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RUFFED GROUSE AND AMERICAN WOODCOCK STATUS IN MICHIGAN, 2016



Ryan Vander Wagen, C. Alan Stewart and Lori Sargent

ABSTRACT

Hunter cooperator surveys, spring breeding surveys, and mail harvest surveys are conducted each year to monitor Ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) and American woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) populations. Annual data comparisons are described for hunter cooperator survey (2014–2015), Ruffed grouse drumming survey (2014-2015), American woodcock spring breeding surveys (2015-2016), and mail harvest survey (2010-2011). Ruffed grouse cooperators hunting the first 4 days of ruffed grouse season reported an average 1.58 grouse per hour in 2015 compared to 1.66 grouse per hour in 2014. The usual spring drumming grouse surveys were not conducted this year because of concerns over past open records requests from a hunter whose activities jeopardized the validity of the survey. There were no significant changes detected in the Michigan’s woodcock index based on the singing-ground survey from 2014-2015 and during the ten-year trend from 2006-2016. Significant long-term (1968-2016) declines were detected regionally and statewide, respectively. Woodcock banders in Michigan spent 1,678 hours afield in 2016 and banded 825 chicks. There were about 66 chicks observed and 49 chicks banded per 100 hours of search time, compared to 76 chicks observed and 55 banded in 2015. There were 112 ruffed grouse drumming routes surveyed in 2015 and 105 in 2014. An estimated 260,741 grouse were harvested in Michigan during the 2011 which was not significantly different then the number harvested in 2010 (260,207).



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INTRODUCTION

Ruffed grouse and American woodcock are forested game birds that are pursued and appreciated from many people. In 2011, about 77,283 hunters pursued grouse and 32,254 pursued woodcock in the State of Michigan (Frawley 2014). In 2015, about 26,000 hunters pursued woodcock (Cooper & RAU 2015).

In addition, the federal Harvest Information Program indicates that Michigan leads the nation in the number of active woodcock hunters and harvest (Cooper & Rau 2016). Non-hunters also value ruffed grouse and American woodcock. Bird watchers, hikers, bikers, campers, and others familiar with Michigan's woods know ruffed grouse well for the soft beat of a drumming male and the surprising start of an explosive grouse flush. Bird watchers explore open areas on spring mornings and evenings to observe the woodcock's unique and entertaining courtship display. For these and many other reasons, ruffed grouse and American woodcock are valuable Michigan wildlife resources.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) uses several surveys to monitor ruffed grouse and woodcock populations. Hunter cooperator surveys, spring breeding surveys, and harvest surveys contribute valuable management information each year. Ruffed grouse and woodcock spring surveys are conducted by DNR staff, biologists from other agencies, and volunteers. The hunter cooperator survey is made possible through data collected by volunteer hunters and shared with the DNR. Harvest information is collected from a random sample of license buyers after the end of each hunting season. The results from the most current hunting seasons and breeding seasons are described in this report.

METHODS

2010 – 2011

Harvest Survey

Each year, questionnaires are sent to a randomly selected set of people who had purchased a small game hunting license during the previous hunting seasons. Detailed methods and results from the 2011 small game harvest survey are compiled in a separate report (Frawley 2014). Findings pertaining to ruffed grouse and woodcock have been summarized in the results section of this report.

2014 – 2015 Comparisons

Hunter Cooperator Surveys

Hunter Cooperator surveys rely on volunteer hunters that record numbers of hours hunted and ruffed grouse and woodcock flushed each day of hunting. Data obtained from cooperating hunters are summarized by county and by two-week intervals as the average number of grouse or woodcock flushed per hour of hunting. Hunting data were excluded from analyses when effort was <20 hours. Flush rates reported by cooperators provide an early indicator of harvest, but the final estimates of hunting effort and harvest come from a post-season mail survey of randomly selected hunters (Frawley, et al. 2010). Full season data from 2014 and 2015 were available for analyses.

2014 – 2015 Comparisons

Spring Breeding Surveys

Department of Natural Resources personnel and volunteers conduct spring breeding surveys of ruffed grouse and woodcock along roadside routes. Each route has ten listening stops that are consistent from year to year. The number of ruffed grouse drums or woodcock heard during a fixed time interval (four and two minutes, respectively) is recorded at each stop. Because timing of breeding and habitat preferences differ for the two species, separate surveys are conducted. The woodcock singing-ground survey is coordinated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in cooperation with the DNR. The grouse drumming survey is coordinated by the DNR. Ruffed grouse survey routes were established in locations of known grouse populations. Similarly, before 1968, woodcock routes were established in locations of known woodcock populations. However, beginning in 1968, the USFWS established woodcock routes within randomly-chosen 10-minute blocks (Cooper and RAU 2015). Data for both surveys are summarized as the number of woodcock or grouse heard per survey route.

In addition, volunteers band woodcock each spring to monitor recruitment and trends in survival. The data are summarized as the number of woodcock chicks observed and banded per 100 hours of effort.

RESULTS

2010 – 2011 Comparisons

Harvest Surveys

An estimated 260,741 grouse were harvested in Michigan during 2011 which was not significantly different than 260,207 harvested in 2010 (Frawley 2014) (Figure 6). Approximately 77,283 grouse hunters spent nearly 579,171 days afield hunting grouse in Michigan during 2011 hunting season (Figure 6).

Approximately 32,254 hunters harvested about 94,657 woodcock and spent 207,295 days afield in 2011 (Frawley 2014). The number of woodcock hunters in 2011 was not statistically significant from 2010. The 2011 harvest was approximately 75% lower than the record harvest of 390,000 woodcock in 1976. However, there also were more hunters (126,000) spending more days afield (908,000) in 1976 than in 2011 (Figure 1). The average number of woodcock harvested per hunter day was higher in 2011 than in 1976, respectively (Figure 2).

2014 – 2015 Comparisons

Hunter Cooperator Surveys

Hunter records were available from 107 cooperators who spent 4,224 hours afield in 2015 and 126 cooperators who spent 4,659 hours afield in 2014. The average number of ruffed grouse flushed per hour by cooperators in 2015 (1.58) was slightly lower than the number of ruffed grouse flushed per hour in 2014 (1.66). Ruffed grouse flush rates were the highest in Zone 1 (Upper Peninsula; 1.99), followed by Zone 2 (Northern Lower Peninsula; 1.47) and Zone 3 (Southern Lower Peninsula; 0.64), respectively (Figure 3 and appendix A). The highest average flush rate was during October 16th – 31st in Zone 1 (table 1).

The average number of American woodcock flushed per hour statewide by cooperators was significantly higher in 2015 (1.60) than 2014 (1.16), respectively. American woodcock flush rates

were highest in Zone 2 (1.84), followed by Zone 3 (1.68) and Zone 1 (1.17), respectively (Figure 4 and appendix B). Average flush rates peaked during October 1st – 15th in Zone 3 and Zone 2.

2014 – 2015 Comparisons

Spring Breeding Surveys

Ruffed Grouse Drumming Survey

Due to unforeseen external affairs, the 2016 grouse drumming survey was not conducted. Currently, the division is evaluating the future of conducting the survey annually. Therefore, previous year's survey results are provided within this report.

