

Responsive Management



HUNTERS' KNOWLEDGE OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THREATS TO CALIFORNIA CONDORS

Conducted by Responsive Management on behalf of:

**The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
California Condor Recovery Team
California Condor Lead Exposure Reduction Committee**

2003

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Acknowledgements

This survey was conducted as part of a larger effort to reduce the threat of lead exposure to California condors.

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Shooting Sports Foundation
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Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine Arizona licensed hunters' (both residential and out-of-state hunters with an Arizona license) knowledge of and attitudes toward threats to the California condor. The study entailed a telephone survey of those who obtained an Arizona hunting license in 2003 and who hunted in northern Arizona.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test. Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon to 6:00 p.m., and Sunday from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., all local time. The survey was conducted in September 2003. A total of 205 completed interviews were obtained.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. SPSS is a software package that is specifically designed for quantitative statistical analyses.

KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS

General Knowledge of California Condors

- On the whole, respondents' self-rating of their knowledge/awareness was low to medium, with a mean of 4.37 on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being low knowledge/awareness and 10 being high knowledge/awareness), which is more than 1 point from the midpoint between low and high knowledge/awareness (5.5).

- A very large percentage of respondents (80%) had seen a photograph, painting, and/or a live condor.

- Most of those who had seen a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor had incorrect notions of the of the size of a condor, typically underestimating the height and wingspan. Regarding its weight, respondents most commonly gave a correct answer, but a majority were incorrect, fairly evenly split between those who overestimated and those who underestimated.
- Of those who had seen a photograph or painting of a condor or had seen a live condor, a large majority (79%) correctly identified the body color as black, and 23% said brown.
- Of those who had seen a photograph or painting of a condor or had seen a live condor, respondents most commonly (45%) indicated that the head color is red.
- Of those who had seen a photograph or painting of a condor or had seen a live condor, a majority (66%) said the wing color is black, and 28% said the wing color is white.

Knowledge of Habitat and Diet of California Condors

- When asked in what states condors are generally found, 81% answered California, 63% answered Arizona, and 15% answered Utah. Meanwhile, 14% said, “Don’t know,” and 11% gave an incorrect answer.
- Respondents most commonly gave the correct answer regarding the diet of the California condor, but it was less than a majority (49% said carrion). A substantial percentage (24%) incorrectly believe that rodents are part of the California condor’s diet.

Knowledge of Reintroduction of California Condors into Arizona

- A very large percentage of respondents (86%) were aware that California condors had been reintroduced into Arizona.
- A majority of respondents (58%) said that the California condor has been reintroduced into Grand Canyon National Park, and somewhat less than a majority (41%) said Kaibab National Forest. A low percentage (11%) said Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

Knowledge of Threats to California Condors

- Although most respondents (63%) were unaware of any specific threats facing condors, a substantial percentage (37%) were aware of threats facing condors.
- Most commonly, those respondents who were aware of threats facing condors indicated that habitat loss (29%) was a threat to the condor in the wild. Lead poisoning was cited as a problem by 21% of those who were aware of threats facing condors.
- Most commonly, those respondents who were aware of threats facing condors had heard of problems facing condors in newspapers (35%), sporting magazines (35%), or television (24%).
- A large percentage of respondents (77%) were unaware that lead poisoning is a problem currently facing condors; 23% were aware.
- Of those who were aware that lead poisoning may be affecting condors, a majority (56%) indicated that it kills condors, while a substantially lower percentage (31%) said that it impacts condors' abilities to reproduce.
- Those who were aware that lead poisoning may be affecting condors most commonly said that they had heard of the effects of lead on condors through sporting magazines (41%), followed by newspapers (31%).
 - 16% said they had heard of the effects of lead on condors through a letter from the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and 8% said hunting proclamations or hunting regulations.
- The overwhelming majority of respondents (91%) were unaware of any educational efforts to try to reduce condor deaths from lead poisoning; 9% were aware. Those who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce lead poisoning of condors most commonly said they had heard about educational programs, posters or fliers, and public service announcements. A majority of those who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce lead poisoning of

condors said that the educational efforts that they had heard about were affiliated with the Arizona Game and Fish Department (61%), and 21% had heard of efforts affiliated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIONS HUNTERS CAN TAKE TO REDUCE RISK OF CONDOR DEATHS, WILLINGNESS TO TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE RISK OF CONDOR DEATHS, AND ACTIONS TAKEN

- A majority of respondents (62%), after having been told that condors eat carrion that may contain lead bullet fragments, indicated that they were aware of actions hunters could take in the field to help reduce condors' exposure to lead. However, a substantial percentage (38%) were unaware of any actions hunters could take to help reduce condors' exposure to lead.
- A slight majority (52%) of those who were aware of actions that hunters can take to help protect condors from lead poisoning said that using lead-free ammunition would help protect them. A substantial percentage knew that retrieving all animals they kill from the field also helped protect condors.
- The survey discussed four actions that hunters can take to help reduce condors' exposure to lead. An overwhelming majority of respondents (94%) would be *very* willing to retrieve all animals killed from the field, and a large majority (59%) would be *very* willing to hide or cover carcasses or gut piles. Just less than a majority (48%) said that they would be *very* willing to remove bullets and impacted flesh from carcasses or gut piles that they leave in the field, and the same percentage said that they would be *very* willing to use lead-free ammunition. Graphs are also included showing those who said that they would be very or somewhat willing to do the actions, and those who would be not at all willing to do the actions.
- A very large majority of respondents (82%) had taken at least one of the actions to reduce condors' exposure to lead during recent hunts. Most commonly, those who had taken at least one of the actions had retrieved all game they killed from the field (93%). A much lower percentage of those who had taken an action said that they hid or covered carcasses (29%) or used lead-free ammunition (26%).

WAYS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO RESPONDENT ABOUT CALIFORNIA CONDORS

- Respondents most commonly indicated that one of the best ways to provide them with information on California condors is through Arizona Game and Fish Department communications (35%), followed by direct mail (31%), and magazine articles (26%).

HUNTING PARTICIPATION, LOCATIONS OF HUNTING ACTIVITIES, SPECIES HUNTED, AND AMMUNITION USED

- The Kaibab National Forest was quite popular, with 92% of respondents having hunted there in the past 3 years. A very low percentage (6%) had hunted in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
- Other than big game, respondents most commonly hunted upland game birds on federal public lands in Arizona.
- When those respondents who indicated that they had hunted in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area or Kaibab National Forest were asked on which federal public lands they hunted the animals referred to in the previous question, a majority (65%) said Kaibab National Forest, and the next most common answer was Coconino National Forest (27%).
 - 4% said Grand Canyon National Park.
 - 3% said Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
- A large majority of respondents (85%) indicated that they would hunt in the Kaibab National Forest in the future. A small percentage (11%) indicated that they planned to hunt in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the future, but nearly an equal percentage (10%) said that they did not plan to hunt in either area in the future.
- A majority of respondents use Remington ammunition (56%), with the next most popular ammunition being Winchester (37%). The most common caliber of ammunition used is 30-06 (30%). Other calibers with substantial percentages who use them are 7 mm magnum (22%), 270 (21%), and 300 (19%).

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine Arizona licensed hunters' (both residential and out-of-state hunters with an Arizona license) knowledge of and attitudes toward threats to the California condor. The study entailed a telephone survey of those who obtained an Arizona hunting license in 2003 and who hunted in northern Arizona. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. In addition, a central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with extensive experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of natural resources and outdoor recreation. The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test.

To ensure that the telephone survey data collected were of the highest quality, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers conducted project briefings with the interviewers prior to the administration of the survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey instrument, reading of the survey instrument, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey instrument. The Survey Center Managers randomly monitored telephone workstations without the interviewers' knowledge to evaluate the performance of each interviewer. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians edited each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness.

Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon to 6:00 p.m., and Sunday from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., all local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted in September 2003. A total of 205 completed interviews were obtained.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1 (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey instrument was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. SPSS is a software package that is specifically designed for quantitative statistical analyses.

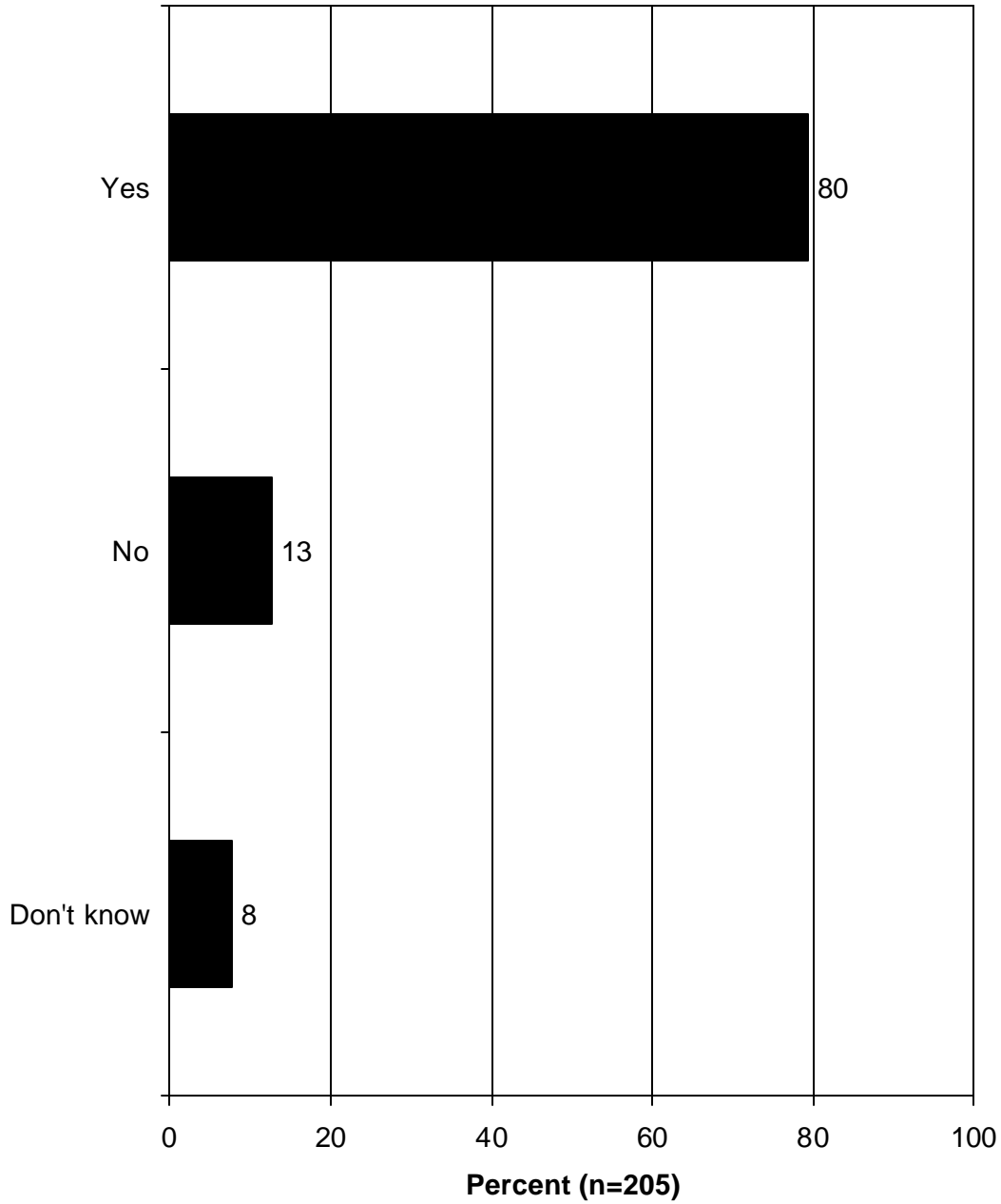
Note that some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of rounding.

KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS

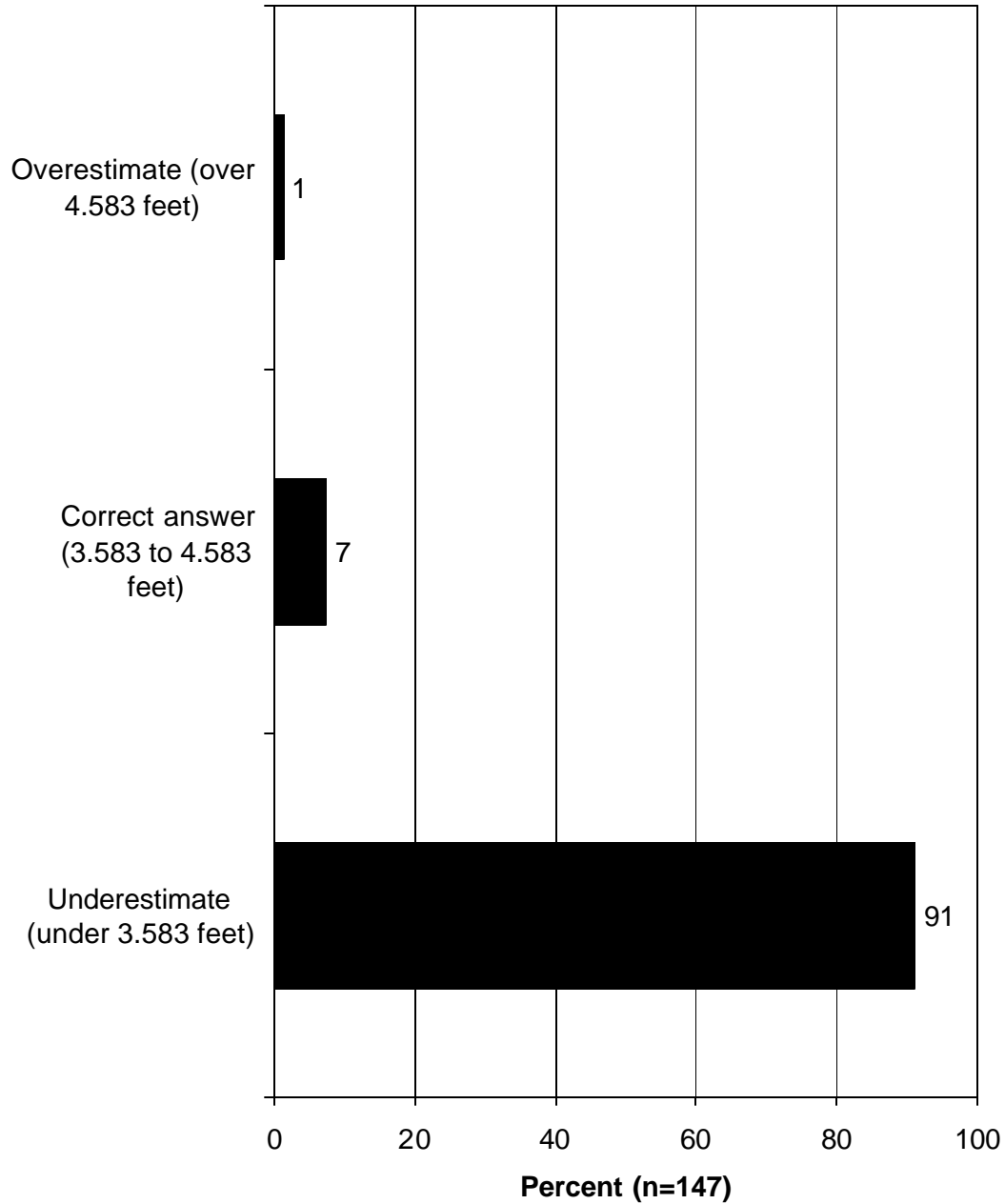
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS

- On the whole, respondents' self-rating of their knowledge/awareness was low to medium. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being low knowledge/awareness of California condors and 10 being high knowledge/awareness, the mean of respondents' self ratings was 4.37, which is more than 1 point from the midpoint between low and high knowledge/awareness (5.5).
- A very large percentage of respondents (80%) had seen a photograph, painting, and/or a live condor.
- Most of those who had seen a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor had incorrect notions of the of the condor.
 - The overwhelming majority (91%) underestimated the height. The mean (2.74 feet) was well below the actual height.
 - While a plurality (45%) gave a correct answer regarding the weight of a condor, a majority were incorrect, with 28% overestimating and 27% underestimating. The mean (29.1 pounds) was within the correct range, but right at the top of the range.
 - A large majority (75%) underestimated the wingspan, while 15% gave a correct answer. The mean (7.0 feet) was below the actual wingspan.
- Of those who had seen a photograph or painting of a condor or had seen a live condor, a large majority (79%) correctly identified the body color as black, and 23% said brown.
- Of those who had seen a photograph or painting of a condor or had seen a live condor, respondents most commonly (45%) indicated that the head color is red.
 - 4% said orange, 1% said yellow, and 0% said blue.
- Of those who had seen a photograph or painting of a condor or had seen a live condor, a majority (66%) said the wing color is black, and 28% said the wing color is white.

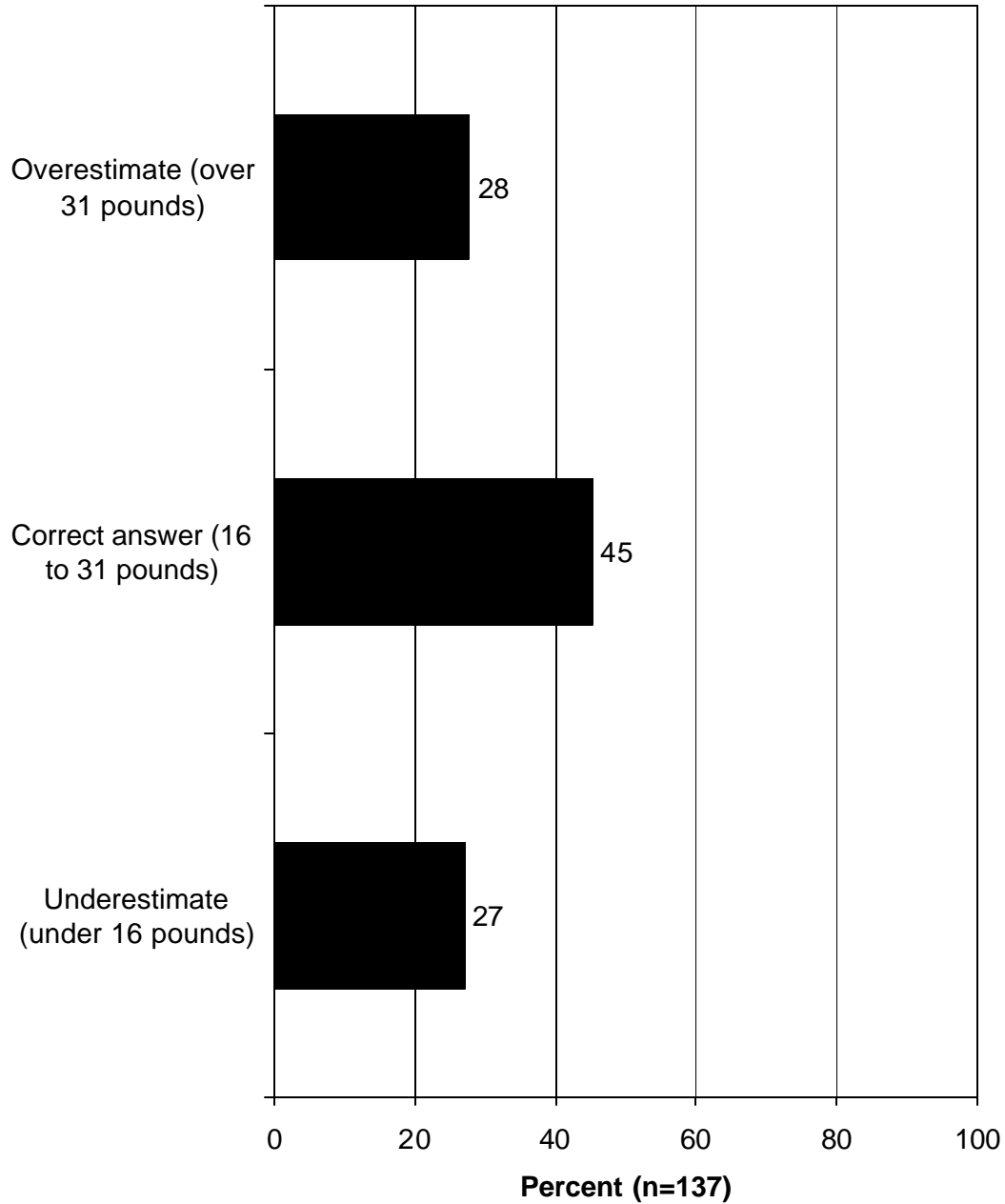
Q20. Have you ever seen a photograph/painting of a condor or a live condor?



