1,493,212	1,256,216	–	1,730,208
	1998	60,477	17.34	6.83	2.54	1,048,878	894,731	–	1,203,026
	1999	59,263	17.35	7.54	2.20	1,028,316	836,071	–	1,220,561
	2000	53,243	21.50	8.61	2.75	1,144,868	930,191	–	1,359,544
	2001	38,838	9.43	6.46	1.71	366,289	291,121	–	441,458
	2002	49,507	15.58	6.51	2.41	771,218	645,620	–	896,815
	2003	50,221	17.44	6.68	2.66	875,614	665,353	–	1,085,875
	2004	42,577	24.03	6.62	3.31	1,023,086	834,117	–	1,212,056
	2005	41,524	20.66	6.64	3.25	857,856	681,772	–	1,033,939
	2006	34,395	16.85	5.82	2.64	579,436	421,911	–	736,962
	2007	28,949	13.32	5.61	2.63	385,467	282,172	–	488,762
	2008	31,142	15.28	7.34	2.58	475,850	373,848	–	577,852
	2009	30,659	12.25	5.55	2.22	375,653	289,321	–	461,985
	2010	28,169	13.61	5.94	2.53	383,265	232,279	–	534,251
	2011	17,341	6.30	5.67	1.37	109,186	75,774	–	142,599
	2012	16,396	7.75	5.60	1.69	127,067	89,421	–	164,713
	2013	14,187	8.23	5.36	1.80	116,719	80,308	–	153,130
	2014	20,758	12.43	4.96	2.71	258,081	208,869	–	307,293
	2015	20,276	20.19	6.02	3.42	409,284	276,416	–	542,152
	2016	29,072	17.57	6.34	2.87	510,807	372,263	–	649,351
	2017	30,655	14.33	5.91	2.95	439,291	341,199	–	537,384
	2018	21,352	9.56	6.18	1.58	204,108	147,507	–	260,710
	2019	24,389	6.54	5.95	1.71	159,415	116,162	-	202,668
	2020	20,833	7.70	5.32	1.74	160,460	81,143	-	239,778
	2021	21,966	8.85	6.87	2.41	194,376	102,825		285,927
	2022	17,928	9.66	5.54	2.4	173,214	100,868		245,560
	2023	10,989	12.05	4.94	3.03	132,371	90,982		174,360
	2024	13,854	9.24	4.37	2.70	127,997	87,783	-	168,211
	2025	17,701	11.28	5.75	2.37	199,757	151,170	-	248,344

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Cottontail Rabbit	1986	73,560	10.70	7.07	1.51	787,052	658,305	–	915,798
	1987	78,558	14.37	7.39	1.94	1,128,714	678,501	–	1,578,926
	1988	66,181	9.38	8.45	1.11	621,080	512,259	–	729,902
	1989	49,686	9.24	7.23	1.28	459,203	370,984	–	547,423
	1990	57,909	9.24	7.17	1.57	534,898	431,376	–	638,420
	1991	53,746	12.00	7.6	1.77	645,201	488,080	–	802,322
	1992	44,786	8.49	5.84	1.81	280,260	320,761	–	439,759
	1993	35,903	8.99	7.15	1.47	322,714	256,101	–	389,326
	1994	39,219	7.89	6.94	1.45	309,469	249,874	–	369,063
	1995	37,761	7.01	5.95	1.38	264,812	222,666	–	306,957
	1996	43,351	8.56	6.37	1.58	370,963	305,406	–	436,520
	1997	31,772	10.37	7.88	1.62	329,463	264,429	–	396,497
	1998	36,625	9.95	7.92	1.53	364,426	293,158	–	435,695
	1999	35,311	7.42	6.04	1.46	261,880	195,480	–	328,280
	2000	45,616	9.25	7.24	1.80	422,095	356,135	–	488,055
	2001	31,959	13.45	7.25	1.78	429,797	221,176	–	638,417
	2002	31,403	8.39	7.35	1.51	263,397	194,256	–	332,538
	2003	30,598	8.85	10.62	1.46	270,869	221,939	–	319,800
	2004	21,975	10.01	8.55	1.40	219,907	146,217	–	293,596
	2005	23,962	12.09	6.61	1.71	289,772	111,813	–	467,730
	2006	21,572	14.81	8.58	1.59	319,483	169,745	–	469,222
	2007	18,391	7.76	8.81	1.39	142,700	94,777	–	190,624
	2008	19,202	6.78	8.59	1.39	130,217	92,611	–	167,824
	2009	25,672	7.47	7.01	1.53	191,643	149,663	–	233,623
	2010	20,167	6.90	7.29	1.50	139,247	101,532	–	176,961
	2011	18,957	7.81	8.67	1.30	147,982	113,594	–	182,371
	2012	16,981	6.89	6.45	1.26	116,966	86,617	–	147,315
	2013	17,089	7.43	6.21	1.27	126,944	75,628	–	178,261
	2014	19,596	8.04	6.21	1.53	157,648	120,011	–	195,284
	2015	16,667	6.49	5.73	1.72	108,119	83,309	–	132,929
	2016	19,098	7.16	8.27	1.66	136,762	107,591	–	165,933
	2017	17,030	7.10	5.67	1.72	120,887	83,517	–	158,257
	2018	13,726	4.44	6.25	0.97	60,986	41,210	–	80,761
	2019	18,698	5.88	6.85	1.19	109,852	71,755	-	147,949
	2020	16,886	6.71	8.31	1.04	113,313	50,795	-	175,832
	2021	18,586	4.91	6.13	1.09	91,178	50,407		131,950
	2022	11,506	6.24	12.88	1.07	71,777	26,745		116,808
	2023	9,715	3.69	3.05	1.31	35,835	19,471		52,199
	2024	12,650	8.31	7.13	1.59	105,137	40,640	-	169,633
	2025	11,621	5.38	6.45	1.29	62,498	47,962	-	77,034

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Jackrabbit	1986	6,612	7.06	6.97	1.01	46,698	5,716	–	87,681
	1987	7,926	4.62	6.35	0.73	36,598	8,927	–	64,269
	1988	2,314	4.00	3.50	1.14	9,256	1,850	–	16,662
	1989	2,005	0.78	7.44	0.10	1,560	128	–	2,991
	1990	2,326	3.00	3.67	0.67	6,977	1,541	–	12,413
	1991	2,583	7.71	5.71	0.88	19,924	0	–	41,977
	1992	1,268	4.89	8.89	0.41	6,197	0	–	17,124
	1993	2,227	4.12	5.75	0.95	9,185	2,580	–	15,790
	1994	1,199	1.14	1.86	0.67	1,370	0	–	3,318
	1995	603	2.20	1.60	1.20	1,327	0	–	3,644
	1996	805	0.50	21.67	0.33	403	0	–	942
	1997	1,151	2.60	3.20	1.01	2,993	1,481	–	4,505
	1998	912	6.29	12.29	0.54	5,735	666	–	10,804
	1999	1,506	2.00	3.82	0.83	3,011	432	–	5,590
	2000	1,151	3.38	7.13	0.54	3,885	0	–	9,411
	2001	1,433	2.10	7.10	0.40	3,010	856	–	5,163
	2002	1,762	1.09	3.55	0.47	1,923	490	–	3,355
	2003	998	1.50	5.17	0.41	1,497	3	–	2,990
	2004	1,679	4.55	3.91	1.41	7,630	3,779	–	11,482
	2005	1,191	4.13	7.25	0.94	4,911	1,056	–	8,767
	2006	1,961	7.08	8.08	1.19	13,879	0	–	28,118
	2007	1,533	6.44	2.78	3.00	9,877	2,315	–	17,438
	2008	1,291	5.00	12.13	1.64	6,454	1,673	–	11,236
	2009	2,054	29.00	15.57	1.29	59,559	0	–	127,281
	2010	1,601	3.30	4.70	0.66	5,282	443	–	10,120
	2011	882	27.33	26.67	1.75	24,100	0	–	66,544
	2012	1,025	0.43	3.86	0.29	439	0	–	1,036
	2013	1,773	1.55	6.18	0.46	2,741	427	–	5,054
	2014	1,524	0.89	3.72	0.28	1,364	0	–	2,945
	2015	849	5.56	4.11	0.92	4,718	0	–	10,113
	2016	1,061	3.20	6.60	0.94	3,395	0	–	6,961
	2017	1,310	3.60	9.20	0.77	4,716	0	–	10,016
	2018	1,186	3.43	2.67	1.68	4,067	1,249	–	6,885
	2019	1,016	0.50	1.50	0.25	508	0	-	1,399
	2020	1,316	2.60	11.67	1.07	3,421	1,508	-	5,334
	2021	1,014	1.50	3.00	0.70	1,521	710		2,332
	2022	803	0.33	2.67	0.33	268	0		792
	2023	319	0.50	1.00	0.50	159	0		471
	2024	1,205	1.50	1.83	1.17	1,807	4	-	3,610
	2025	541	2.50	8.00	0.86	1,351	249	-	2,454

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Swamp Rabbit	1986	8,885	7.53	7.37	1.02	66,948	36,672	–	97,224
	1987	12,122	3.85	7.62	0.51	46,622	30,227	–	63,016
	1988	10,876	4.23	9.02	0.47	46,049	32,353	–	59,744
	1989	12,032	4.13	10.22	0.40	49,686	31,287	–	68,084
	1990	9,535	5.68	8.80	0.70	54,187	23,908	–	84,466
	1991	10,454	7.45	10.60	0.96	77,852	41,742	–	113,962
	1992	8,028	9.75	10.21	1.28	78,305	35,583	–	121,027
	1993	9,045	7.31	9.32	0.83	66,101	43,944	–	88,259
	1994	7,535	6.11	7.57	0.96	46,069	28,701	–	63,438
	1995	7,721	5.95	8.22	0.78	45,965	27,923	–	64,007
	1996	10,737	3.66	6.21	0.69	39,324	23,196	–	55,452
	1997	5,641	6.33	8.53	0.81	35,686	19,760	–	51,612
	1998	7,560	5.76	10.19	0.90	43,533	29,328	–	57,738

	1999	6,980	5.80	10.24	0.93	40,512	27,075	–	53,950
	2000	5,036	3.94	8.29	0.69	19,858	12,309	–	27,407
	2001	7,309	4.36	9.24	0.83	31,867	21,768	–	41,966
	2002	4,486	3.57	9.39	0.78	16,022	8,368	–	23,676
	2003	5,820	9.91	19.11	0.68	57,690	23,946	–	91,433
	2004	3,357	6.36	5.33	0.65	21,365	775	–	41,955
	2005	2,977	3.70	6.51	0.62	11,013	4,333	–	17,694
	2006	3,319	6.05	21.00	0.50	20,064	10,216	–	29,912
	2007	2,725	2.88	24.25	0.34	7,833	3,060	–	12,607
	2008	2,420	5.73	9.40	0.69	13,877	7,081	–	20,673
	2009	2,347	4.19	10.47	0.52	9,829	4,021	–	15,636
	2010	3,041	2.74	11.05	0.59	8,323	3,250	–	13,395
	2011	2,645	5.50	12.28	0.51	14,548	6,908	–	22,188
	2012	2,489	3.24	9.00	0.69	8,051	4,072	–	12,031
	2013	2,418	8.20	8.27	0.92	19,829	3,520	–	36,138
	2014	2,250	5.35	6.30	0.91	12,048	5,338	–	18,758
	2015	1,592	2.14	4.69	0.61	3,412	945	–	5,879
	2016	2,334	2.40	7.64	0.67	5,602	966	–	10,238
	2017	2,358	11.86	13.50	1.13	27,960	4,020	–	51,899
	2018	1,695	1.90	3.80	0.45	3,220	0	–	6,630
	2019	3,455	4.47	5.38	0.95	15,446	2,473	-	28,419
	2020	2,851	1.46	5.92	0.41	4,167	1,667	-	6,667
	2021	4,055	0.36	9.36	0.18	9,585	-		19,911
	2022	2,408	4.11	7	0.82	9,901	413		19,388
	2023	796	2.00	2.60	0.93	1,593	0		4,011
	2024	1,205	1.83	10.67	0.23	2,209	(262)	-	4,679
	2025	1,081	1.38	7.88	0.26	1,486	597	-	2,376

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Fox Squirrel	1986	57,856	10.95	8.68	1.26	633,526	523,349	–	743,704
	1987	73,662	12.67	11.22	1.13	933,602	727,904	–	1,139,300
	1988	65,718	11.65	9.22	1.26	765,706	604,072	–	927,340
	1989	59,489	13.61	9.89	1.38	809,727	673,544	–	945,910
	1990	54,187	11.30	10.98	1.25	612,342	463,989	–	760,695
	1991	49,934	12.43	9.66	1.37	620,849	467,251	–	774,448
	1992	38,167	12.49	9.09	1.58	476,593	371,000	–	582,186
	1993	37,156	12.82	9.27	1.55	476,486	391,293	–	561,679
	1994	41,788	15.73	11.18	1.64	657,300	507,640	–	806,959
	1995	45,000	12.09	8.22	1.69	544,221	444,539	–	643,902
	1996	53,551	11.84	10.43	1.60	633,976	527,694	–	740,258
	1997	42,248	12.05	10.75	1.50	509,281	416,914	–	601,648
	1998	46,661	14.73	11.74	1.80	687,108	560,613	–	813,604

	1999	41,607	10.67	9.26	1.40	444,038	366,757	–	521,319
	2000	46,911	11.79	8.85	1.66	553,236	447,442	–	659,029
	2001	39,411	16.40	11.30	1.46	646,228	344,774	–	947,681
	2002	41,336	9.07	9.93	1.42	374,769	316,121	–	433,418
	2003	41,906	11.57	12.71	1.27	484,749	406,934	–	562,564
	2004	34,489	13.13	12.61	1.34	452,690	264,873	–	640,507
	2005	38,249	12.26	10.17	1.60	469,002	388,729	–	549,276
	2006	36,054	21.85	13.33	1.57	787,745	188,944	–	1,386,546
	2007	32,355	9.53	11.12	1.25	308,390	254,067	–	362,713
	2008	32,433	10.85	12.95	1.43	351,926	287,011	–	416,841
	2009	33,593	11.99	12.54	1.40	402,825	308,350	–	497,299
	2010	32,011	14.69	13.51	1.44	470,188	147,961	–	792,414
	2011	31,448	14.49	11.23	1.30	455,624	157,811	–	753,437
	2012	31,181	10.67	11.70	1.25	332,649	257,327	–	407,971
	2013	29,180	7.53	8.47	1.26	219,821	178,286	–	261,355
	2014	29,975	9.27	12.21	1.27	277,823	226,013	–	329,634
	2015	28,132	7.29	9.11	1.10	205,010	167,161	–	242,858
	2016	30,557	11.09	9.71	1.20	338,809	220,525	–	457,093
	2017	29,607	10.42	9.17	1.24	271,535	209,442	–	333,627
	2018	29,486	8.27	10.98	1.34	243,960	174,411	–	313,508
	2019	38,209	6.55	9.61	0.96	250,209	201,602	-	298,816
	2020	27,412	9.85	13.74	1.25	269,921	185,521	-	354,322
	2021	36,159	9.77	13.65	1.71	353,164	262,357		443,972
	2022	33,716	7.5	10.98	1.14	253,003	162,547		343,459
	2023	16,404	7.72	8.23	1.59	126,571	89,927		163,214
	2024	25,299	9.26	10.26	1.27	234,274	152,596	-	315,953
	2025	24,999	9.53	12.71	1.27	238,182	147,892	-	328,473

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Gray Squirrel	1986	45,458	10.87	10.14	1.07	494,258	383,057	–	605,459
	1987	53,149	14.36	11.93	1.20	763,199	573,765	–	952,633
	1988	39,570	9.27	9.85	0.94	367,002	259,805	–	474,199
	1989	43,002	17.21	11.08	1.55	740,162	288,418	–	1,191,906
	1990	41,164	11.53	12.78	1.10	474,664	307,081	–	642,246
	1991	38,742	14.04	10.31	1.30	543,981	381,217	–	706,745
	1992	26,759	12.21	10.44	1.37	326,601	246,865	–	406,338
	1993	28,667	12.39	9.73	1.46	355,138	284,629	–	425,647
	1994	28,943	16.20	12.47	1.49	468,741	334,001	–	603,482
	1995	33,056	10.58	8.42	1.37	349,744	278,775	–	420,714
	1996	43,082	12.56	10.35	1.44	541,144	417,513	–	664,776
	1997	34,074	13.58	11.73	1.48	462,653	340,049	–	585,256
	1998	36,886	15.80	12.22	1.67	582,978	429,766	–	736,191
	1999	32,984	11.24	8.67	1.50	370,729	274,683	–	466,775
	2000	37,270	10.85	8.33	1.63	404,395	323,112	–	485,678
	2001	32,102	27.64	11.68	1.70	887,334	131,722	–	1,642,946
	2002	32,524	12.85	8.08	1.69	417,797	305,531	–	530,062
	2003	34,257	11.84	11.25	1.39	405,759	323,635	–	487,883
	2004	28,080	15.57	13.15	1.54	437,241	258,660	–	615,822
	2005	29,915	21.27	10.78	2.63	636,397	321,275	–	951,519
	2006	30,020	31.32	13.64	1.72	940,381	149,264	–	1,731,497
	2007	25,713	25.25	12.29	1.45	649,304	0	–	1,319,893
	2008	28,238	12.94	13.51	1.56	365,319	282,518	–	448,120
	2009	29,633	10.19	10.68	1.16	301,836	226,912	–	376,759
	2010	27,209	12.87	12.19	1.22	350,176	255,386	–	444,967
	2011	24,982	15.96	10.43	1.37	398,673	105,095	–	692,250
	2012	23,569	12.77	12.01	1.31	300,979	225,288	–	376,670
	2013	21,603	8.19	9.27	1.12	176,882	131,725	–	222,039
	2014	24,822	11.41	12.23	1.32	277,823	226,013	–	329,634
	2015	24,629	8.82	9.56	1.11	217,124	175,438	–	258,811
	2016	27,799	11.02	12.02	1.48	306,471	212,971	–	399,970
	2017	24,890	12.13	10.80	1.34	301,797	211,694	–	391,900
	2018	25,927	7.39	10.91	1.12	191,475	139,676	–	243,275
	2019	35,364	7.86	9.69	1.16	277,919	223,162	-	332,675
	2020	25,658	9.96	10.95	1.26	255,462	180,211	-	330,714
	2021	36,497	11.84	11.11	1.15	432,109	307,380		556,839
	2022	29,434	25.44	10.95	2.74	748,704	-		1,592,058
	2023	17,041	9.77	9.40	1.62	166,555	96,237		236,873
	2024	25,299	9.26	10.26	1.27	234,274	152,596	-	315,953
	2025	22,837	11.13	12.29	1.32	254,110	164,644	-	343,576

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Turkey: Fall^a	1986	25,607	0.42	4.56	0.09	10,755	.	–	.
	1987	24,568	0.39	3.99	0.10	9,589	.	–	.
	1988	21,057	0.24	3.34	0.07	5,054	.	–	.
	1989	18,199	0.30	4.08	0.07	5,460	.	–	.
	1990	19,574	0.24	3.92	0.10	4,698	.	–	.
	1991	20,049	0.34	3.68	0.19	6,817	.	–	.
	1992	16,247	0.35	3.33	0.20	5,687	.	–	.
	1993	12,664	1.10	4.11	0.27	13,930	.	–	.
	1994	11,746	0.21	6.21	0.10	2,467	.	–	.
	1995	13,150	0.19	9.28	0.08	2,557	1,571	–	3,543
	1996	19,863	0.22	6.81	0.10	4,429	3,092	–	5,766
	1997	17,267	0.26	6.78	0.14	4,434	3,214	–	5,653
	1998	17,596	0.27	5.13	0.15	4,763	3,429	–	6,096
	1999	21,625	0.25	4.59	0.15	5,406	3,392	–	6,880
	2000	20,434	0.26	4.49	0.13	5,217	3,741	–	6,693
	2001	21,354	0.22	5.99	0.11	4,617	3,196	–	6,038
	2002	27,557	0.35	5.27	0.16	9,669	7,692	–	11,646
	2003	27,605	0.26	6.79	0.14	7,151	5,305	–	8,996
	2004	28,690	0.34	5.06	0.18	9,614	7,673	–	11,555
	2005	22,920	0.37	4.40	0.20	8,483	6,730	–	10,237
	2006	22,628	0.28	6.99	0.13	6,336	4,705	–	7,967
	2007	16,688	0.21	8.88	0.12	3,576	2,213	–	4,939
	2008	20,977	0.20	8.28	0.07	4,195	2,747	–	5,643
	2009	22,444	0.32	7.11	0.14	7,188	5,523	–	8,853
	2010	20,967	0.26	8.67	0.12	5,442	3,862	–	7,022
	2011	16,753	0.32	9.31	0.15	5,290	3,855	–	6,726
	2012	17,860	0.25	9.77	0.08	4,538	3,153	–	5,924
	2013	16,927	0.20	6.46	0.08	3,385	2,084	–	4,687
	2014	20,467	0.27	7.12	0.12	5,600	4,336	–	6,865
	2015	12,421	0.19	9.27	0.10	2,421	1,529	–	3,313
	2016	20,372	0.22	8.83	0.12	4,429	2,703	–	6,155
	2017	21,484	0.26	10.71	0.16	5,640	3,555	–	7,724
	2018	17,793	0.21	6.60	0.12	3,764	2,361	–	5,167
	2019	17,885	0.27	6.87	0.11	4,878	2,298	-	7,457
	2020	18,860	0.12	6.25	0.06	2,193	908	-	3,478
	2021	17,235	0.14	6.29	0.09	2,366	722		4,009
	2022	13,914	0.2	6.48	1.14	2,783	1,255		4,311
	2023	8,919	0.18	5.38	1.59	1,622	712		2,531
	2024	12,449	0.20	6.43	1.27	2,490	1,240	-	3,740
	2025	10,270	0.13	7.28	0.07	1,351	566	-	2,137