Ruffed grouse drumming counts were conducted statewide from 112 survey routes during April and May 2015. There was an average of 14.21 drums heard per routes statewide, a 14% increase from 2014 (12.43) average (Figure 8). Highest drumming counts were in Zone 1 (Upper Peninsula; 16.59), following Zone 2 (Northern Lower Peninsula; 13.42) and Zone 3 (Southern Lower Peninsula; 7.78) (Figure 7).

In 2014, 110 survey routes were conducted statewide and paired t-test were performed to statistically compare data from 103 identical routes run in both 2014 and 2015. Statewide there was a 14% increase (n=103; t=-1.68, P=0.09) in the average number of drums heard per route between 2014 (12.52) and 2015 (14.24). Analysis at the regional scale indicated there was no significant difference (n=42; t=-1.13, P=0.27) in the number of drums heard per route in Zone 1 (Upper Peninsula) between 2014 (14.51) and 2015 (16.33). There was no significant difference in the average number of drums heard per route in Zone 2 (Northern Lower Peninsula) between 2014 (12.02) and 2015 (13.58; n=53; t=-1.05, P=0.30). In Zone 3, there were 6 routes conducted in both 2013 and 2014. Due to the low sample size, statistical analysis at the Zone 3 regional scale is not appropriate.

2015 – 2016 Comparisons

Woodcock Singing-ground Survey

Results of Michigan Woodcock Singing-ground survey were based on preliminary analysis of data from 115 routes (Cooper and Rau 2015). There were no significant changes detected in the woodcock index for Michigan in 2015 and 2016. An average of 5.35 and 5.15 singing males were heard per route in 2015 and 2016, respectively. The 2016 central region index, consisting of information from Illinois, Indiana, Manitoba, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Ontario and Wisconsin, was not significantly different from 2015 (n=455, P>0.05). In Central Region, there was an average of 2.79 and 2.81 singing males heard per route in 2015 and 2016, respectively (Cooper and Rau 2015). No Significant trend in the number of singing males was detected in Michigan and Central Region during the 10-year trend (2006-2016). Michigan and the Central Region have experienced an average Long-term decline of 0.75% and 0.68% per year, respectively, since 1968 (P<0.05; Cooper and Rau 2015).

Woodcock Banding Program

For 2016, 75 woodcock banders spent 1678.1 hours afield, located and banded 856 birds. Average brood size for 2016 was 3.1 chicks. The number of chicks banded per 100 hours afield was 49.2 and the number of chicks observed per 100 hours afield was 66.0. In 2015, 75 woodcock banders spent 1539.1 hours afield, located 376 broods and banded 867 birds. Average brood size for 2015 was 3.1. The number of chicks banded per 100 hours afield was 54.8 and the number of chicks observed per 100 hours afield was 75.8 in 2015.

DISCUSSION

2016 Grouse Population Status

Ruffed grouse are early successional forest specialists that thrive in landscapes with even distribution of habitat types and interspersed among even-aged habitats. Despite having quality characteristic and components grouse may need to thrive in; Ruffed grouse have approximately ten-year cycles in abundance over much of Canada, Alaska and the Great Lake States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan (Rusch et al. 1999). This cycle is evident throughout the Midwestern states such as Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin (Figure 5). Over the years, many theories have been proposed to explain these cycles including diseases, weather, forest fires, sunspots, starvation, crowding, predators, genetic changes, and chance (Rusch 1989). Another possible contributing factor of population fluctuations may involve food options. Quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) is an important food source for grouse, especially during the winter and early spring (Svoboda and Gullion 1972). Aspen produces a compound called coniferyl benzoate (CB) that acts as a natural feeding deterrent for grouse and other birds, and this level can vary between years and between trees (Jakubas and Gullion 1991). Grouse have tendencies to use specific or clones of aspen due to their history of having low concentrations of the deterrent (Jakubas and Mason 1991). Lack of suitable aspen in the winter may cause grouse to expend more energy and to be more susceptible to predation when feeding on other food sources (Jakubas and Gullion 1991). With the snowshoe hare and ruffed grouse having synchronized cycles, Donald Rusch found predation mortality on ruffed grouse climbed when large fluxes of raptors migrate south into the northern United States during a decline in snowshoe hares in their Canadian home range (Rusch 1982).

The most recent high in grouse abundance occurred during 2010 for most of Michigan (Figure 3 and 7). Historically, this projects the low in grouse abundance to occur in 2015. With favorable conditions, hunters' could take approximately 260,000 grouse in 2016 in Michigan. Wisconsin showed a statewide population index increase of 1% between 2015 and 2016, the first increase in the grouse indices since 2011. Breeding grouse were stable or slightly declining while grouse brood production was up during the spring and summer of 2015 in Wisconsin. In Minnesota, statewide counts of ruffed grouse drums averaged 1.3 drums per stop during 2016, an increase of 18% from last year. An increase was expected given that the ruffed grouse population is in the increasing phase of the 10-year cycle.

The recent winter weather showed above average adverse conditions with early summerlike conditions with pockets of variability throughout the state. The spring got off to a late start with low temperatures lingering in the early months and above average temperatures towards the end. Precipitation was prominent later in the spring, which will give way to favorable conditions for spring breeding. Summer is projected to bring above average temperatures, with drier conditions scattered throughout the state. Based on current survey data and conditions, hunters may expect a hunting season similar or slightly up following the low in the ten-year cycle. Hunters should note, that the abundance at the regional scale does not reflect the same trend locally. The ruffed grouse season begins on September 15, statewide. Areas of good habitat will continue to provide the best grouse hunting opportunities. Grouse are most abundant in areas where dense young forest habitats (5-15 years old) are common (Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Resident Game Bird Working Group 2006). The best grouse cover is usually provided by dense aspen stands 6 to 15 years old or older stands with dense understories of alder or hazel (Thompson and Dessecker 1997).

With the help from hunters and partners, the Department of Natural Resources continues to expand a series of intensively managed, walk-in access ruffed grouse hunting areas across the Northern Lower

and Upper Peninsulas. These Grouse Enhanced Management Sites (GEMS) provides an amazing and adventurous opportunity for a variety of hunter types – youth, adults new to the sport and seniors all have the capability of being more comfortable with easily marked trails and maps currently at fourteen GEMS. With sixteen locations and still growing throughout Michigan, this new management system promotes hunter recruitment and retention while expanding local economies and accelerate timber harvest opportunities. Efforts to expand publicly accessible lands by developing GEMs, provides significant economic and recreational impacts towards Michigan’s communities. An estimated annual economic benefits from publically accessible hunting land to the average ruffed grouse hunter to be \$235.74, which is 285% and 265% greater than the annual economic benefits for the average firearm deer hunter and archery hunter, respectively (Knoche and Lupi 2013). The three types of Publicly accessible hunting lands (state, federal and commercial) in Michigan together generate about \$20.8 million in economic benefits annually for ruffed grouse hunters (Knoche and Lupi 2013). State of Michigan is one of the top three states in the country for ruffed grouse hunting and we are a destination state for out-of-state hunters, especially in the Upper Peninsula. To learn about GEMS please visit, www.michigan.gov/gems.

