

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

LONG RANGE PERFORMANCE REPORT

Grant Title: State Funded Wildlife Survey

Period Covered: July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

Study Title: Wild Turkey Production and Population Indices

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

Abstract

Nine percent fewer Poults+Hens were observed in 2012 (4,022) versus 2011 (4,428). The population index for the 2013 harvest season was 6% less (1.6 hours hunted/turkey seen) than 2012 (1.7). However, the observed 2013 population index was 16% better than what was predicted (1.9). An inverse correlation coefficient of $r = -0.81$ was obtained between the new production index and population indices for the entire survey period which began in 1978. Hunter success (64.2%) was the worst it's been since a comparable year in 2009, which was also a very wet season. The average number of poults per hen was 1.3 for 2012, which was worse than the past two years (2011 – 1.8, 2010 1.9), but greater than 2009 (which was tied with 2007 for the worst season ever).

A. Activity:

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

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

Records were maintained of all turkey broods and hens, with and without broods. Data were compiled on a statewide and physiographic region basis. Historically, the average number of poults seen per observer was the best index of production, however, recent analysis indicated this was not the case with data between 1987-2006. Currently, the best index of production data is estimated Total Poults+Hens.

Job B. Turkey Hunting Population Index Survey –

The hunter cooperators participating in the survey were obtained from names of prospects submitted by WRD personnel and current cooperators. Cooperators were also solicited through newspaper and

magazine requests and programs to interest groups. Starting in 1990, randomly selected members of the Georgia Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation and in 2013 randomly chosen applicants for DNR turkey quota hunts also were contacted to bring the total potential cooperating hunters to 2,000.

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

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

B. Target Date for Achievement and Accomplishments:

Job A. Planned dates and dates of accomplishment coincide, November 30, 2012.

Job B. Planned dates and dates of accomplishment coincide, August 31, 2013.

C. Significant Deviations:

Job A. Converted many data tables into graphs instead for easier interpretation.

Job B. Added cooperators from applicants of DNR turkey quota hunts. Also, added columns for hunters to record number of gobblers and hens seen on harvest cards. There has been one new table and one new graph added and discussed starting this year (2013). Converted many data tables into graphs instead for easier interpretation. Table 2 reports hens:gobbler, hours/gobbler seen and hours/hen seen. Table 8 reports the efficiency of gobbler harvest by dividing the data in Table 4 by the data in Table 6, thus reporting harvest per trip (or the efficiency for that time period).

D. Finds:

Job A. In 2012, 303 broods were observed (Graph 1). This total is the least since 2005 (248) and 13% less than the 5-year average (350, 2007-11). The average brood size for 2012 was 7.4 poults, 8% greater than the 2011 average of 6.9, and 6% less than the 5-year average (7.9). Nine percent fewer Poults+Hens were observed in 2012 (4,022) versus 2011 (4,428; Graph 4), and 9% less than the 5-year average (4,436). The total number of poults observed/estimated was 2,246 and was 21% less than 2011 (2,842), and 18% less than the 5-year average (2,740).

Examination of poults/observer revealed that statewide (13.53) it was 18% less than 2011 (16.4), and 9% less than the 5-year average (14.94). Poults/observer was down in Ridge & Valley (I, 43%), Blue Ridge Mountains (II, 66%) and the Piedmont (III, 34%) from 2011, but was up for the Upper Coastal Plain (IV, 42%) and the Lower Coastal Plain (V, 20%).

The number of hens reported totaled 1,776 (Graph 2) and was up 5% from the 5-year average (1,696). The percent of hens with poults (35%; Graph 3) was the worst since 2009 (34%) and 17%

less than the 5-year average (42%). The average number of poult per hen, 1.3 (Graph 3), decreased by 29% from 2011 and 19% less than the 5-year average (1.6) and therefore production was considered poor for 2012. Historically, with Georgia's expanding turkey population an average of 3 poult per hen was considered good, however, recent data with a more stable population indicates that productivity threshold of approximately 2.0 poult per hen may be an indicator of good reproductive levels.

Gobblers observed was down in 2012 (902) by 10% from 2011 (1,002) but up 13% from the 5-year average (781; Graph 5). The hen:gobbler ratio observed in 2012 (2.0) was up 24% from 2011 (1.6) but was down 13% from the 5-year average (2.5; Graph 6). The hen:gobbler ratio was also up for all regions.

Job B. Usable hunt data was supplied by 495 cooperators (which is 9% above the 5-year average of 453 [2008-12]). Of these, 440 came from the permanent cooperator list, 45 from the DNR quota list and 10 from the NWTF list which resulted in a reporting rate (after deleting wrong addresses, deceased, quit hunting, incorrect data collection, etc.) of 36.4% from the permanent, 12.5% from the DNR quota list and 3% from the NWTF list cooperators, respectively. These cooperators reported spending a total of 16,354.25 hours hunting (which is 3% above last year [15,927.85 = 2012] and nearly equal to the 5-year average of 16,196.9; Table 1). The average season hunter effort was 9.7 trips (which is the same as last year and 7% less than the 5-year average of 10.4) totaling 33.0 hours (which is nearly identical to last year [33.3 = 2012] and 8% less than the 5-year average of 35.8). They reported observing 10,253 turkeys (which is 10% more than last year [9,256 = 2012] and 6% more than the 5-year average of 9,686) and hearing 8,375 gobblers (which is nearly identical to last year [8,282 = 2012] and 6% more than the 5-year average of 7,870). The statewide population index of 1.6 was almost the same as last year and the 5-year average (1.7; Graph 7). The effort per gobbler heard of 2.0 was 5% worse than last year (1.9 = 2012) but 5% better than the 5-year average of 2.1, and 22.3 hours/turkey harvested was 16% worse than last year (18.8, 2012) but 3% better than the 5-year average of 23.1 (Graph 7). The least hunting effort per turkey seen occurred in the Ridge and Valley and Lower Coastal Plain (second year in a row). The effort per gobbler heard was least in Upper and Lower Coastal Plain and greatest in the Blue Ridge Mountains. This year's harvest effort was up from last year by nearly 6 hrs/gobbler harvested (but still better than the 5-year average), with the least effort observed in the Ridge and Valley and Lower Coastal Plain, while the greatest effort was in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

