

2025 SUMMER ROADSIDE SURVEY

PERFORMANCE REPORT STATEWIDE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

A Contribution of Pittman-Robertson Funds
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

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Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

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December 2025

2025 Summer Roadside Survey

Prepared by Matt Peek, Furbearer Biologist

Each year since 1980, conservation officers, district biologists, public lands and parks employees, and other selected Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) personnel have been asked to participate in the Summer Roadside Survey. The survey takes place between the fourth week of July and the last week of September. Participants are asked to record all furbearers observed (dead or alive) while driving during their regular duties. Observations and mileage are recorded weekly (Appendix 1), and a Roadside Index (the number of animals observed per 1000 miles traveled) is calculated.

From 1980-1985, only raccoon observations were recorded. Additional species were added in 1986, and procedures and participating personnel have remained similar since that time. Data is analyzed for statewide estimates, but also by physiographic province to assess regional variation in populations. A physiographic province is a geographic region with distinct habitat characteristics. Kansas has 12 physiographic provinces, but these are reduced to 6 for this survey to maintain respectable sample sizes in each (Appendix 2).

In 2025, 62 department employees returned usable surveys (Appendix 3). The number of participating KDWP employees since the survey began is provided in Figure 1. Participation by physiographic province is provided in Figure 2. Total miles driven and number of each species observed since 1980 are shown in Table 1. Annual Roadside Indices calculated from this data and their associated trend lines are presented in Figure 3 for the seven furbearer species most often observed. Caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions about species with small sample sizes (i.e. - low indices) such as bobcat and red fox. Figure 4 shows a relative comparison of annual Roadside Indices for several groups of furbearers. Again, caution must be used in interpreting this data. This figure is not meant to be a comparison of population levels (susceptibility to roadkill and/or observation may vary by species); rather these figures represent a comparison of the relative change in indices over time.

Mean 2025 Roadside Indices by physiographic province are presented in Table 2. Duncan's Multiple Range Test (SAS GLM procedure) was used to compare indices among regions ($\alpha = 0.05$). Raccoon, opossum, striped skunk, coyote, badger, and bobcat had enough observations to show statistically significant regional variation. A comparison of annual indices for each of these species by physiographic province is presented in Figure 5.

Comments:

This survey has detected various changes in furbearer population trends over time. Changes in habitat, weather, disease, and harvest may all influence populations under certain circumstances. In the long term, Roadside Survey indices indicate raccoon and coyote populations have increased and remain high, opossum and skunk have gradually declined since about 2010, and badger are generally stable. The bobcat index has fluctuated but has been good in recent years compared to long-term averages. Caution should be taken in interpreting trends for species in which the number of individuals observed is relatively small.

Statistical analysis of results by physiographic province (Table 2) allows us to assess where in the state some species are most (or least) abundant. Raccoon, opossum, and skunk populations are highest in eastern and lowest in western Kansas. No significant regional variation was detected this year in the coyote population. Badger populations were highest in western Kansas, and bobcat populations were highest in southeast Kansas.

