

# Connecticut Wild Turkey Program Report

## 2021 Spring and Fall Seasons

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Department of Energy and Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Natural Resources  
Wildlife Division



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*Photo by Mike Gregonis: John Gregonis, 88 years old, still hunting turkeys!*

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## **Introduction**

The wild turkey is an important component of our state's wildlife diversity. The goal of the Connecticut Wild Turkey Management Program is to manage the wild turkey population at a level compatible with available habitat and various land uses, and to allow for a sustained yield of turkeys for use by the people of Connecticut. Wild turkeys continue to be of moderate abundance throughout the state, providing the public with hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities.

To successfully manage a statewide wild turkey population, biologists must take a holistic approach. Factors that should be reviewed include harvest, hunter participation and effort, annual productivity, fluctuations in predator populations, and changes in habitat. On an annual basis, harvest, hunter dynamics, and productivity are presented in the Turkey Summary booklets. Although not documented in these summaries, tracking predators and habitat is also important. The Wildlife Division's Furbearer Program has documented significant increases in bear and bobcat populations and the Habitat Program has monitored decline in young forest habitats. Each of these can affect turkey populations. Because many factors play a role in the dynamics of a statewide wild turkey population, biologists must consider all parameters to facilitate positive changes and ensure that turkey populations are managed properly.

The 2021 wild turkey hunting seasons were markedly different than those of 2020. From 2020 to 2021, harvest and hunter participation declined across all wild turkey hunting seasons. The most recent totals were similar to pre-pandemic levels. This suggests that changes in individuals' work schedules in 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, may have allowed more flexibility for pursuing wild turkeys. In 2021, things returned to a new normal and turkey hunters found that work commitments returned, allowing less time to pursue wild turkeys and resulting in lower participation and harvest. Although many factors can affect wild turkey hunting, it appears that the pandemic played a significant role between activities in 2020 and 2021. Future research and monitoring will be required to determine which factors and to what extent influence Connecticut's wild turkey population.

Connecticut maintains three wild turkey hunting seasons, which include spring, fall archery, and fall firearms. For the majority of Connecticut's wild turkey hunters, spring is the most popular season, and for this reason, the 2021 spring season highlights are presented first, followed by the spring turkey hunter survey information, annual brood survey data, fall firearms season highlights, and fall archery season information.

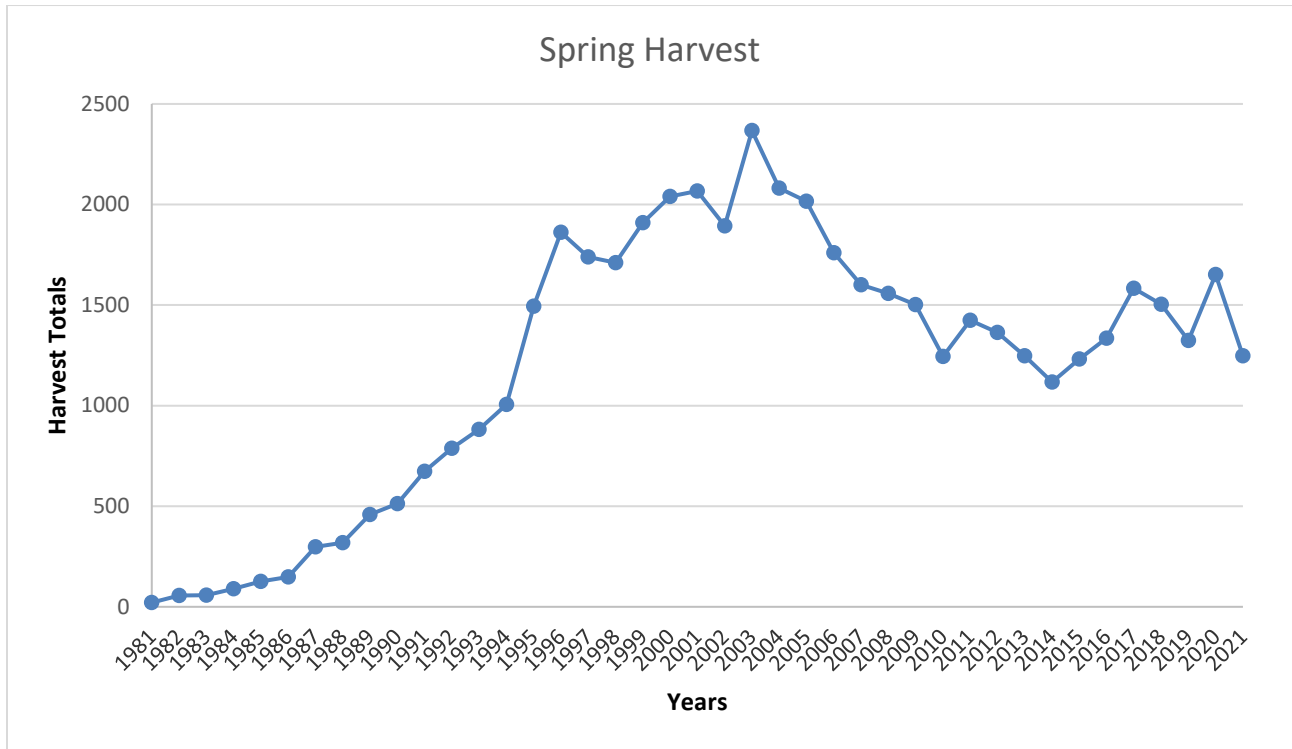
## **2021 Spring Turkey Season**

### **Overall Results**

The 41<sup>st</sup> annual statewide spring turkey season was open from April 28 – May 29, 2021. A total of 7,976 Resident Game Bird Conservation Stamps (RGBCS) were issued and 1,247 birds were harvested (Figure 1). The 2021 spring harvest consisted of 359 juvenile and 884 adult males, and 4 bearded females. The RGBCS issuance decreased by 4.2% and harvest decreased by 24.5% from the 2020 totals (Table 1 and 2).

In an effort to provide a quality turkey hunting experience for Connecticut’s junior hunters (ages 12 to 15), the 17<sup>th</sup> annual Junior Wild Turkey Hunter Training Days took place from Saturday, April 17 to Saturday, April 24, 2021 (excluding Sunday, April 18). Youth participants harvested 53 wild turkeys, 39 fewer birds than the previous year. Junior Wild Turkey Hunter Training Days have been well received by all participants, both youth hunters and mentors.

**Figure 1. Connecticut’s spring wild turkey season harvest, 1981 – 2021.**



**Table 1. Connecticut’s spring turkey harvest on private and state lands, 2020 and 2021.**

Land Type	Total Harvest		
	2020	2021	% Change
Private Land	1,350	989	-26.7%
State Land	302	258	-14.6
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>-24.5%</b>



**Table 2. Connecticut’s spring turkey hunter participation rate and estimated hunter numbers, 2020 and 2021.**

	2020	2021	Percent Change
<b>RGBCS</b>	8,326 <sup>1</sup>	7,976 <sup>2</sup>	-4.2%
<b>Participation Rate<sup>3</sup></b>	83%	72%	-11%
<b>Estimated Hunter Numbers</b>	6,911	5,473	-16.9%

<sup>1</sup> RGBCS issuance from 12/1/19 to 6/1/20.