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Turkey: Spring^a	1986	31,632	0.56	5.35	0.10	17,714	.	—	.
	1987	30,909	0.55	5.62	0.10	17,000	.	—	.
	1988	30,082	0.40	5.18	0.08	12,033	.	—	.
	1989	45,244	0.58	6.00	0.10	27,146	.	—	.
	1990	32,391	0.45	6.02	0.12	14,576	.	—	.
	1991	32,564	0.46	6.12	0.13	14,980	.	—	.
	1992	34,226	0.58	5.40	0.18	19,851	.	—	.
	1993	28,667	0.52	5.66	0.16	14,906	.	—	.
	1994	29,102	0.43	5.60	0.15	12,514	.	—	.
	1995	43,190	0.48	5.64	0.14	20,751	17,509	—	23,992
	1996	46,706	0.38	6.41	0.09	17,582	14,337	—	20,826
	1997	45,011	0.38	6.08	0.10	17,196	14,349	—	20,044
	1998	44,315	0.46	5.40	0.13	20,393	16,967	—	23,818
	1999	47,903	0.45	5.71	0.14	21,549	18,012	—	25,087
	2000	49,502	0.49	5.89	0.14	24,390	20,678	—	28,102
	2001	53,456	0.48	5.15	0.15	25,866	22,072	—	29,659
	2002	64,407	0.50	5.97	0.13	32,123	27,553	—	36,694
	2003	73,502	0.56	5.7	0.14	41,241	36,135	—	46,347
	2004	63,027	0.54	6.00	0.14	33,879	29,532	—	38,225
	2005	58,490	0.62	6.23	0.17	36,463	31,824	—	41,102
	2006	66,075	0.63	6.20	0.17	41,485	36,636	—	46,334
	2007	61,984	0.50	6.86	0.11	30,992	26,092	—	35,893
	2008	56,799	0.55	6.97	0.14	31,142	26,628	—	35,657
	2009	65,720	0.57	6.65	0.13	37,407	32,609	—	42,206
	2010	54,578	0.47	5.83	0.12	25,769	21,519	—	30,018
	2011	56,283	0.51	6.23	0.12	28,954	24,701	—	33,207
	2012	52,554	0.42	5.21	0.13	22,251	18,760	—	25,743
	2013	49,331	0.45	5.17	0.12	22,394	18,527	—	26,261
	2014	51,894	0.38	5.32	0.11	19,835	17,385	—	22,286
	2015	41,296	0.45	5.34	0.14	18,781	16,019	—	21,543
	2016	57,083	0.48	5.20	0.16	27,460	22,091	—	32,830
	2017	52,925	0.51	5.42	0.17	26,865	21,248	—	32,483
	2018	49,651	0.43	4.99	0.13	21,425	17,595	—	25,255
	2019	63,005	0.33	5.29	0.10	20,864	16,615	-	25,112
	2020	59,210	0.31	5.42	0.09	18,338	13,945	-	22,730
	2021	78,063	0.23	5.42	0.09	18,067	13,045		23,089
	2022	56,193	0.21	4.99	0.09	12,002	8,880		15,125
	2023	33,286	0.27	4.67	0.12	9,122	7,104		11,139
	2024	40,961	0.24	4.75	0.12	9,733	7,335	-	12,132
	2025	42,295	0.27	4.89	0.11	11,232	9,160	-	13,305

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Woodcock	1986	3,513	2.00	5.69	0.35	7,025	2,978	–	11,073
	1987	3,030	2.92	3.17	0.92	8,858	4,968	–	12,748
	1988	694	2.67	5.00	0.53	1,851	0	–	3,828
	1989	2,451	3.27	6.91	0.47	8,021	1,907	–	14,135
	1990	2,093	3.44	8.11	1.32	7,209	976	–	13,443
	1991	984	2.25	4.25	0.81	2,214	814	–	3,613
	1992	563	1.25	5.00	0.58	704	0	–	1,749
	1993	974	1.57	2.00	0.66	1,531	223	–	2,839
	1994	514	0.33	0.67	0.50	171	0	–	507
	1995	603	1.60	5.00	0.65	965	0	–	1,996
	1996	537	1.50	20.75	0.21	805	126	–	1,484
	1997	1,036	18.89	5.11	2.79	19,570	0	–	40,238
	1998	782	1.00	3.00	0.85	782	222	–	1,342
	1999	821	3.67	4.83	0.89	3,011	947	–	5,075
	2000	1,151	2.00	6.88	0.73	2,302	213	–	4,391
	2001	1,003	1.00	3.43	0.26	1,003	0	–	2,360
	2002	801	2.80	2.00	1.10	2,243	0	–	5,113
	2003	665	1.25	1.00	1.25	831	506	–	1,157
	2004	305	2.50	1.00	2.50	763	464	–	1,062
	2005	595	1.75	14.25	0.81	1,042	750	–	1,334
	2006	302	1.00	1.00	1.00	302	302	–	302
	2007	341	0.50	1.50	0.50	170	0	–	504
	2008	323	0.50	2.50	0.50	161	0	–	475
	2009	733	0.60	2.80	0.45	440	88	–	792
	2010	640	0	1.50	0	0	0	–	0
	2011	588	1.50	2.50	0.45	882	0	–	1,879
	2012	878	2.17	5.67	0.56	1,903	401	–	3,405
	2013	1,128	0.29	1.00	0.33	322	0	–	954
	2014	435	1.00	2.17	0.42	435	0	–	975
	2015	106	2.00	2.00	1.00	212	.	–	.
	2016	1,273	1.00	4.40	0.40	1,273	254	–	2,292
	2017	1,048	3.33	1.67	1.67	1,747	0	–	10,340
	2018	508	0.33	3.67	0.17	169	0	–	502
	2019	610	1.33	1.00	1.33	813	0	-	1,867
	2020	1,096	2.80	2.40	1.00	3,070	0	-	6,358
	2021	338	1.00	1.00	1.00	338	.		.
	2022	803	0	2	0	-	-		-
	2023	159	0.00	1.00	0.00	-	-		-
	2024	402	1.50	1.00	1.50	602	209	-	996
	2025	270	5.00	5.50	0.94	1,351	292	-	2,411

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Coyote	2003	19,623	5.08	22.11	0.44	99,611	57,158	–	142,063
	2004	17,092	4.79	19.30	0.48	81,918	55,526	–	108,311
	2005	15,329	17.76	29.20	0.52	272,210	0	–	567,975
	2006	17,198	8.70	32.63	0.47	149,649	57,916	–	241,381
	2007	21,797	4.65	15.56	0.45	101,321	75,585	–	127,056
	2008	16,943	9.50	25.53	0.48	161,037	45,366	–	276,708
	2009	23,618	5.14	20.00	0.16	121,485	90,980	–	151,991
	2010	23,208	5.94	21.67	0.50	137,966	87,223	–	188,709
	2011	25,864	5.59	27.04	0.44	144,455	85,406	–	203,504
	2012	31,181	4.86	24.40	0.53	151,661	120,863	–	182,458
	2013	26,117	6.86	21.22	0.45	179,270	89,781	–	268,758
	2014	20,830	8.84	21.68	0.62	184,036	39,004	–	329,069
	2015	18,684	5.81	19.81	0.48	108,587	83,305	–	133,870
	2016	22,918	8.36	20.40	0.53	191,621	103,249	–	279,993
	2017	18,602	8.12	26.09	0.64	151,074	95,992	–	206,156
	2018	18,471	4.04	22.76	0.49	74,574	54,695	–	94,454
	2019	28,454	5.23	23.45	0.49	148,915	80,452	-	217,377
	2020	26,316	6.04	21.20	0.60	158,991	106,275	-	211,706
	2021	33,118	5.76	28.02	0.50	190,853	127,234		254,471
	2022	28,632	20.96	41.26	0.7	600,174	221,810		978,537
	2023	19,430	7.64	22.09	0.61	148,435	86,214		210,656
	2024	25,098	9.68	21.56	0.69	243,026	105,097	-	380,954
	2025	19,458	9.74	22.36	0.73	189,502	122,764	-	256,241
Bobcat	2003	7,650	1.93	16.00	0.22	14,800	6,817	–	22,783
	2004	7,173	1.06	12.96	0.16	7,630	3,702	–	11,559
	2005	8,781	1.90	15.14	0.16	16,669	8,636	–	24,701
	2006	9,051	2.50	23.95	0.20	22,628	14,734	–	30,523
	2007	9,706	1.51	17.16	0.18	14,645	9,647	–	19,642
	2008	8,229	1.76	15.80	0.25	14,522	7,258	–	21,786
	2009	10,415	1.44	14.17	0.21	14,963	8,225	–	21,701
	2010	12,164	1.57	14.01	0.25	19,138	12,287	–	25,990
	2011	10,581	1.15	16.06	0.13	12,220	7,650	–	16,789
	2012	10,101	1.52	17.93	0.13	15,371	7,449	–	23,293
	2013	9,673	0.93	20.49	0.14	9,028	5,751	–	12,305
	2014	7,621	1.44	19.83	0.13	10,950	7,075	–	14,826
	2015	6,263	0.97	16.53	0.09	6,047	3,297	–	8,798
	2016	10,186	1.63	22.48	0.13	16,552	6,665	–	26,439
	2017	8,122	3.52	18.73	0.30	28,559	14,809	–	42,308
	2018	5,931	1.77	19.79	0.20	10,506	2,718	–	18,295
	2019	7,723	1.84	13.11	0.27	14,194	6,332	-	22,056
	2020	8,333	1.50	15.16	0.13	12,500	5,296	-	19,704
	2021	10,476	1.26	19.21	0.17	13,179	5,745		20,614
	2022	9,098	1	20.27	0.19	9,098	5,275		12,921
	2023	5,734	1.59	17.40	0.16	9,143	2,529		15,757
	2024	6,024	0.87	10.59	0.22	5,220	2,463	-	7,978
	2025	5,270	1.46	15.36	0.11	7,702	3,497	-	11,908
Raccoon	2003	9,146	7.26	24.36	0.49	66,439	45,639	–	87,239
	2004	8,088	8.87	20.65	0.44	71,705	47,872	–	95,538
	2005	8,930	8.12	23.95	0.42	72,480	51,955	–	93,005
	2006	6,939	8.30	23.26	0.83	57,627	40,533	–	74,721
	2007	8,174	8.66	24.15	0.77	70,781	46,919	–	94,644
	2008	7,261	8.39	22.82	0.39	60,895	38,468	–	83,322
	2009	9,682	8.02	24.09	0.66	77,607	57,094	–	98,119
	2010	9,123	8.63	25.80	0.52	78,746	55,681	–	101,812
	2011	11,022	8.42	24.05	0.62	92,789	72,481	–	113,097

	2012	9,515	8.20	25.18	0.71	78,026	56,244	–	99,808
	2013	9,189	8.26	24.89	0.73	75,932	52,288	–	99,576
	2014	9,290	8.22	21.83	0.62	76,402	61,077	–	91,727
	2015	6,157	9.38	21.63	0.62	57,751	39,867	–	75,634
	2016	6,791	10.53	30.55	0.67	71,513	46,088	–	96,938
	2017	8,122	9.79	22.56	0.63	79,481	50,182	–	108,780
	2018	6,948	6.58	23.08	0.68	45,682	32,232	–	59,132
	2019	10,365	4.82	31.25	0.58	49,923	32,778	-	67,067
	2020	10,088	8.93	29.52	0.62	90,131	62,886	-	117,377
	2021	14,531	10.42	42.67	0.64	151,395	91,879		210,910
	2022	14,985	14.25	30.11	0.86	213,601	135,311		291,892
	2023	8,760	11.98	25.84	0.87	104,953	64,147		145,758
	2024	11,445	14.19	30.40	1.07	162,347	96,351	-	228,344
	2025	11,621	16.60	38.15	1.05	192,960	121,592	-	264,328

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest		
Beaver	2003	3,326	3.00	6.15	0.72	9,978	4,733	–	15,223
	2004	1,984	5.85	39.23	0.54	11,598	4,233	–	18,963
	2005	2,381	5.06	17.13	0.63	12,055	4,464	–	19,647
	2006	2,112	4.93	39.86	0.53	10,409	2,379	–	18,439
	2007	1,873	5.91	20.73	0.53	11,069	1,174	–	20,963
	2008	1,775	7.18	17.55	0.77	12,747	3,629	–	21,866
	2009	2,347	4.13	20.13	1.14	9,682	1,562	–	17,802
	2010	2,561	6.56	15.06	0.50	16,806	1,301	–	32,310
	2011	2,792	2.67	48.28	0.32	7,446	5,022	–	9,869
	2012	2,049	6.29	30.43	0.50	12,882	1,682	–	24,082
	2013	2,741	4.18	36.29	0.26	11,446	0	–	23,156
	2014	3,048	3.68	12.45	0.43	11,227	7,440	–	15,014
	2015	1,911	4.28	39.72	0.44	8,174	3,118	–	13,230
	2016	2,971	2.86	20.71	0.45	8,488	5,768	–	11,208
	2017	3,144	5.18	12.20	0.52	16,292	7,273	–	25,311
	2018	1,017	1.20	13.83	0.31	1,220	244	–	2,196
	2019	2,642	3.86	37.79	0.94	10,191	3,271	-	17,110
	2020	1,974	6.89	19.00	0.53	13,596	4,583	-	22,610
	2021	5,407	3.56	57.19	0.41	19,262	11,960		26,564
	2022	4,281	4.93	14.73	0.54	21,121	9,242		33,001
	2023	1,911	8.42	13.83	0.60	16,086	3,090		29,082
	2024	1,807	1.89	7.50	0.41	3,413	2,318	-	4,509
	2025	2,432	7.71	38.16	0.41	18,743	8,562	-	28,924
Gray Fox	2003	831	1.20	12.80	0.12	998	0	–	2,578
	2004	916	2.17	12.83	0.35	1,984	418	–	3,550
	2005	1,637	1.27	11.45	0.35	2,084	1,208	–	2,959
	2006	1,509	0.40	24.40	0.15	603	121	–	1,086
	2007	1,873	0.91	18.91	0.05	1,703	547	–	2,859
	2008	1,291	1.88	27.38	0.10	2,420	482	–	4,359
	2009	1,614	1.09	25.73	0.10	1,760	596	–	2,925
	2010	1,601	2.80	26.70	0.30	4,482	2,298	–	6,665
	2011	1,176	0.38	11.13	0.03	441	19	–	862
	2012	1,464	1.30	21.90	0.04	1,903	300	–	3,506
	2013	1,935	0.75	13.64	0.15	1,451	0	–	3,076
	2014	1,234	1.53	20.00	0.18	1,887	934	–	2,840
	2015	1,274	2.00	17.18	0.21	2,548	0	–	5,559
	2016	2,334	0.55	30.18	0.03	1,273	0	–	2,702
	2017	1,572	1.17	16.67	0.13	1,834	364	–	3,305
	2018	678	2.00	15.75	0.13	1,356	0	–	2,890
	2019	1,219	0.50	27.17	0.09	610	0	-	1,426
	2020	658	2.00	1.00	2.50	1,316	26	-	2,605

	2021	2,028	0.17	14.33	0.17	338	-	1,000
	2022	803	4.5	24	0.22	3,612	0	9,393
	2023	637	0.50	20.25	0.26	319	0	679
	2024	803	0.33	15.00	0.33	268	(187)	722
	2025	1,622	1.17	17.31	0.10	1,892	106	3,677
Red Fox	2007	851	0.40	21.40	0.04	341	0	1,008
	2008	484	1.00	12.67	0.43	484	0	1,032
	2009	1,027	0.67	31.86	0.20	685	14	1,355
	2010	320	0.50	36.00	0.01	160	0	474
	2011	735	0	10.20	0	0	0	0
	2012	1,610	0.64	20.64	0.23	1,025	255	1,795
	2013	1,290	0.13	14.88	0.01	161	0	477
	2014	653	0.44	15.44	0.04	290	0	600
	2015	743	0.43	24.29	0.03	319	24	613
	2016	1,061	0.60	12.60	0.06	637	0	1,468
	2017	1,048	0	23.00	0	0	0	-
	2018	847	0.25	10.80	0.02	212	0	627
	2019	406	0	1.00	0	0	0	0
	2020	658	0.67	60.00	0.01	439	9	868
	2021	1,690	0.40	16.00	0.01	676	-	2,001
	2022	803	0	24	0	-	-	-
	2023	159	0.00	1.00	0.00			
	2024	402	0.00	15.00	0.00	-	NA	NA
	2025	1,216	0.20	18.22	0.01	243	0	746

Table A3. Continued.

	Year	Number Of Hunters	Mean Bag Per Hunter	Mean Days Hunted	Mean Daily Bag	Total Harvest	95% Confidence Interval for Total Harvest	
River Otter	2007	170	0	10.00	0	0	.	-
	2008	645	1.50	8.75	1.02	968	336	-
	2009	293	1.00	50.00	0.10	293	0	-
	2010	320	0.50	3.00	0.10	160	0	-
	2011	588	0.75	14.75	0.03	441	0	-
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	.	-
	2013	967	0.50	24.67	0.01	484	0	-
	2014	581	0.88	21.13	0.08	508	172	-
	2015	318	1.67	21.67	0.08	531	0	-
	2016	1,273	0.40	22.00	0.02	509	0	-
	2017	786	1.50	6.00	0.27	1,179	409	-
	2018	169	.	42.00	.	.	.	-
	2019	1,016	1.60	7.20	0.47	1,626	0	-
	2020	219	1.00	1.00	1.00	219	.	-
	2021	1,014	1.67	16.00	0.08	1,690	-	
	2022	803	1.5	10.5	0.55	1,204	562	
	2023	478	1.00	25.67	0.03	478	0	
	2024	402	2.50	8.00	0.61	1,004	610	-
	2025	1,081	6.62	24.33	0.05	7,162	0	-

^aConfidence intervals for turkey harvest estimates were not available for 1986-1994. A correction factor was applied to the turkey estimates during those years, but it was evaluated in 1996 and deemed inappropriate. The harvest estimates for turkey prior to 1995 were recalculated without the correction factor but confidence intervals could not be calculated.

^bFor estimates of bear, elk, pronghorn, and prairie chicken during years when those seasons were open, please see previous federal aid reports on the Wildlife Department website. This data was most recently collected in 2014 and does not pertain to data within this report.

Table A4. Mean number of days deer hunters participated in each deer season in Oklahoma, 1997-2025. All resident and nonresident licensed deer hunters included in 2022-2025 numbers.

Year	<u>Total</u> Mean Days^a	<u>Archery</u> Mean Days	<u>Muzzleloader</u> Mean Days	<u>Youth</u> Mean Days	<u>Rifle</u> Mean Days	<u>Holiday</u> Mean Days^b
1997	15.1	.	.	.	.	N/A
1998	14.5	.	.	.	.	N/A
1999	15.4	.	.	.	.	N/A
2000	16.0	.	.	.	.	N/A
2001	16.2	.	.	.	.	.
2002	16.8	.	.	.	.	.
2003	19.1	18.6	4.7	1.9	6.5	2.1
2004	16.8	16.4	4.6	1.9	6.1	2.1
2005	16.6	16.5	4.5	1.8	6.0	2.1
2006	18.3	18.3	4.6	2.0	6.1	2.0
2007	17.3	17.9	4.7	1.8	6.3	2.5
2008	17.4	17.8	4.7	2.1	6.1	2.3
2009	17.9	17.7	4.6	2.1	6.3	2.3
2010	18.3	18.2	4.6	2.1	6.1	2.8
2011	18.4	18.6	4.7	2.2	6.2	2.8
2012	17.8	18.0	4.7	2.1	6.3	2.8
2013	17.7	16.7	4.5	2.0	5.9	2.9
2014	17.8	17.8	4.6	2.2	5.9	2.8
2015	19.1	18.9	4.6	2.2	6.0	2.7
2016	16.4	17.9	4.3	2.2	5.6	2.6
2017	17.7	16.7	4.6	2.6	6.1	2.1
2018	17.8	18.3	4.7	2.2	5.8	2.7
2019	16.1	17.7	4.4	1.8	5.6	2.6
2020	17.4	18.6	4.4	2.6	5.8	2.7
2021	16.4	16.4	4.5	1.9	5.9	3.5
2022	16.4	16.7	4.3	2.3	5.8	3.3
2023	15.5	16.9	4.3	2.3	5.7	2.9
2024	15.1	16.0	4.3	2.1	5.6	3.2
2025	15.1	16.0	4.3	2.3	5.7	3.3

^aNumber of days of deer hunting was collected as one aggregate variable in years 1997-2002. In years 2003-present, number of days of deer hunting was collected by season and summed to calculate total mean days. ^bHoliday antlerless deer gun season began in 2001.