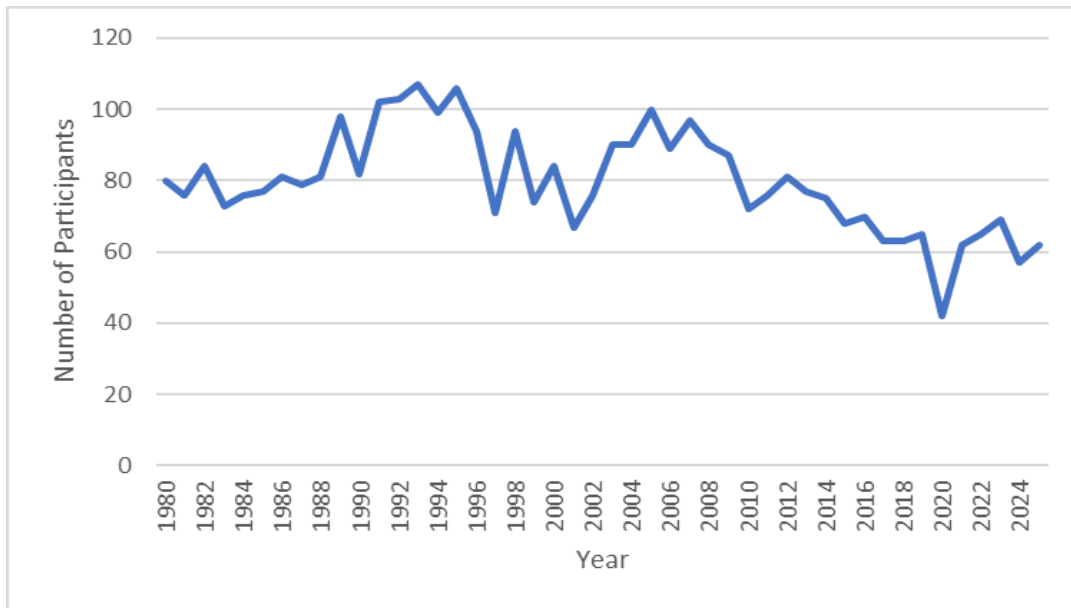


Figure 1. KDWP employee participation in the Roadside Survey since 1980-2025.

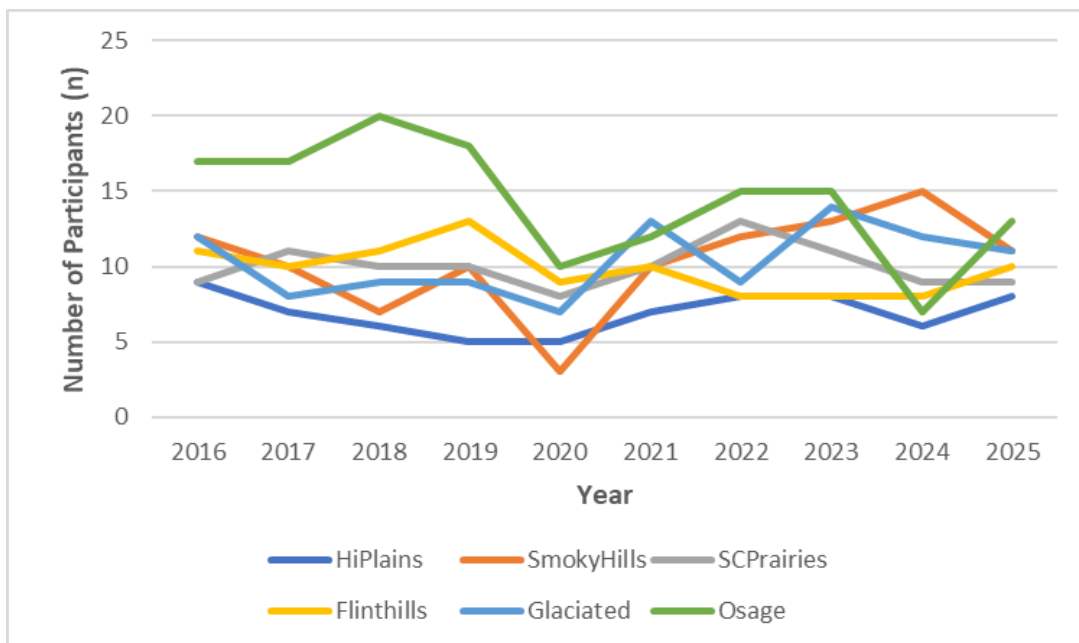
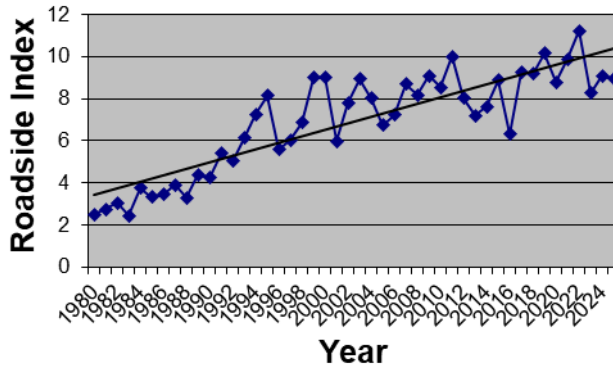


Figure 2. Employee participation in the Roadside Survey by Kansas physiographic province.