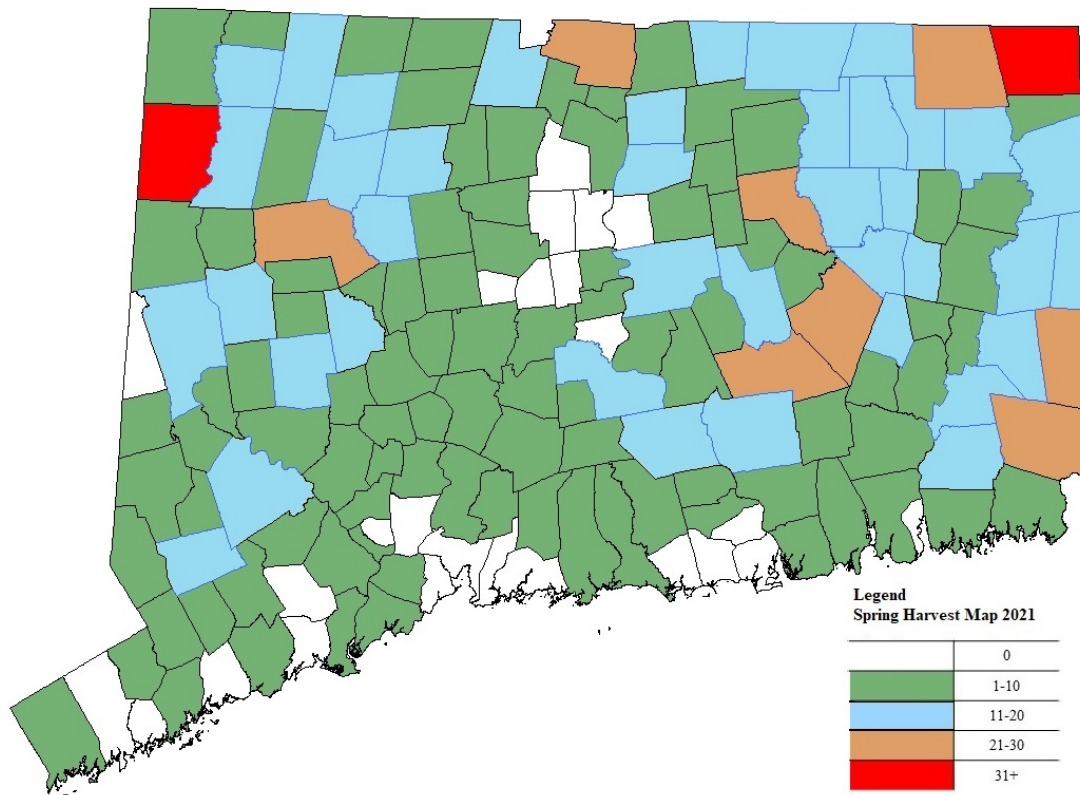
<sup>2</sup> RGBCS issuance from 12/1/20 to 6/1/21.

<sup>3</sup> Participation rates derived from the 2020 and 2021 Spring Turkey Hunter Surveys.

### Harvest by Town

At least 1 bird was taken from 144 of Connecticut’s 169 towns (Figure 2, Appendix A). Twenty or more birds were taken from 20 towns, and 30 or more birds were taken from 3 towns. The towns of Sharon (33), Thompson (32), and Lebanon (28) had the highest reported turkey harvest.

**Figure 2. Distribution of the 2021 spring turkey harvest in Connecticut.**



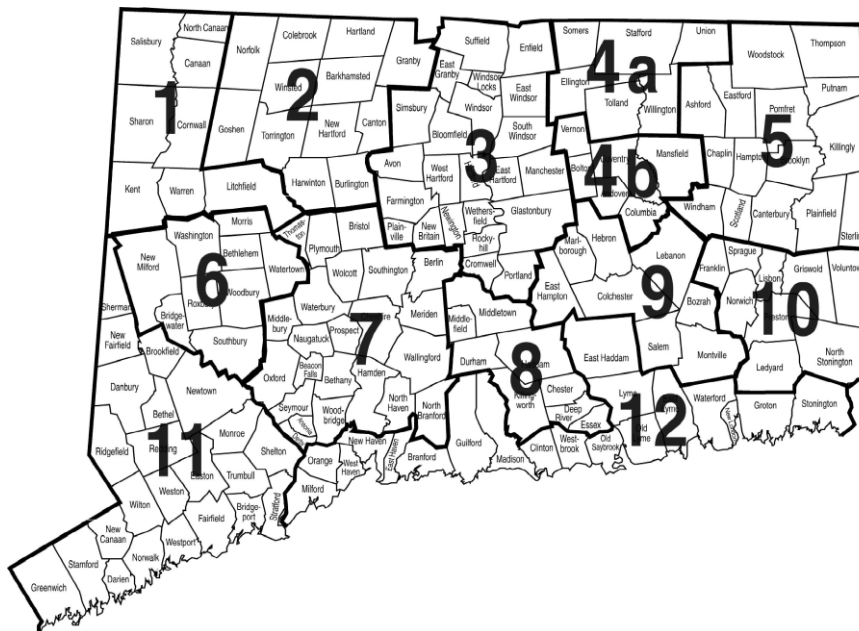
### Zonal Harvest

Similar to 2020, the northeastern corner of the state (Turkey Management Zone 5) reported the highest harvest among Connecticut's 13 Turkey Management Zones (TMZs) during 2021 (Table 3, Figure 3). Prior to 2004, northwest Connecticut (Zone 1) had typically held this distinction. Zone 8 recorded the lowest harvest. Zones 7, 8, and 12 showed the largest decrease in harvest from 2020 to 2021. Although harvest was variable among zones, turkey populations exist in all zones and harvest is a function of hunter access and turkey densities.

**Table 3. Turkeys harvested during the spring 2020 and 2021 seasons by Turkey Management Zone.**

Zone	Harvest 2020	Harvest 2021	Percent Change
1	153	101	-34.0%
2	168	128	-23.8%
3	137	109	-20.4%
4A	76	68	-10.5%
4B	74	74	0.00%
5	280	230	-17.9%
6	105	84	-20.0%
7	121	71	-41.3%
8	82	48	-41.5%
9	123	89	-27.6%
10	130	116	-10.8%
11	91	67	-23.4%
12	112	62	-44.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>-24.5%</b>

**Figure 3. Connecticut's 13 Turkey Management Zones, 2021.**



### Private and State Land Hunting

Private land accounted for the majority of the spring turkey harvest (79%). Private land encompasses the largest amount of land, includes the best turkey habitat, and may have more experienced hunters with lower hunter densities than state land. Of the state-managed properties, Pachaug State Forest (29) and Natchaug State Forest (24) yielded the most turkeys in 2021. The most productive state land turkey hunting areas ( $\geq 5$  birds harvested/mi<sup>2</sup> and a minimum harvest of 4 birds) were Great Swamp Flood Control Area, Larson Lot Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Eightmile River WMA (Appendix B).

### Spring Turkey Hunter Survey Results

The Spring Wild Turkey Hunter Survey is used to obtain a variety of information to better manage Connecticut's wild turkey resource. The survey provides valuable insight into population growth trends, economic expenditures, and recreational benefits. It also provides turkey hunters a forum to weigh in on proposed regulation changes and overall satisfaction with the Wildlife Division's management of Connecticut's wild turkey population. Prior to 2010, each spring turkey hunter received a mail-in survey attached to their permit. Since then, in an effort to streamline the survey process, all individuals who purchased a RGBCS and provided an email address receive a survey.

In 2021, a total of 5,744 surveys were emailed to hunters who purchased a RGBCS by June 1, and 28% of those hunters responded. Twenty-eight percent of the respondents had obtained a RGBCS but did not participate in the 2021 spring turkey hunting season. Of those that did hunt (4,136), most of their hunting activity occurred in Turkey Management Zones 2 and 5 (Figure 3; Table 4). On average, spring turkey hunters spent an estimated \$275 on hunting-related items (stamps and license not included), totaling \$2,193,400. An additional \$223,328 of revenue was generated through the sales of RGBCS (as of June 1, 2020) (Table 5).

**Table 4. Number of survey respondents hunting in each Turkey Management Zone in 2021.**

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Hunters</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1</b>	84	8
<b>2</b>	139	13
<b>3</b>	91	9
<b>4A</b>	52	5
<b>4B</b>	39	4
<b>5</b>	139	13
<b>6</b>	64	6
<b>7</b>	88	8
<b>8</b>	56	5
<b>9</b>	92	9
<b>10</b>	71	7
<b>11</b>	80	8
<b>12</b>	58	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>100</b>



**Table 5. Economic benefits provided by the 2021 Connecticut spring turkey hunting season.**

Permit Type	Total Permits		Hunting Expenses**	
	No. Issued	Revenue	Average**	Total
Resident Game Bird Conservation Stamp	7,976	\$223,328*	\$275	\$2,193,400

\* Excludes landowner permits issued free-of-charge.

