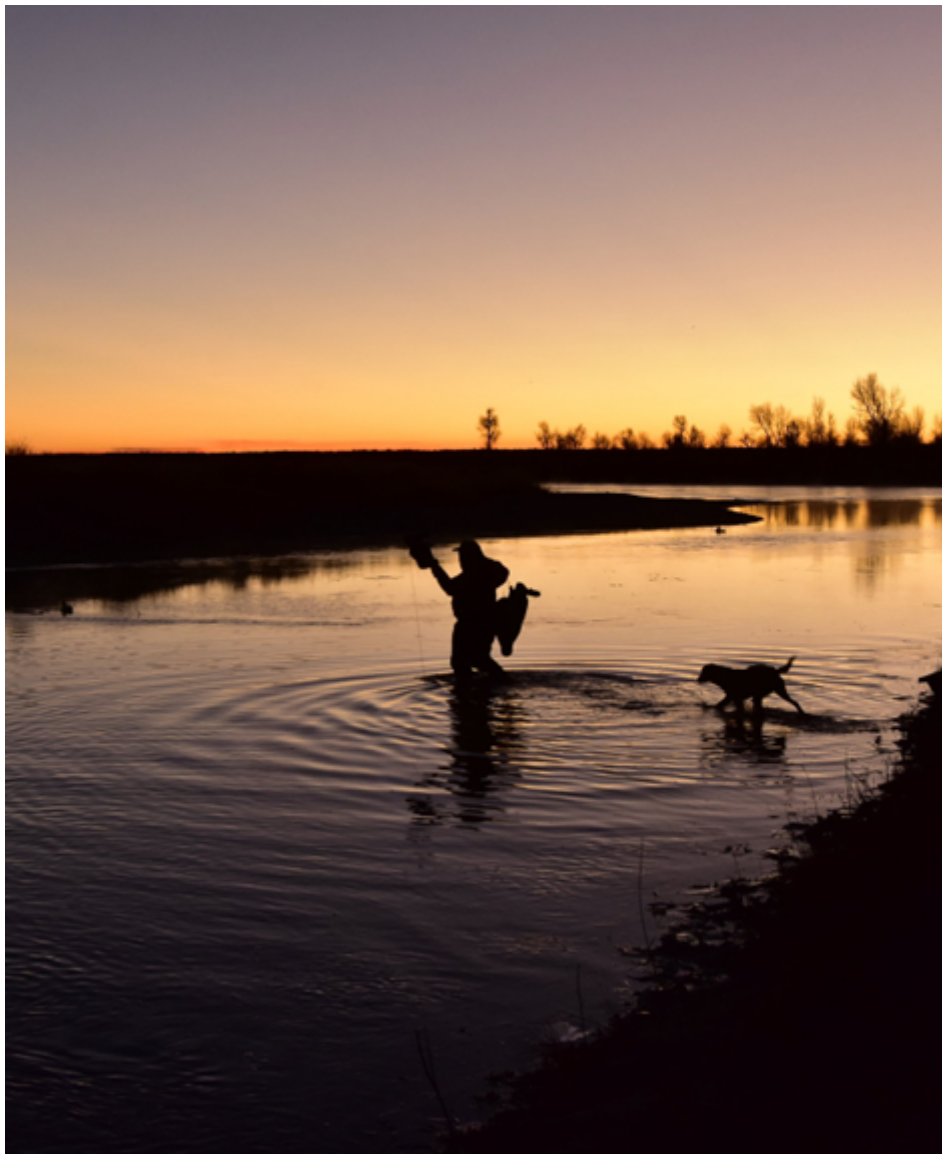




U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Migratory Bird Hunting Activity and Harvest During the 2025–2026 Hunting Season

September 2026



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This report contains data tables and charts that may be large and complex. Readers that may need assistance reading and interpreting the data, or that may need data presented in an alternative format to facilitate reading and interpretation, should email the author at MigratoryBirdHarvestSurveys@fws.gov.

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Special appreciation is extended to those who provided support for and hosted wingbees: Jack Bohannon and the staff of Flint Hills National Wildlife Refuge for their support for processing of wings in the Central Flyway; Brett Galyean and the staff at the Coleman National Fish Hatchery for their support for the Pacific Flyway wingbee; Jordan Bevil and Luke Naylor (AR Game and Fish Commission) and David Krementz (University of Arkansas, retired) for coordinating local logistics and hosting of woodcock wingbee at the J.B. and Johnelle Hunt Family Ozark Highlands Nature Center in Springdale, Arkansas.

Finally, we express our gratitude to the migratory bird hunters throughout the nation who participated in the Migratory Bird Harvest Survey and Parts Collection Surveys.

Migratory bird harvest in the United States (the 48 conterminous United States, plus Alaska) is monitored through three programs that collectively function to produce estimates of harvest at desired management scales for selected combinations of species, age, and sex, as well as measures of hunter activity (e.g., days spent afield; Figure 1). The Harvest Information Program (HIP), a cooperative effort between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and state fish and wildlife agencies (States), requires migratory bird hunters to register annually^a. The HIP provides a pool from which hunters are selected to participate in the voluntary National Migratory Bird Harvest Survey (MBHS). The MBHS asks hunters to report their harvest and days afield for one of the species or species groups in a selected state. Data from this survey are used to generate estimates of total harvest where regulations are species specific (i.e., brant, mourning doves, white-winged doves, coots, gallinules, snipe, American woodcock, and sandhill cranes). In cases where regulations are specified for an aggregate species group, harvest estimates are produced for the aggregate (i.e., ducks, sea ducks, geese, rails, and gallinules). Finally, the Service conducts a Parts Collection Survey (PCS) to provide more detailed demographic information about the harvest. In this survey, hunters are asked to send in wings from all waterfowl, mourning doves, band-tailed pigeons, woodcock, rails, and gallinules, which they harvest. The data from these parts are used to split aggregate group harvest into species-, age-, and sex-specific estimates, and to provide an index of recruitment (i.e., age-ratios).

These programs exist to meet, in part, statutory requirements under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712) to ensure that the harvest of migratory game birds is commensurate with their ability to sustain adequate populations and provide the best available information regarding the harvest of migratory birds. Further, this information is used to support model development for the Adaptive Harvest Management process (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2026).

This report presents results from the HIP, MBHS, and PCS for the 2025–2026 hunting season. The results from the MBHS and those composited

from the MBHS and PCS are preliminary, pending: 1) an evaluation of bias in survey responses, in particular changes in non-response bias; 2) final counts of the number of HIP registrants in each state for each season; and 3) complete audits of all survey response data.

Results are reported at the management unit and national scales. This is a departure from previous years, but better aligns with the objectives of the Harvest Survey program and the scales at which management decisions are made. Estimates generated at finer scales than these are often imprecise and sensitive to survey response rates. Precision is not estimable at finer scales under the current estimation framework. State-specific results as well as full time-series are available in data books at <https://www.fws.gov/partner/migratory-bird-program-administrative-flyways>.

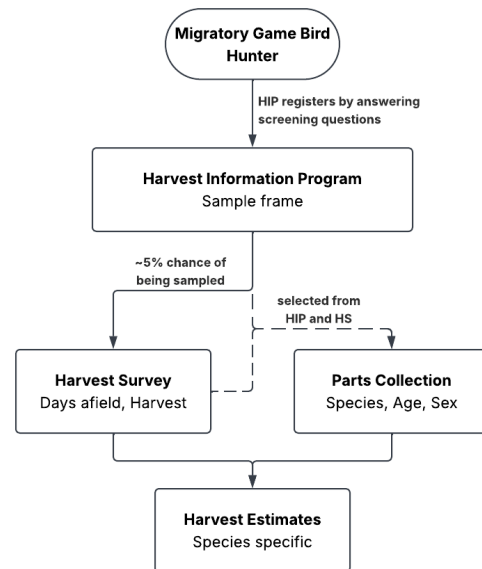


Figure 1. A schematic representation of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s annual Migratory Bird Harvest Survey system and the flow of information.

^aHunters are required to register for the Harvest Information Program only if they are legally required to obtain a license to hunt migratory birds in the state in which they are hunting.

Historical Perspective

The Service began conducting a survey of federal duck stamp purchasers to estimate waterfowl hunter activity and harvest in the United States in 1952. This survey, known as the Mail Questionnaire Survey (MQS), was conducted from 1952 to 2001. The MQS provided incomplete harvest estimates for migratory birds other than waterfowl because only waterfowl hunters were required to buy Duck Stamps. Further, an increasing proportion of stamp sales was to stamp collectors, who were not necessarily part of the population of migratory bird hunters. In 1992, the Service and States began to develop the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program to better survey non-waterfowl migratory bird hunters as well as address other shortcomings of the MQS. The goal was to provide a sample frame of hunters that would improve the waterfowl harvest survey and to provide reliable estimates for all migratory game bird species (Elden et al. 2002).

The Migratory Bird Harvest Survey, based on the sample frame created by the HIP, became fully operational in 1999. The objective of the MBHS is to provide estimates of hunter activity and harvest at national and regional scales for all migratory game bird species (Elden et al. 2002). This survey existed as a paper-based system in which hunters returned forms through the U.S. mail until 2021. In 2022, it transitioned to an online/digital version, where hunters report harvest via a website.

The Service also conducts a Parts Collection Survey to further monitor the harvest of migratory birds. The PCS for waterfowl has been conducted annually since 1961, allowing the estimation of species, age, and sex composition of the duck harvest, and the species and age composition of the goose harvest since 1962. Woodcock wing collection was added in 1963, primarily to estimate the age and sex composition of the woodcock harvest. The program was further expanded in 1997 to include rail and band-tailed pigeon wings to determine the species composition of the rail harvest and obtain age ratio estimates for band-tailed pigeons. The last expansion occurred in 2007, adding the collection of mourning dove wings to determine age ratios as an index of recruitment.

Methods

Harvest Information Program

The Harvest Information Program requires licensed hunters to register annually in each state in which they intend to hunt migratory birds. States collected the name, address, and date of birth from each hunter and their responses to a series of short screening questions about the species they hunted and their hunting success during the previous season. The species or species-groups included ducks, sea ducks, geese, brant, doves, band-tailed pigeons, woodcock, coots and snipe, rails and gallinules, and sandhill cranes. States did not ask the question for species or species groups for which they did not open a hunting season. States provided each hunter with proof of compliance to carry while they were hunting. Data were transmitted to the Service on a bi-weekly basis throughout the hunting season. This prior-year information was used as a predictor of hunters' current year hunting activity and success. Hunters were assigned to a success stratum for each of the 10 species or species-groups based on the answers to the screening questions (Appendix A).

HIP registrations were reviewed to ensure that registrations were free of anomalies and inconsistencies that might affect sampling or raise questions about their validity. Records were reviewed for issues in HIP question response codes, name and address information, and registration issue date information. Issues with response codes include: 1) records where response codes didn't conform to the accepted values; 2) records with missing values; and 3) records where all response values were 0 (a 0 indicates that the state did not open a season for the species or species group). Registrations with missing or partial name, state, or date of birth could not be matched with existing records and increased the chance of creating duplicate records. Finally, records were received where the date the registration was issued indicated that it was not associated with the current hunting season. These records were excluded from the HIP sample frame if the issues could not be resolved by consultation with the State. Only one registration per hunter per state per hunting season was accepted, so all suspected duplicate registrations were excluded. When duplicate registrations were detected, the registration with the earliest issue date was retained. Any registrations received after the last sample period were added to the HIP sample frame to be used in the estimation process, but were not subject to sampling.

Species-specific and State Permits

State-issued federal permits are required to hunt sandhill cranes, except in Alaska. Additionally, a number of States have imposed licensing schemes that require that a hunter obtains a state issued permit in order to hunt one of the species or species groups associated with HIP screening questions, which is a deviation from the originally intended hunter registration process. When possible, the Service has leveraged these permitting requirements since they are likely to better identify those that hunt a particular species or species group. Moreover, permits indicate intent to hunt for the current season, which is preferred over a questionnaire response of prior season hunting behavior that was used to infer current season intent. Where a permit is issued, States were allowed to omit the species-related screening question.

Migratory Bird Harvest Survey

Stratification and sample selection

The Service conducted separate species or species group surveys to estimate hunter activity and harvest of: 1) waterfowl (ducks, sea ducks, geese, and brant); 2) doves (mourning and white-winged) and band-tailed pigeons; 3) woodcock; 4) snipe, rails, gallinules, and coots; and 5) sandhill cranes. Individuals were selected for these surveys from State-provided HIP registrations. Soon after the initial batch was received from a State, samples were selected at 2-week intervals from August until April, according to predetermined sampling rates. Hunters were selected for the waterfowl (ducks, sea ducks, geese, and brant) and dove surveys using the same sample rate for all success strata. For the other surveys, sample rates were highest for successful hunters, and lower for the very large group of hunters who were unsuccessful for or rarely, if ever hunt, the species or species group.

Data collection

Hunters were contacted before or early in the hunting season and used a daily hunting diary format whenever possible to reduce memory and prestige bias, both of which result in overestimation (Atwood 1956). Hunters selected for the surveys were asked to record the date of each hunt, the state and county where they hunted, and how many birds of various species or species-groups they personally bagged that day. For hunters who forgot to record their

daily hunting information throughout the season or did not receive the survey invitation until after the hunting season began, an option to report season totals instead of daily records was provided in the survey. Hunter response was voluntary.

All surveys were conducted using a modification of Dillman's Total Design Method for mail surveys (Dillman 1978; 1991) to maximize survey response and ensure quality and timely responses. An email survey invitation was sent to each selected hunter one to five days after their name was received. Follow-up email invitations were sent every six days (up to three additional), or until the hunter accessed the survey. Hunters who did not provide an email address to the state when completing their HIP registration or provided invalid email addresses were sent up to 3 invitations to participate via the U.S. Postal Service. The sample selection and initial mailing process continued with each subsequent batch of names and addresses (every two weeks), with the last initial mailing occurring on or shortly after the date the season closed in the state. We also send 3 additional emails to individuals who did not respond after the 4 initial invitation emails.