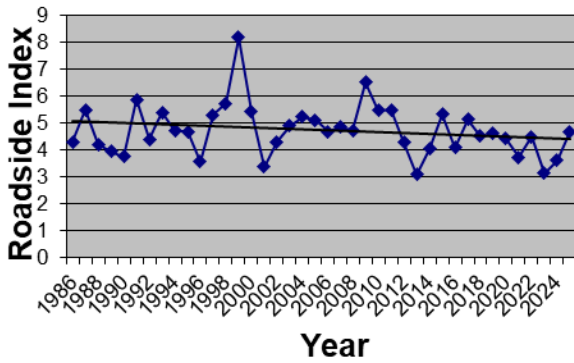
Table 1. Roadside Survey participation, mileage, and species observations since 1980.

Year	(n)	Miles	Raccoon	Opossum	Skunk	Coyote	Badger	Bobcat	Red Fox	Gray Fox	Swift Fox	Beaver	Mink	Muskrat	River Otter	Spotted Skunk	Weasel	Armadillo	Woodchuck	Porcupine
1980	80	241752	606																	
1981	76	302309	829																	
1982	84	324956	991																	
1983	73	359309	876																	
1984	76	271213	1018																	
1985	77	293312	971																	
1986	81	313547	1078	1348	1109	146	70	12	14	1	12	0	11		0	1	0	2	1	0
1987	79	305812	1192	1680	1237	149	87	9	19	0	11	1	10	9	0	1	0	2	2	0
1988	81	301140	989	1264	931	204	78	17	21	0	9	6	10		0	0	0	2	6	0
1989	98	359834	1580	1415	1168	217	67	8	20	0	17	9	3	8	0	0	0	6	2	2
1990	82	300465	1276	1122	922	128	70	14	34	3	5	5	11		0	1	0	8	3	0
1991	102	352063	1904	2063	1556	246	136	16	44	1	10	3	19	6	0	0	2	13	4	2
1992	103	377202	1898	1655	1301	235	94	27	52	0	23	6	10		0	0	2	21	12	2
1993	107	374677	2290	2023	1463	241	100	26	49	0	15	18	36		0	0	0	77	10	5
1994	99	353089	2562	1661	1198	245	92	30	55	2	26	8	7		0	0	1	62	7	0
1995	106	390159	3174	1826	1457	287	110	51	62	1	10	9	11		0	3	1	88	8	2
1996	94	384811	2142	1369	1159	195	87	48	81	0	1	3	10	7	0	0	0	134	10	0
1997	71	325653	1965	1726	1405	262	145	49	86	1	2	4	10	5	0	0	0	285	7	3
1998	94	385924	2648	2204	1719	393	187	60	71	6	5	6	14	15	0	0	1	260	18	3
1999	74	300904	2703	2459	1699	330	102	42	64	1	3	3	8	11	0	0	0	242	25	8
2000	84	364139	3288	1974	1820	480	133	85	64	11	1	12	13	24	1	0	0	453	13	2
2001	67	287980	1719	967	1032	284	71	57	42	0	6	4	7	6	1	0	0	257	18	8
2002	76	321335	2511	1383	1449	404	107	51	86	2	6	13	4	6	0	0	0	597	13	15
2003	90	368408	3289	1804	1819	469	167	82	82	1	22	11	6	2	1	0	0	820	12	5
2004	90	353245	2836	1845	1776	439	152	52	144	2	39	0	5	2	0	0	0	860	20	11
2005	100	388468	2615	1985	1439	481	152	55	82	3	11	6	5	1	0	0	1	816	25	9
2006	89	344109	2483	1611	1213	481	110	39	67	2	11	4	11	6	0	0	2	696	20	8
2007	97	413668	3597	2002	1674	438	155	38	118	1	13	6	3	2	0	0	0	622	18	9
2008	90	342780	2799	1619	1550	446	189	43	57	0	8	7	8	1	0	0	1	504	19	4
2009	87	341709	3105	2226	1848	473	149	38	63	1	7	8	7	7	0	0	0	587	15	5
2010	72	263043	2242	1438	1084	319	100	22	52	1	9	2	13	13	0	0	0	391	9	6
2011	76	285394	2849	1565	1223	472	94	35	36	0	14	3	5	13	0	0	0	128	11	6
2012	81	301497	2420	1290	1239	584	107	28	52	3	3	11	5	5	0	0	0	Discontinued	12	3
2013	77	285402	2049	880	943	422	67	24	34	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0		3	1
2014	75	275638	2097	1108	1063	437	76	26	47	0	9	4	4	0	0	0	0		4	1
2015	68	249345	2214	1324	926	389	85	15	28	0	7	2	6	2	0	0	0		3	0
2016	70	261086	1645	1063	665	356	104	25	32	0	17	5	2	1	0	0	0		5	2
2017	63	242586	2248	1245	817	457	98	15	33	0	11	7	15	13	0	0	0	6	0	0
2018	63	235015	2157	1058	689	373	73	13	37	0	17	1	7	6	2	0	0	2	0	0
2019	65	238415	2510	1100	735	340	60	18	32	0	4	9	18	14	3	0	0	3	3	3
2020	42	149444	1311	660	389	274	42	23	42	0	7	3	12	9	0	0	0	4	1	1
2021	62	209675	2069	780	493	336	59	29	39	0	7	3	18	8	0	0	0	1	4	4
2022	65	238333	2672	1070	754	430	87	32	65	0	16	15	3	9	3	0	0	5	4	4
2023	69	258323	2132	807	574	337	59	25	44	0	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	1
2024	57	195189	1772	705	554	269	75	23	24	0	11	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
2025	62	203897	1823	954	616	340	61	34	31	0	11	7	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0

