Factors Influencing Hunter Satisfaction of Special-opportunity Spring Turkey Hunts in Florida

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Abstract: The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission initiated "Special-opportunity Turkey Hunts" (SOTHs) on select wildlife management areas with the 1997 spring season. Participants of these fee-based, public Florida wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo osceola*) hunts completed satisfaction surveys each year from 1998–2006. We analyzed survey responses to identify factors that influenced satisfaction with the SOTH program and to determine how harvest indices related to satisfaction. Factors related to perceptions of hunter crowding, encounters with other hunters, and opinions on the amount and quality of turkeys available to harvest were the most important factors affecting satisfaction and likely relate to a hunter's perception of his or her likelihood of harvesting a turkey. The harvest index (average hunter-days per turkey harvested for each SOTH) was negatively related to participant satisfaction and regression analysis indicated that probability of an individual hunter being satisfied was ≥90% when the harvest index was at or below 18 hunter-days per turkey harvested. Our results suggest that high satisfaction during fee-based hunts can be attained with modest harvest success rates when perceptions of hunter crowding are minimized and turkeys are seen.

Key words: Florida wild turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo osceola*, hunter satisfaction, fee-based hunts, Florida

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Elements of wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) hunting that contribute to high-quality hunting experiences have been widely studied and reported in the literature (Hawn et al. 1987, Eichholz and Hardin 1990, Thackston and Holbrook 1995, Little et al. 2001). Hearing, seeing, having an opportunity to harvest, and harvesting a wild turkey have been found to be positively associated with hunter satisfaction and quality of hunts (Hawn et al. 1987, Cartwright and Smith 1990, Thackston and Holbrook 1995, Wynveen et al. 2005). Hunter interference and perception of too many hunters on an area have often been associated with poor hunt quality (Hawn et al. 1987, Williams and Austin 1988, Vangilder et al. 1990, Kubisiak et al. 1995). Eichholz and Hardin (1990) suggested that no single element was fundamental to hunter satisfaction, but that many factors, including enjoyment of natural surroundings, pleasurable social interactions, lack of hunter disturbance, good wildlife management, positive hunting experiences, harvesting a bird, and time preparing for a hunt contributed to a favorable hunting experience. Williams and Austin (1988:196) concluded that elements contributing to a good hunting experience were related more to the turkey population, whereas those elements that detracted from the hunting experience were related more to human activity.

In response to declining hunter satisfaction and participation in hunting opportunities on public land in Florida (Duda and Young 1995; Cobb and Eichholz, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, unpublished report), the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC, originally the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission) initiated fee-based Special-opportunity Turkey Hunts (SOTHs) in 1997 to increase quality spring hunting opportunities on public land (Nicholson et al. 2001). These alternative hunts were specifically designed to provide reasonably priced, high-quality turkey hunting experiences by considerably limiting hunter densities on select public wildlife management areas (WMAs) that have high numbers of Florida wild turkeys (*M. g. osceola*) based on survey data or local biologist knowledge (Nicholson et al. 2001). This program was intended to minimize hunter disturbance and provide a good opportunity for participants to hear, see, and harvest a turkey. However, unlike most other FWC-sponsored, limited-entry hunts in which permits are issued free of charge, SOTH permits had moderate application and permit fees (US$5/application [no limit]; $50–175/permit [limit of one per hunt]). Details of the SOTH structure and program design were reported by Nicholson et al. (2001), but the original objectives of the program were for adult gobblers to compose >60% of the harvest and for at least one gobbler to be harvested for every 12 days of hunter effort.

1. Retired.

Although several factors have been previously associated with quality spring turkey hunting and hunter satisfaction, how these and other factors such as fee amounts, competency of hunt staff, and area access relate under the fee-based structure of SOTHs was of interest to the FWC for maintaining the quality and satisfaction of these special hunting opportunities. In particular, we were interested in how harvest indices related to hunter satisfaction. When the SOTH program was developed, the FWC based its harvest goal of ≤12 hunter-days per turkey harvested on the range of harvest-index values observed from other Florida WMAs operated under different hunt structures. Based on these observed values, which ranged from 3 to over 50 hunter-days per turkey harvested, biologists assumed that harvest indices below 12 days per harvested turkey would equate to high hunter satisfaction. With several years of SOTH data available, exploration of this assumption was possible. Therefore, objectives of our study were to determine which factors were most strongly correlated with hunter satisfaction and to investigate the relationship between the harvest index and satisfaction under a fee-based system.