We encourage hunters in Michigan to use the DNR’s online mapping application, MI-Hunt, to search for habitat types on public hunting lands. There are multiple layers of information that can be turned on or off, depending on your needs. For example, you can view the different forest types, topography, satellite imagery, and road layers to help plan your trip. See www.michigan.gov/mihunt for more details about this interactive mapping application.

2016 WOODCOCK POPULATION STATUS

The long-term decline in the woodcock population index raises questions and concerns about available habitat and the effects of hunting. The declining availability of quality habitat is believed to be a primary cause for the decline in the population (Dessecker and Pursglove 2000). Also, the declines in young forest habitats and the isolation of these habitats in some landscapes may be limiting ruffed grouse and woodcock recruitment and therefore population densities (Dessecker & McAuley 2001). Game population surveys have indicated woodcock populations are currently among their lowest recorded levels since 1960s. Although many game species are not as abundant today as during previous decades, the mean number of animals taken per hunting effort has not paralleled changes in the populations in Michigan, respectively (Frawley 2014). Moist soils are an important component of quality woodcock habitat as they ensure that earthworms, which comprise nearly 80% of their diet (Sperry 1940), are at or near the soil surface and available to foraging woodcock (Dessecker & McAuley 2001). Federal surveys show that Michigan is still the number one state in the country for American woodcock harvest and one of the top production states (Cooper & Rau 2015).

A North American Woodcock Conservation Plan was written to help guide woodcock management in each region of the continent within woodcock range. The document is available online at www.michigan.gov/dnr or www.timberdoodle.org. Professionals are also working on developing habitat initiatives where the plan will be used to guide the creation of quality habitat that will benefit woodcock as well as other species that have similar habitat requirements.

More woodcock are banded in Michigan than in any other state or Canada. In fact, Michigan banders have banded greater than 20,000 more woodcock than the next largest banding state (Maine) since 1981 (Mayhew and Luukkonen 2010). Woodcock survival estimates based on Michigan woodcock banding data analyses is reported by Kremetz et al. (2003) and Mayhew and Luukkonen (2010). Hunters can promote sound woodcock management by promptly reporting all banded birds harvested, including date and location taken. To report bands, visit www.reportband.gov, call 800-

327-BAND or write USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Bird Banding Laboratory, 12100 Beach Forest Road, Laurel, MD 20708-4037.

The USFWS has adjusted woodcock hunting season dates and reduced bag limits four times since 1968 in response to the general status of woodcock. In 2016, the opening date for woodcock hunting will be September 24th. The USFWS framework for Michigan allows for the woodcock hunting season to open no earlier than the Saturday closest to September 22nd and to run for no more than 45 days. American woodcock data shows last year's harvest up significantly from the previous year. Based on current survey data and favorable weather conditions, woodcock hunter may expect a season similar to last year. Actual spring production this year will be determined by the fall harvest outcome.

In 2013, a cutting-edge American woodcock migration partnership project began to research timing of migration initiation, rate of migration, stopover length, routes taken and final destination seasonally. This state of the art research project outfits solar powered satellite transmitters (PTTs) on the back of individual woodcock to track the migration data and then can be used to identify priority areas to focus habitat management and conservation efforts for woodcock along migration routes. Currently, researchers have deployed 27 PTTs and will plan to deploy forty-five transmitters in 2016. You can follow individual woodcock migration in the spring and fall by clicking, [LIVE American Woodcock Migration](#) or visiting www.ruffedgrousesociety.org. Hunters should note, if you harvest a woodcock with a PTTs attached, please follow the instructions located on the transmitter to return or contact Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Division's Upland Game Bird Specialist and Program Leader, Al Stewart at (517) 284-6221.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Table 1. Average ruffed grouse and American woodcock flushes per hour^a, by two-week intervals, as reported by cooperating hunters in 2015.

Species and Dates	Zone		
	1	2	3
Ruffed Grouse			
September 15-30	1.32	1.16	0.69
October 1-15	1.89	1.25	0.33
October 16-31	2.40	1.53	0.71
November 1-14	1.98	1.59	0.52
December 1-15	2.14	2.22	0.99
December 16-January 1	N/A	1.87	0.75
American Woodcock			
September 15-30	0.68	2.34	1.82
October 1-15	1.46	2.45	2.66
October 16-31	1.49	2.28	2.36
November 1-14	0.25	0.85	1.51
December 1-15	0.00	0.00	0.00
December 16-January 1	N/A	0.00	0.00

Does not include hunting data when effort was <20 hours.

See Appendix A for Boundaries of Zones.

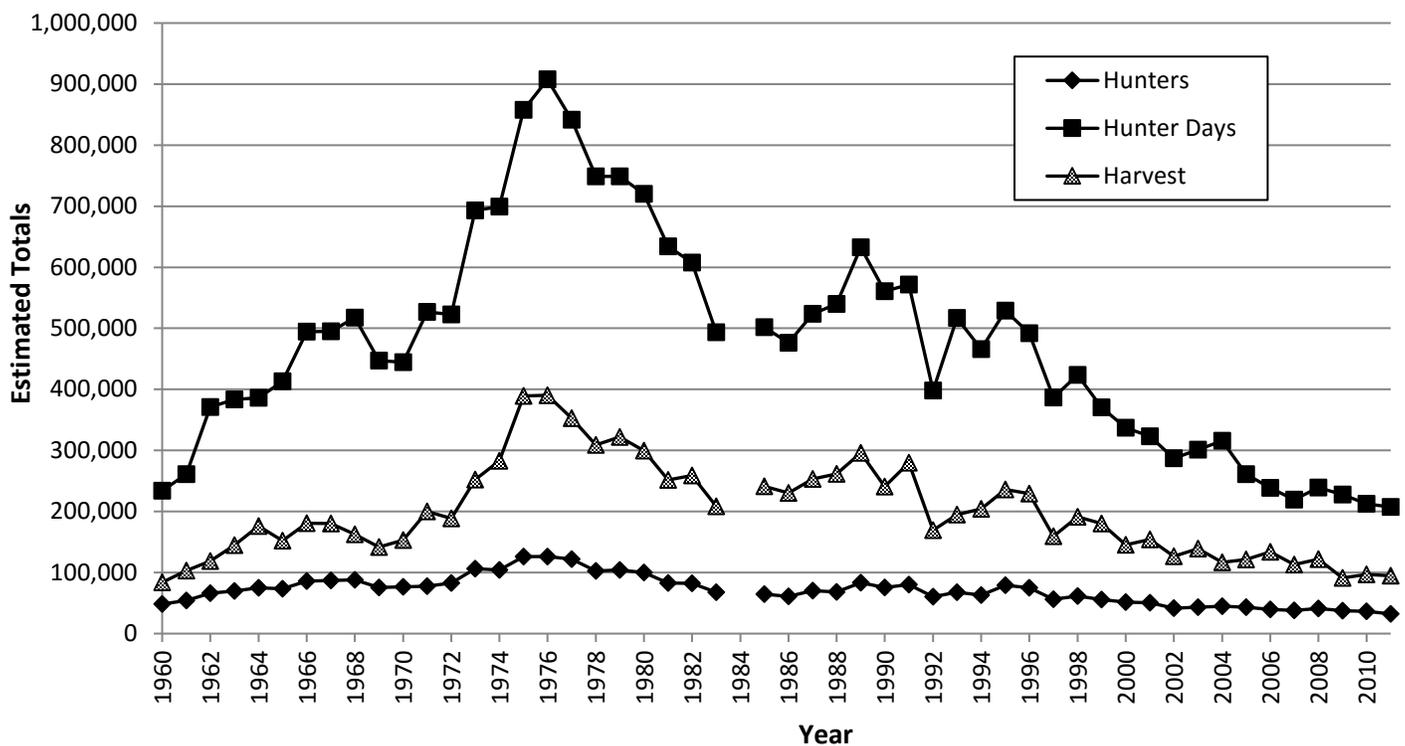


Figure 1. Mail survey estimates of the number of American woodcock hunters, hunter days, and harvest in Michigan, 1960-2011 (estimates not available for 1984).