Hunters were also allowed to request a paper form which was sent to them in the mail. No further emails, invitations, or reminders were sent to these hunters. Data from returned survey forms were entered by a Service staff member and reviewed for accuracy by a different Service staff member.

Post-season data cleaning

Following the end of all hunting seasons, hunter submitted surveys were evaluated for errors, failure to follow directions, and misunderstanding of the survey. For example, problematic surveys were identified as those where: 1) the hunter did not indicate that the information entered was complete (i.e., still in progress); 2) the hunter reported hunting a species more days than the season was open in the state; 3) the hunter reported more harvest than allowable by regulation (plus some over bag allowance), indicative of the hunter reported harvest for a group (i.e., a party hunt); or 4) submitted the survey before the season opened in a state, which was interpreted as hunting activity from the prior season.

In addition, there were survey-specific rules to address unique cases. For dove and band-tailed pigeon surveys, any harvest of white-winged doves was changed to 0 for states that fall outside of the white-winged dove population range. These were

believed to be cases where hunters mis-identified juvenile mourning doves as white-winged doves. For states that have established populations of white-winged doves (Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas), no changes were made to the white-winged dove harvest. However, if the reported daily aggregate (or average daily aggregate for season totals) of white-winged and mourning doves exceeded the regulatory aggregate bag limit, plus some over bag allowance, the survey was dropped. For states on the periphery of the white-winged dove population range (Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, and Utah), harvest of more than 10 white-winged doves was changed to 0, as the harvest that large is considered atypical. This is subject to change in the future should more information about typical seasonal harvest in these peripheral states become available.

Any snipe, rail, gallinule, and coot survey was excluded if the hunter reported hunting all species the exact same number of days and no harvest for any of the species. These reports were deemed unreliable, given the varied habitats these species occupy, and the hunter made an assumption about their ability to harvest versus intent to harvest.

Estimation

Standard analyses for stratified samples (Cochran 1977, Steele and Torrie 1980) were used to obtain estimates of harvest and hunter activity. For each species or species-group combination, stratum-within-state estimates were calculated. The proportion of respondents who hunted (active hunters), the average number of days hunted, and the average seasonal harvest were calculated along with their variances. These stratum means were expanded by the total number of registrations in the stratum to produce stratum-level estimates. Stratum-level estimates of active hunters, days hunted, birds bagged and variances were aggregated to the state level, management unit, and national scales. Variance estimates for these parameters were also converted to 95% confidence intervals.

Active hunter estimates at management unit and national scales were determined as the sum of the number of active hunters in each state within the management unit. This may overestimate the total number of active hunters because some hunters may have been active in more than one state, thus were counted multiple times. Variances were inestimable at these scales due to the unknown number

of hunters active in more than one state.

Parts Collection Survey

The Parts Collection Survey collects parts from waterfowl (ducks and geese), mourning doves, woodcock, band-tailed pigeons, and rails to determine species composition of the harvest, unbiased measures of reproduction (e.g., age-ratios of harvested birds), or both. Targets for the number of parts have been established for waterfowl, woodcock, and mourning doves. For waterfowl, the target is to collect 120,000 parts (duck wings or goose tail and wingtip feathers) nationwide. This target was allocated among the administrative flyways as: Atlantic Flyway, 25,000 parts; Mississippi Flyway, 35,000 parts; Central Flyway, 25,000 parts; and Pacific Flyway, 35,000 parts. Flyway specific targets were allocated to each state in the flyway based on the 5-year average proportion of the flyway harvest that each state represents based in MBHS harvest estimates. Additional constraints were placed such that the parts target for any state was no less than 500 and no more than 10,000. Targets for mourning doves were derived from an optimum sample allocation analysis (Otis 2013). The goal was to collect 17,322 wings, distributed among mourning dove management units as: 8,521 wings from the Eastern Management Unit, 6,002 from the Central Management Unit, and 2,799 from the Western Management Unit. Targets for woodcock parts were 5% of the 5-year average harvest by state, rounded to the next increment of 25. No formal parts goals have been established for rails or band-tailed pigeons primarily because of difficulties in identifying enough hunters who hunt these species and are willing to participate in the program.

Hunter Selection

Hunter selection occurred on a state-by-state basis, as for sample size determination. Hunters were asked to participate in the survey for two seasons (mourning dove) or three seasons (waterfowl). Woodcock, rail, gallinule, and band-tailed pigeon hunters remain in the survey until they ask to be removed. Therefore, some portion of the parts targets would be satisfied by returning hunters. The number of parts expected from returning hunters was projected as:

$$P_r = H_r \cdot a_r \cdot \bar{p}_r$$

Where:

H_r = the number returning hunters

a_r = participation rate returning hunters

$\overline{p_r}$ = the average number of parts per participating returning hunter

This was subtracted from the parts target to determine the number of parts needed from new participants. The number of hunters that would be need invited to achieve the parts targets was calculated from the number of new active hunters (h_n), the number of new enrolled hunters (e_n) as:

New active hunters needed:

$$h_n = \frac{P_n}{\overline{p_n}}$$

New enrolled hunters needed:

$$e_n = \frac{h_n}{a_n}$$

Number of hunters to contact:

$$C = \frac{e_n}{v}$$

Where:

P_n = the number new parts needed

$\overline{p_n}$ = the average number of parts per participating new hunter

a_n = the participation rate of new hunters

v = the volunteer rate

The average from the 5 preceding seasons was used for all rates.

Potential PCS participants were drawn from the list of active hunters from the previous hunting season's MBHS. An active hunter was defined as someone who reported hunting at least one day in their state of residence for one or more of the species groups included in the survey program. We attempted to exclude hunters already in the PCS. Hunters were selected on a state-by-state basis. Because of shortfalls in the number of active waterfowl hunters in some states from the MBHS, an additional sample of was drawn from the master list HIP registrants who were not selected for the MBHS.

Hunters selected for the PCS were sent a letter or an email asking if they were willing to participate in the survey. Hunters who agreed to participate were sent packages of postage-paid wing submission envelopes.

Data collection

Hunters were asked provide the date, state, and county of hunt on the wing submission envelopes. Waterfowl hunters were asked to send one wing (or tail and wing tips for geese) from each bird they harvested in separate envelopes. The relatively small size of wings from woodcock, rails, gallinules, and doves allowed for multiple wings per envelope. Dove hunters were asked to send all wings from a single day's hunt per envelope. Hunters providing woodcock, rail and gallinule wings were asked to send up to five wings from birds harvested in a day in a single envelope. Dove hunters were requested to send wings from only their first two dove hunts in the first two weeks of the season. This is believed to provide the best measure of local recruitment before birds begin to migrate.

When wings were received at the wing processing locations, the date and location of harvest were recorded. Parts were sorted by species and stored in freezers until the wingbees. At the wingbees, state, federal, and other biologists examine parts submitted to determine characteristics of each bird harvested. For ducks and woodcock, where possible, species, age, and sex were determined. For geese, doves, and band-tailed pigeons, species and age were determined. Only species could be determined for rails and gallinules.

Species Composition of the Harvest

Harvest estimates by species group from the MBHS were parsed to species-level estimates by combining the results of the MBHS and the PCS. For waterfowl, a "harvest weight" was calculated by state for parts in each of the 4 species groups as:

$$W_{g,s} = \frac{\hat{H}_{g,s}}{n_{g,s}}$$

Where:

$\hat{H}_{g,s}$ = the estimated harvest for species group g in state s

$n_{g,s}$ = the number of parts from species in group g received from state s

These weights can be summed over various groupings to produce estimates by species, age, and sex (where recorded).

The method currently used to calculate species-specific point estimates of harvest does not have a

means to derive a variance around the point estimate. The underlying statistical processes surrounding the probability of submitting a wing of a given species-, age- and sex- is unknown, so variance from the PCS are not estimated.

Harvest estimates for sea ducks are only produced in Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and the coastal areas of the Atlantic and Pacific Flyways. Wings from species considered sea ducks in those areas were classified as sea ducks and weights were calculated using the sea duck harvest estimate (Appendix B). Weights for wings from sea duck species harvested from outside these sea duck areas were calculated using the general duck estimates. Similarly, weights for brant wings received from designated brant areas were calculated with the brant estimates from the MBHS and weights for wings from other areas were calculated with the general goose estimate.

The number of rail wings received each year is too small to provide reliable annual species composition estimates, even at the flyway and national levels. Therefore, 5-year averages of the proportion of total rail parts were used to represent the species composition for this season. Each proportion was multiplied by this season's rail harvest estimate from the MBHS to obtain species-specific rail harvest estimates.

Results and Discussion

Harvest Information Program

States submitted a total of 3.1 million HIP registrations for the 2025–2026 migratory bird season. This was 8.5% fewer registrations than in 2024, and 6% fewer than the 2022–2024 average^b (Tables 1, 2). Some states submitted significantly fewer registrations than in the prior seasons, with little to no explanation (one state submitted 79% fewer registrations than in 2024). In total, 14 states showed declines in registration submissions of 10% or more between the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 season, resulting in 262,000 fewer registrations received than expected.

Issues with data transmission from third party vendors continued in the 2025–2026 season. These issues included registrations not being transmitted, files that contained false registrations (i.e., a registration was reported for one state but the actually registered in another state), and registrations

mistakenly duplicated that contained differing responses and missing data.

There were a number of problems encountered related to the timing in which States transmitted registrations. We received 95% of one state's HIP registrations at the end of January 2026. Another state sent 20% of their registrations (>19,000) in March 2026, and a third sent no registrations until April 2026. These late submission resulted in hunters being surveyed long after the earliest hunting opportunity and sometimes after the season had closed. Further, there was an increase in the number of registrations submitted to the Service that were more than 30 days after issuance. Long delays between when registrations are issued and when they are sent to the Service potentially contributes to low participation rates and increases in response and memory bias in data reporting.

Migratory Bird Harvest Survey

Migratory bird hunters were invited to complete 520,888 surveys in the MBHS. The largest numbers of surveys were for waterfowl (276,637) and doves and band-tailed pigeons (145,615). Across all survey, 78,604 responses were received, resulting in an overall response rate of 15%. The response rate was calculated as the number of surveys for which we received data divided by the number of surveys sent minus the number of surveys that could not be delivered. Response rates to the waterfowl and dove and band-tailed pigeon programs were the same as the overall at 15%. Responses were received from 14% of the 50,843 snipe, rail, gallinule and coot surveys that were sent. The woodcock and sandhill crane surveys had the highest response rates at 19% (of 34,285) and 22% (of 13,508), respectively (Table 3).

Parts Collection Survey

There were 12,797 hunters enrolled in the Parts Collection Survey for the 2025–2026 hunting season. Parts were received from 4,022 (31%) of these hunters (Table 4). Woodcock hunters had the highest participation rate (33%), followed by waterfowl hunters (32%), mourning dove hunters (29%), and band-tailed pigeon hunters (22%).

During the 2025–2026 season, hunters submitted a total of 49,492 waterfowl parts from across the United States (Table 5), the smallest number of waterfowl parts in the history of the survey and only 41% of desired targets. There was a nearly 14% de-

^bCounts prior to the 2022 hunting season are not comparable to those from 2022 forward because of changes to HIP registration processing procedures. Thus, the 2022–2024 average was used.

crease from last season, and a 42% decrease from the previous 10-year average. This season continues the decline in the number of parts that began with the 2022–2023 season (Figure 2). Regionally, the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways had similar shortfalls relative to their targets (39% and 38%, respectively). The Central Flyway fared worst, achieving only 33% of their target. The Pacific Flyway was the closest to achieving its target at 51%.

We received more American woodcock wings than last year, but fewer than the 10-year average (Table 6). We received 84% of the number of wings targeted in the Eastern Management Region, 65% in Central Management Region, and 71% over the entire country. Although more woodcock parts were received than in 2024, there has been an overall decline in the number of woodcock parts submitted by hunters since their peak in 2012–2013 season (Figure 3).

There was a decrease in the number of sora wings from the 2024 season, but an increase from the 10-year average. There were more clapper rail wings submitted than in last season and the 10-year average. The number of clapper rail wings received was up from both last season and the 10-year average. A similar number of common moorhen wings as last year were received, but from the Atlantic Flyway rather than the Mississippi (Table 6). Given the small number of moorhen wings received, it is difficult to determine the significance of this change.

There was virtually no change from last season in the number of mourning dove wings that we received (Table 7). However, the count is still well below the 10-year average (10,765). There has been an overall decreasing trend in the number of wings since 2011. The targeted number of wings has not been achieved since 2012–2013 (Figure 4).

A number of issues and operational challenges complicated the PCS during the 2025–2026 hunting season. The order for new part submission envelopes was not received until mid-November because of budgetary and planning uncertainty, followed by the government shutdown. By that time, most hunting seasons were well underway. Participants from the Mississippi Flyway were particularly affected, as our stock was fully depleted and some returning hunters received no envelopes until November. This may have affected the collection and receipt of wings from species typically associated with early season harvest, if hunters did not keep them until more envelopes could be sent. Further, the government shutdown prevented staff from fulfill-

ing requests from hunters for additional envelopes. The result of these two disruptions to survey operations was likely a decrease in hunter participation this hunting season. Similar declines in the number of parts received occurred during 2022–2023 season when a late envelope order delayed distribution to hunters prior to the start of the season (Figure 2).

It has been assumed that the numbers of parts received are sufficiently large under the law of large numbers and representative of actual species-, age-, and sex specific harvest. Recent declines in the number of parts submitted raise questions and concerns about the validity of that assumption. The program is exploring alternative methods of deriving species-level harvest estimates that provide measures of precision at management units and finer spatial scales.

