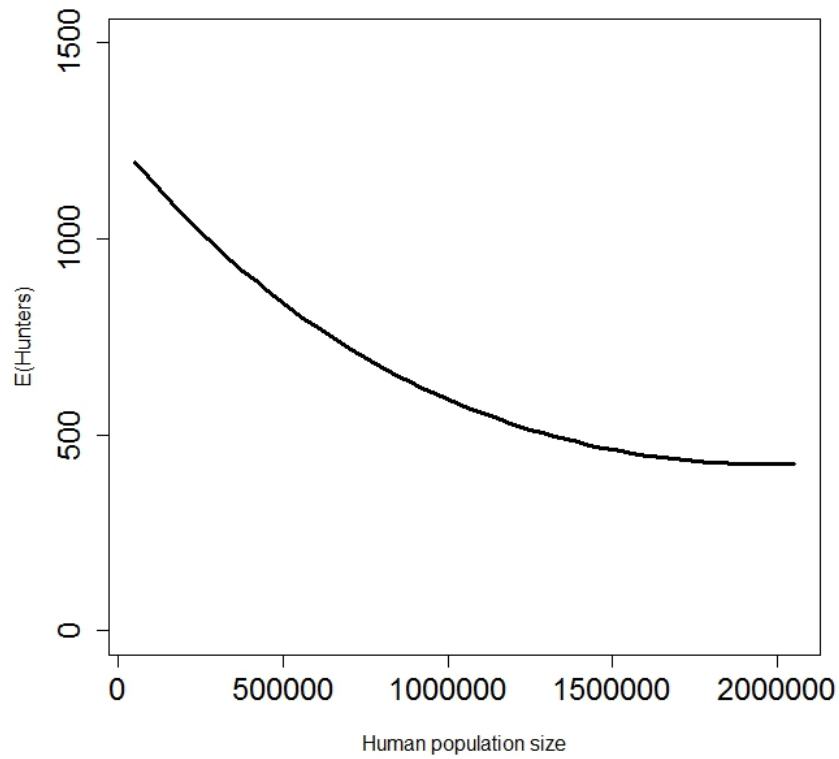
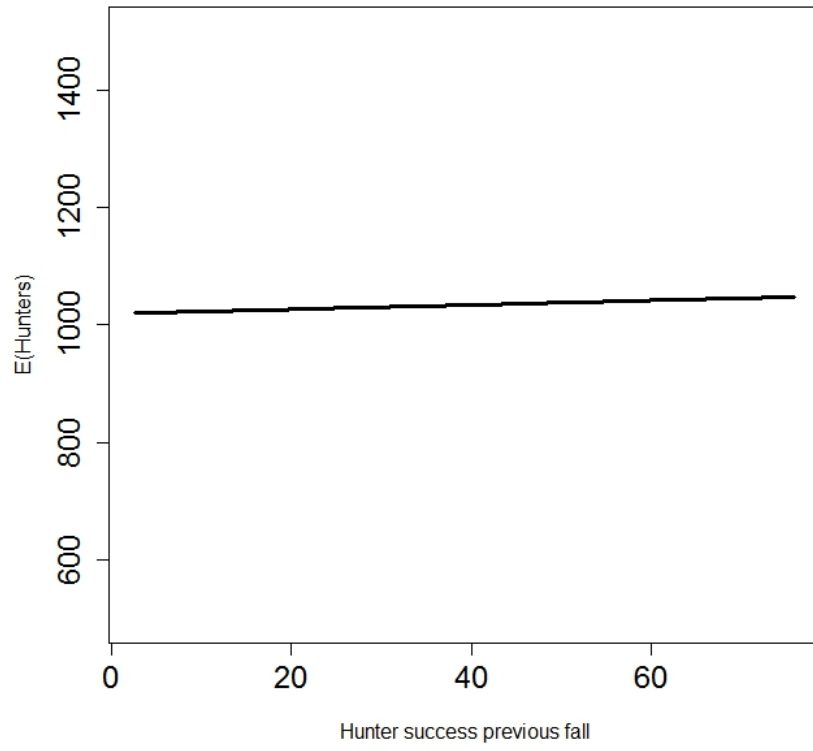


Figure S2. Model-averaged prediction plots of expected number of spring turkey hunters as a function of covariates in the top mixed-effect negative binomial regression models describing the relationships between covariates and county-scale wild turkey hunter numbers in southern Michigan, USA.

