

Refining the Hunting Zones of Hunter-Covey Interface Models

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Harvest Management



Hunter-covey Interface

$$K_t = m_t * p_t * (N_t / c_t)$$

where...

m_t = mean number of birds shot per covey flushed on day t,

p_t = the probability of encountering a covey on day t,

N_t = the total quail population at the beginning of day t, and

c_t = average covey size on day t



Probability of Encountering a Covey

$$p_t = a_t / A$$

where...

a_t = the area effectively hunted on day t ,

and

A = the area available for hunting



Effective Area

$$a_t = v_t * h_t * w_t$$

where...

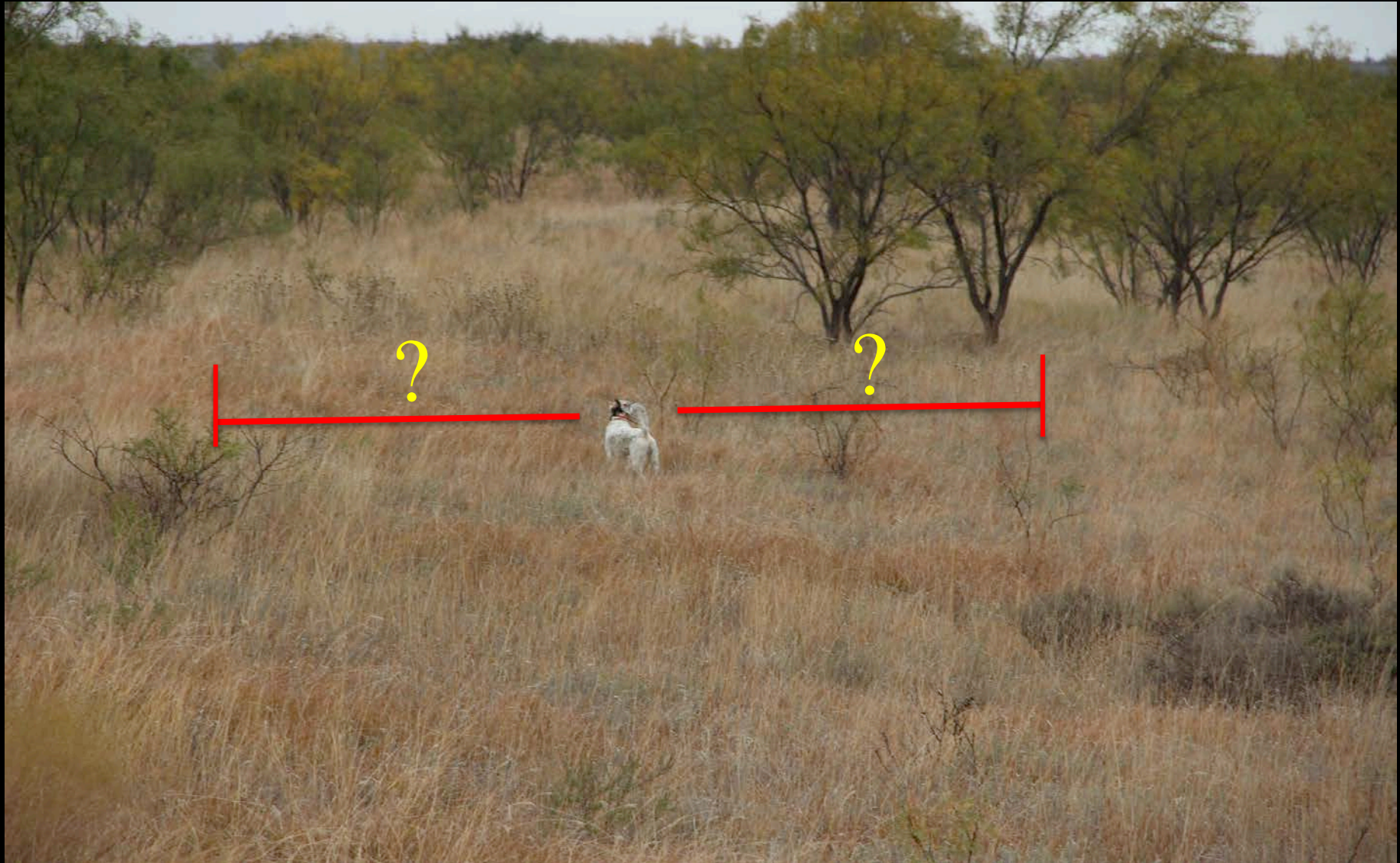
v_t = velocity at which hunters travel on day t

