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ILLINOIS WATERFOWL HARVEST, HUNTER ACTIVITY, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD DATES FOR TEAL/DUCK/GOOSE SEASONS, ZONE BOUNDARIES, AND GOOSE HARVEST MONITORING SYSTEM, IN 1994-95

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Abstract: Purchasers of the previous year's (1993) Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamp were sampled via mail questionnaire to obtain information on waterfowl harvest, hunter activity, and attitudes toward selected issues, during the 1994 season (57,543 stamps were sold in 1994). Of 2,716 respondents (70% response), 463 (17%) did not purchase a stamp again in 1994. Thus, the sample size was reduced to 2,253 respondents, 89% of which hunted waterfowl in Illinois in 1994-95. An estimated 53,226 hunters (4% more than in 1993) expended 816,185 days afield (20% more than in 1993) and harvested 332,803 waterfowl (2% more than in 1993). The ratio of duck hunters to goose hunters was 1.20:1 in 1994. During the September teal season, 8,062 hunters spent 20,341 days afield and harvested 12,436 teal (45% more than in 1993). During the regular duck season (increased from 30 to 40 days), 44,447 hunters expended 475,264 days afield and harvested 246,949 ducks (13% more than in 1993) and 3,880 coots. Duck hunters spent 40% of their days afield on public hunting areas, 5% on municipal/county areas, 21% on private clubs, and 34% on other areas. During the regular goose season, 37,090 hunters devoted 320,580 days afield to harvest 67,790 Canada geese (27% less than in 1993) and 1,753 other geese. The Canada goose harvest included 25,956 taken in the Southern Illinois Quota Zone, 6,573 taken in the Rend Lake Quota Zone, 6,444 taken in North Quota Zone Counties, and 10,465 taken in Central Quota Zone Counties, which collectively accounted for 73% of the statewide harvest. The estimated goose harvest in the North and Central Quota Zone Counties was within 1% of the harvest recorded for these counties via a newly-established phone-in monitoring system. In the Southern Illinois Quota Zone, 54% of the Canada goose harvest occurred on commercial hunting clubs, 28% on non-commercial clubs/private areas, and 18% on public areas. A majority (65%) of the hunters thought that the dates for the September teal season (September 10-18) were about right, and 68% preferred that shooting time begin 1/2 hour before sunrise during this season. A plurality (40%) of the hunters preferred that the regular duck season begin on Wednesday/end on Sunday. Majorities

(51-61%) of duck and goose hunters were satisfied with the boundaries that divide the North, Central, and South Waterfowl Zones. Majorities (68-76%) of goose hunters were supportive of the newly-established phone-in system for monitoring Canada goose harvest in selected counties in the North and Central Zones. Mean duck harvest and hunter activity were computed by county and administrative region for the 5-year period from 1989 through 1993 (Appendix A).

The purpose of this study was to collect information via mail questionnaire from a systematic sample of waterfowl hunters in Illinois following the 1994-95 hunting season. Data were obtained for waterfowl harvest, hunter activity, and attitudes of hunters toward selected hunting regulations and other subjects. The questionnaire used for the 1994-95 season (Fig. 1) was similar to those employed in previous years (Anderson 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989; Anderson and Williamson 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994; Anderson et al. 1995).

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The mailing list for the 1994-95 questionnaire was compiled by systematically selecting stubs from the sales of 36,500 of the previous year's (1993) Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamps. The stamps were printed with matching (i.e., same I.D. numbers) stubs attached. Vendors were instructed to write each stamp purchaser's name and mailing address on the stub, and to return the stubs to the Department of Conservation (DOC--largest agency forming the current Department of Natural Resources [DNR]) Permit Office in Springfield. Persons on the mailing list were notified via letter postmarked 25 October 1994 that they would receive a

questionnaire at the close of the hunting season. The notice included a form for keeping records of hunting activity and waterfowl harvested (Fig. 5).

Methods used to mail the 1994-95 Illinois Waterfowl Hunter Survey questionnaire and to process data from returned questionnaires were similar to those employed in previous years (Anderson 1983). On 19 January 1995, the questionnaire and a cover letter (Figs. 1 and 2) were mailed to 3,905 purchasers (3,508 residents and 397 non-residents) of the Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamp. Non-respondents were mailed 2nd and 3rd copies of the questionnaire and accompanying letters (Figs. 3 and 4) on 1 March and again on 13 April, respectively. As of 25 May 1995, 2,716 usable questionnaires were returned for a response rate of 70%. In 1986-1993, when the mailing lists were comparable to the 1994-95 list, response rates were 70-75%.

Procedures used to estimate numbers of hunters, days afield, waterfowl harvested, cripples lost, and confidence intervals were as described in the final report for the 1984 survey (Anderson 1986), with the following exceptions. The adjustment factors for stamp-exempt hunters were changed from 1.182 to 1.085 for duck hunters, from 1.218 to 1.087 for goose hunters, and from 1.200 to 1.086 for all waterfowl hunters (Anderson 1986:7). These changes were necessary because, beginning in 1994, senior (≥ 65 years) hunters were no longer exempt from purchasing the Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamp. The adjustment factors accounted for the number of stamp-exempt hunters relative to the number of stamp-purchasing hunters. Thus, the latter covered hunters 16-64

years of age in 1981-1993 and hunters ≥ 16 years (i.e., included seniors) in 1994. The 1994-95 estimates of waterfowl harvest and hunter activity were based on a sales of 57,543 of the 1994 Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamps.

The mean hunter of duck hunters, their days afield, and ducks harvested were computed by county and administrative region for the 5-year period 1989 through 1993. These data are presented in Appendix A.

SEASON LENGTHS AND BAG LIMITS

Illinois' early teal season took place on 10-18 September 1994, and the daily bag limit was any aggregate of 4 blue-winged or green-winged teal. Shooting hours were from sunrise to sunset.

The regular duck season was increased from 30 days in 1993 to 40 days in 1994. The bag limit was 3 ducks (2 mallards) per day using the Conventional System (same as in 1993), and shooting time was 1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset (Fig. 6).

For Canada geese, the 1994 season length was 51 days (46 days in 1993) in the North Zone and Central Zone. These seasons were split into two segments. The DOC implemented a Canada goose harvest monitoring system in 18 counties in the North and Central Zones beginning with the 1994 season (Fig. 6). Goose hunters in these counties had to obtain a special permit (Fig. 7), issued free with purchase of the Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamp, and they had to report daily the Canada geese they harvested via a toll-free phone number (1-800-WETLAND). The quotas were 13,000

Canada geese for the North Quota Zone Counties and 22,400 for the Central Quota Zone Counties. Procedures for calculating the quotas are described in a document prepared by the DOC's Waterfowl Program (Anonymous 1994).

The Canada goose season extended for 51 days (also 51 days in 1993) in the South Zone. In the Southern Illinois and Rend Lake Quota Zones, the seasons were 51 days or when 39,800 and 11,400 Canada geese were harvested, respectively. The statewide quota was 109,600 Canada geese. The bag limit was 2 Canada geese per day statewide.

There was no early (September) Canada goose season, nor were extra days added to the regular goose season, in northeastern Illinois in 1994.

FINDINGS

Of the 2,716 respondents to the questionnaire, 463 (17%) did not purchase an Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamp again in 1994. The other 2,253 respondents purchased an average of 1.10 stamps each: 92% purchased 1 stamp, 7% purchased 2 stamps, 1% purchased 3-5 stamps, and <0.1% purchased ≥ 6 stamps. Of the 2,253 stamp purchasers, 2,005 (89%) hunted waterfowl in Illinois during the 1994 season.

Waterfowl Harvest and Hunter Activity

An estimated 53,226 waterfowl hunters (4% more than in 1993) were active in Illinois during the 1994 season (Table 1). They spent 816,185 days afield (20% more than in 1993) and harvested

332,803 waterfowl (2% more than in 1993).

Of the 53,226 hunters who were active in 1994, 30% hunted ducks only, 17% hunted geese only, and 53% hunted both ducks and geese (Table 2). It is noteworthy that the proportion of waterfowl hunters who pursued ducks decreased from an average of 88% in 1981-1987 to an average of 77% in 1988-1994. Conversely, the proportion of waterfowl hunters who pursued geese increased from an average of 42% in 1981-1987 to an average of 70% in 1988-1994 (Table 2).

September Teal Season. An estimated 8,062 hunters spent 20,341 days afield, and harvested 12,436 teal during Illinois' 9-day teal season in 1994 (Table 3). There were more teal hunters (1,962), more days afield (4,721), and more teal harvested (2,578) in Administrative Region 3A than in any other region. Region 1B ranked 2nd in all three categories. The 1994 estimates for teal hunters, days afield, and teal harvested were 22-45% greater than comparable estimates for 1993 (Table 4). However, teal harvest and hunting activity were, on the average, 47-60% less in 1992-1994 than in 1985-1987. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) suspended the September season during the 4 years from 1988 to 1991.

Hunter success rates during the September season in 1994 were 0.61 teal per hunter per day afield and 1.54 teal per hunter per season. Success rates in previous years ranged from 0.51 to 0.83 teal per hunter per day afield and from 1.32 to 2.31 teal per hunter per season (Table 5).

The FWS estimated that Illinois' September teal harvest

increased from 3,690 birds in 1993 to 6,900 birds in 1994 (Martin and Padding 1995). The Great Flood of 1993, which ravaged wetland habitats, undoubtedly had a major negative impact on teal hunting activities in Illinois in that year.

Regular Duck Season. An estimated 44,447 individuals hunted ducks during the regular duck season in Illinois in 1994 (Table 6). These hunters harvested 246,944 ducks in 475,264 days afield. Although there were more duck hunters and more days spent afield in Region 1B than in any other region, the duck harvest was greatest in Region 3A (74,311). Compared to the previous year, the number of duck hunters increased 9%, days afield increased 30%, and duck harvest increased 13% in 1994 (Table 7).

The 246,944 ducks harvested in Illinois in 1994 included an estimated 137,263 mallards, 44,683 wood ducks, and 64,998 other ducks (including 3,760 canvasback). The FWS estimated that 198,204 total ducks were harvested in the state during the regular duck 1994 season, which included 99,538 mallards, 30,603 wood ducks, and 68,063 other ducks (including 2,319 canvasback) (Martin and Padding 1995). The FWS estimates indicated that duck harvest increased 9% in Illinois, 27% in the Mississippi Flyway, and 17% in the United States, from 1993 to 1994.

Statewide, hunter success rates were 0.51 duck per hunter per day afield and 5.47 ducks per hunter per season during the regular duck season in 1994 (Table 8). From 1981 to 1993, success rates ranged from 0.48 to 0.72 duck per hunter per day afield and from 4.30 to 8.00 ducks per hunter per season.

Two-thirds (66%) of the duck hunters were active in a single county, 25% were active in 2 counties, and 9% were active in ≥ 3 counties. Similarly, 55% of the duck hunters were active in their county of residence: 32% were active only in their county of residence and 23% were active in their county of residence plus one or more other counties.

