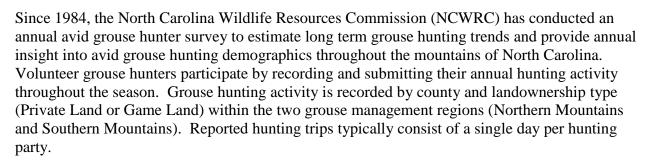


2015-16 North Carolina Avid Grouse Hunter Survey

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Fifty-nine avid grouse hunters reported information during the 2015-16 survey season, providing grouse hunting statistics for 704 hunting trips (Fig. 1). Hunt information was reported from 21 different counties, though some counties had relatively few reports (Fig. 2). With 49 hunts, Ashe County was the most reported county in the Northern Mountains. With 133 hunts, Macon County was the most reported county in the Southern Mountains. The gradual annual decline of total reported grouse hunting trips has primarily been a function of fewer survey respondents and fewer hunting trips taken per hunter. Presumably this is due to fewer grouse and poor hunting in recent years.

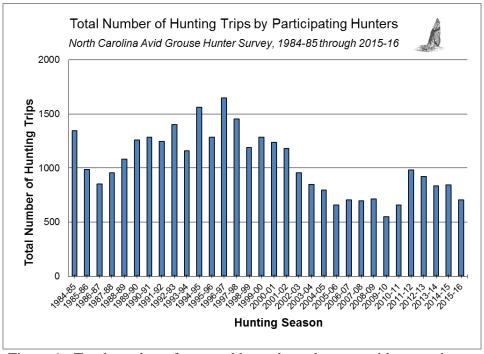


Figure 1. Total number of reported hunts by volunteer avid grouse hunter survey participants, 1984-85 through 2015-16.

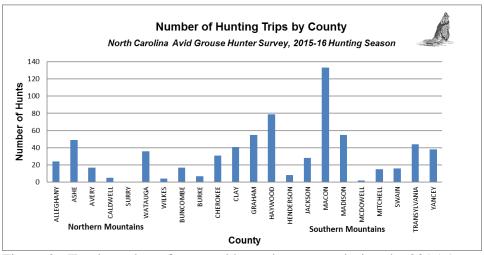


Figure 2. Total number of reported hunts by county during the 2015-16 hunting season by avid grouse hunter survey participants.

During the 2015-16 season, avid grouse survey participants hunted an average of 11.9 times (Fig. 3). It is clear that participants are hunting considerably fewer times than during the 1980's and 1990's. The average length of a hunting trip has declined somewhat over that time period as well, with an average trip length of 3.6 hours reported during the 2015-16 season (Fig 4).

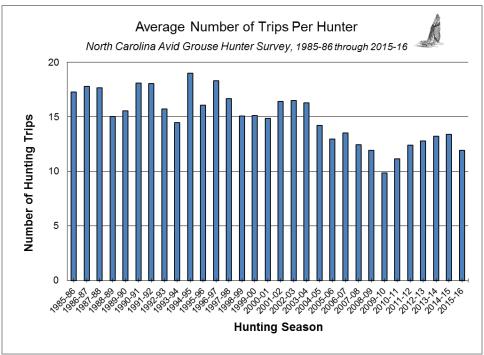


Figure 3. Average number of hunting trips per hunter based on avid grouse hunter survey participants, 1985-86 through 2015-16.

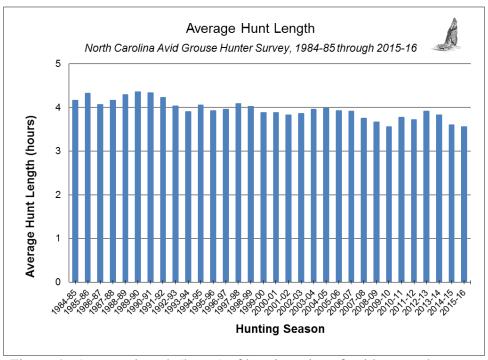


Figure 4. Average length (hours) of hunting trips of avid grouse hunter survey participants, 1984-85 through 2015-16.

Flush rates are presented both by hunting trip and by hours hunted in this report. Flush rates by hour may provide a more precise index to grouse abundance, while flush rates by hunting trip are more applicable from grouse hunting perspectives. However, we recognize that hunters will change their hunting locations over time to areas with relatively more grouse. This selective hunting behavior has a tendency to skew trend estimates such that they may not represent actual annual abundances or changes in abundance across the full landscape.