Waterfowl Hunter Activity and Harvest

Ducks

There were an estimated 1.2 million duck hunters in the U.S. who spent 8.2 million days hunting, harvesting 15 million ducks during the 2025–2026 season. Estimated harvest during the 2025–2026 season was 4% greater than the previous season (Table 8, Figure 5). The most harvested species included mallards, green-winged teal, and wood ducks (Tables 9–14). Flyway-scale and Alaska estimates of harvest and hunter activity are presented in Table 8. Species-specific Flyway-scale and Alaska harvest are presented in Tables 9–13.

Long-term trends of harvest age ratios for selected duck species are presented in Appendix E.

There were an estimated 33,800 sea duck hunters who spent 102,000 days hunting. They harvested 157,900 sea ducks (Table 15) during the 2025–2026 season, which was 85% greater than the 2024 harvest estimate. Flyway-scale and Alaska sea duck harvest estimates are presented in Table 15.

During the 2025–2026 special September teal seasons, an estimated 42,300 green-winged teal and 351,600 blue-winged/cinnamon teal were harvested (Table 16). This represents a decline of 41% and 47%, respectively, from the previous season (Table 16).

For the early teal and wood duck seasons in Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee, hunters harvested an estimated 1,600 blue-winged teal and 36,900 wood ducks (Table 16). This represents a decline of 91% and 22%, respectively, from the previous season (Table 16).

Geese

There were an estimated 629,600 goose hunters in the U.S. who spent 3.6 million days hunting and harvested 3.7 million geese (Table 17, Figure 6) during the 2025–2026 season. Estimated harvest in 2025–2026 was 4.8% greater than the previous season (Table 17). Species specific goose harvest estimates at the Flyway-scale and for the U.S. are in Tables 9–14.

There were an estimated 8,400 brant hunters in the U.S. during the 2025–2026 season. They spent 28,500 days hunting with a harvest of 11,600 Brant (Table 18). This represented no change in harvest from the previous season (Table 18).

Comprehensive, long-term age ratio results for waterfowl species are available in data books at <https://www.fws.gov/partner/migratory-bird-program-administrative-flyways>.

Webless Migratory Bird Hunter Activity and Harvest

The large increase in estimated harvest for some webless species in the 2025–2026 season were most likely caused by low response rates and non-response bias from unsuccessful hunters and those who did not hunt. A combination of these factors can result in a larger harvest estimate for the low avidity survey strata. We continue to work with our partners to address these issues with the Migratory Bird Harvest Survey Program.

Doves and Band-tailed Pigeons

There were an estimated 948,500 active mourning dove hunters (Table 19) in the U.S. during the 2025–2026 hunting season. They spent 3.0 million days hunting and harvested 15.5 million mourning doves, which was a 6.2% increase in harvest from the 2024–2025 season (Table 19). Mourning dove harvest age ratios decreased in all three management units from 2024 to 2025 (EMU -18.4%, CMU -22.3%, and WMU -32.6%; Seamans 2026).

An estimated 254,300 hunters pursued white-winged doves over 870,00 hunter days. They harvested an estimated 1.9 million birds, a 1.6% decrease from 2024 (Table 20).

During the 2025–2026 season, an estimated 3,000 hunters spent 8,300 days hunting for and harvested 7,400 band-tailed pigeons. This represented a 63.7% increase from the previous season's harvest estimate (Table 21).

American Woodcock

During the 2025–2026 season, an estimated 153,100 hunters spent 803,200 days hunting and they harvested 375,200 woodcock (Table 22). This represented a 78% increase in harvest from the previous season's harvest estimate (Table 22). The recruitment index (immatures per adult female) in the Eastern Management Region (0.96) was 15.8% less than in 2024. The Central Management Region saw a slight increase (1.3%) in the recruitment index from 2024 (1.23) to 2025 (1.25) (Seamans and Rau 2026).

Snipe, rail, coot, and gallinule

For snipe, there were an estimated 71,000 hunters who spent 250,100 days hunting and they harvested 287,800 snipe, which was 134% greater than last year (Table 23). There were an estimated 40,500 rail hunters who spent 208,200 days hunting and they harvested 115,000 rails, which was a 247% increase from the previous year's estimate (Table 24). Clapper rails were the most harvested rail species (Table 25). For coots, there were an estimated 69,500 hunters who spent 377,800 days hunting and they harvested 455,200 coots, which was 204% greater than last year's estimate (Table 27). There were an estimated 26,600 gallinule hunters who spent 163,600 days hunting and they harvested 75,100 rails, which was a 310% increase from the previous year's estimate (Table 26). These are among the most lightly-harvested species in the U.S. Relatively few responses to the MBHS were received, leading to large variances around the estimates. Caution should be used when interpreting year year-to-year changes in harvest estimates.

Sandhill Cranes

During the 2025–2026 season, an estimated 33,800 hunters spent 98,100 days hunting, and they harvested 75,500 sandhill cranes (Table 28). This represented a 14.8% decrease in harvest from the previous season's harvest estimate (Table 28).

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Table 1. Number of HIP registrations by Flyway and the United States in the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons, the 3-year (2022–2024 average).

Management unit	2025	2024	3-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	3-yr avg
Atlantic Flyway	645,308	788,771	758,204	-18.19	-14.89
Mississippi Flyway	968,305	1,077,587	1,065,731	-10.14	-9.14
Central Flyway	1,118,403	1,147,570	1,112,437	-2.54	0.54
Pacific Flyway	393,105	402,614	401,224	-2.36	-2.02
United States	3,125,121	3,416,542	3,337,595	-8.53	-6.37

Table 2. Number of Harvest Information Program registrations and species permits used in the 2025–2026 hunting season. Harvest cards required by Oregon and Washington to hunt brant and sea ducks are considered permits in this context.

State	HIP registrations	Species permits			
		Crane	Brant	Sea duck	Band-tailed pigeon
Alabama	66,684				
Alaska	10,805				
Arizona	56,352				
Arkansas	107,731				
California	122,291				
Colorado	51,196	6,324			2,635
Connecticut	5,262				
Delaware	10,128				
Florida	61,433				
Georgia	105,880				
Idaho	41,825				
Illinois	64,008				
Indiana	25,986				
Iowa	18,252				
Kansas	62,033	2,860			
Kentucky	35,271				
Louisiana	92,519				
Maine	25,371				
Maryland	39,074				
Massachusetts	10,197				
Michigan	109,709				
Minnesota	126,466	1,377			
Mississippi	23,311				
Missouri	60,605				
Montana	36,535	2,424			
Nebraska	30,389				
Nevada	8,074				
New Hampshire	8,024				
New Jersey	13,456				
New Mexico	32,280	3,767			1,214
New York	41,401				
North Carolina	111,336				

(table continues)

Table 2. (*continued*) Number of Harvest Information Program Registrations and species permits used in the 2025–2026 hunting season. Harvest cards required by Oregon and Washington to hunt brant and sea ducks are considered permits in this context.

State	HIP registrations	Species permits			
		Crane	Brant	Sea duck	Band-tailed pigeon
North Dakota	68,648	5,499			
Ohio	47,892				
Oklahoma	58,793	16,511			
Oregon	42,054		201	782	959
Pennsylvania	86,422				
Rhode Island	1,998				
South Carolina	68,440				
South Dakota	24,839				
Tennessee	64,413				
Texas	781,968	70,380			
Utah	26,229				219
Vermont	7,632				
Virginia	44,129				
Washington	48,940		2,850	4,115	521
West Virginia	5,125				
Wisconsin	125,458				
Wyoming	8,257	1,208			
United States	3,125,121	110,350	3,051	4,897	5,548

Table 3. Number of registrations^a selected for the Migratory Bird Harvest Survey, the number of surveys that were unreachable by email and U.S. Postal Service mail, the number that provided data, and the usable response rate during the 2025–2026 hunting season. Usable response rate is the number of surveys providing data divided by the number of reachable surveys.

Survey instrument	Surveys	Unreachable	Provided data	Response rate
Dove and band-tailed pigeon	145,615	1,908	21,915	0.15
Waterfowl	276,637	3,667	40,532	0.15
Woodcock	34,285	360	6,289	0.19
Snipe, rail, gallinule, and coot	50,843	623	6,944	0.14
Sandhill Crane	13,508	158	2,924	0.22
Total	520,888	6,716	78,604	0.15

^a Individual hunters may be invited to complete more than one survey since a hunter can be selected for surveys in multiple states or for multiple species groups.

Table 4. Number of hunters in the Parts Collection Survey and the number who submitted parts during the 2025–2026 hunting season.

PCS program	Total enrolled	Active participants ^a
Waterfowl	8,262	2,636
Woodcock, rail, gallinule	2,289	745
Band-tailed pigeon	187	42
Mourning dove	2,059	599
Total	12,797	4,022

^a Active participant defined as hunter who returned at least one envelope during the hunting season.

Table 5. Number of duck, goose, and brant parts received by the Parts Collection Survey during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons, and the 10-year (2015 to 2024) average.

Species and flyway	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Ducks					
Atlantic Flyway	7,802	10,144	12,530	-23.1	-37.7
Mississippi Flyway	11,761	14,238	20,580	-17.4	-42.9
Central Flyway	6,899	9,028	16,121	-23.6	-57.2
Pacific Flyway	16,045	15,436	22,666	3.9	-29.2
United States	42,507	48,846	71,897	-13.0	-40.9
Geese					
Atlantic Flyway	1,899	2,754	4,168	-31.0	-54.4
Mississippi Flyway	1,669	2,101	2,825	-20.6	-40.9
Central Flyway	1,433	1,631	3,395	-12.1	-57.8
Pacific Flyway	1,827	2,050	2,995	-10.9	-39.0
United States	6,828	8,536	13,383	-20.0	-49.0
Brant					
Atlantic Flyway	148	107	161	38.3	-8.1
Pacific Flyway	9	26	67	-65.4	-86.5
United States	157	133	228	18.0	-31.1
Total parts					
Atlantic Flyway	9,849	13,005	16,859	-24.3	-41.6
Mississippi Flyway	13,430	16,339	23,405	-17.8	-42.6
Central Flyway	8,332	10,659	19,516	-21.8	-57.3
Pacific Flyway	17,881	17,512	25,727	2.1	-30.5
United States	49,492	57,515	85,507	-13.9	-42.1

Table 6. Number of American woodcock, band-tailed pigeon, rail, and gallinule parts received by the Parts Collection Survey during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons, and the 10-year (2015 to 2024) average.

Species and management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
American woodcock					
Eastern Management Region	2,722	2,676	3,369	1.7	-19.2
Central Management Region	4,573	3,504	5,464	30.5	-16.3
United States	7,295	6,180	8,833	18.0	-17.4
Band-tailed pigeon					
Interior Population	1	5	5	-80.0	-78.9
Pacific Population	152	224	131	-32.1	16.0
United States	153	229	133	-33.2	15.1
Sora rail					
Atlantic Flyway	36	37	16	-2.7	125.0
Mississippi Flyway	30	19	55	57.9	-45.2
Central Flyway	37	58	27	-36.2	39.6
United States	103	114	80	-9.6	29.2
Clapper rail					
Atlantic Flyway	385	341	200	12.9	92.9
Mississippi Flyway	5	0	2		200.0
Central Flyway	15	0			
United States	405	341	200	18.8	102.4
Common moorhen					
Atlantic Flyway	0	10	7	-100.0	-100.0
Mississippi Flyway	14	0	2		600.0
United States	14	10	6	40.0	125.8

Table 7. Number of mourning dove, white-winged dove, and Eurasian collared-dove wings received by the Parts Collection Survey during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons, and the 10-year (2015 to 2024) average.

Species and management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from		
				2024	10-yr avg	
Mourning doves						
Eastern Management Unit	3,586	3,141	4,033	14.2	-11.1	
Central Management Unit	3,206	3,663	4,536	-12.5	-29.3	
Western Management Unit	1,402	1,326	2,196	5.7	-36.2	
United States	8,194	8,130	10,765	0.8	-23.9	
White-winged doves						
Eastern Management Unit	14	4	3	250.0	320.0	
Central Management Unit	56	65	76	-13.8	-25.8	
Western Management Unit	52	46	86	13.0	-39.3	
United States	122	115	164	6.1	-25.4	
Eurasian collared-dove						
Eastern Management Unit	12	4	5	200.0	133.3	
Central Management Unit	16	51	44	-68.6	-63.6	
Western Management Unit	13	7	37	85.7	-65.3	
United States	41	62	81	-33.9	-49.5	

Table 8. Duck harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Atlantic Flyway	271,600	252,800	190,700	7.4	42.4
Mississippi Flyway	483,300	480,200	397,900	0.6	21.4
Central Flyway	273,400	268,500	203,500	1.8	34.3
Pacific Flyway	154,600	152,200	145,600	1.6	6.2
Alaska	5,500	5,700	4,500	-4.3	21.1
United States	1,188,400	1,159,400	942,300	2.5	26.1
Days hunted					
Atlantic Flyway	1,778,600±7	1,597,100±6	1,032,700±7	11.4	72.2
Mississippi Flyway	3,664,700±4	3,473,600±4	2,627,400±5	5.5	39.5
Central Flyway	1,566,100±7	1,465,900±6	1,033,600±9	6.8	51.5
Pacific Flyway	1,124,000±6	1,029,400±6	960,800±7	9.2	17.0
Alaska	28,500±46	19,500±19	19,100±22	45.8	48.9
United States	8,161,900±3	7,585,500±3	5,673,600±3	7.6	43.9
Retrieved harvest					
Atlantic Flyway	2,333,300±9	2,332,200±8	1,500,100±9	0.0	55.5
Mississippi Flyway	6,974,900±8	6,404,900±6	4,778,600±6	8.9	46.0
Central Flyway	3,162,200±9	3,175,200±8	2,517,200±11	-0.4	25.6
Pacific Flyway	2,382,300±9	2,388,500±8	2,418,900±9	-0.3	-1.5
Alaska	58,100±59	40,100±26	41,200±25	44.9	41.1
United States	14,910,800±5	14,341,000±4	11,255,900±4	4.0	32.5