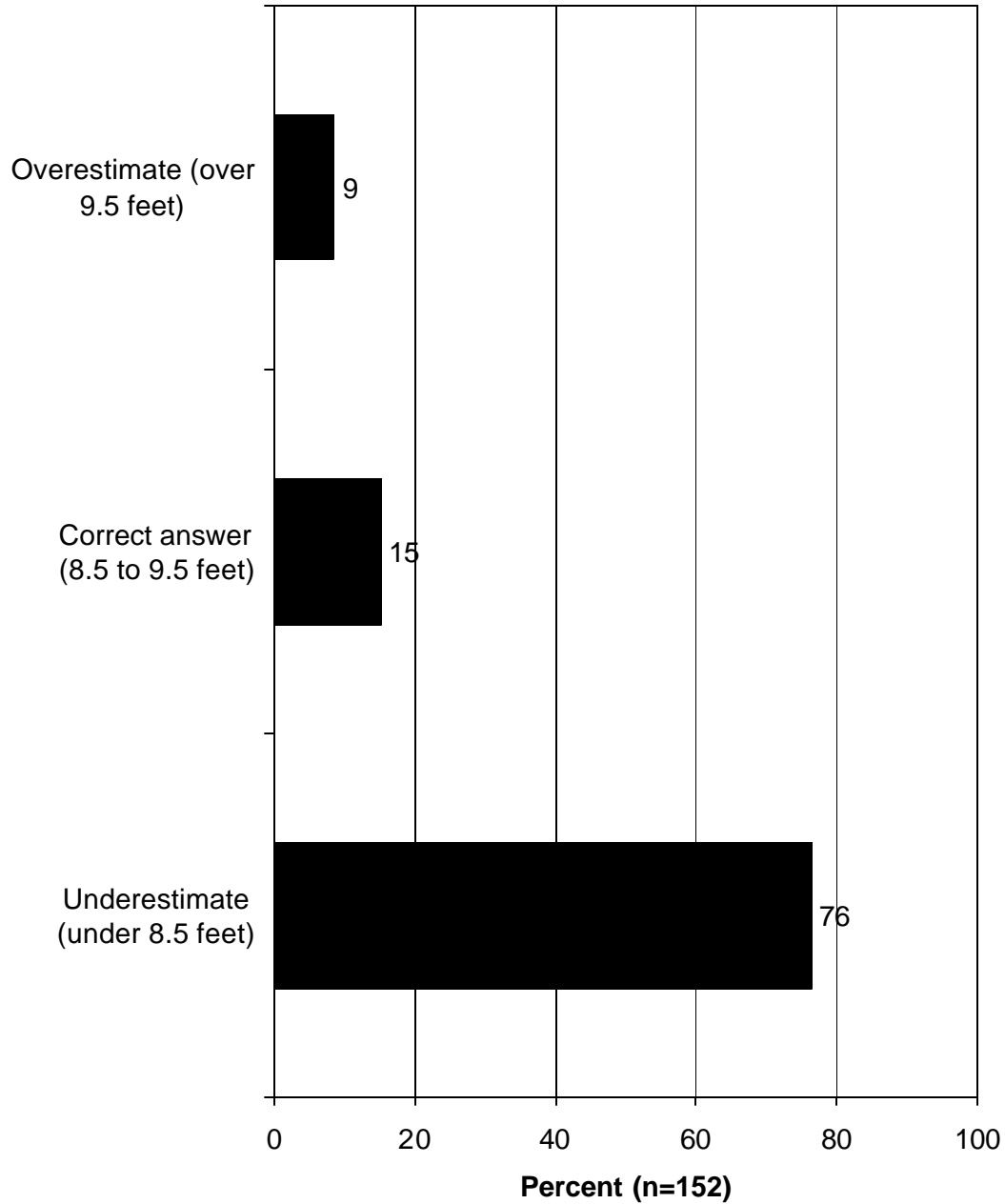
Q21. In feet, what would you say is the average height of a condor? (Asked of those who have seen a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor.)



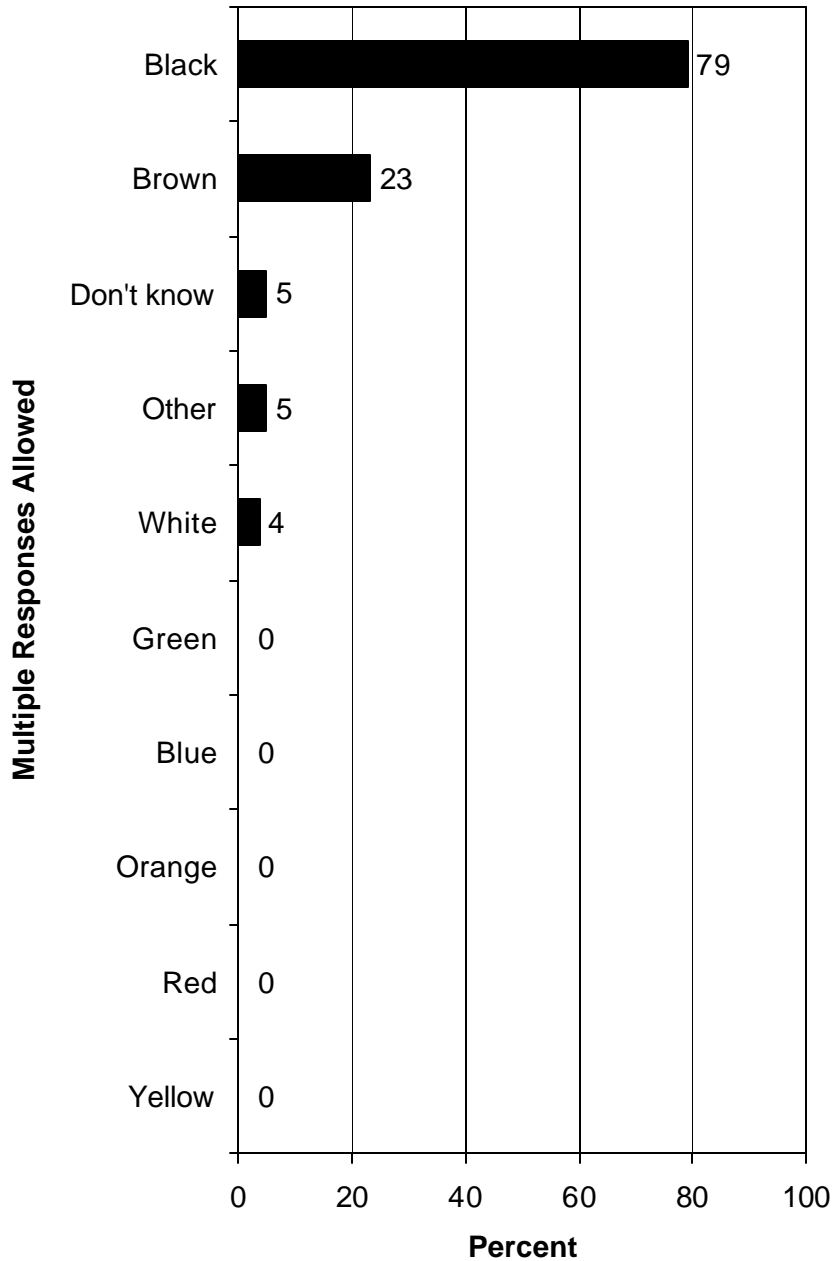
Q22. In pounds, how much would you say a condor weighs? (Asked of those who have seen a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor.)



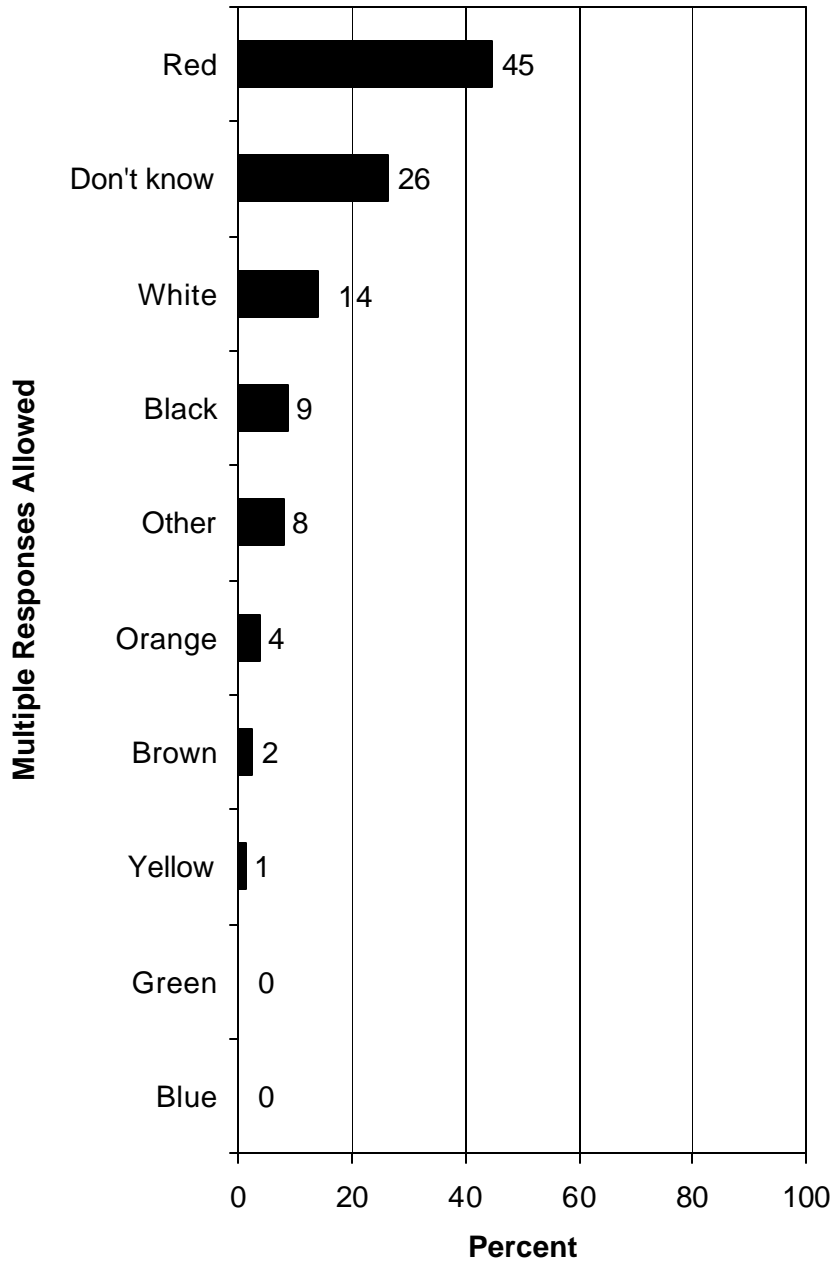
Q23. In feet, how big would you say the average wingspan of a California condor is? (Asked of those who have seen a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor.)



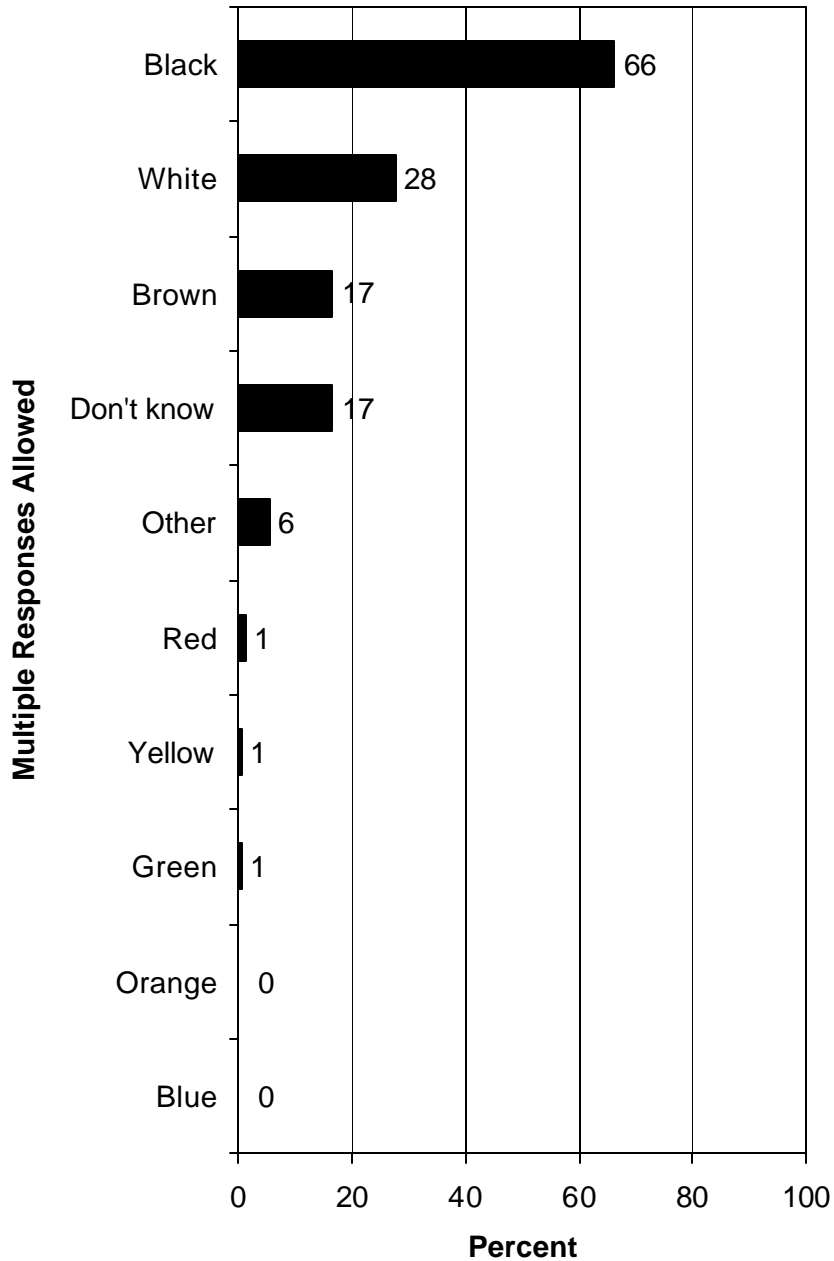
**Q25. What color is the body of a California condor?
(Asked of those who have seen a photograph or
painting of a condor or a live condor.)**



**Q28. What color is the head of a California condor?
(Asked of those who have seen a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor.)**



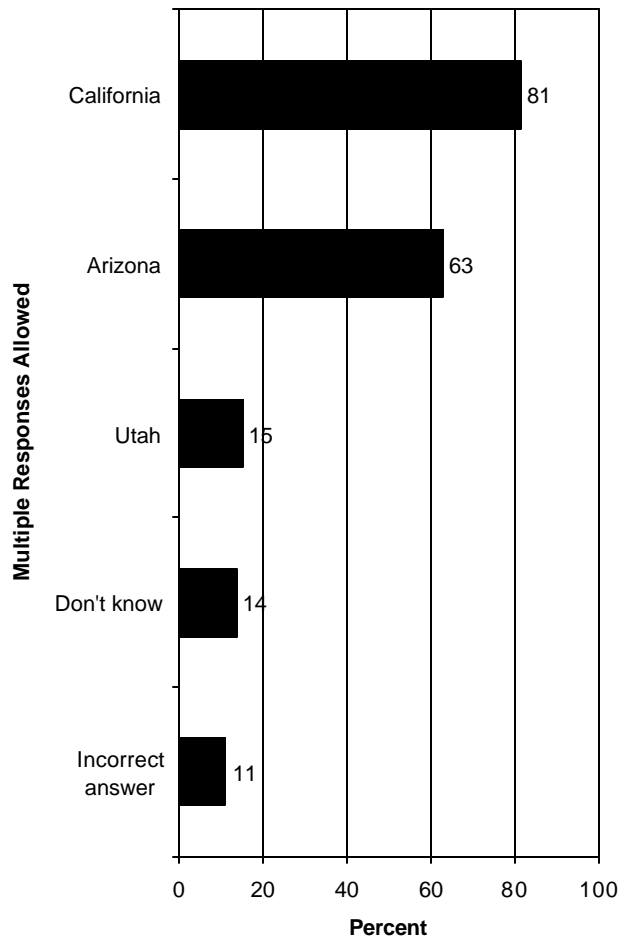
Q31. What color are the wings of a California condor? (Asked of those who have seen a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor.)



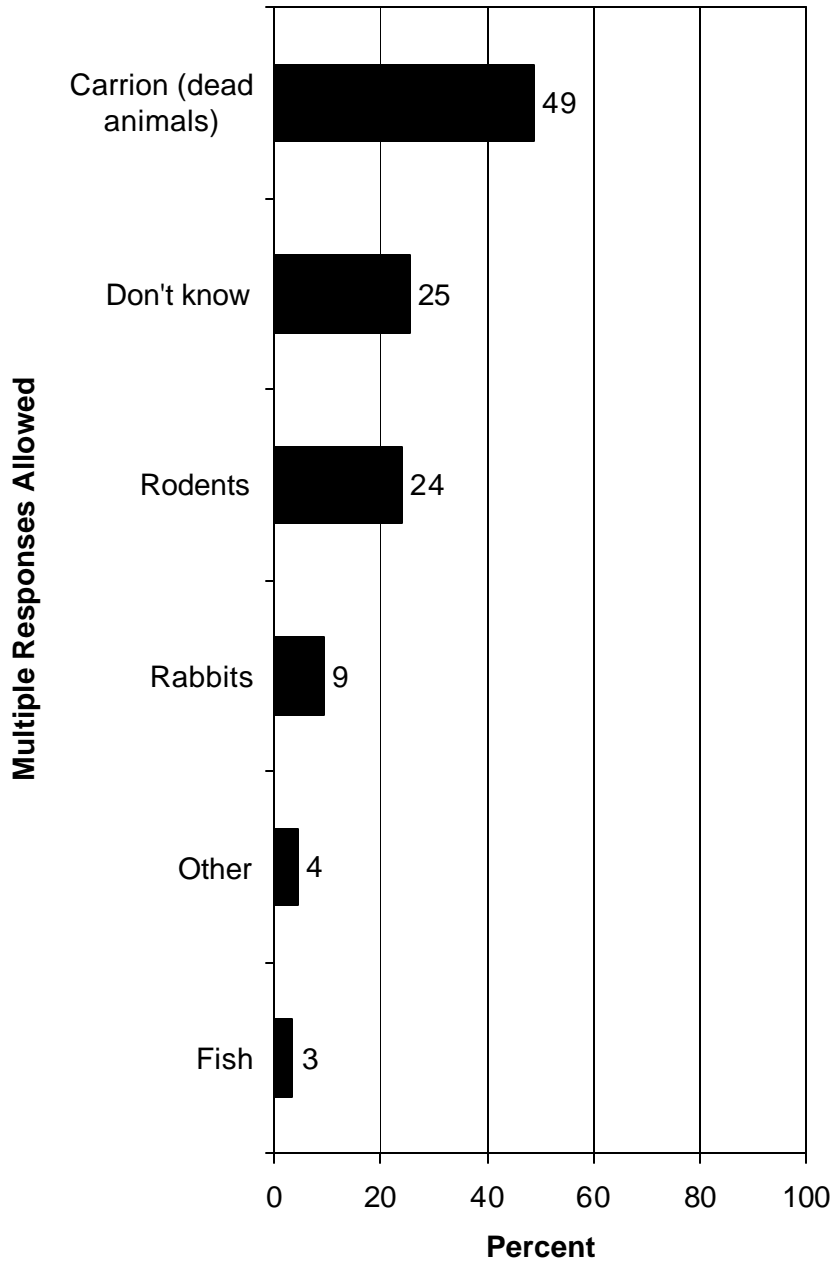
KNOWLEDGE OF HABITAT AND DIET OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS

- When asked in what states condors are generally found, 81% answered California, 63% answered Arizona, and 15% answered Utah. Meanwhile, 14% said, “Don’t know,” and 11% gave an incorrect answer.
- Respondents most commonly gave the correct answer regarding the diet of the California condor, but it was less than a majority (49% said carrion). A substantial percentage (24%) incorrectly believe that rodents are part of the California condor’s diet.

Q34. In what state or states are condors generally found?



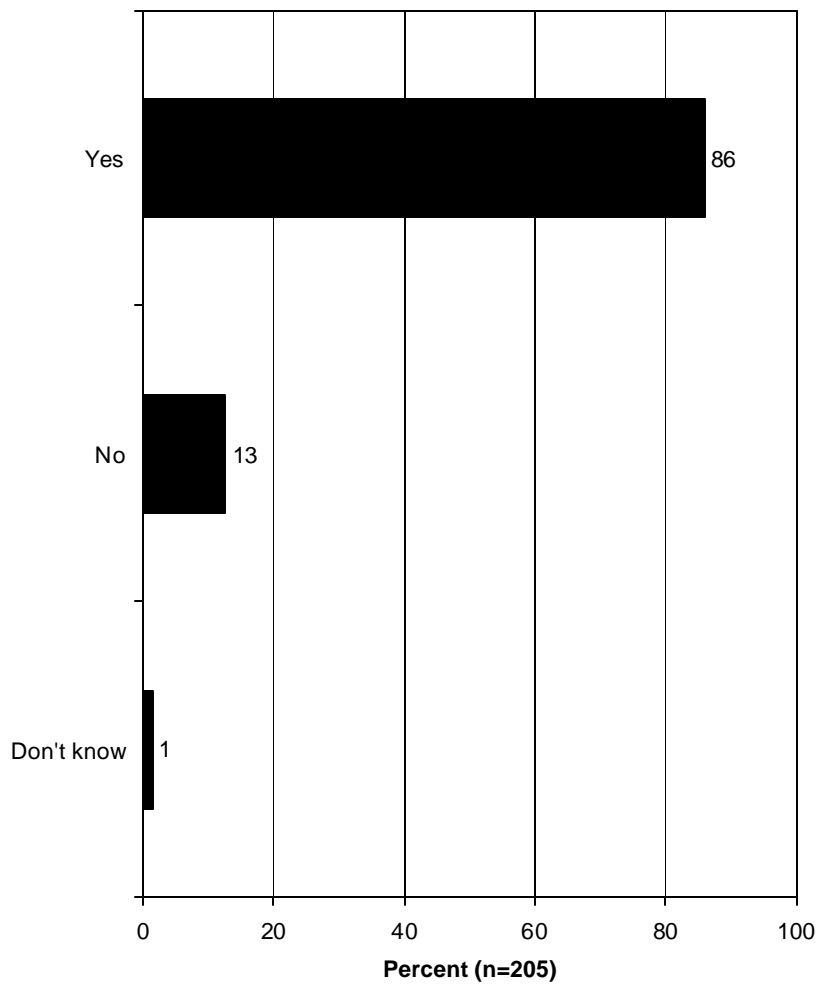
Q36. What do California condors typically eat?