The avid grouse hunter survey has documented overall long term declines in hourly flush rates. While some years have shown slight increases, the overall trend has been a steady decline. This has been true on both private land and Game Lands and in both the northern and southern mountain regions. In 2015-16 flush rates continued to be higher on private land than on public game lands (Fig. 5). Historically more grouse were reported in the southern mountain region, however flush rates reported from the northern mountains have been slightly higher for the last two seasons (Fig. 6).

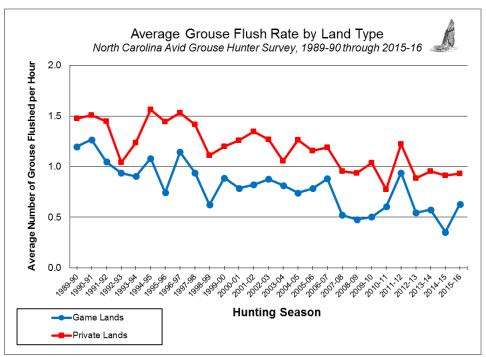


Figure 5. Average grouse flushed per hour by land type by avid grouse hunter survey participants, 1989-90 through 2015-16.

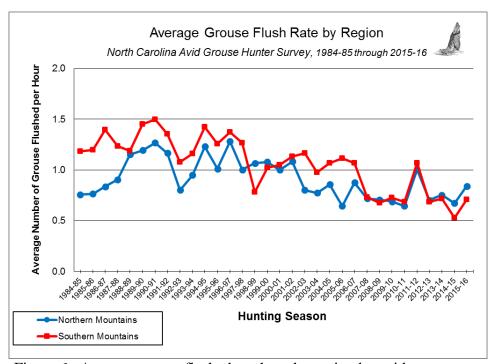


Figure 6. Average grouse flushed per hour by region by avid grouse hunter survey participants, 1984-85 through 2015-16.

Grouse hunting during the 2015-16 season was the poor in comparison to what hunters encountered during the 1980's and 1990's. Measures of grouse flushed, bagged, and numbers of hunts with no flushes have been somewhat consistent and very low for the last nine seasons. Since 2007-08, the number of grouse flushed per trip has generally been between 2.5 and 3.0

(Fig. 7), with 0.2 to 0.4 grouse bagged per trip (Fig. 8). Likewise, since 2007-08, roughly 20-30% of hunting trips have resulted in no grouse being flushed (Fig. 9).

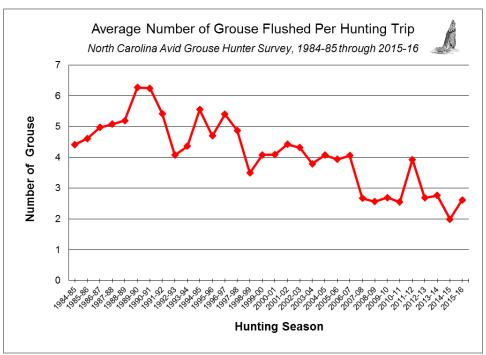


Figure 7. Average number of grouse flushed per hunting trip by avid grouse hunters, 1984-85 through 2015-16.

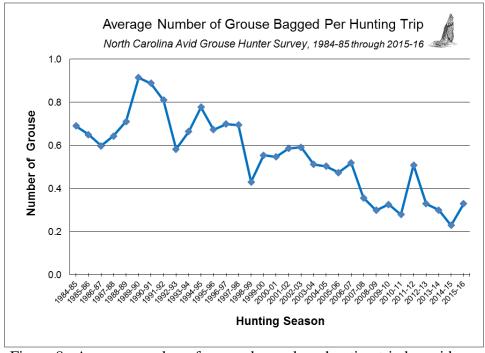


Figure 8. Average number of grouse bagged per hunting trip by avid grouse hunters, 1984-85 through 2015-16.