This was the first season we asked cooperators to report gobblers and hens seen separately. From this, we observed that statewide the hen:gobbler ratio was 1.3 (Table 2), whereas during the reproductive season 2012 it was 2.0. This ratio only varied from 1.2 (Piedmont) - 1.6 (Blue Ridge Mountains) hens:gobbler across the 5 physiographic regions. You would expect fewer hens to be seen during the harvest season because as the season progresses hens leave the gobblers to nest. Statewide hours hunted per gobbler seen was 3.8, while it took 2.8 hours to see a hen (Table 2). Hours per gobbler seen varied from 2.7 (Ridge and Valley) - 4.2 (Piedmont) across the regions. Hours per hen seen varied from 1.9 (Ridge and Valley & lower Coastal Plain) - 3.4 (Piedmont) across the regions.

Statewide peak gobbling activity (2.3, 2.5, and 2.3 gobblers heard per trip) occurred during the second (March 30-31), third (April 6-7) and fourth (April 13-14) weekends, which is unusual compared to past seasons where the first weekend is usually the greatest (5-year average around 2.5).

This is most likely due to the weather issues across most of the state during opening weekend. This season there were 3 periods with greater than or equal to 2.0 gobblers heard per trip like last year. In

most years, the greatest gobbling activity was the first 7 days of the season, however due to weather issues across the state during the opening week we observed differences. For 2.0 gobblers heard per trip or greater we observed the following for each region: Ridge and Valley – second weekend (March 30-31, 2.0), third weekend (April 6-7, 2.2), sixth weekend (April 27-28, 2.3 tied for the peak) and the seventh week (May 6-10, 2.3 also); Blue Ridge Mountains – fourth weekend (April 13-14, 2.0 [the only time period]); Piedmont – from March 25-April 14 all the time periods were 2.0 or greater with the peak during the third weekend (April 6-7); Upper Coastal Plain – second (March 30-31, 2.3), third (April 6-7, 2.8 and was the peak), fourth (April 13-14, 2.5) and fifth (April 20-21, 2.0) weekends; and Lower Coastal Plain – second (March 30-31, 2.3 and tied for the peak), third (April 6-7, 2.3 also), fourth (April 13-14, 2.0) and fifth (April 20-21, 2.1) weekends. Gobblers heard per trip was down across much of the state except for the Piedmont (up 1.9 from 1.7 last year) and Upper Coastal Plain (1.8, same as last year) compared to last year (Table 3).

The statewide gobbler harvest during the first seven days of the season amounted to 30% of the total season harvest (which is slightly less than the 5-year average of 32 %; Graph 8). Peak harvest was generally seen within the first seven days of the season in all parts of the state (Tables 4 and 5) except for the Blue Ridge Mountains which had the greatest 7 day period of April 1-7.

Similar to previous seasons, the greatest number of trips made was during the first seven days of the season (Tables 6 and 7), except a slight difference in the Ridge and Valley where April 6-12 was 1% greater than the first 7 days of the season.

Statewide the first 7 days were the best for gobbler harvest per trip (or efficiency), this also coincides with both the Piedmont and Lower Coastal Plain regions (Table 8). However, the best two periods for Ridge and Valley was May 4-10 (the seventh weekend and week), Blue Ridge Mountains was April 1-5 and May 13-15, and Upper Coastal Plain was April 6-7 and May 13-15 (Table 8).

Hunter success (64.2 %) was the worst it's been since a comparable year in 2009 (64.3%), which was also a very wet year. So, the hunter success was worse than last year (2012 = 68.5 %) and the 5-year average 66.9 % (2008-2012; Graph 9) with 318 of 495 hunters reported taking or assisting in taking at least one gobbler. Of the successful hunters, 117 (23.5 %, 5 year average was 24.7 %) took or assisted in taking one bird, 85 (17.3 %, 5 year average was 18.0 %) took or assisted in taking two birds, and 116 (23.3%, 5 year average was 24.1 %; Graph 10) took or assisted in taking three birds. For all bags (1, 2, 3+), this season was worse than last season. Cooperators reported 196 gobblers harvested by companions (which is less than last year [266 = 2012] but greater than the 5-year average of 186).

The predictive model analysis uses Poults+Hens of the reproductive season during the current year to predict the following years harvest season population index of Hours Hunted/Turkey Seen, where the predictor model (1978-2012) is:

$$\text{Constant} + (\text{Slope} * 2012 \text{ Total Poults+Hens}) = 2013 \text{ Hours Hunted/Turkey Seen}$$

Therefore:

$$3.3189 + (-0.00034 * 4,022) = 1.9 \text{ Hours Hunted/Turkey Seen in 2013.}$$

After the production data from 2012 was entered in the model, the prediction for the 2013 harvest season was 1.9 hours hunted per turkey seen. However, the hunters observed 1.6 hours

hunted per turkey seen which is 16% better than what was predicted. A relatively high inverse correlation $r = -0.81$ was obtained from the comparison of the new nesting season population index versus the following years harvest season population index.

Jobs A&B.

In summary, the 2012 reproductive season was poor. In fact it was the poorest since the 2009 and 2007 seasons. In 2012, the following were down: broods observed, poult+hens observed, poults observed, poults/observer (except it was up for both the Upper and Lower Coastal Plains), % hens with poults and poults/hen. This all means that this past season fewer jakes should have been observed during the 2013 harvest season across much of the state (with the exception being in the Coastal Plains maybe) and that next harvest season (2014) there should be fewer two-year old gobblers available, with some exceptions maybe in the Coastal Plains. With poorer reproduction also means fewer hens produced for breeding also. We have seen in the past that just a few good reproductive years can make up for several bad ones. As an example from 2005-2011 (7 years) we had the two worst years ever recorded (2007 & 2009) but at the same time had three average to good years (2008, 2010 and 2011) which seemed to have made last year's (2012) harvest season above average (when looking at gobblers harvested and gobblers heard per trip). All of this reveals how important the hatch is to not only the following year, but also the years after. Therefore, hopefully the following reproductive seasons will make up for this past year.

