



2015

MISSOURI WILD TURKEY HARVEST AND POPULATION STATUS REPORT



Missouri Department of
Conservation

Resource Science Division

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POPULATION STATUS

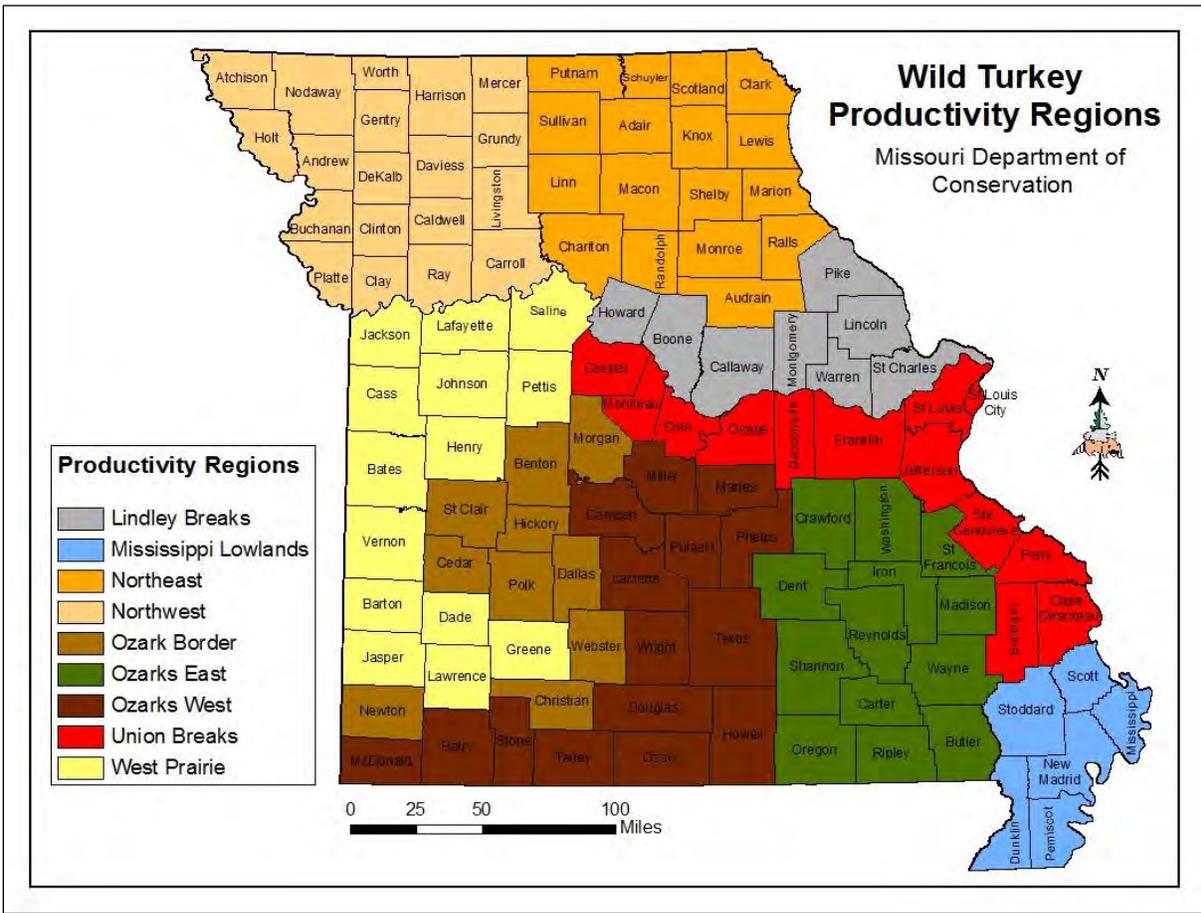
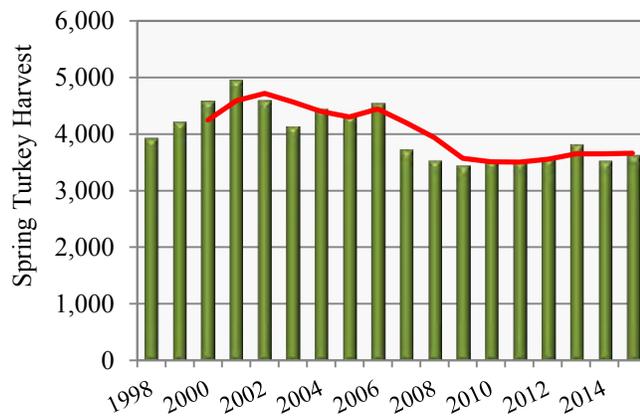


Figure 1. Turkey Productivity Regions in Missouri. Regions consist of counties grouped by similar land cover composition.

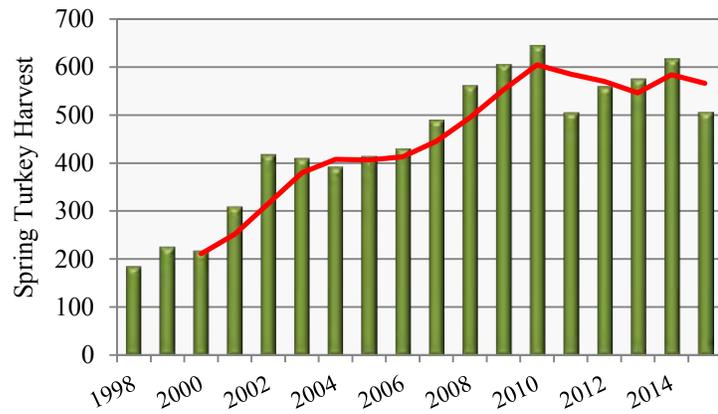
Lindley Breaks Region

Turkey numbers in the Lindley Breaks region (Figure 1) peaked in the early 2000s before declining by approximately 30% from 2001–2009. Improved production has helped to stabilize regional turkey numbers. Turkey abundance remains 25–30% below the peak numbers observed more than a decade ago.



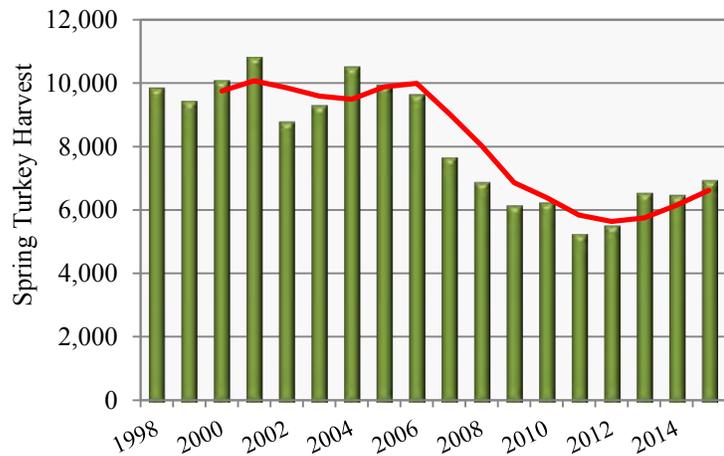
Mississippi Lowlands Region

Turkey numbers in the Mississippi Lowlands region (Figure 1) increased during the 2000s. Turkey habitat within the region is limited, however, resulting in low harvests compared to other regions. Abundance in Stoddard County has declined in recent years, however, regional turkey numbers are currently stable (Figure 2).



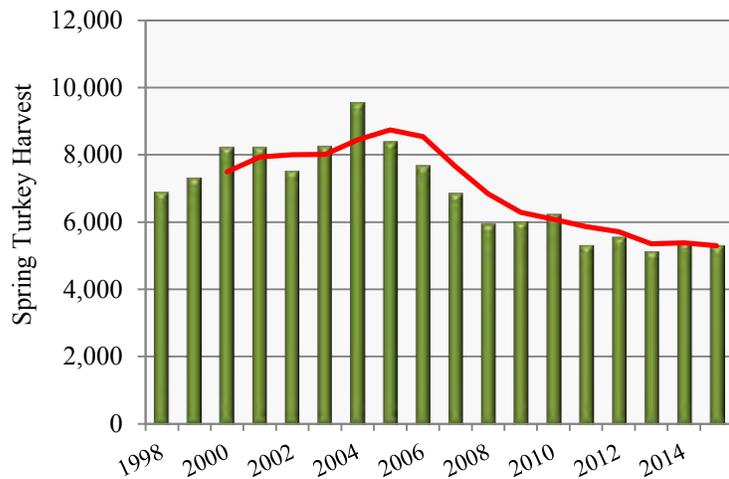
Northeast Region

Six consecutive years of poor production caused turkey numbers in the Northeast region (Figure 1) to decline by approximately 40% during the late 2000s. Regional turkey numbers remain 35–40% below those observed from the late 1990s through the mid-2000s. Improved production in recent years has resulted in an increasing trend in turkey numbers within the region.



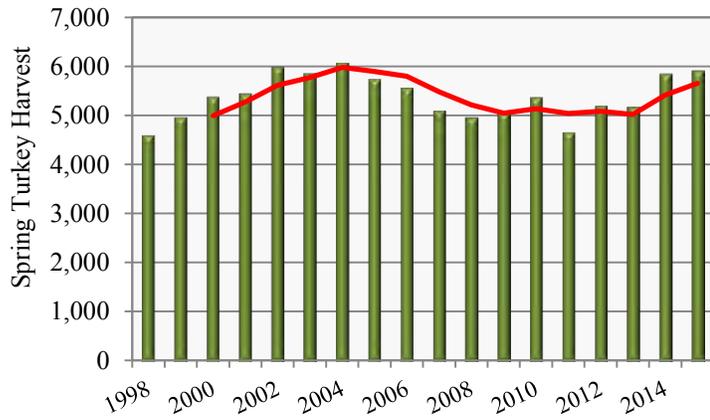
Northwest Region

Similar to the Northeast region, poor production caused turkey numbers to decline sharply in the Northwest region (Figure 1) during the late 2000s. Although regional production has since displayed an increasing trend, turkey numbers remain 40–45% below the population peak. Most counties within the region have stable abundance, however, turkey numbers have failed to stabilize in several counties, particularly in extreme northwestern Missouri (Figure 2).