Methods

The first SOTHs were offered in 1997 at Fort Drum WMA; additional SOTHs were offered in subsequent years on six other WMAs. Each SOTH operated through a manned check station on the participating WMA, where attendants maintained records of hunter-days and turkeys harvested. One male or bearded turkey could be harvested per SOTH permit.

Beginning in 1998, a standardized hunter-satisfaction survey was administered annually to receive feedback from SOTH participants to supplement data collected at the check stations. The survey consisted of a one-page, 12-question, self-administered questionnaire (Appendix) and was distributed to each hunt participant at the check station. To increase survey returns, hunters were encouraged to return completed surveys to the check-station operator at the conclusion of their hunt, although surveys also could be returned by postage-paid mail. We attempted to collect survey responses from at least 80% of hunters either from returned survey forms or by contacting nonrespondents and obtaining responses by telephone interview.

We compiled historical SOTH data records for the period 1998–2006. Check-station data on harvest and hunter effort were available only as summarized data for each individual SOTH, but hunter-satisfaction survey data were available as individual hunter responses. Data were not evenly distributed across years because new SOTHs were added and existing SOTHs were modified (e.g., number of SOTHs on particular WMAs, number of permits issued per SOTH, length of SOTH, etc.; Table 1). We converted responses to the following survey questions to ordinal scales: type of turkey harvested (adult gobbler = 3, jake = 2, bearded hen = 1, none = 0), hunter encounters (often = 2, seldom = 1, never = 0), level of staff service (excellent = 4, good = 3, fair = 2, poor = 1), and subquestions to survey question number six (strongly = 4, moderately = 3, none = 2, does not apply = 1; Appendix). For analysis, we censored responses of "Does not apply" on question six. We computed a harvest index defined as the average number of hunter-days per turkey harvested for each SOTH. To normalize the harvest-index data for analysis, we first censored six hunts in which no turkeys were harvested and then applied a natural-log transformation to the remaining data. SAS System (SAS Institute 2001) procedures (PROCS) were used for all analyses with the level of significance set at $P < 0.05$.

To investigate how survey factors influenced hunter satisfaction, we examined predictive ability of potential explanatory variables both individually and jointly. We produced univariate logistic models between hunter satisfaction, input as a binomial response (i.e., 1 = satisfied or very satisfied, 0 = dissatisfied or very dissatis-

Table 1. Ratings of overall satisfaction by participants of Florida's spring season Special-opportunity Turkey Hunts (SOTHs) who completed hunter satisfaction surveys from 1998 to 2006. Columns reflect number of responses and relative percent by wildlife management area (WMA) and the years during which each WMA offered SOTHs.

	Very satisfied		Satisfied		No opinion		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
WMA (Years)	***n***	**%**	***n***	**%**	***n***	**%**	***n***	**%**	***n***	**%**
Fort Drum (1998–2006)	82	73	23	21	0	0	5	4	2	2
Dexter/Mary Farms (1998–2006)	201	82	40	16	2	1	3	1	0	0
Triple N Ranch (1998–2006)	109	77	27	19	1	1	3	2	1	1
Green Swamp West (1999–2006)	383	47	337	41	11	1	64	8	20	2
Homosassa (1999–2006)	54	81	10	15	0	0	3	4	0	0
Lake Panasoffkee (1999–2006)	76	47	69	43	2	1	13	8	2	1
Fisheating Creek (2001–2006)	110	76	30	21	2	1	2	1	0	0
Total	1015	60	536	32	18	1	93	6	25	1

Table 2. Univariate logistic regression models between binomial hunter satisfaction[a] and 18 enjoyment predictor variables from a questionnaire administered to participants of spring season Special-opportunity Turkey Hunts in Florida from 1998 to 2006. Table data report sample size, odds ratios (OR) with upper and lower 95% confidence intervals (LCL and UCL), predictor variable Wald's Chi-square and significance, and concordance *c* based on all available data for each variable; AIC values for model comparison were from models based on observations without missing values on all variables ($n = 373$). The intercept only model AIC was 140.2.