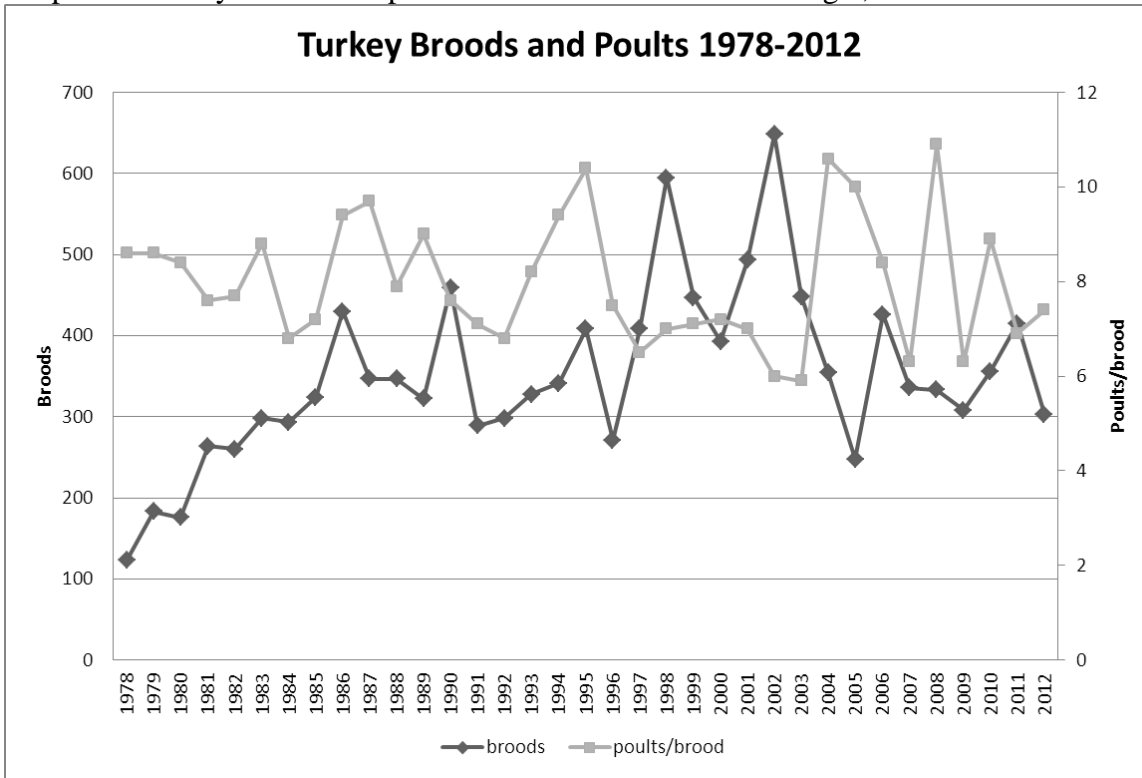
From this year's harvest season (2013) we observed that it is was not as good as many would hope and was not as successful. Also, the number of cooperators that bagged 1, 2 or 3+ (companion kills included) gobblers was down from last year (2012). What a lot of hunters remember is that 2012 was a great season for number of gobblers harvested, fewer hours it took per gobbler harvested (best ever), companion kills, hunter success (best since 2006), and 3+ gobblers bagged (maybe best ever or before 1995). Therefore, some have seen this year's (2013) season as a bad season. However, what they don't remember is that last year (2012) was an exception and not the norm. However, for 2013 both turkeys seen and gobblers heard were up and the population index was nearly equal. We also still observed 3 periods with 2.0 or greater gobblers heard per trip like last season (2012), with the only difference was last year (2012) the best gobbling was the first 7 days and this season (2013) the best periods were the second (March 30-31), third (April 6-7), and fourth (April 13-14) weekends. Finally, the index of hours per turkey seen was actually better than predicted.

As for the weather, we thought it would be interesting to go back and compare this year's harvest data (2013) with data from 2009 because it too was a wet season. While many people have complained about this past season (2013), when compared to the 2009 season they should be happier. In 2009, hunters hunted more (~50 trips & 700+ hours) and saw more turkeys. However, in 2013, hunters heard more gobblers (1,600+ more), had more time periods (3) of 2.0+ gobblers heard/trip and they took less time to harvest a gobbler (22.3 hours). Therefore, while the weather was inconsistent and caused some issues compared to last year (2012) it was still a much better year than predicted.