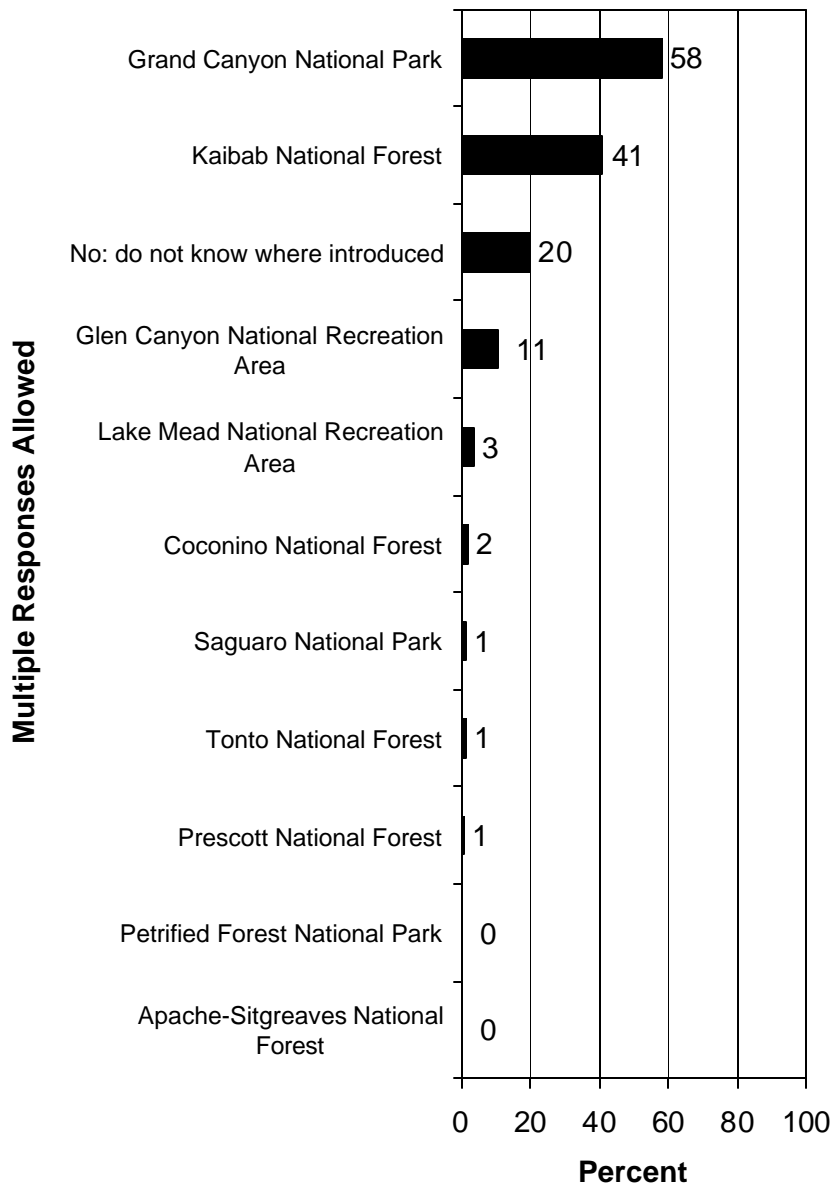
KNOWLEDGE OF REINTRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS INTO ARIZONA

- A very large percentage of respondents (86%) were aware that California condors had been reintroduced into Arizona.
- A majority of respondents (58%) said that the California condor has been reintroduced into Grand Canyon National Park, and somewhat less than a majority (41%) said Kaibab National Forest. A low percentage (11%) said Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

Q7. Are you aware that California condors have been reintroduced into Arizona?



Q9. Can you tell me into which of the following areas in Arizona the California condor has been reintroduced? (Asked of those who were aware that California condors have been reintroduced into Arizona.)



KNOWLEDGE OF THREATS TO CALIFORNIA CONDORS

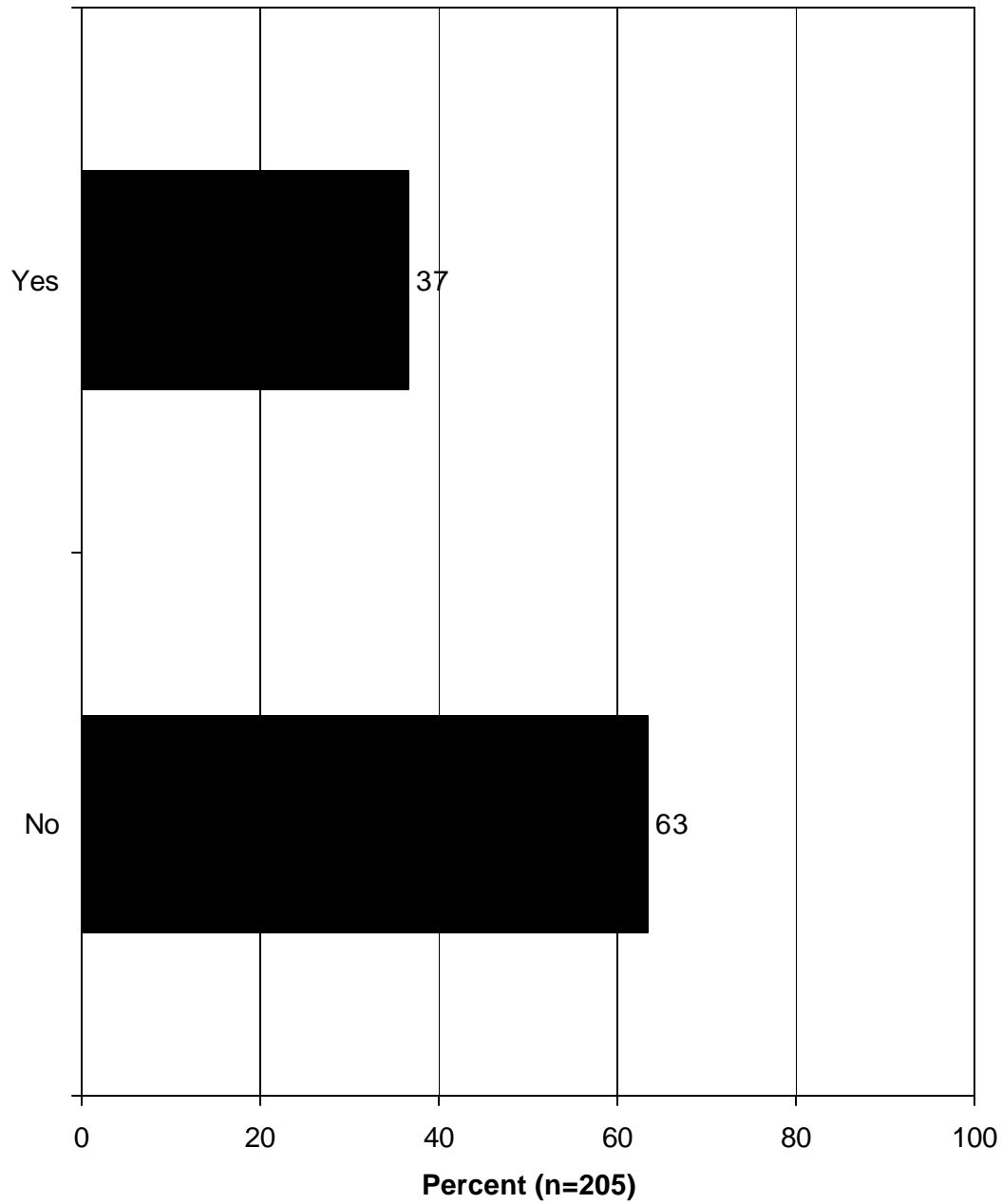
General Threats to California Condors

- Although most respondents (63%) were unaware of any specific threats facing condors, a substantial percentage (37%) were aware of threats facing condors.

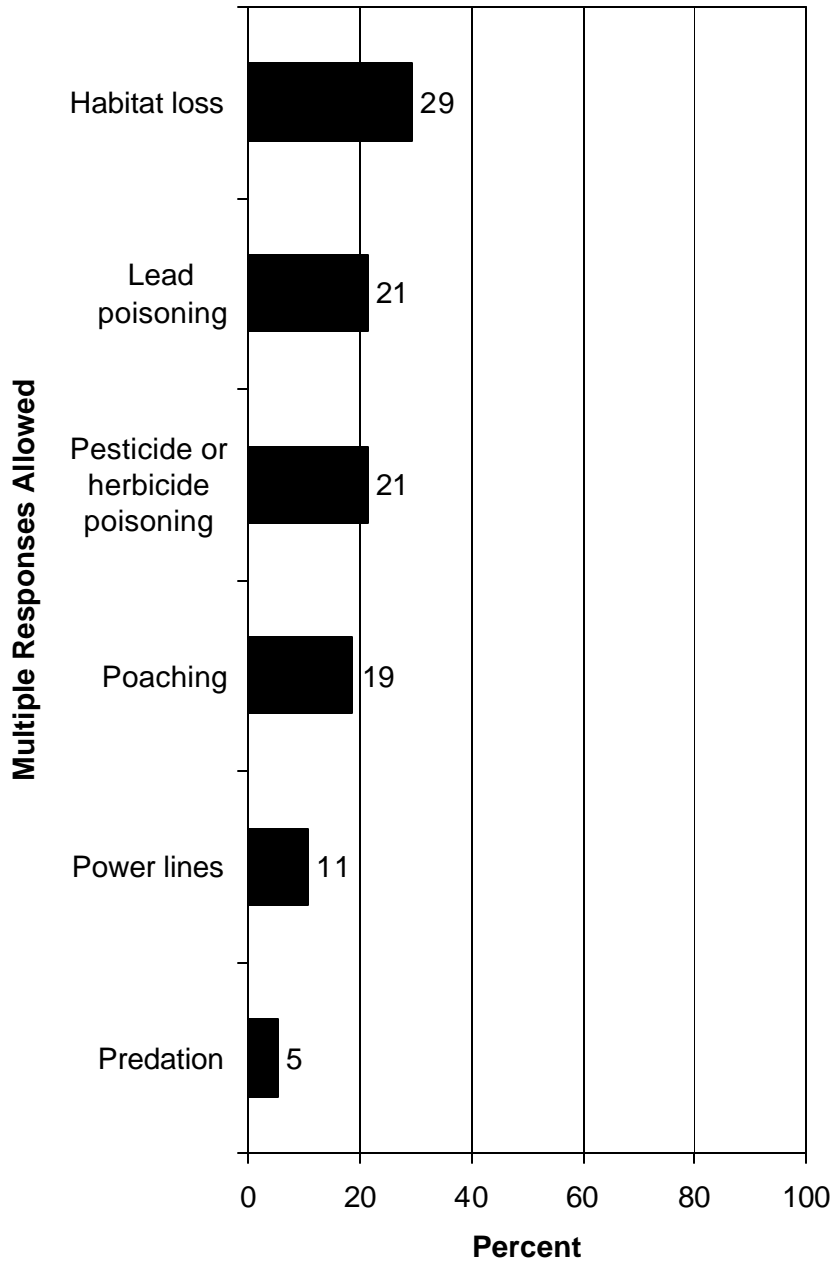
- Most commonly, those respondents who were aware of threats facing condors indicated that habitat loss (29%) was a threat to the condor in the wild. Lead poisoning was cited as a problem by 21% of those who were aware of threats facing condors.

- Most commonly, those respondents who were aware of threats facing condors had heard of problems facing condors in newspapers (35%), sporting magazines (35%), or television (24%).

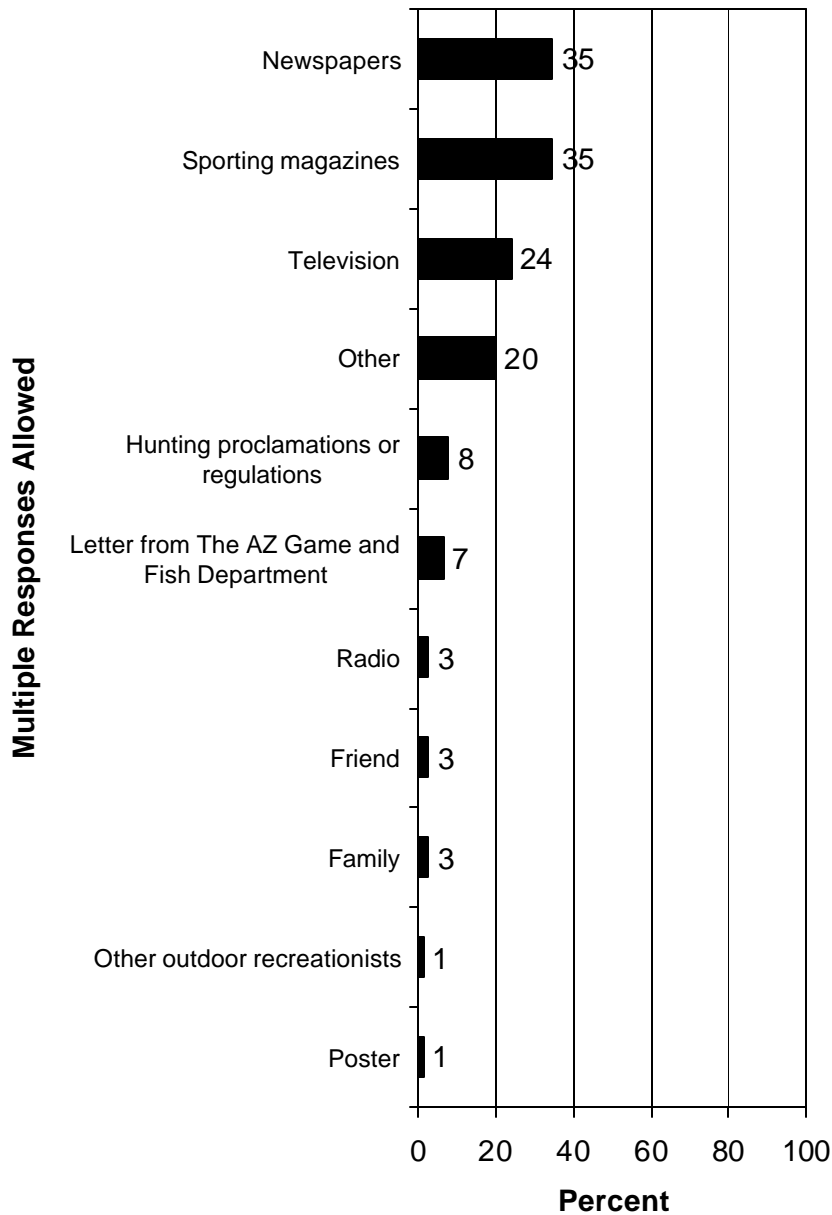
Q38. Are you aware of any specific threats presently facing condors?



Q40. What types of threats do condors presently face in the wild? (Asked of those who indicated that they are aware of threats presently facing condors.)



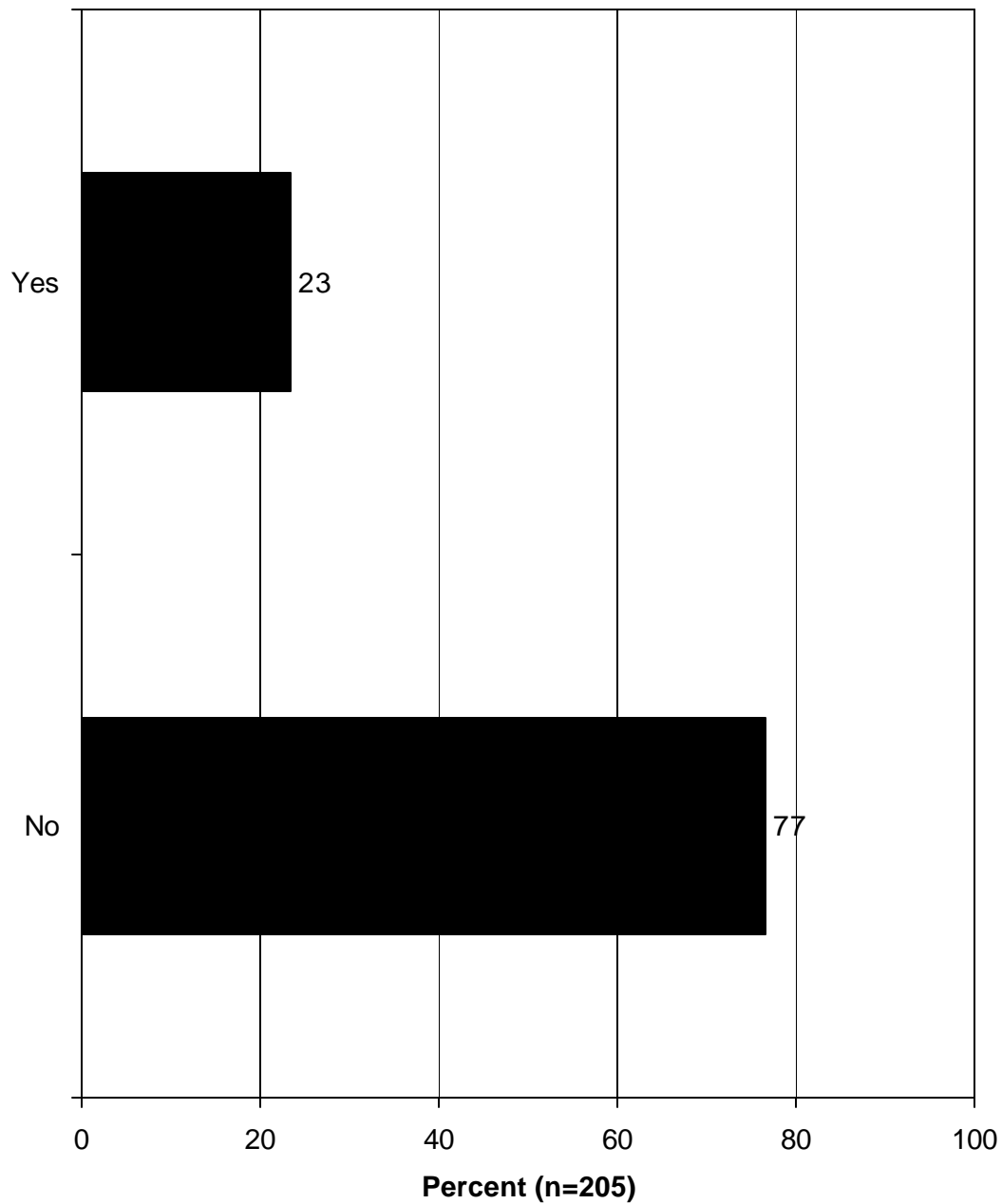
Q43. How or where did you hear about these threats to condors? (Asked of those who indicated that they are aware of threats presently facing condors.)



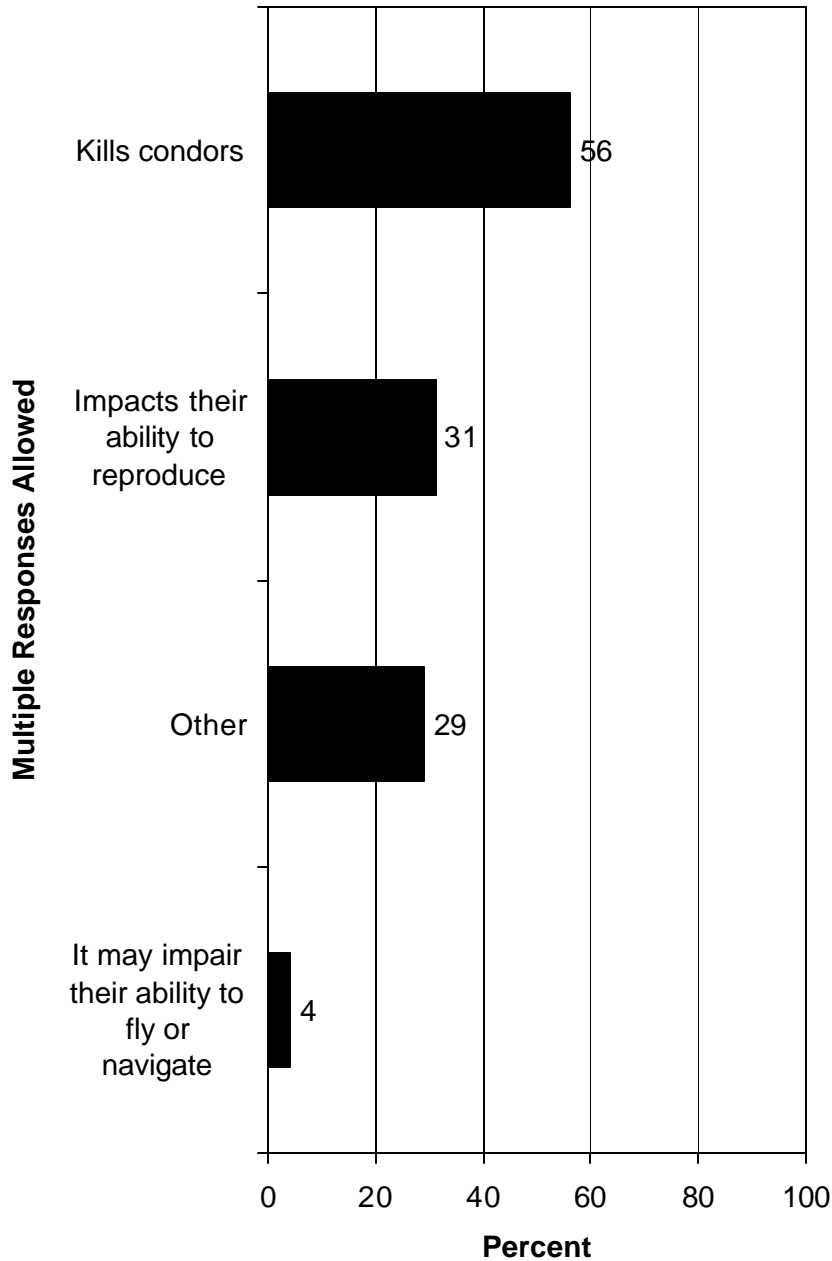
Lead Poisoning of California Condors

- A large percentage of respondents (77%) were unaware that lead poisoning is a problem currently facing condors; 23% were aware.
- Of those who were aware that lead poisoning may be affecting condors, a majority (56%) indicated that it kills condors, while a substantially lower percentage (31%) said that it impacts condors' abilities to reproduce.
- Those who were aware that lead poisoning may be affecting condors most commonly said that they had heard of the effects of lead on condors through sporting magazines (41%), followed by newspapers (31%).
 - 16% said they had heard of the effects of lead on condors through a letter from the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and 8% said hunting proclamations or hunting regulations.
- The overwhelming majority of respondents (91%) were unaware of any educational efforts to try to reduce condor deaths from lead poisoning; 9% were aware.
- Those who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce lead poisoning of condors most commonly said they had heard about educational programs, posters or fliers, and public service announcements (all at 21%).
- A majority of those who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce lead poisoning of condors said that the educational efforts that they had heard about were affiliated with the Arizona Game and Fish Department (61%), and 21% had heard of efforts affiliated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