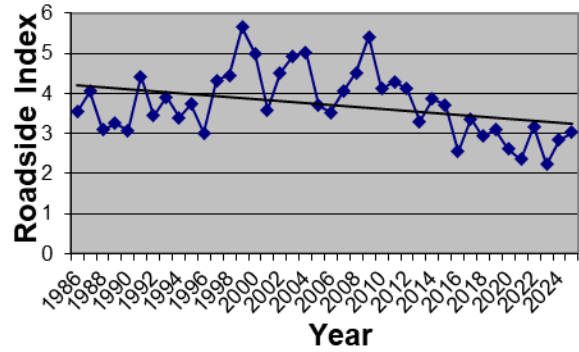
a) Raccoon



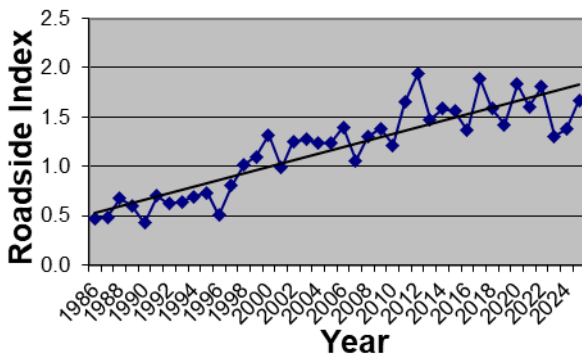
b) Opossum



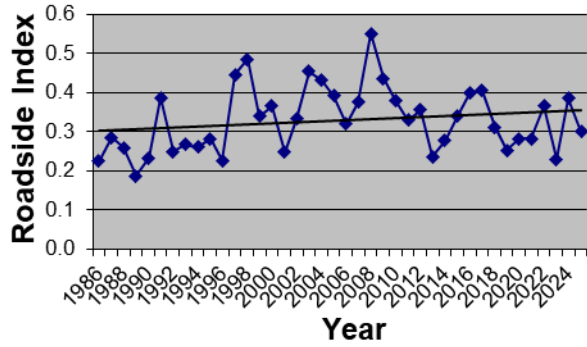
c) Skunk



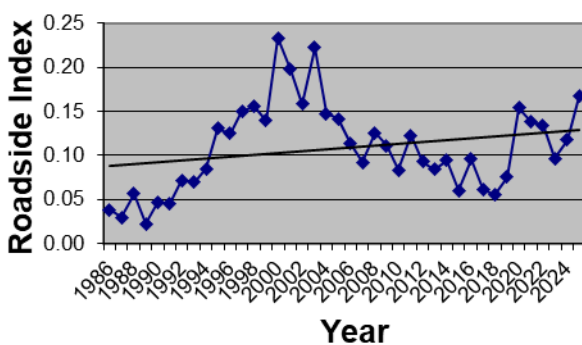
d) Coyote



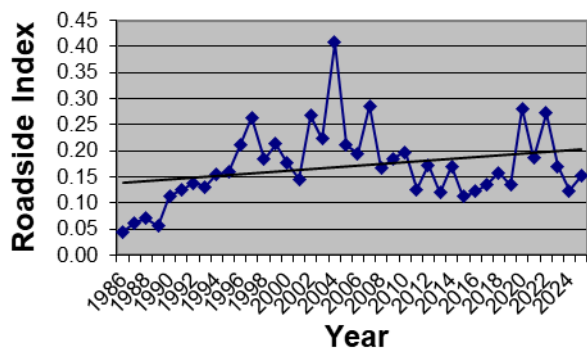
e) Badger