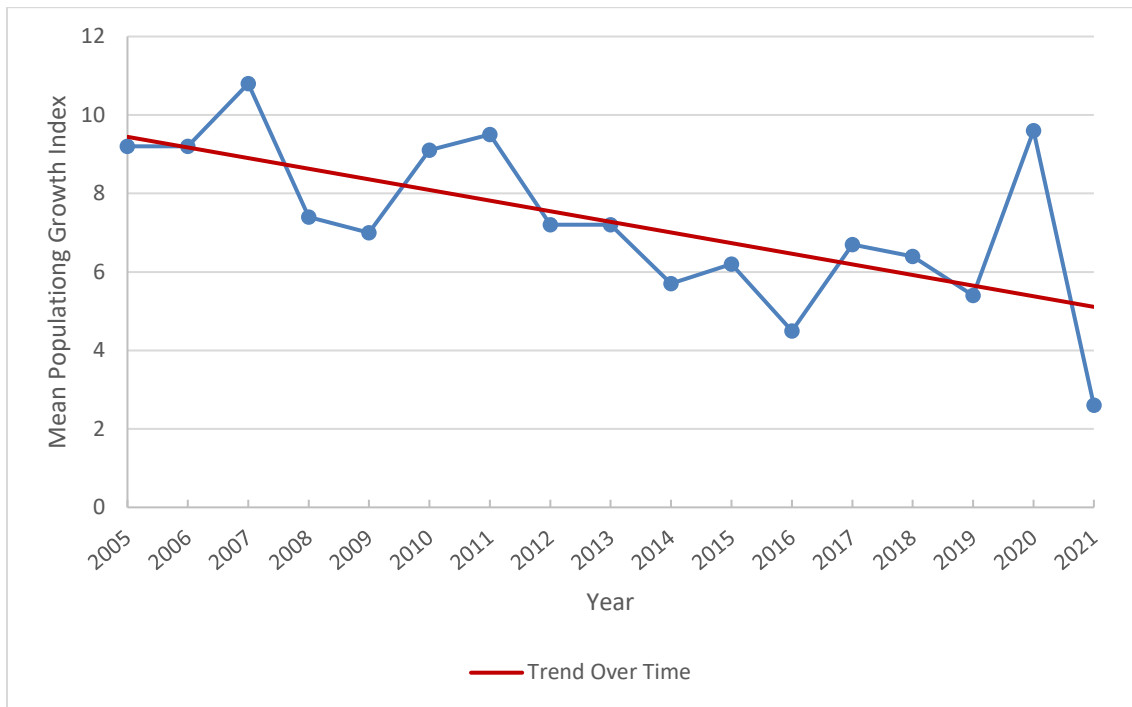
\*\* Values derived from hunter surveys.

Fifty-six percent of spring turkey hunters responding to the survey believe the turkey population is decreasing. Of the remainder, 13% think it is increasing, while 31% believe it is stable. Hunters were asked to rank the change in population from last year to this year as decreasing (0), slightly decreasing (1.5), stable (3.0), slightly increasing (4.5), or increasing (6.0). From this information, a turkey population growth index of 1.8 was derived for 2021, indicating a slightly decreasing turkey population. All Turkey Management Zones had a mean index below 3.0, suggesting statewide decline in wild turkey numbers from 2020 to 2021.

To collect data on ruffed grouse distribution in Connecticut, an additional question was added to the turkey hunter survey in 2005. Hunters were asked to report whether they observed ruffed grouse or heard grouse drumming, and, if so, to provide the town in which the encounter occurred. During 2021, hunters reported 53 encounters with ruffed grouse in 33 towns. The town with the highest number of grouse encounters was Hartland (Appendix C). A grouse population index was derived by dividing total grouse observations into the total number of surveys returned and then multiplying by 100. This represents the average number of grouse encountered by 100 spring turkey hunters. The 2021 index was 2.6 (Figure 4). Overall, grouse population trends indicate that Connecticut’s grouse numbers are declining. Only 6% of the spring turkey hunters encountered a grouse during the season.

The survey was also used to assess hunter preferences and activities. The majority of hunters who purchased a RBCS intended to pursue wild turkeys (94%), while 59% indicated they would hunt only wild turkeys, 35% wild turkeys and other gamebirds, 2% pheasants and other gamebirds, and 4% only pheasants. Ninety percent of the hunters identified themselves as spring turkey hunters, 33% as fall archery turkey hunters, and 35% as fall firearms turkey hunters. Of the 2021 spring hunters, 51% hunted turkeys on private land only, 11% on both private and state lands, and 38% on state land only (Table 6). On average, 2021 spring turkey hunters spent approximately 4.8 days pursuing turkeys on private land and 3.4 days on state land. In 2020, hunting hours were extended from noon until sunset, giving hunters the option of afternoon hunting. Hunters were asked what percentage of time they spent hunting in the morning and afternoon; collectively hunters indicated that 81% of their time was spent hunting during morning hours, and 19% during the afternoon. Most hunters preferred morning hunts; however, some hunters embraced the new regulation and hunted the afternoon period.

**Figure 4. Ruffed grouse population growth index reported on spring turkey hunter surveys from 2005 - 2021.**



**Table 6. Trends in turkey hunter land type preferences by percentage\*.**

	Private Land Only	State Land Only	Both Private and State Lands
<b>2018</b>	50%	25%	25%
<b>2019</b>	52%	24%	24%
<b>2020</b>	42%	29%	29%
<b>2021</b>	51%	38%	11%
<b>Average</b>	49%	29%	22%

\* Land type determined by response on Spring Turkey Hunter Survey.

The 2021 state land spring turkey hunters encountered over three times more hunter interference from other hunters than private land hunters (16% vs. 5%), and three times more interference from non-hunters (12% vs. 4%). For those hunters that encountered hunter interference on state land, 27% indicated that it was the same amount as previous years, 25% indicated more interference, and 4% indicated less interference. For those hunters that encountered hunter interference on private land, 23% indicated that it was the same amount as previous years, 11% indicated more interference, and 5% indicated less interference. This information indicates that with 49% of our spring turkey hunters spending some time on state lands, the level of hunting should be monitored. Overall, it appears that most 2021 spring hunters were satisfied with the quality of the Connecticut hunt experience (Figure 5): excellent – 15%, good – 25%, fair – 25%, poor – 17%, and very poor – 16%.

## 2021 Fall Firearms Turkey Season

The fall firearms season was open statewide in 2021 for the 26<sup>th</sup> year in Connecticut. Hunters who purchased a RGBCS were able to hunt on any state land open to turkey hunting and all private lands where hunters obtained a signed landowner consent form. An estimated 3,775 hunters (derived from 2021 Spring Wild Turkey Hunter Survey) planned to participate during the fall firearms wild turkey season. Hunters harvested 44 birds (Appendix D) during the 29-day, 2021 fall firearms season and posted a success rate of 1.2%. Hunters harvested 38 birds on private land and 6 birds on state land. The harvest included 9 adult males, 19 adult females, 9 juvenile males, and 7 juvenile females. The harvest consisted of 64% adults, 36% juveniles, 41% males, and 59% females. Overall, from 2020 to 2021, the fall firearms harvest decreased by 24%.

Fall firearms hunters reported taking at least 1 bird from 19 of Connecticut’s 169 towns. The town reporting the highest harvest was Cornwall (7) (Table 7). In addition, Turkey Management Zone 4A (13 birds) reported the highest zonal harvest (Table 8).