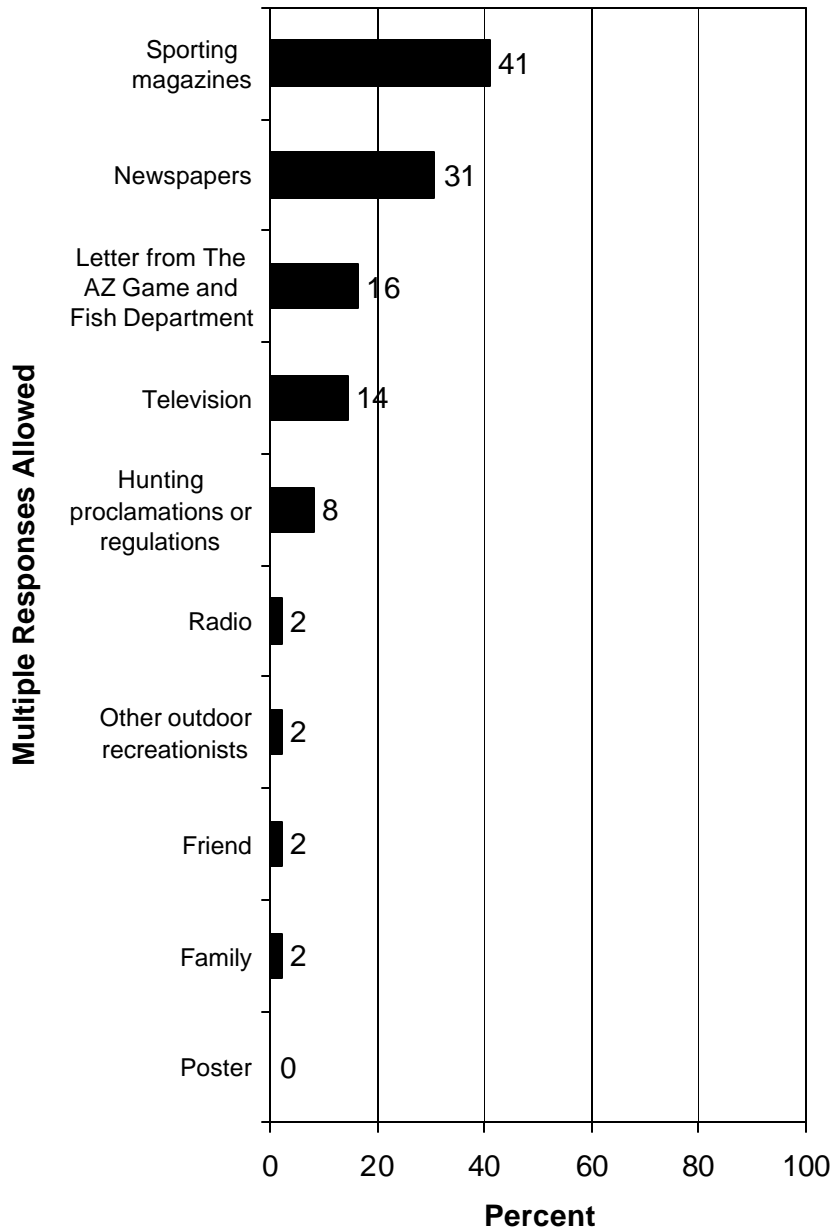
Q45. Are you aware that lead poisoning is a problem currently faced by condors?



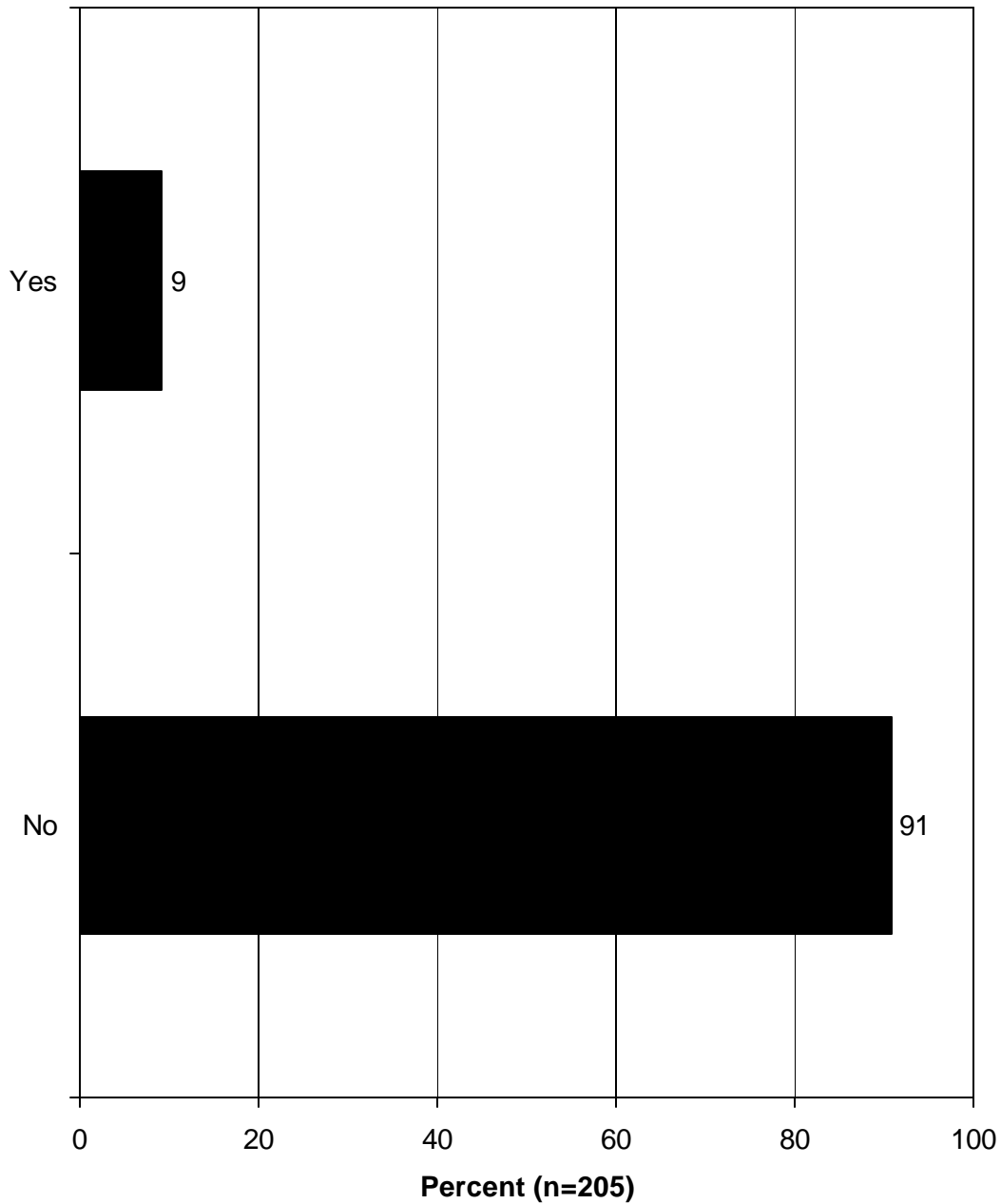
Q47. Please describe how lead may be affecting condors? (Asked of those who were aware that lead poisoning is a problem currently faced by condors.)



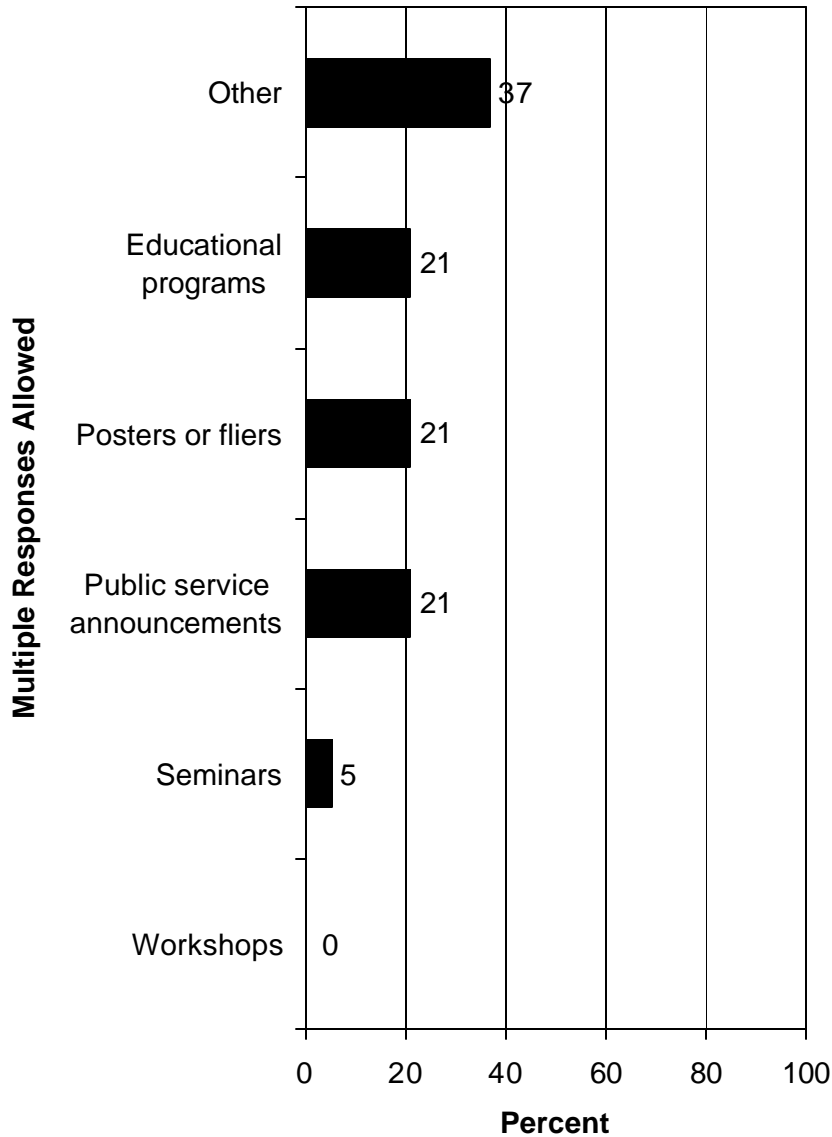
Q50. How or where did you hear about the effects of lead on condors? (Asked of those who were aware that lead poisoning is a problem currently faced by condors.)



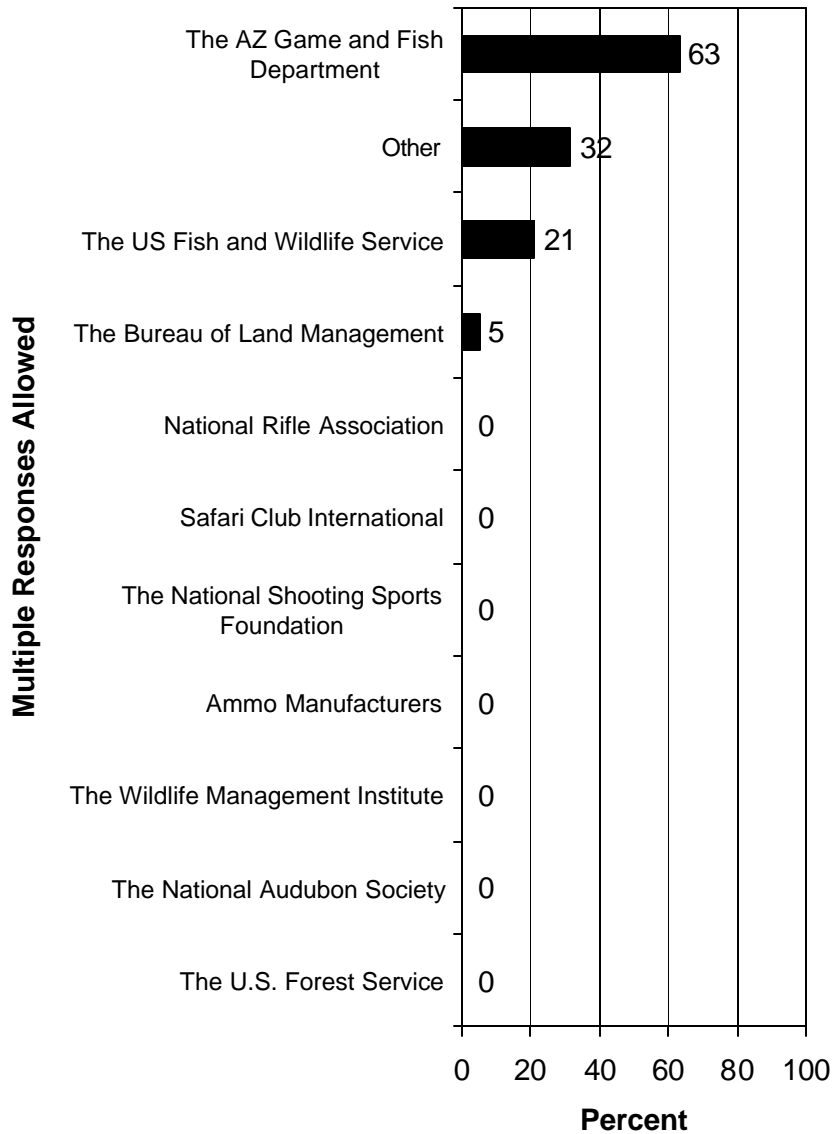
Q52. Are you aware of any educational efforts to try and reduce the deaths of condors from lead poisoning?



Q54. What types of educational efforts have you heard about that attempt to reduce the number of deaths of condors from lead poisoning? (Asked of those who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce the deaths of condors from lead poisoning.)



Q57. Which organizations or groups were involved in promoting the educational efforts you heard about that attempted to reduce the number of condor deaths caused by lead poisoning? (Asked of those who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce the deaths of condors from lead poisoning.)



KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIONS HUNTERS CAN TAKE TO REDUCE RISK OF CONDOR DEATHS, WILLINGNESS TO TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE RISK OF CONDOR DEATHS, AND ACTIONS TAKEN

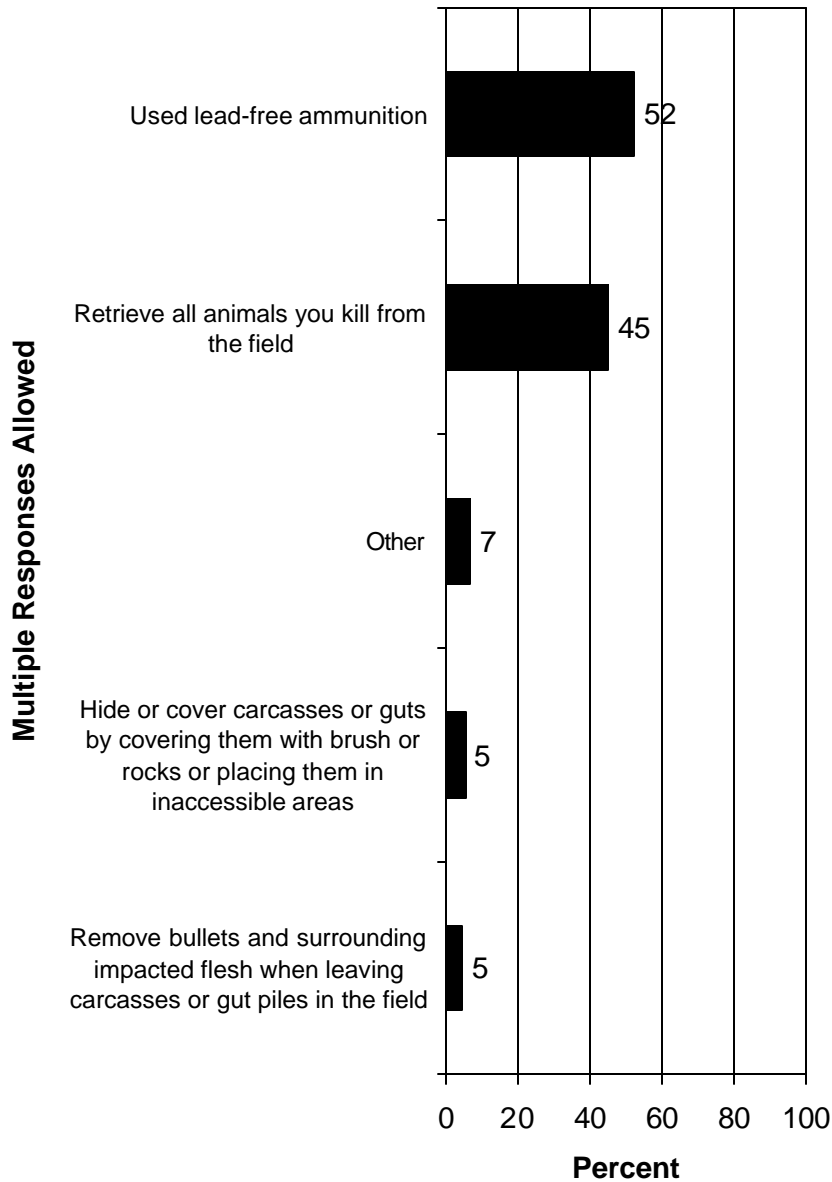
- A majority of respondents (62%), after having been told that condors eat carrion that may contain lead bullet fragments, indicated that they were aware of actions hunters could take in the field to help reduce condors' exposure to lead. However, a substantial percentage (38%) were unaware of any actions hunters could take to help reduce condors' exposure to lead.

- A slight majority (52%) of those who were aware of actions that hunters can take to help protect condors from lead poisoning said that using lead-free ammunition would help protect them. A substantial percentage knew that retrieving all animals they kill from the field also helped protect condors.

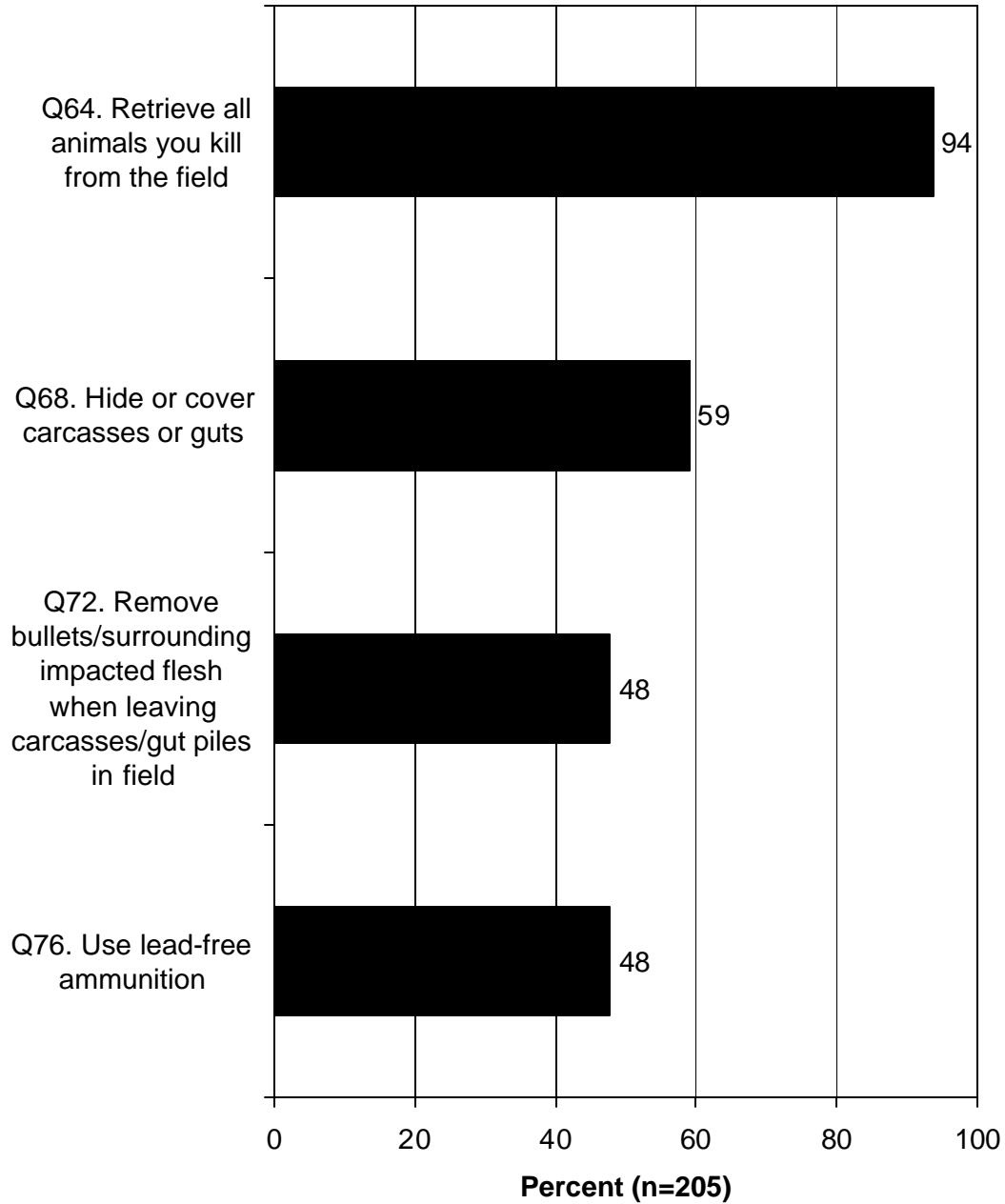
- The survey discussed four actions that hunters can take to help reduce condors' exposure to lead. An overwhelming majority of respondents (94%) would be *very* willing to retrieve all animals killed from the field, and a large majority (59%) would be *very* willing to hide or cover carcasses or gut piles. Just less than a majority (48%) said that they would be *very* willing to remove bullets and impacted flesh from carcasses or gut piles that they leave in the field, and the same percentage said that they would be *very* willing to use lead-free ammunition. Graphs are also included showing those who said that they would be very or somewhat willing to do the actions, and those who would be not at all willing to do the actions.
 - Most commonly, those who said that they would be unwilling to retrieve all animals they kill from the field said that they did not think it is important to do so, they don't know how to dispose of the animal, or they don't care.
 - Those who said that they would be unwilling to hide or cover carcasses or guts or place them in inaccessible areas most commonly did not give a specific reason for their unwillingness; otherwise, common answers were that they want to leave the carcass or gut pile for food for other animals, that it takes too much time, they don't

- think it matters, that they don't care, or that it won't work because other animals will uncover the carcass or gut pile.
- Those who said that they would be unwilling to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field most commonly said that their unwillingness was because it takes too much time to do so.
 - Those who would not use lead-free ammunition most commonly said their unwillingness was because lead-free ammunition is too expensive (37%), it has less mass (23%), it is not as effective in taking the animal (17%), or that they were unfamiliar with lead-free ammunition (11%).
- A very large majority of respondents (82%) had taken at least one of the actions to reduce condors' exposure to lead during recent hunts. Most commonly, those who had taken at least one of the actions had retrieved all game they killed from the field (93%). A much lower percentage of those who had taken an action said that they hid or covered carcasses (29%) or used lead-free ammunition (26%).