Table 9. Preliminary estimates of waterfowl species harvest in the Atlantic Flyway during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting season and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Species	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Mallard	305,000	308,000	250,000	-1.0	22.0
Domestic Mallard	2,300	3,300	2,500	-32.7	-9.8
Black Duck	127,600	149,400	75,300	-14.7	69.4
Mallard x Black Duck Hybrid	4,700	4,200	2,600	12.0	80.5
Mottled Duck	23,100	26,200	11,900	-12.0	93.9
Gadwall	67,600	93,700	61,700	-27.8	9.6
Wigeon	46,900	35,900	31,700	30.7	48.1
Green-winged Teal	245,900	337,900	140,600	-27.2	75.0
Blue-winged/Cinnamon	87,600	84,100	72,100	4.1	21.4
Northern Shoveler	18,200	25,100	21,300	-27.4	-14.6
Northern Pintail	41,200	24,000	18,000	71.6	129.0
Wood Duck	791,100	579,400	424,700	36.5	86.3
Redhead	13,700	19,700	18,800	-30.8	-27.3
Canvasback	7,800	9,900	7,000	-20.8	11.5
Greater Scaup	30,400	23,500	14,800	29.7	105.7
Lesser Scaup	39,500	80,800	44,500	-51.1	-11.1
Ring-necked Duck	153,500	243,100	124,400	-36.9	23.4
Goldeneyes	13,400	6,900	8,200	93.9	63.7
Bufflehead	136,000	126,600	87,700	7.4	55.1
Ruddy Duck	9,300	26,200	10,600	-64.4	-12.3
Long-tailed Duck	22,900	15,700	20,800	45.6	10.2
Eiders	8,800	11,800	9,000	-25.0	-1.5
Scoters	42,200	74,200	47,100	-43.2	-10.5
Hooded Merganser	82,000	46,700	33,600	75.6	143.9
Other Mergansers	44,300	25,700	16,200	72.6	173.4
Other Ducks	30,600	23,200	8,800	32.0	247.6
Total ducks and sea ducks	2,395,700	2,405,300	1,563,800	-0.4	53.2
Canada Goose	537,400	549,900	481,600	-2.3	11.6
Cackling Goose	8,000	2,000	1,400	299.5	458.7
Snow Goose	9,300	14,900	13,300	-37.3	-29.8
Blue Goose	0	1,500	900	-100.0	-100.0
Ross's Goose	0	600	300	-100.0	-100.0
White-fronted Goose	1,100	0	300		288.9
Brant	8,800	10,100	13,000	-13.2	-32.3
Other Geese	0	700	300	-100.0	-100.0
Total geese and brant	564,600	579,800	509,600	-2.6	10.8

Table 10. Preliminary estimates of waterfowl species harvest in the Mississippi Flyway during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting season and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Species	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Mallard	1,904,000	1,770,700	1,479,400	7.5	28.7
Domestic Mallard	1,400	2,200	2,700	-34.7	-46.8
Black Duck	39,700	37,900	19,800	4.7	100.8
Mallard x Black Duck Hybrid	1,400	2,200	1,200	-39.1	14.0
Mottled Duck	9,100	9,700	9,800	-5.9	-6.9
Gadwall	949,000	779,100	572,600	21.8	65.7
Wigeon	139,400	120,100	84,800	16.1	64.5
Green-winged Teal	1,104,200	946,400	639,200	16.7	72.8
Blue-winged/Cinnamon	454,200	643,500	462,100	-29.4	-1.7
Northern Shoveler	237,600	202,700	171,800	17.2	38.3
Northern Pintail	236,100	188,500	114,400	25.3	106.4
Wood Duck	1,052,800	1,075,400	615,800	-2.1	71.0
Redhead	32,000	56,000	57,000	-42.9	-43.9
Canvasback	42,800	61,600	37,200	-30.5	15.0
Greater Scaup	29,100	27,300	24,100	6.6	20.9
Lesser Scaup	163,400	69,600	92,500	134.8	76.6
Ring-necked Duck	338,700	210,200	192,800	61.1	75.7
Goldeneyes	51,300	22,600	28,600	127.2	79.5
Bufflehead	84,200	71,800	84,000	17.2	0.2
Ruddy Duck	6,200	13,500	9,700	-54.1	-36.1
Long-tailed Duck	17,100	7,000	12,200	144.2	40.5
Eiders	800	200	200	227.4	322.7
Scoters	3,600	3,700	4,700	-2.2	-23.4
Hooded Merganser	53,100	66,300	46,400	-19.9	14.5
Other Mergansers	14,300	12,500	10,700	14.3	33.5
Other Ducks	9,300	4,200	5,100	120.6	82.9
Total ducks and sea ducks	6,974,900	6,404,900	4,778,600	8.9	46.0
Canada Goose	1,120,700	1,027,300	841,700	9.1	33.1
Cackling Goose	8,300	5,200	6,600	57.7	24.8
Snow Goose	139,600	74,100	53,400	88.5	161.2
Blue Goose	93,800	22,900	25,900	309.5	262.2
Ross's Goose	46,500	13,700	13,300	239.0	250.1
White-fronted Goose	292,600	236,600	151,100	23.7	93.6
Brant	0	0	0		
Other Geese	14,100	11,800	6,100	19.4	132.9
Total geese and brant	1,715,600	1,391,600	1,089,300	23.3	57.5

Table 11. Preliminary estimates of waterfowl species harvest in the Central Flyway during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Species	2025	2024	average	Percent change from	
				2024	10-year average
Mallard	653,300	723,800	606,000	-9.7	7.8
Domestic Mallard	700	0	200		331.8
Black Duck	0	0	400		-100.0
Mallard x Black Duck Hybrid	0	0	0		
Mottled Duck	8,600	8,700	5,000	-1.8	71.8
Gadwall	480,100	392,000	368,700	22.5	30.2
Wigeon	282,700	201,800	145,600	40.1	94.1
Green-winged Teal	485,300	575,100	386,800	-15.6	25.5
Blue-winged/Cinnamon	425,400	517,400	409,500	-17.8	3.9
Northern Shoveler	135,600	130,100	120,600	4.3	12.5
Northern Pintail	177,900	122,200	97,100	45.6	83.2
Wood Duck	99,200	106,100	74,400	-6.5	33.4
Redhead	94,800	122,900	92,300	-22.9	2.7
Canvasback	38,800	35,400	23,700	9.4	63.8
Greater Scaup	5,200	4,700	2,800	10.4	81.8
Lesser Scaup	82,900	45,100	45,700	83.7	81.3
Ring-necked Duck	154,600	99,300	88,300	55.7	75.0
Goldeneyes	10,100	15,700	12,500	-35.7	-19.0
Bufflehead	26,000	34,000	23,900	-23.5	8.7
Ruddy Duck	6,000	5,000	6,100	19.4	-2.3
Long-tailed Duck	200	0	400		-57.2
Eiders	0	0	0		
Scoters	600	700	300	-6.2	120.2
Hooded Merganser	9,800	15,200	9,600	-35.4	2.6
Other Mergansers	2,400	3,300	2,500	-26.9	-2.6
Other Ducks	12,000	9,400	4,100	27.9	190.3
Total ducks and sea ducks	3,191,900	3,167,900	2,525,800	0.8	26.4
Canada Goose	435,200	621,300	561,700	-30.0	-22.5
Cackling Goose	245,300	174,200	141,500	40.8	73.3
Snow Goose	123,200	120,100	102,500	2.6	20.2
Blue Goose	47,900	31,000	36,800	54.7	30.0
Ross's Goose	41,100	24,900	29,400	65.1	39.8
White-fronted Goose	90,200	84,600	49,300	6.7	82.8
Brant	0	0	200		-100.0
Other Geese	3,300	0	800		320.6
Total geese and brant	986,200	1,056,000	836,900	-6.6	17.8

Table 12. Preliminary estimates of waterfowl species harvest in the Pacific Flyway during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Species	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Mallard	605,100	656,500	718,100	-7.8	-15.7
Domestic Mallard	400	1,800	1,400	-76.7	-68.6
Black Duck	0	0	0		
Mallard x Black Duck Hybrid	0	0	0		
Mottled Duck	0	0	0		
Gadwall	146,600	177,900	142,100	-17.5	3.2
Wigeon	388,500	366,900	355,800	5.9	9.2
Green-winged Teal	450,300	528,300	469,800	-14.8	-4.1
Blue-winged/Cinnamon	51,900	45,400	43,200	14.2	20.2
Northern Shoveler	203,800	198,500	212,900	2.7	-4.3
Northern Pintail	212,500	156,300	181,500	36.0	17.1
Wood Duck	43,900	21,200	28,100	107.6	56.1
Redhead	17,800	18,400	15,300	-3.1	16.4
Canvasback	25,400	26,200	24,400	-3.2	4.1
Greater Scaup	6,700	4,000	9,700	66.8	-30.6
Lesser Scaup	26,600	17,300	24,500	53.5	8.6
Ring-necked Duck	77,700	73,500	51,900	5.7	49.7
Goldeneyes	41,000	38,300	29,500	7.3	39.2
Bufflehead	39,800	43,500	37,100	-8.5	7.2
Ruddy Duck	5,200	13,700	7,500	-62.2	-31.2
Long-tailed Duck	200	100	100	81.9	158.9
Eiders	0	0	0		
Scoters	11,000	2,800	2,000	288.6	442.8
Hooded Merganser	4,300	4,200	4,800	2.3	-11.2
Other Mergansers	5,400	4,600	4,000	18.2	33.9
Other Ducks	800	200	800	351.9	-0.1
Total ducks and sea ducks	2,364,900	2,399,500	2,364,400	-1.4	0.0
Canada Goose	159,100	172,300	233,500	-7.6	-31.9
Cackling Goose	55,100	53,300	58,900	3.4	-6.4
Snow Goose	89,800	114,100	100,800	-21.3	-10.8
Blue Goose	600	2,900	1,100	-79.8	-48.4
Ross's Goose	29,700	25,300	21,700	17.8	36.9
White-fronted Goose	58,600	95,400	68,400	-38.5	-14.2
Brant	2,900	2,300	2,600	25.4	12.9
Other Geese	0	0	700		-100.0
Total geese and brant	395,900	465,500	451,600	-14.9	-12.3

Table 13. Preliminary estimates of waterfowl species harvest in Alaska during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Species	2025	2024	average	Percent change from	
				2024	10-year average
Mallard	19,500	9,300	15,900	110.4	22.7
Domestic Mallard	0	0	0		
Black Duck	0	0	0		
Mallard x Black Duck Hybrid	0	0	0		
Mottled Duck	0	0	0		
Gadwall	400	100	500	279.6	-19.9
Wigeon	10,400	9,700	7,500	6.9	38.4
Green-winged Teal	13,800	7,000	5,700	95.9	143.6
Blue-winged/Cinnamon	0	0	100		-100.0
Northern Shoveler	1,300	1,900	1,600	-33.0	-22.2
Northern Pintail	1,900	7,700	5,300	-75.2	-63.7
Wood Duck	0	0	0		
Redhead	200	0	200		34.9
Canvasback	0	0	100		-100.0
Greater Scaup	200	600	700	-62.0	-68.3
Lesser Scaup	1,300	600	400	127.8	215.2
Ring-necked Duck	0	400	600	-100.0	-100.0
Goldeneyes	6,400	2,800	2,500	127.8	158.3
Bufflehead	2,300	0	900		153.0
Ruddy Duck	0	0	0		
Long-tailed Duck	0	1,000	1,100	-100.0	-100.0
Eiders	0	0	600		-100.0
Scoters	8,100	6,600	4,100	22.8	96.0
Hooded Merganser	400	0	100		566.3
Other Mergansers	0	500	1,100	-100.0	-100.0
Other Ducks	400	500	1,700	-28.4	-78.3
Total ducks and sea ducks	66,500	48,700	49,000	36.6	35.9
Canada Goose	1,000	600	3,700	61.0	-73.0
Cackling Goose	1,200	1,100	1,600	13.6	-25.4
Snow Goose	0	0	200		-100.0
Blue Goose	0	0	0		
Ross' Goose	0	0	200		-100.0
White-fronted Goose	0	200	800	-100.0	-100.0
Brant	800	2,000	2,700	-57.7	-69.1
Other Geese	0	0	100		-100.0
Total geese and brant	3,000	3,900	7,900	-22.2	-61.4

Table 14. Preliminary estimates of waterfowl species harvest in the United States during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting season and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Species	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Mallard	3,486,900	3,468,200	3,069,400	0.5	13.6
Domestic Mallard	4,800	7,400	6,700	-35.3	-28.4
Black Duck	167,300	187,400	95,200	-10.7	75.7
Mallard x Black Duck Hybrid	6,100	6,400	3,800	-5.7	59.7
Mottled Duck	40,800	44,600	26,700	-8.7	52.8
Gadwall	1,643,800	1,442,700	1,145,800	13.9	43.5
Wigeon	867,900	734,400	625,400	18.2	38.8
Green-winged Teal	2,299,500	2,394,700	1,642,000	-4.0	40.0
Blue-winged/Cinnamon	1,019,000	1,290,400	986,900	-21.0	3.2
Northern Shoveler	596,500	558,200	528,000	6.9	13.0
Northern Pintail	669,700	498,700	416,200	34.3	60.9
Wood Duck	1,987,100	1,782,000	1,143,000	11.5	73.8
Redhead	158,400	217,100	183,400	-27.0	-13.6
Canvasback	114,800	133,200	92,300	-13.8	24.4
Greater Scaup	71,600	60,000	52,000	19.3	37.6
Lesser Scaup	313,600	213,300	207,500	47.0	51.1
Ring-necked Duck	724,400	626,600	457,800	15.6	58.2
Goldeneyes	122,200	86,300	81,200	41.7	50.5
Bufflehead	288,200	275,900	233,500	4.5	23.4
Ruddy Duck	26,700	58,400	34,000	-54.3	-21.5
Long-tailed Duck	40,400	23,900	34,200	69.3	18.3
Eiders	9,600	12,000	9,200	-19.9	4.7
Scoters	65,500	88,000	58,200	-25.6	12.5
Hooded Merganser	149,600	132,400	94,400	13.0	58.6
Other Mergansers	66,500	46,600	34,300	42.7	93.7
Other Ducks	53,100	37,500	20,500	41.7	158.8
Total ducks and sea ducks	14,994,000	14,426,400	11,281,700	3.9	32.9
Canada Goose	2,253,400	2,371,400	2,122,200	-5.0	6.2
Cackling Goose	317,900	235,800	209,700	34.8	51.6
Snow Goose	362,000	323,200	270,100	12.0	34.0
Blue Goose	142,300	58,200	64,500	144.3	120.5
Ross's Goose	117,300	64,400	64,600	82.0	81.6
White-fronted Goose	442,600	416,800	269,700	6.2	64.1
Brant	12,600	14,500	18,400	-13.0	-31.5
Other Geese	17,400	12,500	2,500	38.8	584.9
Total geese and brant	3,665,400	3,496,900	2,895,400	4.8	26.6