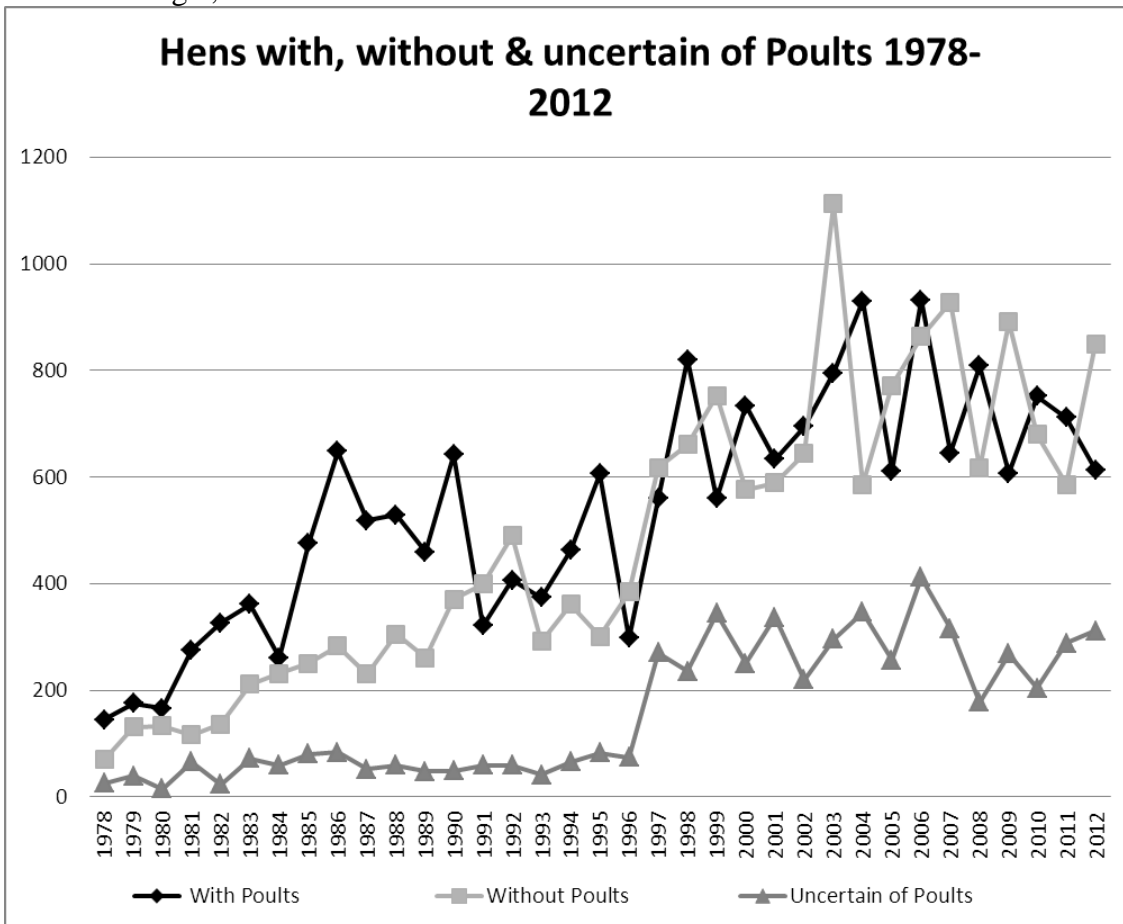
Weather extremes, changes in land management and human population growth rates (several GA counties ranked in the top 20 fastest growing nationwide in the past decade) have negatively impacted and likely will continue to negatively impact turkey populations. We are losing turkey habitat and are continuing to suffer regional declines in quality and quantity of turkey habitat leading to an overall lower turkey population than occurred in the previous decade. It is becoming more common to have local population declines in certain areas of the state while others are seeing increasing populations, likely a direct result of changing habitat conditions. For these reasons it is

critical that we continue to monitor turkey populations closely into the future. One of the most important things to consider when managing turkeys is the effect of harvest and the ability to carry over adult birds into the next year.

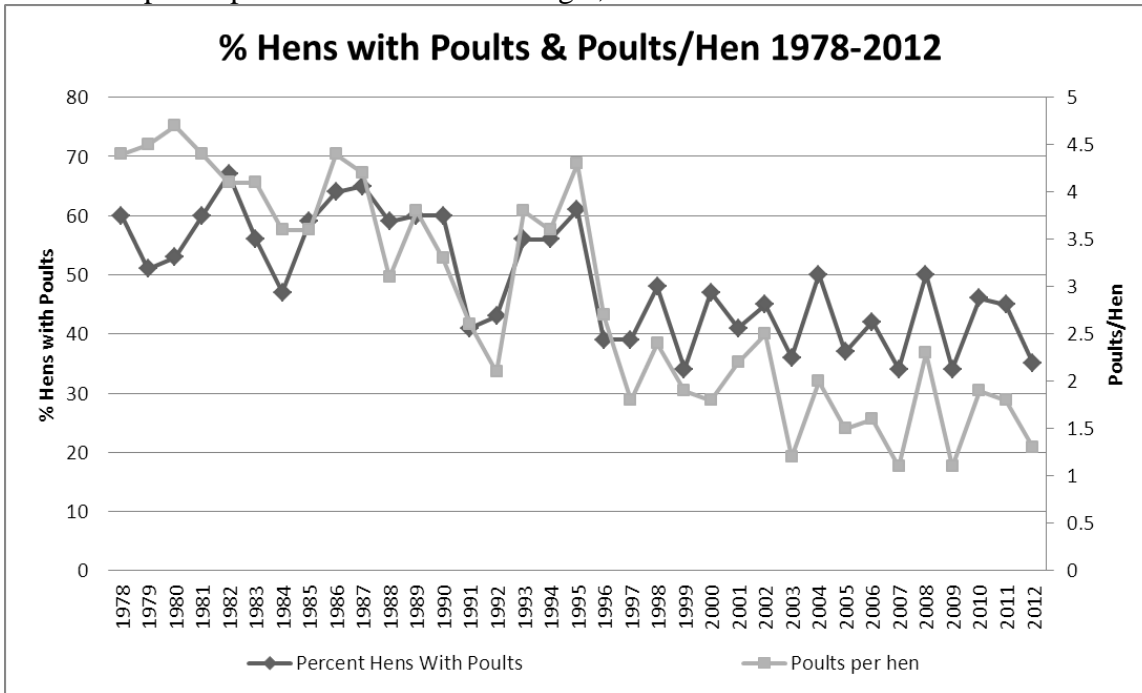
Graph 1. Turkey broods and poulters observed statewide in Georgia, 1978-2012.