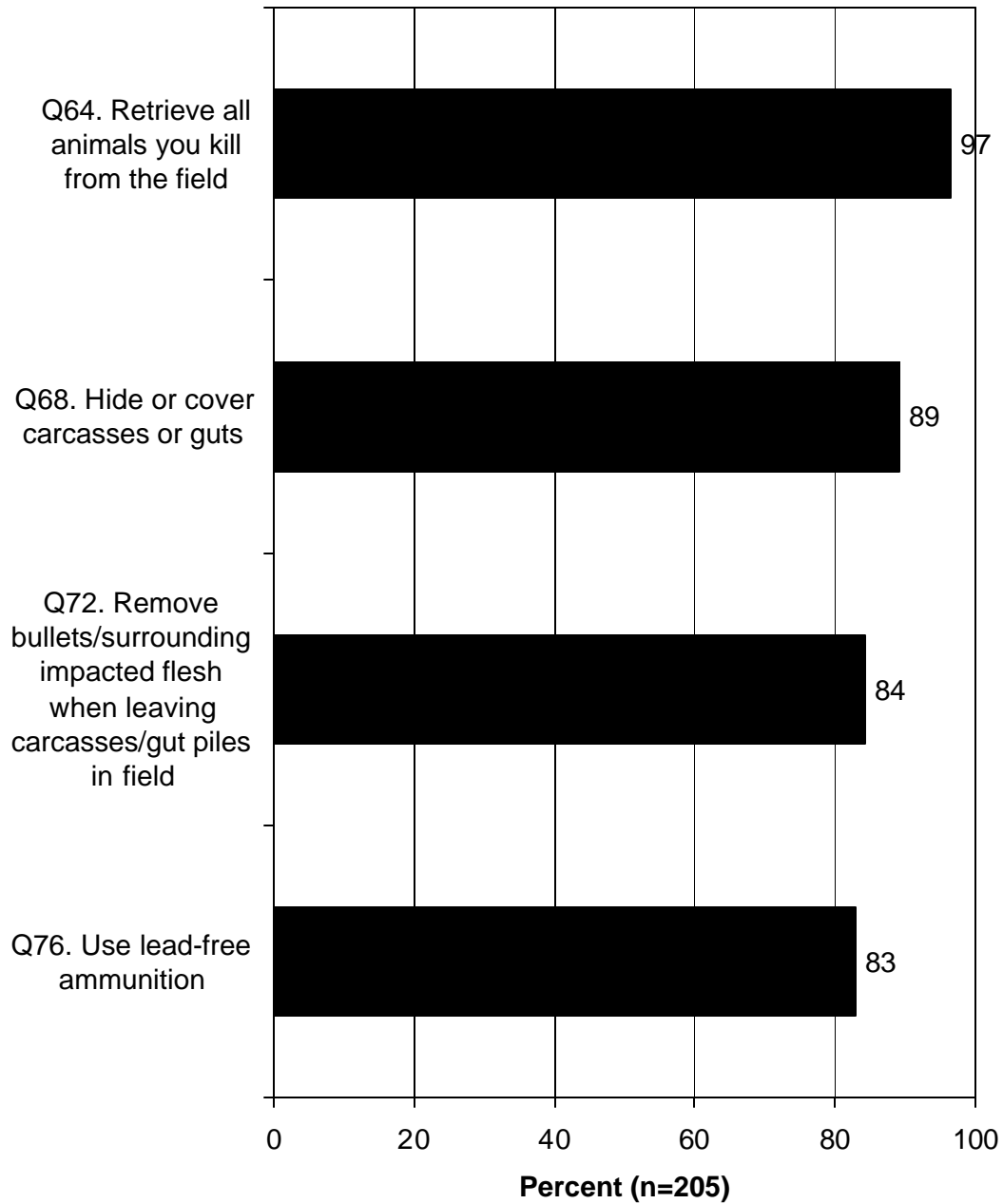
Q61. What types of actions can hunters take to reduce the risk that condors will be exposed to lead? (Asked of those who indicated that they were aware of actions that hunters can take to help reduce the risk to condors of exposure to lead.)



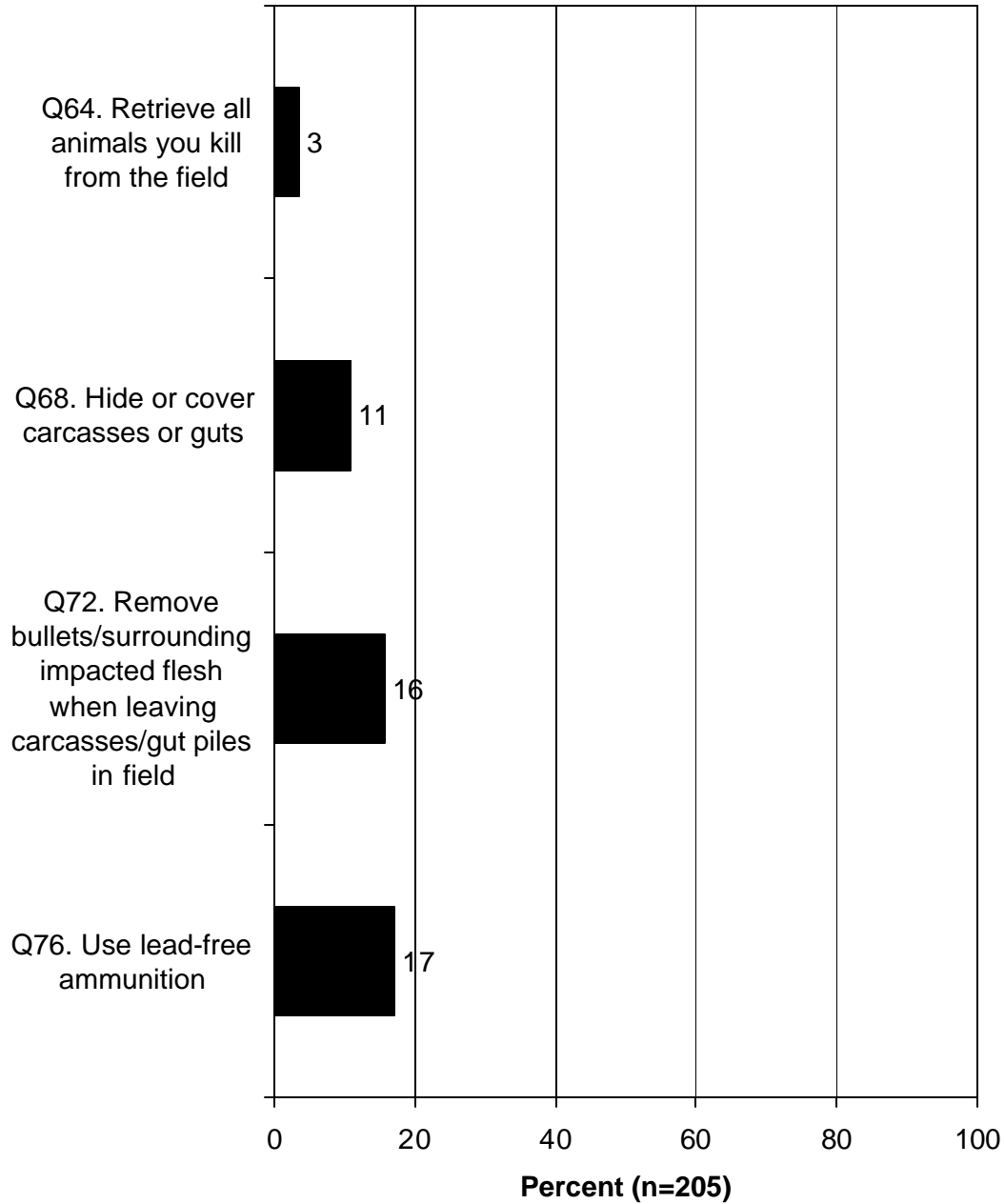
Q64, 68, 72, 76. Percent who would be very willing to take the following actions.



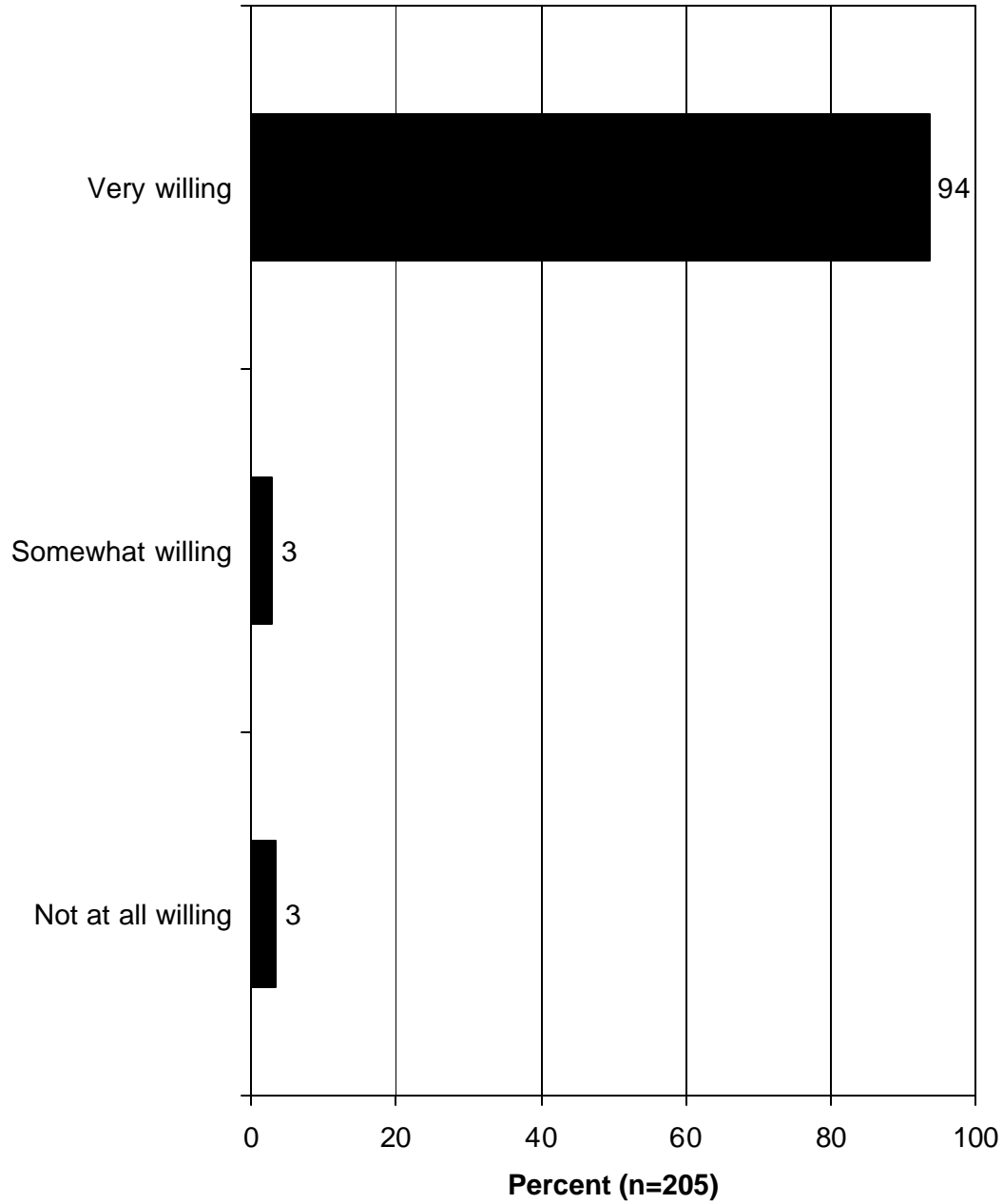
Q64, 68, 72, 76. Percent who would be very or somewhat willing to take the following actions.



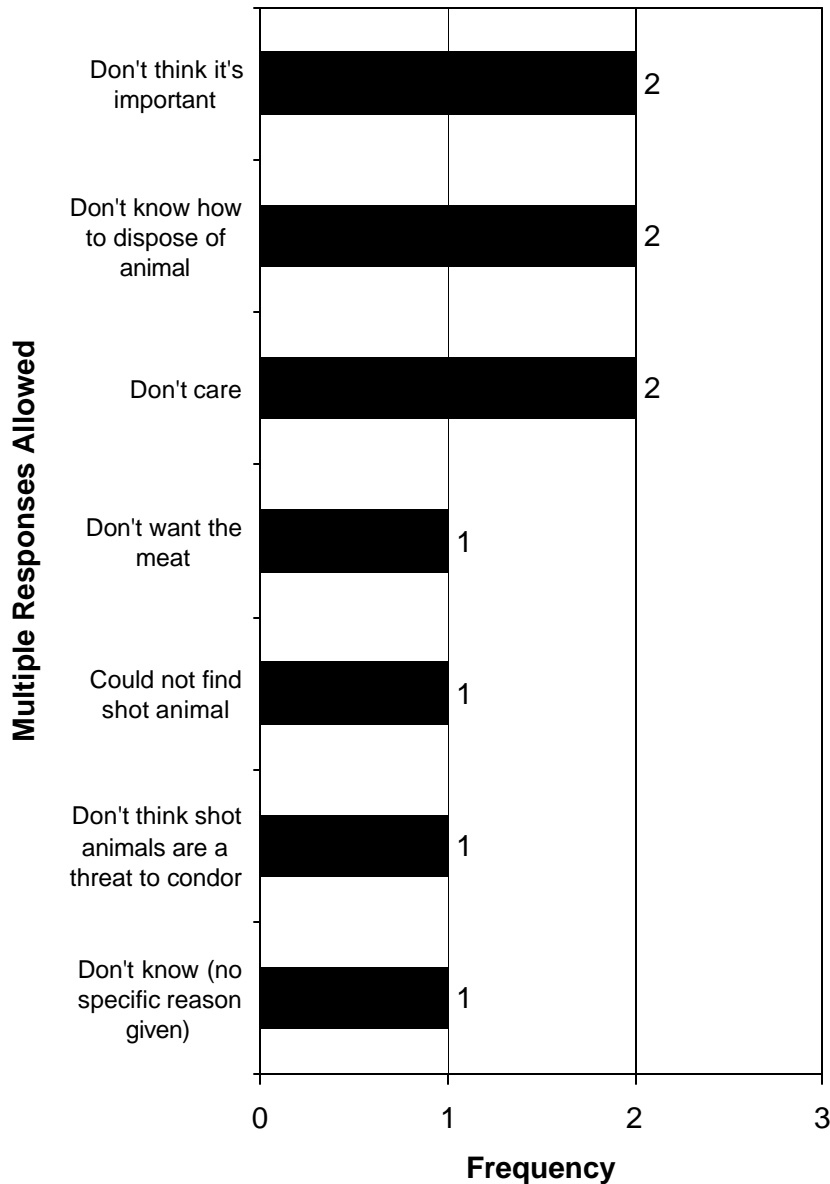
Q64, 68, 72, 76. Percent who would be not at all willing to take the following actions.



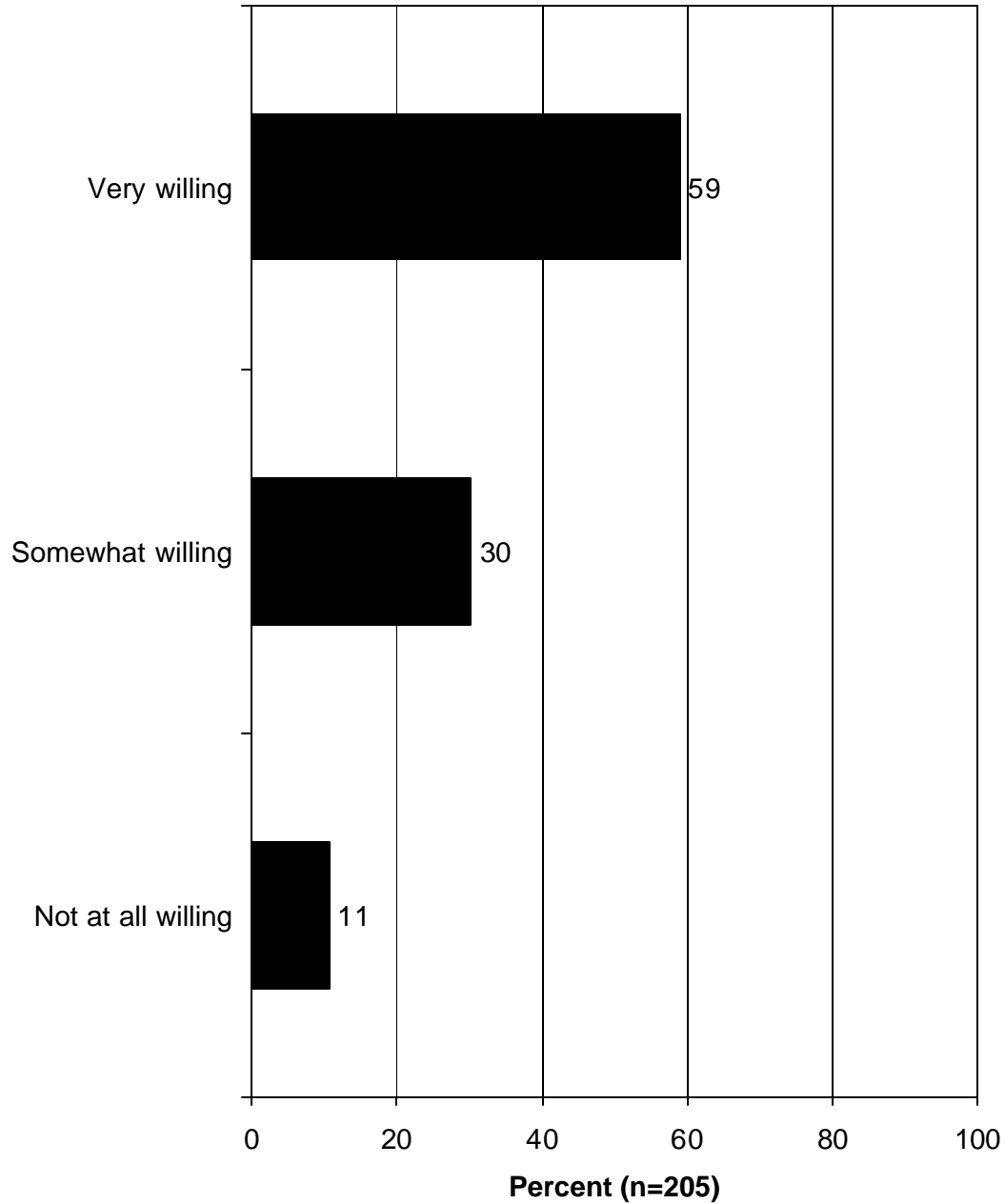
Q64. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to retrieve all animals you kill from the field?