Table 15. Sea duck harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Atlantic Flyway	13,900	14,900	12,100	-7.2	14.1
Pacific Flyway	2,400	1,000	800	144.5	223.2
Alaska	1,200	1,700	1,500	-29.0	-20.4
United States	17,500	17,600	14,400	-0.6	21.5
Days hunted					
Atlantic Flyway	39,800±17	46,800±21	36,300±21	-14.9	9.8
Pacific Flyway	9,300±71	3,000±29	2,500±31	213.1	268.8
Alaska	3,700±51	6,100±42	4,800±39	-39.5	-23.7
United States	52,800±0	55,900±18	43,600±18	-5.4	21.1
Retrieved harvest					
Atlantic Flyway	62,400±20	73,100±19	64,400±21	-14.6	-3.1
Pacific Flyway	12,300±107	3,700±31	2,800±35	236.9	336.2
Alaska	8,500±63	8,600±48	7,800±42	-1.9	8.2
United States	83,200±23	85,400±17	75,000±19	-2.6	10.9

Table 16. Preliminary harvest estimates for special September teal (teal and wood duck in Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee) seasons during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Species	Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr average	Percent change from	
					2024	10-yr average
September teal seasons						
Green-winged teal	Atlantic Flyway	2,900	5,100	2,200	-43.7	31.9
	Mississippi Flyway	16,600	30,100	18,500	-44.8	-10.1
	Central Flyway	22,800	37,000	23,500	-38.3	-3.0
	United States	42,300	72,200	44,200	-41.4	-4.2
Blue-winged/ Cinnamon teal	Atlantic Flyway	5,800	7,100	9,600	-18.5	-40.0
	Mississippi Flyway	142,900	341,300	227,700	-58.1	-37.2
	Central Flyway	202,900	313,800	250,500	-35.3	-19.0
	United States	351,600	662,200	487,700	-46.9	-27.9
September teal and wood duck seasons						
Green-winged teal	Atlantic Flyway	0	0	100	0.0	-100.0
	Mississippi Flyway	0	1,000	600	-100.0	-100.0
	United States	0	1,000	500	-100.0	-100.0
Blue-winged/ Cinnamon teal	Atlantic Flyway	900	8,200	9,500	-88.7	-90.2
	Mississippi Flyway	700	9,900	6,400	-92.8	-88.9
	United States	1,600	18,100	15,900	-90.9	-89.7
Wood duck	Atlantic Flyway	1,800	700	1,600	149.2	12.0
	Mississippi Flyway	35,100	46,300	14,000	-24.2	151.5
	United States	36,900	47,100	15,600	-21.5	136.8
Special September duck seasons total						
Green-winged teal		42,300	73,300	44,500	-42.2	-4.8
Blue-winged/Cinnamon teal		353,200	680,300	503,600	-48.1	-29.9
Wood duck		36,900	47,100	15,600	-21.5	136.8

Table 17. Goose harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Atlantic Flyway	123,700	130,800	118,500	-5.4	4.4
Mississippi Flyway	271,000	256,800	240,800	5.5	12.5
Central Flyway	148,400	138,100	129,300	7.4	14.7
Pacific Flyway	85,100	85,800	89,100	-0.9	-4.5
Alaska	1,500	2,400	1,700	-39.3	-16.9
United States	629,600	613,900	579,300	2.6	8.7
Days hunted					
Atlantic Flyway	641,700±10	619,500±9	548,300±8	3.6	17.0
Mississippi Flyway	1,651,700±7	1,546,300±7	1,438,700±7	6.8	14.8
Central Flyway	749,600±11	688,600±9	581,200±10	8.9	29.0
Pacific Flyway	536,400±10	475,600±9	494,200±9	12.8	8.6
Alaska	14,700±126	7,800±39	7,700±44	88.1	90.6
United States	3,594,100±5	3,337,800±4	3,069,600±4	7.7	17.1
Retrieved harvest					
Atlantic Flyway	556,100±19	571,100±12	498,100±11	-2.6	11.6
Mississippi Flyway	1,715,600±14	1,391,600±11	1,089,300±9	23.3	57.5
Central Flyway	933,700±16	986,600±16	805,400±12	-5.4	15.9
Pacific Flyway	446,200±15	534,000±22	486,600±14	-16.4	-8.3
Alaska	2,200±88	1,900±54	5,200±54	14.2	-57.4
United States	3,653,900±9	3,485,300±8	2,884,200±6	4.8	26.7

Table 18. Brant harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Atlantic Flyway	6,700	7,700	6,000	-12.9	11.4
Pacific Flyway	1,500	1,400	1,000	9.0	45.0
Alaska	200	300	500	-25.7	-52.3
United States	8,400	9,400	7,500	-10.1	12.0
Days hunted					
Atlantic Flyway	22,100±41	20,600±32	19,300±29	7.1	14.5
Pacific Flyway	5,400±112	2,900±53	2,500±55	87.0	118.9
Alaska	1,000±44	1,500±34	2,100±49	-33.1	-51.2
United States	28,500±38	25,100±27	23,900±25	13.8	19.4
Retrieved harvest					
Atlantic Flyway	8,600±23	8,700±43	12,500±37	-1.0	-31.6
Pacific Flyway	2,200±116	1,000±78	2,100±80	118.9	4.1
Alaska	800±55	2,000±43	2,700±53	-57.7	-69.1
United States	11,600±28	11,600±34	17,300±30	-0.5	-33.2

Table 19. Mourning dove harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Eastern Management Unit	387,600	382,100	302,500	1.4	28.1
Central Management Unit	468,000	467,300	371,100	0.1	26.1
Western Management Unit	92,900	97,600	89,500	-4.8	3.8
United States	948,500	947,000	763,100	0.2	24.3
Days hunted					
Eastern Management Unit	1,159,800±6	1,033,600±5	784,200±8	12.2	47.9
Central Management Unit	1,657,700±6	1,551,800±5	1,144,900±10	6.8	44.8
Western Management Unit	223,500±9	263,300±9	239,000±11	-15.1	-6.5
United States	3,041,000±4	2,848,700±4	2,168,100±6	6.7	40.3
Retrieved harvest					
Eastern Management Unit	5,484,700±7	5,193,100±5	4,477,300±8	5.6	22.5
Central Management Unit	8,903,000±7	7,954,500±6	6,135,200±10	11.9	45.1
Western Management Unit	1,130,000±11	1,459,700±10	1,298,200±10	-22.6	-12.9
United States	15,517,700±5	14,607,200±4	11,910,600±6	6.2	30.3

Table 20. White-winged dove harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Eastern Management Unit	28,500	22,400	12,900	27.6	120.7
Central Management Unit	194,700	183,800	143,400	6.0	35.8
Western Management Unit	31,000	32,500	24,400	-4.5	27.0
United States	254,300	238,600	180,200	6.6	41.1
Days hunted					
Eastern Management Unit	78,200±29	64,800±27	34,300±39	20.7	127.8
Central Management Unit	720,700±12	628,100±10	482,900±21	14.7	49.2
Western Management Unit	71,000±18	87,300±16	62,500±16	-18.6	13.6
United States	870,000±10	780,200±8	579,200±18	11.5	50.2
Retrieved harvest					
Eastern Management Unit	68,300±46	112,400±59	44,100±76	-39.2	55.0
Central Management Unit	1,681,800±15	1,622,200±12	1,464,800±23	3.7	14.8
Western Management Unit	99,900±29	145,300±25	112,300±22	-31.2	-11.0
United States	1,850,000±14	1,879,800±11	1,619,800±21	-1.6	14.2

Table 21. Band-tailed pigeon harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Interior Population	1,100	1,100	700	1.4	57.2
Pacific Population	1,900	1,600	2,500	23.2	-22.4
United States	3,000	2,600	3,200	14.3	-5.0
Days hunted					
Interior Population	3,200±33	3,100±25	2,000±46	2.4	59.1
Pacific Population	5,100±11	3,900±14	6,000±60	31.6	-15.2
United States	8,300±14	7,000±14	8,000±47	18.6	3.4
Retrieved harvest					
Interior Population	2,000±82	1,100±40	700±62	88.6	205.3
Pacific Population	5,400±16	3,400±26	6,200±63	55.9	-13.8
United States	7,400±25	4,500±22	6,900±57	63.7	7.3

Table 22. American woodcock harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from		
				2024	10-yr avg	
Active hunters						
Eastern Management Region	59,800	41,600	33,600	43.8	78.0	
Central Management Region	93,300	76,000	68,700	22.7	35.8	
United States	153,100	117,600	102,300	30.2	49.6	
Days hunted						
Eastern Management Region	337,100±56	223,100±62	137,900±42	51.1	144.4	
Central Management Region	466,100±35	395,700±32	279,200±25	17.8	67.0	
United States	803,200±31	618,800±30	417,100±22	29.8	92.6	
Retrieved harvest						
Eastern Management Region	137,100±41	56,900±21	57,200±29	140.8	139.7	
Central Management Region	238,100±34	154,200±29	140,300±23	54.4	69.7	
United States	375,200±26	211,200±22	197,500±18	77.7	90.0	

Table 23. Snipe harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Atlantic Flyway	16,200	12,900	7,600	24.9	111.6
Mississippi Flyway	33,000	10,600	11,200	212.7	194.1
Central Flyway	12,400	4,700	5,600	166.0	121.6
Pacific Flyway	5,900	1,100	2,700	422.6	118.6
Alaska	3,600	100	100	4,361.9	3,189.3
United States	71,000	29,400	27,200	141.8	160.5
Days hunted					
Atlantic Flyway	47,600±49	29,900±47	21,700±64	59.6	119.2
Mississippi Flyway	103,300±49	25,100±32	43,300±123	312.0	138.5
Central Flyway	58,100±127	30,100±143	17,500±142	93.4	233.1
Pacific Flyway	36,900±114	5,200±23	12,900±205	616.6	186.8
Alaska	4,000±167	200±71	200±	1,516.4	1,529.5
United States	250,100±41	90,400±51	95,700±69	176.6	161.5
Retrieved harvest					
Atlantic Flyway	68,900±51	69,600±65	54,200±99	-1.0	27.1
Mississippi Flyway	88,000±54	28,000±45	35,400±150	214.6	148.4
Central Flyway	113,900±161	21,200±87	10,800±126	437.2	953.7
Pacific Flyway	9,700±90	3,800±27	5,300±84	157.4	82.2
Alaska	7,500±180	200±123	500±	3,155.9	1,340.6
United States	287,800±67	122,700±41	106,200±72	134.5	171.0

Table 24. Rail harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Parameter and management unit			2015-2024	Percent change from	
	2025	2024	10-yr avg	2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Atlantic Flyway	9,400	1,800	2,600	425.6	259.1
Mississippi Flyway	20,900	1,400	4,700	1,383.3	346.7
Central Flyway	10,100	300	1,600	3,158.4	514.2
United States	40,400	3,500	8,900	1,051.6	351.8
Days hunted					
Atlantic Flyway	24,100±94	5,100±27	6,500±150	377.2	269.2
Mississippi Flyway	121,100±55	8,500±30	20,400±117	1,318.7	493.1
Central Flyway	62,900±100	1,300±55	6,300±	4,656.7	894.2
United States	208,200±45	14,900±20	33,300±89	1,295.4	525.3
Retrieved harvest					
Atlantic Flyway	60,100±64	26,600±24	23,000±88	125.7	161.8
Mississippi Flyway	26,900±49	5,600±54	8,100±131	380.5	231.3
Central Flyway	28,000±113	900±111	1,900±	2,972.3	1,361.6
United States	115,000±45	33,200±22	33,000±71	246.8	248.5

Table 25. Preliminary estimates of rail harvest by species during the 2025-2026 hunting season. Species-specific estimates were derived from the 5-year average species composition estimates from the Migratory Bird Parts Collection Survey. Estimates are based on 1,561 wings submitted by 70 hunters from 2021 to 2025.