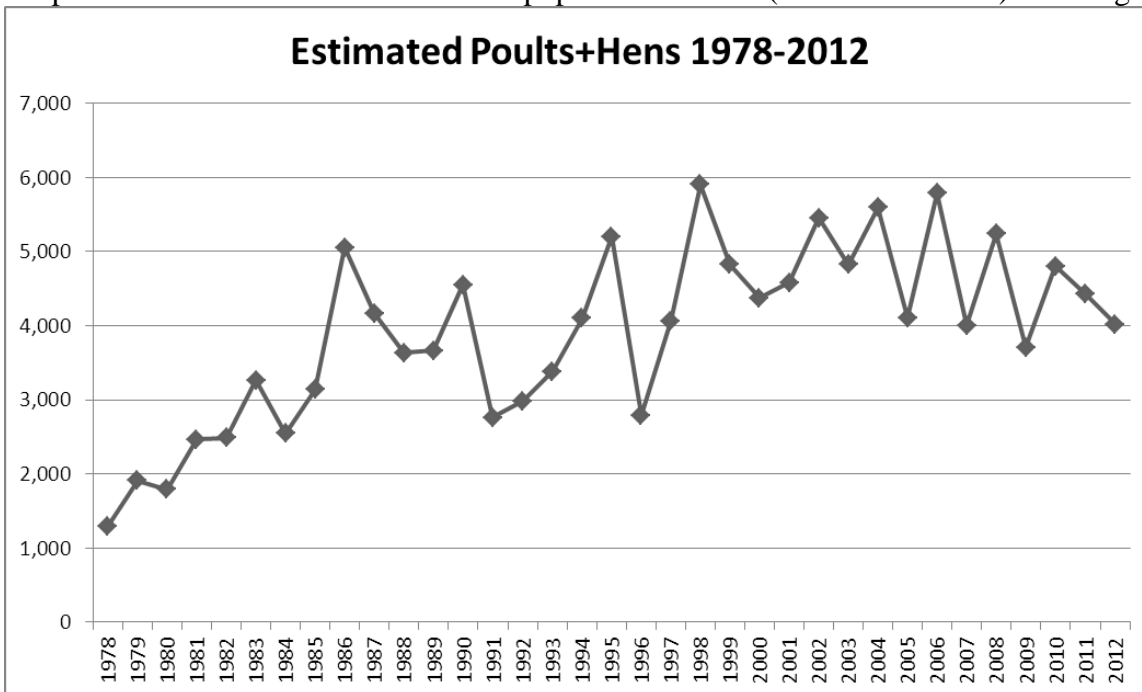
Graph 2. Turkey hens observed with poulters, without poulters, and uncertain of accompanying poulters statewide in Georgia, 1978-2012.



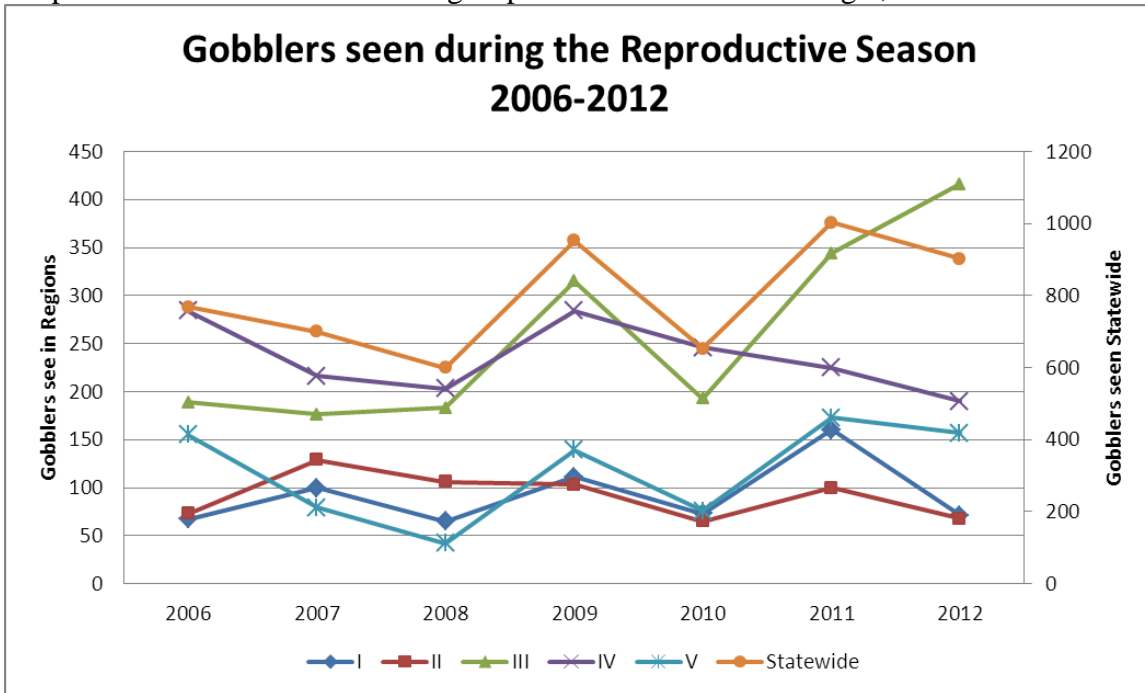
Graph 3. Percent of turkey hens accompanied by poults (2nd potential population index) and the average number of poults per hen statewide in Georgia, 1978-2012.