f) Bobcat



g) Red Fox



Figures 3a-g. Population trend of various furbearer species based on annual Roadside Indices (1980-2025).

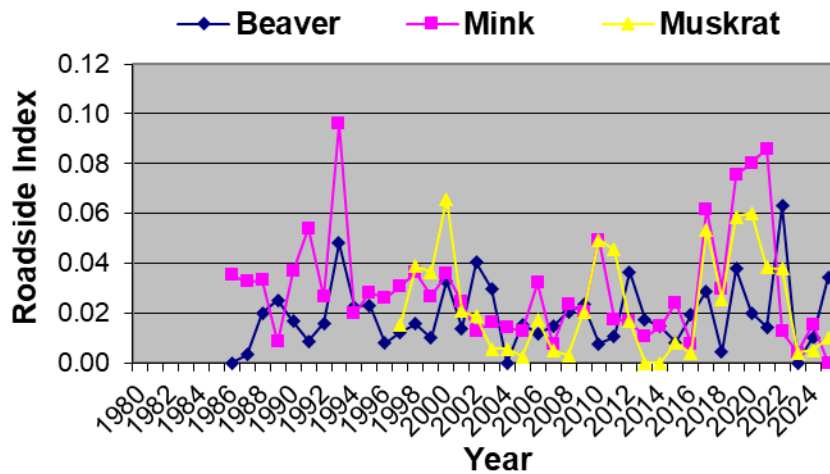
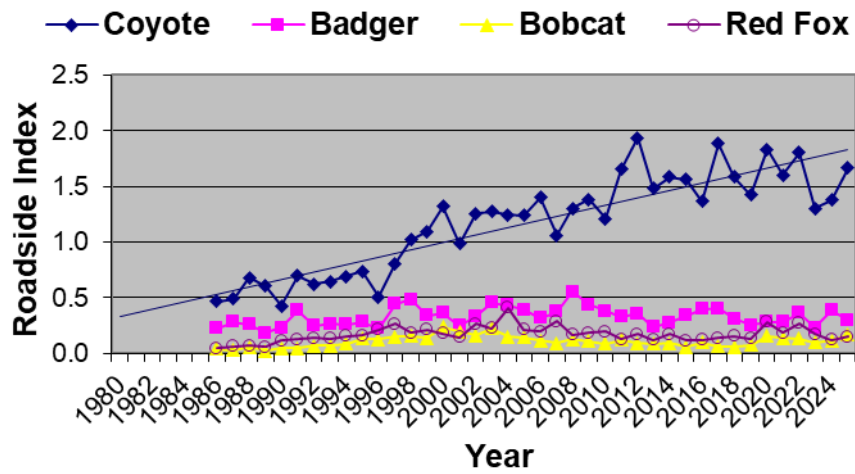
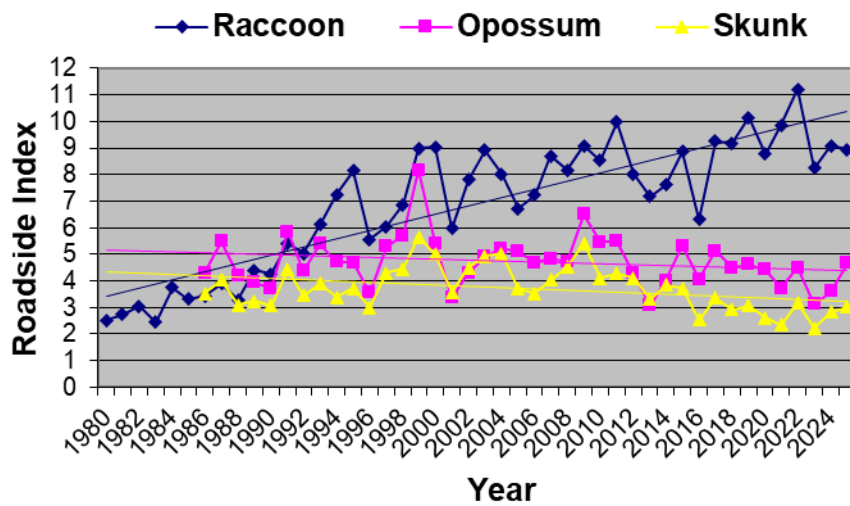