Management unit	Sora	Virginia	Clapper	King
Atlantic Flyway	3,900	100	56,200	0
Mississippi Flyway	26,100	0	800	0
Central Flyway	12,900	2,200	1,600	0
United States	30,400	300	84,200	0

Table 26. Gallinule harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Atlantic Flyway	5,600	800	1,600	564.7	242.3
Mississippi Flyway	13,100	1,500	2,900	776.3	352.6
Central Flyway	100	100	1,400	-58.2	-96.1
Pacific Flyway	7,800	200	1,000	3,783.0	651.4
United States	26,600	2,700	7,000	894.3	281.8
Days hunted					
Atlantic Flyway	19,600±112	3,300±44	5,300±209	494.1	272.9
Mississippi Flyway	98,500±64	10,900±30	17,200±131	807.2	471.1
Central Flyway	700±135	1,000±75	4,900±	-32.1	-85.9
Pacific Flyway	44,800±110	1,100±52	5,800±	3,899.7	667.5
United States	163,600±51	16,300±23	33,300±106	903.0	391.5
Retrieved harvest					
Atlantic Flyway	15,300±81	6,700±41	10,500±191	128.0	46.7
Mississippi Flyway	56,800±64	10,800±30	9,100±	425.2	522.8
Central Flyway	0±189	100±120	600±	-85.4	-97.6
Pacific Flyway	3,000±118	700±169	1,400±	322.3	113.8
United States	75,100±51	18,300±24	21,600±105	309.6	248.4

Table 27. Coot harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Atlantic Flyway	12,800	13,000	5,300	-1.9	139.3
Mississippi Flyway	41,200	14,600	12,900	182.6	219.2
Central Flyway	6,400	5,600	6,100	14.2	4.8
Pacific Flyway	9,200	2,000	6,800	367.8	34.0
United States	69,500	38,100	31,400	82.4	121.1
Days hunted					
Atlantic Flyway	36,400±48	34,200±62	15,400±102	6.5	136.6
Mississippi Flyway	234,000±50	62,500±43	67,400±93	274.4	247.4
Central Flyway	67,800±157	23,500±80	24,700±144	188.0	174.4
Pacific Flyway	39,600±100	11,900±19	24,900±118	233.1	58.9
United States	377,800±43	135,600±29	132,700±60	178.6	184.7
Retrieved harvest					
Atlantic Flyway	92,400±92	33,800±51	34,700±169	173.5	166.0
Mississippi Flyway	288,900±78	63,100±28	94,300±98	357.5	206.4
Central Flyway	45,800±123	32,300±111	34,400±234	42.1	33.2
Pacific Flyway	28,100±50	16,800±26	45,600±170	67.6	-38.3
United States	455,200±55	149,300±29	209,300±75	204.8	117.5

Table 28. Sandhill crane harvest and hunter activity during the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 hunting seasons and the previous 10-year (2015–2024) averages. Variance estimates are presented as the 95% confidence interval as a percent of the point estimate.

Management unit	2025	2024	10-yr avg	Percent change from	
				2024	10-yr avg
Active hunters					
Central Flyway	31,700	36,200	19,700	-12.4	61.0
Alaska	1,500	1,200	1,000	23.1	51.6
United States	33,800	37,400	20,700	-9.6	63.6
Days hunted					
Central Flyway	87,500±21	95,900±17	50,200±16	-8.7	74.3
Alaska	8,200±53	4,600±29	3,600±109	79.7	129.9
United States	98,100±19	100,400±16	53,800±16	-2.3	82.5
Retrieved harvest					
Central Flyway	73,300±31	87,300±28	47,700±23	-16.0	53.9
Alaska	2,000±110	1,300±52	1,100±	51.7	85.5
United States	75,500±31	88,600±28	48,700±23	-14.8	54.9

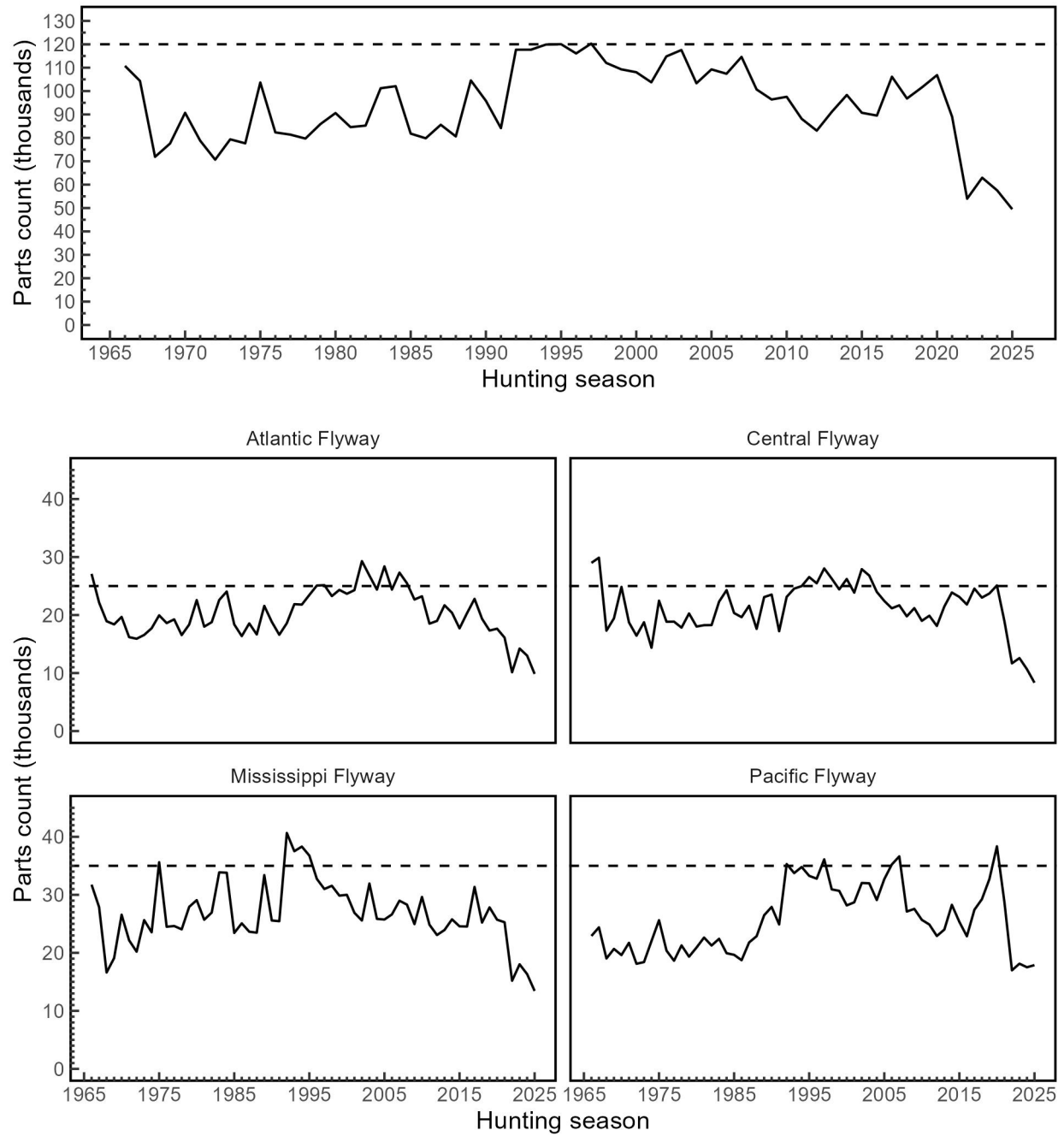


Figure 2. Number of waterfowl parts received in the Parts Collection survey in the United States and by Flyway, 1965 to 2025. The dotted lines represent parts targets.

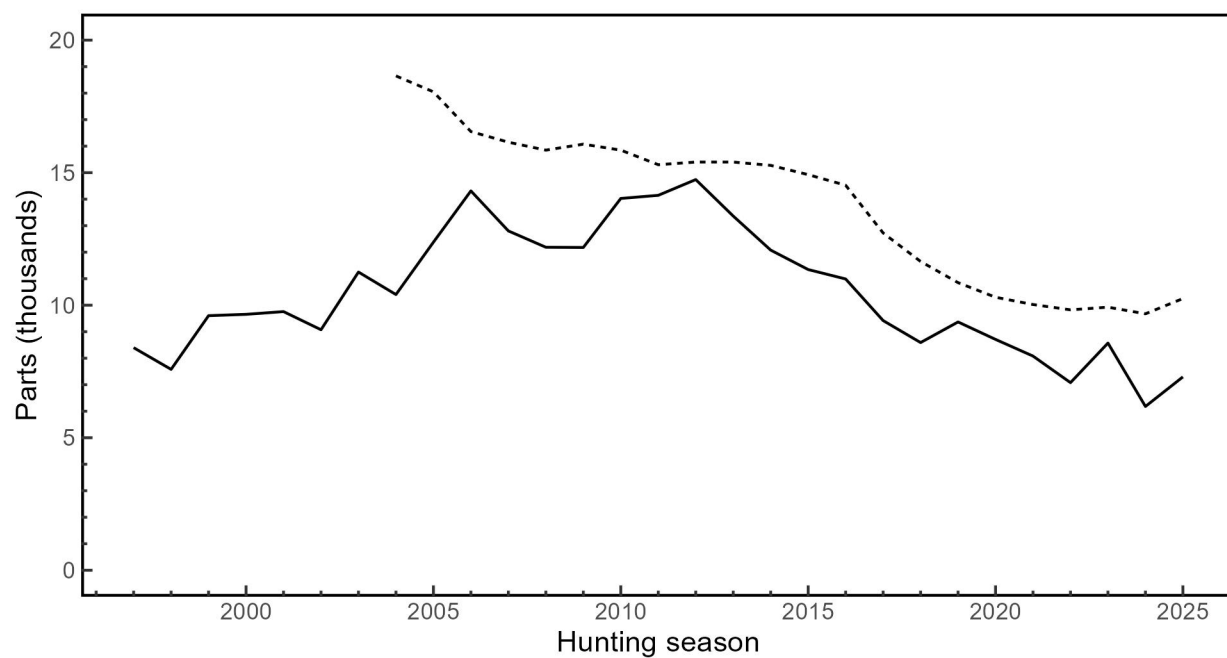


Figure 3. Number of American woodcock wings received in the Parts Collection Survey, 1997 to 2025 and parts target (dotted line), 2004 to 2025.

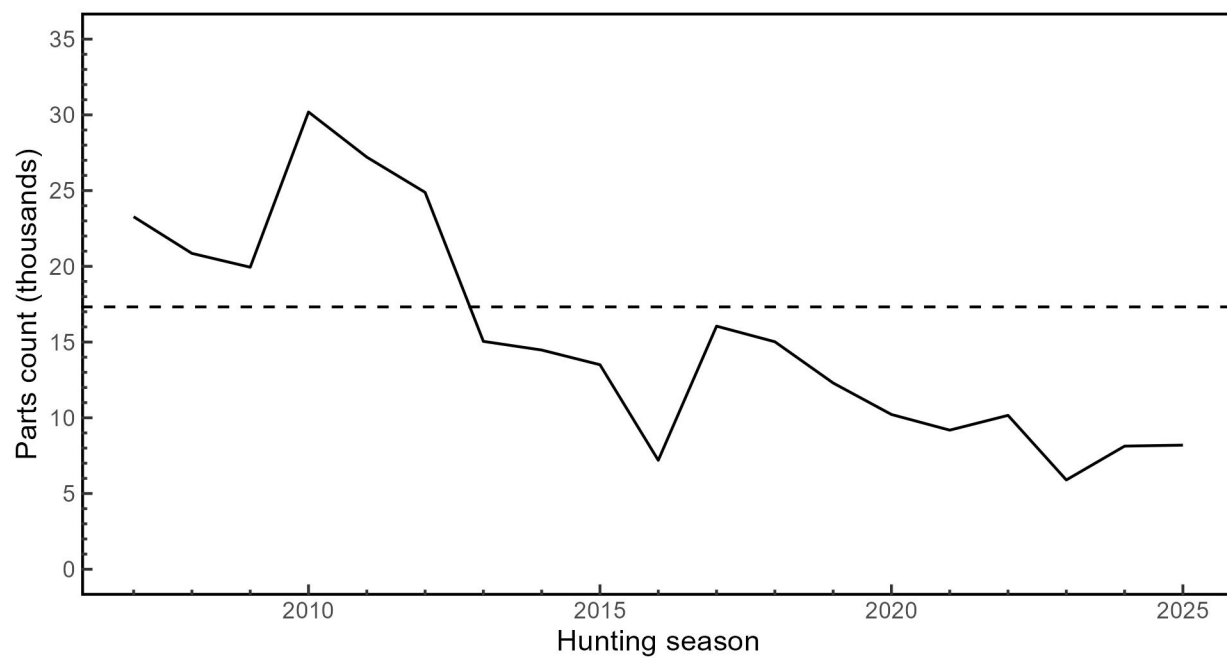


Figure 4. Number of mourning dove wings received in the Parts Collection Survey, 2007 to 2025. The dotted line is the nationwide target of 17,322 parts.