Predictor	*n*	OR	LCL	UCL	Wald χ^2	*P*	*c*	AIC
Harvest (4-level)	1658	2.59	1.90	3.54	36.121	<0.001	0.69	133.7
Harvest (yes/no)	1658	16.22	6.58	39.96	36.677	<0.001	0.69	133.3
Fees[b]	1121	0.70	0.44	1.14	2.037	0.154	0.52	140.3
Camping[b,c]	1490	1.35	0.98	1.87	3.344	0.067	0.58	140.6
Road conditions[b]	1199	0.81	0.52	1.26	0.881	0.348	0.51	142.2
Road amount[b]	1191	0.54	0.40	0.72	17.278	<0.001	0.59	136.8
Distance[b]	1053	0.49	0.30	0.80	8.048	0.005	0.55	142.2
Information[b]	1092	0.29	0.20	0.44	36.077	<0.001	0.61	142.2
Application[b]	1109	1.84	0.70	4.87	1.518	0.218	0.53	142.2
Bag limit restrictive[b]	1126	1.10	0.60	2.04	0.098	0.754	0.52	140.4
Bag limit liberal[b]	975	1.46	0.43	4.93	0.368	0.544	0.51	141.7
Too crowded[b]	1157	0.18	0.13	0.24	134.560	<0.001	0.74	128.1
Game amount[b]	1165	0.14	0.11	0.20	157.899	<0.001	0.78	118.6
Game quality[b]	1023	0.20	0.12	0.33	39.776	<0.001	0.59	139.0
Game seen[b]	1141	0.13	0.10	0.18	166.278	<0.001	0.83	104.1
Regulations[b]	1097	0.54	0.29	0.99	3.941	0.047	0.52	141.8
Encounter frequency[c]	1668	0.20	0.15	0.28	104.037	<0.001	0.74	134.3
FWC service	1659	3.68	2.73	4.95	73.803	<0.001	0.64	135.1

a. Coded as very satisfied and satisfied = 1; dissatisfied and very dissatisfied = 0.

b. Subquestions of survey question number six pertaining to how the various factors affected the respondent's enjoyment of the hunt.

c. Significantly ($P < 0.05$) poor fit by deviance/df and Hosmer and Lemeshow tests.

fied, and 18 "no opinion" responses censored), and other survey variables, including an additional binomial variable for whether or not the hunter harvested a turkey (Table 2). We treated explanatory variables as ordinal predictors with PROC LOGISTIC. Simultaneous effects of the explanatory variables were investigated after performing a principal component analysis. We used PROC PRINQUAL with monotone (ordinal) optimal transformations over five axes, which were then subjected to varimax rotation. We omitted the survey question concerning camping from this analysis because so few dissatisfied hunters considered camping facilities applicable to them. We also used only the binary form of the harvest success variable because it scored slightly better than the similar four-level harvest success variable. Scores on the rotated axes (which are independent of each other by definition) were then entered as predictor variables in a logistic regression model using PROC LOGISTIC with binary hunter satisfaction as the response.

We used exponentiated model parameter estimates (odds ratios) to evaluate the effect of one unit change in the predictor (i.e., individual survey factors or rotated predictor axis scores) on the odds of hunter satisfaction. We evaluated model goodness of fit by deviance/df and Hosmer and Lemeshow tests and used concordance *c* to compare discriminatory power between the models. We compared submodels within both approaches by using Akaike information criterion (AIC) after reducing the data set to survey responses without missing values ($n = 373$ for univariate models; $n = 641$ for simultaneous effects models) so that the same data were used for all models being compared. For comparisons of simultaneous effect models, we calculated AIC using each predictor axis separately and with the predictor axes added sequentially. To test whether there was a significant influence of SOTH area on satisfaction, we repeated the logistic regression analysis in PROC GLIMMIX with 'area' added as either a fixed or random effect.