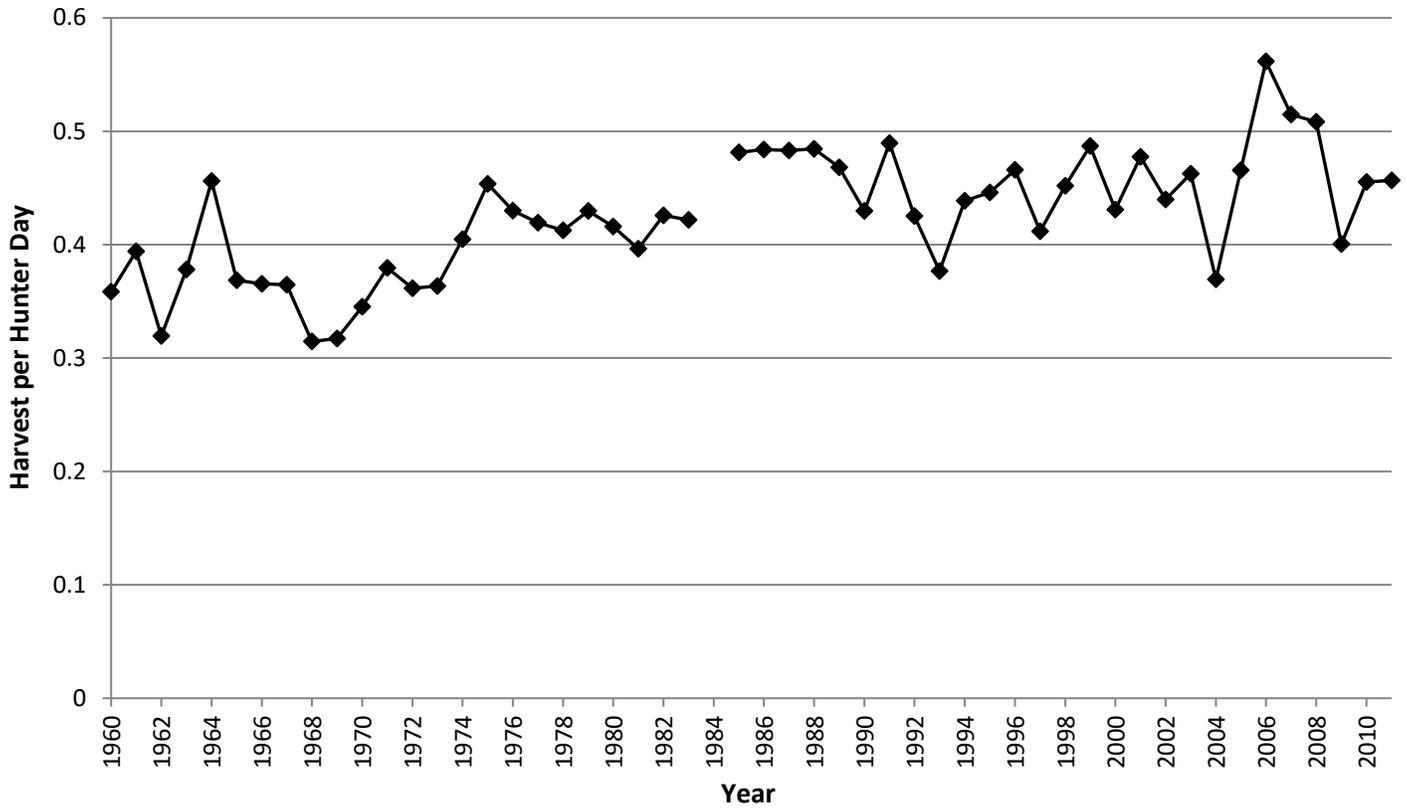


Figure 2. Mail survey estimates of woodcock harvest per hunter day in Michigan, 1960-2011 (estimates are not available for 1984).