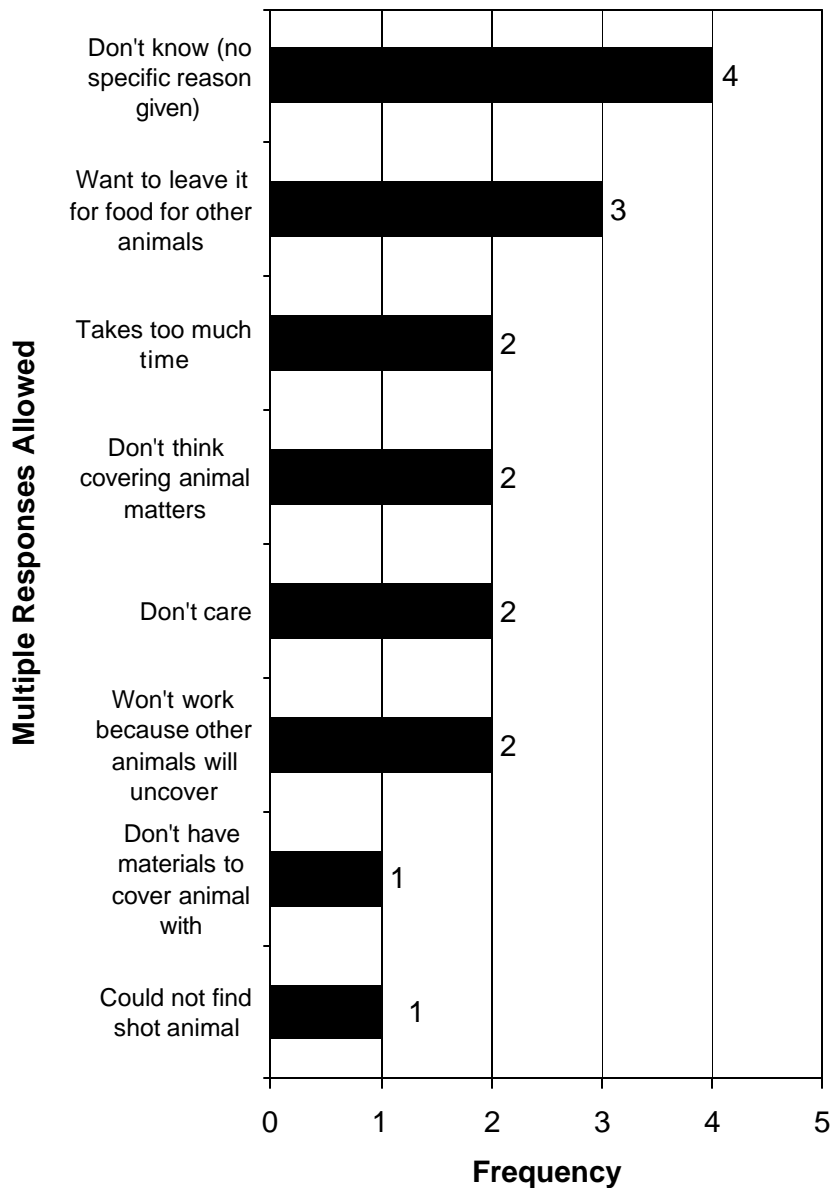
Q66. You commented that you would not be willing to retrieve all animals you kill from the field. Why are you reluctant to do this? (Asked of those who indicated unwillingness to retrieve all animals they kill from the field.)



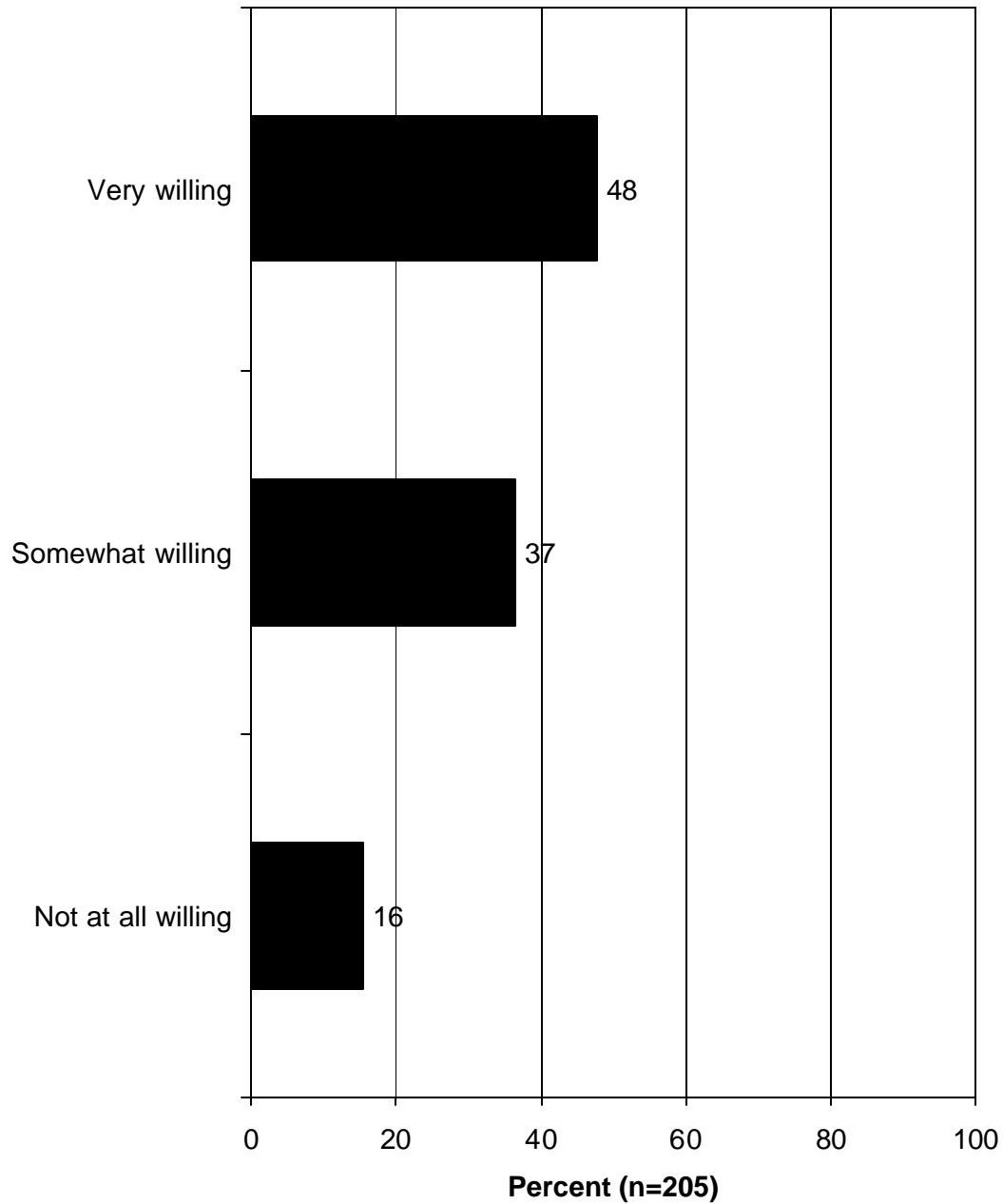
Q68. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to hide or cover carcasses or guts by covering them with brush and/or rocks or by placing them in inaccessible areas?



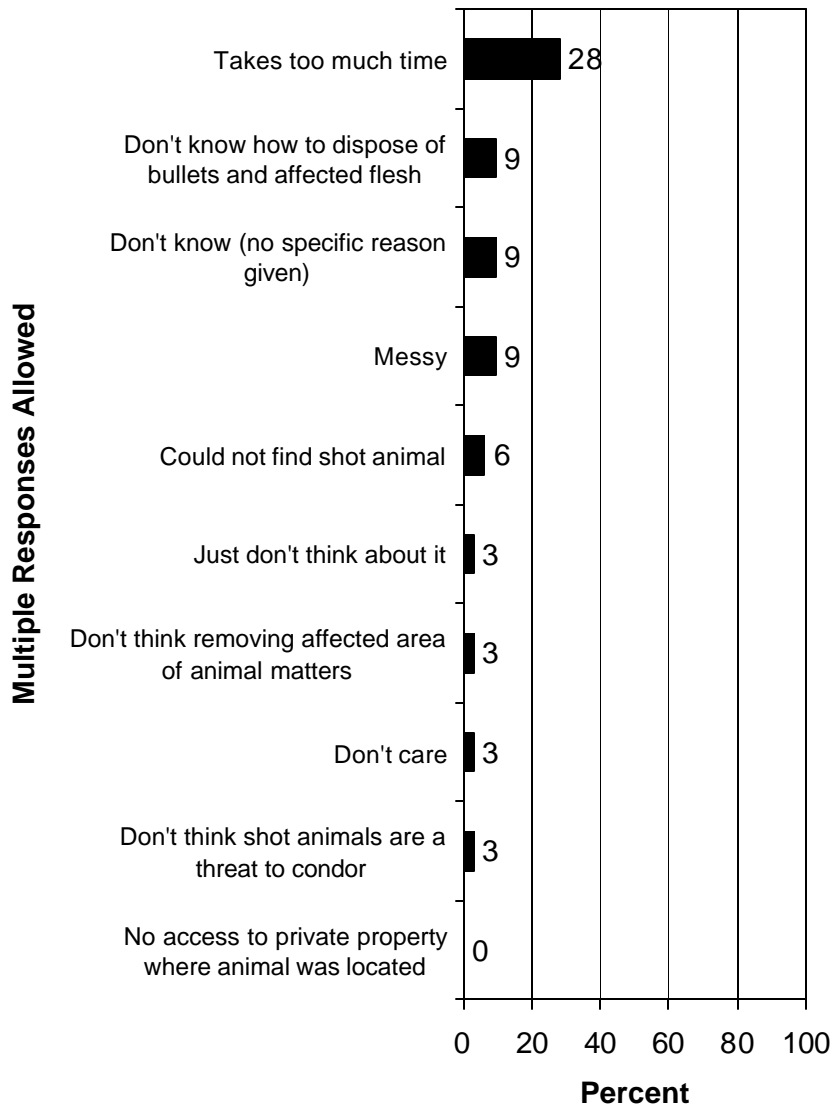
Q70. You commented that you would not be willing to hide or cover carcasses or guts by covering them or placing them in inaccessible areas. Why are you reluctant to do this? (Asked of those who indicated unwillingness to hide/cover carcasses or place them in inaccessible areas.)



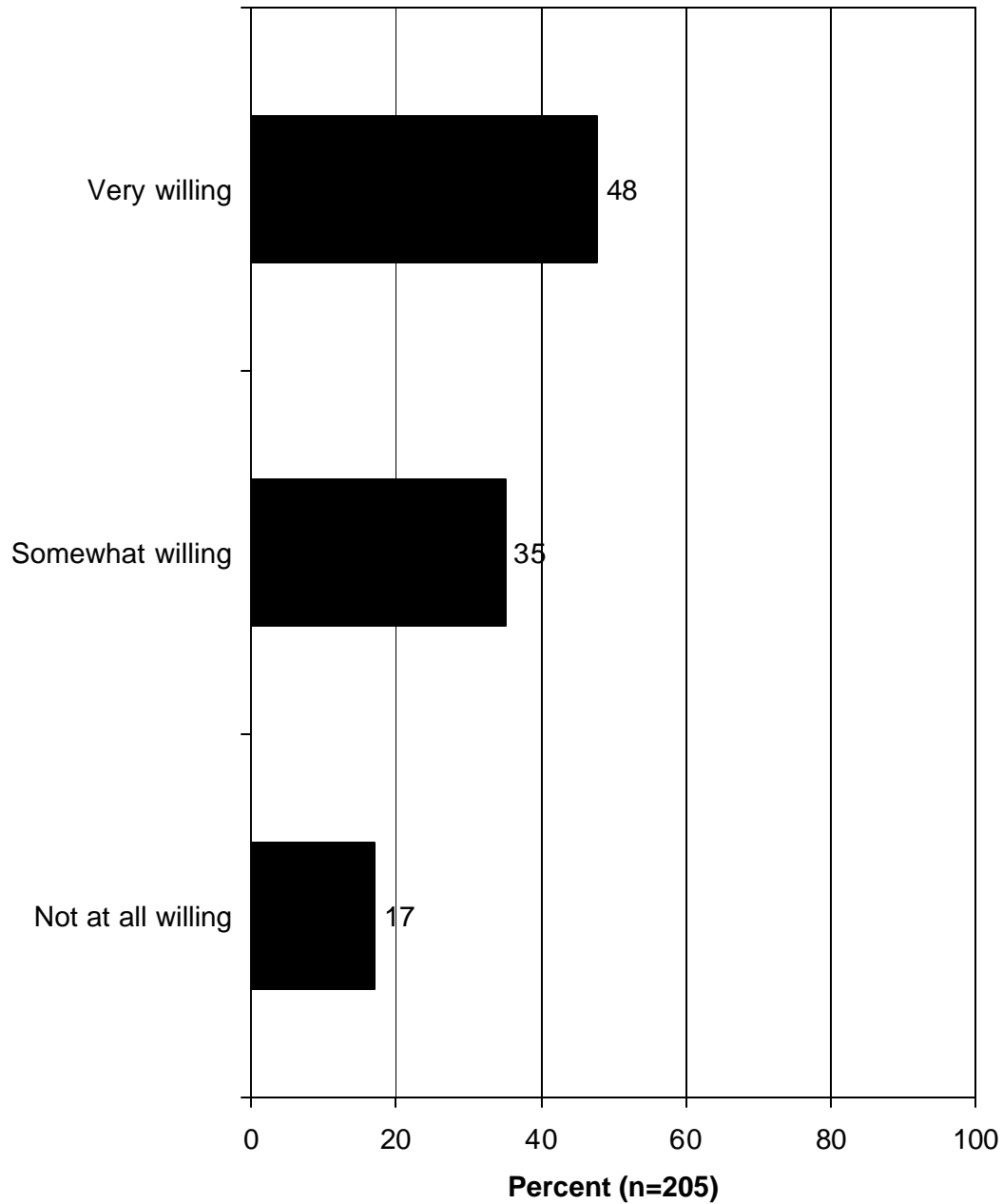
Q72. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field?



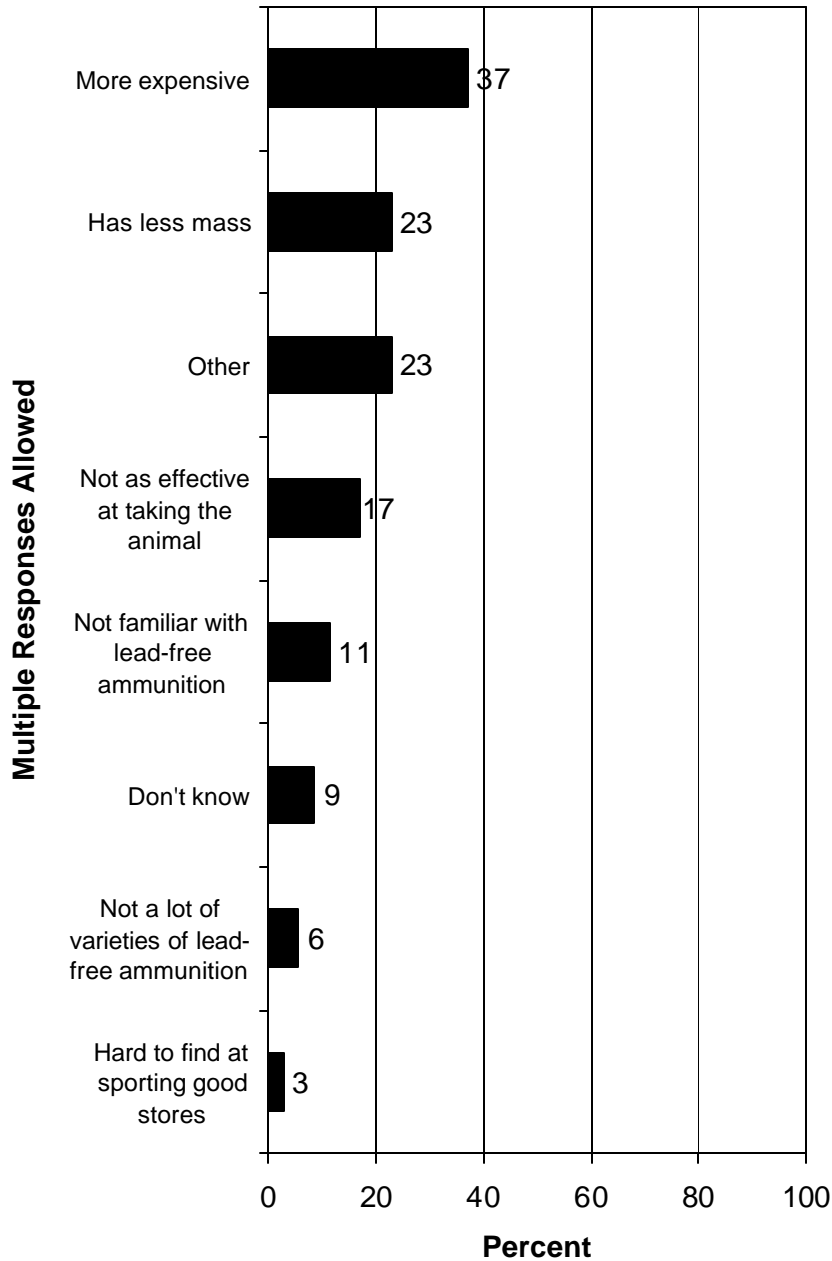
Q74. You commented that you would not be willing to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field. Why are you reluctant to do this? (Asked of those who indicated unwillingness to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field.)



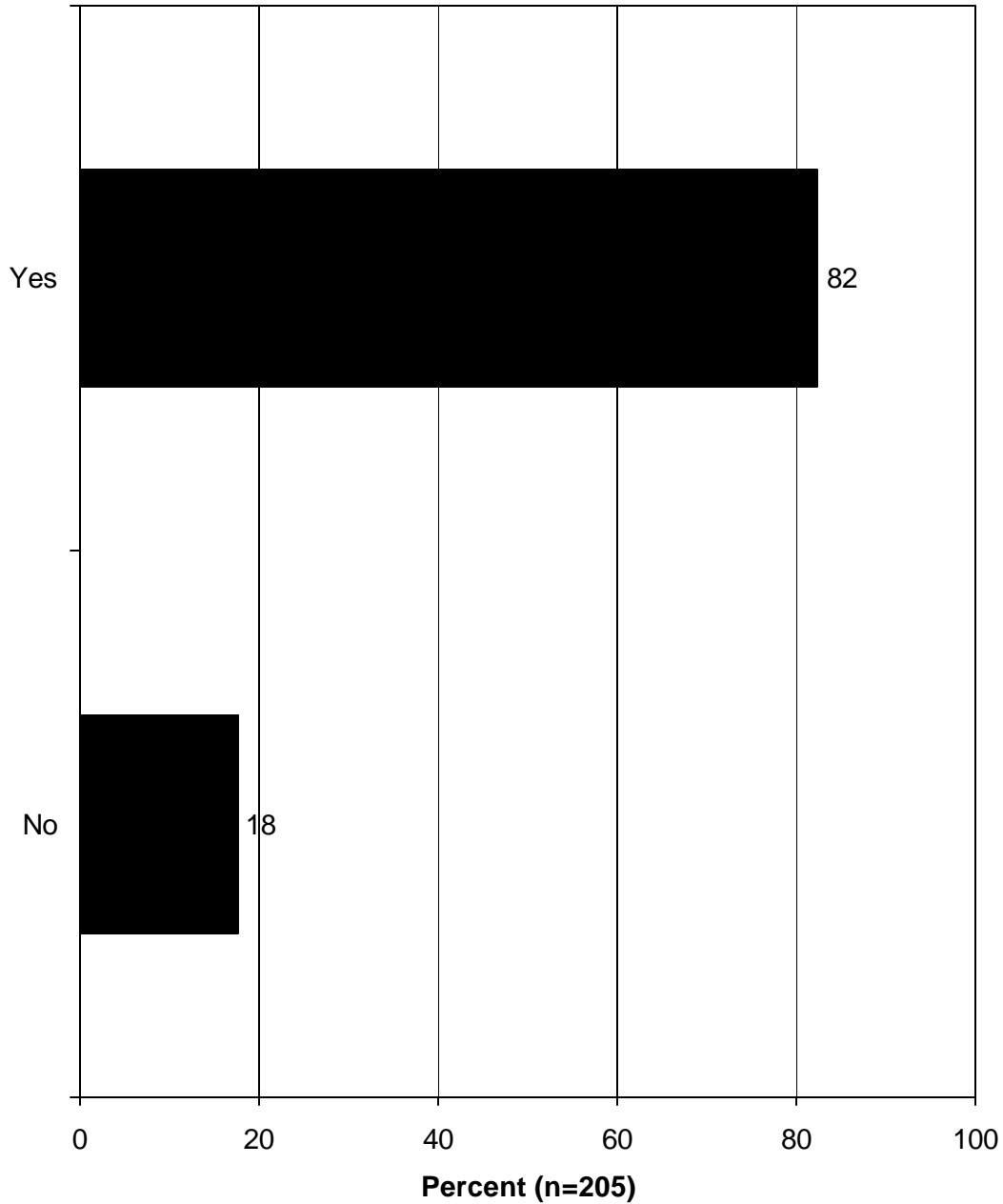
Q76. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to use lead-free ammunition?