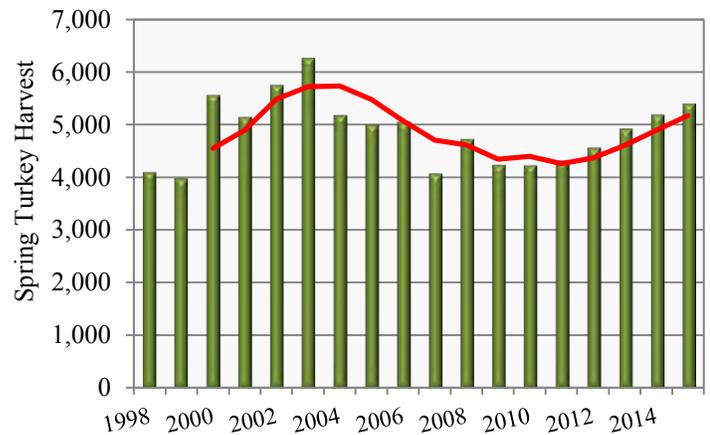
Ozark Border Region

Turkey numbers in the Ozark Border region (Figure 1) peaked in the early 2000s, as they did in most of the state, before declining during the mid-to-late 2000s. Regional turkey numbers have since increased and are currently just slightly below the population peak. The region continues to have many of the top turkey harvest counties in the state.



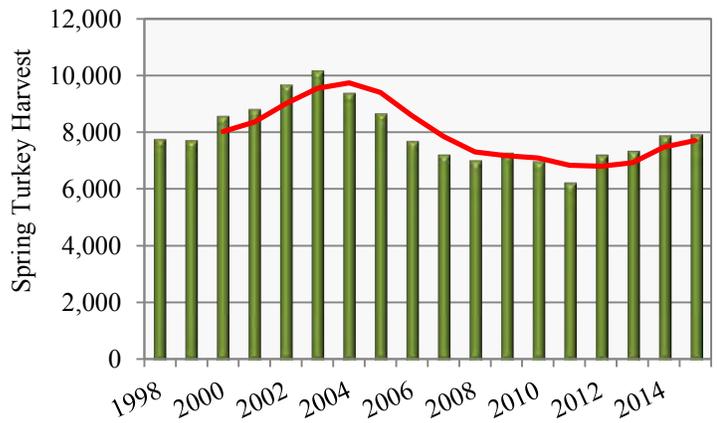
Ozarks East Region

The Ozarks East region (Figure 1) has experienced some of the state’s best turkey production in recent years, which has spurred population growth throughout much of the region. Although turkey abundance remains 10–15% below the peak observed during the early 2000s, regional turkey numbers have displayed an increasing trend during the last five years.



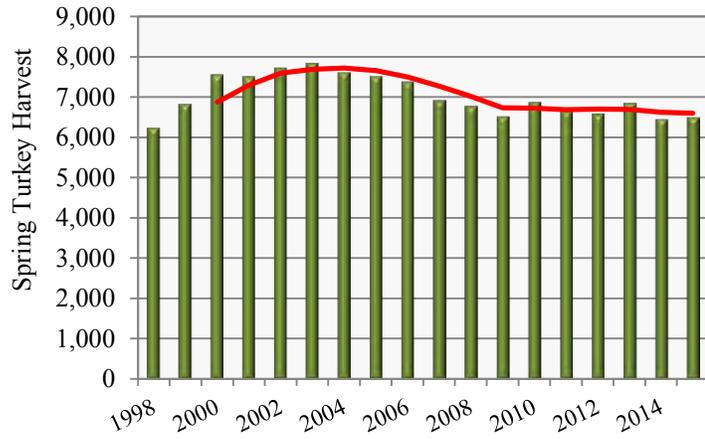
Ozarks West Region

Regional turkey numbers (Figure 1) are 20–25% below the population peak that occurred during the early 2000s, however, improved production has resulted in an increasing population trend during the last five years. Like the Ozark Boarder region, many of the counties in the Ozarks West region consistently rank among the highest in the state for turkey harvest.



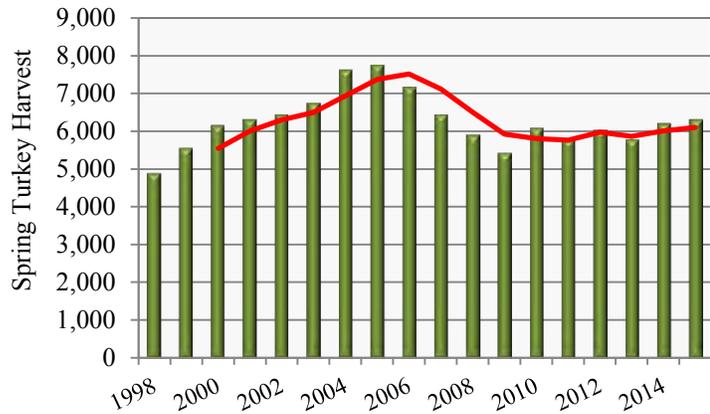
Union Breaks Region

Turkey numbers in the Union Breaks region (Figure 1) are stable and currently 15–20% below peak numbers of the early 2000s. Containing a good mix of forested and open land cover types, this region contains some of the state’s best turkey habitat and its counties consistently rank among the highest in turkey harvest.



West Prairie Region

Turkey numbers in the West Prairie region (Figure 1) have been stable for the last five years. Similar to the population trend in the Northwest region, turkey numbers peaked during the early-to-mid 2000s. Regional turkey numbers remain 15–20% below the population peak.



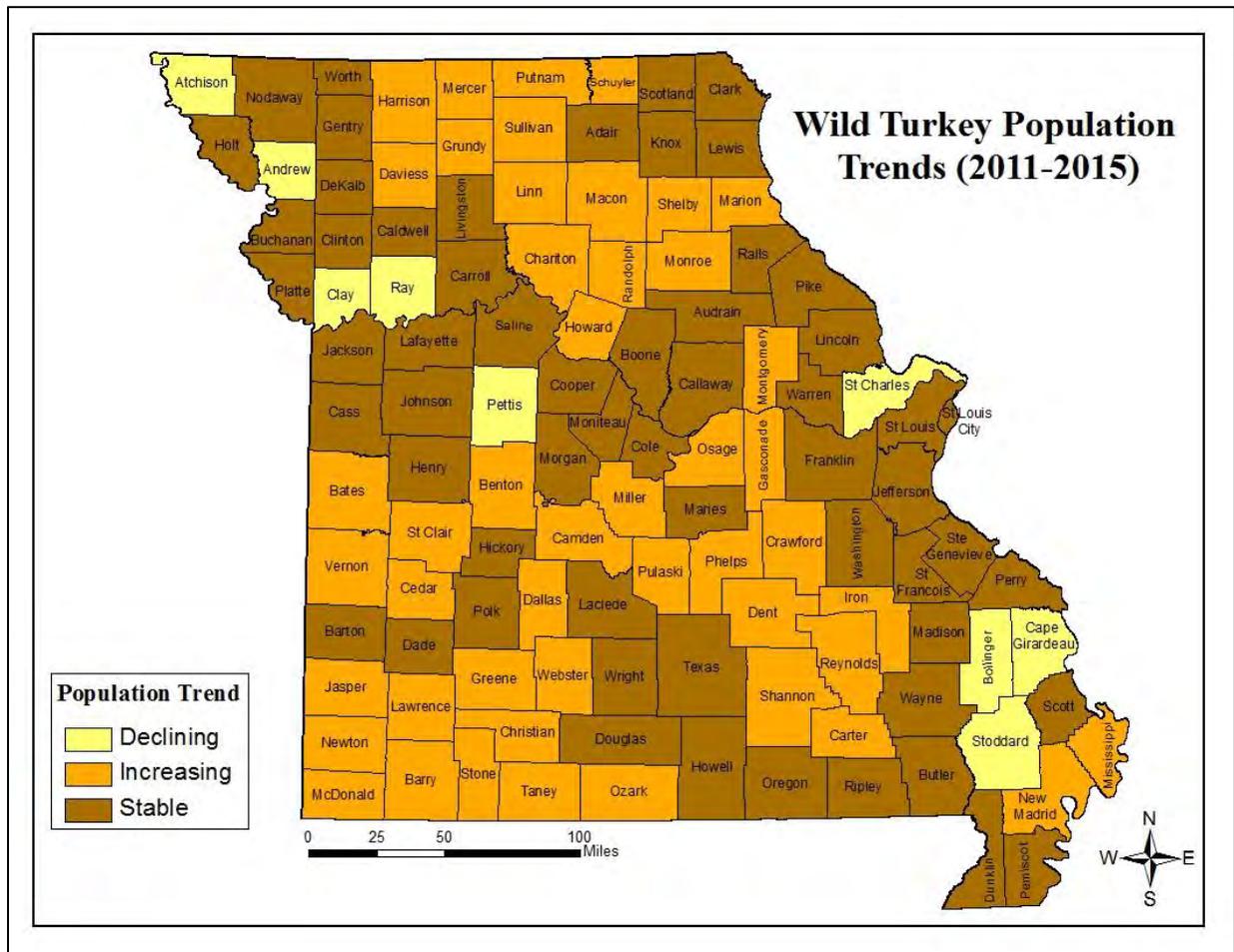


Figure 2. Five year (2010–2015) county-level wild turkey population trends in Missouri based on total (youth and regular season) spring harvest as an index to population abundance.

REPRODUCTION – WILD TURKEY BROOD SURVEY

The Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) has been conducting a Wild Turkey Brood Survey annually since 1959. During the survey, Department staff and citizen volunteers record observations of hens, poults, and gobblers during June, July, and August. Turkey sightings are recorded on observation cards, which the MDC mails to participants at the beginning of each survey month. By recording observations of hens and poults, survey participants provide information that serves as an index to turkey production. It is through this survey that the MDC determines the success of each year's turkey hatch. Turkey observations are collected at the county-level and analyzed by Turkey Productivity Region (Figure 1), which are counties grouped by similar land cover composition.

After receiving completed survey cards, conservation Department staff determines the percentage of hens observed with and without poults, as well as the average number of poults per hen for those hens observed with a brood. Observations of hens and poults are used to determine the poult-to-hen ratio (PHR), which is the average number of poults per hen. The PHR includes observations of hens with a brood and those without a brood.

In 2015, MDC staff and citizen volunteers recorded observations of 77,595 turkeys during the three-month survey, including 5,202 broods. At the statewide scale, 43% of hens were observed with a brood (Table 1). The percentage of hens observed with a brood ranged from 36% in the Northeast and West Prairie regions to 53% in the Mississippi Lowlands region. Statewide, the average brood size was 3.9 poults (Table 1). Average brood size ranged from 3.7 poults in the Mississippi Lowlands region to 4.9 poults in the Northwest region.

