## 2010-11 North Carolina Tundra Swan Season Harvest \& Survey Report



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The twenty-sixth North Carolina tundra swan season occurred in 2010-11. The season length was 68 days beginning November 13, 2010 and running through January 31, 2011, excluding Sundays. Participation was limited to hunters holding one of 5,000 randomly drawn permits. A total of 6,632 persons applied for the 5,000 available permits, the highest applicant pool on record. Permit holders were allowed to harvest one tundra swan per season. Youth with a valid permit were allowed to harvest a tundra swan on Youth Waterfowl Day. This season̂̂́ Youth Waterfowl day was held on Saturday, February 5, a week after the close of the regular duck season. All permit holders were mailed a paper tag and a harvest questionnaire. Upon harvest, successful hunters were required to immediately cut out the date of kill on the paper tag and affix it to the birdsôtarsus. All hunters were required to complete the questionnaire (Figure 1) and submit it to the Wildlife Resources Commission no later than April 1, 2011. Those permit holders not responding by this date will be ineligible for a permit the following tundra swan season in 2011-12. A postage paid envelope was provided to return the questionnaire via US mail. Hunters also had the option of completing the questionnaire online on the Commissionôs website. A second harvest questionnaire was mailed on February 28, 2011 to 1,369 permit holders not responding to the original questionnaire. A ten-dollar processing fee was charged for tundra swan permits in 2010-11.

The questionnaire survey was the primary means employed to obtain hunter participation and harvest data. No formal bag checks were conducted due to the length of the season, the large hunt area and the limited participation. Encounters with swan hunters by state wildlife management personnel (incidental to other field activities) or by enforcement personnel during routine waterfowl regulations enforcement results in only limited information on hunter participation and success. Data on tundra swan numbers and distribution was gathered in January, 2011 during the Atlantic Flyway Mid-winter Waterfowl Survey (AFMWS). The AFMWS is conducted annually in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The AFMWS included traditional water census routes and agricultural areas used by swans.

The response rate for the 2010-11 questionnaire survey was $93 \%$ (4,626 respondents). This extremely high response rate is attributed to rules enacted by the Commission which makes non-responders ineligible for a permit the following season. Respondents continued to increase their utilization of the Commissionố online reporting system. Forty-three percent of respondents
elected to submit the data online rather than using other reporting methods (i.e. mail, by phone, or in person). This represents an increase of $22 \%$ over 2009-10 and a $138 \%$ increase since the online reporting system was established in 2006-07.

Data on hunter effort determined from the questionnaire surveys for all years are presented in Table 1. An estimated 4,246 hunters hunted 9,758 hunter days. Based on the estimated retrieved harvest, the success rate was $51 \%$. The estimated retrieved harvest and estimated total kill were approximately $13 \%$ higher than the 2009-10 season, and slightly above (8-10\%) the average of years when only 5000 permits were issued (1996-97 through 2009-10) (Table 2.). An estimated 2,619 tundra swans were killed during the 2010-11 season (includes birds not retrieved), and was the second highest harvest on record during the time when only 5000 permits were issued. Seventeen percent of the reported harvest was composed of juvenile swans. Since the first year county of kill data was collected (1996-97 season), the proportional harvest within reporting counties has remained consistent (Table 3). Hyde, Washington, Currituck, and Tyrrell counties again accounted for the majority of the harvest (75\%).

Beginning in 2004, the aerial surveys traditionally flown in mid-November and late January were discontinued. Since that time, estimates of tundra swan numbers and distribution are based solely on the December Goose, Brant, and Swan Survey (GBSS) and AMWS. The GBSS was not flown in 2010 due to pilot availability. Both surveys are conducted in cooperation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service or with assistance from private contract pilots. The AFMWS was flown on January 3-9, 2011 by WRC staff, primarily Doug Howell and Joe Fuller, with assistance from Perry Sumner, Ken Knight and David Stewart. A total of 69,501 tundra swans were observed. This is similar to the numbers observed during the 2009-10 mid-winter survey and was 13\% above the 1981-82 to 2009-10 long-term average.

## 2010-11 North Carolina Tundra Swan Questionnaire

Please complete this questionnaire online at www.ncwildlife.org or return using the enclosed postage-paid envelope (do not mail if you complete the information online. NOTE: Failure to return or complete this questionnaire online by April 1, 2010 will make you ineligible for a tundra swan permit during the 2010-11 swan hunting season.

Fill in the blanks:
Permit No.

1. How many days did you hunt swans? $\qquad$
2. Did you kill a swan this season? - Yes
$\square$ No
3. The head and neck feathers were:Nearly all whiteGray colored
4. County of kill: $\qquad$
5. Did you knock down any swan(s) that you could not retrieve?Yes, how many $\qquad$No
6. Did you kill a banded swan? If so, please report band numbers here:
Leg-Band
Neck-band $\qquad$ and to the Bird Banding Lab at 1-800-327-BAND or www.reportband.gov Permit No:

Figure 1. 2010-2011 North Carolina tundra swan questionnaire.