Figure 4a-c. Relative annual Roadside Indices of select furbearer species groups (1980-2025).

Table 2. Mean 2025 Roadside Index of selected furbearer species by physiographic province.

Physiographic Prov.	Raccoon		Opossum		Skunk		Coyote		Badger		Bobcat	
High Plains	3.10	d	0.96	c	1.96	c	1.81	a	1.24	a	0.0	b
Smoky Hills	6.50	cd	2.24	bc	2.57	abc	1.82	a	0.43	b	0.6	ab
Southcentral Prairies	12.85	ab	3.96	bc	4.67	a	2.75	a	0.47	b	0.17	ab
Flint Hills	6.96	bcd	2.98	bc	2.76	abc	0.92	a	0.10	b	0.17	ab
Glaciated Region	10.16	acb	4.94	b	2.36	bc	1.64	a	0.10	b	0.14	ab
Osage Questas	13.64	a	9.24	a	4.33	ab	1.51	a	0.05	b	0.30	a
STWD	8.94		4.68		3.02		1.67		0.30		0.17	

Means with the same subscript are not significantly different (Duncan's Multiple Range Test)

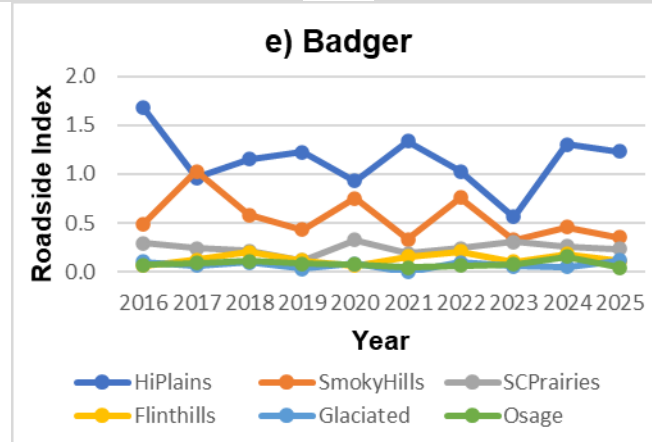
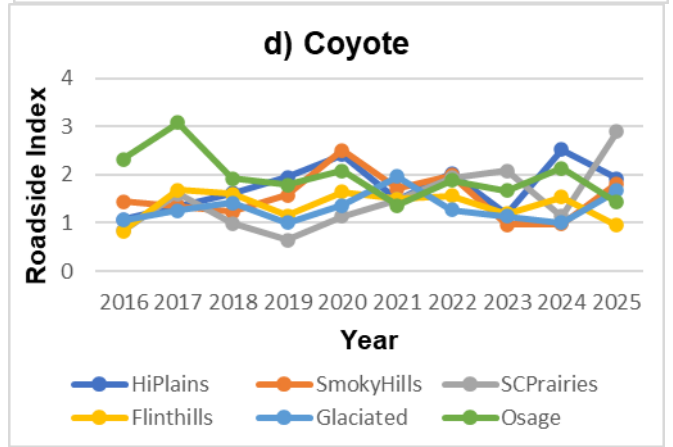
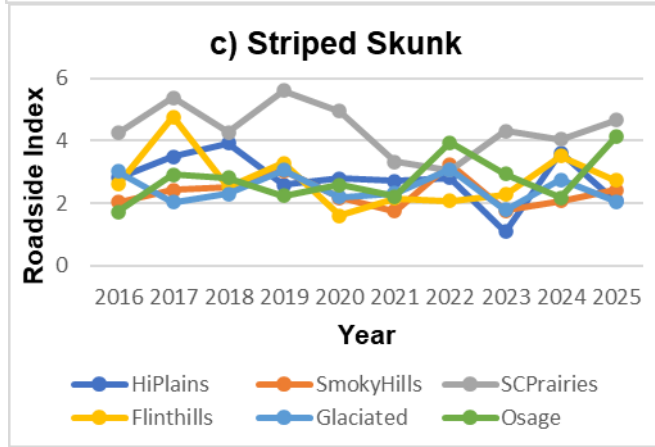
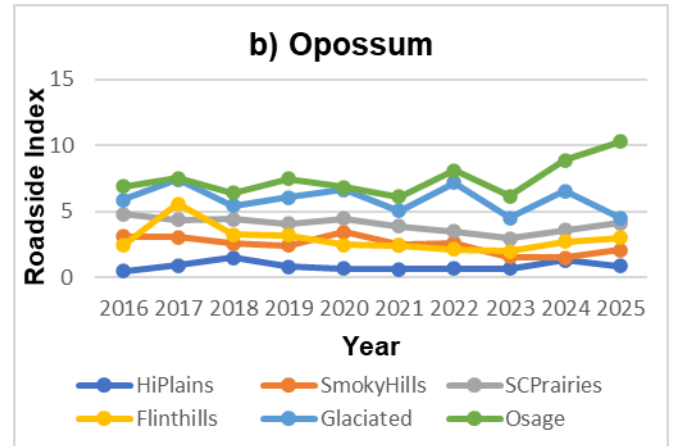