Statewide in 1994, 48% of the duck hunters were active on public hunting areas, 7% were active on municipal/county areas, 26% were active on private clubs, and 50% were active on other areas (Table 9). For days afield, 40% occurred on public hunting areas, 5% occurred on municipal/county areas, 21% occurred on private clubs, and 34% occurred on other areas. Based on comparable data collected in 1981, public hunting areas attracted 40% of the days afield, private clubs attracted 18%, and other areas attracted 42% of the days afield (Anderson 1983).

Coot Hunting. The coot harvest was estimated at 3,880 birds in Illinois in 1994, 169% greater than the estimated harvest for 1993 (Tables 6 and 7). The FWS estimated the Illinois coot harvest at 1,013 birds for the 1994 season, down 5% from that agency's estimate for 1993 (Martin and Padding 1995).

Regular Goose Season. An estimated 37,090 goose hunters were active during the regular goose season in Illinois in 1994-95, and they spent 320,580 days afield (Table 10). The Southern Illinois Quota Zone (Alexander, Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties), located in Region 5, accounted for 46% of the goose hunters and 34% of the days afield. The Rend Lake Quota Zone (Franklin and Jefferson counties), also in Region 5, accommodated

13% of the hunters and 8% of the days afield. The remainder of the state accounted for 63% of the hunters and 58% of the days afield. Statewide, the number of goose hunters and their days afield increased 67% and 203%, respectively, from 1985 to 1994 (Table 11).

There were an estimated 69,543 geese harvested during the regular goose season in Illinois in 1994-95, which included 67,790 Canada geese and 1,753 other geese (Table 10). The Canada goose harvest decreased 27% between 1993-94 and 1994-95 (Table 11). The FWS estimated that 77,376 Canada geese, 1,138 other geese, and 78,514 total geese were taken in the state in 1994-95 (Martin and Padding 1995).

Canada goose harvest in the Southern Illinois Quota Zone was tabulated (via daily registration forms) at 25,956 birds during the 1994-95 season (Whitton 1995a). This represents 38% of the statewide harvest of Canada geese during the regular goose season. In the Rend Lake Quota Zone, an estimated 6,574 Canada geese (10% of state's total harvest) were harvested. This estimate was 4% greater than the projected harvest (i.e., projected from the reported harvest on public hunting areas) of 6,326 Canada geese for the entire Rend Lake Quota Zone (Whitton 1995b). The remaining 35,261 Canada geese in the statewide harvest were bagged in the 96 counties located outside the two southern Illinois quota zones.

The Canada goose harvest in the 18 newly-created North and Central Quota Zone Counties was estimated at 16,909 birds (Tables 12 and 13). In comparison, the phone-in monitoring system

tabulated a harvest of 16,687 Canada geese in these counties (Table 13). Thus, the two procedures--i.e., the mail-questionnaire survey and the phone-in monitoring system--produced Canada goose harvest estimates for the 18 Quota Counties that were 99% in agreement.

It is noteworthy that 24 of Illinois' 102 counties were covered by a Canada goose harvest monitoring system during the 1994-95 season. These included 18 counties in the North and Central Zones, the 2 counties comprising the Rend Lake Quota Zone, and the 4 counties comprising the Southern Illinois Quota Zone. Collectively, these 24 counties accounted for 73% of the Canada goose harvest in Illinois in 1994-95 (Table 14).

Statewide, hunters experienced an overall success rate of 0.21 goose per hunter per day afield and 1.82 geese per hunter per season during the 1994-95 season (Table 10). In the Southern Illinois Quota Zone, success was 0.24 and 1.55 geese, respectively. Similarly, hunter success was 0.25 and 1.38 geese at Rend Lake, and 0.19 and 1.48 geese in the remainder of the state. In comparison, statewide success rates ranged from 0.15 to 0.32 goose per hunter per day afield and from 0.95 to 2.63 geese per hunter per season in 1981 through 1993 (Table 15).

According to information reported by goose hunters in the Southern Illinois Quota Zone, 23% of the days afield in that zone occurred on public hunting areas, 47% occurred on commercial hunting clubs, and 30% occurred on non-commercial/private areas (Table 16). Similarly, 18% of the Canada goose harvest took place on public hunting areas, 54% on commercial hunting clubs,

and 28% on non-commercial/private areas. The proportion of goose harvest occurring on public hunting areas was lowest in the vicinity of Horseshoe Lake Refuge and highest at Union County Refuge. However, for commercial hunting clubs, the pattern was reversed. The relative goose harvest on non-commercial/private areas was highest in the vicinity of Crab Orchard NWR and lowest at Union County Refuge.

Crippling Losses. Crippling losses (birds knocked down but not retrieved) were estimated at 65,266 ducks, 16,234 geese, and 1,167 coots in Illinois during the 1994-95 hunting season (Table 17). These estimates, which are considered to be indices and not actual numbers, equate to 26.4 ducks, 23.3 geese, and 30.1 coots lost per 100 harvested. After being somewhat elevated during the mid- and late-1980s, crippling rates have generally declined in Illinois.

Nationwide crippling rates for ducks and geese during the 1994 season, as measured via hunter questionnaire surveys conducted by the FWS, were similar to, or lower than, the rates that prevailed in the 1950's and 1960s (Table 18).

Attitudes and Opinions of Hunters

Dates and Shooting Time for September Teal Season. A majority (65%) of the teal hunters thought the dates selected for the September teal season in 1994 (September 10-18) were "about right" (Table 19). This sentiment prevailed in all waterfowl zones and administrative regions in the state.

A majority (68%) of the teal hunters preferred that legal

shooting time begin 1/2 hour before sunrise during the September teal season (Table 20). This preference predominated in all zones and regions.

Days in Week for Beginning and Ending Regular Duck Season.

According to responses to question #15, a plurality (40%) of the duck hunters preferred that the regular duck season (assuming 40 days) begin on a Wednesday and end on a Sunday (Table 21). The second choice was Saturday/Wednesday, and the third choice was Thursday/Monday, in most regions of the state. Hunters in southern Illinois preferred Thursday/Monday over Saturday/Wednesday for their second choice.

Locations of Waterfowl Zone Boundaries. Majorities (58-61%) of the duck and goose hunters in northern and central Illinois thought the location of the boundary that divided the North and Central Zones in 1994-95 was about right (Tables 22 and 23). Hunters who were active in the boundary counties (i.e., the counties in which the boundary was located) in both the North Zone and Central Zone were also supportive (59-69%) of the present location of the North Zone/Central Zone boundary.

Majorities (51-61%) of the duck hunters and goose hunters in central and southern Illinois thought the location of the boundary that divided the Central and South Zones in 1994-95 was about right (Tables 22 and 23). Hunters in the boundary counties in the South Zone also supported (56-60%) the present location of the Central/South Zone boundary. However, a plurality (33%) of the goose hunters in the boundary counties in the Central Zone thought the boundary should be moved further north.

Goose Monitoring System in North and Central Zones.

Overwhelming majorities (68-76%) of the goose hunters in the North and Central Zones were supportive of the newly-implemented Canada goose harvest monitoring system and reporting requirements in selected counties in northern and central Illinois (Table 24). Only 10-15% of the hunters were not supportive of this new regulation. It appears that most hunters believe that the extra days of goose hunting make the inconveniences of the monitoring system and reporting requirements worthwhile.

Overlap Between Duck and Goose Hunting Seasons. Majorities (51-68%) of the duck hunters and goose hunters in the North and Central Zones felt that the goose season should partially overlap the duck season (Table 25). Pluralities (45-47%) of the hunters in the South Zone also expressed this sentiment. However, many (42-43%) duck hunters and goose hunters in the South Zone believed the goose season should occur totally after the duck season. Southern Illinois has traditionally had a relatively late goose hunting season.

The last question on the questionnaire was hypothetical: "For the moment, assume that the goose season will overlap the duck season by 20 days and that 5 of these days will occur at the beginning of the duck season. The other 15 days could take place during the first half of the duck season or during the second half. Which do you prefer?" In responding to this question, goose hunters throughout the state overwhelmingly (67-89%) chose the second option (Table 25).

DISCUSSION

Compared to the previous year, duck production in 1994 was much greater in the northcentral United States and prairie Canada. The predicted fall flight was 71 million ducks, a value greater than that predicted for 1993 (59 million) and similar in size to fall flights of the early 1980s (Canadian Wildlife Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1994). As a result, the duck season was extended from 30 days in 1988-1993 to 40 days in 1994 in Illinois and other Mississippi Flyway states. However, the restrictive 3-duck daily bag limit was retained.

Presumably because of the longer season, the number of duck hunters increased 9%, their days afield increased 30%, and duck harvest increased 13%, from 1993 to 1994 (Table 7). The increase in duck harvest was caused by an increase in hunting activity and not by an increase in hunter success (Table 8).

To put the 1994-95 goose hunting season in proper perspective, it should be pointed out that the 1993-94 season was characterized by a high harvest and exceptionally high hunter success rates (Tables 11 and 15). Thus, compared to the 1993-94 goose season, the 1994-95 season was disappointing. Nevertheless, a respectable 67,790 Canada geese were harvested in the state in 1994-95, and hunter success was 0.21 goose per hunter per day afield. In the previous 10 years (1984-1993), an average of 61,877 Canada geese was harvested and an average of 0.23 goose was bagged per hunter per day afield.

The DOC (currently DNR) implemented a Canada goose harvest monitoring system in 18 counties in the North and Central

Waterfowl Zones for the 1994-95 season (Fig. 6). Goose hunters in these counties had to obtain a special permit (issued free with purchase of the Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamp), which was used to record each goose harvested immediately after it was reduced to the bag. In addition, the hunters had to daily report the number of Canada geese they harvested via a toll-free phone number. With this monitoring system, harvests of 6,657 and 10,030 Canada geese were recorded for the North and Central Quota Zone Counties, respectively. This reported Canada goose harvest agreed closely with the estimates produced by the present mail-questionnaire survey for the Quota Counties (Table 13). Based on these findings, the phone-in system was exceptionally reliable for monitoring the Canada goose harvest in the Quota Counties during the 1st year of operation.

The 1994 teal hunting season took place during the 9-day period of 10-18 September. When asked how they felt about these season dates, a majority (65%) of the teal hunters thought they were "about right" (Table 19). This sentiment prevailed statewide. Thus, if hunter opinion is the overriding factor, the dates for the teal season should focus on the 2nd and 3rd week in September.