h_t = hours spent hunting on day t

w_t = the effective width of the hunting zone on day t



Effective Area



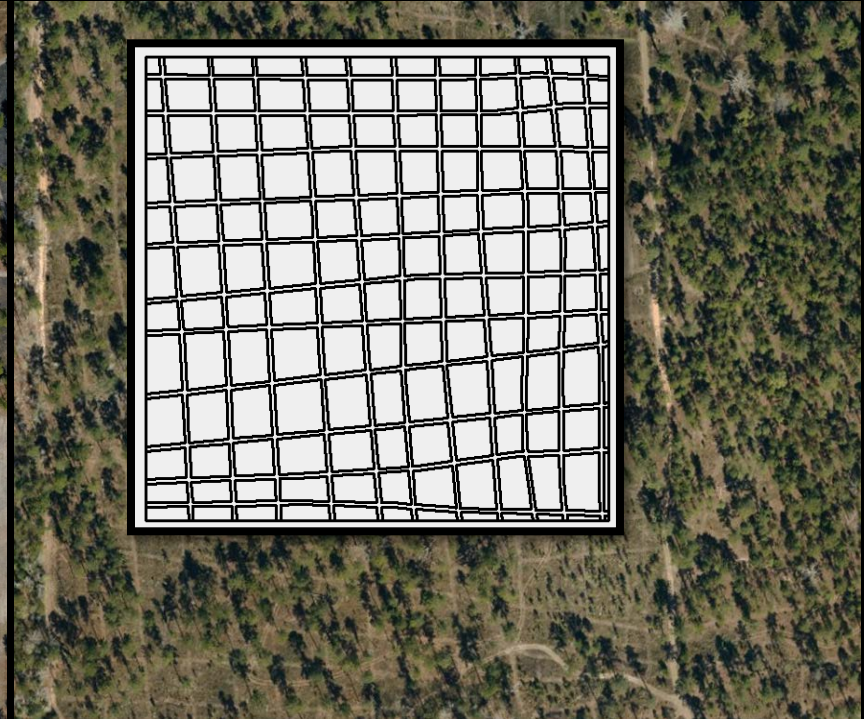
Study Areas



Effects of Hunting Paths



Average Sum of Edge: 15067 meters



Average Sum of Edge: 9164 meters