Table A5. Mean number of deer harvested by deer hunters in each deer season in Oklahoma, 2001-2025. All resident and nonresident licensed deer hunters included in 2022-2025 numbers.

Year	Total: All-Seasons			Archery		Primitive		Youth		Rifle		Holiday
	Mean Number Deer	Mean Number Bucks	Mean Number Does	Mean Number Bucks	Mean Number Does	Mean Number Bucks	Mean Number Does	Mean Number Bucks	Mean Number Does	Mean Number Bucks	Mean Number Does	Mean Number Does
2001	0.91	0.46	0.46	0.13	0.21	0.22	0.16	N/A	N/A	0.27	0.20	0.21
2002	0.93	0.53	0.48	0.16	0.23	0.18	0.17	N/A	N/A	0.28	0.19	0.23
2003	0.98	0.49	0.49	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.17	N/A	0.32	0.29	0.22	0.22
2004	0.89	0.50	0.39	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.19	N/A	0.23	0.29	0.16	0.16
2005	0.84	0.45	0.39	0.13	0.18	0.20	0.15	N/A	0.42	0.29	0.18	0.17
2006	1.04	0.54	0.50	0.15	0.22	0.23	0.20	N/A	0.37	0.34	0.21	0.22
2007	0.86	0.47	0.39	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.13	0.18	0.30	0.28	0.18	0.22
2008	0.94	0.44	0.50	0.16	0.28	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.26	0.29	0.23	0.26
2009	0.92	0.45	0.47	0.17	0.28	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.15	0.27	0.22	0.24
2010	0.89	0.44	0.45	0.15	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.31	0.16	0.28	0.22	0.20
2011	0.95	0.47	0.48	0.20	0.26	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.31	0.23	0.19
2012	0.87	0.46	0.41	0.17	0.24	0.21	0.14	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.18	0.21
2013	0.72	0.36	0.35	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.20	0.17	0.16
2014	0.78	0.40	0.39	0.18	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.25	0.18	0.17
2015	0.74	0.39	0.35	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.24	0.15	0.14
2016	0.81	0.42	0.39	0.19	0.27	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.30	0.19	0.20
2017	0.92	0.51	0.41	0.18	0.23	0.22	0.11	0.44	0.23	0.32	0.21	0.19
2018	0.87	0.46	0.41	0.19	0.26	0.20	0.14	0.21	0.20	0.31	0.18	0.20
2019	0.79	0.46	0.32	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.12	0.28	0.19	0.28	0.16	0.15
2020	0.91	0.49	0.42	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.12	0.20	0.44	0.30	0.21	0.18
2021	0.85	0.47	0.38	0.25	0.24	0.20	0.12	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.19	0.22
2022	1.01	0.49	0.51	0.27	0.36	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.24	0.36	0.23	0.34
2023	0.90	0.46	0.44	0.26	0.25	0.20	0.09	0.18	0.17	0.33	0.24	0.38
2024	0.90	0.42	0.48	0.26	0.27	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.08	0.29	0.26	0.39
2025	0.92	0.48	0.44	0.27	0.26	0.22	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.33	0.25	0.23

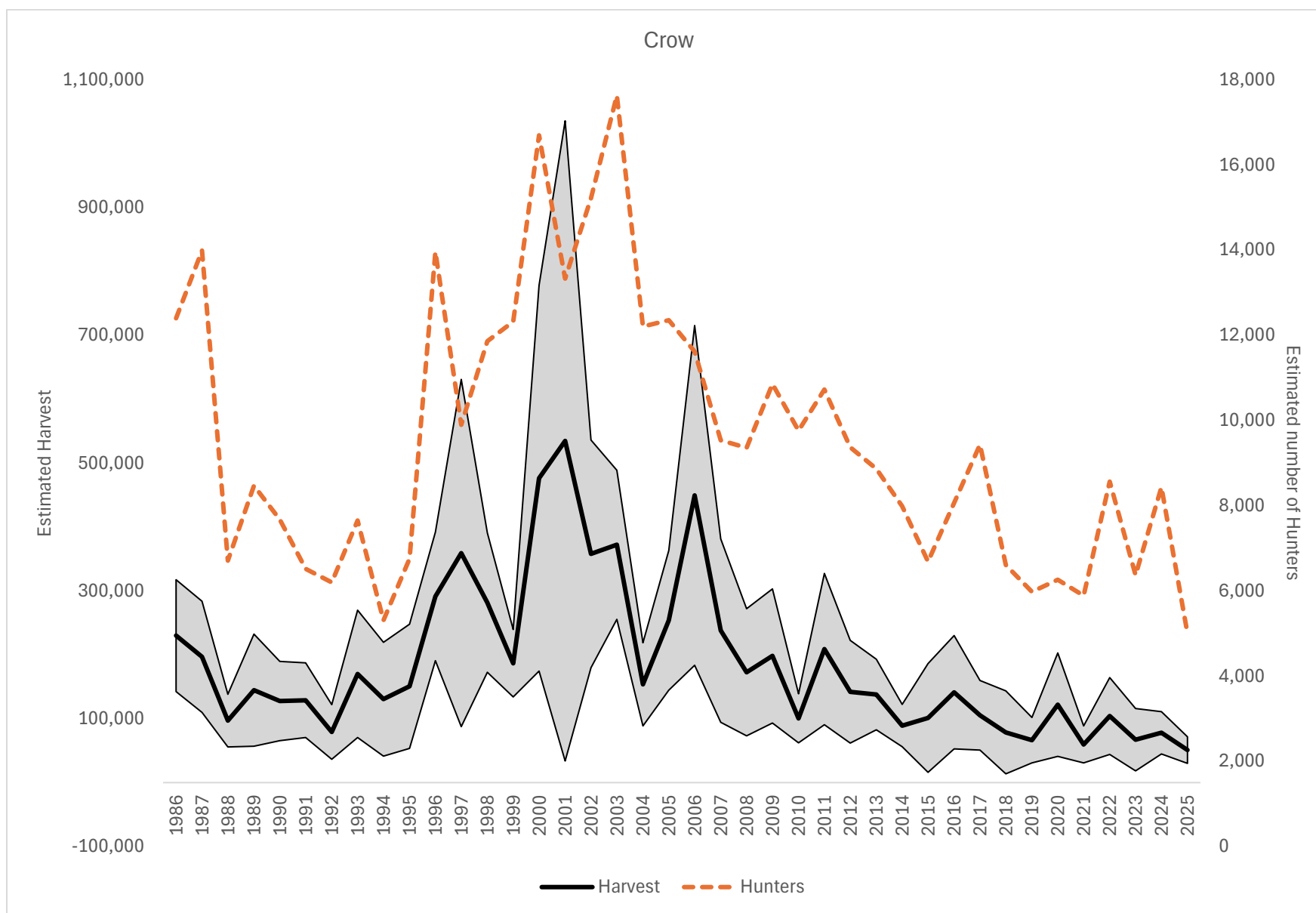


Figure A1. Statewide trends in estimated crow harvest (with a 95% confidence interval band) and estimated number of crow hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

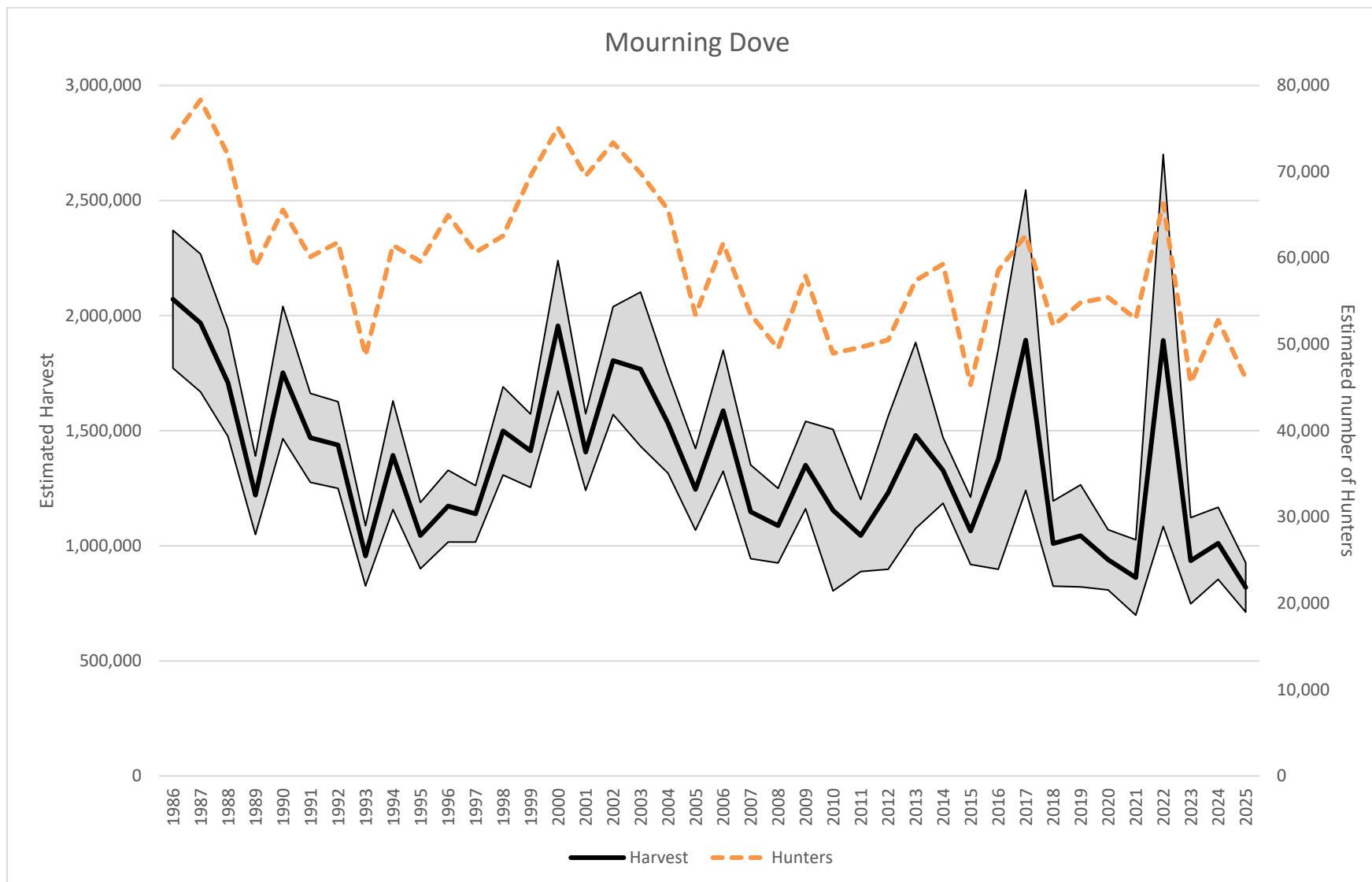


Figure A2. Statewide trends in estimated mourning dove harvest and estimated number of mourning dove hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

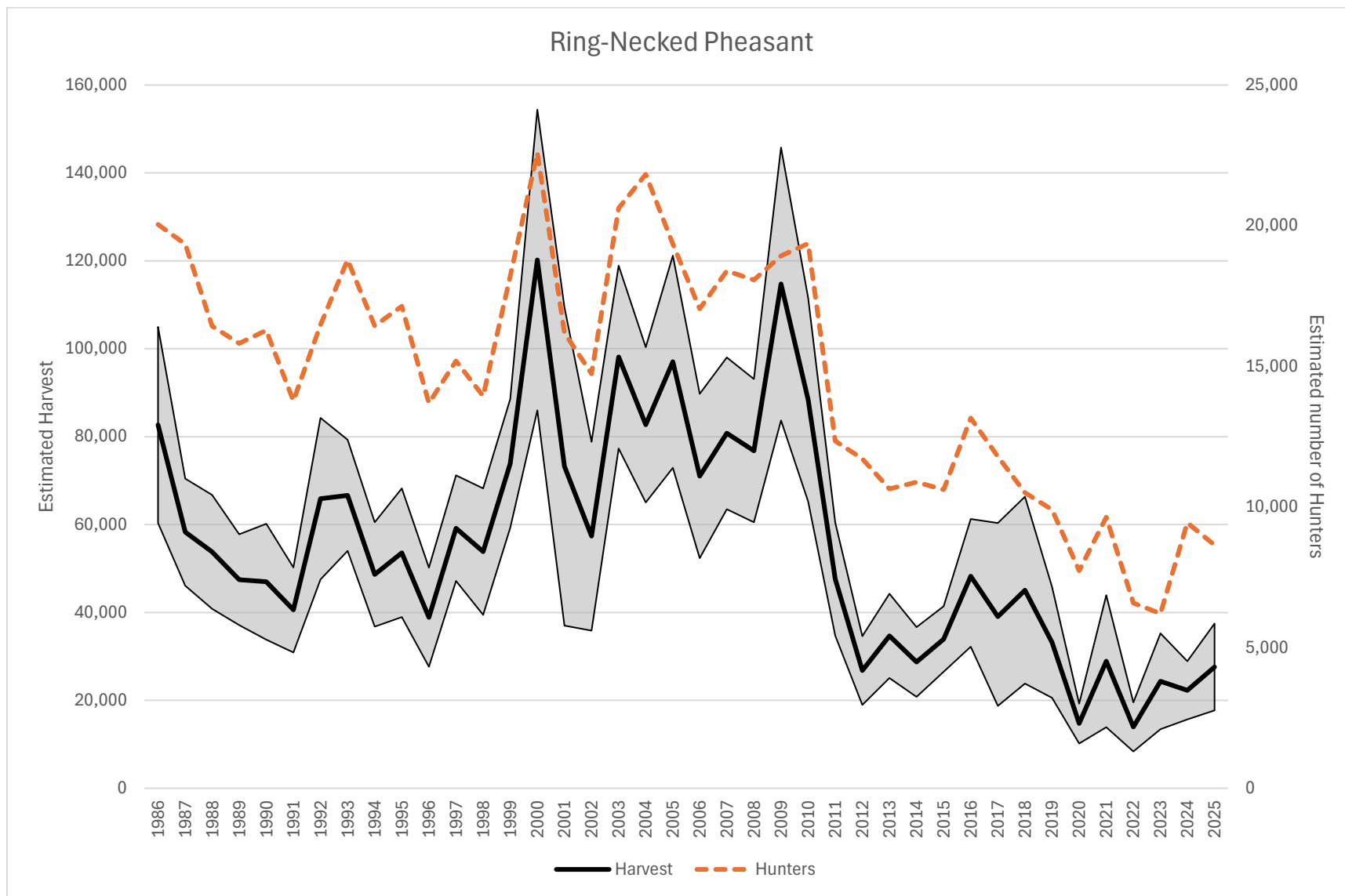


Figure A3. Statewide trends in estimated ring-necked pheasant harvest and estimated number of ring-necked pheasant hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

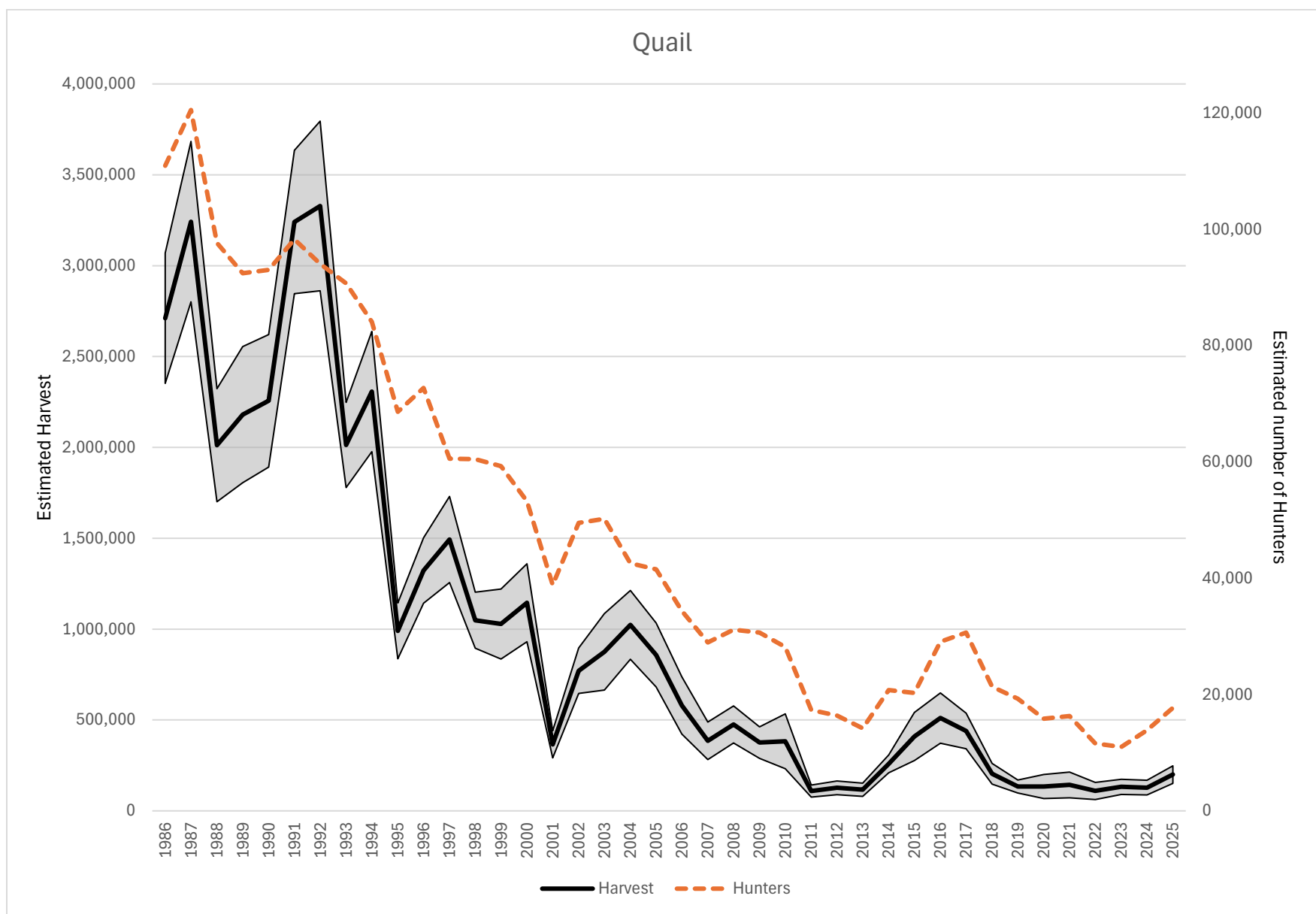


Figure A4. Statewide trends in estimated quail harvest and estimated number of quail hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

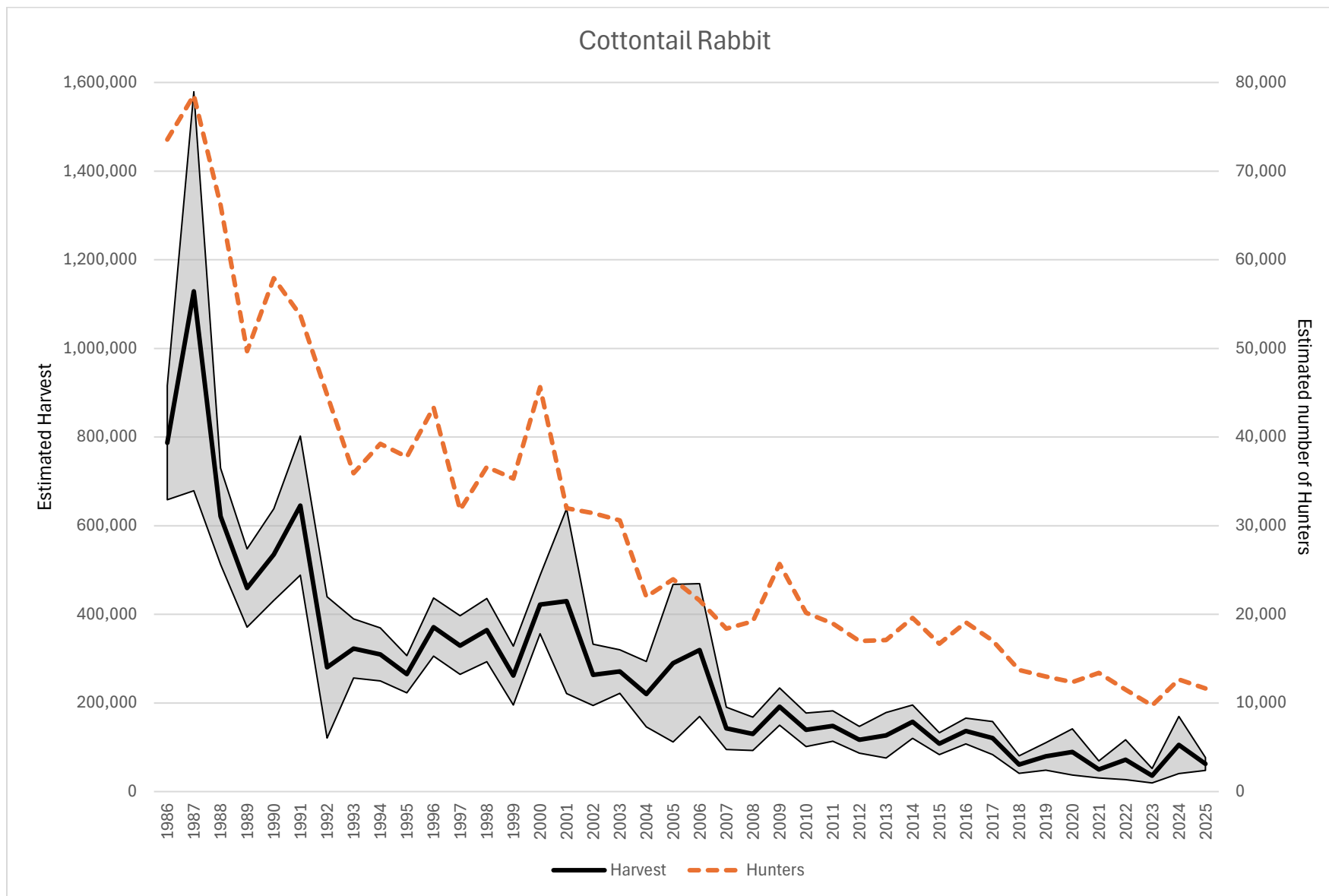


Figure A5. Statewide trends in estimated cottontail rabbit harvest and estimated number of cottontail rabbit hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