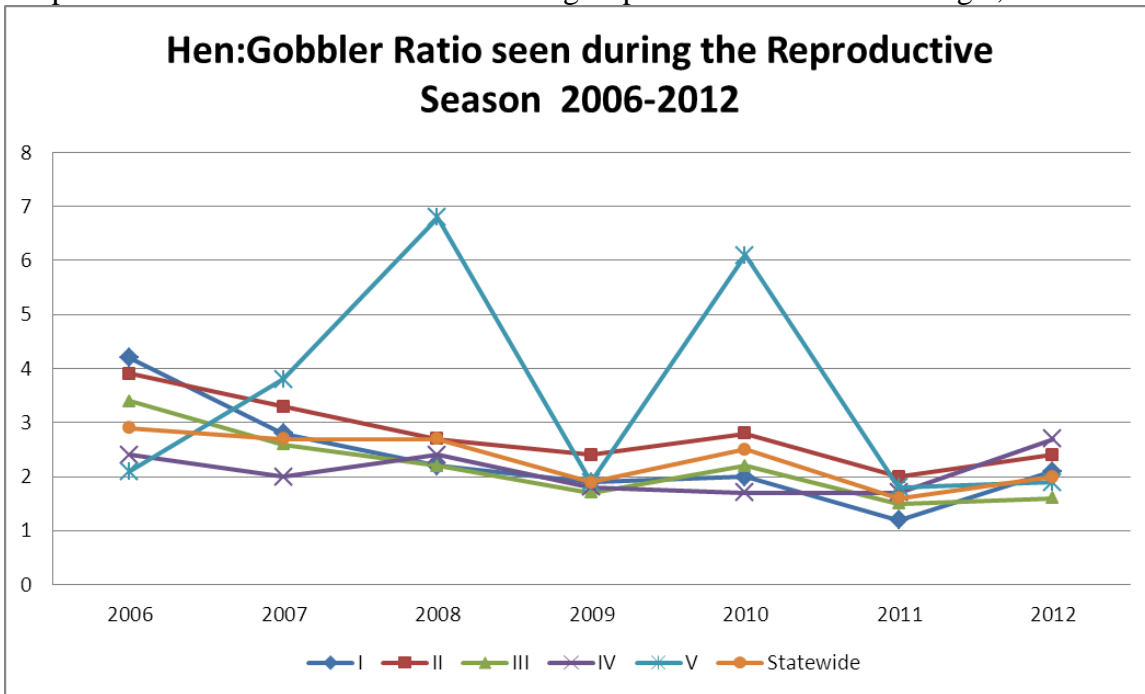
Graph 4. Estimated Total Poults + hens population indices (Production Index) in Georgia, 1978-2012.



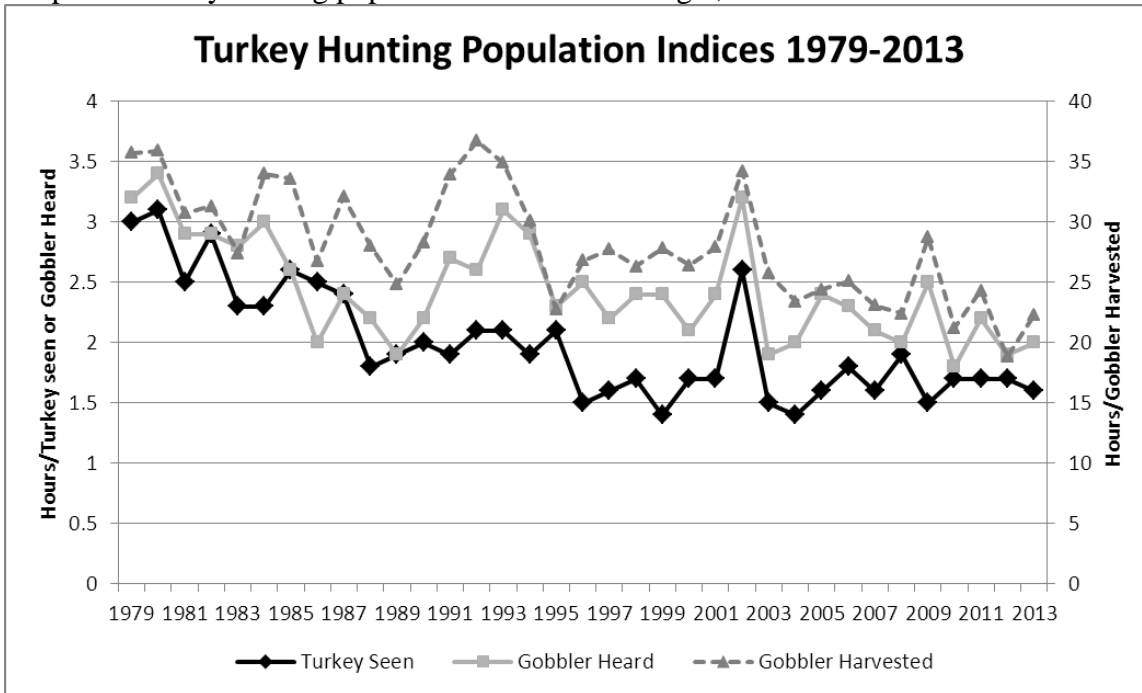
Graph 5. Gobblers observed during Reproductive season in Georgia, 2006-2012.



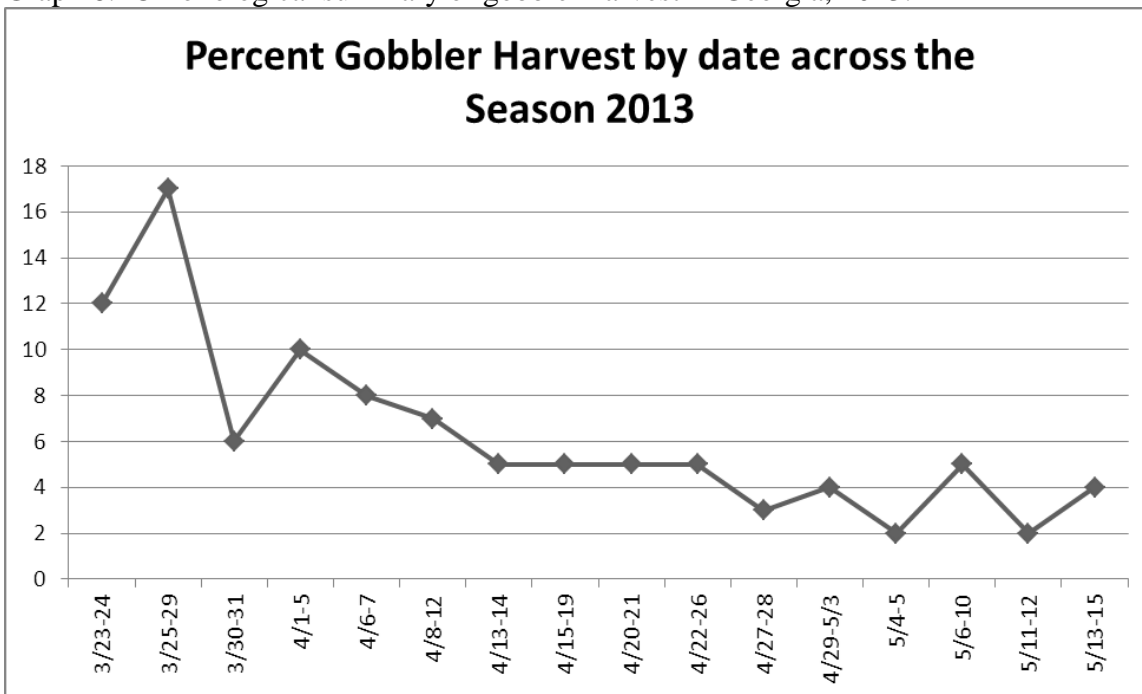
Graph 6. Hen:Gobbler ratio observed during Reproductive season in Georgia, 2006-2012.