The 2015 statewide PHR of 1.5 was 12% less than the 2014 ratio, the same as the previous five-year average, and 7% greater than the 10-year average (Table 2). The 2015 PHR was 12% less than the 20-year average. Among Turkey Productivity Regions, PHRs ranged from 1.1 in the West Prairie to 1.9 in the Ozarks East (Table 2).

Prior to 2011, Missouri’s turkey population had experienced four consecutive years of poor production characterized by low nest success and poult survival. The average PHR during this period was 1.1. In contrast, the average PHR from 2011–2015 was 1.6, a 45% increase. Although turkey production in recent years has not reached the levels observed during the late 1990s and early 2000s, production since 2010 has represented a marked improvement (Figure 3).

Table 1. Wild Turkey Brood Survey data by Turkey Productivity Region (Figure 1). Data were obtained from Missouri’s Wild Turkey Brood Survey conducted in June, July, and August, 2015.

Productivity Region	% Hens w/ Poults	Average Brood Size	Poult-to-Hen Ratio	Gobbler-to-Hen Ratio
Lindley Breaks	47%	3.8	1.5	0.54
Mississippi Lowlands	53%	3.7	1.6	0.45
Northeast	36%	4.0	1.2	0.76
Northwest	43%	4.9	1.8	0.73
Ozark Border	37%	3.8	1.2	0.88
Ozarks East	50%	4.2	1.9	0.38
Ozarks West	43%	4.2	1.6	0.67
Union Breaks	47%	4.0	1.5	0.61
West Prairie	36%	4.0	1.1	0.91
Statewide^a	43%	3.9	1.5	0.68

^aStatewide totals include observations where Productivity Region was not recorded on the survey form.

Table 2. Index (poult-to-hen ratio) of Missouri turkey production by Turkey Productivity Region (Figure 1). Data were obtained during the 2015 Wild Turkey Brood Survey and are compared to previous years. For each interval value, the % change indicates how the 2015 index compares to the previous year or the average for periodic intervals.

Productivity Region	2015 Index	1-year (2014) Change	5-year (2010–2014) Change	10-year (2005–2014) Change	20-year (1995–2014) Change
Lindley Breaks	1.5	-17%	-6%	+7%	-17%
Mississippi Lowlands	1.6	+7%	-6%	-6%	-24%
Northeast	1.2	-40%	-25%	-8%	-25%
Northwest	1.8	-5%	+29%	+38%	Same as Avg.
Ozark Border	1.2	-33%	-14%	-8%	-25%
Ozarks East	1.9	+6%	Same as Avg.	+12%	Same as Avg.
Ozarks West	1.6	+23%	+14%	+23%	Same as Avg.
Union Breaks	1.5	-12%	+7%	+7%	-6%
West Prairie	1.1	-21%	-15%	Same as Avg.	-31%
Statewide^a	1.5	-12%	Same as Avg.	+7%	-12%

^aStatewide totals include observations where Productivity Region was not recorded on the survey form.

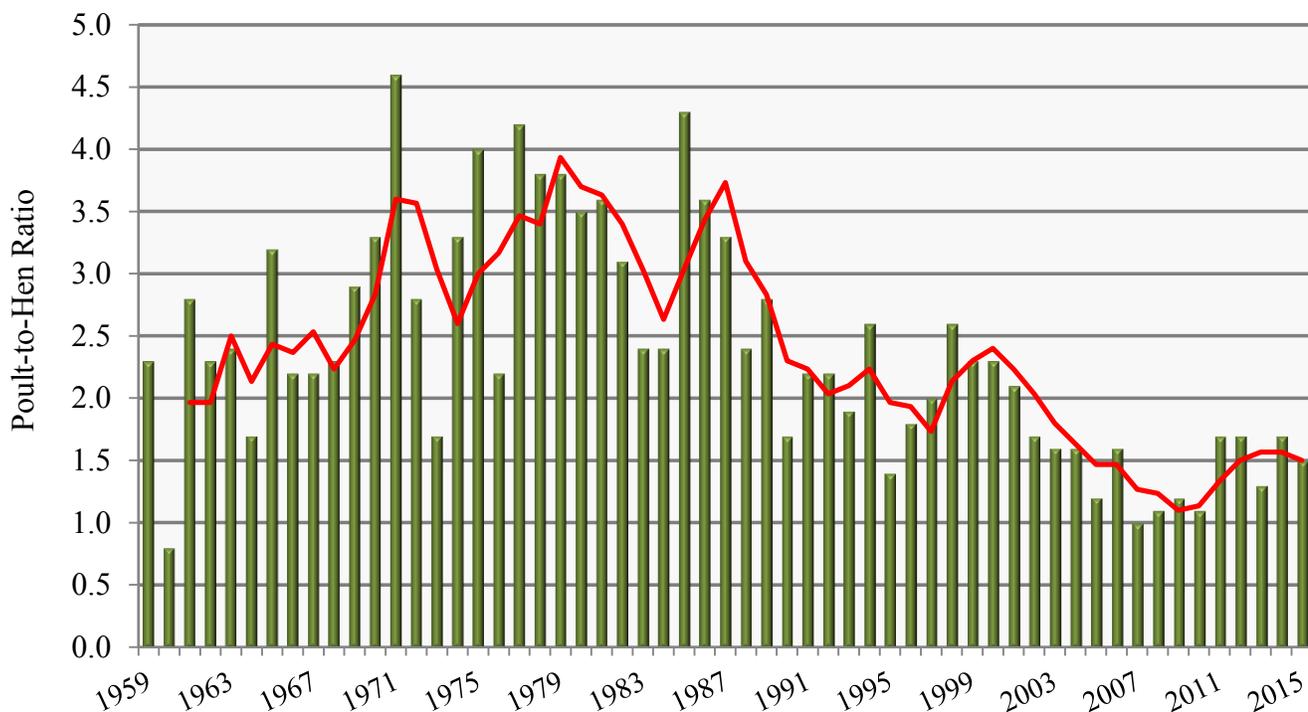


Figure 3. Missouri statewide poult-to-hen ratios derived from the Wild Turkey Brood Survey conducted in June, July, and August, 1959–2015. Trendline (red) displays three-year moving average.

HARVEST

2015 Spring Turkey Season

During the 2015 youth spring turkey season, which took place April 11–12, hunters harvested 4,449 turkeys. This harvest total represented a 3% increase from the 2014 youth season and was 9% higher than the previous five-year average. The 2014 youth season harvest was the highest since the season was initiated in 2001. Hunters harvested 43,993 turkeys during the 21-day regular spring turkey season, which occurred April 20 – May 10.

Juvenile male turkeys represented 24% of the regular season harvest (Figure 4), which was 20% greater than the previous five-year average. The total 2015 spring harvest, including both the youth and regular seasons, was 48,442. This harvest total represented a 2% increase from the 2014 season, and was 7% higher than the previous five-year average. Counties with the highest total spring harvest were Franklin, Texas, and St. Clair, where 1,014, 921, and 850 turkeys were harvested, respectively (Figure 5).

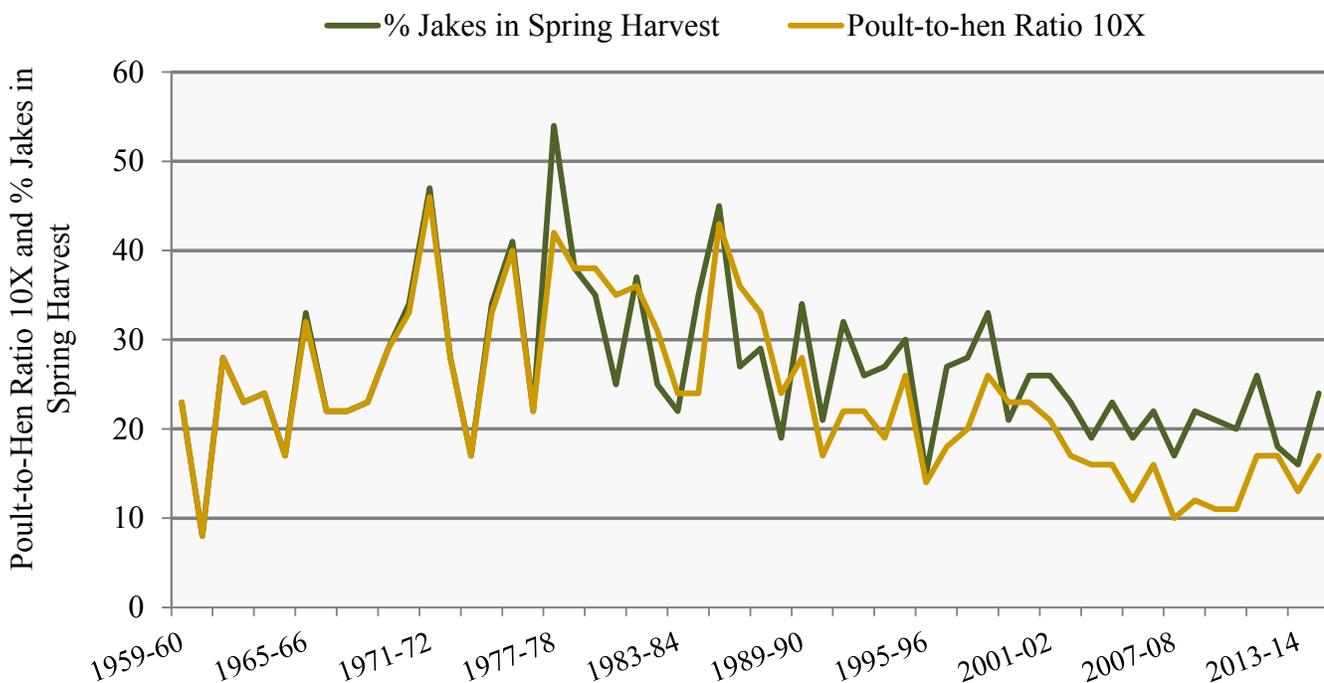


Figure 4. Missouri’s statewide poult-to-hen ratio multiplied by 10, compared with the percentage of jakes in the following year’s regular season spring harvest, 1959–2015.