Trials



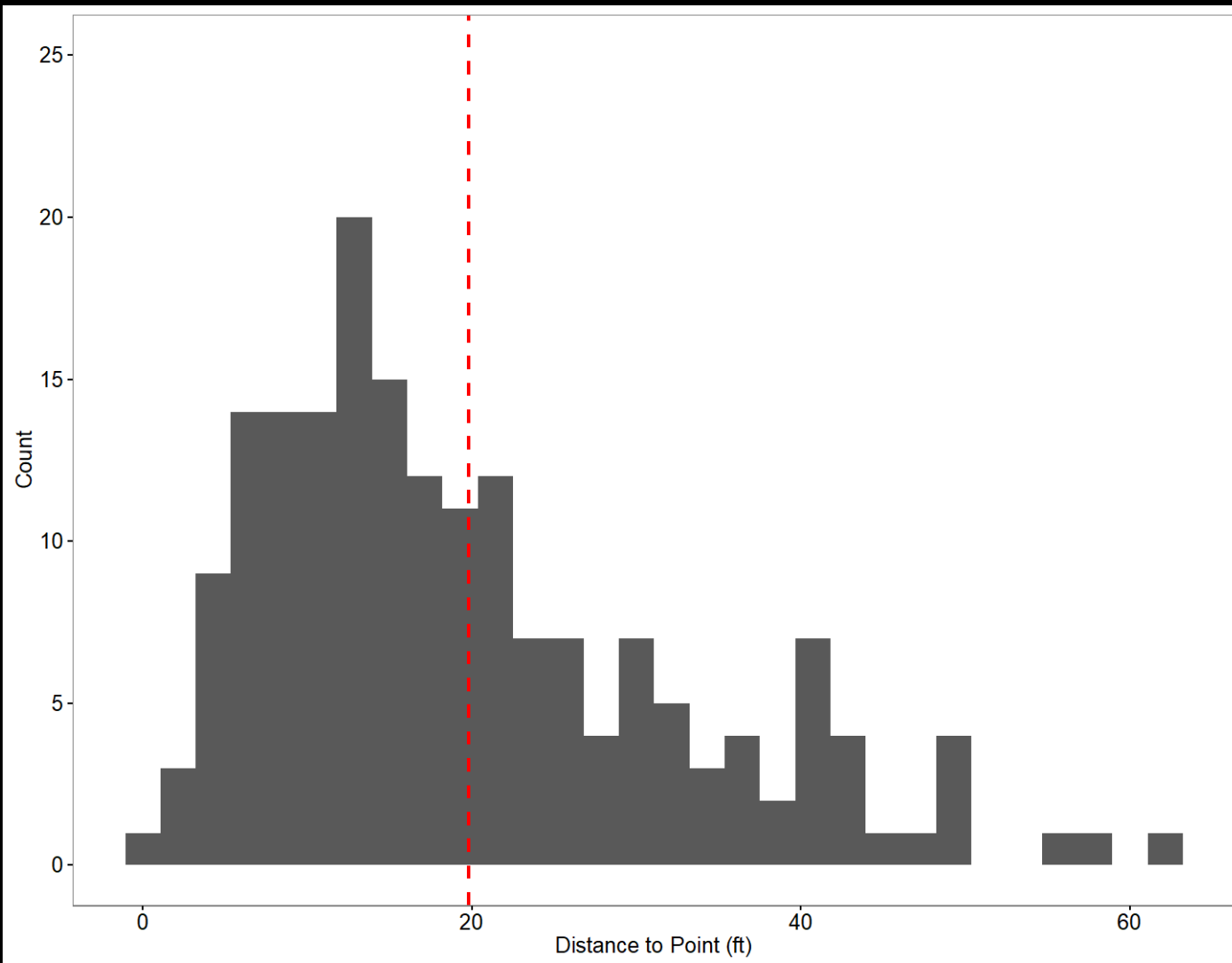
Wind

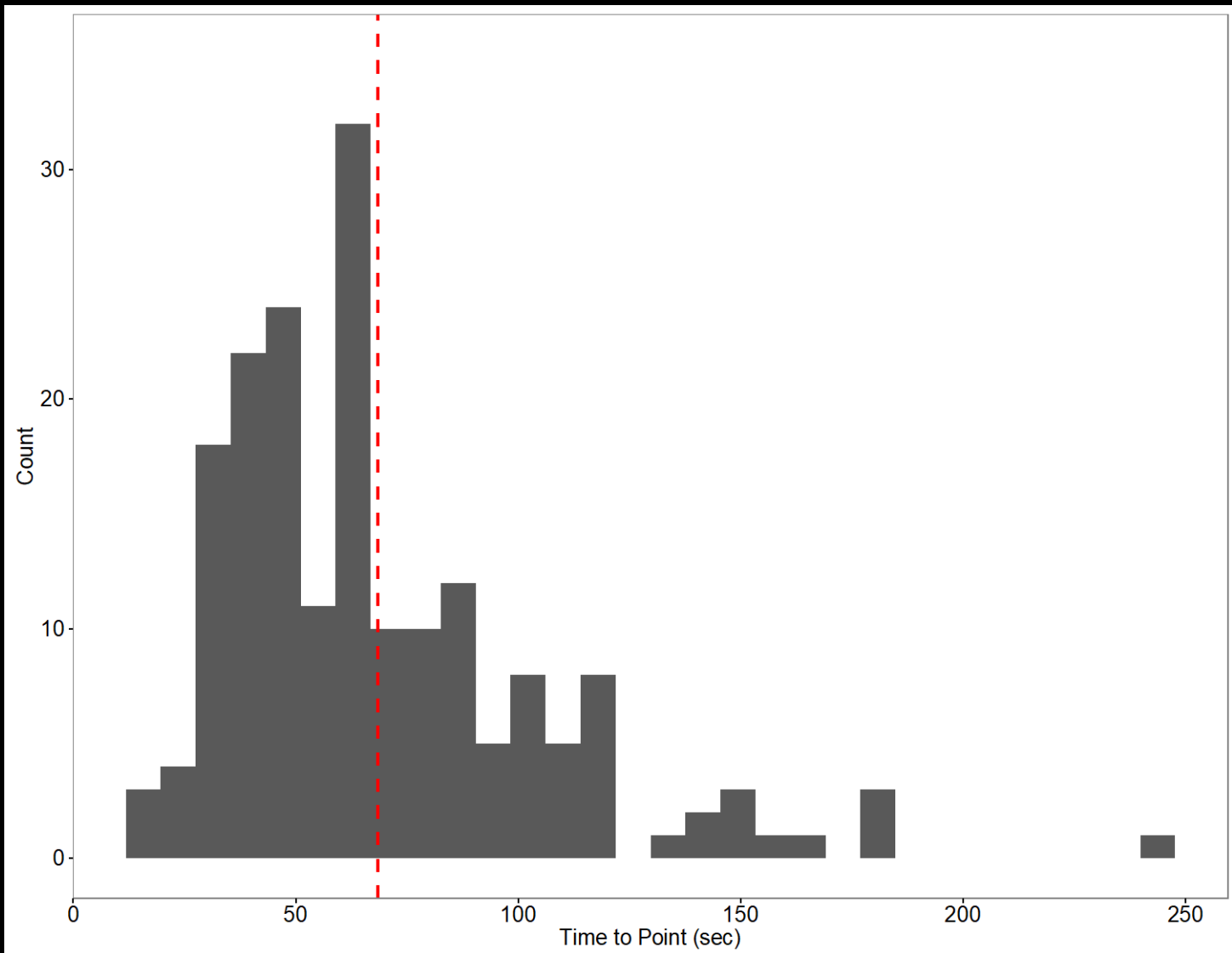