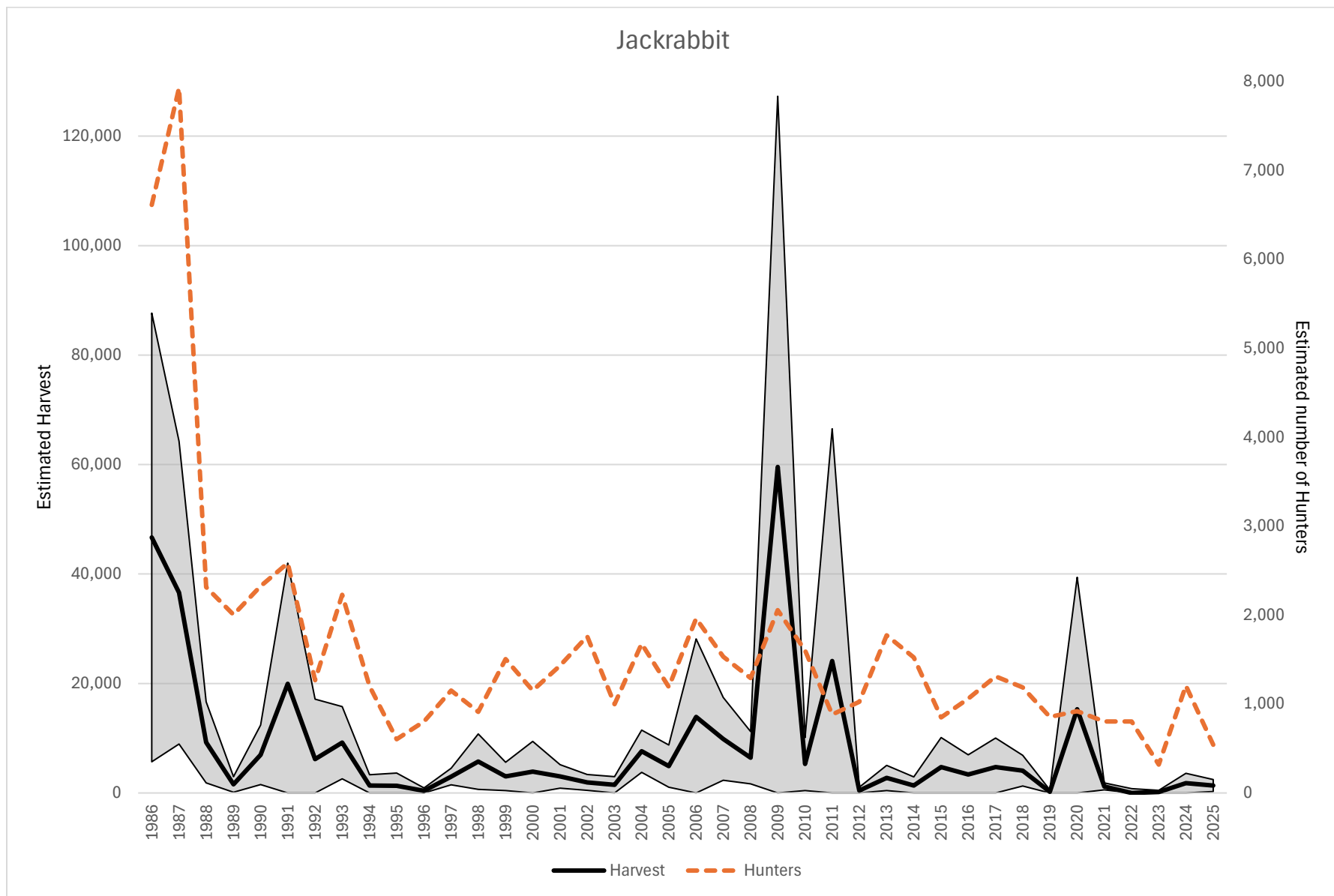


Figure A6. Statewide trends in estimated jackrabbit harvest and estimated number of jackrabbit hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

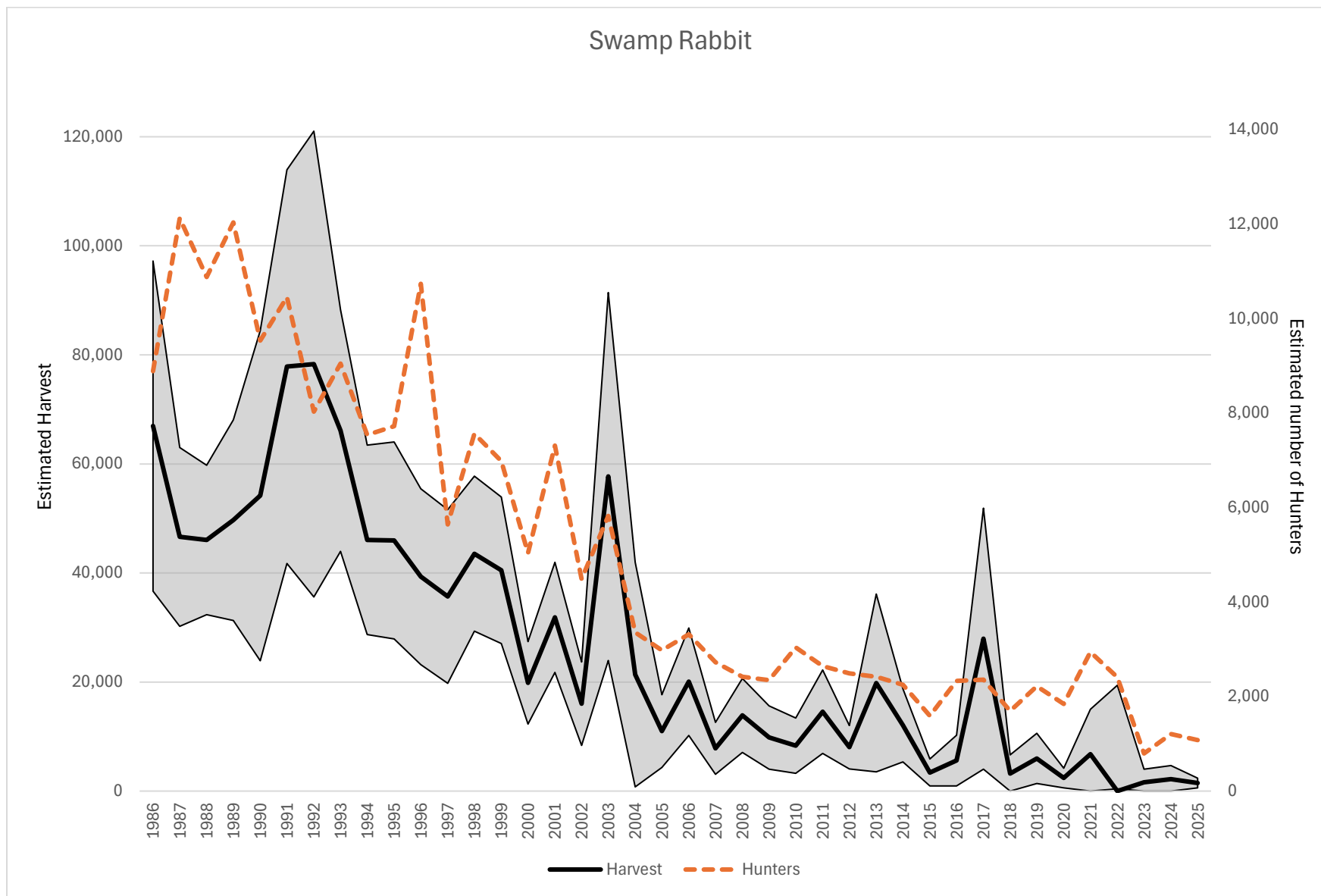


Figure A7. Statewide trends in estimated swamp rabbit harvest and estimated number of swamp rabbit hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

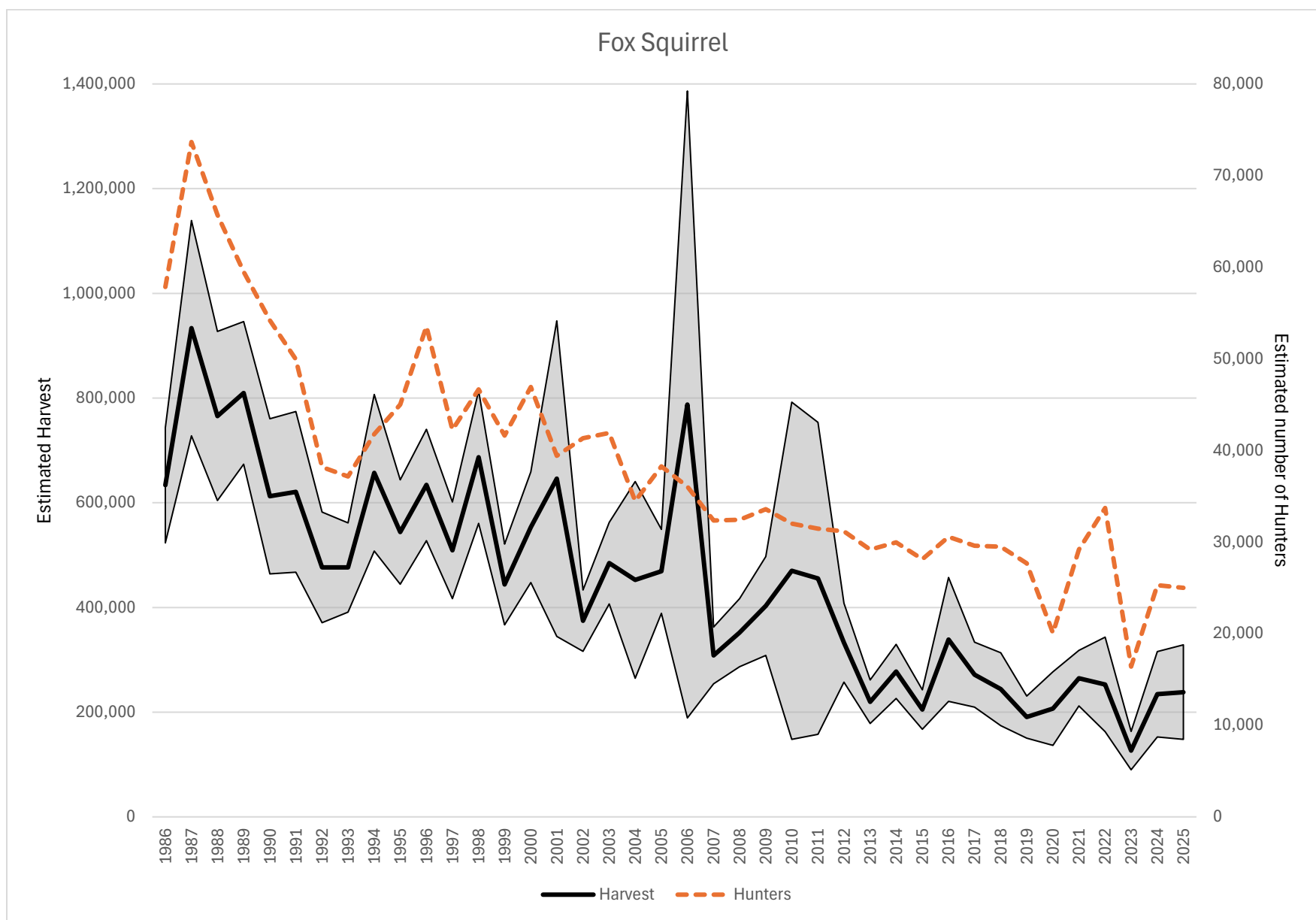


Figure A8. Statewide trends in estimated fox squirrel harvest and estimated number of fox squirrel hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

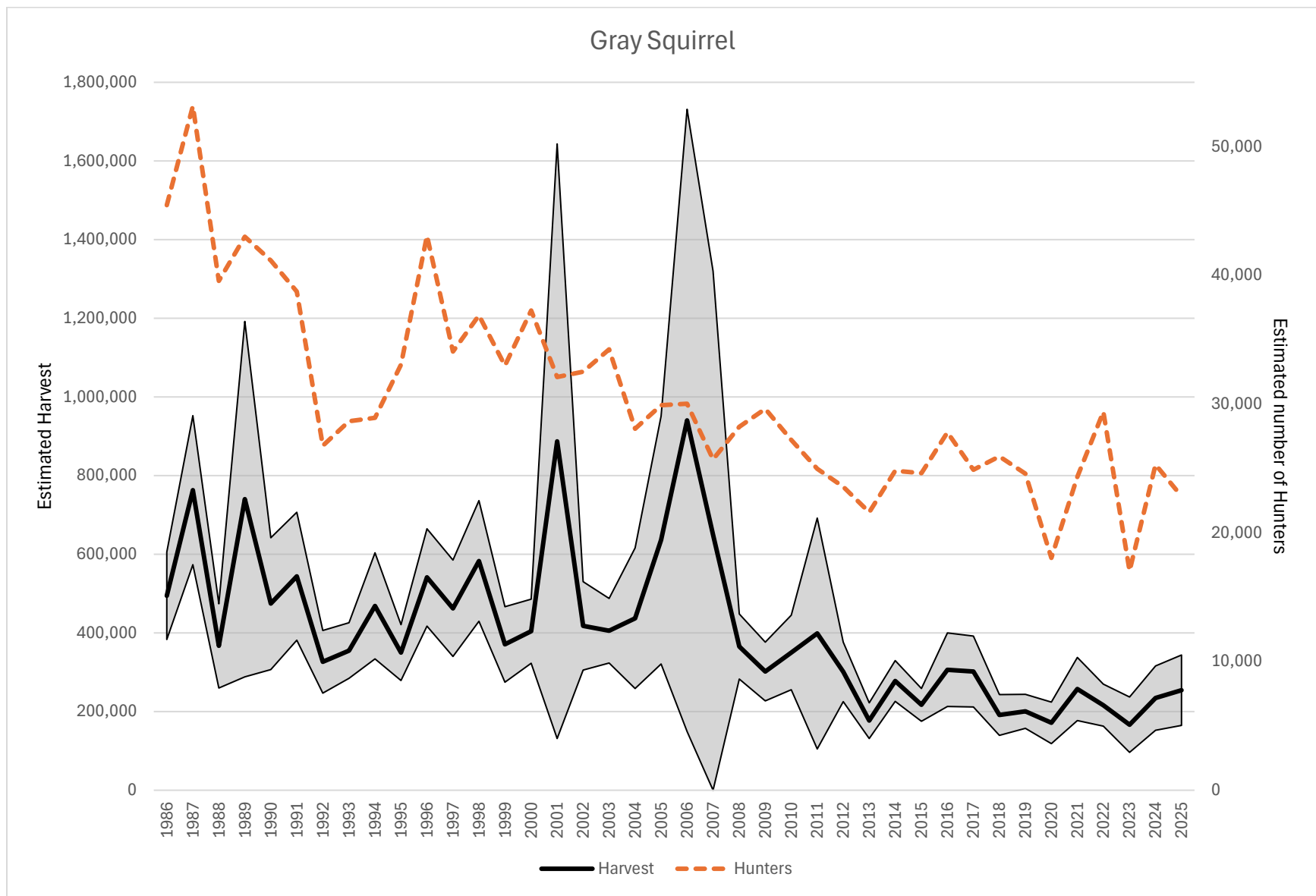


Figure A9. Statewide trends in estimated gray squirrel harvest and estimated number of gray squirrel hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

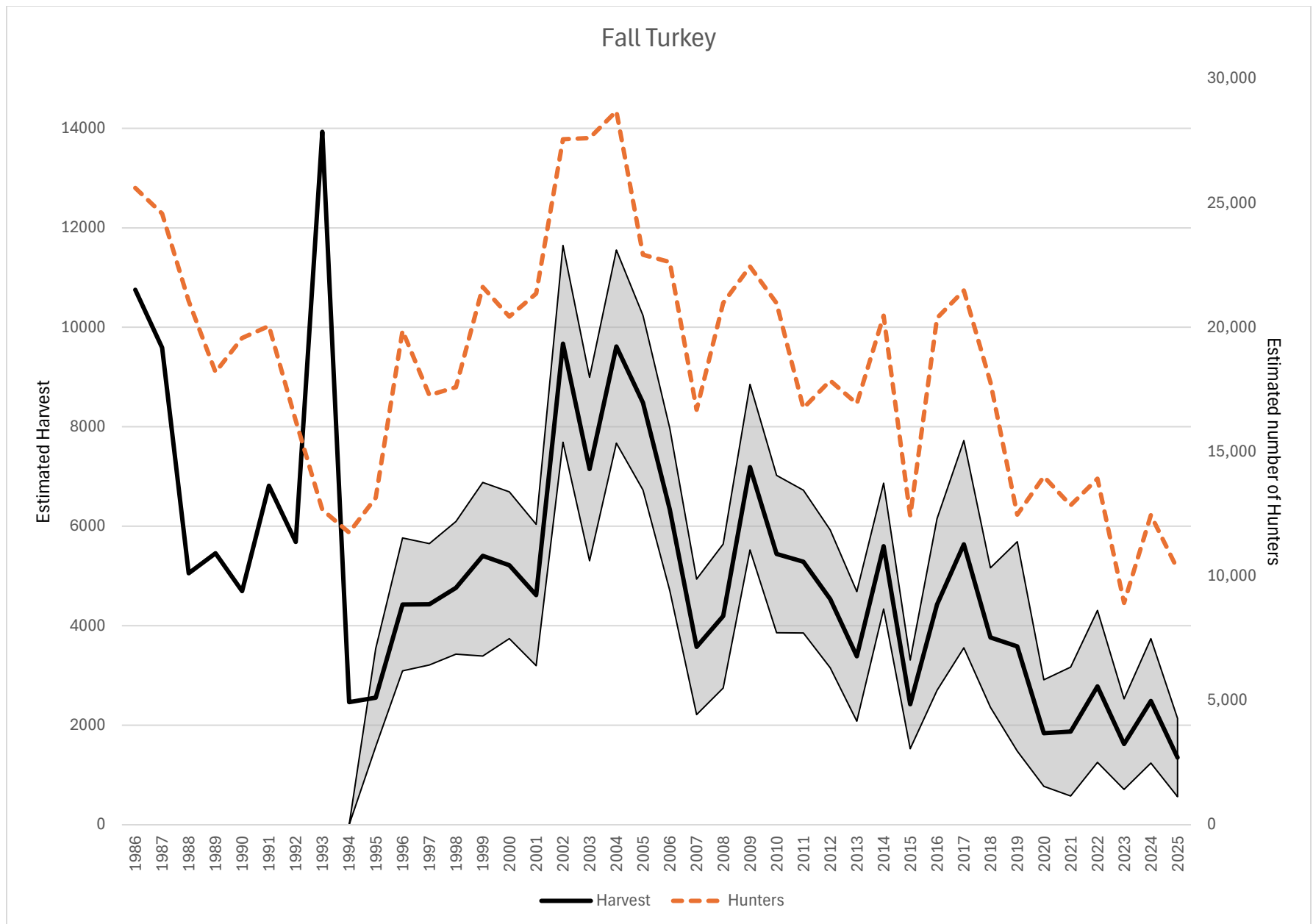


Figure A10. Statewide trends in estimated fall turkey harvest and estimated number of fall turkey hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