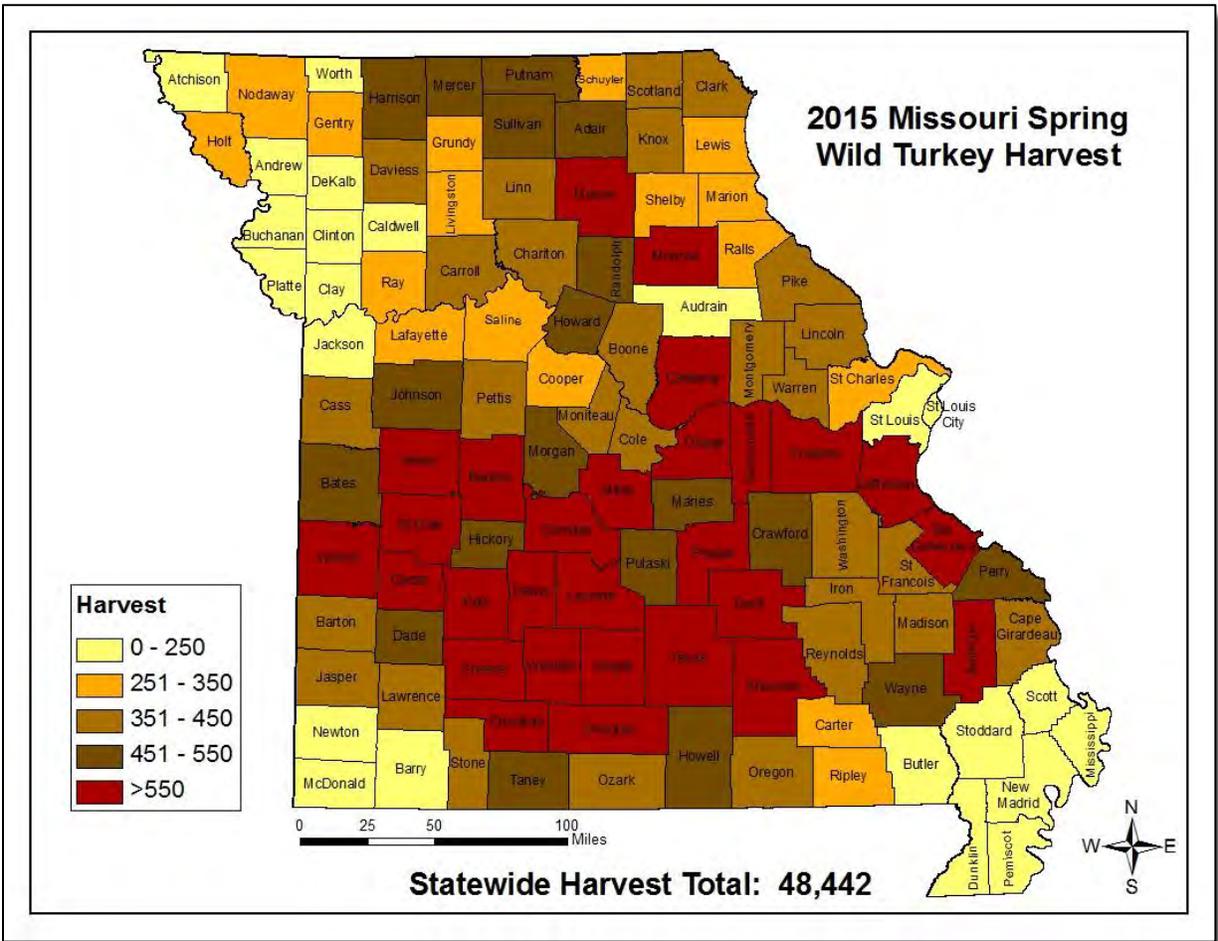


Figure 5. Total (youth and regular season) spring wild turkey harvest in Missouri, 2015.

Total permit sales for the 2015 spring turkey season (111,198; excluding no-cost landowner permits) were slightly greater than in 2014 (110,636; Figure 6). Spring turkey permit sales in 2015 included 103,435 (93%) resident permits and 7,763 (7%) non-resident permits. An additional 43,016 no-cost permits were distributed to resident landowners. The total number of spring turkey hunters in Missouri in 2015 was 149,235. The total number of hunters does not equal the permit sales total because some hunters purchase a permit in addition to receiving a no-cost landowner permit.

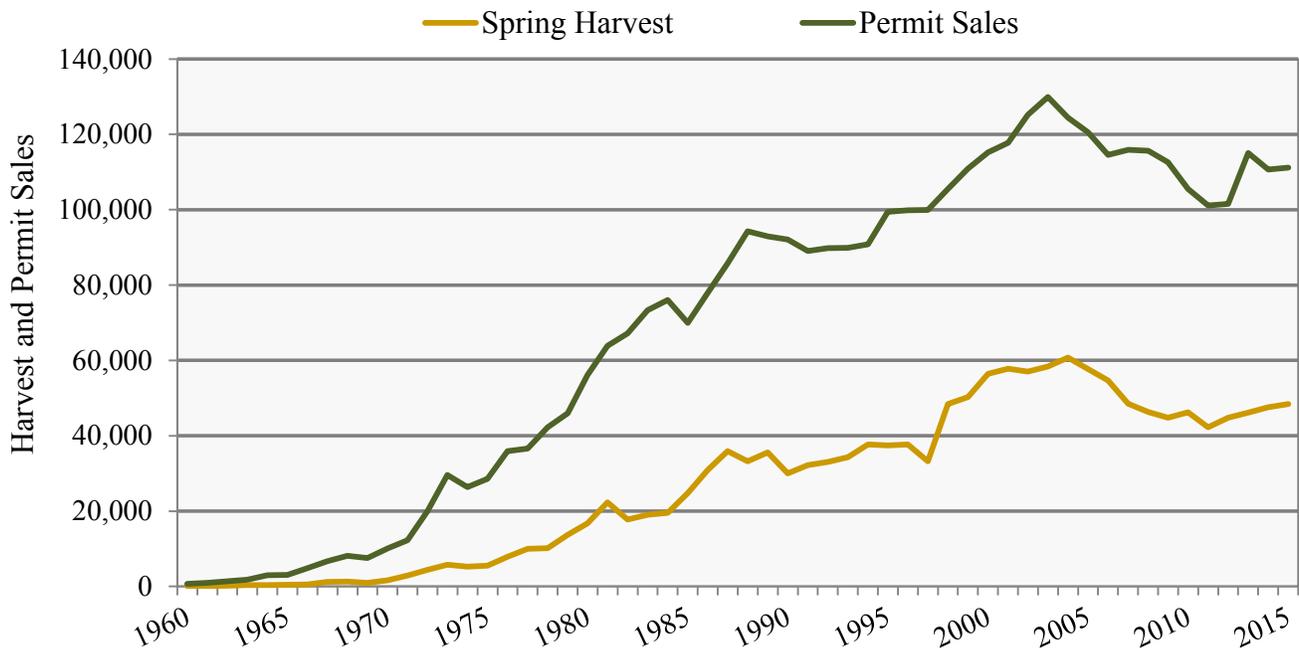


Figure 6. Number of wild turkeys harvested during the spring season (youth and regular season) in Missouri, and the number of turkey hunting permits sold for the spring season, 1960–2015. Permit sales do not include no-cost landowner permits.

Spring turkey harvest in Missouri during 2015 was 20% below the record harvest of over 60,000 birds in 2004 (Figure 6). Spring turkey hunter success has stabilized since 2007 after declining during the early to mid-2000s (Figure 7). The success rate for permit-buyers during the 2015 spring season was 78 turkeys harvested per 1,000 hunting trips, which was 10% greater than the previous five-year average.



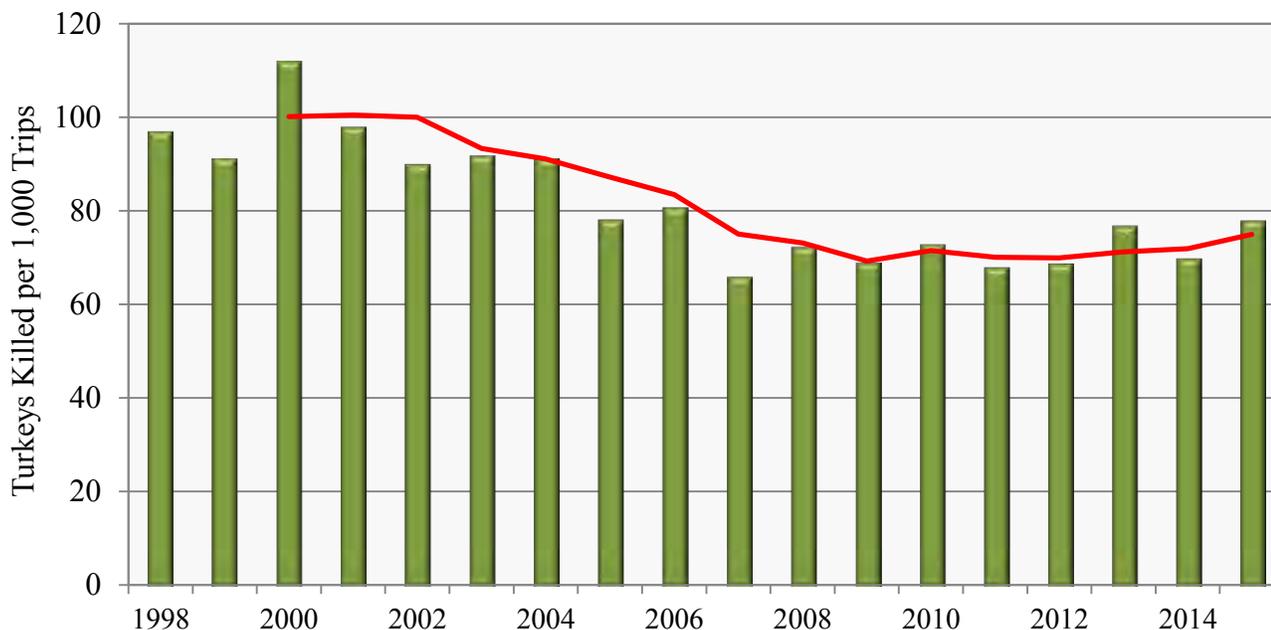


Figure 7. Statewide spring turkey hunter success rate in Missouri. Data are the number of turkeys harvested per 1,000 hunting trips, 1998–2015. Trendline (red) displays moving three-year average.

2015 Fall Firearms Turkey Season

The 2015 fall firearms turkey harvest total of 6,160 represented an 8% increase in harvest from the 2014 season and was 7% below the previous five-year average. The majority of the fall firearms harvest occurred in southern Missouri (Figure 8). The top three harvest counties were Dent, Greene, and Franklin where 210, 159, and 148 turkeys were harvested, respectively.