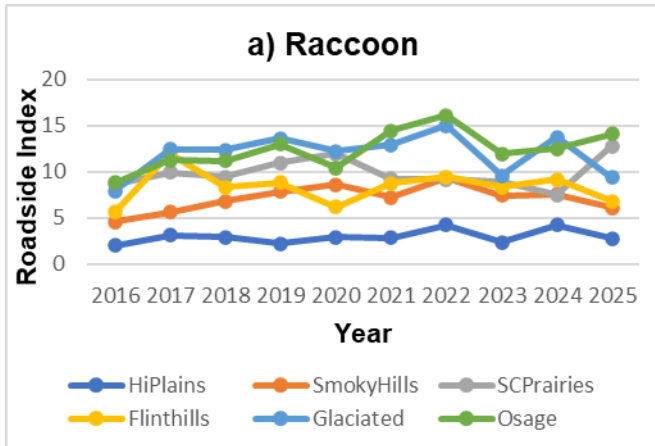


Figure 5a-e. Comparison of mean annual Roadside Indices of select furbearer species by Kansas physiographic province.

APPENDIX 1. 2025 Roadside Survey Form.

2025 SUMMER ROADSIDE SURVEY OF FURBEARERS AND OTHER MAMMALS

WEEK	RACCOON	OPOSSUM	STRIPED SKUNK	Coyote	Badger	Bobcat	Fox (specify: red, gray or swift)	Beaver	Mink	OTHER (SPECIFY)	Miles Driven
July 20 – July 26											
July 27 - Aug 2											
Aug 3 –9											
Aug 10 – 16											
Aug 17 – 23											
Aug 24 – 30											
Aug 31 - Sept 6											
Sept 7 – 13											
Sept 14 – 20											
Sept 21 – 27											

NAME (please print) _____ Circle one: LE Public Lands Wildlife Other County used most: _____ Physiographic Province used most (1-6): _____

Comments (continue on back):



Return to Matt Peek, KDWP, P.O. Box 1525, Emporia, KS 66801, by September 30.