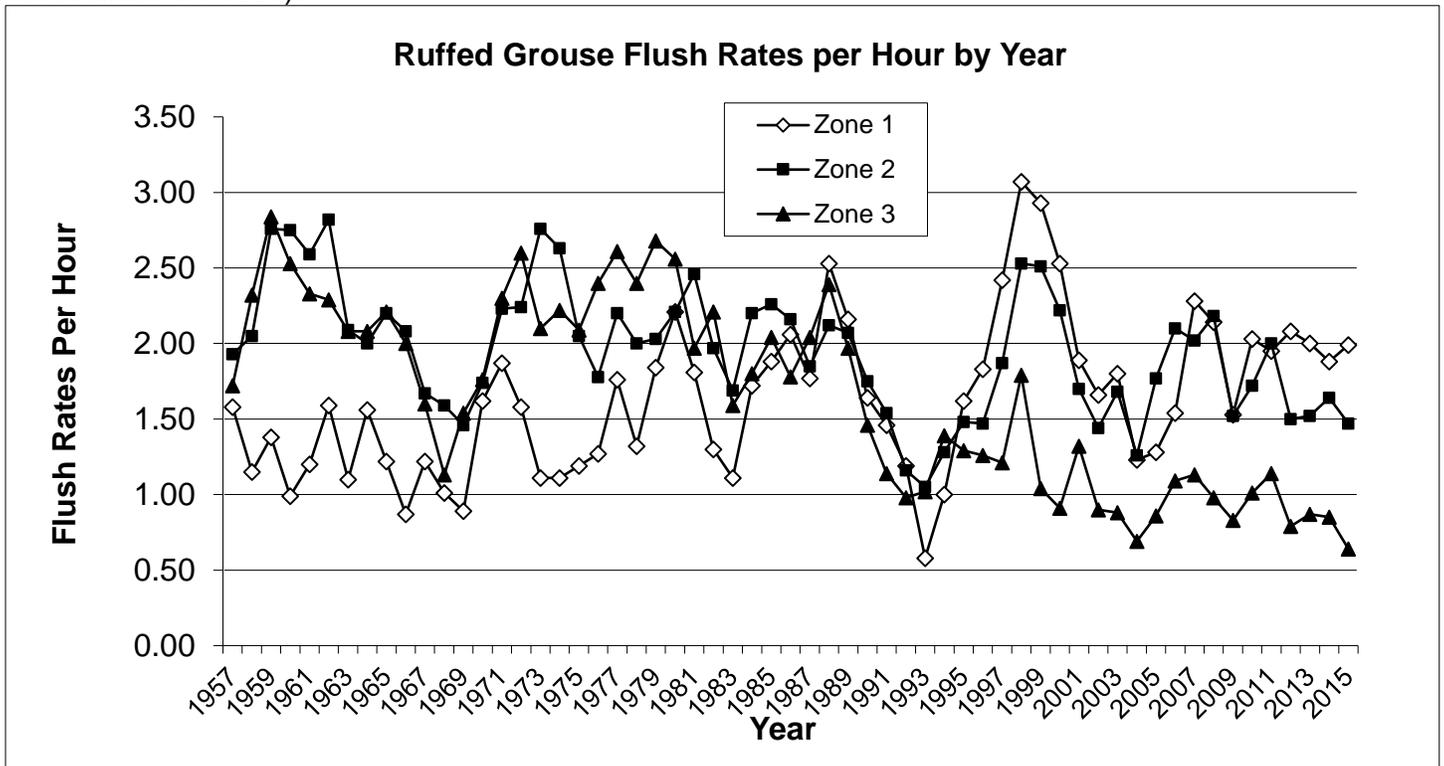


Figure 3. Ruffed grouse flush rates reported by cooperating hunters, 1957-2015.

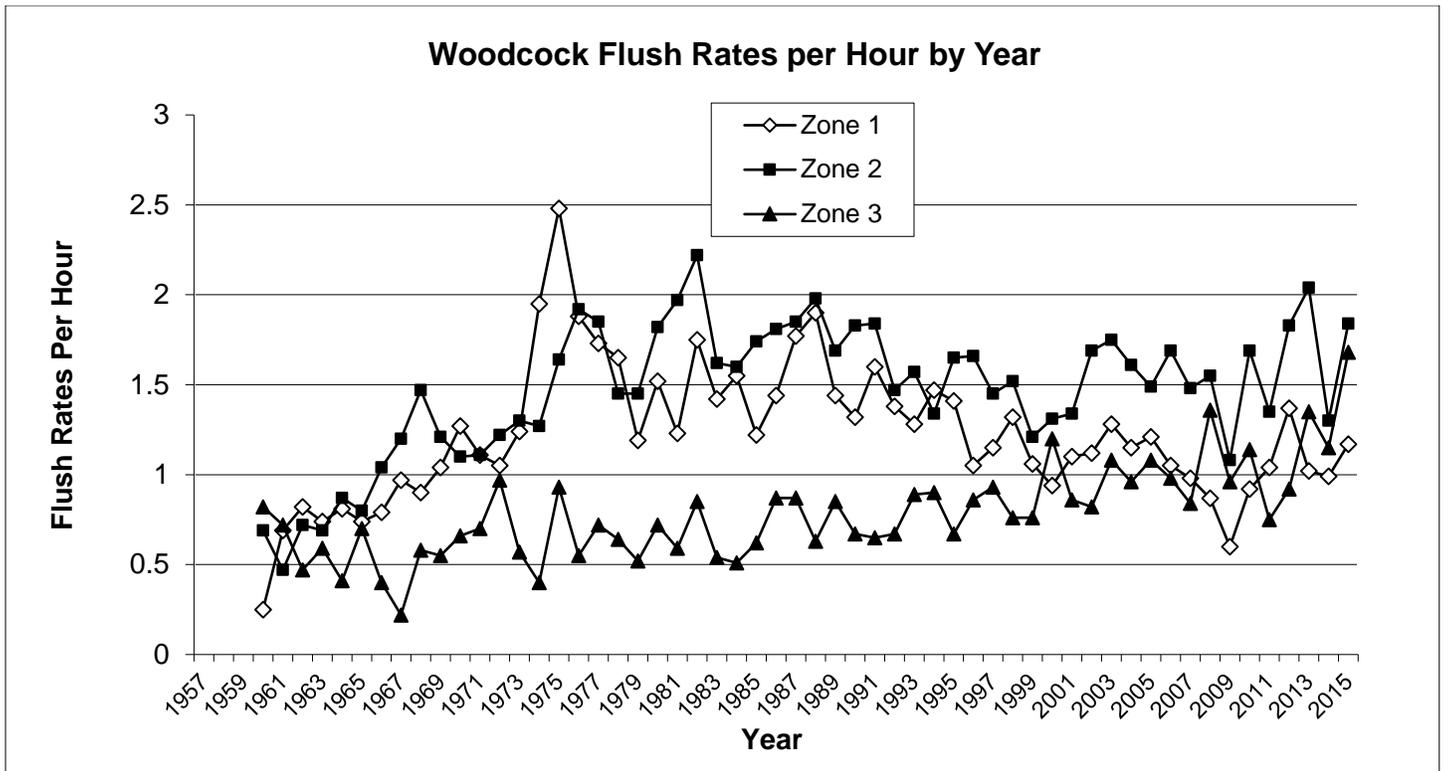


Figure 4. American Woodcock flush rates reported by cooperating hunters, 1957-2015.