Fall firearms turkey permit sales declined by 6% in 2015. Of the 13,303 permits sold, 13,084 (98%) were purchased by Missouri residents and 219 (2%) by nonresidents; an additional 58,392 no-cost permits were distributed to resident landowners. Fall firearms turkey hunting in Missouri has generally been declining in popularity since the late 1980s when over 50,000 permits were sold and over 28,000 turkeys were harvested during the 14-day season (Figure 9).

Although the novelty of the fall firearms turkey season may have worn off for some of Missouri's hunters, the increasing popularity of the archery deer and turkey season is likely to be partially responsible for the declining interest. Additionally, declining turkey numbers during the mid-to-late 2000s are likely to have reduced hunter participation in the fall season. Missouri is not alone in experiencing a declining trend in fall firearms turkey hunting participation, as even some states with a strong fall turkey hunting tradition (e.g., Pennsylvania, Virginia) have experienced a decline in fall turkey hunter numbers.

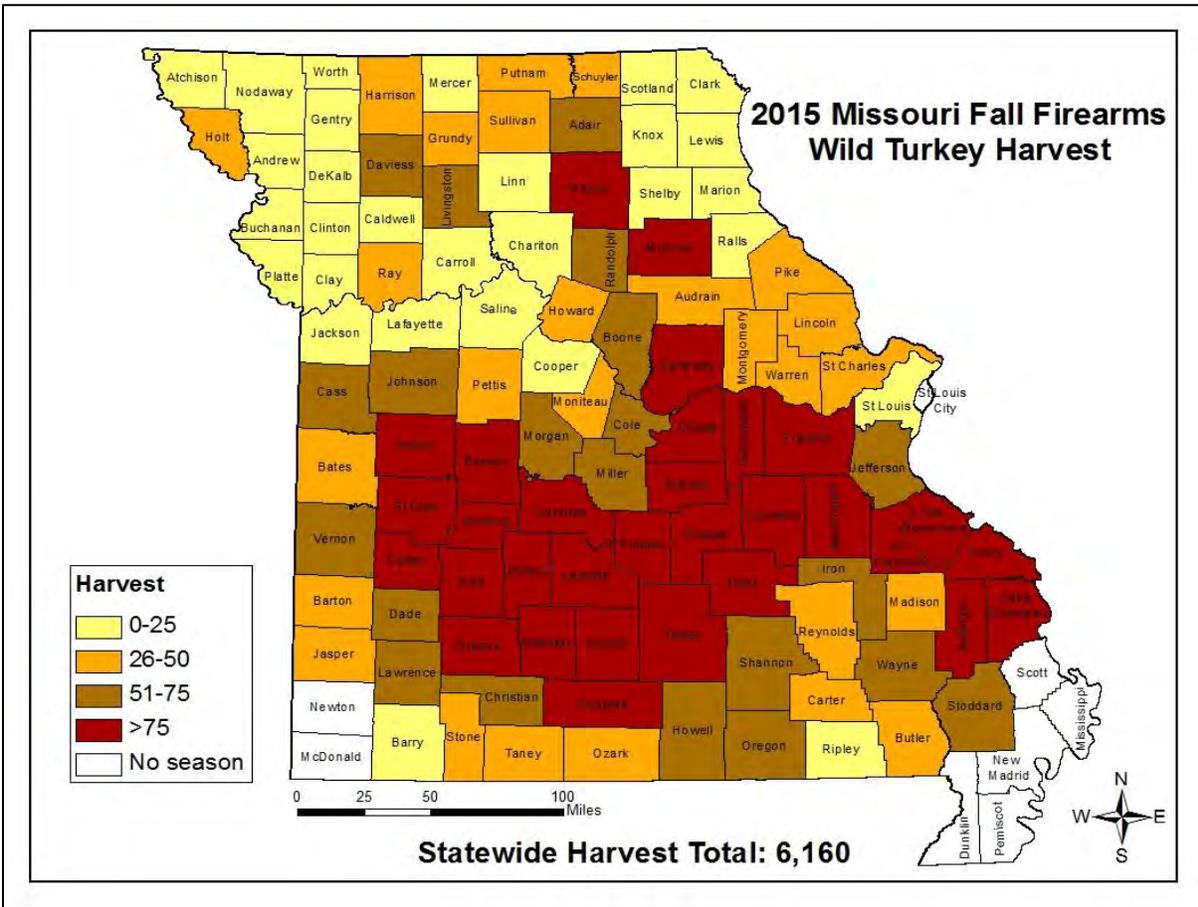


Figure 8. Missouri fall firearms wild turkey harvest, 2015.

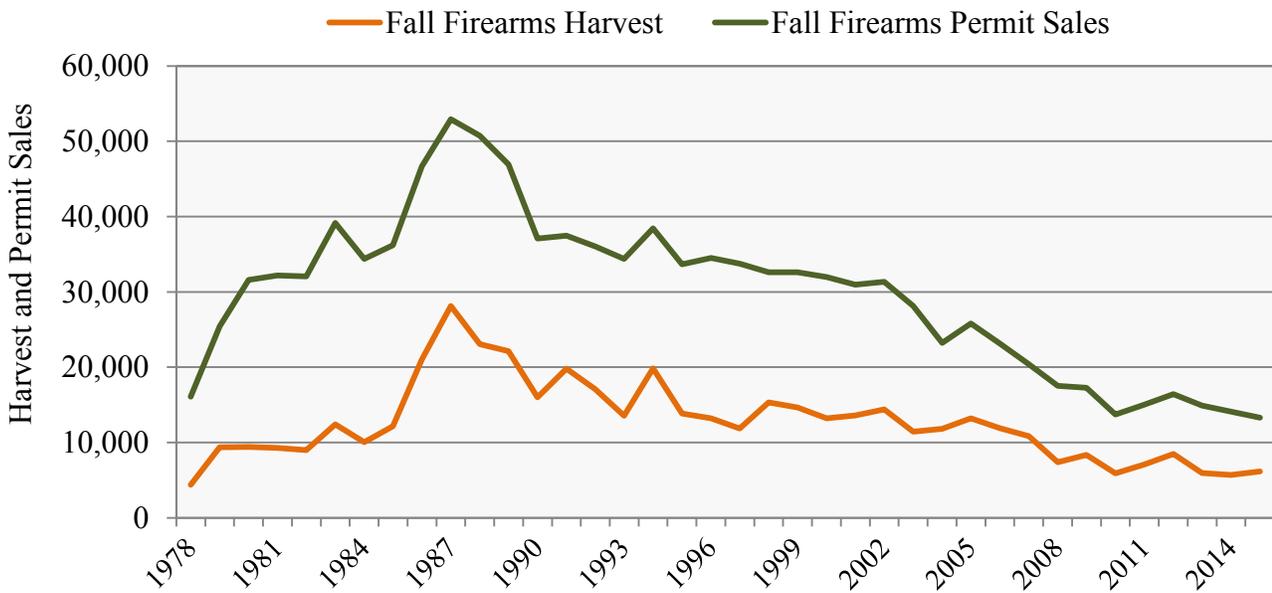


Figure 9. Number of wild turkeys harvested during the fall firearms turkey season in Missouri, and the number of fall firearms permits sold, 1978–2015. Permit sales do not include no-cost landowner permits.

2015 Fall Archery Turkey Season

Hunters harvested 3,042 turkeys during the 2015 fall archery deer and turkey season (Figures 10, 11). The 2015 archery turkey harvest total represented an 18% increase from the 2014 season, and was 13% greater than the previous five-year average. Unlike the fall firearms turkey harvest, which has shown a declining trend since the late 1980s (Figure 9), the fall archery harvest increased until the mid-2000s. Since 2005, archery turkey harvests have fluctuated substantially on an annual basis, while showing a general trend towards stabilization (Figure 11).

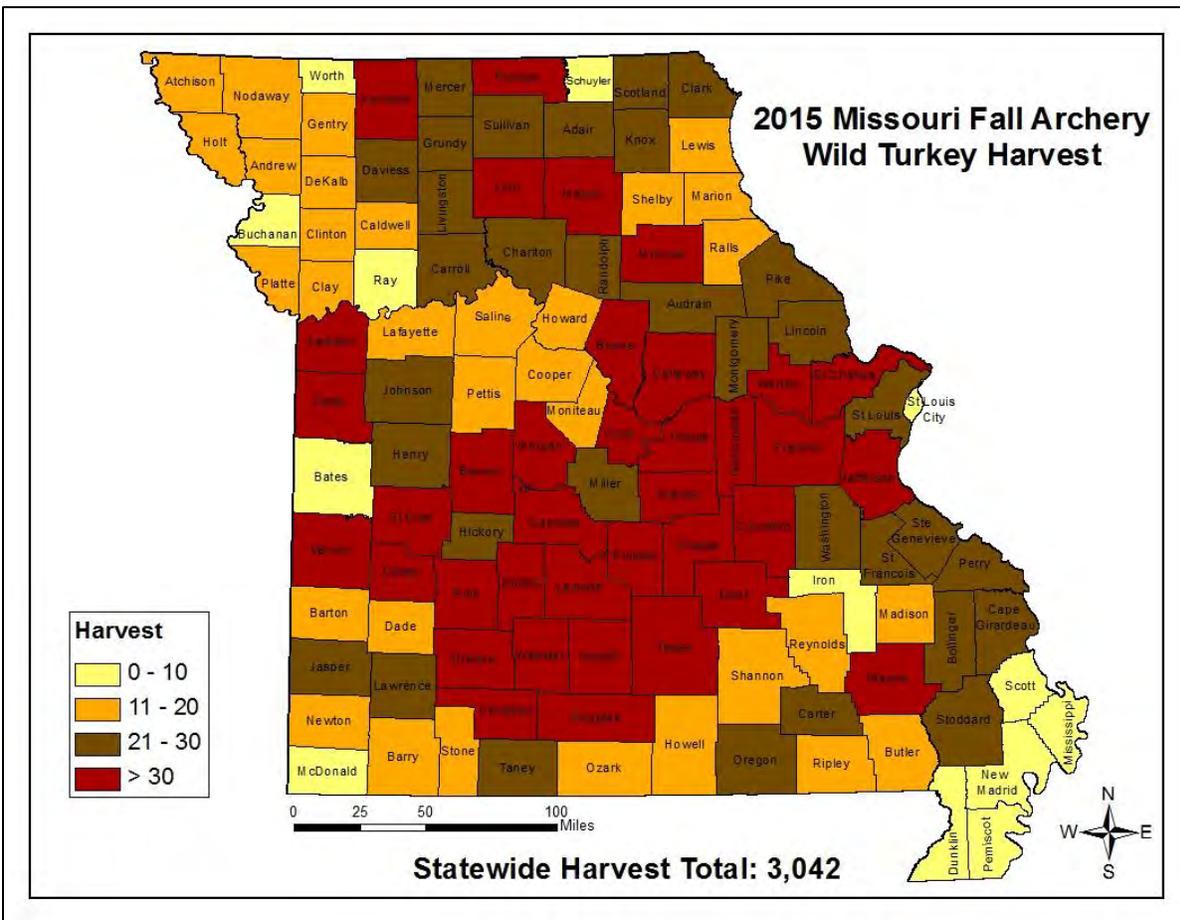


Figure 10. Wild turkey harvest in Missouri during the 2015 fall archery season.