From time to time, waterfowl hunters in various parts of the state express an interest in having the boundaries that separate the North and Central Zones, and the Central and South Zones, moved further north or south. These hunters believe that, by changing the boundary and thereby "moving" their waterfowling area to a different zone, their hunting will improve. When

polled, majorities or pluralities (43-67%) of the duck hunters in each zone, as well as in the counties where the boundaries were located, thought the present locations of the boundaries were about right (Table 22). Goose hunters expressed the same views, with the exception that a plurality (33%) of those in the Central/South Zone boundary counties in the Central Zone thought the boundary should be moved further north (Table 23). This sentiment falls on the heels of a change that was made in the Central/South Zone boundary in 3 counties beginning with the 1994-95 season. For goose hunting in Bond, Fayette, and Effingham counties, the boundary was moved from I-70 north so that the entirety of each of these counties was included in the South Zone. For duck hunting, the boundary remained along I-70. This change may have served as a motivation for some goose hunters to support moving the boundary further north elsewhere in the Central Zone.

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Table 1. Summary of Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamps purchased, hunter activity, and waterfowl harvest in Illinois from 1981 through 1994 hunting seasons.

Season (Year)	Stamps Purchased	Hunters	Days Afield	Waterfowl Harvest ^a
1981	61,929	63,652	874,730	413,264
1982	57,691	58,766	795,807	392,897
1983	56,162	58,240	815,523	475,601
1984	55,250	56,533	748,390	420,357
1985	55,670	56,899	699,113	392,253
1986	59,734	61,876	887,446	467,164
1987	58,803 (5,550) ^b	60,371	814,918	354,194
1988 ^c	53,498 (4,350)	53,450	644,056	264,316
1989 ^c	55,693 (3,570)	55,709	749,033	322,359
1990 ^c	55,009 (2,390)	55,152	708,391	270,796
1991 ^c	58,421 (2,130)	59,038	855,279	406,854
1992	51,261 (1,395)	51,274	714,550	292,535
1993	50,976 (995)	51,340	682,498	326,446
1994	57,543 (955)	53,226	816,185	332,803

^aTeal, ducks, coots, and geese combined. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service suspended the September teal season in 1988 through 1991.

^bStamps purchased for commercial art purposes. These stamps were not included in the numbers to the left.

^cThe estimates of waterfowl hunters and days afield for these years have been reduced to 92.48% - 96.48% of the original estimates. The estimates of waterfowl (teal, ducks, coots, and geese combined) harvested have been reduced to 94.54% - 97.74% of the original estimates. See last paragraph of the METHODS section, in Anderson and Williamson (1994) for explanation.

Table 2. The percentage of waterfowl hunters who hunted ducks, and the percentage who hunted geese, in Illinois from 1981 through 1994 seasons.

Season (Year)	Percentage Who Hunted:			Percentage Who Were:	
	Ducks Only	Geese Only	Both Ducks and Geese	Duck Hunters	Goose Hunters
1981	63	14	23	86	37
1982	59	11	30	89	31
1983	55	13	32	87	45
1984	60	12	28	88	40
1985	61	10	29	90	39
1986	51	13	36	87	49
1987	47	14	39	86	53
1988	36	19	45	81	64
1989	29	21	50	79	71
1990	27	30	43	70	73
1991	26	27	47	73	74
1992	31	24	45	76	69
1993	30	20	50	80	69
1994	30	17	53	83	70

Table 3. Teal harvest and hunter activity, by administrative region, during the September teal season in Illinois in 1994 (n=2,253).

Administrative Region ^a	Number of Hunters	Days Afield		Teal Harvest		
		Number	Per Hunter	Total	Per Day Afield	Per Hunter
1A	928	2,546	2.74	1,927	0.76	2.08
1B	1,512	3,978	2.63	2,418	0.61	1.60
2	822	1,644	2.00	1,023	0.62	1.24
3A	1,962	4,721	2.41	2,578	0.55	1.31
3B	451	955	2.12	452	0.47	1.00
4	1,008	2,572	2.55	1,940	0.75	1.93
5	1,114	3,395	3.05	1,767	0.52	1.59
Unknown	265	530		331		
Entire state	8,062	20,341	2.52	12,436 ^b	0.61	1.54

^aSee Figure 8.

^bThe 95% confidence interval is $\pm 3,913$.

Table 4. Summary of teal harvest and hunter activity during the September teal season in Illinois in 1981 through 1994.

Year	Hunters	Days Afield	Teal Harvest
1981	14,802	38,586	22,946
1982	14,863	41,856	28,785
1983	13,295	39,475	29,355
1984	14,158	39,481	32,730
1985	13,852	36,521	29,260
1986	15,449	40,241	30,375
1987	12,297	32,582	23,193
1988 ^a			
1989 ^a			
1990 ^a			
1991 ^a			
1992	7,696	18,265	12,069
1993	6,474	16,722	8,562
1994	8,062	20,341	12,436

^aThe September teal season was suspended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during these years.

Table 5. Rates of teal harvest and hunter activity during the September teal season in Illinois in 1981 through 1994.

Year	Season Length/ Bag Limit	Days Afield Per Hunter	Teal Harvest Per Hunter	
			Per day	Per Season
1981	9/4	2.61	0.59	1.55
1982	9/4	2.82	0.69	1.94
1983	9/4	2.97	0.74	2.21
1984	9/4	2.79	0.83	2.31
1985	9/4	2.64	0.80	2.11
1986	9/4	2.60	0.75	1.97
1987	9/4	2.65	0.71	1.89
1988 ^a				
1989 ^a				
1990 ^a				
1991 ^a				
1992	9/4	2.37	0.66	1.57
1993	9/4	2.58	0.51	1.32
1994	9/4	2.52	0.61	1.54

^aThe September teal season was suspended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during these years.

Table 6. Duck and coot harvest and hunter activity, by administrative regions, during the regular duck season in Illinois in 1994 (n=2,253).

Administrative Region ^a	Number of Hunters	Days Afield		Total Hunter	Duck Harvest		Coot Harvest
		Number	Per Hunter		Afield	Per Hunter ^b	
1A	3,554	30,949	8.71	14,429 (332) ^c	0.46	3.97	213
1B	11,138	128,277	11.52	61,849 (731)	0.48	5.49	757
2	6,444	54,764	8.50	24,301 (1,395)	0.42	3.55	306
3A	9,786	128,198	13.10	74,311 (0)	0.58	7.59	1,554
3B	2,042	17,264	8.45	7,095 (53)	0.41	3.45	93
4	3,477	38,374	11.05	21,697 (412)	0.55	6.13	638
5	7,213	69,960	9.70	39,487 (1,063)	0.55	5.33	319
Unknown	793	7,478		3,775 (40)			0
Entire State	44,447	475,264	10.69	246,944 ^d (4,026) ^e	0.51	5.47	3,880 ^f

^aSee Figure 8.

^bExcludes ducks harvested coincidentally to goose hunting.

^cDucks harvested coincidentally to goose hunting.

^dThe 95% confidence interval is $\pm 27,294$.

^eIncludes 137,263 mallards, 44,683 wood ducks, and 64,998 other ducks (including 3,760 canvasback).

^fThe 95% confidence interval is $\pm 2,686$.

Table 7. Summary of duck and coot harvests and hunter activity during the regular duck season in Illinois from 1981 through 1994.

Season (Year)	Hunters	Days Afield	Duck Harvest			Total	Coot Harvest
			Mallards	Wood Ducks	Other Ducks		
1981	54,744	703,534	170,972	72,065	94,947	337,984	4,950
1982	52,220	646,394	163,439	61,706	101,989	327,134	5,905
1983	50,440	651,409	220,317	72,237	110,862	403,416	10,472
1984	49,715	606,325	182,132	52,955	120,016	355,103	7,702
1985	51,362	556,800	168,549	51,216	97,155	316,920	5,773
1986	53,588	638,090	201,676	65,414	112,490	379,580	7,372
1987	51,704	558,172	155,783	58,488	74,748	289,019	2,694
1988 ^a	43,233	381,985	119,149	23,743	42,836	185,728	1,936
1989 ^a	43,841	407,478	133,128	28,065	63,073	224,266	2,049
1990 ^a	38,759	350,119	112,370	33,253	51,562	197,185 (7,144) ^b	2,287
1991 ^a	42,911	393,247	177,221	49,556	80,793	307,570 (25,815)	1,101
1992	39,272	362,275	124,112	34,280	58,035	216,427 (11,501)	3,275
1993	40,941	366,656	134,334	39,906	43,360	217,600 (4,320)	1,445
1994	44,447	475,264	137,263	44,683	64,998 ^c	246,944 (4,026)	3,880

^aThe estimates of duck hunters, days afield, ducks and coots harvested for these years have been reduced to 92.48% - 96.48% of the original estimates. See last paragraph of the METHODS section in Anderson and Williamson (1994) for explanation.

^bDucks harvested coincidental to goose hunting.

^cIncludes 3,760 canvasback.

Table 8. Rates of duck harvest and hunter activity during the regular duck season in Illinois in 1981 through 1994.

Year	Season Length/ Bag Limit ^b	Days Afield Per Hunter	Duck Harvest Per Hunter ^a	
			Per Day	Per Season
1981	50/10(4)	12.85	0.48	6.17
1982	50/10(4)	12.38	0.51	6.26
1983	50/10(4)	12.91	0.62	8.00
1984	50/10(4)	12.20	0.59	7.14
1985	40/5 (3)	10.84	0.57	6.17
1986	40/5 (3)	11.91	0.59	7.08
1987	40/5 (3)	10.80	0.52	5.59
1988	30/3 (2)	8.84	0.49	4.30
1989	30/3 (2)	9.29	0.55	5.12
1990	30/3 (2)	9.03	0.54	4.90
1991	30/3 (2)	9.16	0.72	6.57
1992	30/3 (2)	9.22	0.57	5.22
1993	30/3 (2)	8.96	0.58	5.21
1994	40/3 (2)	10.69	0.51	5.47

^aExcludes ducks harvested coincidental to goose hunting.

^bThe Point System was used in 1981-1987. A maximum of 10 ducks (4 mallards) was allowed in 1981-1984, and a maximum of 5 ducks (3 mallards) was allowed in 1985-1987. The Conventional (Straight) System was used in 1988-1994.

Table 9. Distribution of duck hunters and days afield in relation to types of areas hunted in Illinois during the 1994 season. Sample sizes (hunters/days afield) are in parentheses.

Administrative Region		State/Federal Areas		Municipal/County Areas		Private Clubs		Other Areas	
		Hunters	Days	Hunters	Days	Hunters	Days	Hunters	Days
1A	(131/1,122)	34%	42%	2%	2%	6%	7%	67%	49%
1B	(411/4,714)	45	36	4	3	36	30	47	31
2	(236/2,024)	30	22	7	7	21	16	69	55
3A	(361/4,782)	51	44	8	5	40	29	34	22
3B	(76/637)	42	34	12	14	8	5	57	47
4	(130/1,419)	55	41	5	8	14	13	56	38
5	(270/2,630)	67	54	8	6	15	10	46	30
Unknown	(30/246)	40	50	3	1	40	26	20	23
Entire State	(1,643/17,574)	48	40	7	5	26	21	50	34

Table 10. Goose harvest and hunter activity, by zones and administrative regions, during the regular goose season in Illinois in 1994-95 (n = 2,253).