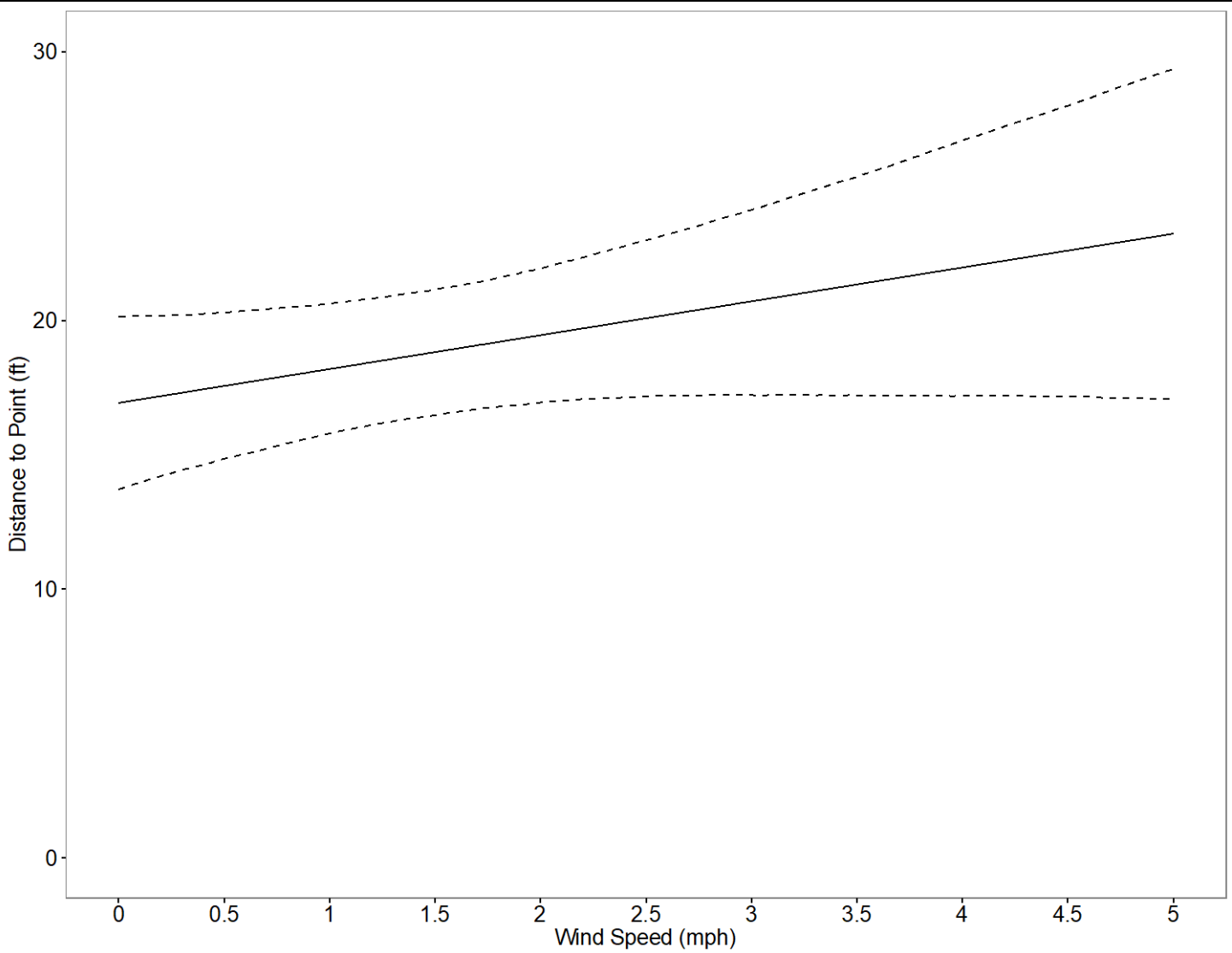
Analysis

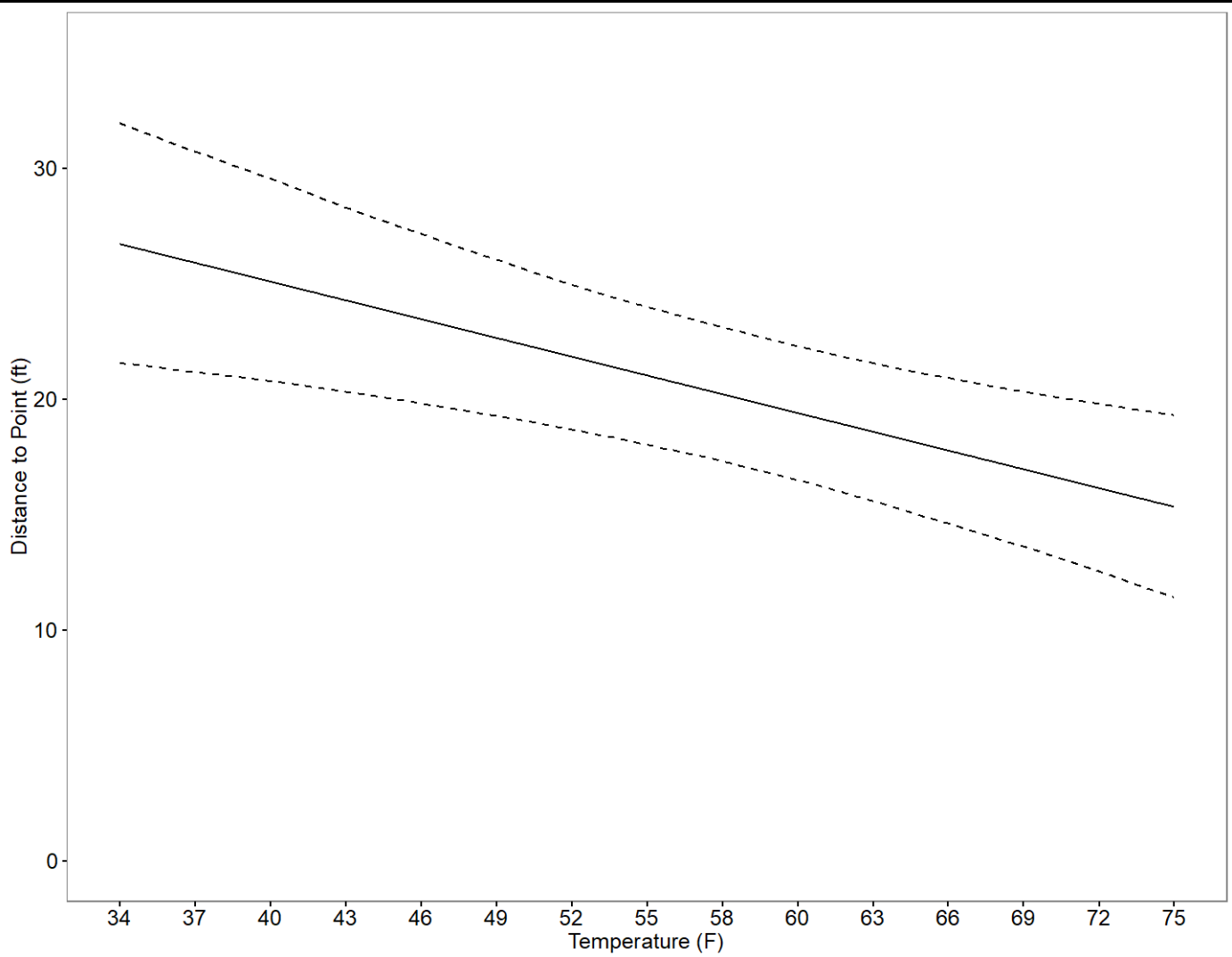
- Linear regression in Bayesian framework
 - Response variables
 - Distance to point & Time to point
 - Explanatory variables
 - Wind speed, Humidity, and Temperature, Hunting Paths