APPENDIX 3. 2025 Roadside Survey Participants by Physiographic Province and KDWP Division.

YEAR	GEOPHY	DIVISION	NAME
2025	1. High Plains	Public Lands	Luke Winge
2025	1. High Plains	Wildlife	Aaron Baugh
2025	1. High Plains	Wildlife	Abby McGuire
2025	1. High Plains	Wildlife	Jared King
2025	1. High Plains	Wildlife	Kevin Klag
2025	1. High Plains	Wildlife	Kraig Schultz
2025	1. High Plains	Wildlife	Kurtis Meier
2025	1. High Plains	Wildlife	Lucas Kramer
2025	2. Smoky Hills	LE	Shane Zeigler
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Other	Travis Riley
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Public Lands	Brain Serpan
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Public Lands	Cale Hedges
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Public Lands	Jason Wagner
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Wildlife	Andy Nelson
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Wildlife	Brandon Tritsch
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Wildlife	Eric Wiens
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Wildlife	James Svaty
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Wildlife	Jeff Prendergast
2025	2. Smoky Hills	Wildlife	Pat Riese
2025	3. SC Prairies	LE	Chris Stout
2025	3. SC Prairies	LE	Hal Kaina
2025	3. SC Prairies	Public Lands	Cliff Peterson
2025	3. SC Prairies	Public Lands	Jason Black
2025	3. SC Prairies	Public Lands	Todd Gatton
2025	3. SC Prairies	Public Lands	Troy Smith
2025	3. SC Prairies	Wildlife	Charles Cop
2025	3. SC Prairies	Wildlife	Steve Adams
2025	3. SC Prairies	Wildlife	Jon Beckman
2025	4. Flint Hills	LE	Clinton Lee
2025	4. Flint Hills	LE	Justin Counts
2025	4. Flint Hills	LE	Tracy Cikanek

YEAR	GEOPHY	DIVISION	NAME
2025	4. Flint Hills	Public Lands	Brent Konen
2025	4. Flint Hills	Public Lands	Keaton McGuire
2025	4. Flint Hills	Public Lands	Kurt Grimm
2025	4. Flint Hills	Public Lands	Scott Amos
2025	4. Flint Hills	Public Lands	Tyler Burt
2025	4. Flint Hills	Wildlife	Clint Thornton
2025	4. Flint Hills	Wildlife	Jeff Rue
2025	5. Glaciated Region	LE	Jeff Clouser
2025	5. Glaciated Region	LE	Melissa Skelton
2025	5. Glaciated Region	LE	Ryan Smidt
2025	5. Glaciated Region	Public Lands	Justin Wren
2025	5. Glaciated Region	Wildlife	Andy Friesen
2025	5. Glaciated Region	Wildlife	Ben Couchman
2025	5. Glaciated Region	Wildlife	Brad Rueschhoff
2025	5. Glaciated Region	Wildlife	Kyle Abrahamson
2025	5. Glaciated Region	Wildlife	Meg Smith
2025	5. Glaciated Region	Wildlife	Tim Urban
2025	5. Glaciated Region	Wildlife	Tyler Warner
2025	6. Osage Questas	LE	Aaron Scheve
2025	6. Osage Questas	LE	Blayne Cunningham
2025	6. Osage Questas	LE	Jonathan Rather
2025	6. Osage Questas	LE	Ross Uhrmacher
2025	6. Osage Questas	Other	Don George
2025	6. Osage Questas	Public Lands	Ryan Lies
2025	6. Osage Questas	Wildlife	Alex Lyon
2025	6. Osage Questas	Wildlife	Caleb Durbin
2025	6. Osage Questas	Wildlife	Cassie Wells
2025	6. Osage Questas	Wildlife	Justin Harbit
2025	6. Osage Questas	Wildlife	Logan Martin
2025	6. Osage Questas	Wildlife	Matt Peek
2025	6. Osage Questas	Wildlife	Vicki Cikanek

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

This program receives Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex (in educational programs). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information, please write to:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Diversity and Civil Rights Programs- External Programs, 4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 130, Arlington, VA 22203