To investigate the relationship between harvest index and hunter satisfaction, we used PROC LOGISTIC to perform logistic regression analysis of hunter satisfaction (binomial response) with log-transformed harvest index data as the explanatory variable. We calculated both deviance/df and Hosmer and Lemeshow statistics to measure model goodness-of-fit and calculated concordance *c* to determine discriminatory power of the model. Lastly, we produced the median and interquartile range (IQR) of harvest indices and proportion of satisfied hunters for those hunts ($n = 47$) in which dissatisfied responses were received.

Results

From 1998 to 2006, the seven SOTH areas offered 170 hunts, for which 2,440 permits were available. Only 2,277 permits were issued and we collected 1,701 hunter-satisfaction surveys (75% of issued permits). Although unknown, the true response rate of SOTH participants is believed to be >75% because some hunters obtained and used multiple permits but completed only one survey and some permit holders simply did not participate in their hunt. Annually, the "uncorrected" response rate (based on number of permits issued rather than the number actually hunting) varied between 60% and 89%. Although we occasionally contacted nonrespondents by telephone, we did this in an attempt to increase total number of responses in years when few were initially received and not to determine nonresponse bias. Therefore, we have no estimate of nonresponse bias, although with the >75% estimated response rate overall, we expect any nonresponse bias to be minimal.

Of the survey participants who responded to question number five relative to overall satisfaction (Appendix), 60% said they were very satisfied, 32% were satisfied, 6% were dissatisfied, and 1% were very dissatisfied with their hunts (Table 1). Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied survey responses were received from at least one hunter on 47 of the 170 available hunts (27.6%). The median proportion of satisfied hunters for these 47 hunts was 83.3% (IQR = 73.5%–89.5%), with a median harvest index of 12.33 (IQR = 9.33–22.0).

Univariate logistic models between hunter satisfaction and survey factors all produced acceptable fits with the data, except those for the questions on camping and encounter frequency (Table 2). The eight enjoyment factors from multipart question six whose responses showed significant predictive ability all produced odds ratios less than one, meaning the odds of satisfaction were negatively associated with greater displeasure expressed in the responses. Encounter frequency also produced a significant odds ratio less than one, indicating that dissatisfaction was associated with more frequent encounters with other hunters. Significant odds ratios greater than one were obtained for the two harvest success variables and for the FWC service question, such that greater satisfaction was associated with successful turkey harvest and with more favorable views of FWC staff service. AIC for the univariate model of enjoyment factor "game seen" was substantially lower (i.e., better) than for the others, followed by the factors relating to game amount and hunter crowding.

After rotation, the principal components axes for predictor variables in the multivariate analysis reflected two to three variables per axis with loadings >0.5. Axis 1, which accounted for 14.2% of total variation in the data, primarily reflected enjoyment factors related to hunter opinions of game amount (loading of 0.89), sightings (0.79), and quality (0.74). Axis 2 explained 11.5% of the variation and loaded most heavily on factors related to hunter crowding (0.80) and encounter frequency (0.79). Axis 3 accounted for 10.8% of the variation and loaded on questions concerning area distance (0.70), application process (0.60), and bag limit restriction (0.59). Axis 4 (8.7% of variation) loaded on questions of bag limit liberality (0.73) and road conditions (0.53); and axis 5 (8.7% of variation) on harvest success (–0.54) and questions of road amounts (0.70) and fees (0.58). Total variance explained by all five axes was 54%, which is less than one would expect by a "broken stick" model (Jackson 1993), but each individually accounted for more variation than any original variable did alone (6%).

In combination, the five axes gave significant predictive ability in logistic analysis of satisfaction (deviance/df = 0.76, $P = 0.99$; Hosmer and Lemeshow $c^2 = 9.91$, df = 7, $P = 0.19$; Table 3). Concordance *c* for the five-predictor model was 0.93. Odds ratio point estimates were less than one for axis 1, axis 2, and axis 5, and greater than one for axis 3 and axis 4; all were significant ($P < 0.02$) except for axis 4 ($P = 0.22$). AIC decreased (i.e., improved) appreciably as the axes were added to the model, except for axis 4. An effect for SOTH area on satisfaction was not significant when treated as either fixed or random, and its addition did not improve overall AIC (209.9 and 206.8 for fixed and random area effect models, respectively).