Zone or Administrative Region ^a	Hunters	Days Afield		Goose Harvest						Per Day Per Hunter ^b
		Number	Per Hunter	Canada Geese	Other Geese	Total Geese	Afield ^c	Hunter ^b		
Southern Quota Zone	17,057	107,896	6.33	25,956 (39) ^c	490 (0)	26,446 (39)	0.24	1.55		
Rend Lake Quota Zone	4,809	26,941	5.60	6,573 (0)	77 (0)	6,650 (0)	0.25	1.38		
Remainder of State										
1A	1,435	8,502	5.93	1,843 (206)	129 (51)	1,972 (257)	0.20	1.19		
1B	9,459	68,680	7.26	11,161 (464)	180 (13)	11,341 (477)	0.16	1.15		
2	6,005	34,566	5.77	8,042 (799)	284 (0)	8,326 (799)	0.22	1.25		
3A	3,985	23,327	5.85	4,098 (206)	296 (13)	4,394 (219)	0.18	1.05		
3B	2,338	14,241	6.09	2,101 (26)	13 (0)	2,114 (26)	0.15	0.89		
4	2,046	18,492	9.04	3,042 (129)	39 (0)	3,081 (129)	0.16	1.44		
5 ^d	2,152	17,482	8.12	4,897 (26)	245 (0)	5,142 (26)	0.29	2.38		
Unknown	239	453		77 (0)	0 (0)	77 (0)				
Total	23,248 ^e	185,743	7.99	35,261 (1,856)	1,186 (77)	36,447 (1,933)	0.19	1.48		
Entire State	37,090 ^e	320,580	8.64	67,790 (1,895)	1,753 (77)	69,543 ^f (1,972)	0.21	1.82		

^aSee Figure 8.

^bExcludes geese harvested coincidentally to duck hunting.

^cNumber of geese harvested coincidentally to duck hunting.

^dExcludes Southern Quota Zone and Rend Lake Quota Zone.

^eThe totals are less than the sums of the above values because some hunters were active in >1 zone and/or region.

^fThe 95% confidence interval is ± 5,911.

Table 11. Summary of goose harvest and hunter activity during the regular goose season in Illinois from 1981-82 through 1994-95.

Season (Year)	Hunters	Days Afield	Goose Harvest		
			Canada Geese	Other Geese	Total
1981	23,610	132,610	44,302 (6,312) ^a	3,082 (1,719)	47,384 (8,031)
1982	24,058	107,557	29,574 (4,968)	1,499 (710)	31,073 (5,678)
1983	26,199	124,639	31,395 (4,325)	962 (577)	32,357 (4,902)
1984	22,426	102,583	23,147 (2,859)	1,675 (593)	24,822 (3,452)
1985	22,160	105,792	37,976 (5,248)	2,324 (753)	40,300 (6,001)
1986	30,327	200,291	45,535 (11,348)	2,625 (832)	48,160 (12,180)
1987	32,246	224,164	36,103 (3,563)	1,525 (499)	37,628 (4,062)
1988 ^b	34,456	251,176	72,550 (3,871)	1,832 (350)	74,382 (4,221)
1989 ^b	39,459	329,369	91,379 (2,988)	1,715 (182)	93,094 (3,170)
1990 ^b	40,459	346,036	67,127 (1,515)	1,319 (97)	68,446 (1,612)
1991 ^b	43,692	450,807	92,239 (1,245)	2,434 (70)	94,673 (1,315)
1992	35,253	334,010	59,352 (2,679)	1,412 (170)	60,764 (2,849)
1993	35,489	299,120	93,361 (1,260)	1,314 (82)	94,675 (1,342)
1994	37,090	320,580	67,790 (1,895)	1,753 (77)	69,543 (1,972)

^aNumber of geese harvested coincidentally to duck hunting.

^bThe estimates of goose hunters and days afield for these years have been reduced to 92.48% - 96.48% of the original estimates. The estimates for geese harvested have not been reduced. See last paragraph of the METHODS section in Anderson and Williamson (1994) for explanation.

Table 12. Canada goose harvest and hunter activity in quota counties in the North and Central Waterfowl Zones in Illinois during the 1994-95 season.

Zones and Counties	Hunters		Days Afield	Canada Goose Harvest
	Successful ^a	Total		
North Waterfowl Zone				
Dupage	106	159	993	541
Kane	425	717	5,636	1,585
Lake	638	1,010	5,716	1,379
McHenry	1,010	1,568	11,433	2,591
LaSalle ^b	53	159	1,047	116
Will ^b	53	266	1,664	232
Total	2,285	3,879	26,489	6,444
Central Waterfowl Zone				
Calhoun	239	531	2,603	296
Cass	133	239	1,691	322
Fulton	1,725	2,817	28,904	5,026
Jersey	53	292	2,067	129
Knox	558	1,169	9,098	992
Mason	213	531	4,133	554
Morgan	53	133	1,422	271
Peoria	266	478	4,697	516
Pike	133	399	3,569	258
Tazewell	372	478	6,844	838
Woodford	80	186	2,415	309
LaSalle ^c	133	292	2,120	245
Will ^c	80	558	3,355	464
Grundy	186	585	3,489	245
Total	4,224	8,688	76,407	10,465

^aHarvested ≥ 1 Canada geese.

^bNorth of I-80.

^cSouth of I-80.

Table 13. Canada goose harvest in the North and Central Quota Zone Counties in Illinois in 1994-95 as determined by a phone-in monitoring system and by mail questionnaire survey.

<u>Quota Zone Counties</u>	<u>Goose Harvest</u>		<u>Percentage Difference</u>
	<u>Phone-in Monitoring System</u>	<u>Mail Questionnaire Survey</u>	
North Quota Zone Counties	6,657	6,444	-3
Central Quota Zone Counties	10,030	10,465	+4
Total	16,687	16,909	+1

Table 14. Canada goose harvest by zones in Illinois during the 1994-95 season.

Zones and Counties	Canada Geese	
	Number	Percentage
North Waterfowl Zone		
Quota Zone Counties	6,444	71
Other Counties	2,934	29
Total	9,378	100
Central Waterfowl Zone		
Quota Zone Counties	10,465	55
Other Counties	8,619	45
Total	19,084	100
South Waterfowl Zone		
Rend Lake Quota Zone	6,573	17
Southern Quota Zone	25,956	66
Other Counties	6,722 ^a	17
Total	39,251	100
Entire state		
Quota Zones	49,438	73
Other Counties	18,275	27
Unknown	77	--
Total	67,790	100

^aIncludes 2,681 Canada geese taken in Bond, Clinton, and Fayette counties.

Table 15. Rates of goose harvest and hunter activity during the regular goose season in Illinois in 1981-82 through 1994-95.

Year	Season Length/ Bag Limit ^a	Days Afield Per Hunter	Goose Harvest Per Hunter	
			Per Day	Per Season
1981	50/2	5.62	0.30	1.67
1982	40/1-2	4.47	0.24	1.06
1983	35-40/1-2	4.76	0.22	1.05
1984	20-25/1-2	4.57	0.21	0.95
1985	20-31/1-2	4.77	0.32	1.55
1986	40-50/1-2	6.60	0.18	1.19
1987	40-50/2	6.95	0.15	1.04
1988	50/2	7.29	0.28	2.04
1989	56-60/2	8.35	0.27	2.28
1990	70/3	8.55	0.19	1.65
1991	84-90/3	10.32	0.21	2.14
1992	79/2	9.47	0.17	1.64
1993	46/2	8.43	0.31	2.63
1994	51/2	8.64	0.21	1.82

^aFor Canada geese. The bag limit does not take into consideration restrictive regulations that were in effect in the Tri-County Zone (in Fulton, Knox, and Henry counties), or the Fulton-Knox County Zone, in some years.

Table 16. Distribution of goose hunters, days afield, and geese harvested in relation to types of areas hunted in the Southern Illinois Quota Zone during the 1994-95 season. Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Type of Area	Percentages		
	Hunters	Days Afield	Geese
<u>Vicinity of Horseshoe Lake Refuge</u>			
	(131)	(607)	(267)
Public Hunting Area	18	19	12
Commercial Hunting Club	70	57	62
Non-Commercial Club/Private Area	12	24	26
<u>Vicinity of Union County Refuge</u>			
	(172)	(719)	(369)
Public Hunting Area	37	26	29
Commercial Hunting Club	46	46	49
Non-Commercial Club/Private Area	17	28	22
<u>Vicinity of Crab Orchard NWR</u>			
	(394)	(2,439)	(1,264)
Public Hunting Area	26	23	15
Commercial Hunting Club	46	45	54
Non-Commercial Club/Private Area	28	32	31
<u>All Refuges</u>			
	(697)	(3,765)	(1,900)
Public Hunting Area	28	23	18
Commercial Hunting Club	50	47	54
Non-Commercial Club/Private Area	22	30	28

Table 17. Summary of the number of ducks, geese, and coots that were crippled (knocked down but not retrieved) in Illinois from 1981 through 1994 seasons.

Year	Ducks		Geese		Coots	
	Total	Per 100 Bagged	Total	Per 100 Bagged	Total	Per 100 Bagged
1981	104,216	30.8	12,573	26.5	1,717	34.7
1982	82,287	25.2	5,868	18.9	1,595	27.0
1983	96,907	24.0	7,627	23.6	2,947	28.1
1984	84,665	23.8	5,711	23.0	3,236	42.0
1985	100,191	31.6	15,918	39.5	2,357	40.8
1986	145,283	38.3	20,699	41.5	2,770	37.6
1987	98,155	34.0	18,375	48.8	2,013	74.7
1988 ^a	65,856	35.5	22,730	30.6	1,020	52.7
1989 ^a	66,150	29.5	21,696	23.3	1,083	52.9
1990 ^a	59,007	29.9	23,895	34.9	868	38.0
1991 ^a	74,932	24.4	27,164	28.7	301	27.3
1992	68,027	31.4	18,631	32.1	1,450	45.7
1993	62,250	28.6	21,067	22.3	813	40.0
1994	65,266 ^b	26.4	16,234 ^b	23.3	1,167 ^b	30.1

^aThe estimates of ducks, geese, and coots crippled for these years have been reduced to 92.48% - 96.48% of the original estimates. The estimates for number of geese crippled per 100 bagged have been similarly reduced. See last paragraph of the METHODS section in Anderson and Williamson (1994) for explanation.

^bThe 95% confidence intervals were $\pm 5,144$ for ducks, $\pm 1,948$ for geese, and ± 527 for coots.

Table 18. Summary of the number of waterfowl that were crippled (knocked down but not retrieved) per 100 birds retrieved in the United States from 1952 through 1994 seasons. Data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Migratory Bird Management, Hunter Questionnaire Surveys.