Table 1. Hunter effort in the North Carolina tundra swan seasons, as determined by mail surveys, 1984-85 through 2010-11.

| Year | Permits Issued | Total Estimated Hunters | Total Hunter Days | Days/ Hunter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984-85 | 1000 | 867 | 2837 | 3.27 |
| 1985-86 | 6000 | 5080 | 15213 | 2.99 |
| 1986-87 | 6000 | 4888 | 14794 | 3.03 |
| 1987-88 | 5968 | 5014 | 14042 | 2.80 |
| 1988-89 | 5995 | 4729 | 11965 | 2.53 |
| 1989-90 | 5444 | 4446 | 10047 | 2.26 |
| 1990-91 | 5989 | 4859 | 11127 | 2.29 |
| 1991-92 | 6000 | 4849 | 10860 | 2.24 |
| 1992-93 | 5961 | 4675 | 10082 | 2.16 |
| 1993-94 | 6000 | 4802 | 10950 | 2.28 |
| 1994-95 | 6000 | 4790 | 11082 | 2.31 |
| 1995-96 | 6000 | 4776 | 11223 | 2.35 |
| 1996-97 | 4960 | 3773 | 9083 | 2.41 |
| 1997-98 | 5000 | 3892 | 9501 | 2.44 |
| 1998-99 | 5000 | 3762 | 9473 | 2.52 |
| 1999-00 | 5000 | 3836 | 9101 | 2.37 |
| 2000-01 | 5000 | 4047 | 10169 | 2.51 |
| 2001-02 | 5000 | 3997 | 9705 | 2.43 |
| 2002-03 | 5000 | 3951 | 8996 | 2.28 |
| 2003-04 | 5000 | 4257 | 9579 | 2.25 |
| 2004-05 | 5000 | 3958 | 9809 | 2.48 |
| 2005-06 | 5000 | 4180 | 10066 | 2.41 |
| 2006-07 | 5000 | 4074 | 10131 | 2.49 |
| 2007-08 | 5000 | 4126 | 9765 | 2.37 |
| 2008-09 | 5000 | 4244 | 9658 | 2.28 |
| 2009-10 | 5000 | 4322 | 10563 | 2.44 |
| 2010-11 | 5000 | 4246 | 9758 | 2.30 |
| Change from Previous Year |  | -1.76\% | -7.62\% | -5.97\% |
| Average from 1996-97 through 2009-10 ${ }^{1}$ |  | 4029 | 9684 | 2.40 |
| \% change from 1996-97 through 2009-10 average |  | 5.38\% | 0.77\% | -4.43\% |

[^0]Table 2. Hunter success in the North Carolina tundra swan seasons, as determined from mail surveys, 1984-85 through 2010-11.

| Year | Reported <br> Retrieved <br> Harvest | Estimated <br> Retrieved <br> Harvest | Estimated <br> Total Kill | Retrieved <br> Harvest/ <br> Hunter Day |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984-85 | 136 | 313 | 334 | 0.110 |
| 1985-86 | 2362 | 2523 | 2783 | 0.166 |
| 1986-87 | 2103 | 2302 | 2579 | 0.156 |
| 1987-88 | 2498 | 2684 | 3007 | 0.191 |
| 1988-89 | 2224 | 2468 | 2739 | 0.206 |
| 1989-90 | 1737 | 2128 | 2364 | 0.212 |
| 1990-91 | 2620 | 2855 | 3108 | 0.257 |
| 1991-92 | 2663 | 2940 | 3169 | 0.271 |
| 1992-93 | 2342 | 2609 | 2886 | 0.259 |
| 1993-94 | 2224 | 2773 | 2994 | 0.253 |
| 1994-95 | 3822 | 3750 | 3949 | 0.338 |
| 1995-96 | 2448 | 2833 | 3193 | 0.252 |
| 1996-97 | 1948 | 2177 | 2301 | 0.240 |
| 1997-98 | 1894 | 2325 | 2505 | 0.245 |
| 1998-99 | 1891 | 2363 | 2440 | 0.249 |
| 1999-00 | 1658 | 2290 | 2353 | 0.252 |
| 2000-01 | 2041 | 2515 | 2702 | 0.247 |
| 2001-02 | 1815 | 2322 | 2501 | 0.239 |
| 2002-03 | 2069 | 2363 | 2479 | 0.263 |
| 2003-04 | 1977 | 2355 | 2479 | 0.246 |
| 2004-05 | 1476 | 1745 | 1828 | 0.178 |
| 2005-06 | 2184 | 2436 | 2575 | 0.242 |
| 2006-07 | 2135 | 2291 | 2388 | 0.226 |
| 2007-08 | 2194 | 2313 | 2372 | 0.237 |
| 2008-09 | 2400 | 2501 | 2590 | 0.259 |
| 2009-10 | 2145 | 2239 | 2322 | 0.212 |
| 2010-11 | 2411 | 2535 | 2619 | 0.260 |
| Change from Previous Year | 12.40\% | 13.22\% | 12.79\% | 22.56\% |
| Average from 1996-97 through 2009-10 ${ }^{1}$ | 1988 | 2302 | 2417 | 0.238 |
| \% change from 1996-97 through 2009-10 average | 21.30\% | 10.11\% | 8.38\% | 9.07\% |