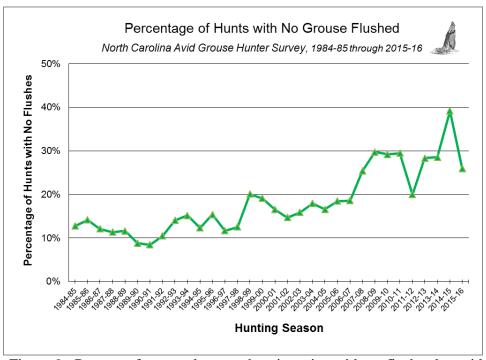


Figure 9. Percent of reported grouse hunting trips with no flushes by avid grouse hunters, 1984-85 through 2015-16.

During the 2015-16 hunting season, avid hunters reported more hunting activity later in the winter after big game hunting seasons have closed (Fig. 10). Flush rates averaged 2.6 flushes/party trip and, with the exception of December, were fairly consistent throughout the season (Fig. 11). Approximately 12% of flushed grouse were bagged.

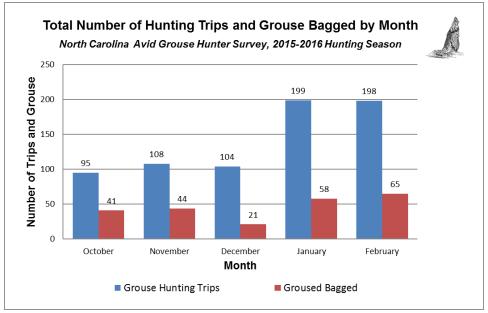


Figure 10. Total reported grouse hunting trips and harvests during the 2015-16 hunting season by avid grouse hunter survey participants.

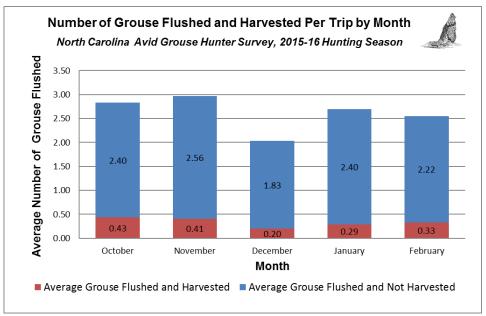


Figure 11. Average number of grouse flushed and harvested per hunting trip by month during the 2015-16 hunting season by avid grouse hunter participants.

Funding for the avid grouse hunter survey report was partially provided through a Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Multi-state Grant. The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, popularly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, was approved by Congress on September 2, 1937, and begin functioning July 1, 1938. The purpose of this Act was to provide funding for the selection, restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of wildlife habitat, wildlife management research, and the distribution of information produced by the projects. The Act was amended October 23, 1970, to include funding for hunter training programs and the development, operation and maintenance of public target ranges.

Funds are derived from an 11 percent Federal excise tax on sporting arms, ammunition, and archery equipment, and a 10 percent tax on handguns. These funds are collected from the manufacturers by the Department of the Treasury and are apportioned each year to the States and Territorial areas (except Puerto Rico) by the Department of the Interior on the basis of formulas set forth in the Act. Funds for hunter education and target ranges are derived from one-half of the tax on handguns and archery equipment.

Each state's apportionment is determined by a formula which considers the total area of the state and the number of licensed hunters in the state. The program is a cost-reimbursement program, where the state covers the full amount of an approved project then applies for reimbursement through Federal Aid for up to 75 percent of the project expenses. The state must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from a non-federal source





Appendix I. Reported hunting activity from avid grouse hunter survey respondents, 1984-85 through 2015-16 hunting seasons.