Interpretation of the predictor effects in the full logistic model are straightforward for the first two axes, which individually gave the most improvement over the intercept-only model. Responses that reflected increasing displeasure because of low views of game amount, quality, and sightings (axis 1) were associated with reduced likelihood of overall hunt satisfaction. Responses indicating greater displeasure because of perceived hunter crowding and encounter frequency (axis 2) were also associated with reduced likelihood of satisfaction. The odds ratio of axis 5 likewise indicated that greater displeasure attributed to road amounts, fees, and (because of its negative loading) not taking a turkey were associated with reduced odds of satisfaction.

Axes 3 and 4 are somewhat puzzling with odds ratio point estimates greater than one. The effect of axis 4 may be ignored because it is not significant and because the axis produces almost no beneficial effect on AIC. The fact that univariate odds ratio estimates for application complexity and bag limit restrictiveness (Table 2) were both greater than one (albeit not significantly so) may have contributed to axis 3's effect; however, one would not predict that increased odds of satisfaction should be linked to increasing displeasure because of application complexity, bag limit restrictiveness, or distance traveled for the hunt.

There was a strong negative relationship between the harvest index and participant satisfaction response. Goodness-of-fit tests indicated a good model fit (deviance/df = 1.14, $P = 0.15$; Hosmer and Lemeshow $c^2 = 8.74$, df = 8, $P = 0.36$), and the *c*-statistic indicated that the model held moderately good discriminatory power ($c = 0.72$). For hunts that met the SOTH objective of no more than 12 hunter-days per turkey harvested, probability of receiving a satisfied response was predicted to be 93.2% (95% CI = 91.7%–94.5%; Figure 1). Even at a harvest index of 18.0, predicted probability of satisfaction exceeded 90% (95% CI = 88.4%–92.1%).

Table 3. Logistic regression results for modeling binomial hunter satisfaction[a] in response to scores on five principal component axes used as simultaneous predictor variables. The principle component axes were created from analysis of hunt enjoyment factors from a questionnaire administered to participants of spring season Special-opportunity Turkey Hunts in Florida from 1998 to 2006. Table data report odds ratios (OR) with upper and lower 95% confidence intervals (LCL and UCL) and predictor variable Wald's Chi-square and significance. AIC values are for models including only the indicated axis (univariate AIC) and for the indicated axis and all previous axes (sequential AIC) based on a complete sample of 641 observations. The intercept only model AIC was 338.1.

Predictor	OR	LCL	UCL	Wald χ^2	*P*	Univariate AIC	Sequential AIC
Axis 1	0.36	0.27	0.48	46.32	<0.001	275.4	275.4
Axis 2	0.37	0.29	0.48	60.55	<0.001	273.2	215.0
Axis 3	1.92	1.15	3.20	6.22	0.013	335.5	209.7
Axis 4	1.42	0.82	2.46	1.52	0.218	338.0	209.4
Axis 5	0.65	0.45	0.94	5.36	0.021	337.9	206.8

a. Coded as very satisfied and satisfied = 1; dissatisfied and very dissatisfied = 0.