Although archery permit sales were relatively stable from the mid-1990s through the mid-2000s, sales have since shown an increasing trend (Figure 12). In 2015, 115,642 permits were sold; the third highest number since the season's inception. Of the archery permits sold in 2015, 105,761 (91%) were purchased by Missouri residents and 9,881 (9%) by non-residents. An additional 85,327 no-cost landowner permits were distributed.

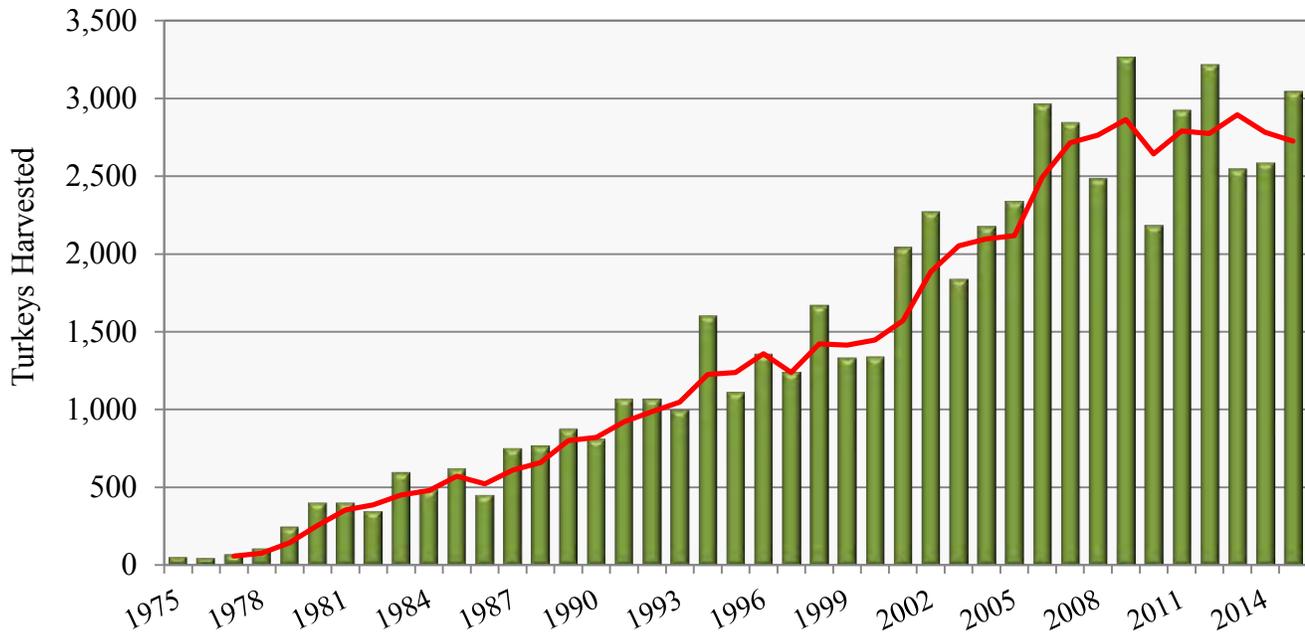


Figure 11. Missouri fall archery wild turkey harvest, 1975–2015. Trendline (red) displays three-year moving average.

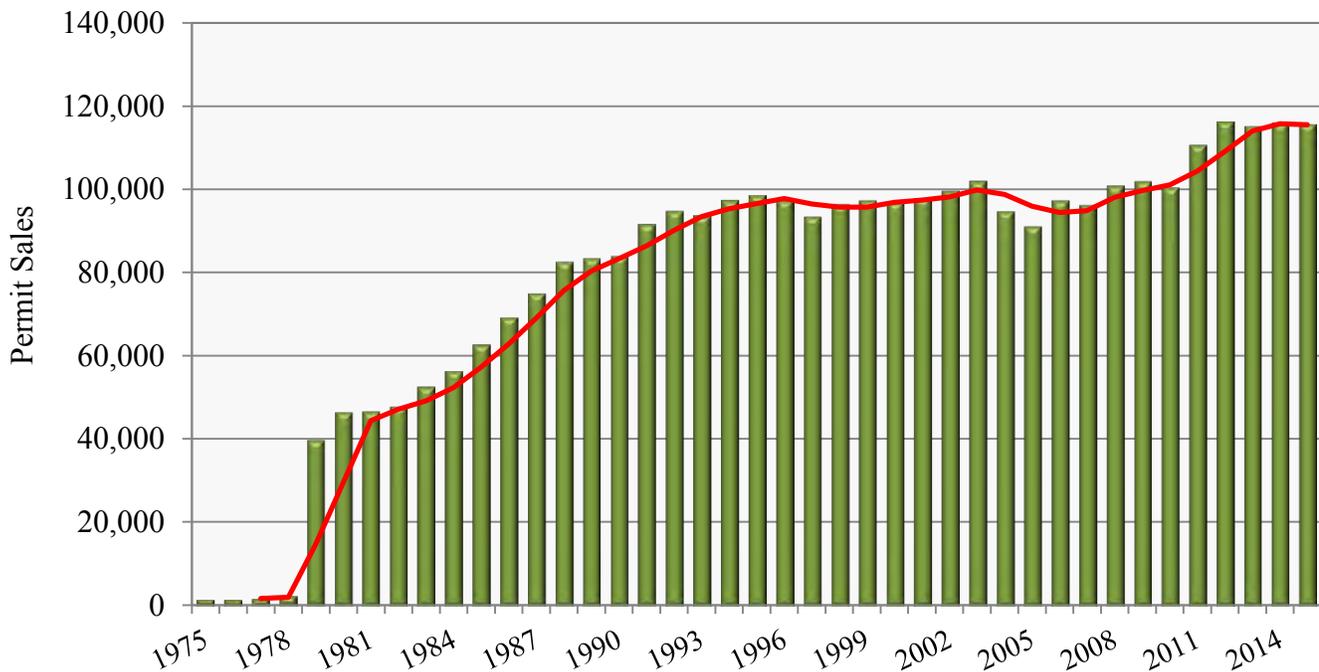


Figure 12. Missouri archery deer and turkey permit sales, 1975–2015. Permit sales do not include no-cost landowner permits. Prior to 1979, hunters purchased archery deer and turkey permits separately. Trendline (red) displays three-year moving average.

HUNTING INCIDENTS

There were four (one fatal and three non-fatal) hunting incidents during the 2015 spring turkey season. The number of spring turkey hunting incidents in Missouri has declined considerably over the course of the last three decades. During the late 1980s, more than 30 incidents occurred annually for every 100,000 permits sold. During the last five hunting seasons, the average number of incidents per 100,000 permits sold was 4.1 (Figure 13).

RECENT REGULATION CHANGES

Other than changes to some conservation area and managed turkey hunts, no turkey hunting regulation changes occurred in 2015.

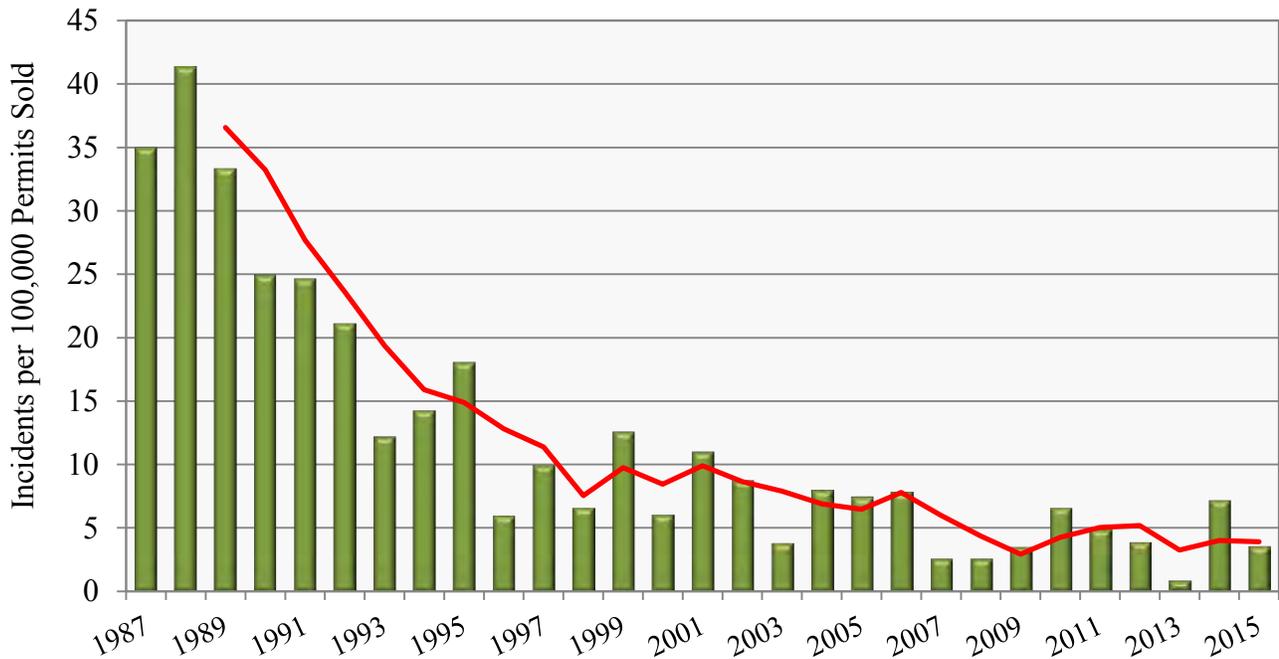


Figure 13. Hunting incidents during the spring turkey season in Missouri per 100,000 permits sold, 1987–2015. Trendline (red) displays three-year moving average.