% Hunts	No Grouse	Flushed	12.79%	14.17%	12.13%	11.39%	11.65%	8.82%	8.48%	10.53%	14.06%	15.20%	12.32%	15.41%	11.71%	12.54%	20.08%	19.13%	16.52%	14.73%	15.90%	17.95%	16.60%	18.48%	18.61%	25.39%	29.75%	29.23%	29.48%	20.00%	28.37%	28.57%	39.15%	25.99%
# Hunts	No Grouse	Flushed	172	140	104	109	126	111	109	131	197	176	192	198	193	182	239	246	204	174	152	152	132	122	131	177	213	161	194	203	261	238	330	183
	Grouse	Harvested/Hour	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.08	60.0	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.08	90.0	0.09
	Grouse	Harvested/Trip Harvested/Hour	69.0	0.65	09:0	0.64	0.71	0.91	0.89	0.81	0.58	99.0	0.78	0.67	0.70	69.0	0.43	0.55	0.55	0.59	0.59	0.51	0.50	0.47	0.52	0.36	0.30	0.33	0.28	0.51	0.33	0.30	0.23	0.33
(# Grouse Harvests		933	641	512	613	692	1151	1142	1008	817	692	1213	865	1152	1008	512			692	292	434		313	365		214		184	200	303			229
Ó	Grouse Grouse # Grouse Flushed/Hour Harvests	- Private Land						1.48	1.51	1.45	1.04	1.23	1.56	1.44	1.53	1.41	1.11	1.20	1.26	1.35	1.27	1.05	1.26	1.16	1.19	0.96	0.94	1.04	0.77	1.22	0.88	0.95	0.91	0.93
Ć	Grouse Flushed/Hour	- Game Land						1.20	1.27	1.05	0.94	06.0	1.08	0.74	1.15	0.94	0.62	0.89	0.79	0.82	0.88	0.81	0.74	0.79	0.88	0.52	0.48	0.50	09:0	0.94	0.54	0.58	0.35	0.63
Grouse	Flushed/Hour - Southern	Mountains	1.18	1.20	1.39	1.24	1.19	1.45	1.49	1.35	1.08	1.16	1.42	1.26	1.37	1.27	0.78	1.02	1.05	1.13	1.17	0.98	1.07	1.12	1.07	0.73	0.68	0.72	0.68	1.07	0.68	0.72	0.53	0.71
	Flushed/Hour - Northern	Mountains	0.76	0.76	0.84	06.0	1.15	1.19	1.27	1.17	0.80	0.95	1.23	1.01	1.28	1.00	1.07	1.08	1.00	1.08	08.0	0.77	0.86	0.65	0.88	0.72	0.71	69.0	0.64	1.00	0.70	0.75	0.67	0.84
	Grouse	Flushed/Hour	1.05	1.07	1.20	1.13	1.18	1.38	1.42	1.28	0.99	1.10	1.36	1.18	1.35	1.20	0.87	1.04	1.03	1.12	1.08	0.93	1.01	0.97	1.02	0.73	0.68	0.72	0.67	1.06	0.69	0.72	0.55	0.74
	Grouse	'n	4.42	4.62	4.97	5.08	5.19			5.43	4.07	4.37	5.55	4.70	5.40	4.87	3.50	4.08	4.09	4.43	4.32	3.79	4.07	3.94	4.06	2.67	2.56	2.69	2.55	3.93	2.69		1.99	2.62
	# Grouse Flushed	Reported	5,962	4,553	4,240	4,841	5,618	7,890	8,036	6,749	5,706	5,055	8,653	6,038	8,898	7,071	4,160	5,245	5,050	5,228	4,128	3,212	3,238	2,601	2,855	1,864	1,835	1,483	1,677	3,867	2,475	2,303	1,678	1,842
	Hunting	Hours/Trip	4.16	4.33	4.07	4.16	4.29	4.35	4.34	4.23	4.03	3.91	4.05	3.92	3.96	4.09	4.02	3.88	3.88	3.83	3.86	3.96	3.97	3.92	3.91	3.75	3.66	3.56	3.77	3.72	3.92	3.82	3.60	3.56
		Trips/Hunter Hours/Trip	*	17.28	17.79	17.67	15.03	15.54	18.11	18.03	15.74	14.48	19.01	16.06	18.31	16.68	15.06	15.13	14.88	16.40	16.48	16.29	14.20	12.94	13.54	12.45	11.93	9.84	11.15	12.40	12.78	13.22	13.38	11.93
	Respondent		44	44	43	41	43	44	45	45	46	48	49					20	53				54	55	99		99	53	54	99	99	99	99	28
#	Hunting Hours	œ	2,606	4,284	3,474	3,973	4,639			5,258	5,642		6,312	5,042		5,932		4,987	4,792	4,519			3,160	2,590	2,751	2,616	2,623	1,960	2,482	3,657	3,603	3,186	က	2,503
# :	Hunting Trips	Reported	1,347	982	854		1,082	Ì			1,401	1,158	1,559	1,285		1,451		1,286	1,235	1,181					704			551						704
3	# Awd Hunter	Respondents	*	57	48		72			69	88	80		80		87																63		
		Year	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16