**Table 7. Wild turkey harvest by town during the 2020 and 2021 fall firearms seasons.**

Town of Harvest	Number of Birds		Town of Harvest	Number of Birds	
	2020	2021		2020	2021
Ashford	1	0	Mansfield	1	0
Barkhamsted	2	0	Middletown	5	1
Bridgewater	1	0	New Fairfield	0	1
Canton	0	1	Norfolk	1	2
Chester	1	0	Oxford	2	0
Colchester	1	0	Plainfield	1	0
Colebrook	1	0	Plymouth	1	0
Cornwall	3	7	Putnam	1	0
Cromwell	0	2	Salem	1	0
Durham	1	1	Scotland	3	0
Eastford	3	1	Stafford	0	4
Franklin	1	0	Suffield	4	2
Goshen	4	0	Tolland	1	3
Groton	0	1	Union	2	2
Hamden	1	0	Voluntown	0	3
Hampton	0	1	Warren	1	0
Harwinton	0	4	Willington	0	4
Kent	2	2	Windham	1	0
Killingly	3	2	Woodbury	1	0
Lebanon	3	0	Woodstock	4	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>44</b>

**Table 8. Wild turkey harvest during the 2020 and 2021 fall firearms seasons by Turkey Management Zone.**

Zone	Harvest by Year		Zone	Harvest by Year	
	2020	2021		2020	2021
1	6	9	7	4	0
2	8	7	8	7	2
3	4	4	9	5	0
4A	3	13	10	1	3
4B	1	0	11	0	1
5	17	4	12	0	1
6	2	0	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>44</b>

### 2021 Fall Archery Turkey Season

Connecticut’s 39<sup>th</sup> fall archery turkey season was open statewide and ran concurrently with the 2021 archery deer season. The purchase of a RGBCS allowed archers to participate in the 2021 season. These hunters could harvest turkeys on any state land open to fall archery turkey hunting or any private land where written landowner consent was obtained. An estimated 3,837 hunters (derived from 2021 Spring Wild Turkey Hunter Survey) planned to participate during the fall archery wild turkey season. Archers reported a harvest of 67 birds and posted a success rate of 1.7%. Harvest was reported in 49 towns with East Lyme (3), Guilford (3), Newtown (3), and Woodbridge (3) reporting the highest harvest (Table 9). Turkey Management Zones 12 (14), 11 (11), and 7 (11) reported the highest zonal harvest (Table 10). Because the fall archery wild turkey season runs concurrently with the archery deer season, hunters in Zones 11 and 12 have the additional month of January to harvest wild turkeys; all other zones close at the end of December. Thirty-eight of the 67 birds harvested by archers were males (24 adults, 14 juveniles) and 29 were females (17 adults, 12 juveniles). The fall archery turkey harvest decreased by 38% from 2020 to 2021 (Appendix E).

**Table 9. Wild turkey harvest by town during the 2020 and 2021 fall archery seasons.**

Town of Harvest	Number of Birds		Town of Harvest	Number of Birds	
	2020	2021		2020	2021
Andover	1	1	Canaan	1	0
Avon	1	1	Canton	1	1
Barkhamsted	2	0	Chaplin	1	0
Berlin	3	0	Coventry	2	0
Bethany	4	1	East Haddam	1	2
Bethel	2	0	East Hartford	1	1
Bristol	0	1	East Lyme	1	3
Brookfield	2	1	East Windsor	1	0
Brooklyn	3	0	Easton	4	0
Cheshire	2	1	Enfield	1	0

Colchester	2	0	Glastonbury	0	2
Columbia	0	0	Griswold	1	0
Guilford	1	3	Preston	1	0
Haddam	1	1	Prospect	0	1
Hamden	1	0	Redding	0	1
Hartland	1	0	Ridgefield	0	1
Harwinton	1	1	Salisbury	1	1
Killingworth	1	0	Seymour	2	0
Lebanon	4	1	Shelton	0	2
Ledyard	1	2	Somers	1	1
Litchfield	1	1	Southbury	0	1
Lyme	1	0	Southington	4	2
Mansfield	2	1	Stafford	1	0
Meriden	0	1	Stonington	3	2
Middlefield	1	0	Suffield	6	0
Middletown	0	1	Thompson	1	1
Monroe	1	0	Tolland	0	1
Montville	0	1	Torrington	3	2
New Fairfield	1	0	Trumbull	1	1
New Haven	2	0	Union	0	1
Newtown	4	3	Voluntown	0	1
North Branford	1	0	Waterford	0	2
North Canaan	1	0	Watertown	2	1
North Haven	1	0	West Haven	0	1
North Stonington	2	0	Weston	0	1
Norwalk	1	1	Willington	0	2
Old Lyme	3	1	Wilton	4	0
Old Saybrook	0	1	Winchester	1	0
Orange	1	0	Windham	0	2
Oxford	1	1	Windsor Locks	0	1
Plainville	1	0	Wolcott	1	0
Plymouth	1	0	Woodbridge	1	3
			<b>Total</b>	107	67

**Table 10. Wild turkey harvest during the 2020 and 2021 fall archery seasons by Turkey Management Zone.**

Zone	Harvest by Year		Zone	Harvest by Year	
	2020	2021		2020	2021
1	4	2	7	22	11
2	9	4	8	3	2
3	11	5	9	6	2
4A	2	5	10	5	3
4B	5	2	11	20	11
5	5	3	12	13	14
6	2	3	<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>67</b>

### Wild Turkey Brood Survey

Since 2007, turkey brood surveys have been conducted annually from June 1 through August 31 to assess annual fluctuations in statewide wild turkey populations. Volunteers and DEEP staff were requested to report turkey sightings, categorized by total hens, total poults, and total number of hens with poults. These observations were analyzed to obtain an annual productivity index and evaluate fall recruitment. The productivity index, or ratio of young per adult hen, was derived by dividing the total number of poults by the total number of hens. By evaluating recruitment over time, biologists can monitor changes and trends in Connecticut’s statewide wild turkey population.

The 2021 brood index was 3.3 young per adult for all hens observed and 3.9 young per adult for hens observed with at least one poult (Table 11). A total of 207 cooperators reported 328 wild turkey observations, including 579 hens – 490 with broods and 89 without broods. The brood index was found to be variable throughout the summer months (Table 12). During 2020, the brood index was 2.8 young per adult for all hens observed and 3.4 young per adult for hens observed with at least one poult. Participants reported 176 observations, which included 324 hens and 920 poults. The 2021 brood survey information indicates that wild turkeys had above average recruitment and that the hen-to-young ratio was the second highest in 15 years. The 2021 spring weather was relatively warm and dry throughout Connecticut, creating fair conditions during both the nesting (May 1 – May 31) and brooding (June 1 – June 30) periods. For the past six years, the brood survey information has indicated stable recruitment in the turkey population.



**Table 11. Wild turkey brood survey data for Connecticut, 2007 – 2021.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Hens</b>	<b>Total Young</b>	<b>Total Hens and Young</b>	<b>Hens without Young</b>	<b>Young per Hen</b>	<b>Young per Hen with Young</b>	<b>No. of Reports</b>
<b>2007</b>	731	1,900	2,631	270	2.6	4.1	405
<b>2008</b>	448	988	1,436	330	2.2	4.3	224
<b>2009</b>	611	1,049	1,660	177	1.7	2.4	323
<b>2010</b>	472	1,686	2,158	105	3.6	4.6	278
<b>2011</b>	685	1,919	2,604	118	2.8	3.4	375
<b>2012</b>	435	1,089	1,524	293	2.5	3.7	244
<b>2013</b>	337	843	1,180	115	2.5	3.7	200
<b>2014</b>	579	1,561	2,140	194	2.7	4.1	313
<b>2015</b>	530	1,560	2,091	152	2.9	4.1	266
<b>2016</b>	401	1,120	1,521	123	2.8	4.0	202
<b>2017</b>	877	2,289	3,164	287	2.6	3.9	424
<b>2018</b>	1,223	2,955	4,178	378	2.4	3.5	644
<b>2019</b>	422	691	1,113	234	1.6	3.6	203
<b>2020</b>	324	920	1,244	53	2.8	3.4	176
<b>2021</b>	579	1,920	2,499	89	3.3	3.9	328
<b>Tot./Ave.</b>	8,654	22,490	31,143	2,502	2.6	3.8	4,605

**Table 12. Wild turkey brood survey data by month for Connecticut, 2021.**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>Total Young</b>	<b>Young per Adult</b>	<b>Number of Reports</b>
June	164	665	4.1	121
July	318	1019	3.2	163
August	97	236	2.4	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>1,920</b>		<b>328</b>