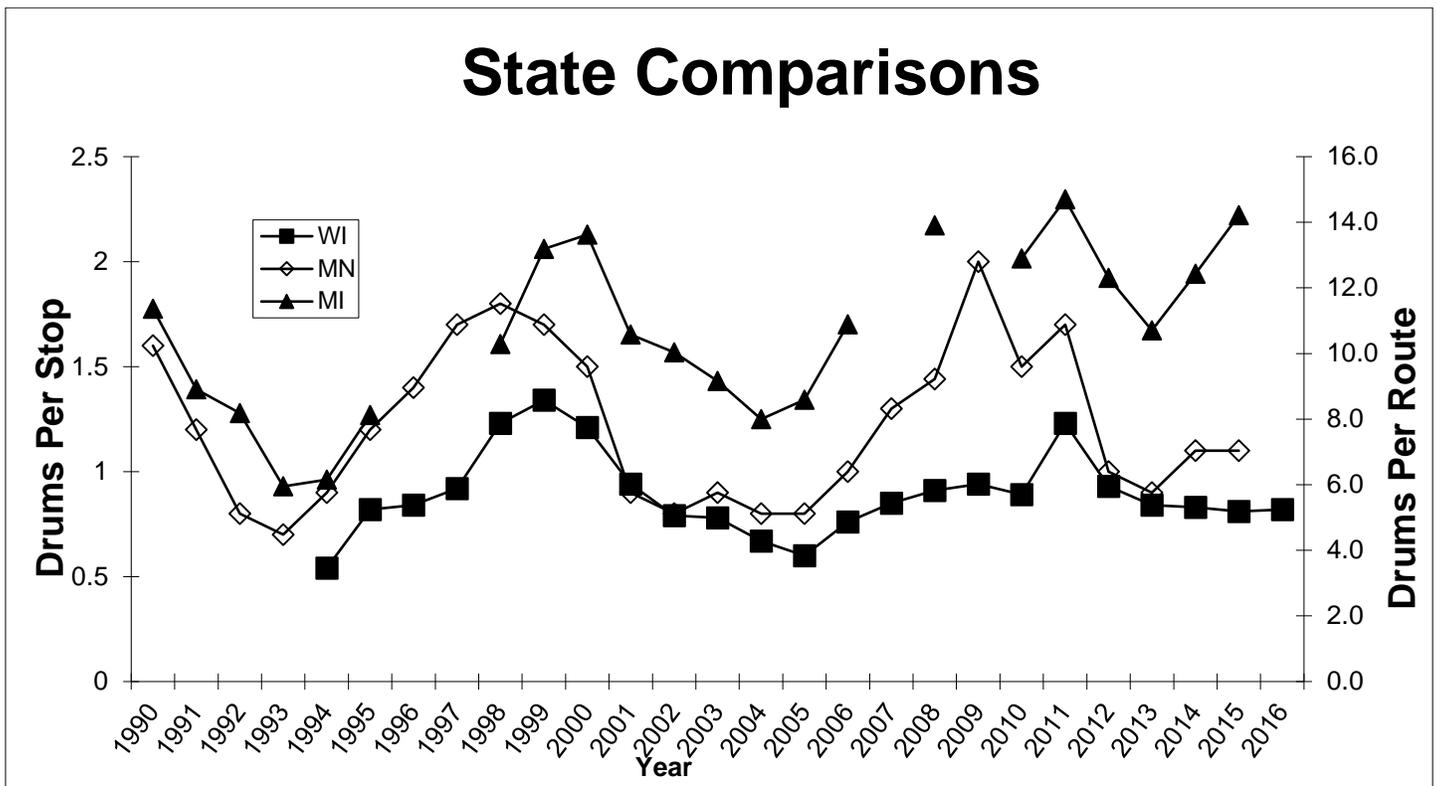


Figure 5. Ruffed grouse breeding population indices from Michigan (drums per route), Minnesota and Wisconsin (drums per stop), 1990-2016. Michigan statewide data is not available for 1996, 1997, 2007, 2009 and 2016.

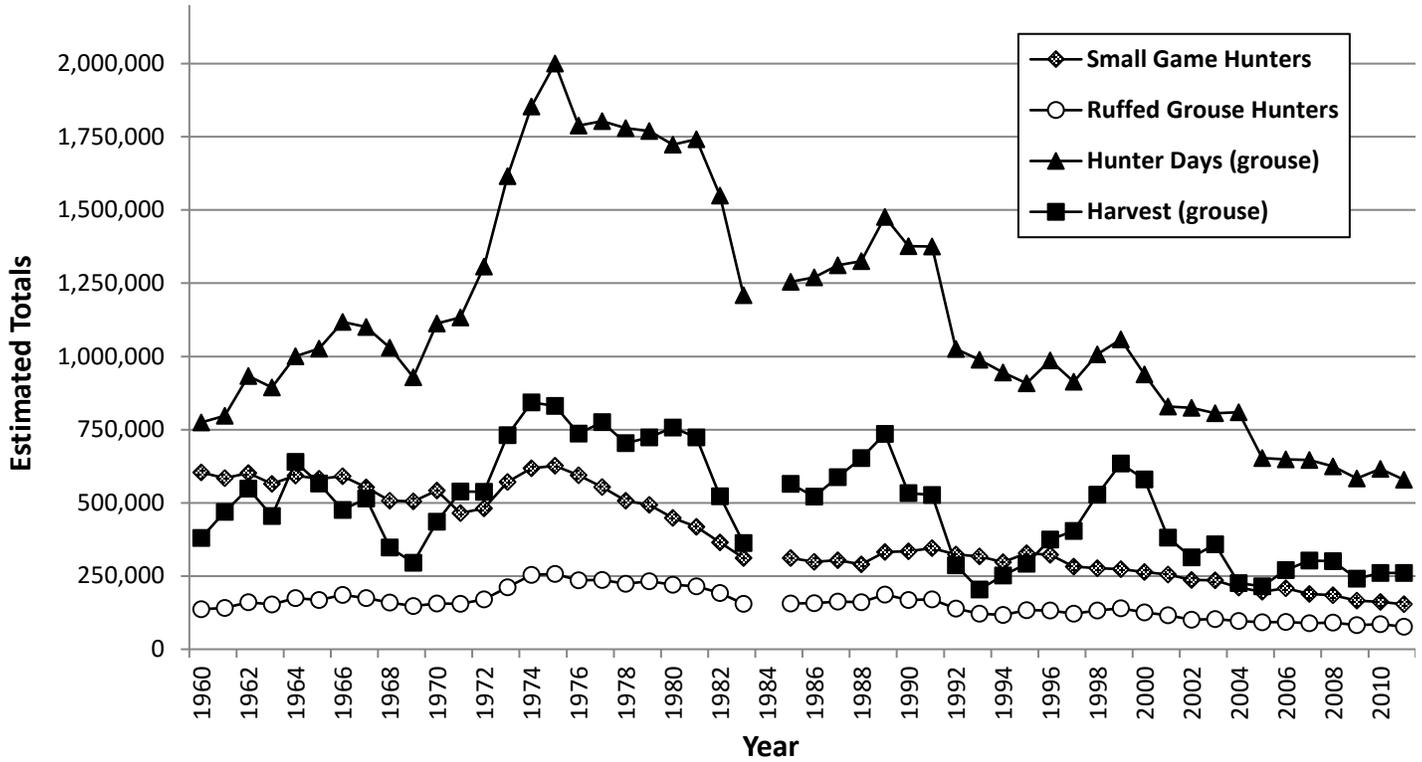


Figure 6. Mail Survey estimates of the number of small game hunters and estimates of ruffed grouse hunters, harvest, and hunter days in Michigan, 1960-2011 (estimates are not available for 1984).