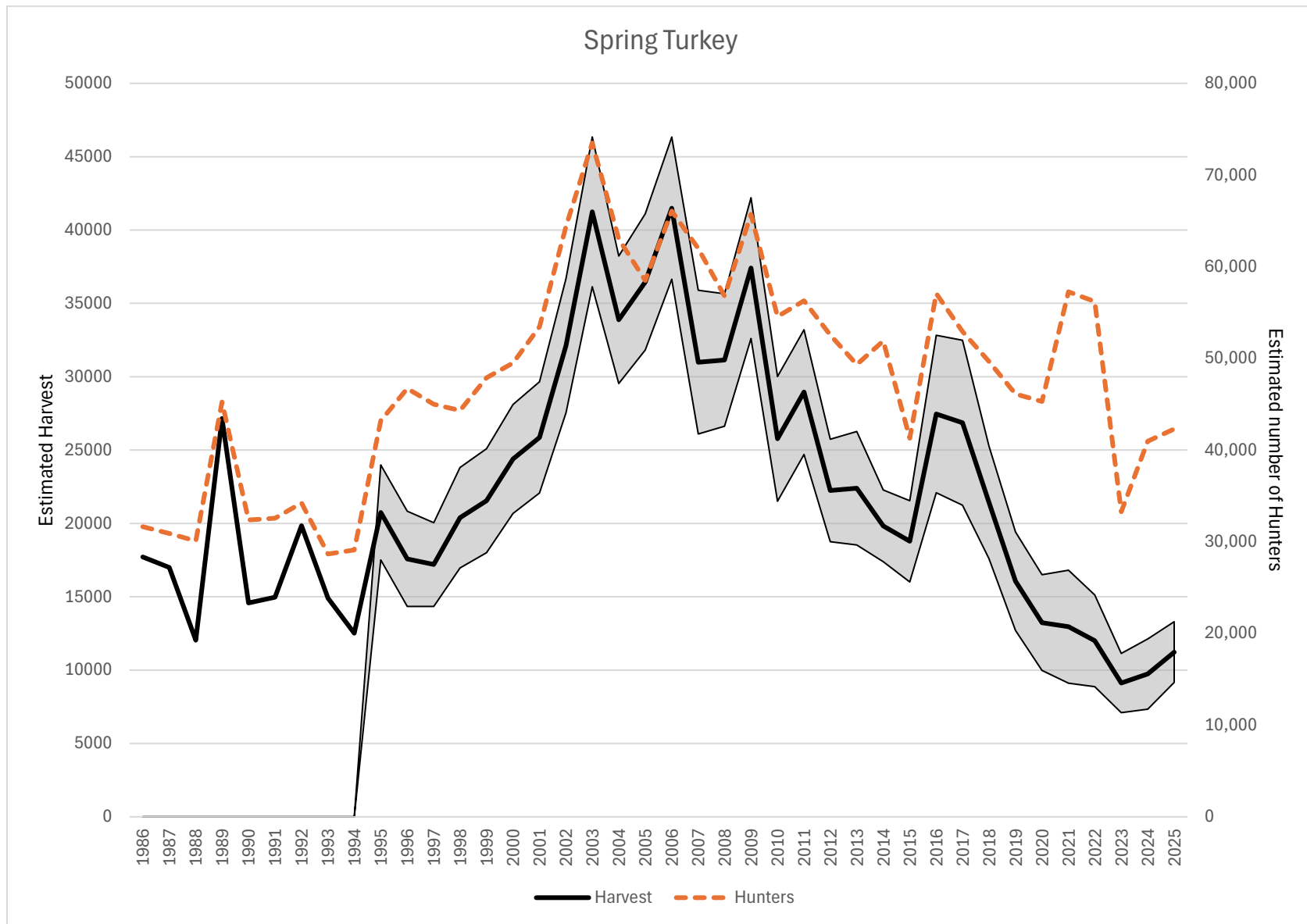


Figure A11. Statewide trends in estimated spring turkey harvest and estimated number of spring turkey hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

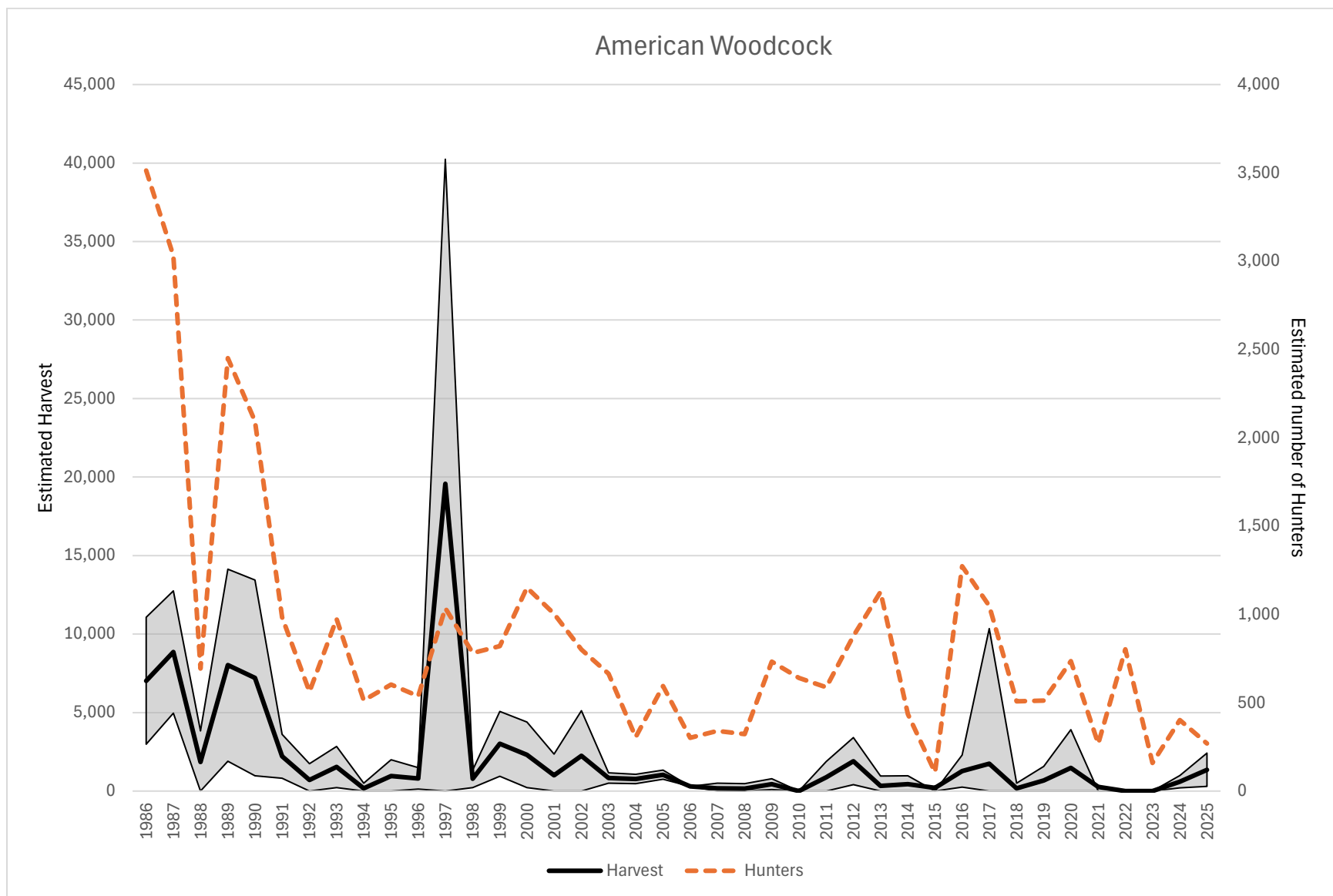


Figure A12. Statewide trends in estimated American woodcock harvest and estimated number of American woodcock hunters in Oklahoma, 1986-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

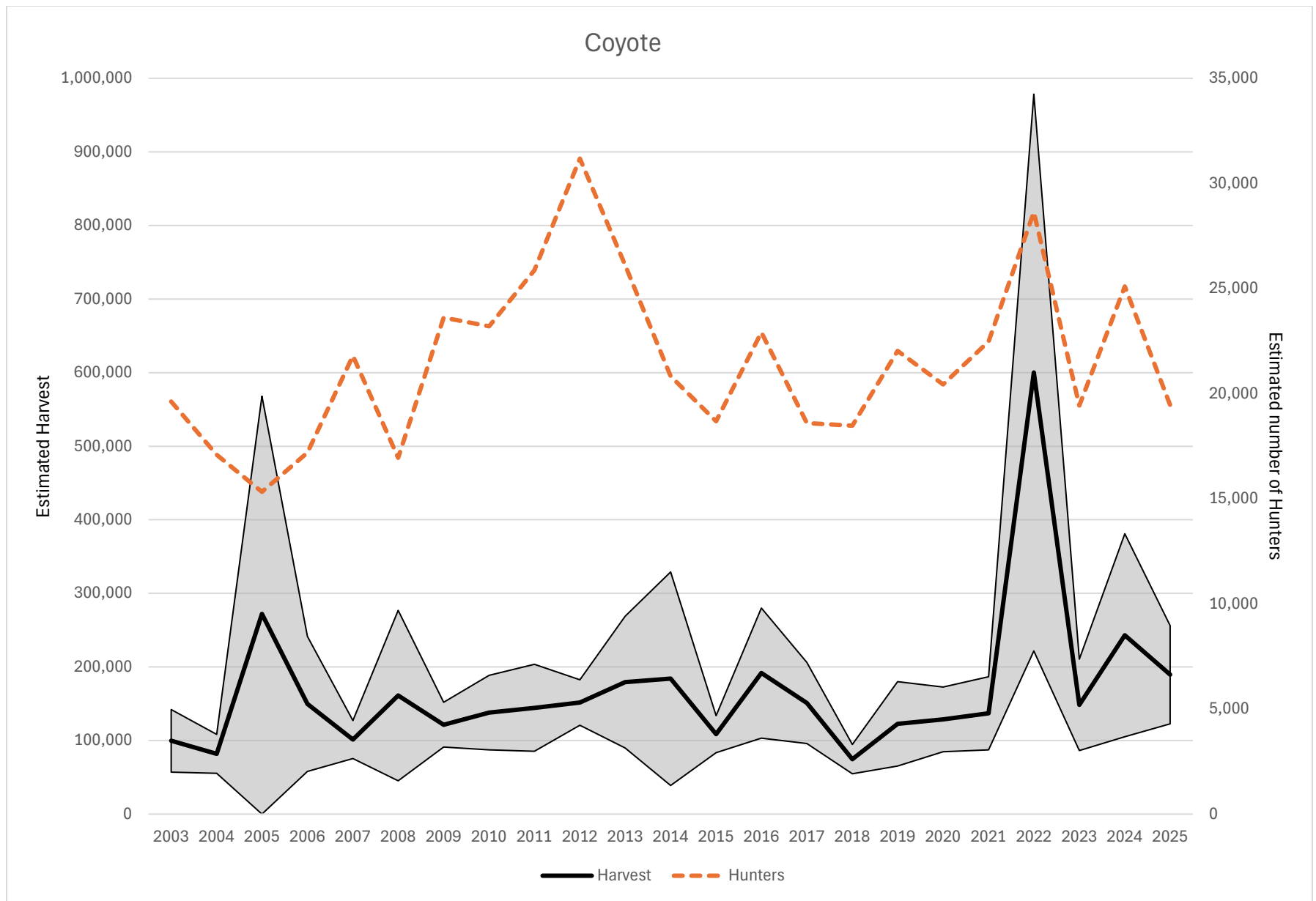


Figure A13. Statewide trends in estimated coyote harvest and estimated number of coyote hunters in Oklahoma, 2003-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

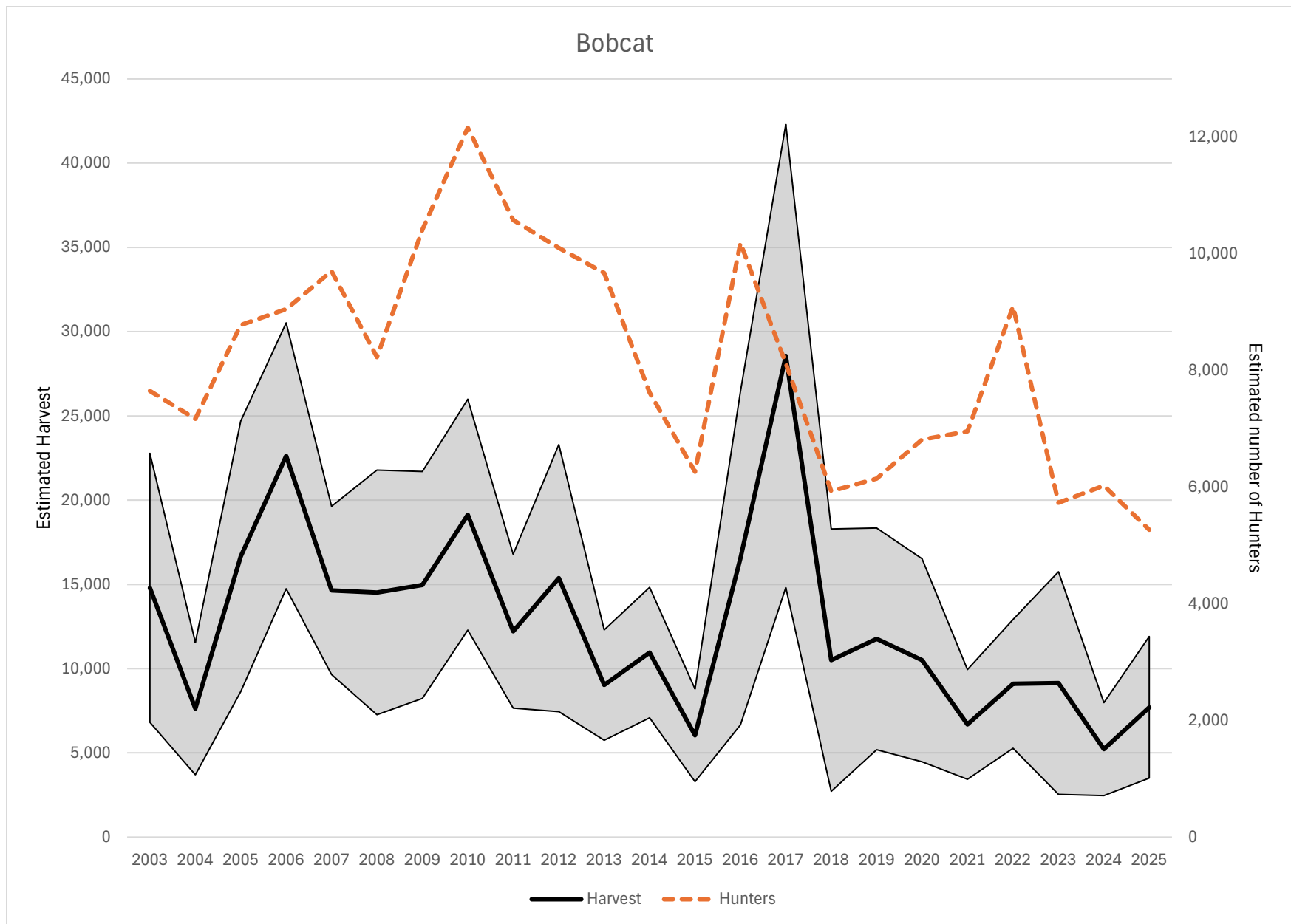


Figure A14. Statewide trends in estimated bobcat harvest and estimated number of bobcat hunters in Oklahoma, 2003-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

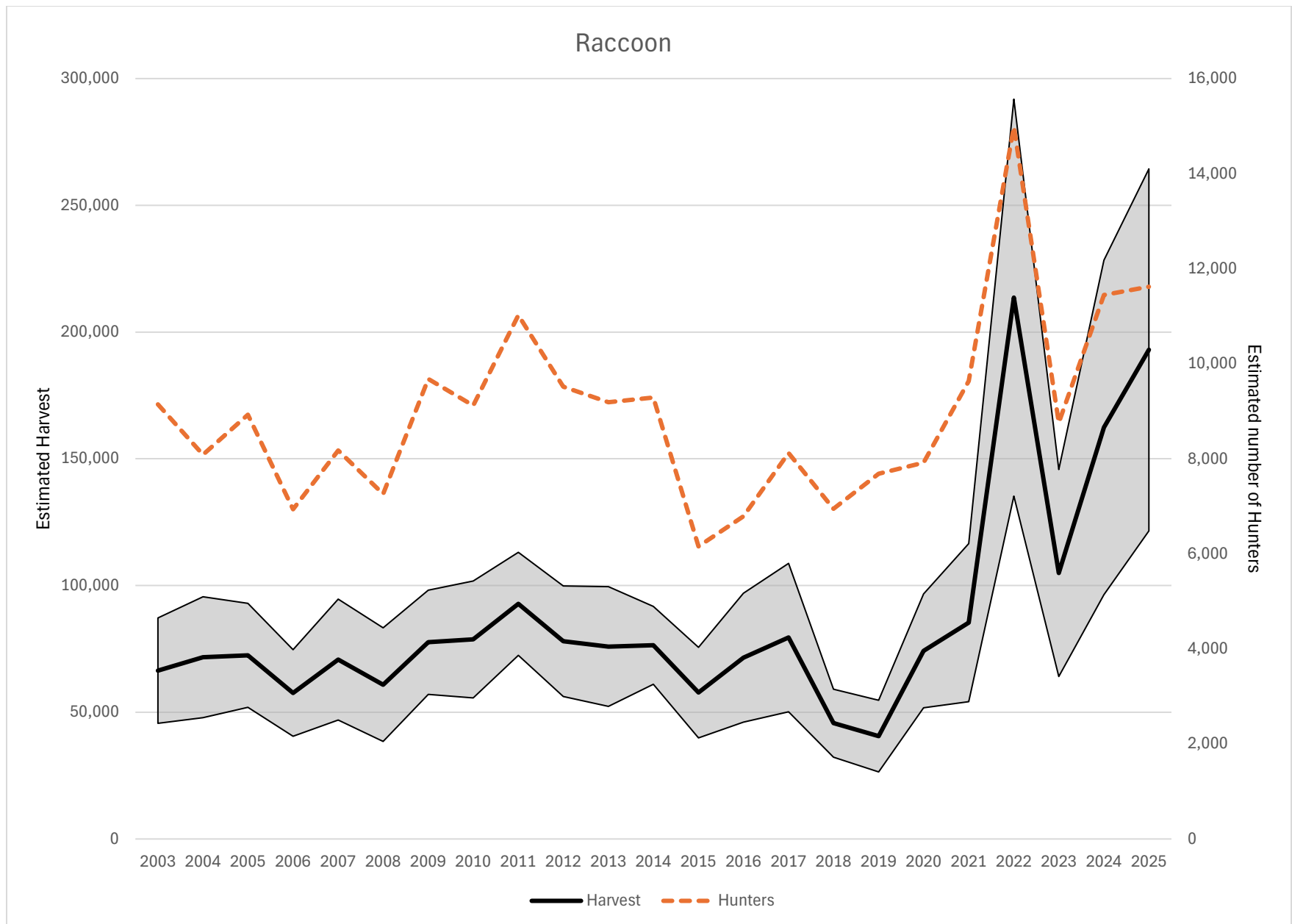


Figure A15. Statewide trends in estimated raccoon harvest and estimated number of raccoon hunters in Oklahoma, 2003-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

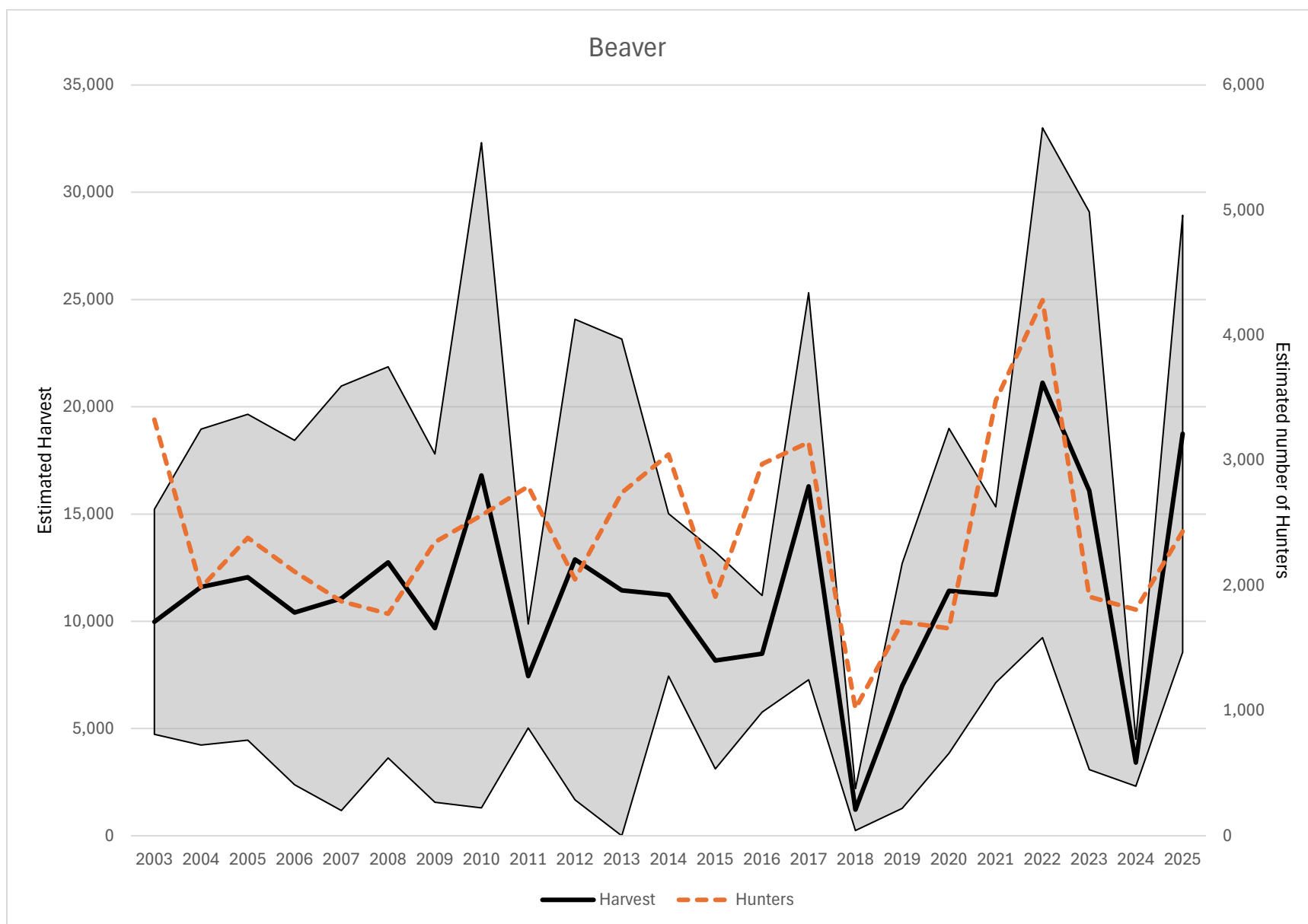


Figure A16. Statewide trends in estimated beaver harvest and estimated number of beaver hunters in Oklahoma, 2003-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