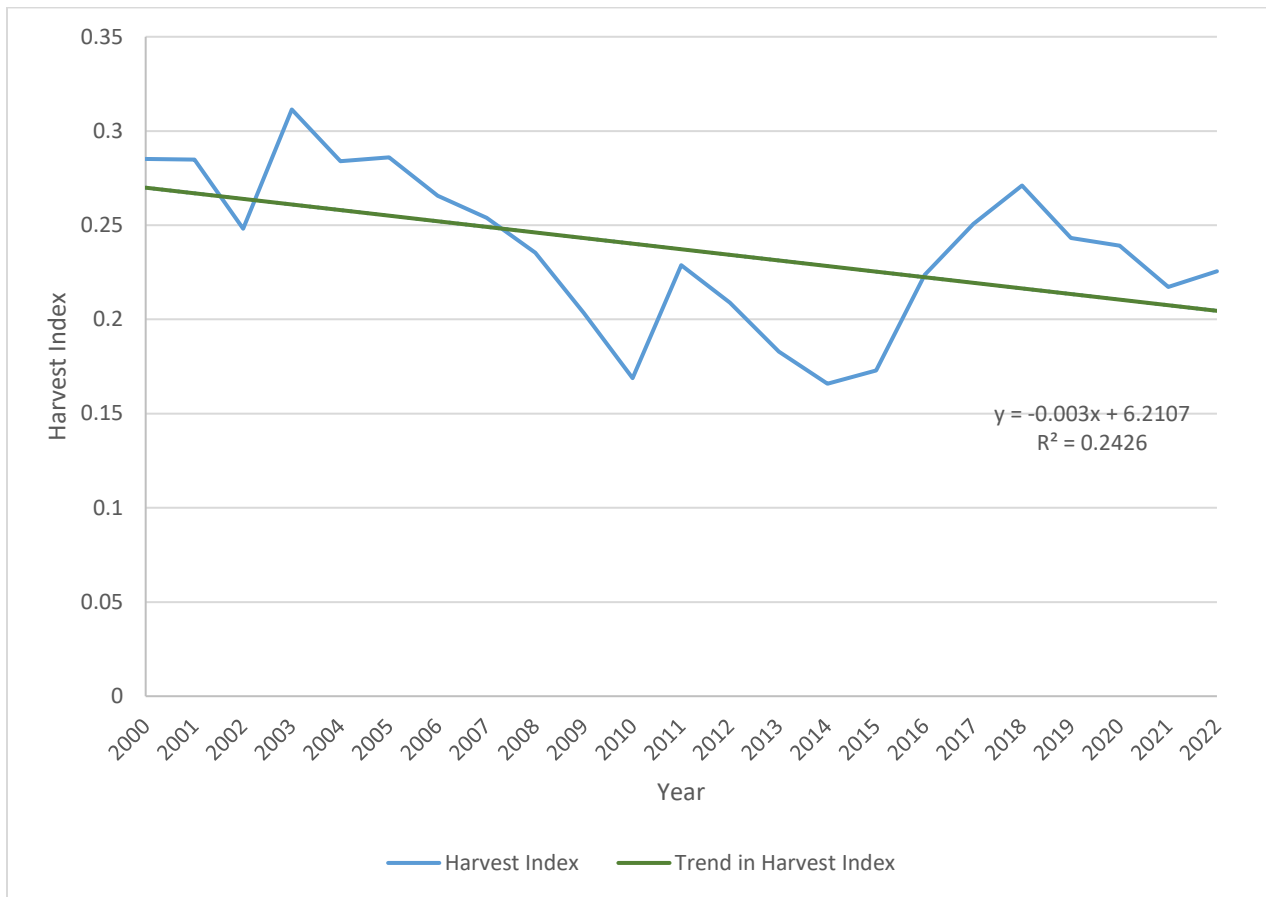
## Population Dynamics

In Connecticut, to obtain insight into long-term wild turkey population trends, biologists collect data on spring wild turkey harvest index (Figure 5) and a hunter perception of population growth index. The spring season information was used to represent a population index because this was the most popular season, with the highest number of hunters and harvest. The turkey population growth perception index (Figure 6) is derived from a question on the annual Spring Turkey Hunter Survey (see Spring Hunter Survey Results). When both of these parameters were reviewed from 2000 to 2021, both indices vary annually, but generally are trending downwards (Figures 5 and 6).

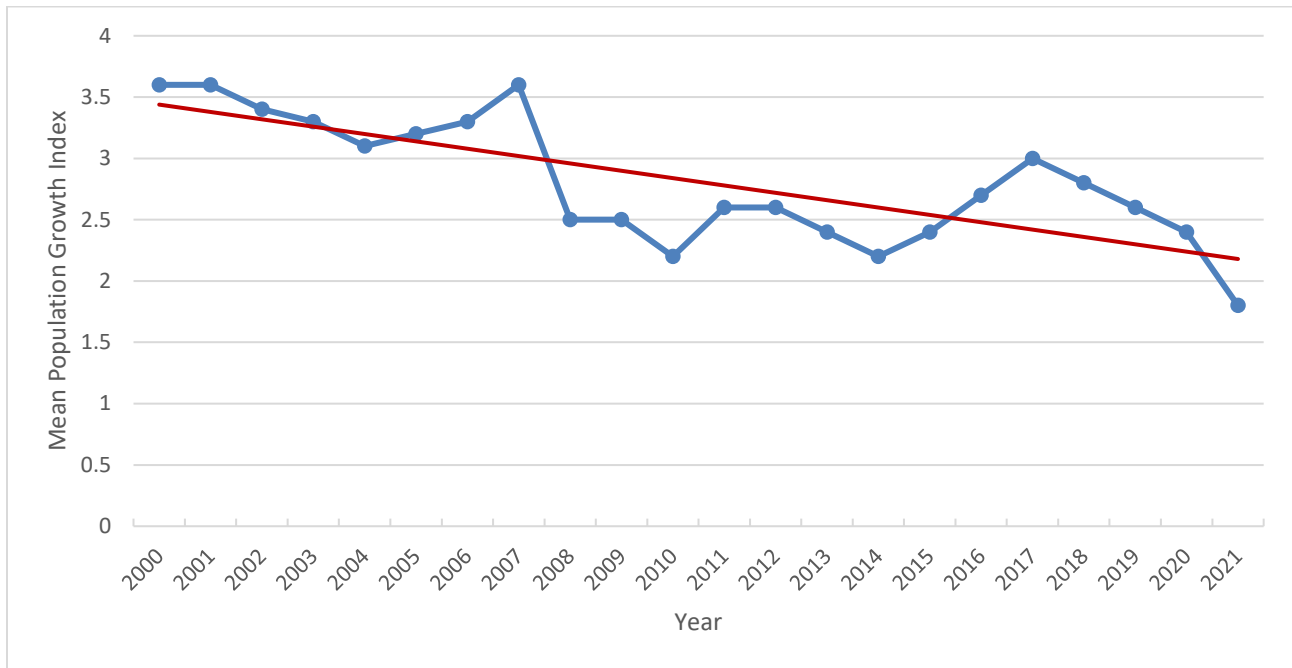
The ratio of juveniles to adults in the spring harvest, along with brood survey information, can also provide insight into a wild turkey population dynamics. For example, in 2010 and 2019 data showed that a lower number of juvenile birds were harvested, indicating lower poult production the previous year (juvenile birds are approximately 1 year old). Therefore, it was expected that in 2009 and 2018 brood indices should be lower than average; the brood index in 2009 was 1.7 and 2.4 in 2018 (Table 11, Figure 7). In 2011, the juvenile to adult ratio was the highest it had been

since 1994, indicating exceptional productivity. The brood index for 2010 was the highest ever recorded (3.6). It appears that brood survey data can provide some insight as to what the juvenile harvest will be the following spring, at least when the brood index is exceptionally high or low; the indices are less reliable when they tend towards the long-term average.