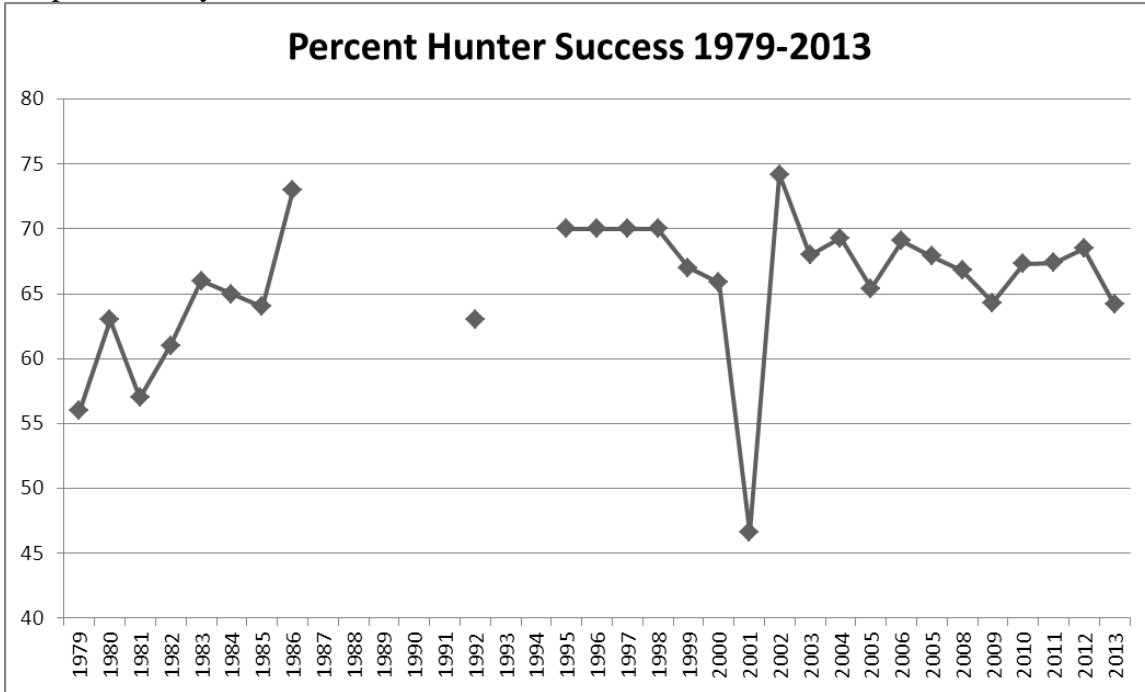
Graph 7. Turkey hunting population indices in Georgia, 1979-2013.



Graph 8. Chronological summary of gobbler harvest in Georgia, 2013.



Graph 9. Turkey hunter success, 1979-2013.



Graph 10. Turkey hunter success (%) by number harvested and/or assisted statewide in Georgia, 1995-2013.

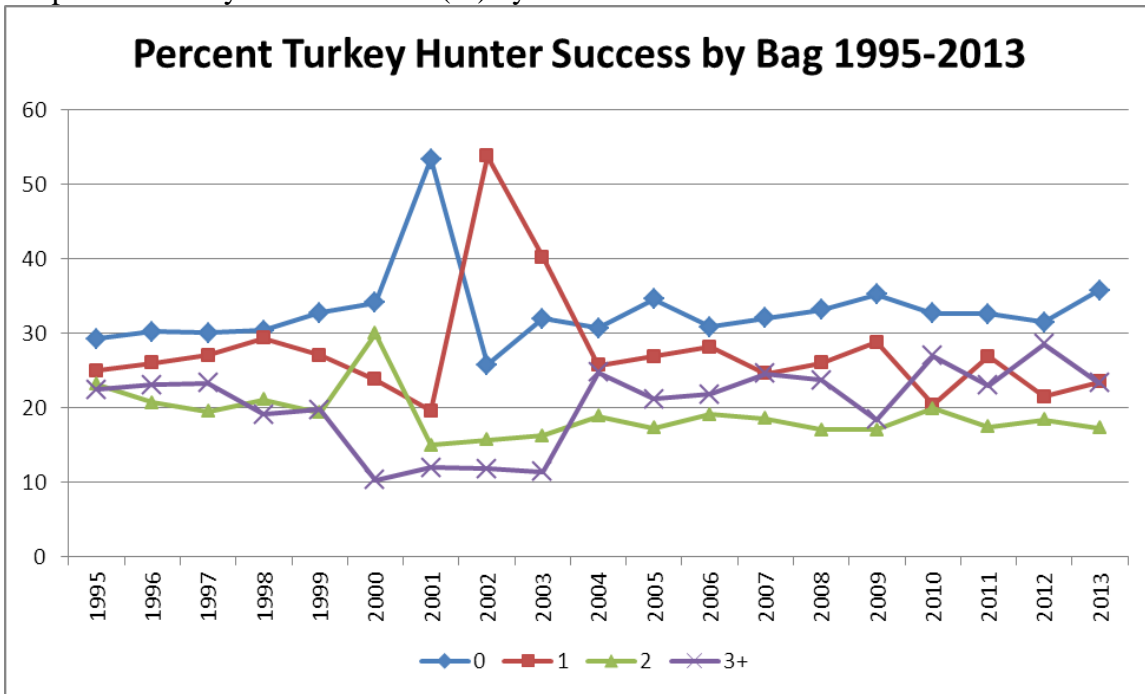


Table 1. Summary of turkey hunter cooperators data in Georgia, 2013.