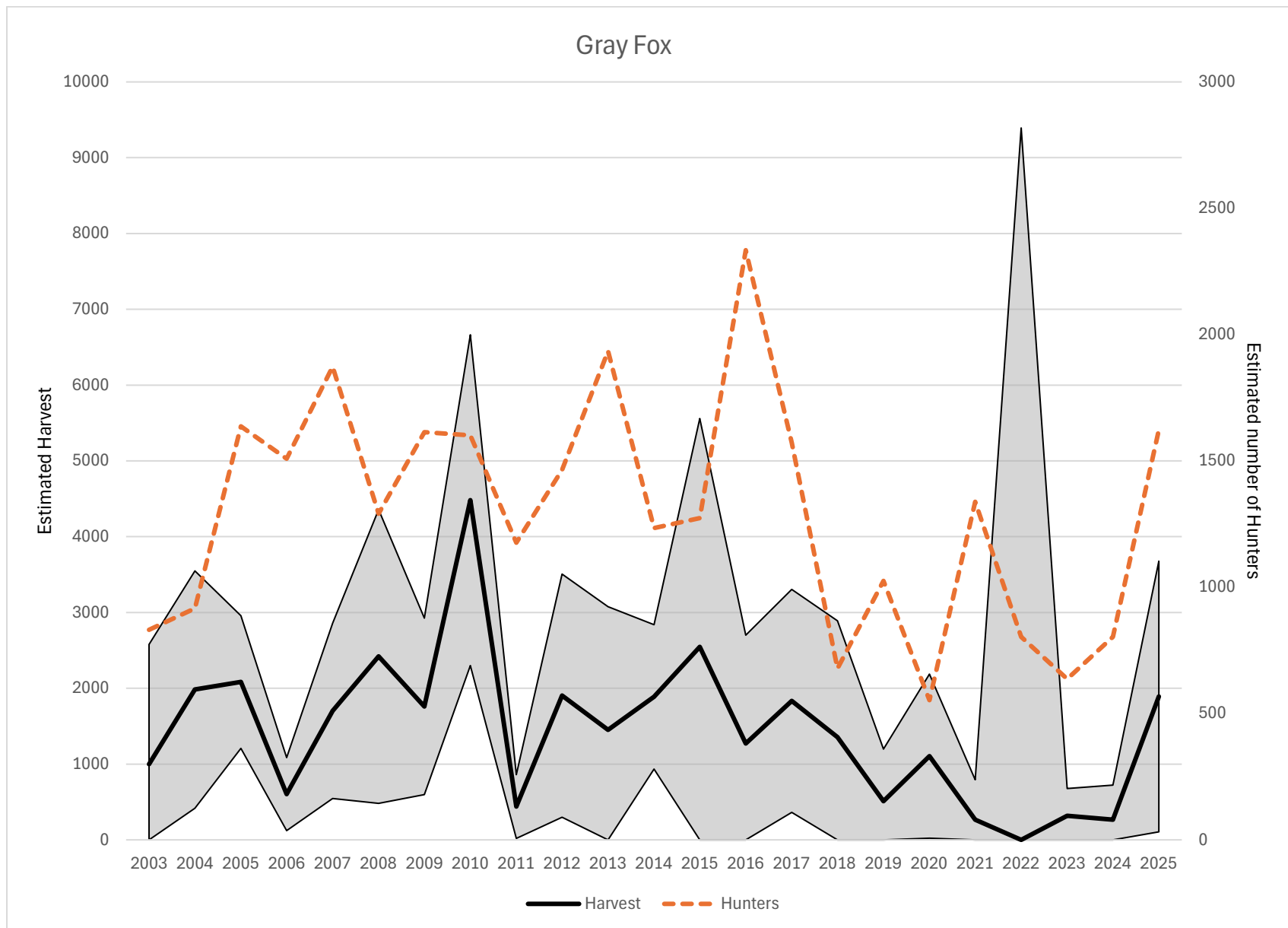


Figure A17. Statewide trends in estimated gray fox harvest and estimated number of gray fox hunters in Oklahoma, 2003-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

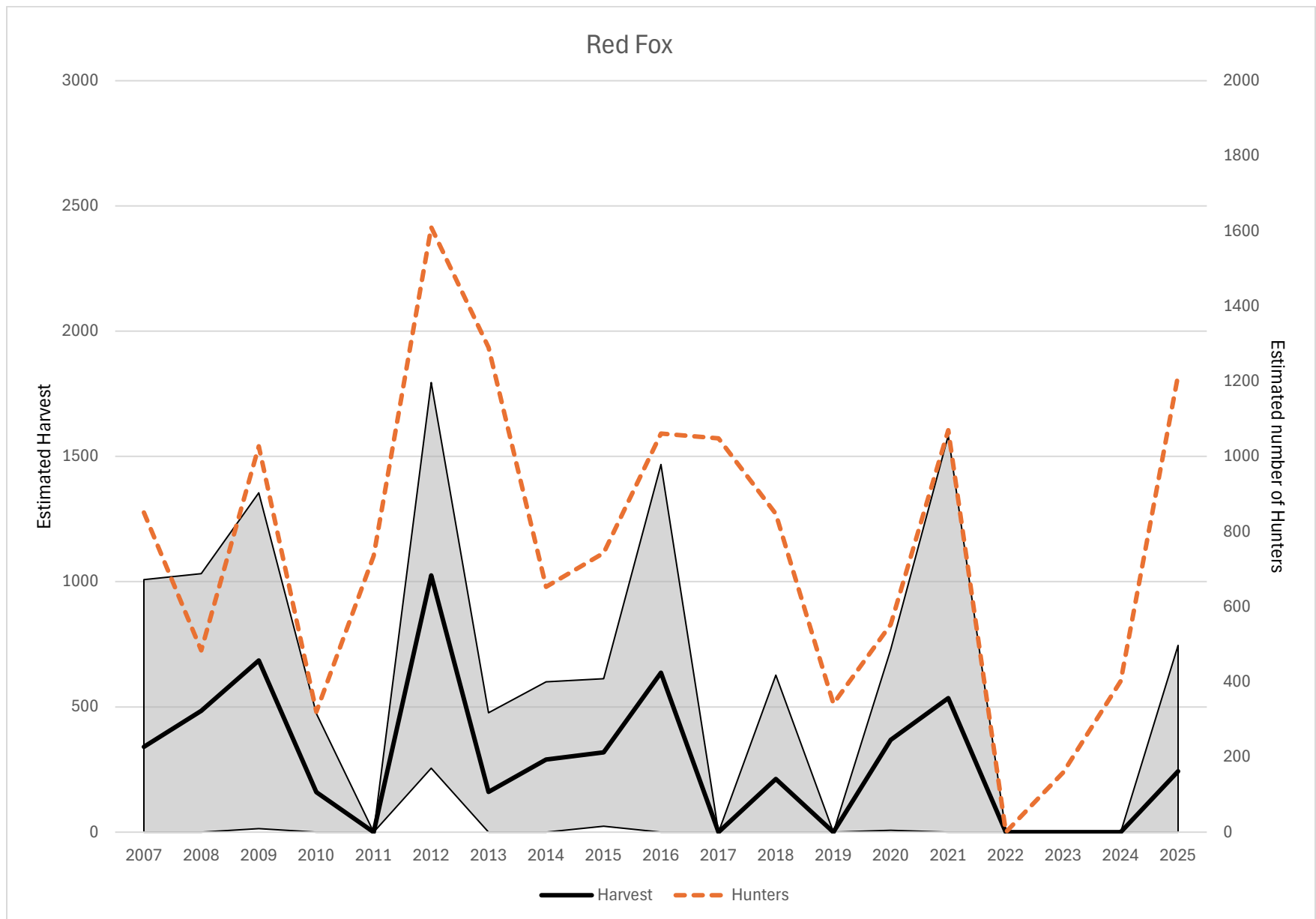


Figure A18. Statewide trends in estimated red fox harvest and estimated number of red fox hunters in Oklahoma, 2007-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

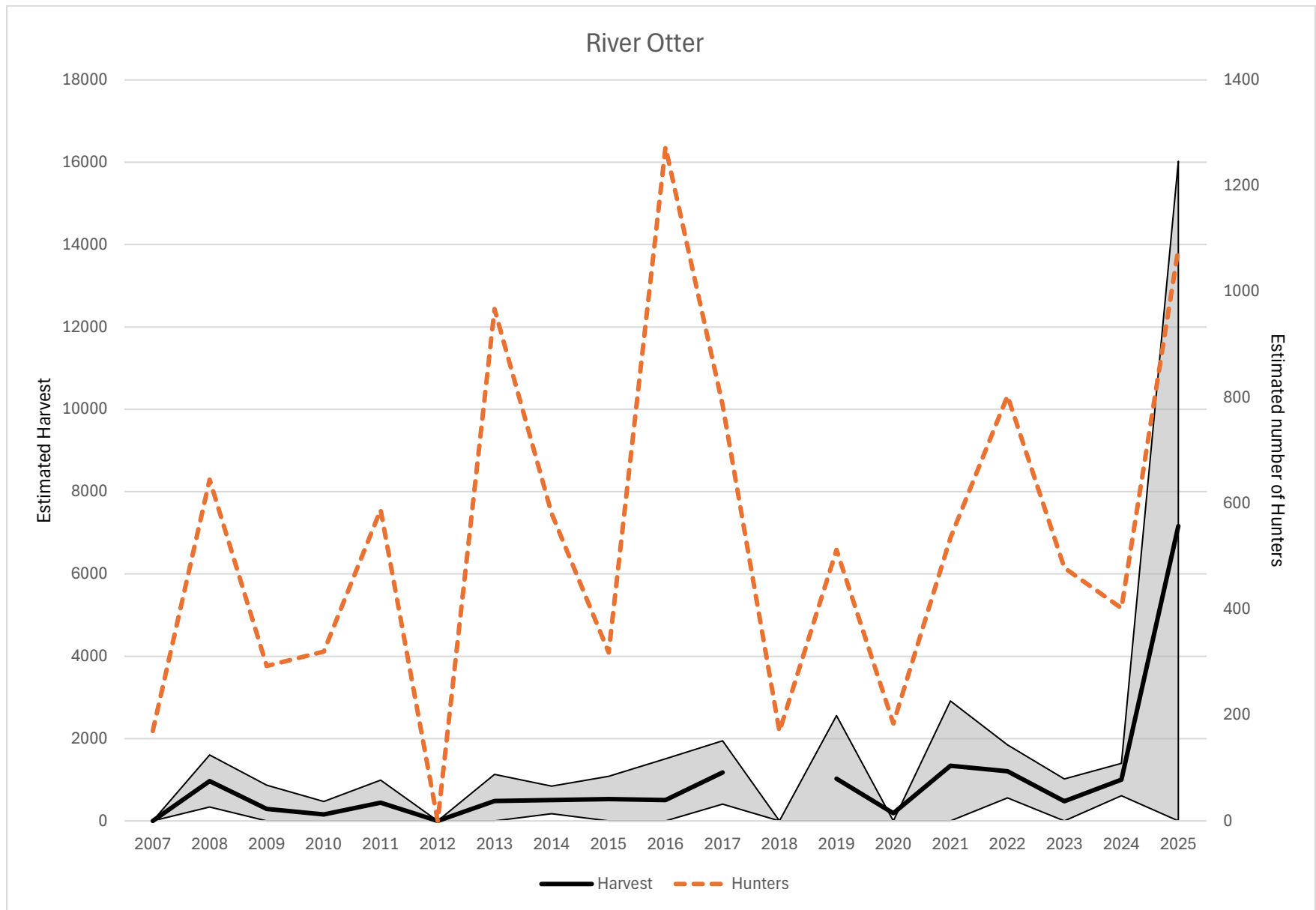


Figure A19. Statewide trends in estimated river otter harvest and estimated number of river otter hunters in Oklahoma, 2007-2025. All years displaying only resident license holders (senior, lifetime and annual).

APPENDIX B

Human Dimensions Issues – Tables and Graphs

Table B1. Rate of participation in specific 2025 hunting seasons by all license holders and by license type. (*Small sample size.)

Hunting Season	Total Sample		Participation by License Type							
	Participation		Lifetime		Annual/Five-Year		Senior		Non-Resident	
	(n = 3,698)		(n = 1,397)		(n = 745)		(n = 884)		(n = 670)	
	Season <i>n</i>	Percent	Season <i>n</i>	Percent	Season <i>n</i>	Percent	Season <i>n</i>	Percent	Season <i>n</i>	Percent
Any Hunting	2,110	57.1%	917	65.6%	527	70.7%	170	19.2%	496	74.0%
Deer (Overall)	1,628	44.0%	826	59.1%	448	60.1%	128	14.5%	226	33.7%
Gun	1,280	34.6%	723	51.8%	332	44.6%	108	12.2%	117	17.5%
Primitive Firearms	540	14.6%	391	28.0%	87	11.7%	44	5.0%	18	2.7%
Archery	857	23.2%	476	34.1%	228	30.6%	51	5.8%	102	15.2%
Special Antlerless	363	9.8%	221	15.8%	99	13.3%	29	3.3%	14	2.1%
Youth Season	119	3.2%	38	2.7%	70	9.4%	0	0.0%	11	1.6%
Turkey (Overall)	412	11.1%	253	18.1%	62	8.3%	28	3.2%	69	10.3%
Spring Turkey	381	10.3%	236	16.9%	50	6.7%	27	3.1%	68	10.1%
Fall Turkey	78	2.1%	52	3.7%	16	2.1%	8	0.9%	2	0.3%
Dove	379	10.2%	228	16.3%	88	11.8%	25	2.8%	38	5.7%
Feral Swine	470	12.7%	267	19.1%	99	13.3%	46	5.2%	58	8.7%
Ducks	374	10.1%	135	9.7%	80	10.7%	7	0.8%	152	22.7%
Geese	186	5.0%	59	4.2%	37	5.0%	4	0.5%	86	12.8%
Squirrel (Overall)	245	6.6%	140	10.0%	69	9.3%	29	3.3%	7	1.0%
Fox Squirrel	188	5.1%	115	8.2%	50	6.7%	20	2.3%	3	0.4%
Gray Squirrel	171	4.6%	94	6.7%	52	7.0%	23	2.6%	2	0.3%
Quail	176	4.8%	80	5.7%	32	4.3%	19	2.1%	45	6.7%
Furbearers (Overall)	216	5.8%	140	10.0%	48	6.4%	11	1.2%	17	2.5%
Coyote	160	4.3%	108	7.7%	30	4.0%	6	0.7%	16	2.4%
Raccoon	88	2.4%	61	4.4%	18	2.4%	7	0.8%	2	0.3%
Bobcat	42	1.1%	35	2.5%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	3	0.4%
Beaver*	18	0.5%	14	1.0%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Gray Fox*	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Red Fox*	9	0.2%	9	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Otter*	8	0.2%	8	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rabbit (Overall)	98	2.7%	55	3.9%	24	3.2%	12	1.4%	7	1.0%
Cottontail Rabbit	92	2.5%	51	3.7%	23	3.1%	12	1.4%	6	0.9%
Swamp Rabbit*	8	0.2%	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
Jackrabbit*	4	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Pheasant	80	2.2%	35	2.5%	20	2.7%	9	1.0%	16	2.4%
Crow	39	1.1%	27	1.9%	8	1.1%	2	0.2%	2	0.3%
Woodcock*	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Bear*	13	0.4%	7	0.5%	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%

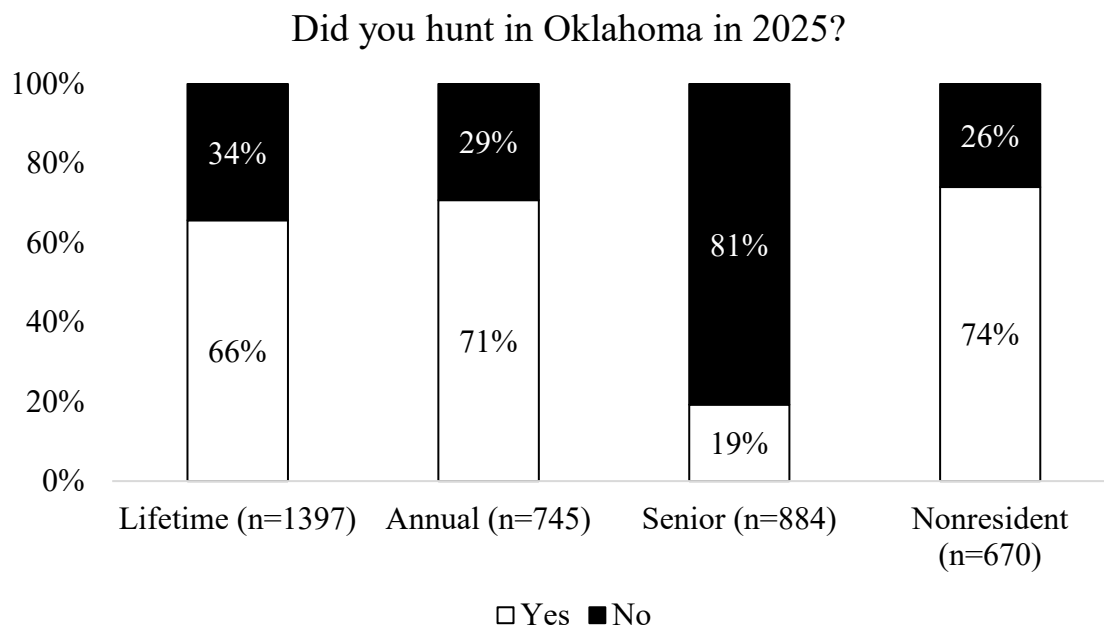


Figure B1. Distribution of hunting license holder participation in hunting activities during 2025, by license category. Both hunting and combination-hunting-and-fishing licenses were included in all license categories.