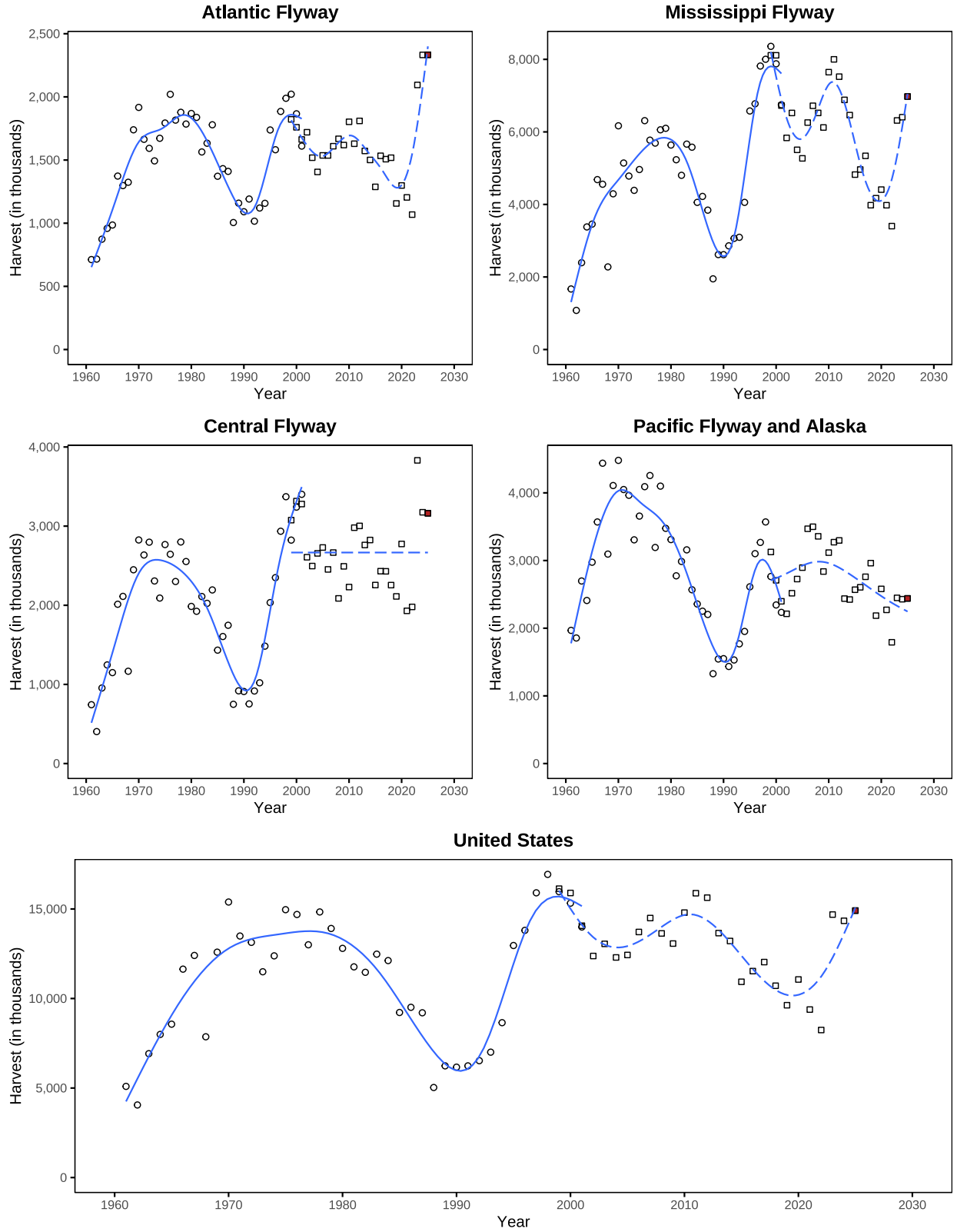


Figure 5. Number of ducks harvested (in thousands) in the United States, 1961–2025 (Open circles = Federal Duck Stamp Survey, Squares = HIP Survey, Red Square = current season). Regression lines were fit using a generalized additive model with cubic regression spline as the smoothing basis.

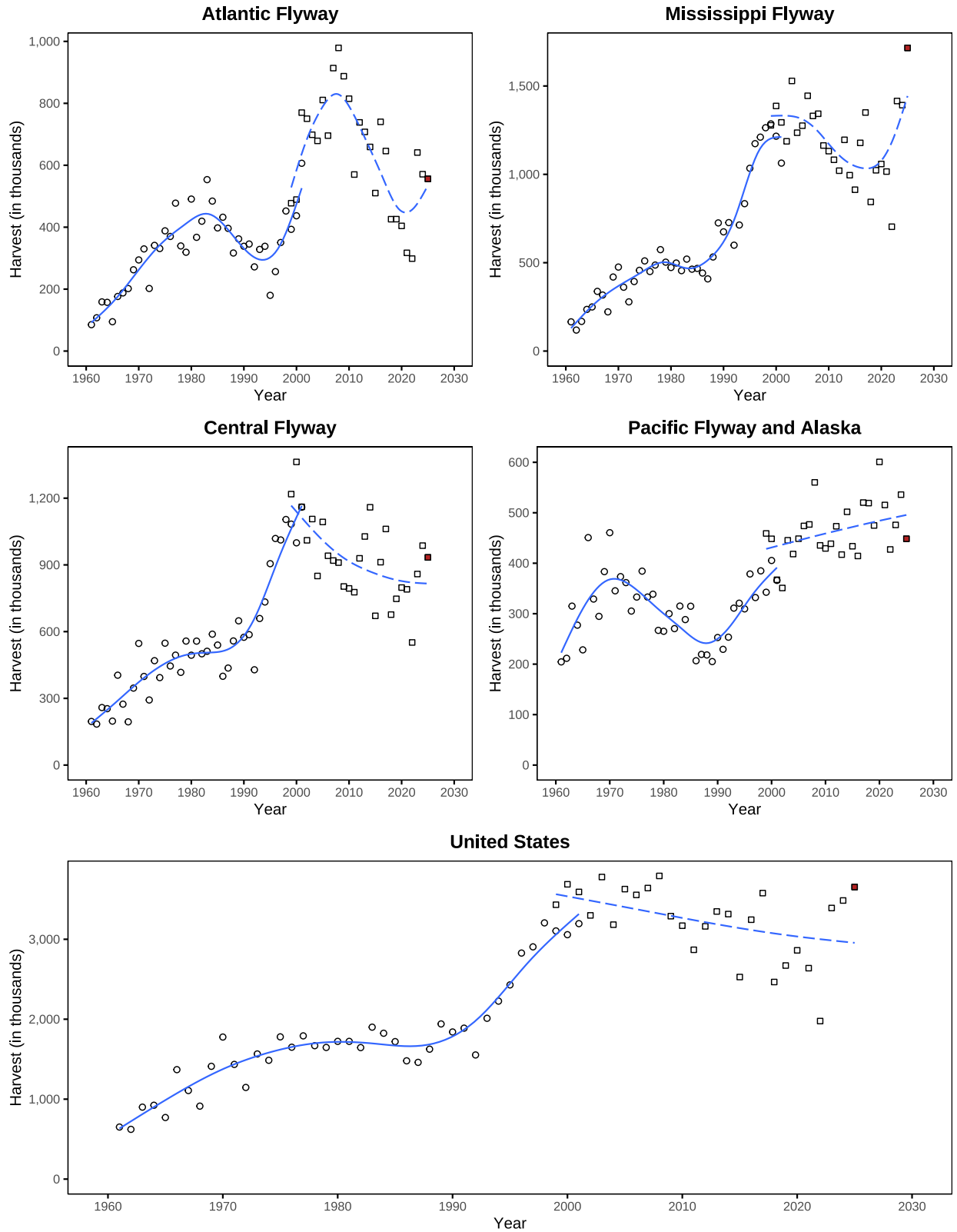


Figure 6. Number of geese harvested (in thousands) in the United States, 1962–2025 (open circles = Federal Duck Stamp Survey; squares = HIP Survey; red squares = current season). Regression lines were fit using a generalized additive model with cubic regression spline as the smoothing basis.

A Standardized Harvest Information Program screening questions & accepted responses

Assignment of success and activity strata from standard Harvest Information Program questionnaire responses.

Question	Response	Response code	Service stratum	Service stratum code
How many ducks did you harvest last year?	Did not hunt	1	None	1
	Bagged 0	2	None	1
	Bagged 1–10	3	Low	2
	Bagged 11+	4	High	3
How many geese did you harvest last year?	Did not hunt	1	None	1
	Bagged 0	2	None	1
	Bagged 1–10	3	Low	2
	Bagged 11+	4	High	3
How many doves did you harvest last year?	Did not hunt	1	None	1
	Bagged 0	2	None	1
	Bagged 1–30	3	Low	2
	Bagged 31+	5	High	3
	Season not opened	0	–	–
How many woodcock did you harvest last year?	Did not hunt	1	No	1
	Bagged 0	2	Yes	2
	Bagged 1–30	3	Yes	2
	Bagged 31+	5	Yes	2
	Season not opened	0	–	–
Did you hunt snipe or coots last year?	Did not hunt	1	No	1
	Did hunt	2	Yes	2
	Season not opened	0	–	–
Did you hunt rails or gallinules last year?	Did not hunt	1	No	1
	Did hunt	2	Yes	2
	Season not opened	0	–	–
<i>Will</i> you hunt sandhill cranes this year	Will not hunt	1	No	1
	Will hunt	2	Yes	2
	Season not opened	0	–	–
<i>Will</i> you hunt band-tailed pigeons this year?	Will not hunt	1	No	1
	Will hunt	2	Yes	2
	Season not opened	0	–	–
<i>Will</i> you hunt brant this year?	Will not hunt	1	No	1
	Will hunt	2	Yes	2
	Season not opened	0	–	–
Did you hunt sea ducks last year?	Did not hunt	1	No	1
	Did hunt	2	Yes	2
	Season not opened	0	–	–

B Species composition of sea ducks in various regions of the United States

Federal and state hunting regulations classify different species as sea ducks in different areas of the country.

Atlantic Flyway

- Scoters
- Eiders
- Long-tailed ducks

Alaska

- Scoters
- Eiders (common and king)
- Harlequin ducks
- Long-tailed ducks
- Mergansers (common and red-breasted)

California

- Scoters
- Eiders (common and king)
- Harlequin ducks
- Long-tailed ducks

Oregon

- Scoters
- Eiders
- Harlequin ducks
- Long-tailed ducks

Washington

- Scoters
- Harlequin ducks
- Long-tailed ducks
- Goldeneyes

C Harvest Information Program Coordinators

Names and affiliations of people who coordinate the Harvest Information Program or help provide hunter name and address data to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Courtney Rudd, Wyoming Game and Fish Department

D Parts Collection Survey wingbee participants

The names and affiliations of those individuals who participated in the review of hunter submitted wings.

Waterfowl Wingbees

Atlantic Flyway Wingbee

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Mississippi Flyway Wingbee

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Central Flyway Wingbee

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Pacific Flyway Wingbee

J. Aucelluzzo, C. Brady, A. Hernandez-Werner, O. Rocha, R. Shinn, D. Stitts, K. Su, D. Van Baren, M. Weaver (California Department of Fish and Wildlife); S. Cordes, G. Gerstenberg (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, retired); S. Wood (California Department of Fish and Wildlife.); R. Blenk, D. Irans, E. Meisman (California State Polytechnic University–Humboldt); C. Beach (Coeur D’Alene Tribe); J. Lang (Ducks Unlimited); S. Suszynski, S. Thompson (Idaho Fish and Game); K. Belleville (National Park Service); C. Munson (Nevada Department of Wildlife); N. Saake (Nevada Department of Wildlife, retired); K. Armstrong, S. Osborne (Northern California Regional Land Trust); B. Reishus (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife); C. Sundstrom (Shoalwater Bay Tribe); A. Bacon (The Nature Conservancy); J. Laughlin (U.S. Department of Agriculture - APHIS/Wildlife Services); T. Sanders (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service–DMBM/Pacific Flyway); J. Allen, B. Lausch, T. Matthews, D. Safine, J. Sands, E. Shakeri-Wells, L. Sievers, A. Wiens (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service); W. Rhodes (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service–DMBM/BMBS); C. Cain, S. Catino, S. Chandler (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service–DMBM/BMDM); R. Cain (University of California–Davis); D. Dankers, C. Edwall, J. Sands (Volunteer); B. Hoffman, K. Soltysiak (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife)

Woodcock Wingbee

B. Infield and B. Leach (AR); R. Temple (LA); M. Olinde (retired LA); B. Barlow and T. Riley (MI); L. Shartell (MN); R. Viegut (MO); L. Fendrick (OH); R. Tyl (PA); C. Dunagan and K. Hand (TX); S. Nelson (RGS); C. Kolbmann (U. of Oklahoma); and R. Brown, K. Daly, K. Emerson, R. Rau, and K. VanBeek (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Mourning Dove Wingbee

The 2025 fall Mourning Dove Wingbee was not held in person because of the government-wide shutdown. Wings were shipped to individual state agencies which held mini wingbees. Special appreciation is extended to the following individuals: N. Fyffe and L. Harding (AZ); T. Bidrowski, L. Buehler, V. Cikanek, A. Friesen, and A. Lyon (KS); J. Duguay, J. Olszak, and R. Temple (LA); L. Fendrick (OH); and O. Fitzsimmons and K. Hand (TX).

E Harvest age ratios for selected species of management importance

Age ratios of harvested birds represent a useful long-term measure of annual reproduction of individual species across the continent.