Item	Physiographic Region ¹					Statewide
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Total Hunters	52	31	289	185	58	495 [^]
Total Hours	1,272.5	797.75	8,614.5	4,647	1,203	16,354.25
Total Trips	380	222	2,313	1,455	424	4,794
Avg. Hours	24.5	25.7	29.8	25.1	20.7	33.0
Avg. Trips	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.9	7.3	9.7
Avg. Hrs./Trip	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.4
Total Gobblers Seen	463	234	2,050	1,255	419	4,356
Total Hens Seen	685	382	2,545	1,575	622	5,751
Total Turkeys Seen	1,148	616	4,651	2,891	1,070	10,253 [#]
Hens/Gobbler	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
Hrs./Gobbler Seen	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.8
Hrs./Hen Seen	1.9	2.1	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.8
Hrs./Turkeys Seen	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6
Total Gobblers Heard	606	283	4,338	2,592	693	8,375
Hrs./Gobbler Heard	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0
Total Harvest*	66	22	358	217	80	743
Companion Harvested	14	3	81	70	28	196
Hours/Harvest	19.3	36.3	24.1	21.4	15.0	22.3

¹Roman numerals correspond to physiographic regions as follows:

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

*includes both gobblers taken and assisted in taking

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

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

Table 2. Turkey statistics by sex in Georgia during the Spring turkey harvest season, 2013.

Index	Season	Physiographic Region					Statewide
		I	II	III	IV	V	
Hens/Gobbler	2013	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
Hrs/Gobbler Seen	2013	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.8
Hrs/Hen Seen	2013	1.9	2.1	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.8

Table 3. Number of gobblers heard per hunting trip in Georgia, 2013.

Date		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/23-24		1.0	0.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7
	3/25-29	1.7	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.7
3/30-31		2.0	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
	4/1-5	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.9
4/6-7		2.2	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.5
	4/8-12	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9
4/13-14		1.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.3
	4/15-19	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.5
4/20-21		1.4	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.8
	4/22-26	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4
4/27-28		2.3	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
	4/29-5/3	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.1
5/4-5		1.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8
	5/6-10	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.4
5/11-12		1.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.2
	5/13-15	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4
Season		1.6	0.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7

Table 4. Chronological distribution of gobbler harvest by physiographic region in Georgia, 2013.

Dates		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/23-24		16	0	41	28	14	89
	3/25-29	12	2	69	30	16	129
3/30-31		1	0	23	20	3	47
	4/1-5	7	5	38	17	9	76
4/6-7		4	1	27	24	4	60
	4/8-12	6	2	21	19	5	53
4/13-14		5	1	19	10	3	38
	4/15-19	3	1	15	13	6	38
4/20-21		4	1	17	11	3	36
	4/22-26	6	1	18	7	4	36
4/27-28		1	0	10	5	1	20
	4/29-5/3	2	3	16	3	6	27
5/4-5		2	0	4	5	1	12
	5/6-10	6	3	22	6	2	39
5/11-12		1	0	5	8	1	15
	5/13-15	0	2	13	11	2	28
Season		66	22	358	217	80	743

Table 5. Chronological distribution of gobbler harvest (%) by physiographic region in Georgia, 2013.

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

Table 6. Chronological distribution of turkey hunting trips by physiographic region in Georgia, 2013.

Dates		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/23-24		29	11	203	145	48	436
	3/25-29	43	25	301	180	46	595
3/30-31		27	12	159	113	35	346
	4/1-5	33	18	208	134	44	437
4/6-7		35	12	171	117	40	375
	4/8-12	42	18	246	122	29	457
4/13-14		25	13	152	91	22	303
	4/15-19	35	17	141	84	26	303
4/20-21		17	11	117	77	21	243
	4/22-26	34	23	138	79	25	299
4/27-28		8	3	73	56	16	165
	4/29-5/3	16	23	102	68	23	223
5/4-5		4	3	32	31	10	80
	5/6-10	13	20	115	60	15	223
5/11-12		11	2	67	42	8	130
	5/13-15	8	11	88	56	16	179
Season		380	222	2,313	1,455	424	4,794

Table 7. Chronological distribution of turkey hunting trips (%) by physiographic region in Georgia, 2013.

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

Table 8. Efficiency of gobbler harvest (harvest/trip) by physiographic region in Georgia, 2013.

Date		Physiographic Region					Statewide
Weekend	Weekday	I	II	III	IV	V	
3/23-24		0.21	0	0.20	0.19	0.29	0.20
	3/25-29	0.28	0.08	0.23	0.17	0.35	0.22
3/30-31		0.04	0	0.14	0.18	0.09	0.14
	4/1-5	0.21	0.28	0.18	0.13	0.20	0.17
4/6-7		0.11	0.08	0.16	0.21	0.10	0.16
	4/8-12	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.17	0.12
4/13-14		0.20	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.13
	4/15-19	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.15	0.23	0.13
4/20-21		0.24	0.09	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15
	4/22-26	0.18	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.12
4/27-28		0.13	0	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.12
	4/29-5/3	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.04	0.26	0.12
5/4-5		0.50	0	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.15
	5/6-10	0.46	0.15	0.19	0.10	0.13	0.17
5/11-12		0.09	0	0.07	0.19	0.13	0.12
	5/13-15	0	0.18	0.15	0.20	0.13	0.16
Season		0.17	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.15

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