Type of Land Used for Hunting in Oklahoma during 2025, by Season

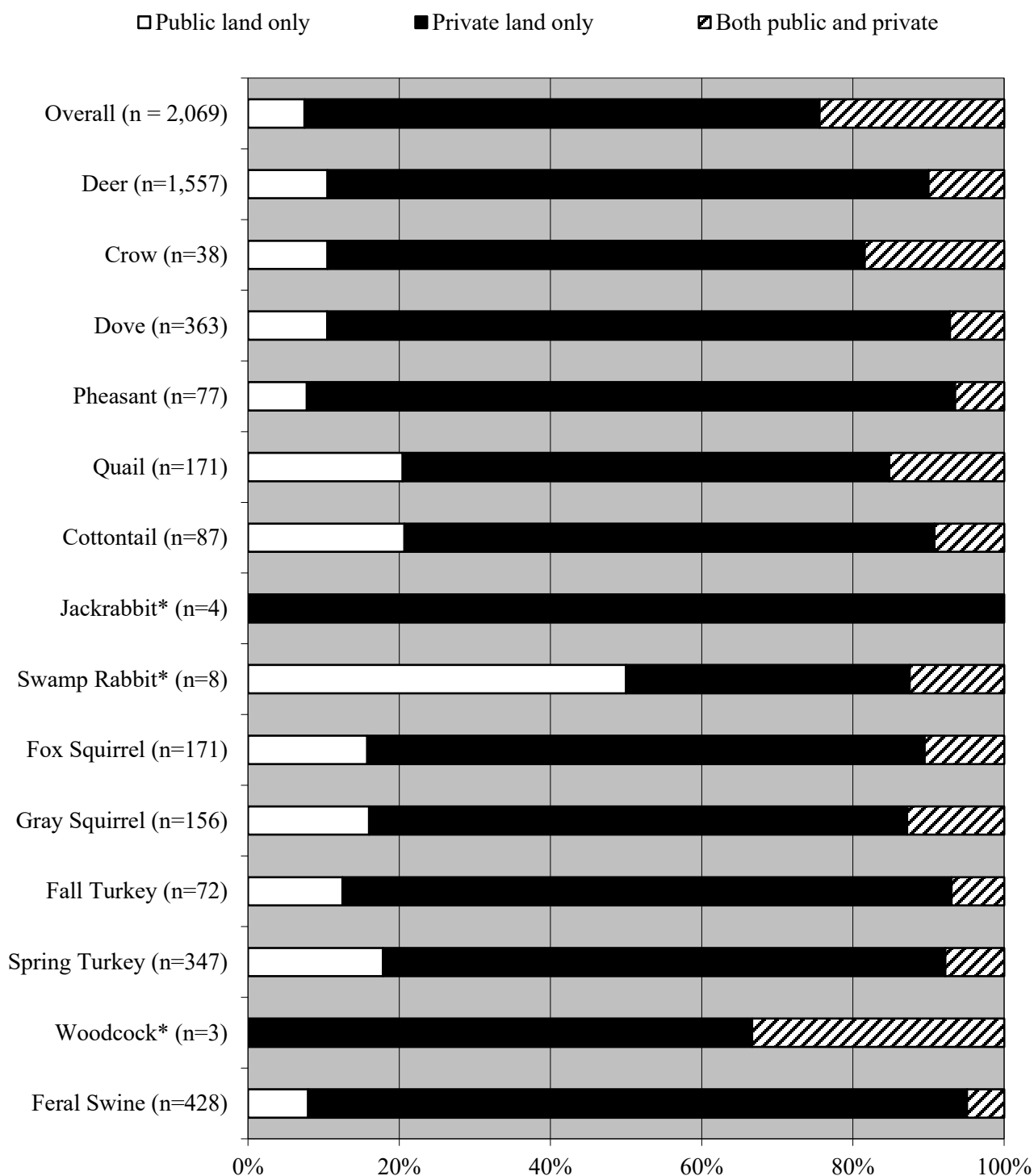


Figure B2. Distribution of land use for specific hunting seasons during 2025. Sample sizes and missing data vary for each species. *Small sample size. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime and nonresident licenses

[Asked of all active hunters:]
“Did you use public land for any portion of your hunting in Oklahoma during 2025?”

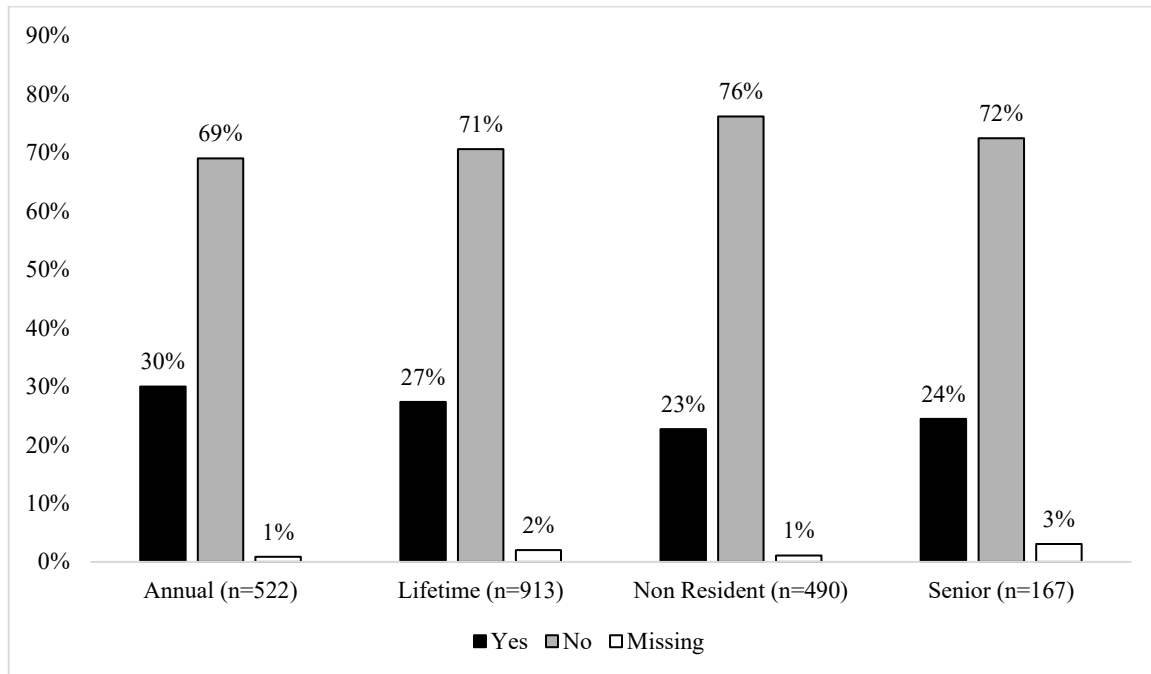


Figure B3. Distribution of hunting license holder use of public land during the 2025 hunting season.

Please check the box for each part of Oklahoma where you hunted on public land during 2025, based on the major highways:”

Active resident public land hunters 2025 (n = 454)

Active nonresident public land hunters 2025 (n = 101)

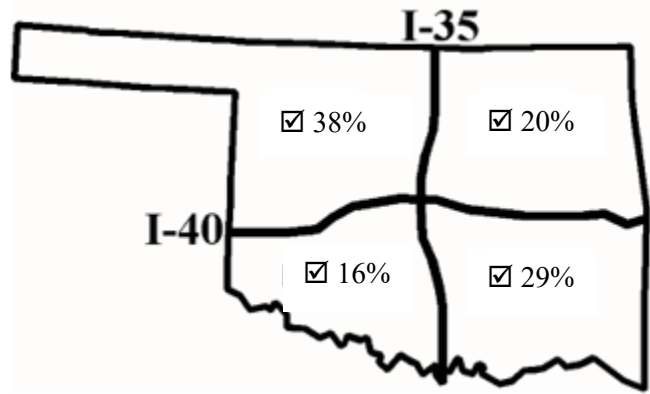
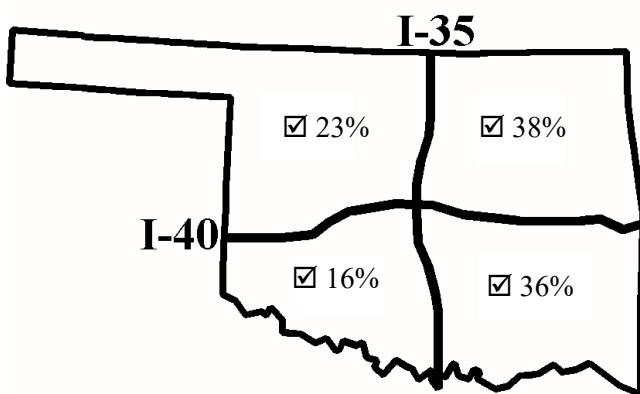


Figure B4. Use of public land located in each region, by active hunting license holders who used public land in 2025.

Participation in Specific Deer Seasons

2025-season deer hunters (n = 1,629)

(*Senior citizen license holders excluded for Youth Season
as they could not possibly be an active hunter in the youth season n= 1,497)

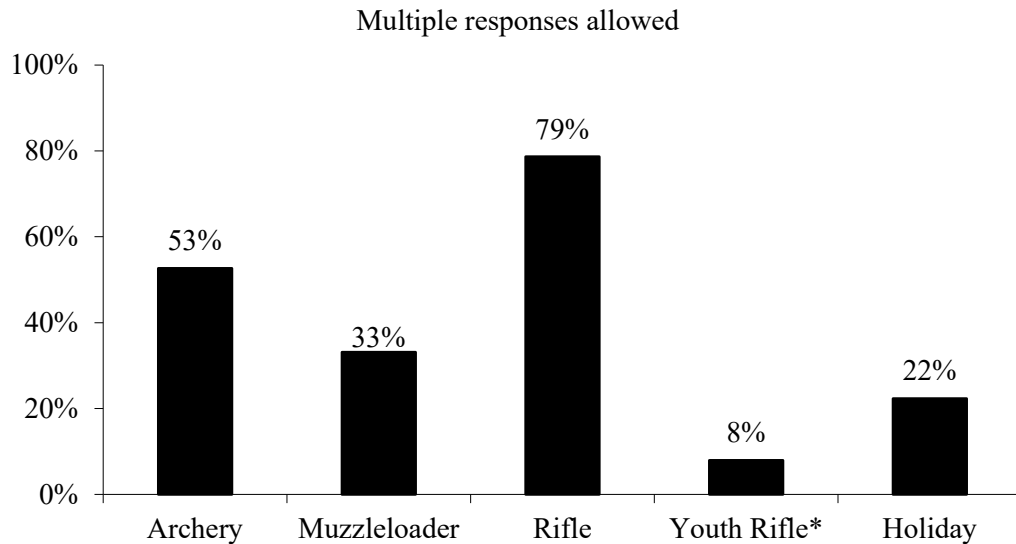


Figure B5. Participation in individual deer seasons, by 2025-season deer hunters. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime and nonresident licenses.

Patterns of Participation: Number of Deer Seasons

2025-season deer hunters (n = 1,549)

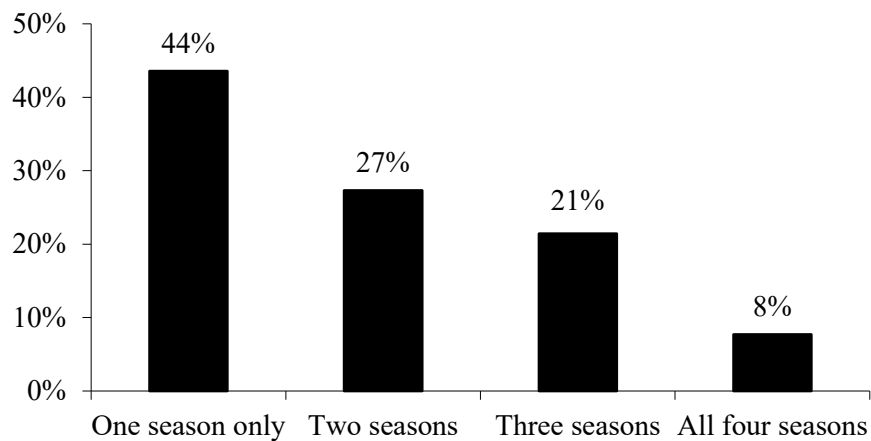


Figure B6. Number of deer seasons (archery, primitive, gun and holiday season; youth season excluded) participated in by 2025-season deer hunters. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime and nonresident licenses

Patterns of Participation: Specific Deer Seasons
2025-season deer hunters (n = 1,629)

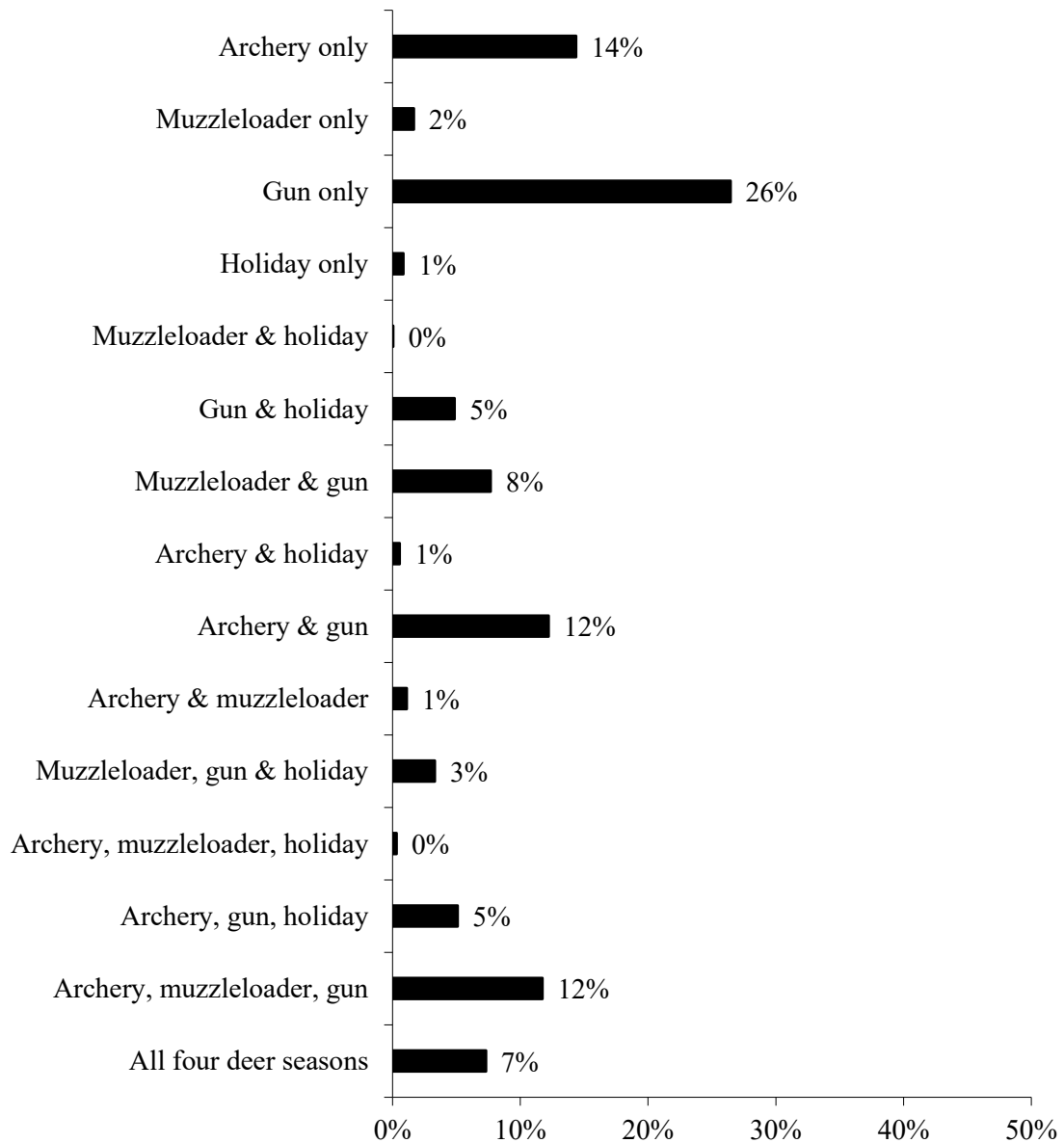


Figure B7. Specific deer seasons (archery, primitive, gun and holiday antlerless season; youth season excluded) participated in by 2025-season resident deer hunters. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime and nonresident licenses

Other Deer Hunting by Youth Season Participants

2025 youth deer season hunters ($n = 117$)

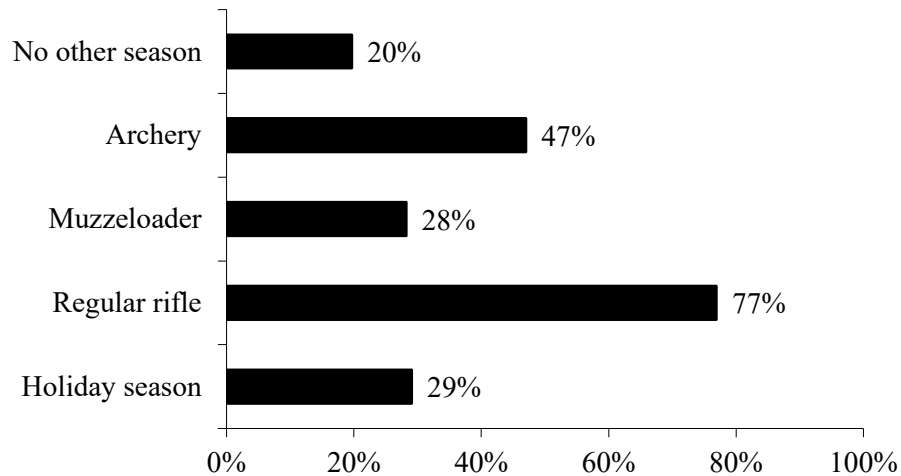


Figure B8. Participation in other deer seasons by 2025 youth deer season hunters. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime and nonresident licenses.

Total Number of Deer Harvested Per Hunter

2025-season deer hunters ($n = 1,1629$)

- **Total Number of Bucks:** annual limit of 2 in archery, muzzleloader, gun & youth combined
- ▨ **Total Number of Does:** annual limit of 7 in archery, muzzleloader, gun, youth & the holiday antlerless season combined
- ▤ **Total Number of Deer:** annual limit of 7 in archery, muzzleloader, gun, youth & the holiday antlerless season combined

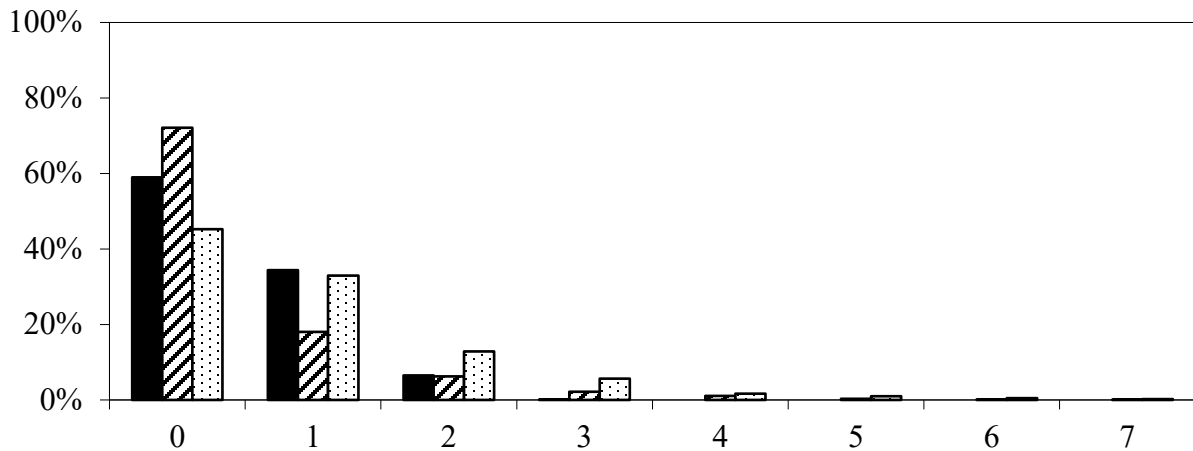


Figure B9. Total number of deer harvested per hunter across all 2025 seasons: archery, muzzleloader, gun, youth, and the holiday antlerless season. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime, and nonresident licenses

Reasons for Not Hunting by Inactive Hunting License Holders
Did not hunt in 2025, n=1,583

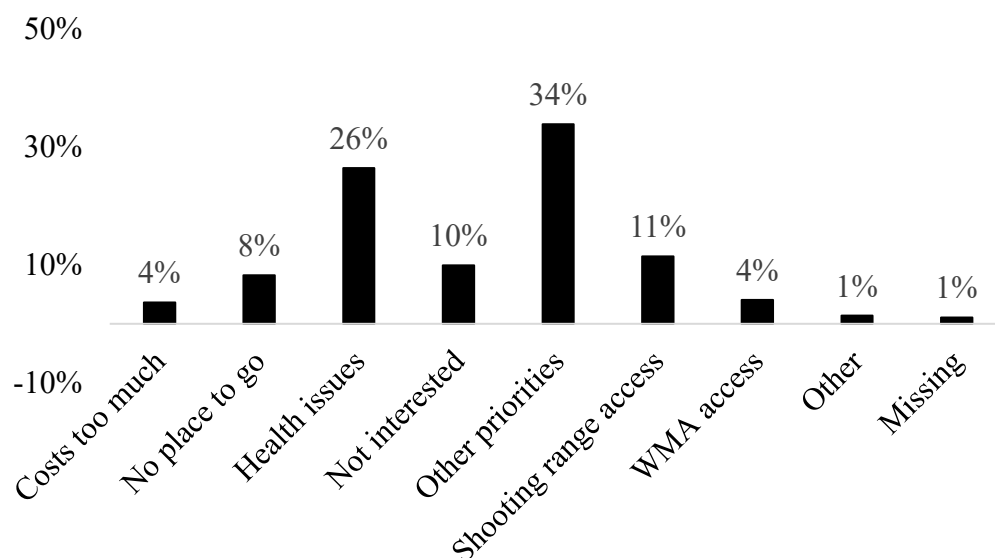


Figure B10. Barriers to hunting participation, by hunting license holders who were inactive in 2025. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime, and nonresident license holders