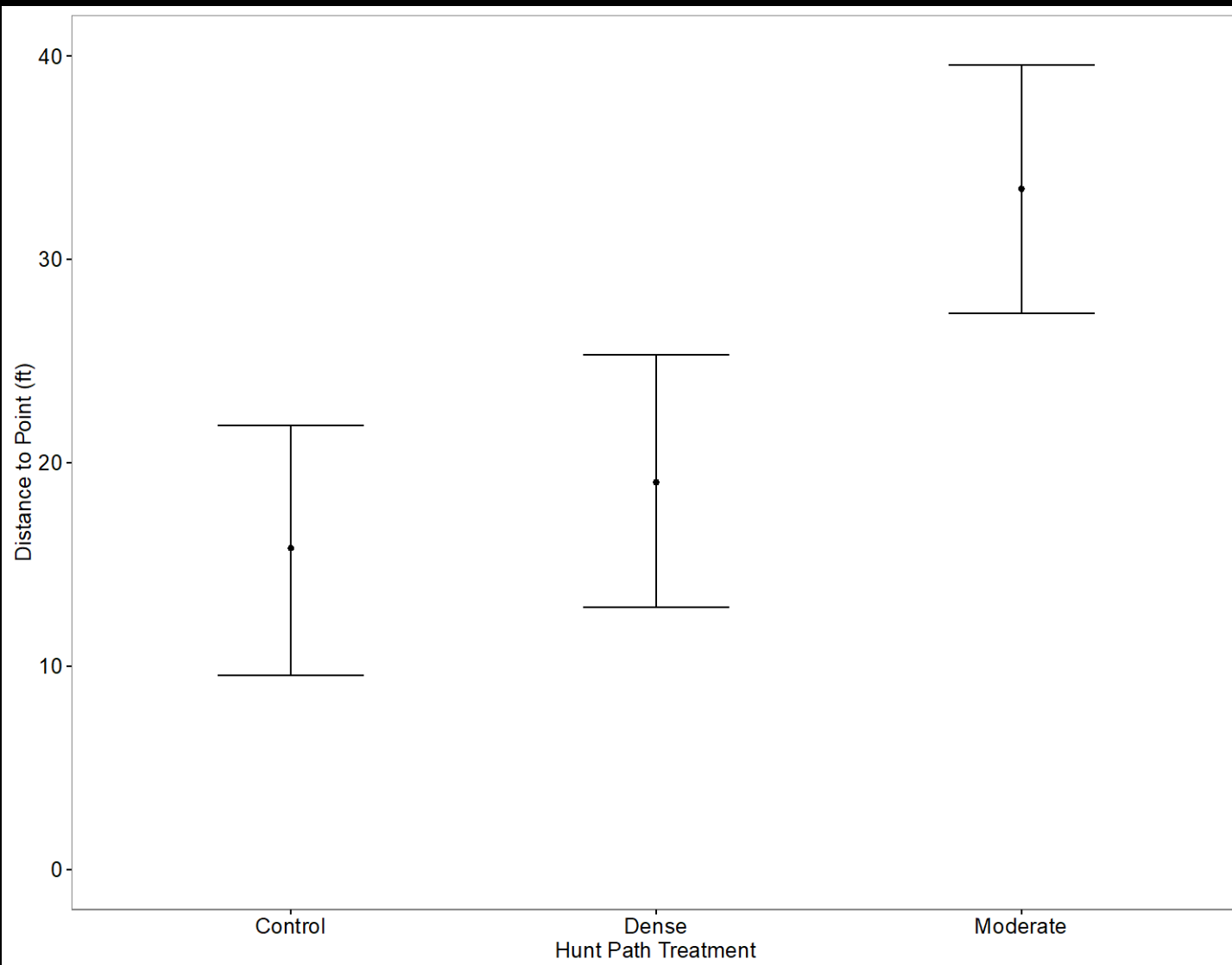


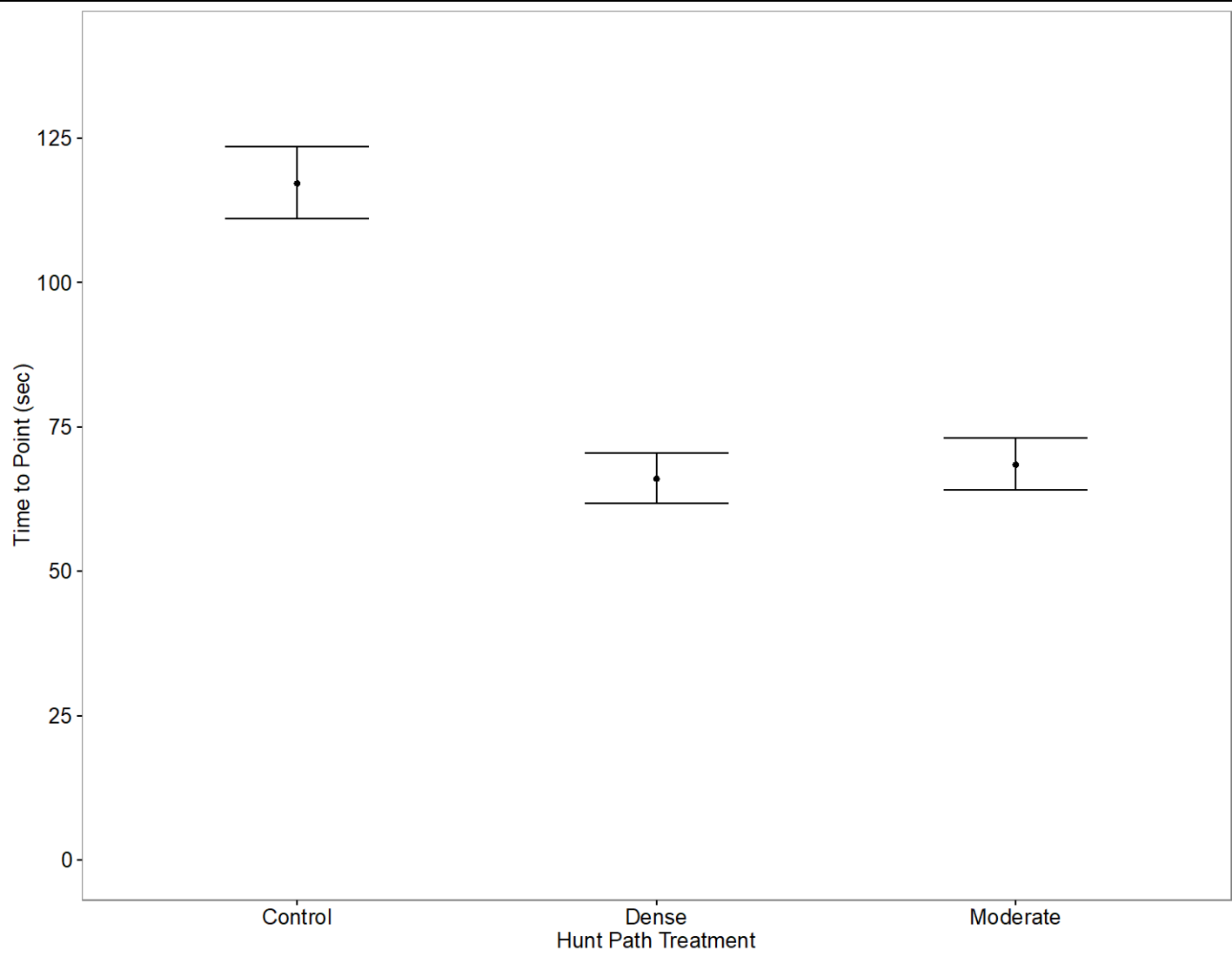












Naïve Kill Rate

$$a_t = v_t * h_t * w_t \quad 96.4 \text{ acre} = (3500 \text{ ft/hr} * 3 \text{ hr} * 40 \text{ ft}) / 43,560 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ac}$$

$$p_t = a_t / A \quad 0.385 = 96.4 \text{ acre} / 250 \text{ ac}$$

$$K_t = m_t * p_t * (N_t * /c_t) \quad 13 = 1.25 * 0.38 * ((250 * 1.5) / 14)$$



However...

- Overlap of the dog track
- Dog endurance
- This ignores behavioral response of coveys to hunters over space and time (see next talks)

Questions?



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