BOWHUNTER OBSERVATION SURVEY

Since 1983, MDC staff and citizen volunteers participating in the MDC's Bowhunter Observation Survey have recorded the number of turkeys observed while archery hunting. Survey participants also record the number of hours they bowhunt, allowing an index of turkey abundance to be calculated at the statewide and regional scales.

In 2015, at the statewide scale, the number of turkeys observed per 1,000 hours bowhunting was 379 (Figure 14). At the regional scale, index values ranged from 124 in the Mississippi Lowlands to 507 in the Ozark Border (Table 3). The statewide average of 379 represented a 1% increase from 2014 and was 1% greater than the previous five-year average. The statewide index remains 9% and 27% below the previous 10 and 20-year averages, respectively (Table 3).

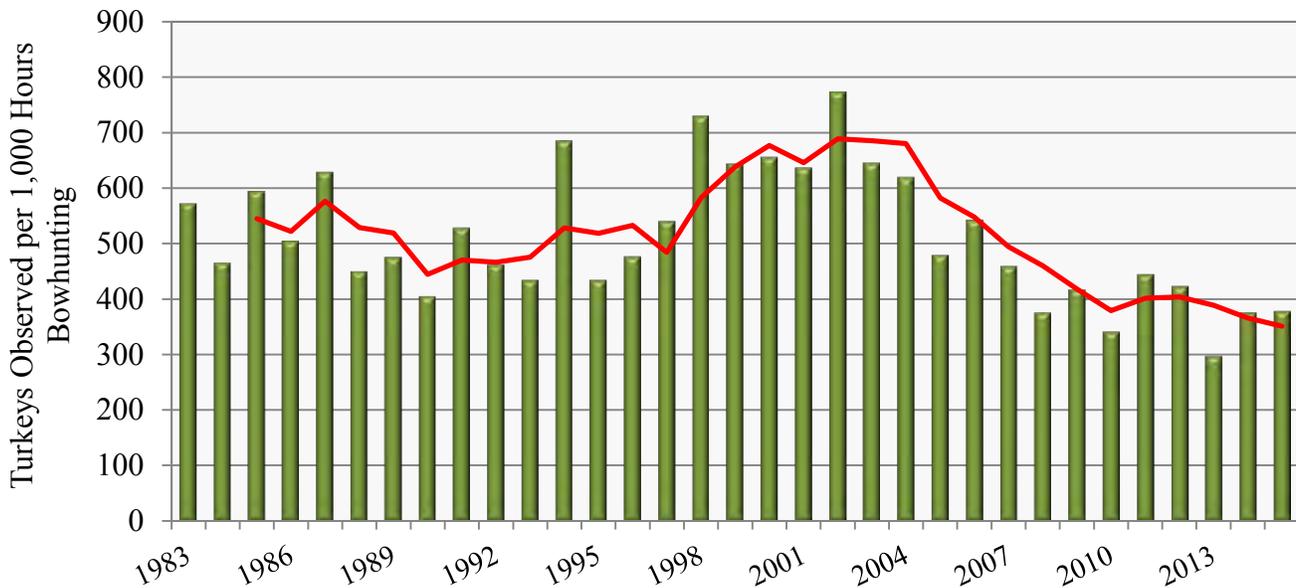


Figure 14. Number of wild turkeys observed during the Missouri Department of Conservation’s Bowhunter Observation Survey, 1983–2015. Data are the average number of turkeys observed per 1,000 hours bowhunting at the statewide scale. Trendline (red) displays three-year moving average.

Table 3. Index of wild turkey abundance in Missouri by Turkey Productivity Region (Figure 1). Data were obtained from the Conservation Department’s Bowhunter Observation Survey. Index values are the average number of turkeys observed per 1,000 hours bowhunting. For each interval value, the % change indicates how the 2015 index compares to the previous year or the average for periodic intervals.

Productivity Region	2015 Index	1-year (2014) Change	5-year (2010–2014) Change	10-year (2005–2014) Change	20-year (1995–2014) Change
Lindley Breaks	250	-1%	-19%	-25%	-37%
Mississippi Lowlands	124	-1%	-33%	-60%	-57%
Northeast	399	-7%	-3%	-10%	-37%
Northwest	412	-8%	-12%	-27%	-45%
Ozark Border	507	+4%	+22%	+20%	-3%
Ozarks East	289	+24%	+19%	+11%	-9%
Ozarks West	396	+36%	+26%	+14%	-6%
Union Breaks	391	+1%	+9%	+2%	-7%
West Prairie	456	+1%	-6%	-17%	-29%
Statewide	379	+1%	+1%	-9%	-27%

NORTHEAST MISSOURI WILD TURKEY RESEARCH PROJECT UPDATE

Introduction

In 2013, the MDC began a five-year wild turkey research project in north Missouri in partnership with the University of Missouri, University of Washington, and the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf). The study is being conducted in Putnam, Schuyler, Monroe, and Marion Counties. Funding for the project is provided by the MDC and grants from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Wildlife Restoration Program and the George Clark Missouri State Chapter of the NWTf. The research project will provide information that will be used by the Conservation Department's Wild Turkey Management Program to monitor the turkey population and assist with making decisions about hunting regulations. The Conservation Department uses a science-based approach to manage the state's wild turkey population and this research project is just one of the many ways that the Conservation Department obtains the information used in its program.

The goal of the research project is to develop population models, which will provide annual estimates of turkey population size, survival rates, harvest rates (percentage of the population shot by hunters), recruitment (number of young produced that enter the population), and the growth rate of the turkey population. A computer software program will also be developed to facilitate use of the population models. Researchers will be capturing and radio-tracking turkeys throughout the four-county study area. During trapping efforts, all turkeys are released in the same fields where they are captured. The field-based portion of the research project will provide the Conservation Department with estimates of seasonal and annual survival for adult gobblers, jakes, and hens, as well as harvest rate estimates during the spring and fall hunting seasons.

Fitting wild turkeys with radio-transmitters will allow researchers to track the birds and determine survival throughout the year in addition to identifying the various sources of mortality. Of central importance will be determining what percentage of adult gobblers and jakes are harvested during the spring hunting season. To allow harvest rates to be estimated, a toll-free phone number has been inscribed on each turkey band. Should a hunter happen to shoot a banded turkey, in addition to reporting their bird through the Telecheck system, the Conservation Department asks that they call the toll-free number on the band. The information gained from band returns is critically important to the success of the project.

In addition to determining the percentage of adult gobblers and jakes that are harvested during the spring hunting season, researchers will determine what percentage of banded turkeys are harvested during the fall season. Researchers will also be monitoring hens closely during the nesting and brood-rearing seasons. The study will allow researchers to answer some basic questions about turkey reproduction, including: What proportion of hens attempt to nest each year? Does this differ between adult and juvenile hens? What percentage of hens nest successfully? Of those hens that nest successfully, how many poults that hatch survive? Although previous research projects have shed light on the answers to these questions, brood survey results indicate considerable declines in turkey production since the last turkey research project was conducted in Missouri and having updated information is important to the Conservation Department's Wild Turkey Management Program.

Years 1 and 2 – Project Summary

Researchers captured over 260 turkeys during the first winter field season of the project and added over 320 turkeys to that total during the second winter. Of these turkeys, 220 were jakes or adult gobblers and about 370 were hens.

During the first two years of the project, annual survival rates of radio-tagged hens were 63% and 53%. Winter was the season of highest survival for hens in both years (93% and 90%), whereas survival was lowest during summer (84% and 78%). Annual survival of adult gobblers (46% and 43%) was lower than that of hens and jakes (69% and 78%). Survival of adult gobblers was greatest during fall (92% in both years) and lowest during spring (69% in both years). Survival of jakes during the first year of the project was greatest during summer (98%) and lowest during spring (86%). During year two, however, survival was greatest during winter (96%) and lowest during fall (89%).

During the first two years of the project, predation has been the leading cause of death of radio-tagged turkeys. Based on evidence at kill sites, coyotes, bobcats, and great-horned owls were suspected of having preyed on radio-tagged turkeys.

During the 2014 spring turkey season, researchers were radio-tracking 60 adult gobblers, of which 17% were harvested. The harvest rate was similar in 2015, when 15% of the 75 radio-tagged adult gobblers were harvested. As expected, harvest rates were considerably lower for jakes. During the 2014 spring season, 6% of the 65 radio-tagged jakes were harvested and none of the 69 radio-tagged jakes were harvested during the 2015 spring season.

Researchers were radio-tracking 126 turkeys (38 adult gobblers, 55 jakes, and 33 hens) during the 2014 fall turkey season; an additional 68 hens had been banded the previous winter, but had not been fitted with radio-tags. During the 2014 fall firearms season, three jakes (2% of the radiotagged turkeys) were harvested. None of the radio-tagged or banded turkeys were harvested during the 2014 fall archery season. During the 2015 fall turkey season, 131 turkeys (39 adult gobblers, 60 jakes, and 32 hens) were being radio-tracked and an additional 219 hens had been banded the previous winter, but not radio-tagged. Similar to 2014, 2% of the radio-tagged turkeys were harvested during the 2015 fall season. This included one hen during the fall firearms season and two males (one adult gobbler and one jake) during the fall archery season. An additional banded hen, that had not been radio-tagged, was harvested during the fall archery season.

Of the hens radio-tracked during the 2014 and 2015 nesting seasons, the median dates of initial nest incubation initiation were 16 May and 7 May. Most radio-tagged adult hens (86% and 88%) initiated incubation of at least one nest, whereas only 40% and 50% of juvenile hens initiated incubation. Forty-seven percent and 60% of the adult hens that failed their initial nesting attempt initiated incubation of a second nest. There have been no re-nesting attempts by juvenile hens thus far. Of the hens being radio-tracked during the 2014 nesting season, 27% were successful at hatching poults (known as female success). Female success was lower in 2015 (21%). Female success has been greater for adult hens (29% and 24%) than for juvenile hens (20% and 10%). Average first nest clutch sizes have been 10 and 11 eggs. Of the eggs laid in successful nests, 94% and 82% hatched (known as hatching rate). During the first two years of the project, 47% and 25% of hatched poults have survived to be about a month old.

Appendix A. 2015 Missouri spring turkey harvest (youth and regular seasons combined).