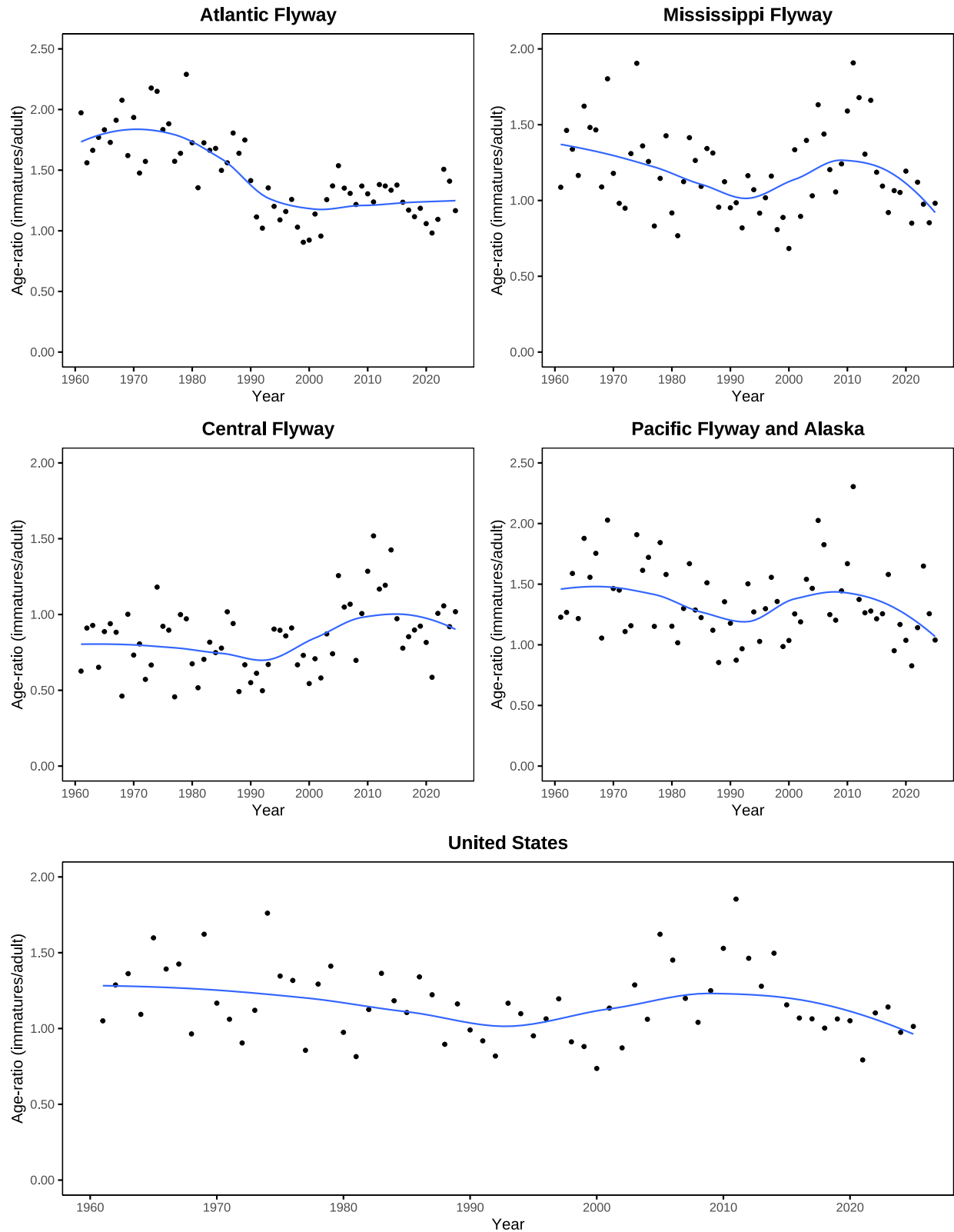


Figure 7. Age ratios of mallards harvested in the United States, 1961–2025. Regression lines were fit using a generalized additive model with cubic regression spline as the smoothing basis.

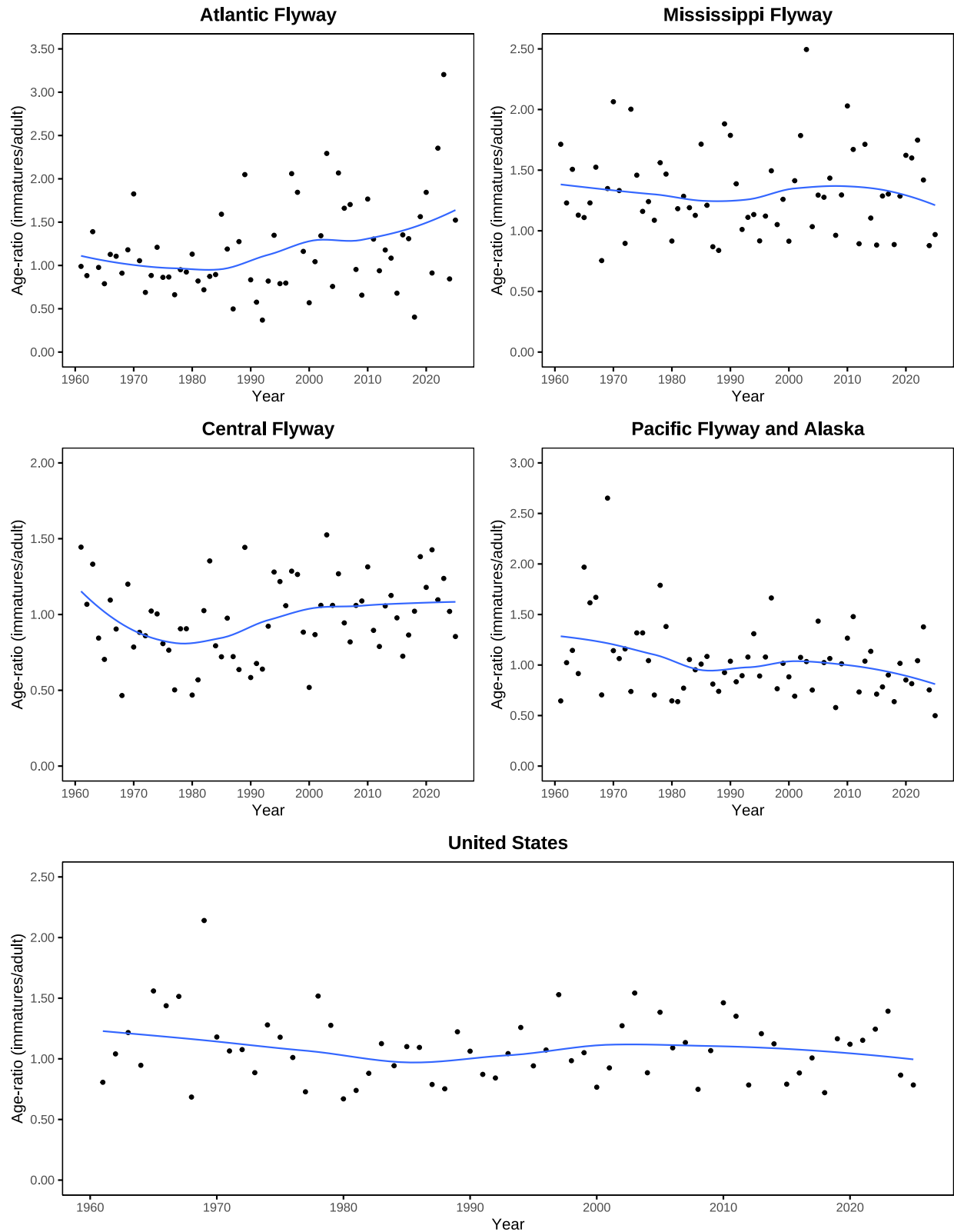


Figure 8. Age ratios of northern pintails harvested in the United States, 1961–2025. Regression lines were fit using a generalized additive model with cubic regression spline as the smoothing basis.

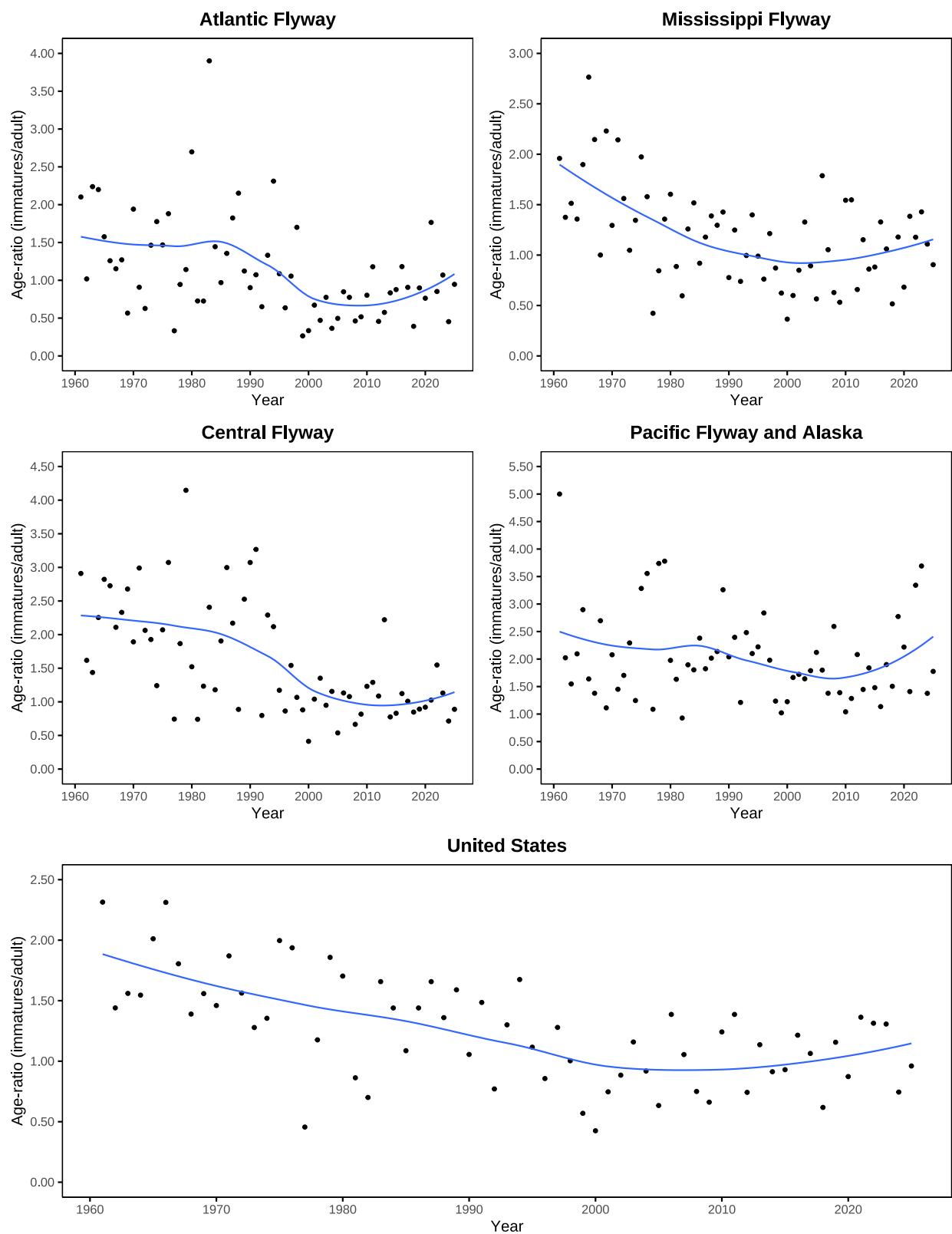


Figure 9. Age ratios of lesser scaup harvested in the United States, 1961–2025. Regression lines were fit using a generalized additive model with cubic regression spline as the smoothing basis.

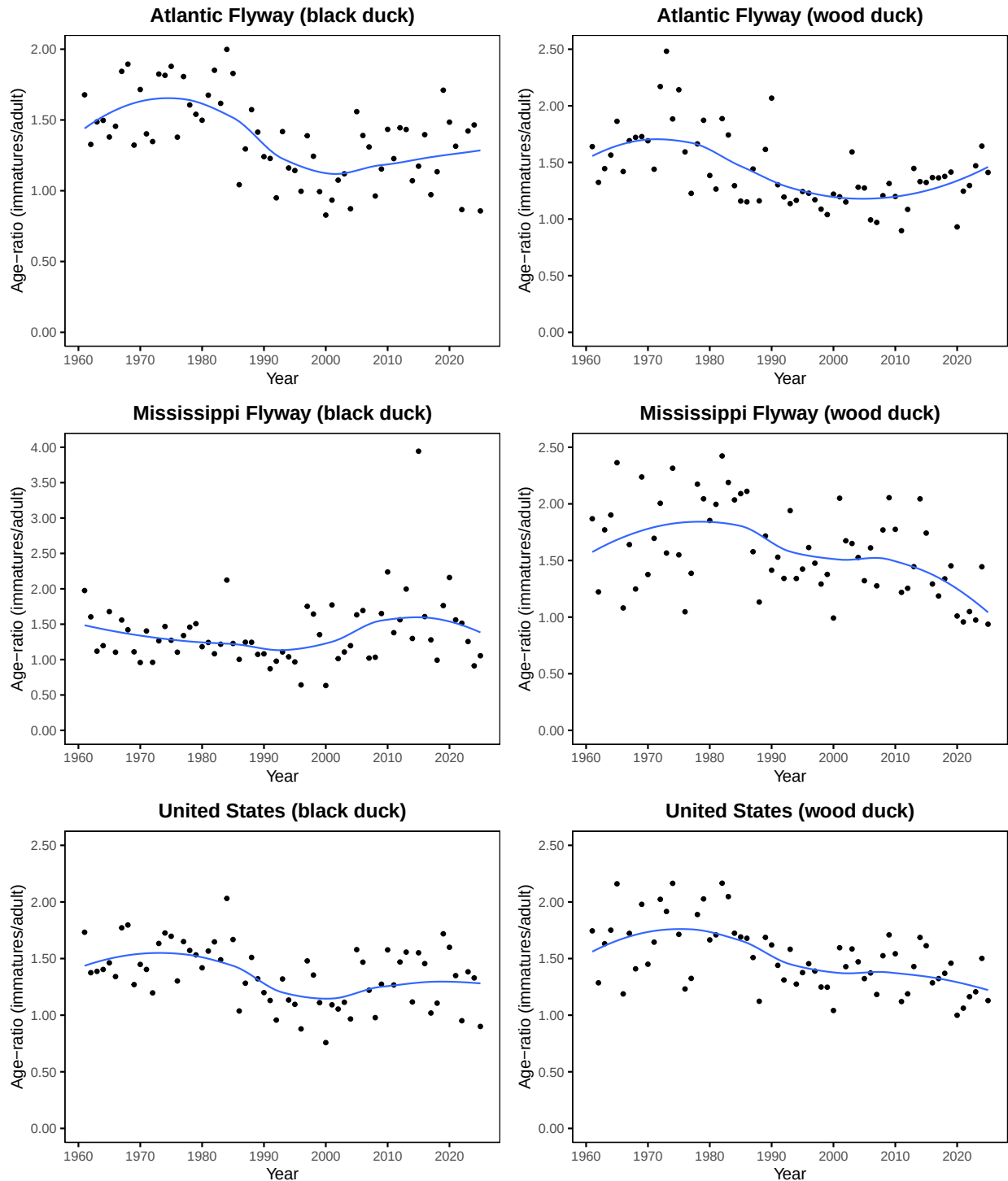


Figure 10. Age ratios of American black ducks and wood ducks, harvested in the United States, 1961–2025. Regression lines were fit using a generalized additive model with cubic regression spline as the smoothing basis.