Year	Ducks	Geese	Coots
1952	27.9	22.9	--- ^a
1953	22.5	16.1	---
1954	23.0	17.1	---
1955	23.6	19.9	---
1956	23.3	16.8	---
1957	21.8	17.6	---
1958	23.3	19.6	---
1959	20.2	19.9	---
1960	23.0	17.9	---
1961	22.1	17.9	---
1962	22.6	17.5	---
1963	23.8	18.6	---
1964	23.8	17.9	---
1965	23.5	18.6	---
1966	22.4	16.1	---
1967	22.0	15.9	---
1968	23.2	16.1	---
1969	22.5	14.4	---
1970	21.1	15.3	---
1971	22.1	15.4	28.2
1972	22.4	15.5	29.6
1973	21.9	14.8	29.2
1974	21.5	14.3	29.1
1975	20.3	13.0	28.9
1976	19.4	14.2	26.8
1977	20.5	14.9	28.9
1978	20.2	15.7	29.0
1979	20.3	14.3	27.1
1980	19.2	12.9	30.9
1981	19.4	13.2	22.7
1982	19.2	15.2	27.7
1983	19.4	14.4	23.7
1984	19.5	14.2	30.4
1985	19.7	14.0	24.3
1986	20.1	15.7	32.5
1987	24.5	20.5	27.5
1988	23.9	16.3	31.0
1989	22.5	15.9	32.1
1990	23.4	16.4	30.4
1991	24.3	17.1	28.1
1992	24.1	17.1	30.6
1993	22.7	14.9	27.6
1994	20.7	14.4	20.7

^aNo data for 1952-1970.

Table 19. Attitudes of teal hunters toward dates for the September teal season in Illinois (1994 season). Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Responses to the question,

*"The dates for the 1994 teal season were September 10-18. How do you feel about using similar dates (September 9-17) for the 1995 teal season?"

	<u>Responses by Waterfowl Zones</u>			
	<u>North</u> (67)	<u>Central</u> (160)	<u>South</u> (61)	<u>Entire State</u> (297)
Too early	26%	24%	31%	25%
About right	61	65	65	65
Too late	3	6	2	4
No opinion	10	5	2	6

	<u>Responses by Administrative Regions</u>						
	<u>1A</u> (34)	<u>1B</u> (57)	<u>2</u> (28)	<u>3A</u> (74)	<u>3B</u> (16)	<u>4</u> (37)	<u>5</u> (42)
Too early	20%	18%	25%	27%	38%	32%	29%
About right	65	70	61	61	50	65	69
Too late	0	7	7	8	0	0	2
No opinion	15	5	7	4	12	3	0

Table 20. Attitudes of teal hunters toward legal shooting time during the September teal season in Illinois (1994 season). Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Responses to the question,

*"Do you prefer that legal shooting time for the September teal season begin at sunrise or 1/2 hour before sunrise?"

	<u>Responses by Waterfowl Zones</u>			
	<u>North</u> (69)	<u>Central</u> (161)	<u>South</u> (60)	<u>Entire State</u> (299)
Sunrise	35%	30%	17%	29%
1/2 hour before	58	67	83	68
No opinion	7	3	0	3

	<u>Responses by Administrative Regions</u>						
	<u>1A</u> (35)	<u>1B</u> (57)	<u>2</u> (30)	<u>3A</u> (74)	<u>3B</u> (16)	<u>4</u> (37)	<u>5</u> (41)
Sunrise	32%	37%	27%	38%	13%	13%	19%
1/2 hour before	57	60	70	59	81	87	81
No opinion	11	3	3	3	6	0	0

Table 21. Attitudes of duck hunters toward the days in the week on which duck season should begin and end. Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Responses to the question,

*"If 40 days are allowed for the regular duck season in 1995, on which of the following days would you prefer that the season begin and end? (write in "1") for your first choice, "2" for your second choice, and "3" for your third choice)."

	<u>Responses by Waterfowl Zones</u>			
	<u>North</u> (323)	<u>Central</u> (948)	<u>South</u> (331)	<u>Entire State</u> (1,630)
Wednesday/Sunday	41% ^a	40%	41%	40%
Thursday/Monday	22	24	31	25
Saturday/Wednesday	37	36	28	35

	<u>Responses by Administrative Regions</u>						
	<u>1A</u> (132)	<u>1B</u> (413)	<u>2</u> (231)	<u>3A</u> (357)	<u>3B</u> (76)	<u>4</u> (129)	<u>5</u> (264)
Wednesday/Sunday	35%	38%	46%	40%	44%	40%	42%
Thursday/Monday	25	24	21	24	26	24	31
Saturday/Wednesday	40	38	33	36	30	36	27

^aPercentage first choice.

Table 22. Attitudes of duck hunters toward the location of the boundaries that divide the North, Central, and South Waterfowl Zones in Illinois. Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Responses to the question,

*"The State of Illinois is divided into a North Zone, Central Zone, and South Zone for purposes of setting the dates for the regular duck and goose hunting seasons (see map on first page). What is your opinion of the boundaries that separate these three zones?"

Zones and counties where hunted		Present location is about <u>right</u>	Should be moved further <u>north</u>	Should be moved further <u>south</u>	No <u>Opinion</u>
North Zone/Central Zone Boundary					
North Zone hunters					
In boundary counties ^a	(82)	59%	13%	18%	10%
All counties	(348)	58	5	9	28
Central Zone hunters					
In boundary counties ^a	(109)	67	8	7	18
All counties	(904)	61	3	6	30
Central Zone/South Zone Boundary					
Central Zone hunters					
In boundary counties ^b	(35)	43	28	6	23
All counties	(893)	55	12	4	29
South Zone hunters					
In boundary counties ^b	(89)	56	24	4	16
All counties	(351)	51	12	8	29

^aCook, Will, Kendall, Grundy, LaSalle, Bureau, Henry, and Rock Island.

^bClark, Cumberland, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.

Table 23. Attitudes of goose hunters toward the location of the boundaries that divide the North, Central, and South Waterfowl Zones in Illinois. Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Responses to the question,

*"The State of Illinois is divided into a North Zone, Central Zone, and South Zone for purposes of setting the dates for the regular duck and goose hunting seasons (see map on first page). What is your opinion of the boundaries that separate these three zones?"

Zones and counties where hunted		Present location is about <u>right</u>	Should be moved further <u>north</u>	Should be moved further <u>south</u>	No <u>Opinion</u>
North Zone/Central Zone Boundary					
North Zone hunters					
In boundary counties ^a	(40)	65%	10%	15%	10%
All counties	(221)	59	6	8	27
Central Zone hunters					
In boundary counties ^a	(73)	69	8	12	11
All counties	(490)	61	5	7	27
Central Zone/South Zone Boundary					
Central Zone hunters					
In boundary counties ^b	(12)	17	33	17	33
All counties	(477)	55	11	4	30
South Zone hunters					
In boundary counties ^b	(65)	60	26	2	12
All counties	(180)	61	18	3	18

^aCook, Will, Kendall, Grundy, LaSalle, Bureau, Henry, and Rock Island.

^bClark, Cumberland, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Shelby, Montgomery, Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.

Table 24. Attitudes of goose hunters toward the Canada goose harvest monitoring system that was implemented in 18 counties in the North and Central Waterfowl Zones in Illinois for the 1994-95 season. Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Responses to the question,

*"The Department of Conservation implemented a Canada goose harvest monitoring system in 18 counties in the North and Central Zones for the 1994-95 season. Goose hunters in these counties must have a special permit (issued free), and they must report the Canada geese they harvest via a toll-free phone number. This system clears the way for longer goose seasons (averaged over several years), and at the same time, prevents over harvest of the goose population. Which of the following statements best describes your attitude toward the monitoring system and permit requirement?"

	<u>North Zone</u>		<u>Central Zone</u>	
	<u>Quota</u> <u>Counties</u> (149)	<u>All</u> <u>Counties</u> (223)	<u>Quota</u> <u>Counties</u> (330)	<u>All</u> <u>Counties</u> (494)
The extra days of goose hunting make the inconveniences of the monitoring system and permit requirements worthwhile.	74%	71%	76%	68%
The monitoring system and permit requirements are more trouble than they are worth. Discontinue them and control the goose harvest with a shorter season.	15	13	11	10
No opinion	11	16	13	22

Table 25. Attitudes of waterfowl hunters toward having the duck and goose seasons overlap in Illinois. Sample sizes are in parentheses.

Responses to the questions:

*"The Department of Conservation has the option of setting the goose hunting season so that it overlaps the duck season or so that it occurs after the duck season. The first option allows hunters to shoot ducks and geese at the same time but provides fewer total days of waterfowl hunting opportunity. The second option provides more days of waterfowl hunting opportunity but hunters cannot shoot ducks and geese at the same time. The duck migration peaks in mid-November, and the goose migration peaks in mid-December. With these facts in mind, which of the following options do you prefer for setting the goose hunting season in Illinois?"

	<u>North Zone</u>		<u>Central Zone</u>		<u>South Zone</u>	
	<u>Duck Hunters</u> (344)	<u>Goose Hunters</u> (223)	<u>Duck Hunters</u> (925)	<u>Goose Hunters</u> (505)	<u>Duck Hunters</u> (354)	<u>Goose Hunters</u> (184)
Goose season totally overlaps duck season	26%	19%	22%	17%	9%	7%
Goose season partially overlaps duck season	61	68	51	53	45	47
Goose season totally after duck season	7	8	20	25	42	43
No opinion	6	5	7	5	4	3

*"For the moment, assume that the goose season will overlap the duck season by 20 days and that 5 of these days will occur at the beginning of the duck season. The other 15 days could take place during the first half of the duck season or during the second half. Which do you prefer?"

	<u>North Zone</u>		<u>Central Zone</u>		<u>South Zone</u>	
	<u>Duck Hunters</u> (338)	<u>Goose Hunters</u> (223)	<u>Duck Hunters</u> (919)	<u>Goose Hunters</u> (499)	<u>Duck Hunters</u> (351)	<u>Goose Hunters</u> (181)
During first half	18%	16%	11%	12%	3%	4%
During second half	67	68	79	79	86	89
No opinion	15	16	10	9	11	7

1994-95 ILLINOIS WATERFOWL HUNTER SURVEY

INSTRUCTION

To properly manage Illinois' waterfowl resources, the Department of Conservation needs information about waterfowl hunters, their hunting activities, and their opinions on selected issues.

Please answer the questions on the following pages for your waterfowl hunting activities during the 1994-95 season.

If you did not hunt waterfowl in Illinois during the 1994-95 season, answer the first two questions and return this form.

Report only your kill. DO NOT report the kill of others with whom you may have hunted.

Write in the number of days on which you hunted ducks and the number of days on which you hunted geese. Include your unsuccessful days.

If you hunted both ducks and geese at the same time, count the day toward your primary target -- that is, primarily ducks or primarily geese. DO NOT count the hunt as a day of duck hunting and also as a day of goose hunting.