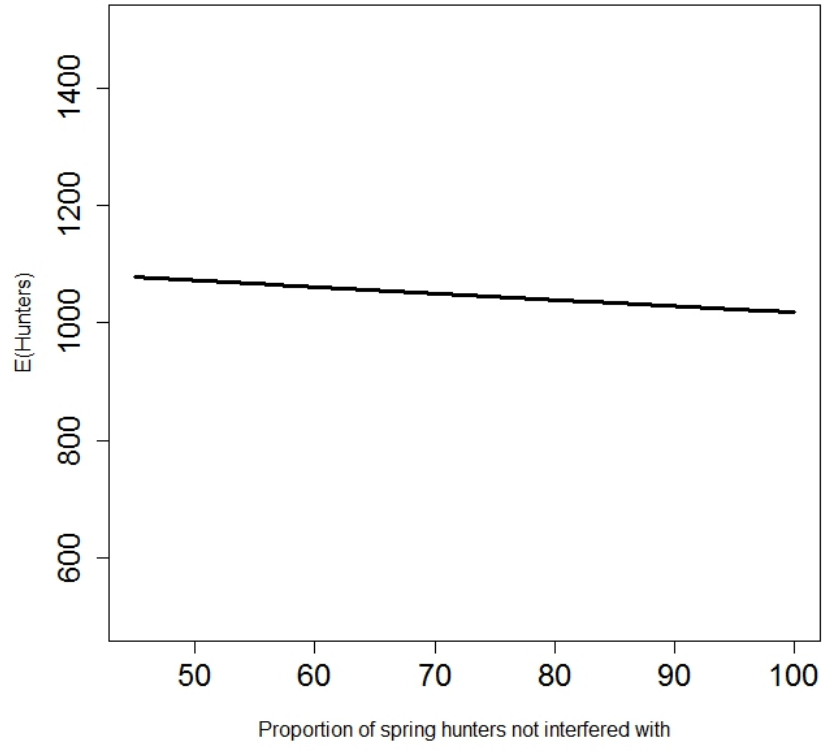
A)



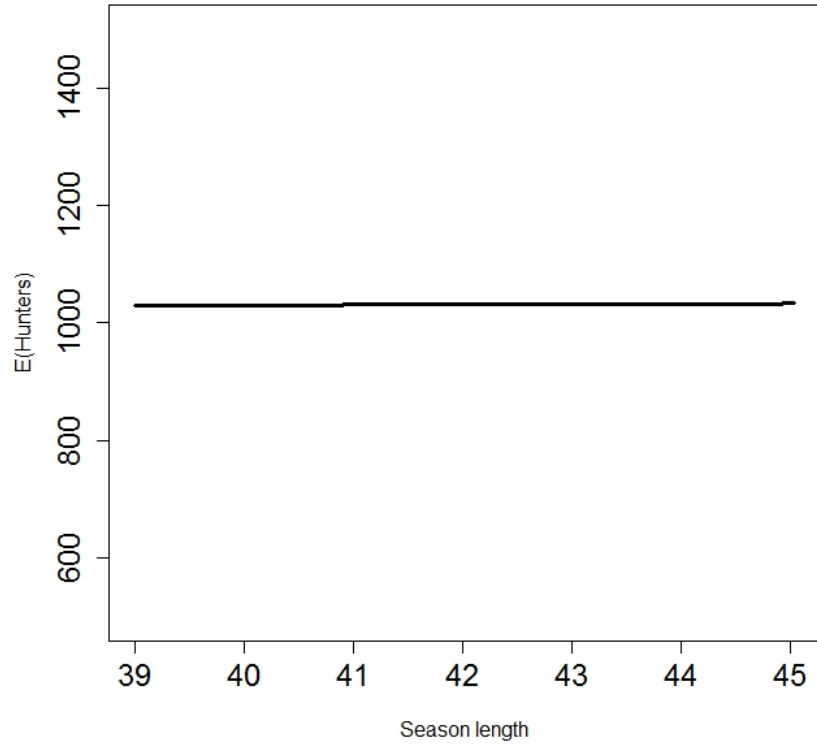
B)