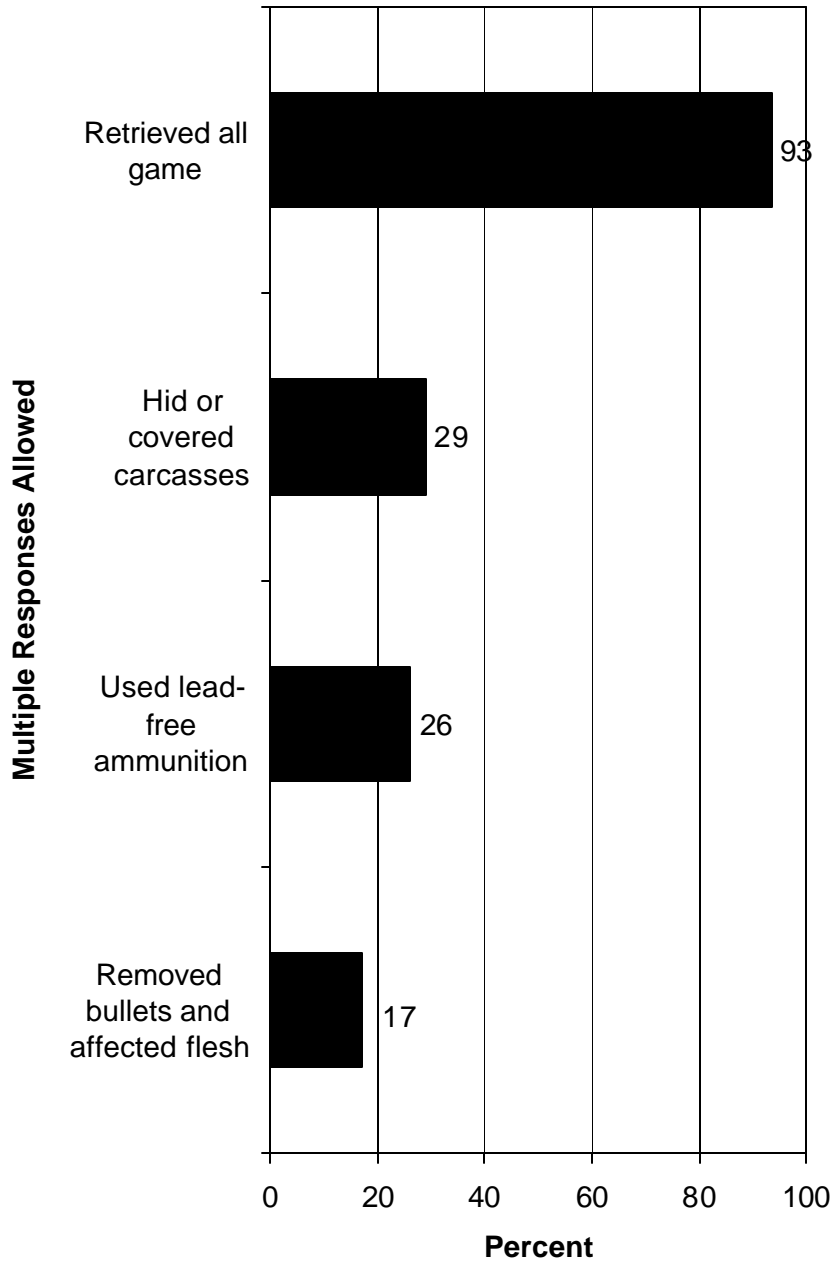
Q78. You commented that you would not be willing to use lead-free ammunition. Why are you reluctant to do this? (Asked of those who indicated unwillingness to use lead-free ammunition.)



Q80. Have you taken any of these four actions during recent hunts (retrieved all game, hide or cover carcasses, remove bullets and affected flesh, use lead-free ammunition)?



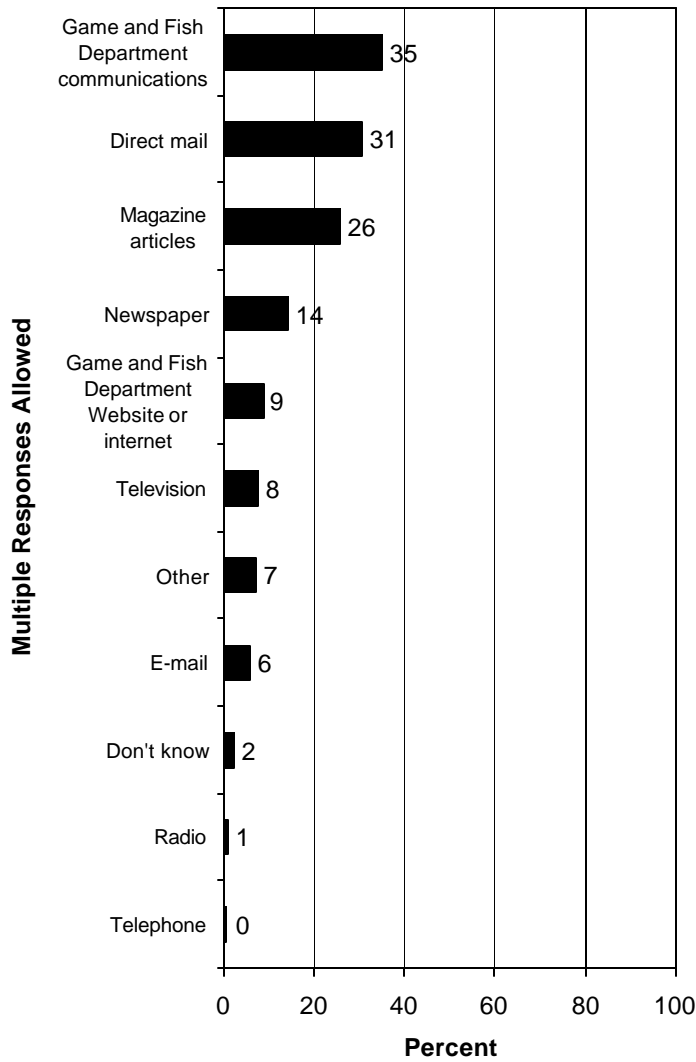
Q82. Which of those actions have you taken during recent hunts? (Asked of those who indicated that they took one of the four actions during recent hunts.)



WAYS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO RESPONDENT ABOUT CALIFORNIA CONDORS

- Respondents most commonly indicated that one of the best ways to provide them with information on California condors is through Arizona Game and Fish Department communications (35%), followed by direct mail (31%), and magazine articles (26%).

Q90. What is the best way to provide you with information on California condors?



HUNTING PARTICIPATION, LOCATIONS OF HUNTING ACTIVITIES, SPECIES HUNTED, AMMUNITION USED

- The Kaibab National Forest was quite popular, with 92% of respondents having hunted there in the past 3 years. A very low percentage (6%) had hunted in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

- Other than big game, respondents most commonly hunted upland game birds on federal public lands in Arizona.
 - 32% hunted upland game birds.
 - 14% hunted rabbits.
 - 14% hunted ground squirrels.

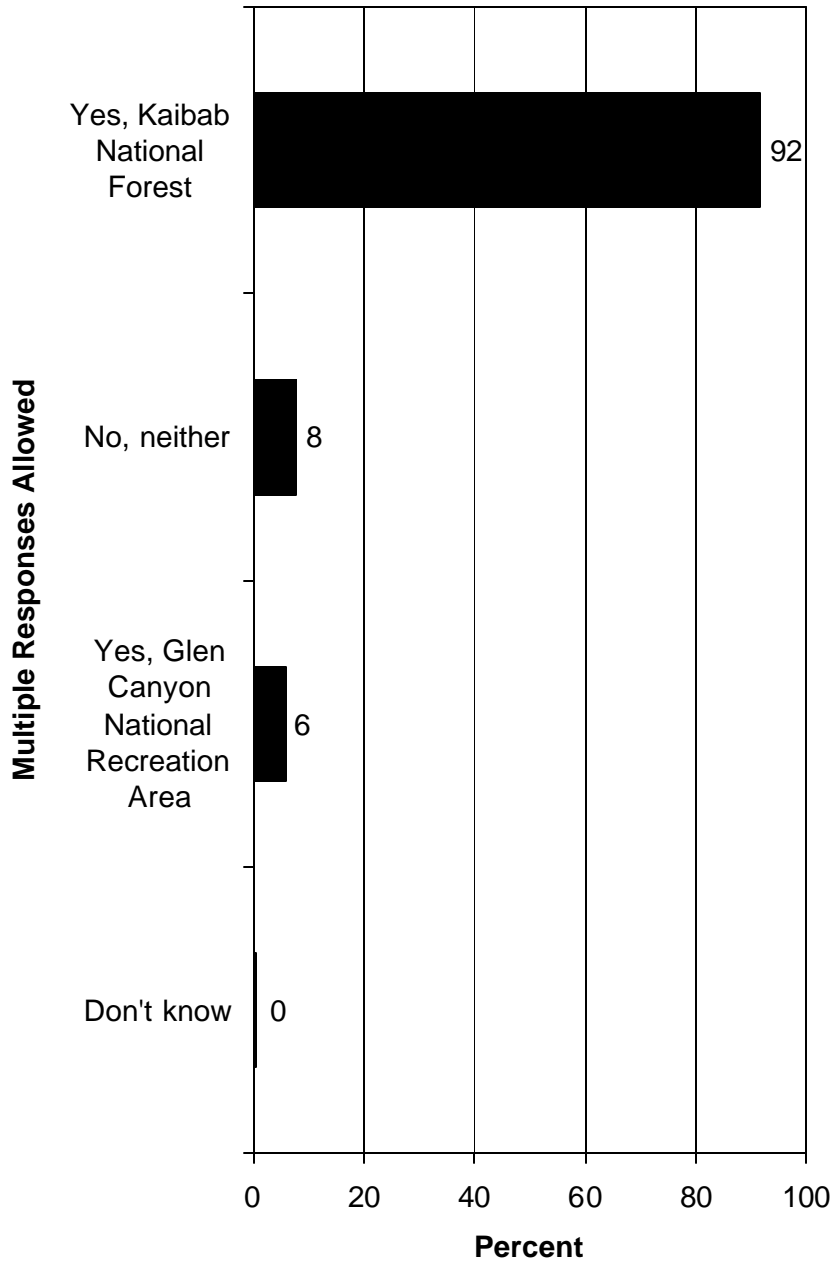
- When those respondents who indicated that they had hunted in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area or Kaibab National Forest were asked on which federal public lands they hunted the animals referred to in the previous question, a majority (65%) said Kaibab National Forest, and the next most common answer was Coconino National Forest (27%).
 - 4% said Grand Canyon National Park.
 - 3% said Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

- A large majority of respondents (85%) indicated that they would hunt in the Kaibab National Forest in the future. A small percentage (11%) indicated that they planned to hunt in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the future, but nearly an equal percentage (10%) said that they did not plan to hunt in either area in the future.

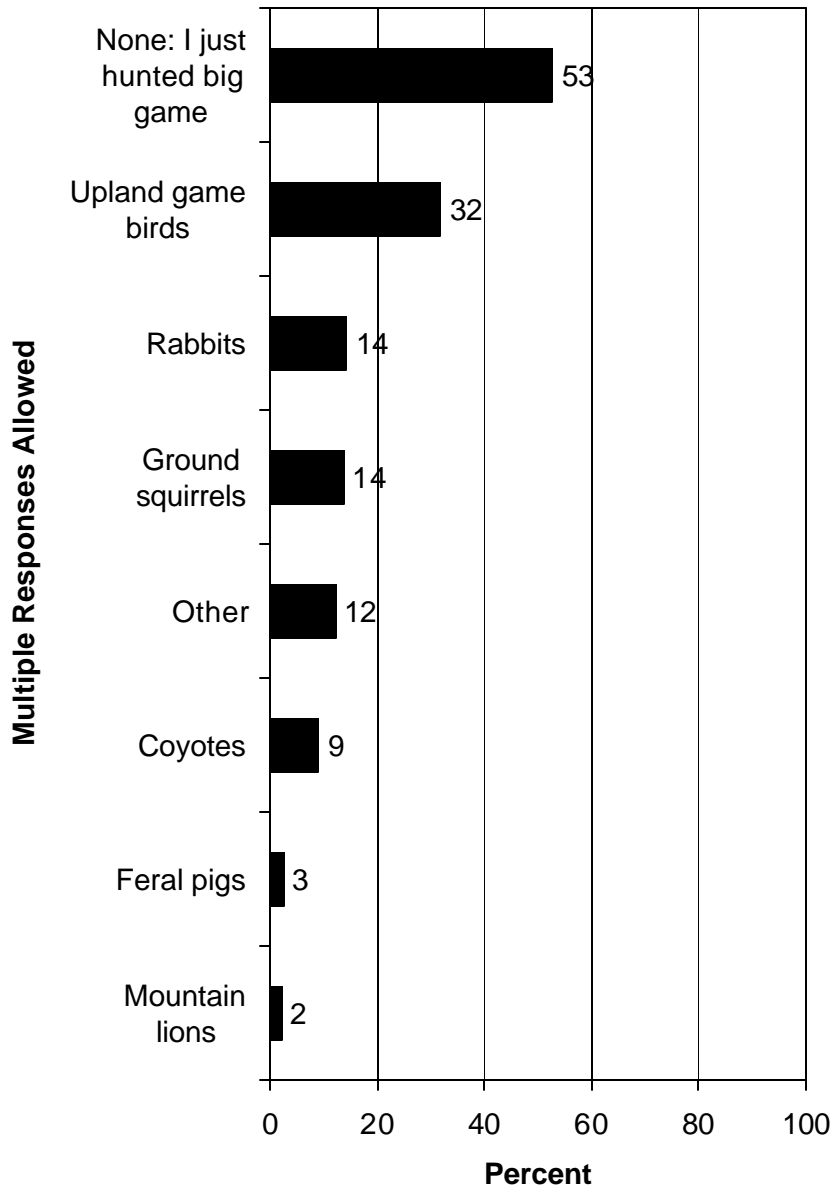
- A majority of respondents use Remington ammunition (56%), with the next most popular ammunition being Winchester (37%).

- The most common caliber of ammunition used is 30-06 (30%). Other calibers with substantial percentages who use them are 7 mm magnum (22%), 270 (21%), and 300 (19%).

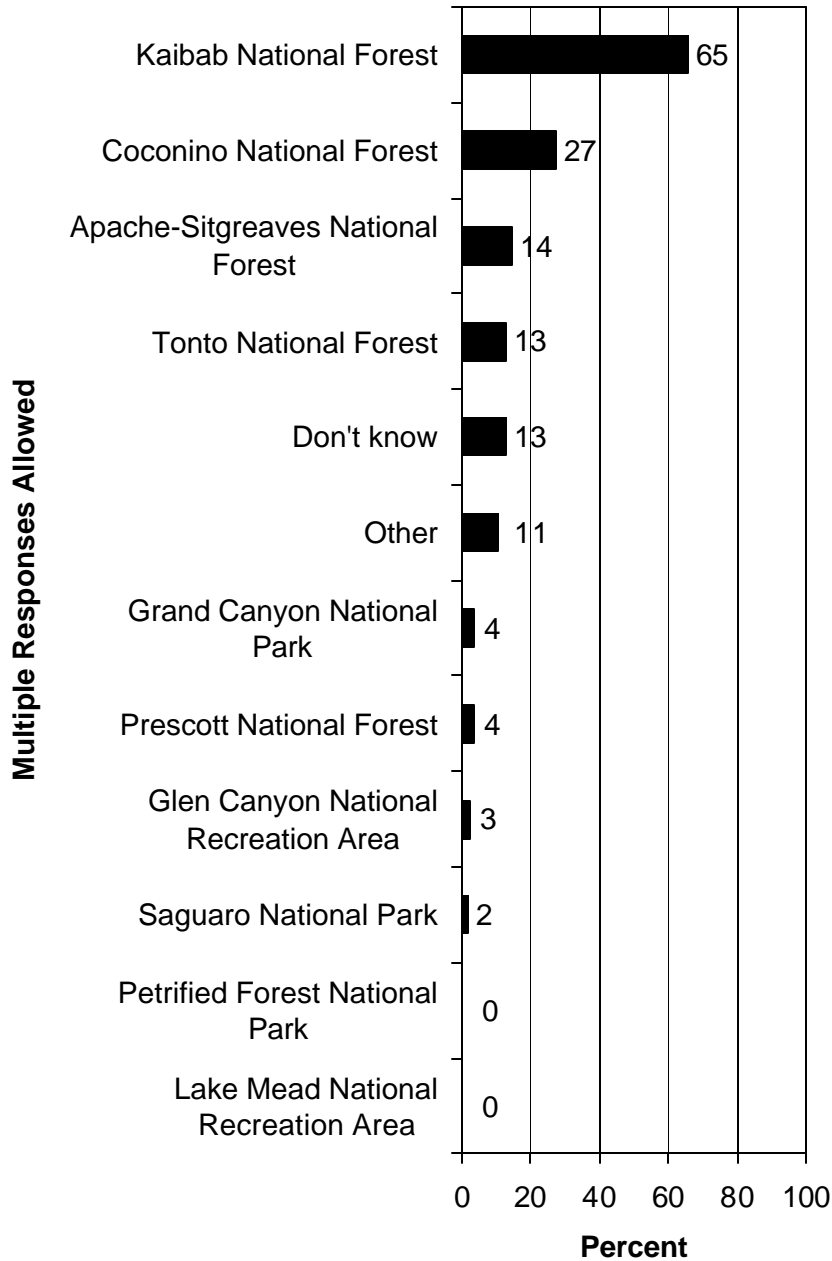
Q11. Have you hunted in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area or Kaibab National Forest in the last 3 years?



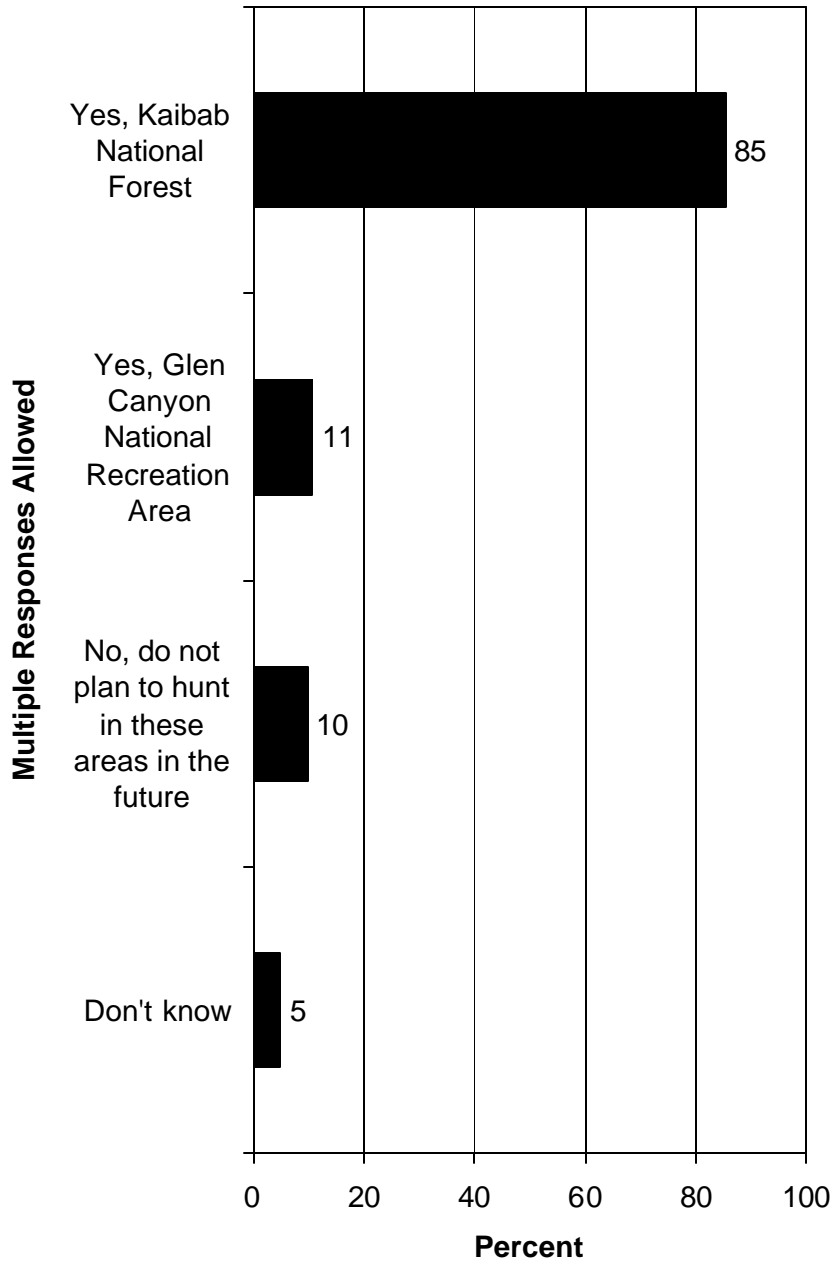
**Q13. Other than big game, what other animals have you hunted on federal public lands in Arizona?
(Asked of those who have hunted in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area or Kaibab National Forest in the last 3 years.)**



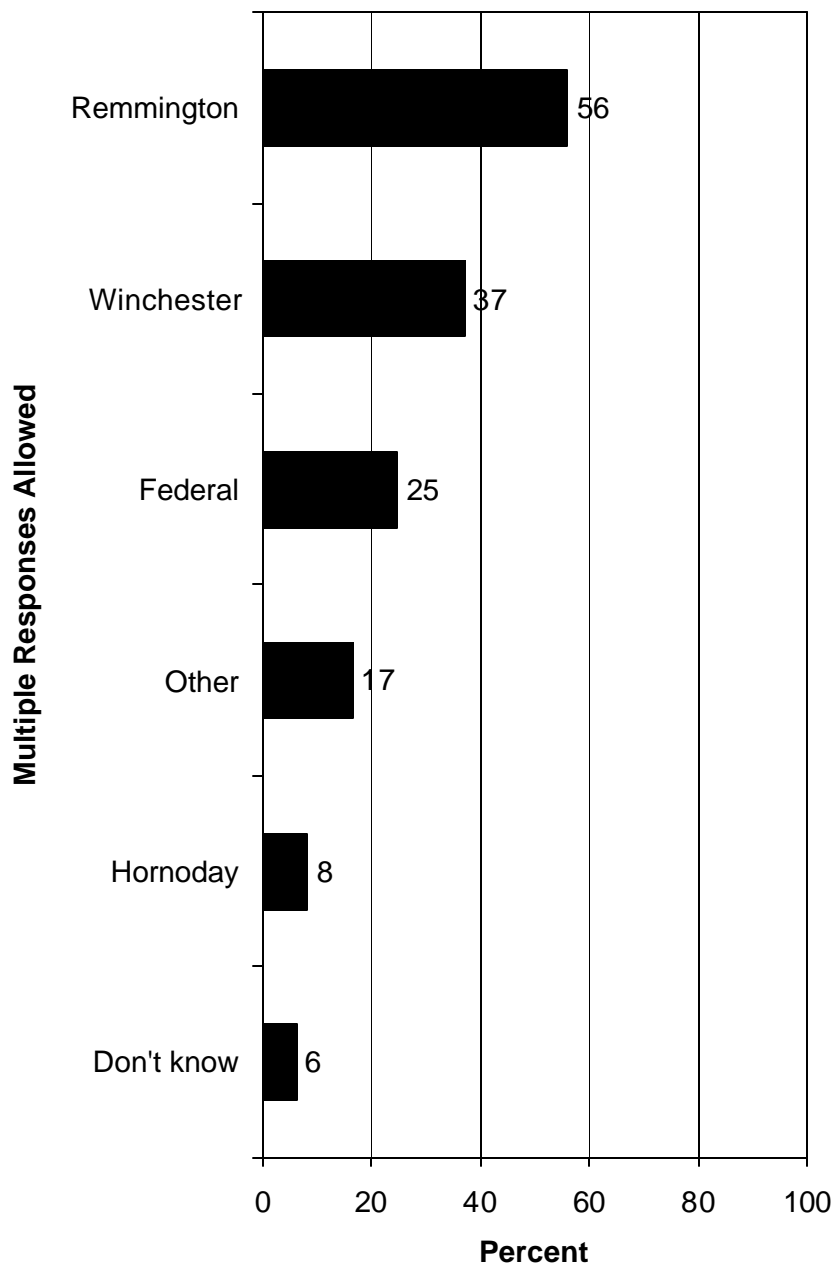
Q16. On which federal public lands did you hunt these animals? (Asked of those who have hunted in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area or Kaibab National Forest in the last 3 years.)