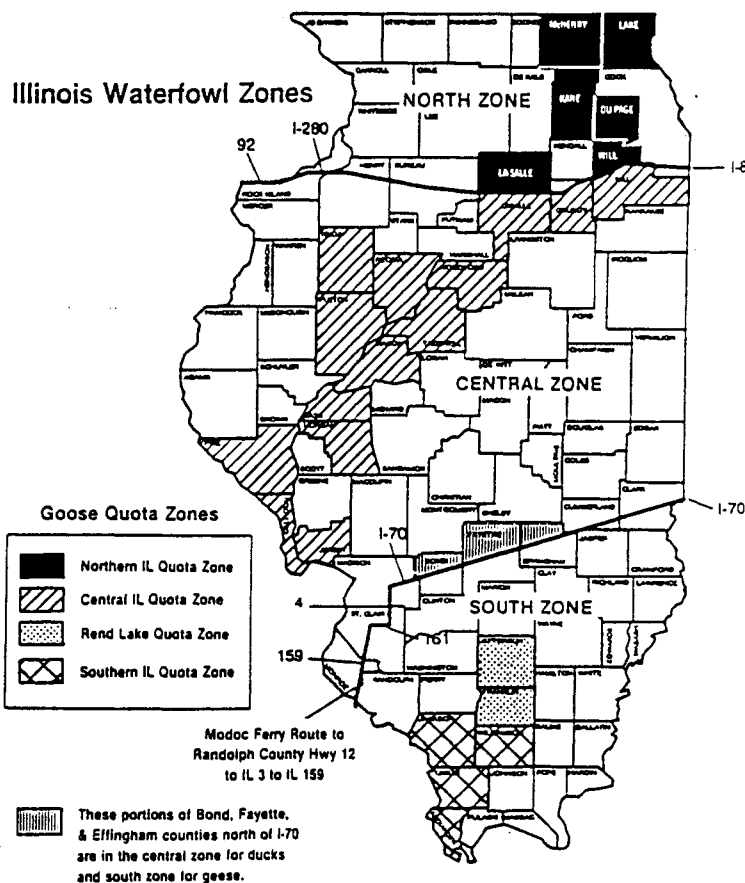
If you can't remember the exact figures, give your best estimate.

Your responses are strictly confidential and will never be associated with your name. Since you are part of a small, randomly selected group, your participation and your opinions are very important.

When completed, insert questionnaire into the self-addressed envelope and mail. POSTAGE IS PREPAID

Thank you for your cooperation

Figure 1. The questionnaire used for the 1994-95 Illinois Waterfowl Hunter Survey.
Figure 1 - continued.



1994-95 ILLINOIS WATERFOWL HUNTER SURVEY
(see instructions on first page)

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. How many 1994 Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamps did you purchase for your personal use? (do not include Federal Stamps)....._____
2. Did you hunt waterfowl (ducks, geese, and/or coots) in Illinois during the 1994-95 season? (circle number for appropriate answer)
- Yes.....1 No.....2

SEPTEMBER TEAL SEASON

3. How many different days did you hunt teal during the September teal season in Illinois in 1994? _____
4. How many teal did you personally harvest (kill and retrieve) during the September teal season in Illinois in 1994? _____

REGULAR DUCK SEASON

5. How many different days did you hunt ducks during the regular duck season in Illinois in 1994? (NOTE: If you killed all your ducks coincidental to goose hunting, leave this space blank). _____
6. In which county or counties did you hunt ducks during the regular duck season in Illinois in 1994? . . . County hunted most _____
Second most . . . _____
Third most. . . . _____
7. List the number of ducks and coots you personally harvested during the regular duck season in Illinois in 1994. DO NOT include birds killed in other states or countries.

I personally killed and retrieved:	I knocked down in sight but could not retrieve:
Mallards _____	Ducks _____
Wood Ducks _____	Coots _____
Other Ducks _____	
Coots _____	

8. Did the "other ducks" you harvested include any canvasbacks? (circle number for appropriate number)
- Yes.....1 No.....2
- 8a. If "Yes", how many? _____
9. How many days did you hunt ducks on the following types of areas during the regular duck season in Illinois in 1994?
- a. State- or federally-managed public hunting areas....._____
 - b. Municipal-, county-, or locally-controlled areas....._____
 - c. Private duck clubs....._____
 - d. Other areas such as farm ponds, streams, rivers, marshes..._____

REGULAR GOOSE SEASON

10. List the number of days you hunted geese and the number of geese you personally harvested during the regular goose season in Illinois in 1994-95. (NOTE: If you killed all your geese coincidental to duck hunting, leave the number of days blank)

	<u>Days</u>	<u>Canada Geese</u>	<u>Other Geese</u>
*In Southern Quota Zone (see map).....	_____	_____	_____
*In Rend Lake Quota Zone (see map)....	_____	_____	_____
*Other areas (write in name of each county):			
a. _____	_____	_____	_____
b. _____	_____	_____	_____
c. _____	_____	_____	_____

11. How many geese did you knock down in sight but neither you nor anyone else could retrieve? _____

12. If you hunted Canada geese in the Southern Illinois Quota Zone:

12a. Which refuge were you closest to most of the time? (circle one number)

Horseshoe Lake Refuge..1 Union County Refuge..2 Crab Orchard Refuge..3

12b. How many days did you hunt and how many geese did you harvest on each of the the following types of areas?

	<u>Days</u>	<u>Geese</u>
*Public hunting areas.....	_____	_____
*Commercial goose hunting clubs where a daily, weekly, seasonal, or other fee was charged.....	_____	_____
*Non-commercial goose hunting clubs or other private areas where <u>no</u> fee was charged.....	_____	_____

YOUR OPINIONS

13. The dates for the 1994 teal season were September 10-18. How do you feel about using similar dates (September 9-17) for the 1995 teal season?

Too early...1 About right...2 Too late...3 No opinion...4

14. Do you prefer that legal shooting time for the September teal season begin at sunrise or 1/2 hour before sunrise?

At sunrise.....1 1/2 hour before sunrise.....2 No opinion.....3

15. If 40 days are allowed for the regular duck season in 1995, on which of the following days would you prefer that the season begin and end? (write in "1" for your first choice, "2" for your second choice, and "3" for your third choice)

- *Begin on Wednesday and end on Sunday....._____
- *Begin on Thursday and end on Monday....._____
- *Begin on Saturday and end on Wednesday...._____

16. The State of Illinois is divided into a North Zone, Central Zone, and South Zone for purposes of setting the dates for the regular duck and goose hunting seasons (see map on first page). What is your opinion of the boundaries that separate these three zones? (circle number for appropriate answer for each boundary)

	<u>Present location is about right</u>	<u>Should be moved further north</u>	<u>Should be moved further south</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
Boundary between North and Central Zones.	1	2	3	4
Boundary between Central and South Zones.	1	2	3	4

16a. In which zone did you hunt ducks and/or geese most during the 1994-95 season? (circle number for appropriate answer for ducks and for geese)

Ducks:	North Zone...1	Central Zone...2	South Zone...3
Geese:	North Zone...1	Central zone...2	South Zone...3

17. The Department of Conservation implemented a Canada goose harvest monitoring system in 18 counties in the North and Central Zones for the 1994-95 season. Goose hunters in these counties must have a special permit (issued free), and they must report the Canada geese they harvest via a toll-free phone number. This system clears the way for longer goose seasons (averaged over several years), and at the same time, prevents over harvest of the goose population. Which of the following statements best describes your attitude toward the monitoring system and permit requirement? (circle number for appropriate answer)

- *The extra days of goose hunting make the inconveniences of the monitoring system and permit requirement worthwhile.....1
- *The monitoring system and permit requirement are more trouble than they are worth. Discontinue them and control the goose harvest with a shorter season.....2
- *No opinion.....3

18. The Department of Conservation has the option of setting the goose hunting season so that it overlaps the duck season or so that it occurs after the duck season. The first option allows hunters to shoot ducks and geese at the same time but provides fewer total days of waterfowl hunting opportunity. The second option provides more days of waterfowl hunting opportunity but hunters cannot shoot ducks and geese at the same time. The duck migration peaks in mid-November, and the goose migration peaks in mid-December. With these facts in mind, which of the following options do you prefer for setting the goose hunting season in Illinois? (circle number for appropriate answer)

- *Set goose season so that it totally overlaps duck season.....1
- *Set goose season so that it partially overlaps duck season.....2
- *Set goose season so that it occurs totally after duck season....3
- *No opinion.....4

19. For the moment, assume that the goose season will overlap the duck season by 20 days and that 5 of these days will occur at the beginning of the duck season. The other 15 days could take place during the first half of the duck season or during the second half. Which do you prefer?

During first half...1 During second half...2 No opinion...3

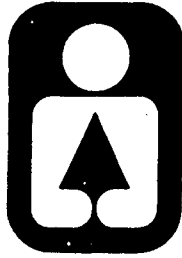
Thank you for your cooperation
POSTAGE IS PREPAID

Brent Manning
Director

John W. Comerio
Deputy Director

Bruce F. Clay
Assistant Director

Illinois



Department of Conservation

life and land together

LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA • 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62701-1787
CHICAGO OFFICE • ROOM 4-300 • 100 WEST RANDOLPH 60601

Dear Fellow Sportsman:

You are one of a select group of Illinoisans asked to furnish information on your waterfowl hunting activities during the past hunting season.

The information supplied by you and other selected hunters is vital to the management of our waterfowl resources: (1) to safeguard waterfowl populations, (2) to grant maximum waterfowl hunting opportunity to license holders, and (3) to maintain an attractive level of hunter success.

The information you provide is used to better understand the welfare of the various waterfowl populations. These statistics include distribution of total harvest, number of hunters, and hunting success.

Your reply is very important, even if you did not hunt waterfowl or were not successful. Only a limited number of waterfowl hunters can be contacted, therefore, your response is urgently needed.

Please take a few minutes and fill out the parts of the questionnaire that apply to you. If you do not remember exact figures, please give your best estimate.

Drop the completed questionnaire in the mail. Postage is prepaid.

Yours for better waterfowling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey M. Ver Steeg".

Jeffrey M. Ver Steeg
Chief

Division of Wildlife Resources

JMV:WLA:lc
Enclosure
W1

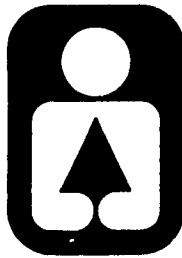
Figure 2. The letter that accompanied the first mailing of the questionnaire.

Brent Manning
Director

John W. Comerio
Deputy Director

Bruce F. Clay
Assistant Director

Illinois



Department of Conservation

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LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA • 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62701-1787
CHICAGO OFFICE • ROOM 4-300 • 100 WEST RANDOLPH 60601

Dear Fellow Sportsman:

Recently we mailed you a Waterfowl Hunting Questionnaire, and requested that you fill out and return it as soon as possible. We have not received your form at this time -- perhaps because you have misplaced the questionnaire or haven't found time to complete it and return it to us.