[^1]Table 3. Distribution by county of reported tundra swan harvest from the 2010-11 North Carolina tundra swan questionnaire survey.

|  |  |  | Percent of <br> Cotal Harvest |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | Swans Reported ${ }^{1}$ | Cumulative <br> Harvest |  |
| Hyde | 968 | 39.70 | 39.70 |
| Washington | 302 | 12.39 | 52.09 |
| Currituck | 298 | 12.22 | 64.32 |
| Tyrrell | 258 | 10.58 | 74.90 |
| Beaufort | 165 | 6.77 | 81.67 |
| Pasquotank | 101 | 4.14 | 85.81 |
| Carteret | 60 | 2.46 | 88.27 |
| Dare | 51 | 2.09 | 90.36 |
| Pamlico | 46 | 1.89 | 92.25 |
| Chowan | 40 | 1.64 | 93.89 |
| Bertie | 38 | 1.56 | 95.45 |
| Perquimans | 30 | 1.23 | 96.68 |
| Camden | 23 | 0.94 | 97.62 |
| Edgecombe | 15 | 0.62 | 98.24 |
| Halifax | 13 | 0.53 | 98.77 |
| Northampton | 11 | 0.45 | 99.22 |
| Hertford | 9 | 0.37 | 99.59 |
| Clay | 2 | 0.08 | 99.67 |
| Lenoir | 2 | 0.08 | 99.75 |
| Franklin | 1 | 0.04 | 99.79 |
| Hoke | 1 | 0.04 | 99.84 |
| Lenoir | 1 | 0.04 | 99.88 |
| Pender | 1 | 0.04 | 99.92 |
| Sampson | 1 | 0.04 | 99.96 |
| Watauga | 1 | 0.04 | 100.00 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2438 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 1 total swans reported may not equal reported retrieved harvest listed |  |  |  |
| in Table 2 because some hunters do no list county of harvest. |  |  |  |

Table 4. Tundra swans observed in aerial surveys in North Carolina, 1981-82 through 2010-11.

| Year | Mid November | Mid December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Early } \\ \text { January } \\ \text { (mid-winter survey) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Late January |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1981-82 | 9347 | 38459 | 42200 | NS ${ }^{1}$ |
| 1982-83 | 33390 | 42897 | 51065 | 55010 |
| 1983-84 | 1563 | 49835 | 44100 | NS |
| 1984-85 | 92335 | 60500 | 61500 | NS |
| 1985-86 | 14960 | 53113 | 52505 | 50729 |
| 1986-87 | 51635 | 49949 | 53127 | 44800 |
| 1987-88 | 27908 | 46388 | 46800 | 54046 |
| 1988-89 | 60069 | 69571 | 50588 | 56868 |
| 1989-90 | 60251 | 51256 | 60238 | 76724 |
| 1990-91 | 48790 | 62795 | 64999 | 56254 |
| 1991-92 | 56812 | 58863 | 75607 | 60302 |
| 1992-93 | 45908 | 46424 | 45930 | 46249 |
| 1993-94 | 36150 | 52354 | 54662 | 53294 |
| 1994-95 | 24034 | 55300 | 54974 | NS |
| 1995-96 | 50324 | 50377 | 50716 | NS |
| 1996-97 | 66980 | 54272 | 57730 | 62621 |
| 1997-98 | 41021 | 44586 | 63755 | 62930 |
| 1998-99 | 60266 | 66880 | 83106 | 65518 |
| 1999-00 | 41699 | 54196 | 77044 | 75452 |
| 2000-01 | 30698 | 85503 | 66966 | 62619 |
| 2001-02 | 17620 | 56235 | 78394 | 65521 |
| 2002-03 | 35925 | 86315 | 83351 | NS |
| 2003-04 | 64295 | 85415 | 67188 | NS |
| 2004-05 | NS | NS | 47364 | NS |
| 2005-06 | NS | NS | 54064 | NS |
| 2006-07 | NS | 46252 | 72928 | NS |
| 2007-08 | NS | 77333 | 69023 | NS |
| 2008-09 | NS | 48139 | 76788 | NS |
| 2009-10 | NS | 75071 | 70273 | NS |
| 2010-11 | NS | NS | 69501 | NS |
| Change from Previous Year | NA | NA | -1\% | NA |
| Previous Average ${ }^{2}$ | 42260 | 57431 | 61275 | 59309 |
| Change from Ave. | NA | NA | 13\% | NA |

${ }^{1}$ NS = No survey; NA = Not applicable.
${ }^{2}$ average from 1981-82 through 2009-10 or last year surveyed.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ this includes years where \# of permits available $=5000$.

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