Current and future interest in e-bikes
Active hunters in 2025, n=1,583

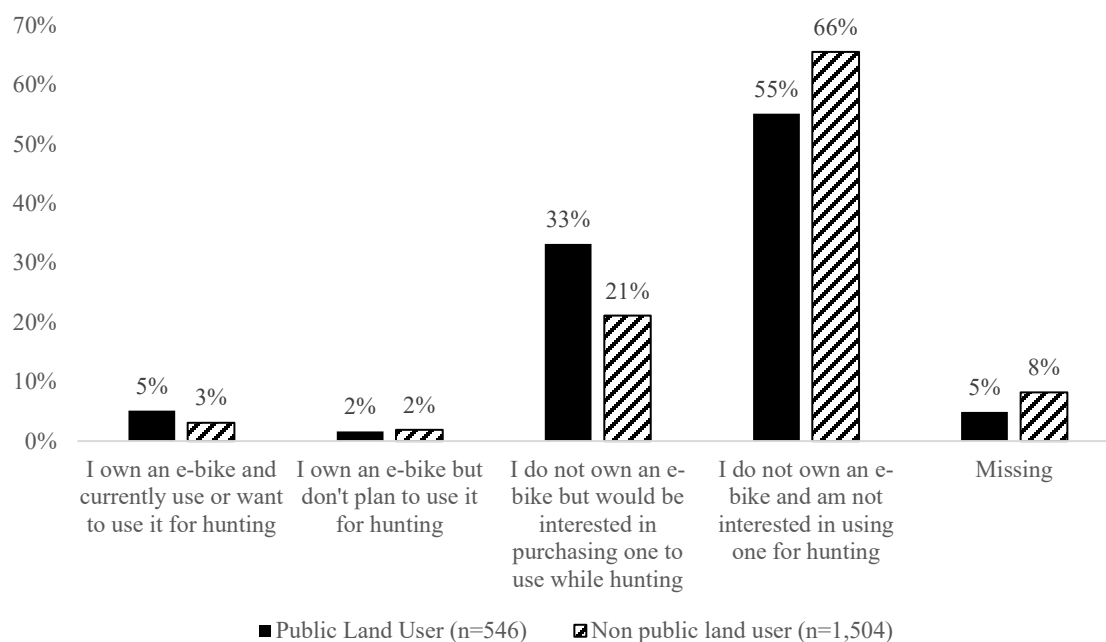


Figure B11. Current and future interest in e-bike usage while hunting, by hunting license holders separated by those who did and did not use public land to hunt in 2025. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime, and nonresident license holders

Support or Opposition to E-bike Scenarios *All survey respondents*

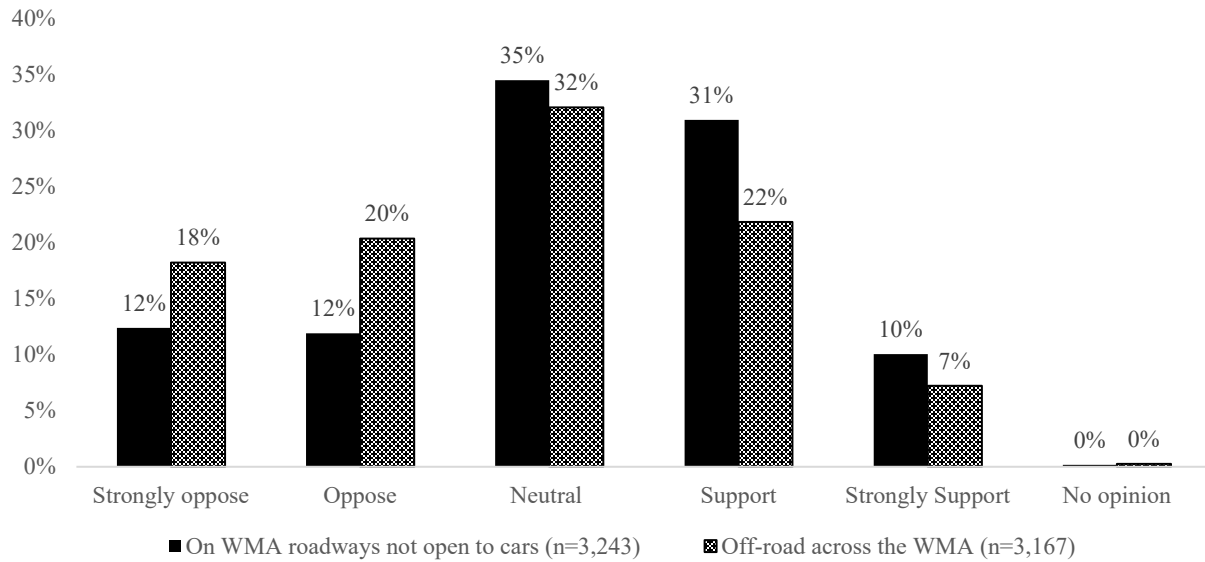


Figure B12. Support or opposition to different scenarios of e-bike usage while hunting by all survey respondents in 2025. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime, and nonresident license holders

Creating Walk-In Only Access Areas *All survey respondents*

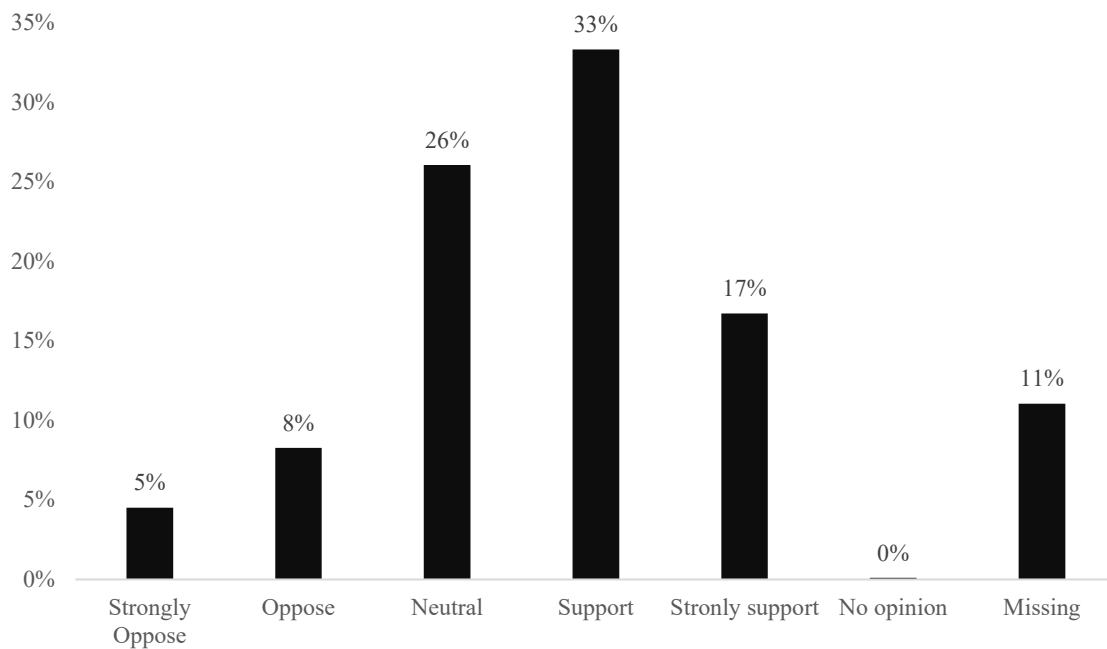


Figure B13. Support or opposition to the Wildlife Department creating walk-in only access areas on Wildlife Management Areas by all survey respondents in 2025. Displaying senior, annual, lifetime, and nonresident license holders

Table B2. Response to questions posted about familiarity and engagement with CWD by all survey respondents in 2025. Familiarity displays all survey respondents and agree/disagree statements, indicating resident active hunters for comparison to the 2022 GHS. Comparison numbers are shown in red parentheses within the table. Direct comparison is not applicable, as different response options were presented. No “neutral” response was presented in 2022 rather, an “unsure” option was presented, which garnered 18% of 2022 responses toward eating deer meat and 17% in 2022 to the likelihood of impacting hunting activities

All respondents					
	Not at all familiar	Slightly familiar	Somewhat familiar	Moderately familiar	Extremely familiar
Familiarity with CWD	23.6%	21.0%	26.4%	22.1%	7.0%
Resident Active Hunters					
	Strongly Disagree/Disagree	Neutral	Strongly Agree/Agree		
I know where deer have been found with CWD in OK (n=1,506)	55.8%	20.4%	23.8%		
CWD causes me to have concerns about eating deer meat for myself or my family (n=1,508)	41.5% (49%)	21.2%	37.3% (32%)		
CWD occurrence is likely to impact my hunting activities (n=1,511)	57.8% (58%)	20.3%	21.9% (26%)		
I am aware of the location of the CWD Selective Surveillance Areas (SSAs) (n=1,503)	56.8%	19.6%	23.7%		
I would take part in a free CWD testing program for my harvested deer (n=1,513)	18.3%	26.6%	55.1%		

APPENDIX C

Survey Instrument



2025 Hunting License Holder Survey



Congratulations, you are one of a few license holders that the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC) has selected for a very important survey. We want to learn about your activity in 2025 (if any) and the game you harvested. We need your help with this survey, even if you did not hunt.

As a token of our appreciation, upon receipt of your completed survey, you will be entered to win one of fifty prize packages which include one annual subscription to Outdoor Oklahoma magazine and an Outdoor Oklahoma branded hat. The survey should take no more than 15 minutes of your time. If you have any questions please contact Betsey York at (405) 521-4605. Your help in this project is greatly appreciated, and we look forward to learning about your 2025 outdoor experiences!

1. Did you hunt in Oklahoma during the previous 12 months?

- ☐ Yes, skip to next page
- ☐ No, please answer question #2

2. What was the main reason you did not hunt last year? Select one.

- ☐ Costs too much
- ☐ No place to go
- ☐ Health issues
- ☐ Not interested
- ☐ Other priorities
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Purchased license to access ODWC shooting range
- ☐ Purchased license to access WMA for hiking, biking, birding, or other non-hunting activity

If you did not hunt in the previous 12 months, please skip to question #28.

Public Land Use

3. Did you use public land for any portion of your hunting in Oklahoma during 2025?

(Public land includes wildlife management areas, wildlife refuges, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land, state parks, city-owned land, OK Land Access Program (OLAP), etc.)

☐ Yes

☐ No, skip to question #6

4. Considering all Oklahoma hunting seasons in 2025, how much of your hunting occurred on public vs. private land?

_____ % Public Land

_____ % Private land

100%

5. Please check the box for each part of Oklahoma where you hunted on public land during 2025, based on the major interstates:

Example:

The example map shows the following checkbox status:

Quadrant	Checkbox Status
a.	☐
b.	☒
c.	☐
d.	☒

The user map shows the following checkbox status:

Quadrant	Checkbox Status
a.	☐
b.	☐
c.	☐
d.	☐

Hunting in Oklahoma During 2025

Please complete the box for each season you hunted in Oklahoma during 2025 (not others in your household or hunting party). If you are unsure about exact numbers, please estimate.

If you select that you did not hunt that species, please move on to the next box.



6. Quail

- a. Did you hunt quail in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt quail? _____
- c. How many quail did you harvest? _____ Scaled quail
_____ Bobwhite quail
_____ Unsure of species
☐ None
- d. County you hunted quail most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for quail hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted quail on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt quail on public land? _____
- g. How many quail did you harvest on public land? _____



7. Dove

- a. Did you hunt dove in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt dove? _____
- c. How many dove did you harvest? _____
- d. County you hunted dove most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for dove hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted dove on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt dove on public land? _____
- g. How many dove did you harvest on public land? _____



8. Pheasant

- a. Did you hunt pheasant in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt pheasant? _____
- c. How many pheasant did you harvest? _____
- d. County you hunted pheasant most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for pheasant hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted pheasant on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt pheasant on public land? _____
- g. How many pheasant did you harvest on public land? _____



9. Woodcock

- a. Did you hunt woodcock in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt woodcock? _____
- c. How many woodcock did you harvest? _____
- d. County you hunted woodcock most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for woodcock hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted woodcock on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt woodcock on public land? _____
- g. How many woodcock did you harvest on public land? _____



10. Crow

- a. Did you hunt crow in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt crow? _____
- c. How many crow did you harvest? _____
- d. County you hunted crow most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for crow hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted crow on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt crow on public land? _____
- g. How many crow did you harvest on public land? _____



11. Spring Turkey

- a. Did you hunt the spring turkey season in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt spring turkey? _____
- c. Did you harvest a tom? ☐ Yes ☐ No _____
- d. County you hunted spring turkey most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for spring turkey hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted spring turkey on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt spring turkey on public land? _____
- g. How many spring turkey did you harvest on public land? _____



12. Fall Turkey

- a. Did you hunt the fall turkey season in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt fall turkey? _____
- c. Did you harvest a tom? ☐ Yes ☐ No _____
- d. County you hunted fall turkey most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for fall turkey hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted fall turkey on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt fall turkey on public land? _____
- g. How many fall turkey did you harvest on public land? _____



13. Gray Squirrel

- a. Did you hunt gray squirrel in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt gray squirrel? _____
- c. How many gray squirrel did you harvest? _____
- d. County you hunted gray squirrel most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for gray squirrel hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted gray squirrel on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt gray squirrel on public land? _____
- g. How many gray squirrel did you harvest on public land? _____



14. Fox Squirrel

- a. Did you hunt fox squirrel in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt fox squirrel? _____
- c. How many fox squirrel did you harvest? _____
- d. County you hunted fox squirrel most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for fox squirrel hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted fox squirrel on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt fox squirrel on public land? _____
- g. How many fox squirrel did you harvest on public land? _____



15. Cottontail Rabbit

- a. Did you hunt cottontail rabbits in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt cottontail rabbits? _____
- c. How many cottontail rabbits did you harvest? _____
- d. County you hunted cottontails most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for hunting cottontails? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted cottontails on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt cottontails on public land? _____
- g. How many cottontails did you harvest on public land? _____



16. Jackrabbit

- a. Did you hunt jackrabbits in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt jackrabbits? _____
- c. How many jackrabbits did you harvest? _____
- d. County you hunted jackrabbits most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for jackrabbits hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted jackrabbits on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you hunt jackrabbits on public land? _____
- g. How many jackrabbits did you harvest on public land? _____



17. Swamp Rabbit

- a. Did you hunt swamp rabbits in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt swamp rabbits? _____
- c. How many swamp rabbits did you harvest? _____
- d. County you hunted swamp rabbits most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for hunting swamp rabbits? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both

If you hunted swamp rabbits on public land at all during 2025:

- f. How many days did you hunt swamp rabbits on public land? _____
- g. How many swamp rabbits did you harvest on public land? _____



18. Migratory Birds

- a. Did you hunt ducks, geese, or sandhill crane? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- | | b. How many days? | c. How many harvested? |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| ☐ Ducks | _____ | _____ |
| ☐ Geese | _____ | _____ |
| ☐ Sandhill Crane | _____ | _____ |
- d. What species, if any, did you hunt on public land/water?
☐ Geese ☐ Sandhill Crane ☐ Ducks ☐ Did not hunt public land



19. Feral Swine

- a. Did you target feral swine in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you target feral swine? _____
- c. How many feral swine did you harvest (all methods)? _____
- d. County you targeted feral swine most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- e. Land used for targeting feral swine? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
- If you targeted feral swine on public land at all during 2025:
- f. How many days did you target feral swine on public land? _____
- g. How many feral swine did you harvest on public land? _____



20. Black Bear

- a. Did you hunt black bear in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. What method did you use to target bear? ☐ Archery ☐ Muzzleloader
- c. How many days? _____
- d. Did you harvest a bear? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- e. County you hunted black bear most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- f. Land used for black bear hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
If you hunted black bear on public land at all during 2025:
- g. How many days did you hunt black bear on public land? _____
- h. Did you harvest on public land? ☐ Yes ☐ No



21. Furbearers

- a. Did you hunt or trap furbearers in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. Which did you hunt or trap? ☐ Coyote ☐ Bobcat ☐ Raccoon ☐ Beaver ☐ Otter ☐ Gray Fox ☐ Red Fox
- c. How many days? _____
- d. How many did you harvest? _____
- e. Did you use traps to target furbearers? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- f. Was this your first time using traps to target furbearers (or had you not trapped in over 10 years?) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Deer Hunting in 2025



22. Deer

- a. Did you hunt deer in Oklahoma during 2025? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(If no, please skip to #28)
- b. County you hunted deer most often? _____
(If unsure, what town is closest)
- c. Land used for deer hunting? ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
- d. Did you hunt in a Chronic Wasting Disease Selective Surveillance Area (SSA)? These are located in portions of Cimarron, Major, Texas, Woodward and Woods counties in Oklahoma.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

23. Deer: Archery Season

- a. Did you hunt deer during archery season? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(Oct. 1, 2025 - Jan. 15, 2026)
- b. How many days did you hunt during archery? _____
- c. How many bucks did you harvest during archery? _____
- d. How many does did you harvest during archery? _____
- If you hunted deer on public land at all during 2025:
How many days did you hunt on public land during archery? _____

24. Deer: Muzzleloader Season

- a. Did you hunt deer during muzzleloader season? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(Oct. 25 - Nov. 2)
- b. How many days did you hunt during muzzleloader? _____
- c. How many bucks did you harvest during muzzleloader? _____
- d. How many does did you harvest during muzzleloader? _____
- If you hunted deer on public land at all during 2025:
How many days did you hunt on public land during muzzleloader? _____

25. Deer: Youth Gun Season

- a. Did you participate in the youth deer gun season in October as a youth hunter? (Oct. 17-19) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt during youth season? _____
- c. Number of bucks harvested during youth season? _____
- d. Number of does harvested during youth season? _____
- If you hunted deer on public land at all during 2025:
How many days did you hunt on public land during youth season? _____

26. Deer: Regular Gun Season

- a. Did you hunt deer during the regular gun season? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(Nov. 22- Dec. 7)
- b. How many days did you hunt during gun season? _____
- c. Number of bucks harvested during gun season? _____
- d. Number of does harvested during gun season? _____
- If you hunted deer on public land at all during 2025:
How many days did you hunt on public land during gun season? _____

27. Deer: Holiday Antlerless Gun Season

- a. Did you hunt deer during the holiday antlerless deer gun season? (Dec. 18-31) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. How many days did you hunt during holiday season? _____
- c. How many does did you harvest during the holiday season? _____
- If you hunted deer on public land at all during 2025:
How many days did you hunt on public land during holiday antlerless? _____

The Wildlife Department is trying to better understand e-bike usage on Wildlife Management Areas (WMA). E-bikes are defined as bicycles with 2 or 3 wheels, functioning pedals, and an electric motor not exceeding 750 watts.

28. Do you own an e-bike that you use (or would like to use) for hunting?

- ☐ I own an e-bike and currently use it or want to use it for hunting.
 ☐ I own an e-bike but don't plan to use it for hunting.
 ☐ I do not own an e-bike but would be interested in purchasing one to use while hunting.
 ☐ I do not own an e-bike and am not interested in using one for hunting.

29. To what extent do you support or oppose the use of e-bikes by all hunters in the following scenarios?

	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support
On WMA roadways not open to cars	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Off-road across the WMA	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

30. Walk-in-only access areas are places on Wildlife Management Areas where hunters can only walk in, and no wheeled transportation would be allowed (on or off road). Do you support or oppose the Wildlife Department converting portions of WMAs to walk-in-only access?

Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly support
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Finish survey on back



Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a fatal neurological disease affecting deer, elk, and moose, causing sponge-like holes in their brains. Currently, there is no treatment or vaccine for CWD for wildlife and there has been no cases of humans being infected with CWD.

31. How would you rate your level of familiarity with Chronic Wasting Disease?

Not at all familiar	Slightly familiar	Somewhat familiar	Moderately familiar	Extremely familiar
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

32. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements related to CWD?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
I know where deer with CWD have been found in Oklahoma	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
CWD causes me to have concerns about eating deer meat for myself or my family	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
CWD occurrence is likely to impact my hunting activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I am aware of the location of the CWD Selective Surveillance Areas (SSAs)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I would take part in a free CWD testing program for my harvested deer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Thank you, your survey is complete! Please mail your survey to the Department in the pre-paid envelope provided at your earliest convenience.

Alternative introduction page for those selected for the mail/internet sampling scheme.



2025 Hunting License Holder Survey



REMINDER:

Please help the Wildlife Department by participating in this study, even if you did not hunt last year!

A few weeks ago, we sent a survey about your 2025 outdoor experiences but haven't received your response. Your input is important, and as a token of our appreciation, once we receive your completed survey you will be entered to win an ODWC prize package! You can complete the survey in one of two ways:

1. Use the included pre-paid envelope to mail in your survey
2. Take the survey online by scanning this QR code with your smartphone or entering the URL into your browser. Your survey ID# is above your mailing address on the envelope this survey was sent in as well as here:

www.research.net/r/ODWC



1. Did you hunt in Oklahoma during the previous 12 months?

- ☐ Yes, skip to next page
- ☐ No, please answer question #2

2. What was the main reason you did not hunt last year? Select one.

- ☐ Costs too much ☐ No place to go ☐ Health issues
- ☐ Not interested ☐ Other priorities ☐ Other
- ☐ Purchased license to access ODWC shooting range ☐ Purchased license to access WMA for hiking, biking, birding, or other non-hunting activity

If you did not hunt in the previous 12 months, please skip to question #28.