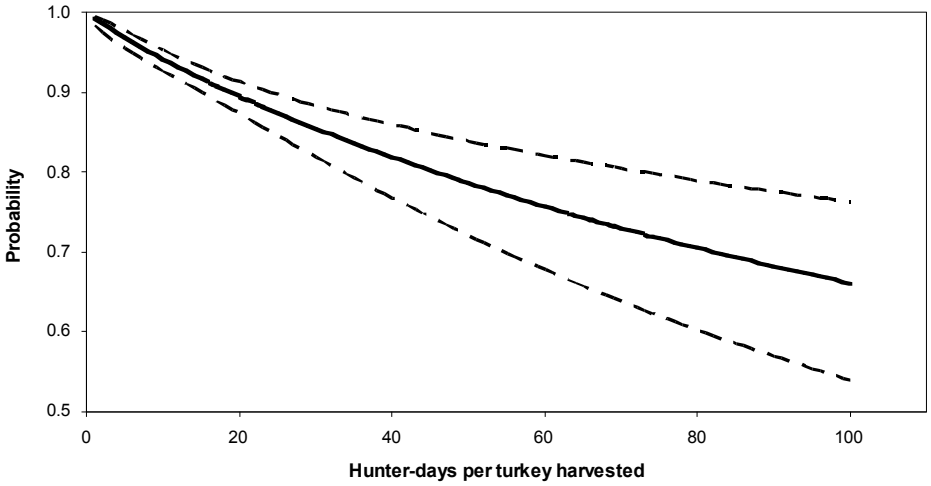

Figure 1. Predicted probability of an individual hunter submitting a satisfied survey response in relation to a spring season turkey harvest index (average hunter-days per turkey harvested for a given hunt). The regression model was developed from harvest and hunter satisfaction data collected from 1998 to 2006 for spring season Special-opportunity Turkey Hunts in Florida. Dashed lines represent upper and lower 95% confidence intervals.

Discussion

Hunter satisfaction was strongly influenced by hunter perceptions of the number of wild turkeys and density of hunters. The fact that perception of hunter density and crowding appeared to have such influence on SOTH hunter satisfaction highlights how sensitive SOTH participants were to potential and realized hunter interference, which tends to increase as hunter density increases (Madson 1975, Williams and Austin 1988). Because crowding was known to be negatively associated with hunt quality, the FWC designed the SOTH fee-hunts to limit hunter densities to less than one hunter per 202 ha of wooded habitat. Further, hunting units were established on the largest WMAs to regulate hunter distribution and decrease hunter interference and perceptions of crowding. Even with these measures, concern over disturbance from other hunters was among the most important satisfaction factors for SOTH survey participants. Miller and May (1990) suggested that less hunter competition resulting from lower hunter density may positively influence hunter success. Thackston and Holbrook (1995) found that hunter interference negatively influenced hunt quality only in relation to the population of wild turkeys; areas with high numbers of turkeys were able to withstand greater amounts of hunter disturbance without a decrease in hunt quality than were areas with low numbers of turkeys. From our experience, participants of fee-hunts may have higher expectations of solitude and tend to be less forgiving of any interference that would decrease their opportunity to harvest a turkey than would hunters on other public hunting areas.

Harvesting a turkey was also positively associated with hunter satisfaction, but actually doing so was not as meaningful as those elements that translated into a hunter's view of his or her likelihood of harvesting a turkey. Numerous studies have found that hunter satisfaction is multifaceted and that individual hunter success often plays a lesser part in total satisfaction (Hawn et al. 1987, Eichholz and Hardin 1990, Little et al. 2001, Wynveen et al. 2005). In our study, SOTH participants seemed to be pleased with their hunts if they felt there were plenty of turkeys on the area and had a chance to pursue them free of any sense of competing with other hunters, regardless of the ultimate outcome. It is also important to note that the fees associated with these hunts did not significantly influence participant satisfaction. In fact, very few comments regarding the fees were received.

Just as individual hunter success alone was not the sole basis for hunter satisfaction, the harvest index by itself did not prove to be an especially good predictor of individual satisfaction, at least not at the harvest levels attained during this evaluation period. Assuming that the most important factors affecting satisfaction (i.e., number of turkeys seen/available and density of hunters) directly relate to hunter success (see Hawn et al. 1987, Miller and May 1990, and Lint et al. 1995 for analyses and discussions of these assumptions), a stronger relationship between satisfaction and our harvest index would probably surface if analyzed along a wider range of turkey densities, hunter densities, and harvest levels. However, at levels seen in this study, individual perceptions of turkey abundance and perceptions of hunter density were quite variable and not consistently related to realized harvest indices of the respective hunts. Kubisiak et al. (1995) surveyed Wisconsin hunters on two hunting areas, one of which had experimentally elevated hunter densities. The hunters' perceptions of crowding and overall hunt quality in their study differed significantly between the two areas even though there were no differences in the reported number of hunters encountered, interference by other hunters, number of turkeys heard, or hunting success between areas. Hunters may have

recognized that the experimental area would likely expose them to more hunters and held lower expectations for the higher-density area from the outset. Opinions about hunter densities in our study also may have been influenced by the number of permits issued and preconceived expectations and not by actual encounters alone.