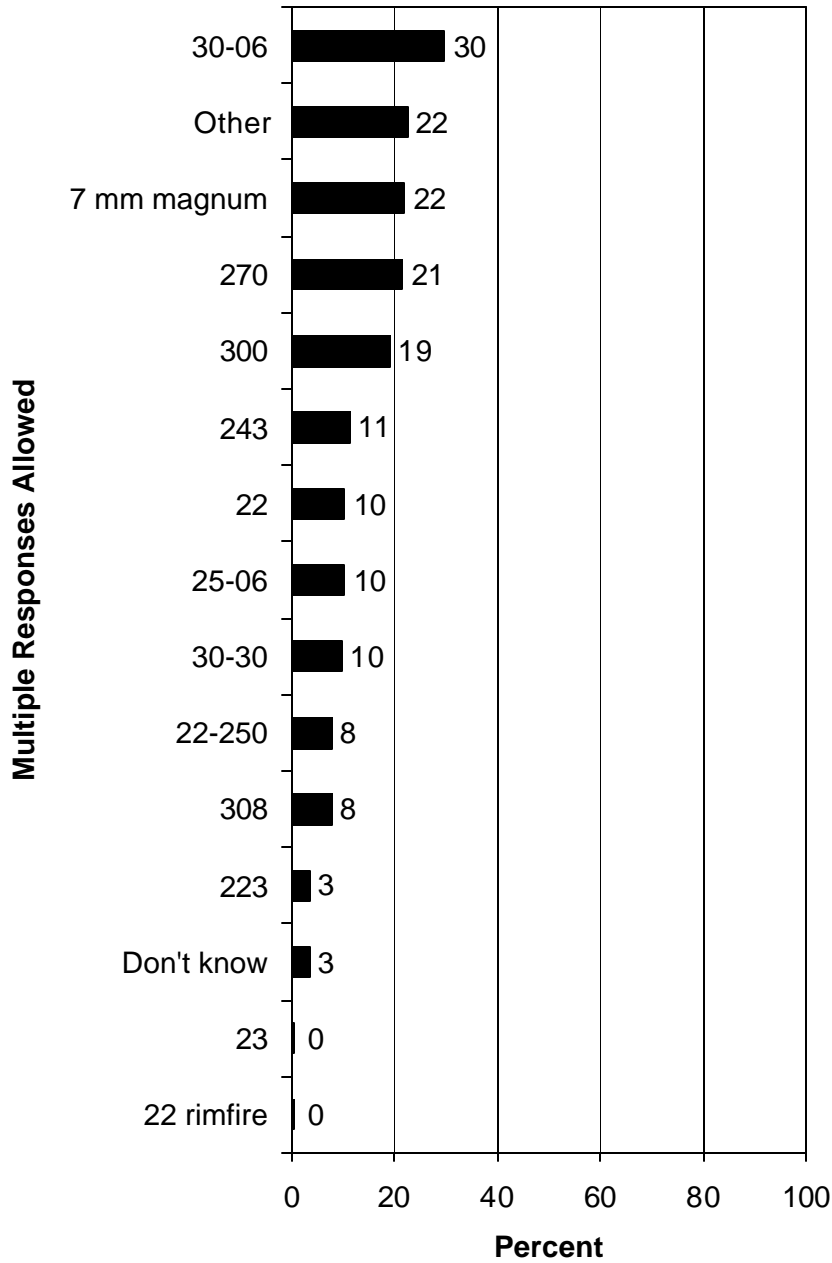
Q19. Do you plan on hunting in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area or Kaibab National Forest in the future? If so, which areas?



Q84. What brand of ammunition do you currently use?



Q87. What caliber of ammunition do you currently use?



DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

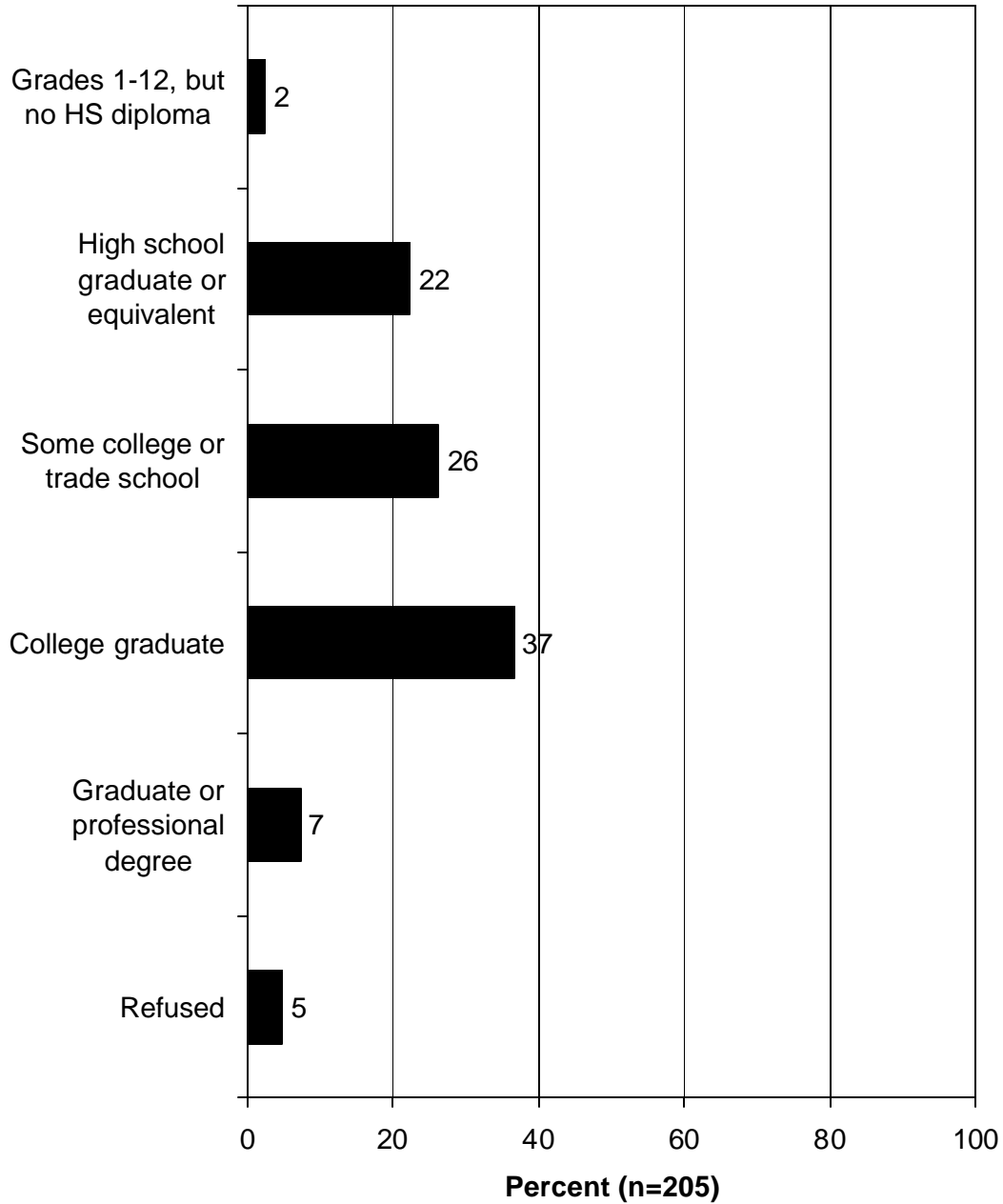
- A large majority of respondents (70%) had been to college, with or without obtaining a degree, and nearly a majority (44%) had earned a college degree.

- The most common household income bracket was the “\$100,000 or more” bracket. Otherwise, household incomes followed a bell curve with the peak in the \$60,000 to \$79,999 income bracket.

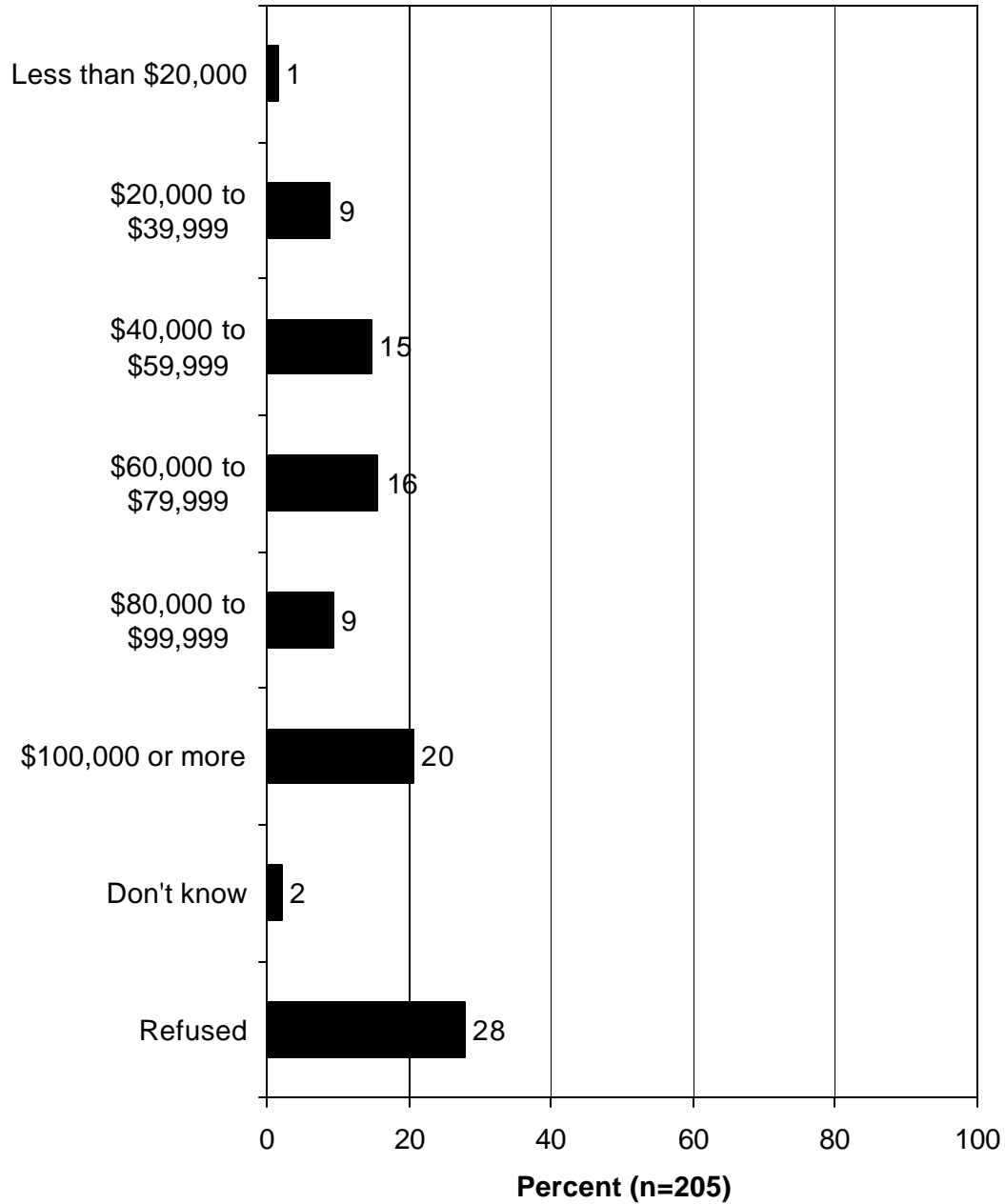
- Ages of respondents followed a bell curve, with the peak in two categories: 45-54 years old category (30%) and 35-44 years old category (28%). The mean was 46.9 years.

- Respondents were overwhelmingly male (94%).

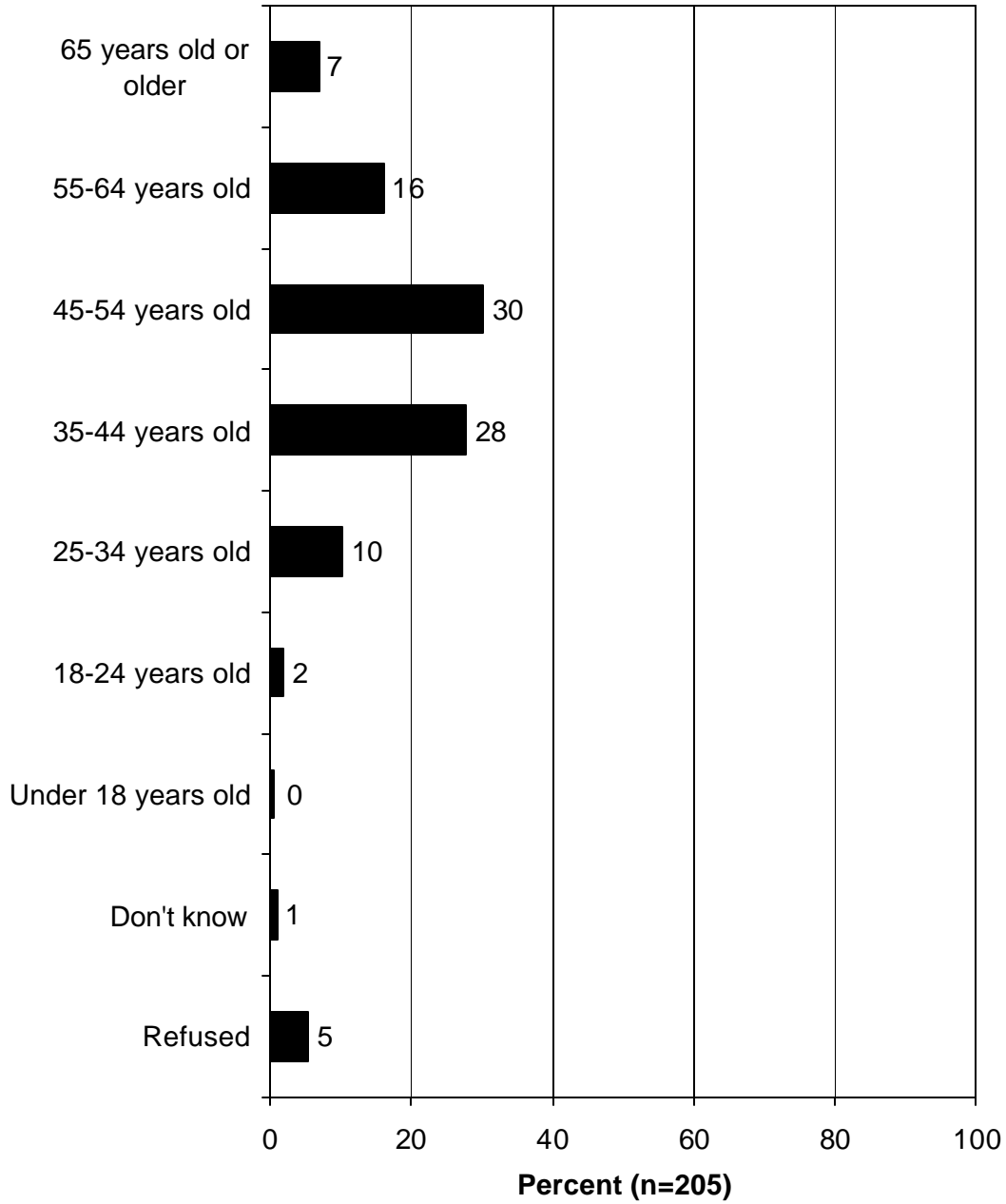
Q93. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school?



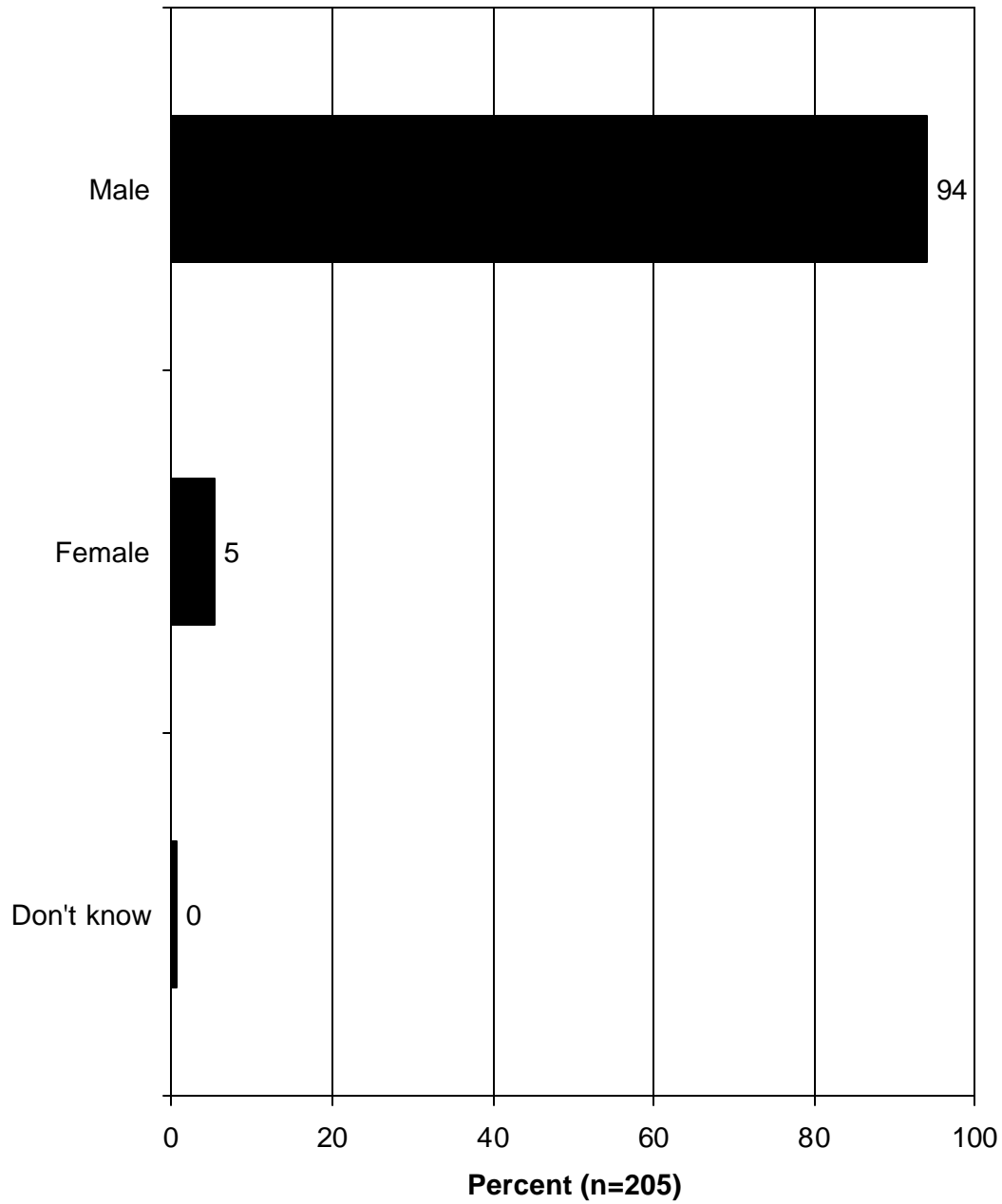
Q94. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?



Q95. May I ask your age?



Q97. Respondent's gender (not asked, but observed by interviewer).



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

I'm an avid supporter of the AZ Fish and Game; I'm really for educational efforts on wildlife.
The reintroduction program has been wonderful so far.
It's alright to save the condor, but take it back to CA. When I was growing up, we called them buzzards. That's all they are.
I hope the reintroduction is successful!
The Kaibab had very good information posted on their lodges to educate visitors.
I would recommend telling hunters to use GPS to inform officials where condors are or dead animals are.
I think their reintroduction is a great thing; they're a beautiful animal.
I'm in favor of the reintroduction. They should prosper.
Bark beetle problem in Arizona is horrendous. It's a forest fire waiting to happen, especially in North Kaibab.
I've seen a few pairs, video recorded them, and got them tagged!
Lead free ammunition for some game birds is not available; I would use it if it was [available].
Need to educate the public more, especially about environmental factors and lead poisoning.
I don't care about the condor.
I've seen them in the wild.
The public needs to be educated about their reintroduction, especially hunters getting drawn.
The processes to help habitat are going too slow.
I support their reintroduction; they are good birds.
I'd rather not do the transplants on the condors; it's a waste of money.
I think more literature needs to be available about the condors.
Do not go to extremes for the clamoring of a few.
Shut down the program. They shouldn't be reintroduced; it's a waste of money!