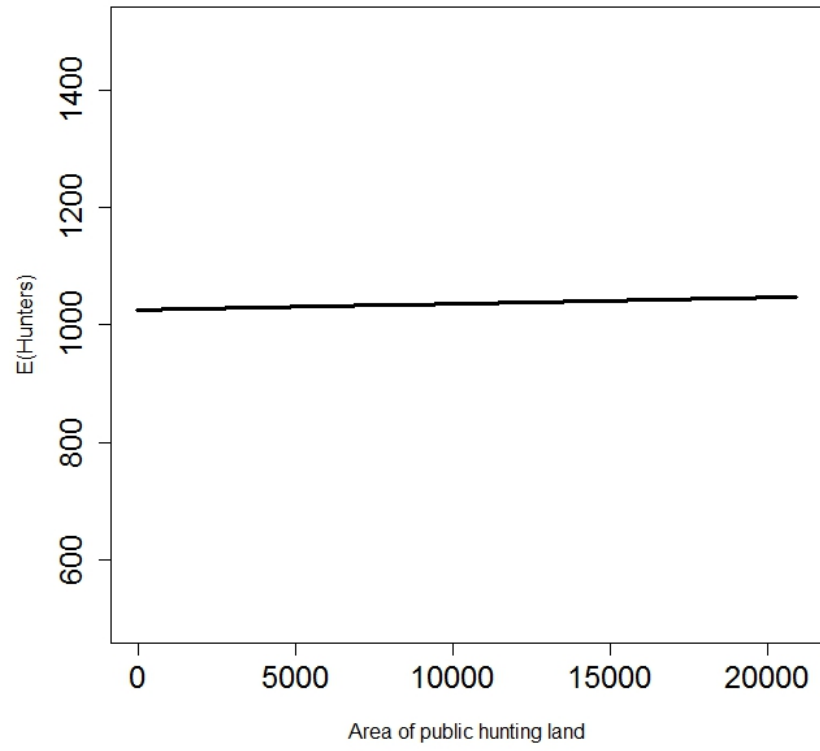
C)



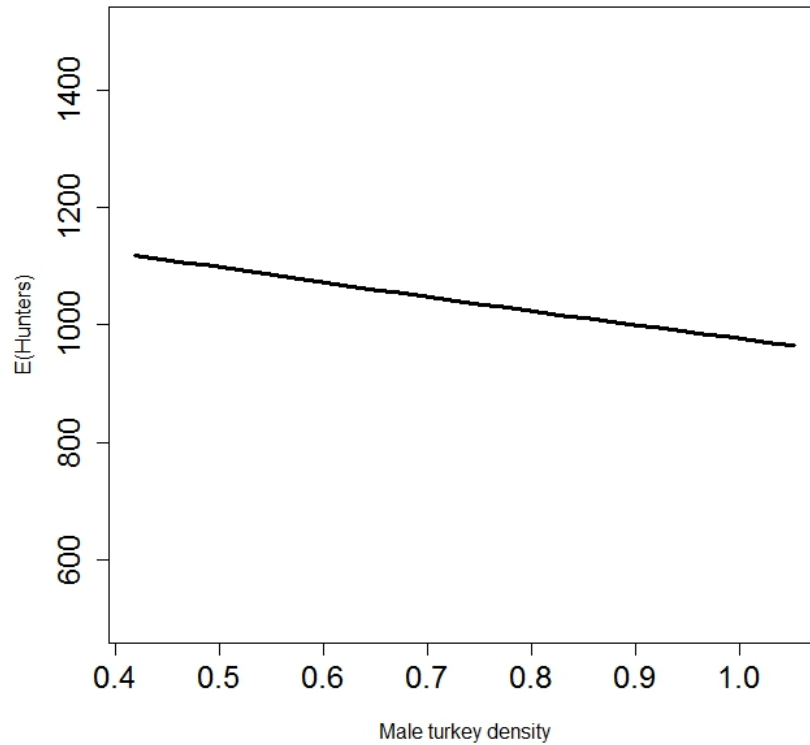
D)



E)



F)



Expected number of hunters ($E(\text{Hunters})$) was modeled as a function of the county-scale covariates human population size (A), proportion of successful hunters during the previous fall hunting season (B), proportion of hunters in the previous years' spring hunting season that were not interfered with (C), the current years' spring hunting season length in days (D), and the area of public lands open to hunting (E), as well as the management-unit scale covariate for density of male turkeys at the start of the hunting season during the previous spring.