Despite variability of individual hunting experiences, based on logistic modeling of observed satisfaction ratings and harvest-index levels, it appears that hunters participating in fee-based hunts, such as Florida's SOTH program, are generally well satisfied with their hunting experiences when harvest indices stay below 18 days per turkey harvested. However, because only GSW saw harvest-index values even approaching 18.0 hunter-days per turkey, we caution against complete acceptance of the model's predictions without further observation of how hunter satisfaction responds at higher harvest-index levels.

Two limitations in the data must be considered in interpreting our results. First, no hunter demographic data were gathered in the survey, so we were unable to consider effects of hunter characteristics (such as residency, experience, and age) on hunter satisfaction and responses to the survey questions. Second, even though fees associated with these special hunts were not a significant factor affecting hunter satisfaction, our results apply only to the population of hunters who participated in SOTHs. We did not survey turkey hunters who did not apply for these hunts. It is possible that costs associated with SOTHs could have precluded hunters with limited financial resources and who may have opposed the fee structure.

Management Implications

The interaction of multiple factors is likely responsible for the ultimate satisfaction level of spring turkey hunters on public land. However, results of our study suggest that the most important factors to consider for maintaining high hunter satisfaction with fee-based public hunts are a hunter's perception of both the abundance of turkeys on the area and density of hunters during the hunt. Based on data from these hunts, it appears that harvest-index values of 18 hunter-days or less per turkey harvested per hunt are at least partially responsible for high hunter satisfaction (>90%). Other states wishing to implement a fee-hunt program or improve hunter satisfaction during public-land turkey hunts should consider these factors when developing their hunt design and should particularly reduce hunter densities to levels acceptable to hunters given the turkey population in order to diminish perceptions of competition and crowding.

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Appendix I. Florida Special-opportunity Turkey Hunt (SOTH) hunter satisfaction survey questionnaire for the 2001–2006 hunts. The 1998–2000 survey form differed only in the wording of questions 9–11, which asked specifically about hunting leases in other states. Responses to these three questions were not considered in this study.

Permit Number: _____

Wildlife Mgmt. Area: _____

1. How many hours did you spend hunting?

_____ hours

2. How far did you travel (one way) to participate in this hunt?

_____ miles

3. Did you camp on the area during your hunt?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Camping Not Available

4. What type of turkey did you harvest during this hunt?

☐ Jake

☐ Adult Gobbler

☐ Bearded Hen

☐ Did Not Harvest a Turkey

5. Overall, how satisfied were you with your Special-Opportunity hunting experience.

☐ Very Satisfied

☐ Satisfied

☐ Dissatisfied

☐ Very Dissatisfied

☐ No Opinion

6. Please indicate how much (if any) each of the listed factors took away from your enjoyment of this Special Opportunity Hunt.

1 = Does not apply to me

2 = Did not take away from my enjoyment

3 = Moderately took away from my enjoyment

4 = Strongly took away from my enjoyment

____ Fees too expensive

____ Poor or no camping facilities

____ Poor condition of roads on the area

____ Not enough roads on the area

____ Area too far away from where I live

____ Not enough information provided

____ Complicated application process

____ Bag limit too restrictive

____ Bag limit too liberal

____ Area too crowded with hunters

____ Not enough game to harvest

____ Game was of poor quality

____ Did not see enough game

____ Too many rules and regulations to follow

7. While hunting how often did you encounter another hunter?

☐ Never

☐ Seldom

☐ Often

8. How would you rate the level of service provided by our hunt staff?

☐ Excellent

☐ Good

☐ Fair

☐ Poor

9. Do you hunt in a state other than Florida?

☐ Yes → (*Please answer questions 10 and 11*)

☐ No → (*Please skip questions 10 and 11*)

10. What type of hunting do you engage in out-of-state?

☐ Deer ☐ Turkey

☐ Hog ☐ Quail

☐ Dove ☐ Other

11. In which state(s) do you hunt?

_____ _____

_____ _____

12. What is the **single most important thing** we could do to make these Special-Opportunity Hunts more enjoyable?

_____

_____

_____

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