We are enclosing another questionnaire which we hope you will complete and return to us. If you have already returned a questionnaire, please destroy this one. The information supplied by you and other waterfowl hunters being sampled will be of great value to the Conservation Department in better directing the management of Illinois' waterfowl resources.

Please fill out the questionnaire completely and return it even if you did not hunt waterfowl, or were not successful.

Postage is prepaid for returning the completed questionnaire. Your prompt attention will be sincerely appreciated.

Thank You.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey M. Ver Steeg
Chief
Division of Wildlife Resources

JMV:WLA:lc
Enclosure
W2

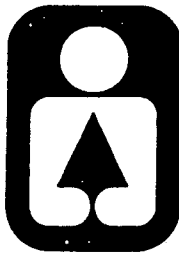
Figure 3. The letter that accompanied the second mailing of the questionnaire.

Brent Manning
Director

John W. Comerio
Deputy Director

Bruce F. Clay
Assistant Director

Illinois



Department of Conservation
life and land together

LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA • 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62701-1787
CHICAGO OFFICE • ROOM 4-300 • 100 WEST RANDOLPH 60601

Dear Fellow Sportsman:

This letter is to remind you that we still would like to receive a report of your waterfowl hunting activities for the past season. We don't like to keep bothering you, but this information is very important which only you can supply.

Another copy of the questionnaire is enclosed. We hope you will complete it and return it as soon as possible. If you have already returned a questionnaire, please destroy this one. Your response is needed--even though you did not hunt waterfowl or had an unsuccessful season.

Postage is prepaid for returning the questionnaire. Just fill it out and drop in the mail. Please help us complete this survey by sending your questionnaire now. Your prompt attention will be greatly appreciated.

Thank You.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey M. Ver Steeg".

Jeffrey M. Ver Steeg
Chief
Division of Wildlife Resources

JMV:WLA:lc
Enclosure
W3

Figure 4. The letter that accompanied the third mailing of the questionnaire.

1994 WATERFOWL HUNTING INFORMATION

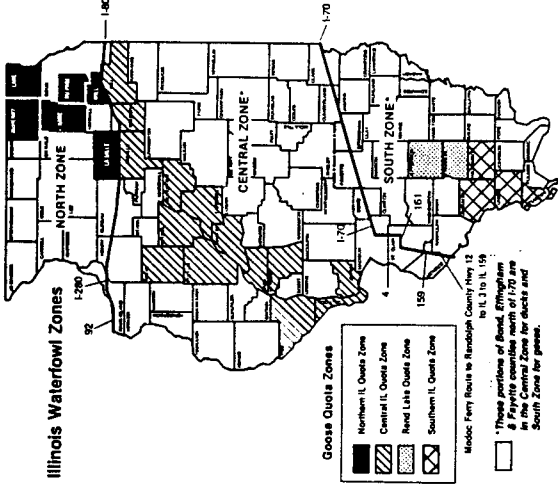
Non-Toxic Shot Required Statewide
New Regulations Other Than Dates Are In Italics and Shaded



SPECIES	DATES (a) (Inclusive) (Statewide)	HOURS	DAILY LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Teal	Sept. 10 - Sept. 18	Sunrise to Sunset	4	8
Ducks	North Oct. 20 - Nov. 28	1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset	3 (See section on Bag Limits)	2 x daily bag limit
Mergansers	Central Oct. 27 - Dec. 5	1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset	5 (See section on Bag Limits)	2 x daily bag limit
Coots	South Nov. 3 - Dec. 12		15	30
ALL GESE (b)	North & Northern IL Quota Zone Oct. 20 - Nov. 13 & Nov. 23 - Dec. 18	1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset	7, only 2 Canada geese and 2 white-fronted geese	14, only 4 Canada geese and 4 white-fronted geese (d)
	Central & Central IL Quota Zone Oct. 27 - Oct. 30 & Nov. 23 - Jan. 8, 1995			
	South Dec. 3 - Jan. 22, 1995	1/2 hour before sunrise to 3 p.m. (c)	7, only 2 Canada geese and 2 white-fronted geese	14, only 10 (d) Canada geese and 4 white-fronted geese

(a) The Department of Conservation will close the Canada goose season earlier than dates listed above in a quota zone by giving 48 hours notice when quotas established by federal regulations are reached in that quota zone.
 (b) All Geese includes: Canada Geese, Snow/Blue Geese, Ross' Geese, White-Fronted Geese, and Brants.
 (c) Sunset closing last 3 days of season unless season closes early due to reaching quota.
 (d) Persons in possession of Canada geese in excess of twice the daily bag limit (as allowed in the Rend Lake and Southern Illinois quota zones) must identify each individual goose with a tag if transported out of that zone. The tag must contain the hunter's name, signature, and address and the date of kill and the location of the kill.

WATERFOWL HUNTING ZONES
 Northern Zone - The portion of the State north of a line running east from the Iowa border along Illinois Route 92 to U.S. Interstate 280, east along U.S. Interstate 280 to U.S. Interstate 80, then east along U.S. Interstate 80 to the Indiana border.
 Central Zone - That portion of the State south of the northern zone boundary to the Modoc Ferry Landing on the Mississippi River and east along the Modoc Ferry Road to Randolph County Highway 12 to Illinois Route 3, then north to Illinois Route 159, then north to Illinois Route 161, then east to Illinois Route 4, then north to U.S. Interstate 70. For duck hunting, the Central/South Zone boundary then continues east along the Indiana border. *The Central Zone for geese is the same as for ducks, except that all of Bond, Fayette & Effingham counties are included from the Central Goose Zone.*
 Southern Zone - The south zone for ducks extends from the southern boundary of the central duck zone south to the remainder of the state, which is the same as last year. *The south zone for geese extends from the southern boundary of the central goose zone south to the remainder of the state and, unlike last year, includes all of Bond, Effingham and Fayette counties.*



GOOSE QUOTA ZONES
NEW PERMIT REQUIRED TO HUNT CANADA GEESSE IN THE NEW NORTHERN & CENTRAL IL QUOTA ZONES.
 (See 94 Waterfowl Hunting Information Card for details.)

Northern IL Quota Zone: DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and those portions of LaSalle and Will counties north of I-80.
Central IL Quota Zone: Calhoun, Cass, Fulton, Jersey, Knox, Mason, Morgan, Peoria, Pike, Tazewell, and Woodford, and those portions of Grundy, LaSalle and Will counties south of I-80.
Southern IL Quota Zone: Alexander, Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties.
Rend Lake Quota Zone: Franklin and Jefferson counties.

BAG LIMIT
Ducks

Bag limits on ducks are established by a conventional bag limit as follows:
 The basic daily bag limit shall be 3 ducks, no more than two of which shall be wood ducks or mallards (no more than one hen mallard) and not more than one black duck, one redhead, one pintail, or one canvasback. The daily bag limit for mergansers is 5, only 1 of which may be a hooded merganser. The possession limit for ducks and mergansers is twice the daily bag limit.

Geese

The daily bag limit of geese is 7 per day, which may not include more than two Canada geese or their subspecies and two white-fronted geese.

Refer to the 1994 Waterfowl Hunting Information card and the 1994-95 Digest of Hunting and Trapping Regulations for a summary of State and Federal regulations. NOTE: Each hunter should also consult Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20, Chapter 520 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes for a complete listing of regulations, or talk with a local Conservation Police Officer.

Illinois Department of Conservation • Division of Wildlife Resources • Lincoln Tower Plaza
524 South Second Street • Springfield, IL 62701-1787 • 217782-6384

The Illinois Department of Conservation receives federal financial assistance and therefore must comply with federal anti-discrimination laws. In compliance with the Illinois Human Rights Act, the Illinois Constitution, Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, and the U.S. Constitution, the Illinois Department of Conservation does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, age, handicap, or marital status in any of its programs, services, or activities. For more information, contact the Illinois Department of Conservation, 524 South Second St., Springfield, IL 62701-1787, (217) 782-7616 or the Office of Human Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20254

Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois (20449 — 3.5M — 9/94)

LICENSES, STAMPS, AND PERMITS
 Hunters must have a current, valid hunting license and Federal and State Migratory Waterfowl Stamps in their possession at all times when afield. All required State stamps must be signed or affixed on the hunting license in the appropriate space. Federal stamps must be signed in ink across the face of the stamp. Please refer to the 1994-95 Digest of Hunting & Trapping Regulations for exemptions and further information.

Annual Fees Are (including agent's fees):

Resident Hunting License	\$ 7.50
Non-resident Hunting License	\$ 28.75/\$50.75
5 day/regular	\$ 4.00
Resident Senior Hunting License	\$10.50
Federal Waterfowl Stamp	\$15.00*
Sportsman's License (hunt-fish)	\$19.25

Canada Goose Hunting Permit for Northern and Central IL Quota Zones Free
 *Does not include agent's fee which may be 50¢ or 75¢.
 A State Habitat Stamp is NOT required to hunt waterfowl.

IF YOU WANT TO HUNT WATERFOWL IN ILLINOIS AND YOU ARE

YOU NEED	under 16	16-64	65 & Older	Disabled	Service member	Land owner
Federal Waterfowl Stamp	X	X	X*	X	X	X
State Waterfowl Stamp		X	X	X	X	X

*For the purpose of this section, "DISABLED" - disabled American veterans with at least 10% service-related disabilities or disabled persons certified under the Illinois Identification Card Act as having a Type 1 or Type 4 Class 2 disability. "SERVICE MEMBER" - persons on leave from the Armed Services, having entered the military service of the United States, and their children, parents, spouses, and states permanently residing on their land and hunting on that land.

*Senior Citizens are now required to buy a State Waterfowl Stamp and Senior Hunting License.

Figure 6. Hunting regulations during the regular duck and goose hunting seasons in Illinois in 1994-95.

1994 ILLINOIS PERMIT TO HUNT CANADA GEESE IN THE NORTHERN & CENTRAL ILLINOIS QUOTA ZONES

This permit authorizes the person named below to hunt and possess Canada geese in accordance with State and Federal waterfowl regulations. This permit must be in possession of the person named below while hunting Canada geese. Failure to possess this permit while hunting in designated counties is a Class B misdemeanor punishable by fines of up to \$500 and could result in revocation of your hunting license for up to five years. This permit and permit number are not transferable. It is unlawful to be in possession of another person's goose permit while hunting Canada geese.

Permittee's Name _____
 Date of Birth (Month, Day, Year) _____
 Signature of Permittee _____

Northern Illinois Quota Zone: DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and those portions of LaSalle and Will Counties north of I-80.

Central Illinois Quota Zone: Calhoun, Cass, Fulton, Jersey, Knox, Mason, Morgan, Peoria, Pike, Tazewell, Woodford, and those portions of LaSalle, Will and Grundy Counties south of I-80.