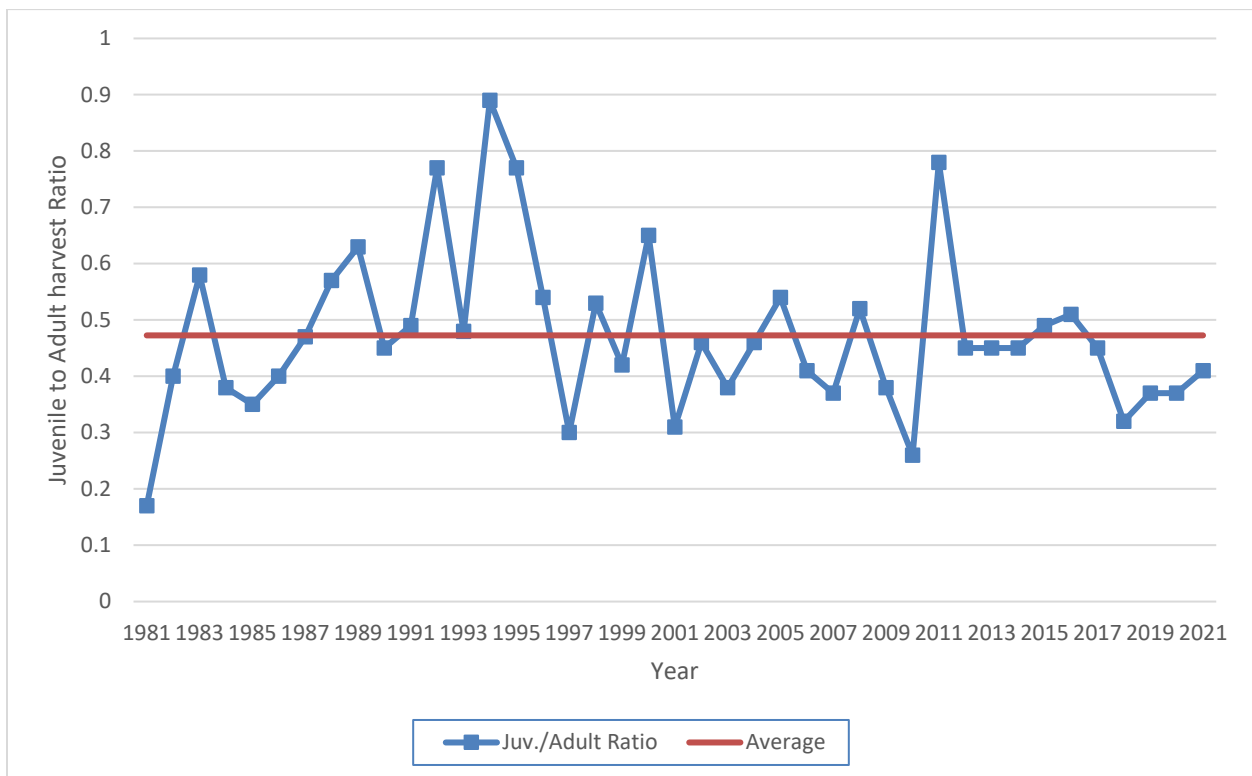
**Figure 5. Trend in spring turkey harvest index from 2000 - 2021.**



**Figure 6. Perception of hunters regarding wild turkey population growth from 2000 – 2021.**



**Figure 7. Ratio of juvenile to adult turkeys taken during Connecticut’s spring wild turkey seasons, 1981 – 2021.**



**Table 13. Hunter sightings of bears, bobcats, and moose, 2012, 2016, and 2021.**

Year	Bear Sightings		Bobcat Sightings		Coyote Sightings	
	Total	Per Days of Hunting	Total	Per Days of Hunting	Total	Per Days of Hunting
<b>2012</b>	526	1/100	1105	1/47	7526	1/6.8
<b>2016</b>	1848	1/32	2690	1/22	9670	1/6.1
<b>2021</b>	4910	1/10	6210	1/8	**NC	

*\* Hunter sightings are reported as animal observed per days of hunting based on annual Deer Hunter Surveys.*

*\*\* NC = Not collected*

## Outlook

The one constant in wild turkey management is change. Since the initial wild turkey restoration efforts in 1975, Connecticut’s wild turkey population has gone through a roller coaster of change. In the early days, all efforts were focused on establishing a turkey population across the entire state. As the population grew in size and distribution, research was initiated to track turkey population dynamics and determine, if and when, hunting seasons could be established. In the late 1970s, the data suggested that the population could be hunted and, in 1981, a limited hunt was established. The harvest of wild turkey created another data set for biologists to draw from to wisely manage this renewable resource. Using all available wild turkey data, biologists gained insight into population dynamics and found that Connecticut’s population grew exponentially from the first releases in the mid-1970s through the early 2000s. By the mid-2000s, Connecticut’s population began to decline. For the past 10 years, the population has fluctuated at a lower number than attained in the mid-2000s, which is expected as predator populations change over time (Table 13). For example, in 2012 hunters observed one bobcat for every 100 days of hunting. Nine years later (2021), hunters observed one bobcat for every 10 days of hunting. This provides an index to changes in predator populations. Future research and population monitoring will be required to identify how changes in predators, habitat, and hunting have affected and will affect the future dynamics of Connecticut’s wild turkey resource.

## Appendices

**Appendix A. Connecticut spring turkey harvest by town, 2011-2021.**

Town	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021
Andover	14	7	10	7	7	4	14	12	10	11	11	10
Ansonia	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ashford	25	28	21	13	20	31	35	34	24	14	14	16
Avon	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	4	3	5	5	1
Barkhamsted	12	5	8	6	12	4	12	10	9	25	25	8
Beacon Falls	5	9	5	9	9	6	6	8	4	6	6	3
Berlin	10	9	4	10	7	6	8	18	9	17	17	10
Bethany	5	5	4	4	5	1	9	1	2	2	2	3
Bethel	5	1	3	3	0	5	3	6	4	3	3	1
Bethlehem	4	6	3	1	7	4	6	8	8	10	10	4
Bloomfield	1	5	5	3	1	3	0	2	4	5	5	0
Bolton	3	4	8	3	2	4	5	4	2	3	3	3
Bozrah	12	11	3	2	4	5	8	13	5	7	7	5
Branford	5	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Bridgeport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bridgewater	5	4	4	4	6	8	2	9	10	12	12	10
Bristol	2	0	1	2	1	3	2	1	5	5	5	4
Brookfield	5	3	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Brooklyn	8	10	10	2	3	12	11	12	11	12	12	10
Burlington	8	11	8	5	7	6	11	4	4	0	0	5
Canaan	14	20	11	14	8	11	19	8	18	22	22	14
Canterbury	18	12	13	7	9	5	14	15	13	16	16	9
Canton	9	8	8	7	7	14	7	11	5	8	8	5
Chaplin	25	8	10	9	8	8	11	11	13	14	14	15
Cheshire	4	10	6	4	4	1	7	6	2	4	4	4
Chester	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	9	4	7	7	2
Clinton	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Colchester	12	11	15	9	13	26	7	17	14	20	20	21
Colebrook	8	15	10	12	9	4	11	5	15	6	6	6
Columbia	8	4	7	3	3	4	10	8	3	13	13	5
Cornwall	28	19	15	24	10	16	16	16	20	31	31	20
Coventry	21	24	19	18	20	18	27	32	22	30	30	21
Cromwell	4	2	3	5	5	5	6	5	3	5	5	0
Danbury	4	1	2	3	3	2	2	10	5	4	4	2
Darien	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Deep River	3	0	4	7	0	2	3	3	5	5	5	1
Derby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

Durham	12	11	12	10	9	14	11	17	12	12	12	9
East Granby	6	8	5	3	2	8	4	4	5	4	4	9
East Haddam	17	15	26	15	22	16	25	25	7	19	19	12
East Hampton	5	7	5	9	4	7	11	2	10	12	12	9
East Hartford	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	0
East Haven	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
East Lyme	10	14	8	12	15	13	14	15	13	12	12	8
East Windsor	11	15	11	10	20	1	11	15	17	21	21	15
Eastford	11	5	10	11	13	22	27	19	12	19	19	14
Easton	8	6	3	0	3	3	11	13	5	15	15	10
Ellington	9	5	15	10	15	9	11	18	5	10	10	7
Enfield	6	9	5	4	5	6	17	8	13	11	11	9
Essex	6	3	3	6	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fairfield	3	0	0	2	1	4	1	3	2	3	3	1
Farmington	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2
Franklin	15	11	10	14	10	16	16	10	11	13	13	12
Glastonbury	8	7	13	18	12	13	11	11	15	21	21	12
Goshen	12	18	9	13	14	13	18	17	14	13	13	10
Granby	8	21	5	13	13	15	15	8	10	17	17	10
Greenwich	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	3	4	4	1
Griswold	11	16	12	20	14	19	10	17	21	19	19	15
Groton	1	6	4	1	5	4	2	4	2	7	7	3
Guilford	13	13	6	7	8	10	8	12	6	9	9	7
Haddam	19	20	17	10	23	31	27	21	14	17	17	13
Hamden	7	7	7	5	5	4	5	10	10	12	12	1
Hampton	19	8	12	10	8	8	18	12	12	18	18	10
Hartford	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartland	11	16	18	9	10	13	17	15	13	18	18	8
Harwinton	9	11	16	12	16	25	22	16	12	13	13	13
Hebron	14	4	8	12	5	8	10	21	17	15	15	12
Kent	15	15	15	9	14	12	16	11	8	25	25	7
Killingly	4	14	9	2	5	9	10	10	11	14	14	20
Killingworth	12	5	4	4	13	13	8	9	12	10	10	6
Lebanon	44	36	30	27	31	24	27	31	36	38	38	28
Ledyard	11	5	8	6	7	12	7	14	16	15	15	15
Lisbon	5	5	5	2	2	4	10	10	4	10	10	4
Litchfield	24	19	22	13	14	12	20	15	9	18	18	23
Lyme	23	13	18	19	11	20	29	18	13	10	10	6
Madison	3	1	0	0	3	0	7	1	0	3	3	5
Manchester	2	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mansfield	16	13	11	11	18	15	16	17	14	15	15	12