County	Adult Males	Juvenile Males	Bearded Hens	Total	Rank ^a
Adair	369	106	9	484	41
Andrew	169	55	1	225	99
Atchison	127	25	0	152	105
Audrain	177	70	3	250	93
Barry	170	57	2	229	98
Barton	272	113	2	387	66
Bates	304	154	7	465	43
Benton	478	190	6	674	12
Bollinger	435	133	10	578	26
Boone	326	113	5	444	49
Buchanan	90	31	2	123	108
Butler	145	50	2	197	102
Caldwell	167	68	5	240	95
Callaway	502	227	11	740	7
Camden	450	164	9	623	21
Cape Girardeau	300	138	8	446	48
Carroll	296	86	2	384	68
Carter	246	43	1	290	85
Cass	313	125	3	441	50
Cedar	509	168	14	691	11
Chariton	305	107	1	413	56
Christian	464	131	7	602	24
Clark	336	58	4	398	61
Clay	143	58	2	203	101
Clinton	130	51	0	181	103
Cole	277	121	4	402	60
Cooper	259	85	4	348	76
Crawford	382	142	5	529	31
Dade	324	122	8	454	46
Dallas	462	168	11	641	18
Daviess	293	114	3	410	58
DeKalb	169	63	1	233	96
Dent	540	158	6	704	9
Douglas	506	118	14	638	19
Dunklin	11	3	0	14	114
Franklin	685	318	11	1,014	1

^aRank based on total harvest in Missouri's 114 counties.

Appendix A. Continued.

County	Adult Males	Juvenile Males	Bearded Hens	Total	Rank ^a
Gasconade	429	212	7	648	16
Gentry	188	61	5	254	91
Greene	578	211	8	797	5
Grundy	256	78	4	338	77
Harrison	414	87	4	505	35
Henry	419	224	13	656	15
Hickory	352	137	7	496	36
Holt	261	46	4	311	83
Howard	347	106	7	460	44
Howell	381	109	4	494	38
Iron	294	56	1	351	75
Jackson	167	75	1	243	94
Jasper	253	113	7	373	70
Jefferson	442	154	7	603	23
Johnson	366	128	1	495	37
Knox	286	72	4	362	74
Laclede	524	172	6	702	10
Lafayette	171	83	3	257	89
Lawrence	298	121	6	425	52
Lewis	204	44	3	251	92
Lincoln	257	152	6	415	55
Linn	293	85	5	383	69
Livingston	224	93	4	321	81
Macon	580	214	7	801	4
Madison	305	66	2	373	71
Maries	391	149	6	546	29
Marion	181	74	2	257	90
McDonald	66	34	1	101	110
Mercer	393	92	5	490	40
Miller	501	161	4	666	14
Mississippi	45	14	0	59	112
Moniteau	265	94	7	366	73
Monroe	408	156	3	567	27
Montgomery	269	142	8	419	54
Morgan	301	147	6	454	47
New Madrid	46	34	1	81	111

^aRank based on total harvest in Missouri's 114 counties.

Appendix A. Continued.

County	Adult Males	Juvenile Males	Bearded Hens	Total	Rank ^a
Newton	105	52	4	161	104
Nodaway	284	40	3	327	79
Oregon	313	79	4	396	62
Osage	546	232	10	788	6
Ozark	312	76	2	390	65
Pemiscot	18	4	0	22	113
Perry	373	130	5	508	34
Pettis	292	89	5	386	67
Phelps	480	129	5	614	22
Pike	285	133	9	427	51
Platte	179	48	3	230	97
Polk	506	136	4	646	17
Pulaski	416	105	5	526	32
Putnam	425	104	2	531	30
Ralls	206	87	0	293	84
Randolph	367	105	5	477	42
Ray	196	74	3	273	86
Reynolds	355	62	3	420	53
Ripley	255	70	2	327	80
Saint Charles	220	92	4	316	82
Saint Clair	631	209	10	850	3
Saint Francois	289	99	4	392	63
Saint Louis	102	25	1	128	106
Sainte Genevieve	497	169	2	668	13
Saline	249	85	3	337	78
Schuyler	214	48	4	266	88
Scotland	317	71	3	391	64
Scott	75	39	0	114	109
Shannon	492	58	7	557	28
Shelby	215	47	6	268	87
Stoddard	139	73	4	216	100
Stone	293	68	7	368	72
Sullivan	421	100	3	524	33
Taney	401	90	2	493	39
Texas	719	196	6	921	2
Vernon	429	159	7	595	25

^aRank based on total harvest in Missouri's 114 counties.

Appendix A. Continued.

County	Adult Males	Juvenile Males	Bearded Hens	Total	Rank ^a
Warren	287	111	6	404	59
Washington	313	94	4	411	57
Wayne	366	89	2	457	45
Webster	521	172	13	706	8
Worth	96	30	0	126	107
Wright	463	146	16	625	20
Totals	35,948	11,954	540	48,442	

^aRank based on total harvest in Missouri's 114 counties.

Appendix B. 2015 Missouri fall turkey harvest (firearms and archery seasons combined).

County	Adult Males	Adult Females	Juvenile Males	Juvenile Females	Total	Rank ^a
Adair	18	24	10	32	84	47
Andrew	8	10	5	11	34	98
Atchison	18	13	2	8	41	83
Audrain	23	11	10	17	61	67
Barry	6	6	6	8	26	103
Barton	6	29	9	13	57	71
Bates	14	11	14	13	52	73
Benton	55	42	28	36	161	13
Bollinger	14	29	22	45	110	31
Boone	23	28	10	29	90	39
Buchanan	2	10	2	3	17	106
Butler	10	8	12	11	41	84
Caldwell	4	14	7	13	38	89
Callaway	29	41	15	46	131	19
Camden	26	32	28	34	120	23
Cape Girardeau	13	32	19	40	104	34
Carroll	8	18	4	9	39	86
Carter	8	24	13	27	72	56
Cass	17	35	12	30	94	38
Cedar	40	39	34	49	162	10
Chariton	9	11	3	20	43	80
Christian	27	36	11	37	111	28
Clark	12	8	11	8	39	87
Clay	9	11	3	12	35	97
Clinton	8	7	5	9	29	101
Cole	28	29	23	31	111	29
Cooper	18	12	2	12	44	78
Crawford	34	44	32	56	166	9
Dade	23	25	13	27	88	42
Dallas	40	49	24	57	170	7
Daviess	16	25	15	30	86	44
DeKalb	9	9	6	14	38	90
Dent	55	60	52	96	263	1
Douglas	26	32	18	46	122	21
Dunklin	0	1	1	1	3	112

^aRank based on total harvest in Missouri's 114 counties.

Appendix B. Continued.

County	Adult Males	Adult Females	Juvenile Males	Juvenile Females	Total	Rank ^a
Franklin	48	60	43	68	219	3
Gasconade	28	28	22	59	137	15
Gentry	5	9	3	13	30	100
Greene	39	88	33	54	214	4
Grundy	23	14	4	20	61	68
Harrison	25	20	14	26	85	45
Henry	23	37	18	41	119	25
Hickory	33	28	25	27	113	26
Holt	10	19	9	13	51	74
Howard	18	10	3	12	43	81
Howell	22	28	12	22	84	48
Iron	6	13	12	33	64	62
Jackson	16	21	6	17	60	70
Jasper	20	25	10	12	67	60
Jefferson	33	39	11	28	111	30
Johnson	30	19	14	27	90	40
Knox	5	16	6	13	40	85
Laclede	54	69	33	57	213	5
Lafayette	9	11	1	13	34	99
Lawrence	26	23	15	15	79	49
Lewis	4	16	1	15	36	92
Lincoln	9	22	14	32	77	53
Linn	18	18	5	16	57	72
Livingston	15	21	20	22	78	51
Macon	34	31	21	48	134	18
Madison	14	22	14	18	68	58
Maries	28	37	42	55	162	11
Marion	9	13	7	7	36	93
McDonald	3	2	0	0	5	109
Mercer	16	14	8	13	51	75
Miller	21	28	20	30	99	36
Mississippi	1	2	0	1	4	110
Moniteau	7	22	16	17	62	66
Monroe	26	35	24	35	120	24
Montgomery	24	19	13	17	73	55

^aRank based on total harvest in Missouri's 114 counties.

Appendix B. Continued.

County	Adult Males	Adult Females	Juvenile Males	Juvenile Females	Total	Rank ^a
Morgan	26	29	14	37	106	33
New Madrid	0	0	0	0	0	114
Newton	5	7	0	1	13	107
Nodaway	10	8	1	6	25	104
Oregon	11	23	13	28	75	54
Osage	34	40	14	47	135	16
Ozark	15	14	15	22	66	61
Pemiscot	1	1	1	0	3	113
Perry	12	34	20	34	100	35
Pettis	13	13	6	14	46	76
Phelps	42	36	29	61	168	8
Pike	11	17	20	16	64	63
Platte	7	17	6	7	37	91
Polk	32	28	12	50	122	22
Pulaski	36	38	26	43	143	14
Putnam	29	23	16	17	85	46
Ralls	9	15	7	15	46	77
Randolph	24	25	11	19	79	50
Ray	10	8	2	16	36	94
Reynolds	7	15	9	33	64	64
Ripley	5	9	5	10	29	102
Saint Charles	26	25	6	21	78	52
Saint Clair	59	46	27	30	162	12
Saint Francois	17	32	21	43	113	27
Saint Louis	15	9	6	9	39	88
Sainte Genevieve	25	41	16	27	109	32
Saline	11	11	6	8	36	95
Schuyler	5	11	4	16	36	96
Scotland	9	12	8	13	42	82
Scott	3	0	1	0	4	111
Shannon	3	17	19	29	68	59
Shelby	7	6	3	5	21	105
Stoddard	8	20	23	37	88	43
Stone	8	13	8	15	44	79
Sullivan	11	19	7	24	61	69

^aRank based on total harvest in Missouri's 114 counties.

Appendix B. Continued.

County	Adult Males	Adult Females	Juvenile Males	Juvenile Females	Total	Rank ^a
Taney	15	16	21	12	64	65
Texas	57	64	33	68	222	2
Vernon	29	37	13	19	98	37
Warren	20	27	7	16	70	57
Washington	30	40	17	48	135	17
Wayne	19	19	16	35	89	41
Webster	51	47	25	58	181	6
Worth	3	4	2	4	13	108
Wright	28	32	29	40	129	20
Totals	2,156	2,642	1,525	2,879	9,202	

^aRank based on total harvest in Missouri's 114 counties.



Missouri Department of Conservation