This permit is valid only when all information requested on both sides is completed with signature affixed.
 Illinois Department of Conservation

IL 422-0870

Immediately upon taking possession of a Canada goose in the **NEW** Northern and Central Illinois Quota Zones you must validate below by slitting or punching the zone (C=Central, N=Northern) and date of kill. Slit or punch one date for each Canada goose taken on that date.

PERMIT N: 096325

You must also report each Canada goose killed by calling toll free: **1-800-WET-LAND (938-5263)** (TDD accessible) from a **touch tone phone within 24 hours of the kill.** Have this card handy when calling.
 If you have problems with this system, please call the Division of Wildlife Resources at (217)782-6384 from 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday.

ENTER YOUR 1994 IL WATERFOWL STAMP NO. (1 DIGIT PER BOX)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MONTH	DATE															
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

Figure 7. The permit required to hunt Canada geese in 18 Quota Counties in the North and Central Waterfowl Zones during the 1994-95 season (see Fig. 6).

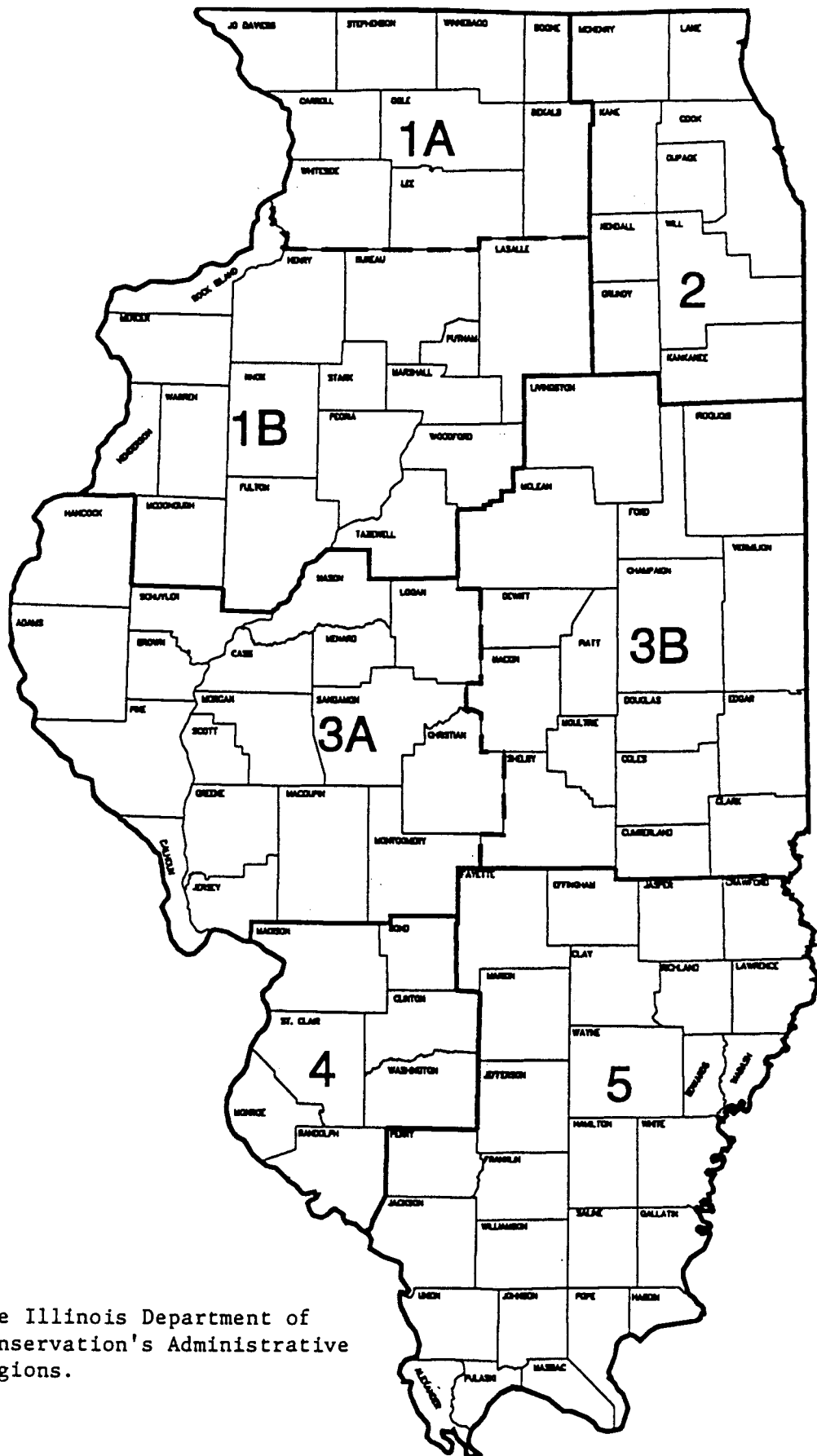


Figure 8. The Illinois Department of Conservation's Administrative Regions.

Appendix A. Mean number of duck hunters, days afield, and ducks harvested by county and administrative region (Illinois 1989 through 1993). In all years, the duck season was 30 days in length, and the bag limit was 3 ducks (2 mallards) per day.

County	Hunters	Days Afield	Duck Harvest			Total Ducks
			Mallards	Wood Ducks	Other Ducks	
Administrative Region: 1A						
Boone	126	833	161	86	16	263
Carroll	1010	10448	3778	780	1769	6328
DeKalb	110	551	173	99	34	306
Jo Daviess	578	3549	1055	426	671	2152
Lee	267	1909	465	202	125	792
Ogle	165	1075	235	153	77	465
Stephenson	102	740	122	141	65	328
Whiteside	760	8413	3187	1040	1108	5335
Winnebago	440	2568	740	195	88	1023
Region Total	3558	30088	9917	3122	3952	16990
Administrative Region: 1B						
Bureau	770	7538	3382	797	923	5102
Fulton	1544	12175	4444	1273	2705	8422
Henderson	1065	10072	3698	812	1616	6126
Henry	175	1169	398	128	116	642
Knox	229	1605	418	65	441	925
LaSalle	751	7612	2668	656	836	4159
Marshall	1077	11587	5745	1116	1775	8636
McDonough	21	261	38	0	11	49
Mercer	416	4247	1221	363	381	1965
Peoria	392	3190	1281	303	557	2142
Putnam	791	9257	3920	725	1123	5768
Rock Island	879	8749	2485	1143	1076	4704
Stark	44	294	120	8	64	192
Tazewell	598	5625	1858	570	1176	3604
Warren	5	11	0	0	0	0
Woodford	1011	10884	6331	1200	1616	9147
Region Total	9768	94275	38006	9161	14416	61582
Administrative Region: 2						
Cook	248	2360	619	156	365	1140
DuPage	191	1467	428	123	108	659
Grundy	660	5176	1755	393	480	2627
Kane	574	3588	892	352	219	1463
Kankakee	526	3825	1010	246	212	1468
Kendall	242	1842	580	176	104	860
Lake	1155	10708	2855	465	1880	5199
McHenry	1208	8674	2623	774	890	4287
Will	1618	13536	4103	924	886	5912
Region Total	6422	51176	14864	3607	5143	23615

County	Hunters	Days Afield	Mallards	Duck Harvest		Total Ducks
				Wood Ducks	Other Ducks	
Administrative Region: 3A						
Adams	746	9122	2838	618	1189	4645
Brown	131	1209	619	165	227	1011
Calhoun	1901	21734	9427	2647	4838	16911
Cass	1189	11923	5322	1612	1719	8653
Christian	222	1557	508	102	295	905
Greene	143	1532	564	139	365	1068
Hancock	263	2666	692	173	573	1438
Jersey	721	9145	3273	926	2120	6319
Logan	32	207	37	40	5	82
Macoupin	216	2605	604	167	360	1132
Mason	1936	19829	8643	2455	3806	14904
Menard	5	16	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	207	2573	664	126	499	1289
Morgan	163	2141	721	83	280	1084
Pike	979	10778	3868	1030	2167	7064
Sangamon	257	1812	700	142	251	1094
Schuyler	271	2333	1010	330	267	1607
Scott	17	115	14	38	0	52
Region Total	9397	101297	39503	10792	18962	69257

Administrative Region: 3B

Champaign	82	361	79	71	49	199
Clark	27	212	64	24	29	117
Coles	27	336	46	5	33	84
Cumberland	17	169	56	3	66	125
DeWitt	180	863	217	36	87	340
Douglas	28	100	17	11	0	28
Edgar	72	898	178	32	165	375
Ford	27	130	32	3	8	42
Iroquois	146	1151	382	122	90	594
Livingston	106	458	72	59	41	172
Macon	266	3178	1131	261	435	1827
McLean	92	491	119	57	52	228
Moultrie	284	2023	516	252	386	1153
Piatt	11	69	8	24	3	35
Shelby	309	2283	683	82	345	1110
Vermillion	159	1319	191	72	148	411
Region Total	1834	14041	3787	1114	1938	6839

Administrative Region: 4

Bond	305	2560	1148	133	514	1795
Clinton	707	5352	2326	704	901	3931
Madison	641	5380	1568	519	1442	3529
Monroe	359	3232	1143	191	713	2046
Randolph	498	4639	1120	285	1058	2463
St. Clair	577	4574	1485	429	889	2803
Washington	94	770	249	31	44	324
Region Total	3181	26508	9040	2291	5561	16892

County	Hunters	Days Afield	Duck Harvest			Total Ducks
			Mallards	Wood Ducks	Other Ducks	
Administrative Region: 5						
Alexander	268	2206	776	359	165	1299
Clay	38	340	110	66	72	248
Crawford	28	292	92	30	12	135
Edwards	23	213	112	11	8	132
Effingham	5	32	3	3	0	5
Fayette	1205	11557	5261	1112	2075	8449
Franklin	729	6523	2284	746	1063	4093
Gallatin	60	496	180	69	61	309
Hamilton	11	175	27	13	17	57
Hardin	11	43	6	6	3	15
Jackson	920	7095	2146	740	1018	3903
Jasper	21	236	45	3	71	118
Jefferson	976	8452	3693	1044	1405	6142
Johnson	49	265	79	80	37	196
Lawrence	17	65	28	29	3	59
Marion	99	580	156	59	58	272
Massac	324	3089	874	528	339	1740
Perry	403	4193	788	186	1043	2017
Pope	50	436	258	31	98	388
Pulaski	119	827	146	224	27	397
Richland	16	184	35	11	33	78
Saline	65	585	127	79	33	239
Union	503	3931	1312	644	605	2561
Wabash	109	1141	363	180	183	726
Wayne	59	351	171	38	16	225
White	76	549	309	89	54	451
Williamson	374	2297	949	334	535	1818
Region Total	6559	56154	20330	6712	9032	36074
Unknown	427	2600	1030	237	471	1738
State total	41146	376139	136477	37036	59475	232988