Marlborough	10	3	3	11	6	7	13	2	9	10	10	5
Meriden	1	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	3	2	2	2
Middlebury	2	1	3	3	1	3	7	0	2	2	2	1
Middlefield	7	13	10	6	12	12	15	3	10	10	10	4
Middletown	15	12	11	13	21	18	12	12	15	21	21	13
Milford	0	3	1	5	3	3	4	3	2	4	4	3
Monroe	3	2	4	0	2	5	4	5	3	4	4	1
Montville	9	15	10	8	12	9	15	16	7	13	13	7
Morris	4	6	6	3	7	3	7	5	6	8	8	8
Naugatuck	7	6	7	3	5	6	3	2	3	6	6	6
New Canaan	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
New Fairfield	7	6	2	4	3	5	2	7	4	7	7	6
New Hartford	11	16	22	20	14	15	23	18	18	24	24	14
New Milford	20	16	16	8	24	18	15	8	14	15	15	15
Newington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Newtown	22	13	16	10	9	17	18	12	15	15	15	15
Norfolk	14	14	11	19	12	13	9	17	6	10	10	17
North Branford	5	4	3	8	6	5	7	3	2	4	4	3
North Canaan	2	5	7	4	4	3	3	6	2	8	8	3
North Haven	12	8	5	4	5	5	8	6	2	6	6	3
N. Stonington	13	16	12	16	15	18	26	27	23	28	28	23
Norwalk	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	1
Norwich	0	5	0	0	5	3	4	0	2	6	6	6
Old Lyme	9	6	7	6	7	9	9	7	10	8	8	5
Old Saybrook	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Orange	1	3	4	5	12	7	7	1	3	3	3	2
Oxford	14	17	10	5	7	10	7	7	10	13	13	4
Plainfield	12	9	18	14	12	20	18	17	12	16	16	16
Plainville	2	4	1	3	1	1	5	5	1	0	0	0
Plymouth	12	7	9	7	8	5	7	10	7	17	17	4
Pomfret	30	15	21	15	18	20	19	22	18	21	21	20
Portland	9	8	5	9	4	11	11	5	10	10	10	7
Preston	11	10	9	6	16	9	8	13	8	11	11	13
Prospect	4	3	2	3	2	4	1	3	0	2	2	2
Putnam	7	11	9	6	5	6	7	7	3	8	8	1
Redding	28	17	23	12	12	5	10	8	11	6	6	12
Ridgefield	2	1	2	2	2	6	4	5	4	7	7	8
Rocky Hill	4	9	7	2	1	3	4	4	3	1	1	1
Roxbury	4	10	6	4	10	3	12	9	0	2	2	2
Salem	13	15	12	7	8	7	11	10	6	8	8	2
Salisbury	8	18	22	11	11	14	19	11	14	17	17	8

Scotland	17	25	19	17	18	14	26	28	24	14	14	12
Seymour	0	3	8	4	4	6	5	3	0	4	4	3
Sharon	22	25	17	13	19	18	17	11	22	22	22	33
Shelton	3	3	0	2	0	5	9	3	6	9	9	2
Sherman	5	5	5	3	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	0
Simsbury	0	4	2	6	1	1	6	4	5	4	4	6
Somers	18	10	12	8	8	13	11	21	4	9	9	15
Southbury	9	9	5	11	10	10	18	10	10	15	15	4
Southington	8	3	4	3	3	6	1	7	1	3	3	3
South Windsor	3	5	8	7	9	6	14	5	8	15	15	13
Sprague	9	6	6	1	3	7	2	6	4	6	6	1
Stafford	18	20	20	21	16	33	21	29	19	21	21	14
Stamford	4	1	5	6	5	4	2	2	1	0	0	0
Sterling	10	15	8	9	15	10	14	19	14	29	29	13
Stonington	5	11	11	12	19	12	15	9	16	15	15	8
Stratford	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	2	2	1
Suffield	22	32	17	28	9	25	28	20	20	26	26	24
Thomaston	5	4	5	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	2	4
Thompson	12	17	25	12	15	22	26	33	35	32	32	32
Tolland	7	9	6	3	5	4	5	6	8	6	6	7
Torrington	12	15	15	13	7	16	13	17	16	17	17	19
Trumbull	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Union	21	12	7	14	9	12	15	18	8	17	17	14
Vernon	0	0	2	1	2	4	3	2	5	2	2	3
Voluntown	11	14	10	9	14	19	16	20	28	22	22	27
Wallingford	9	8	6	8	8	5	11	12	9	4	4	7
Warren	16	14	10	7	7	8	15	15	17	10	10	13
Washington	10	7	10	9	18	13	18	13	10	17	17	14
Waterbury	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Waterford	8	9	6	8	15	10	16	10	4	10	10	3
Watertown	4	14	2	2	4	2	6	10	6	11	11	11
Westbrook	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	0	0	3	3	0
West Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
West Hartford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	1
Westport	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wethersfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	2
Willington	21	16	18	12	20	10	15	20	25	13	13	11
Wilton	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
Winchester	7	15	7	9	7	8	14	10	15	17	17	13
Windham	15	10	13	10	12	5	19	14	9	9	9	17

Windsor	4	1	1	0	1	2	8	0	0	3	3	5
Windsor Locks	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wolcott	3	3	3	4	4	0	3	3	4	4	4	2
Woodbridge	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	4	4	0
Woodbury	7	1	6	7	7	5	12	8	15	15	15	16
Woodstock	44	30	33	19	42	49	46	48	31	44	44	25
Town Not Reported	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,247</b>

**Appendix B. Spring turkey harvest from state-owned and managed lands, 2020 and 2021.**

	<b>No. Birds Harvested</b>		<b>Sq. Miles</b>	<b>Harv./mi<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>State Land</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>		<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Aldo Leopold WMA	5	2	0.87	5.7	2.3
Algonquin SF	7	3	1.04	6.7	2.1
American Legion	3	2	1.62	1.9	1.2
Babcock WMA	0	1	2.36	0	0.4
Barber Pond WMA	1	1	0.11	9.1	9.1
Barn Island WMA	0	1	1.58	0	0.6
Bear Hill WMA	1	1	0.56	1.8	1.8
Beaver Brook SP	0	3	0.48	0	6.25
Bishops Swamp WMA	3	5	1.18	2.5	4.2
Bloomfield FCA	0	1	0.51	0	2.0
Cedar Swamp WMA	3	0	0.42	7.1	0
Cent. Water. SF (Canaan Block)	1	0	0.23	4.3	0
Cockaponset SF	30	17	26.85	1.1	0.6
Colebrook Reservoir-MDC	0	1	6.50	0	0.1
Durham Meadows WMA	0	1	0.80	0	1.25
East Swamp WMA	1	0	0.10	10.0	0
Eightmile River WMA	3	5	0.48	6.3	10.4
Enders SF	1	2	0.55	1.8	3.6
Flaherty FTA*	0	1	0.79	0	1.3
Franklin Swamp WMA	0	1	1.07	0	0.9
Goshen WMA	1	2	1.51	0.7	1.3
Great Swamp FCA	2	6	0.53	3.8	11.3
Hancock Brook Lake	1	2	1.10	0.9	1.8
Higganum Meadows WMA	1	0	0.40	2.5	0
Higganum Reservoir	1	0	0.24	4.2	0
Housatonic River WMA	0	3	0.87	0	3.4
Housatonic SF	11	19	17.63	0.6	1.1
John Minetto SP	2	0	1.12	1.8	0
Kollar WMA	0	1	1.40	0	0.7
Larson Lot WMA	0	4	0.38	0	10.5
Mad River Dam FCA	0	3	0.70	0	4.3
Mansfield Hollow Lake	2	0	3.14	0.6	0
Mattatuck SF	9	3	7.0	1.3	0.4
Meshomasic SF	12	8	14.22	0.8	0.6
Messerschmidt Pond WMA	0	1	0.69	0	1.4
Mohawk SF Ziegler/Johnson Tract	0	1	0.51	0	2.0
Mohegan SF	2	0	1.50	1.3	0