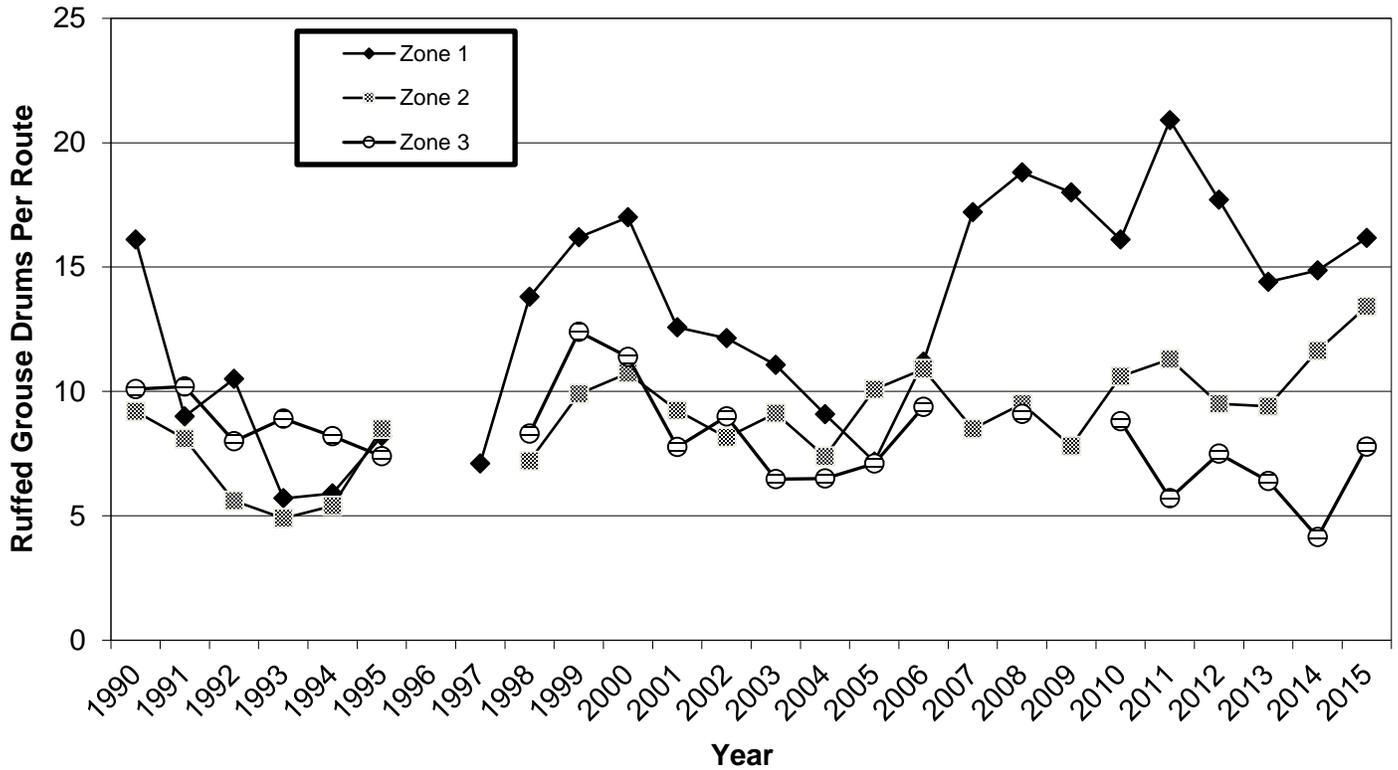


Figure 7. Ruffed grouse breeding population index (average number of drums per route by Zone) in Michigan, 1990-2015. Drumming surveys were not conducted statewide in 1996, 1997 (Zone 2 & 3), 2007 and 2009 (Zone 1).

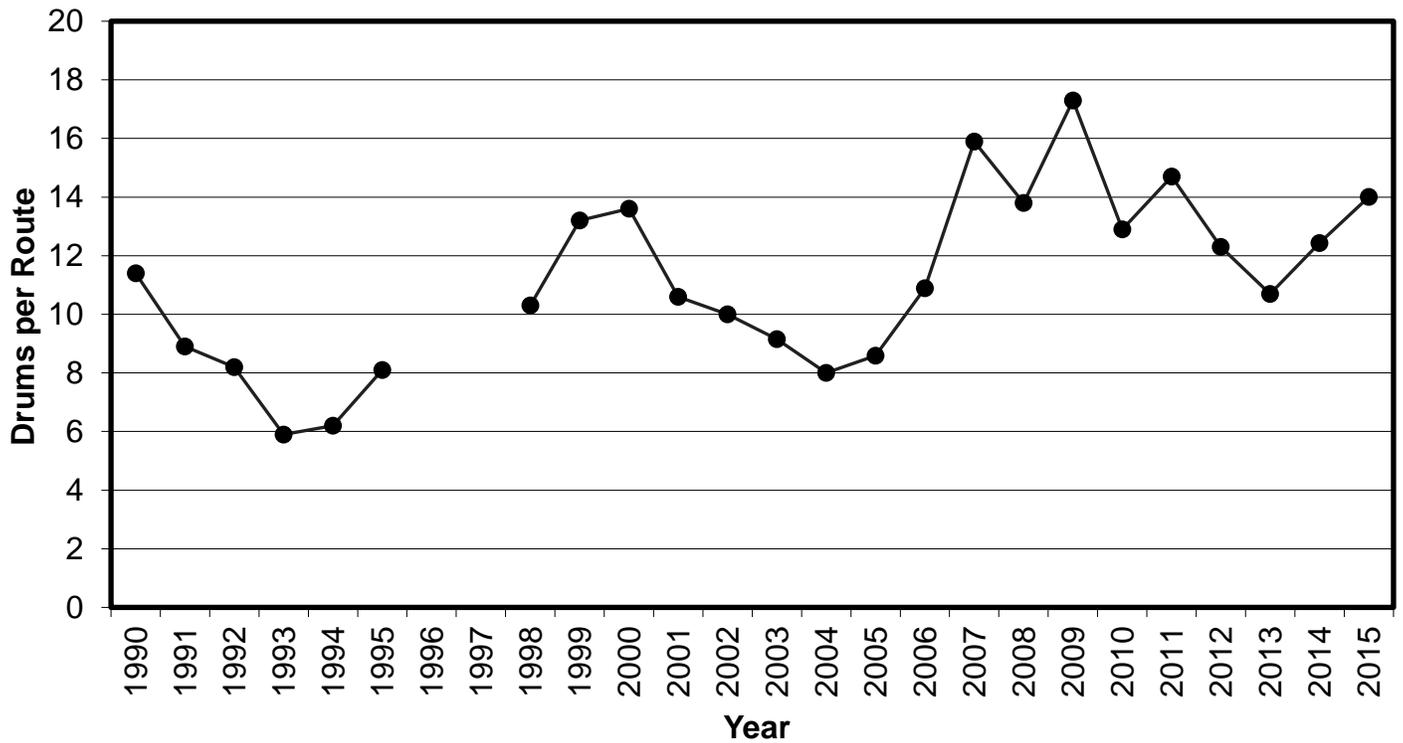
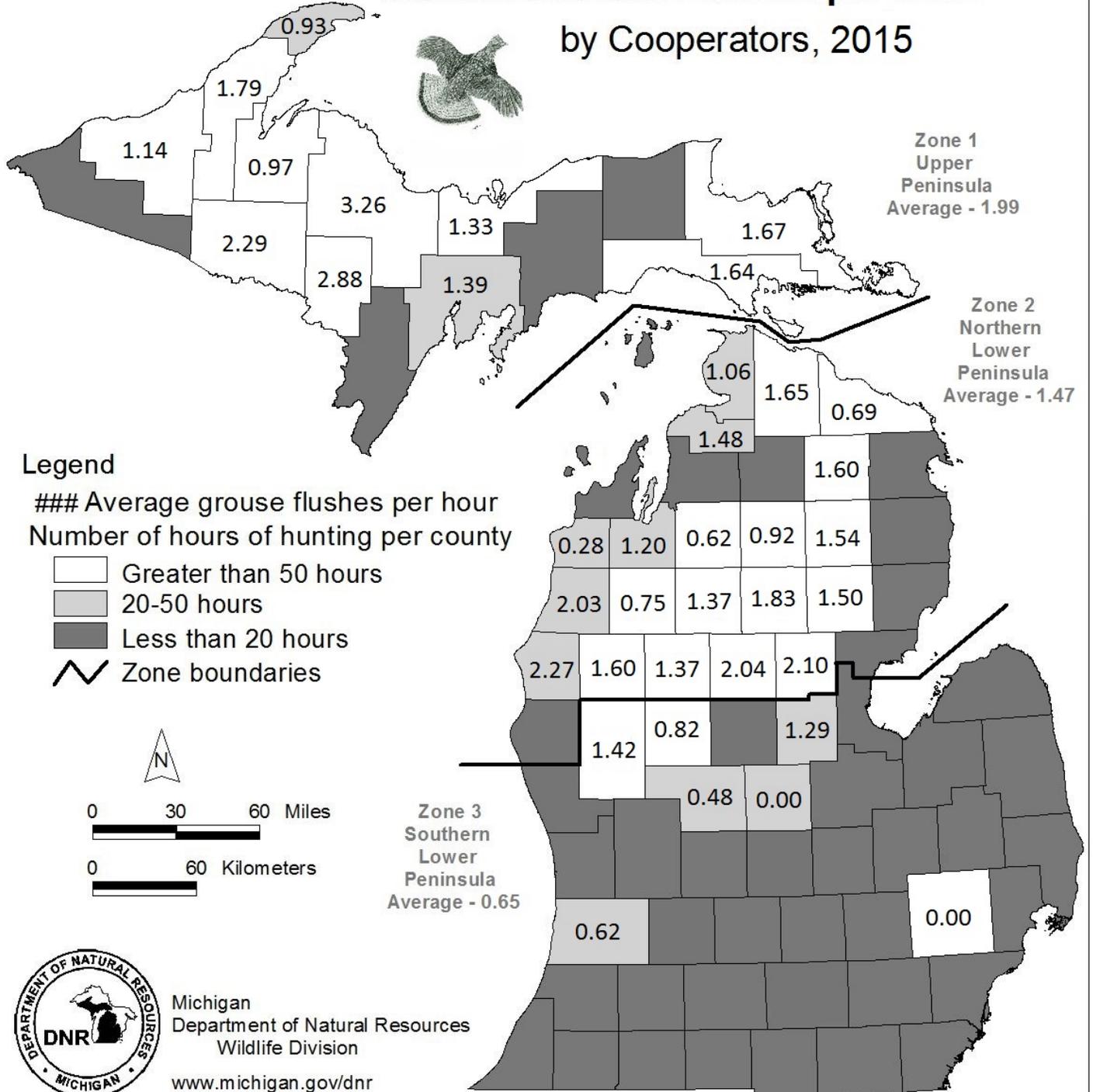