Nassahegon SF	0	2	1.78	0	2.6
Natchaug SF	15	24	7.93	1.9	3.0
Nathan Hale SF	4	0	2.27	1.8	0
Naugatuck SF	2	8	21.15	0.1	0.4
Naugatuck SF (Great Hill Block)	1	0	0.37	2.7	0
Nehantic SF	6	5	7.91	0.8	0.6
Nepaug SF	3	4	2.10	1.4	2.0
Newgate WMA	2	1	0.70	2.9	1.4
Nipmuck SF	6	5	14.40	0.4	0.3
Northfield Brook Lake	0	1	0.31	0	3.2
NU-Maromas Coop WMA	2	0	2.48	0.8	0
NU-Skiff Mtn. Coop WMA	0	2	1.13	0	2.8
Pachaug SF	34	29	40.84	0.8	0.7
Paugussett SF	0	2	3.04	0	0.7
Paugnut SF	1	2	2.7	0.4	0.7
Peoples SF	6	4	4.60	1.3	0.9
Pootatuck SF	1	3	1.72	0.6	1.7
Quaddick SF	5	3	0.90	5.6	3.3
Quinebaug River WMA	2	2	2.20	0.9	0.9
Quinnipac River SP	3	3	0.53	5.7	5.7
Quinnipac River WMA	0	1	0.88	0	1.1
Robbins Swamp WMA	7	3	2.45	2.9	1.2
Roraback WMA	1	1	3.10	0.3	0.3
Rose Hill WMA	4	2	1.08	3.7	1.9
Salmon River Cove and Haddam Neck WMA	1	0	0.15	6.7	0
Salmon River SF	13	8	10.90	1.2	0.7
Shenipsit SF	8	5	11.85	6.8	0.4
Simsbury WMA	2	4	0.57	3.5	7.0
Spignesi WMA	7	2	0.82	8.5	2.4
Sucker Brook FCA	2	2	0.24	8.3	8.3
Suffield WMA	0	1	0.30	0	3.3
Talbot WMA	1	1	0.79	1.3	1.3
Tankerhoosen WMA	2	2	0.78	2.6	2.6
Thomaston Dam*	0	2	1.33	0	1.5
Trout Brook Valley SP	3	3	0.47	6.4	6.4
Tunxis SF	18	9	15.88	1.1	0.6
Wagnunk Meadows	0	1	1.00	0	1
West Thompson Dam	5	4	1.71	2.9	2.3
Wopowog WMA	1	0	0.73	1.4	0
Wyantnock SF	6	2	6.38	0.9	0.3
Yale Forest	8	4	12.03	0.7	0.3

**Appendix C. Ruffed grouse observations (seen or heard) from turkey hunter surveys, 2011-2021.**

<b>Town</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Andover	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ansonia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ashford	1	0	2	2	0	3	2	2	1	5	1
Barkhamsted	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	4	2	2	1
Beacon Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Berlin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bethany	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Bethel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bethlehem	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bloomfield	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bristol	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burlington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canaan	0	4	4	2	3	3	2	2	4	7	0
Canterbury	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Canton	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaplin	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Cheshire	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Colchester	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	3
Colebrook	1	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	0	3
Columbia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cornwall	1	3	4	3	4	2	3	3	1	3	0
Coventry	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Danbury	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Durham	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
East Granby	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	0
East Haddam	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
East Hampton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
East Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
East Haven	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
East Lyme	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
East Windsor	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Easton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eastford	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	2	2	0	1
Ellington	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	1
Enfield	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0



Town	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Glastonbury	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
Goshen	2	3	3	6	5	5	3	5	6	5	4
Granby	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1
Greenwich	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griswold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Groton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guilford	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Haddam	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Hamden	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hartland	4	1	4	2	6	1	5	8	7	5	6
Harwinton	0	3	0	3	0	2	2	1	1	1	3
Hebron	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Kent	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0
Killingly	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Killingworth	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Ledyard	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Lisbon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Litchfield	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Lyme	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mansfield	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	3	0
Marlborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meriden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Middletown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1
Monroe	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Morris	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naugatuck	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
New Canaan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Fairfield	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
New Hartford	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
New Milford	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0
Newtown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	1
Norfolk	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
North Branford	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Canaan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	2

Town	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
North Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
North Haven	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
N Stonington	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Old Lyme	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Oxford	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Plainfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	4	1
Plymouth	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	0
Pomfret	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	2	0
Portland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Preston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Redding	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ridgefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Salisbury	1	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Salem	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Seymour	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sharon	2	4	6	4	5	3	3	0	0	3	1
Sherman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simsbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Somers	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
South Windsor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Southbury	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	0
Southington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Sprague	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Stafford	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	0
Stamford	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sterling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Suffield	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0
Thompson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Tolland	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0
Torrington	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	1
Union	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Vernon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Voluntown	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Warren	1	1	5	4	4	3	2	0	1	0	0
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0

<b>Town</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Waterbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Waterford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Watertown	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0
Westbrook	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Weston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Westport	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Willington	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wilton	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Winchester	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Windham	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Windsor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Wolcott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Woodbridge	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodbury	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Woodstock	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>53</b>

**Appendix D. Connecticut fall firearms turkey harvest and hunter numbers, 1990 – 2021**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Hunter Numbers</b>	<b>Harvest</b>
1990	579	52
1991	514	34
1992	402	40
1993	376	45
1994	599	54
1995	1,028	121
1996	2,069	124
1997	2,073	140
1998	1,783	112
1999	2,304	290
2000	2,378	190
2001	3,060	287
2002	3,981	188
2003	3,337	134
2004	3,060	234
2005	2,941	156
2006	2,926	109
2007	2,769	165
2008	3,037	160
2009	3,313	64
2010	2,444	64
2011	2,586	69
2012	2,383	47
2013	2,440	47
2014	2,145	61
2015	2,127	51
2016*	NA	60
2017*	NA	56
2018**	3,919	66
2019	3,066	32
2020	4,244	58
2021	3,775	44

*\*Data unavailable due to the initiation of the Resident Game Bird Conservation Stamp.*

*\*\*Hunter participation numbers derived from intended participation indicated in the Spring Turkey Hunter Survey beginning in 2018.*

**Appendix E. Connecticut fall archery turkey harvest and hunter numbers, 1983 – 2021**

Year	Hunter Numbers	Harvest
1983	434	2
1984	348	1
1985	558	8
1986	596	10
1987	848	4
1988	1,071	7
1989	1,380	7
1990	1,094	13
1991	1,755	20
1992	841	11
1993	924	19
1994	1,297	25
1995	2,137	43
1996	2,275	27
1997	2,024	41
1998	1,967	36
1999	2,187	64
2000	2,145	41
2001	2,395	73

Year	Hunter Numbers	Harvest
2002	2,706	64
2003	2,296	58
2004	2,173	68
2005	2,061	46
2006	2,034	26
2007	1,957	43
2008	2,297	51
2009	2,523	64
2010	1,862	50
2011	1,691	63
2012	1,260	39
2013	1,409	60
2014	1,375	66
2015	1,532	64
2016*	NA	91
2017*	NA	121
2018**	3,105	115
2019	3,999	79
2020	4,359	107
2021	3,837	67

*\*Data unavailable due to the initiation of the Resident Game Bird Conservation Stamp.*

*\*\*Hunter participation numbers derived from intended participation indicated in the Spring Turkey Hunter Survey beginning in 2018.*