Figure 8. Ruffed grouse breeding index (average number of drums per route statewide) in Michigan, 1990-2015. Drumming survey were not conducted statewide in 1996 & 1997. Only Zone 1 & 2 in 2007 and 2009 were conducted.

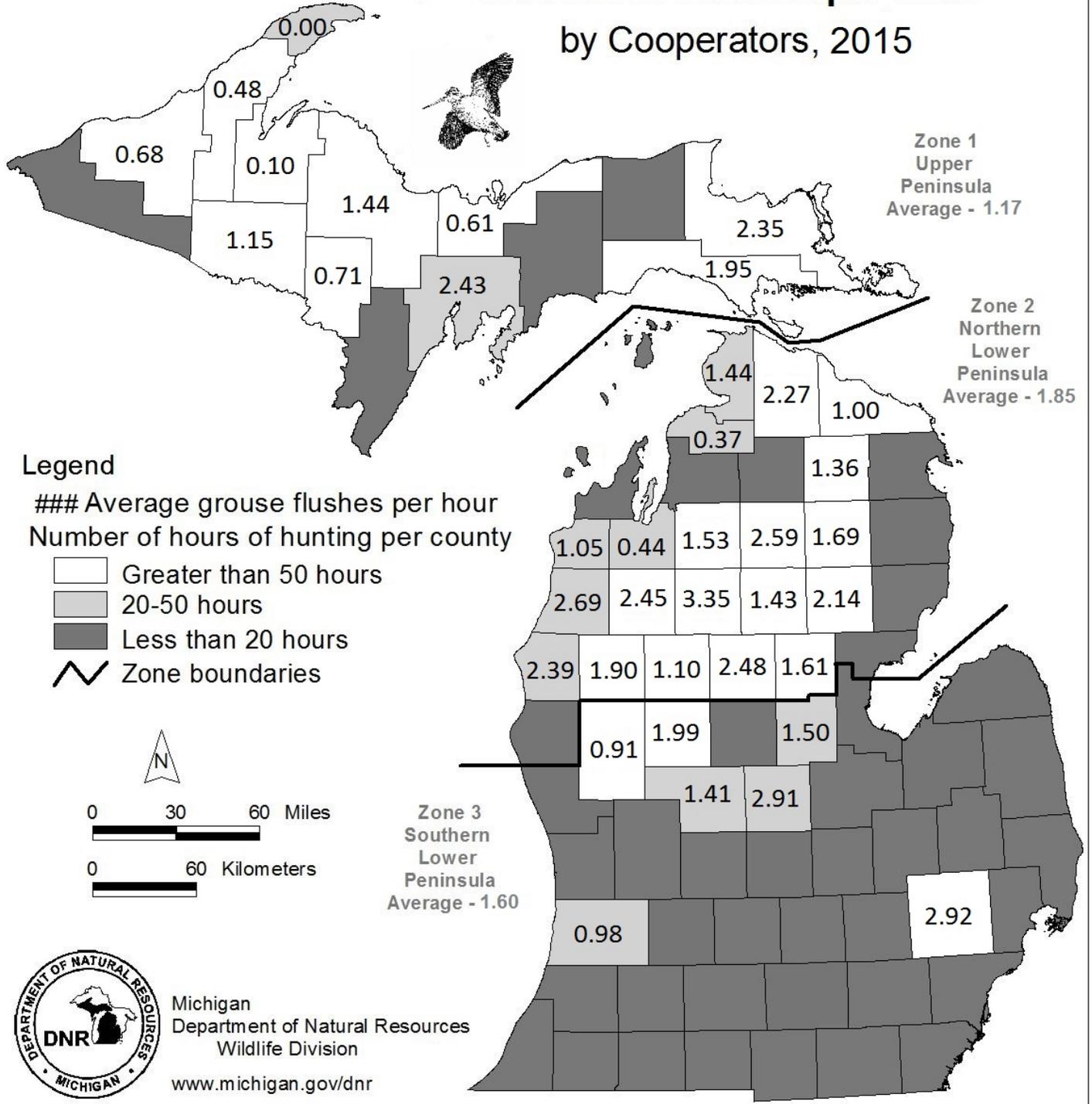
Average Number of Ruffed Grouse Flushes per Hour by Cooperators, 2015



Rev. 2011Jun21- WLD/VRF

Appendix A. Average number of ruffed grouse flushed per hour by cooperators in 2015.

Average Number of Woodcock Flushes per Hour by Cooperators, 2015



Appendix B. Average number of American woodcock flushed per hour by cooperators in 2015.