

Maryland Annual Deer Report

Maryland Department of
Natural Resources
Wildlife & Heritage Service



2011-2012

This publication of the
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was written and compiled by the Deer Project Staff.

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Introduction

Another successful deer season has passed and Maryland's deer population continues to offer great hunting opportunities for both quality and quantity. Maryland soils and habitat can grow some of the nicest bucks in the country, and abundant deer numbers enable most hunters to fill their freezer with as much venison as they can use. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) would like to thank all deer hunters in Maryland for aiding the Department in effectively managing the deer population for all citizens of the state.

2011-2012 Season

The 2011-2012 deer season proved to be another good one and was the 4th highest harvest on record. Deer hunters reported 98,029 for the year, down slightly from the 98,663 deer taken during 2010-2011. The abundant acorn crop in the Fall of 2010 no doubt aided in the quality and number of deer available for the 2011-2012 season, and the mild winter we experienced this year will ensure a quality herd is available for 2012-2013 as well.

Chronic Wasting Disease

DNR sampled 305 deer during the 2011-2012 season in the Allegany County area and did not detect Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in any of the samples. CWD was first detected in Maryland in February 2011. A hunter in Allegany County reported taking the yearling buck in November 2010 in Green Ridge State Forest, close to where CWD is present in West Virginia. Although CWD was not detected in the samples this year, the disease is still present in West Virginia where it will remain a possible source of infection for Maryland deer in future years. To date, DNR has tested nearly 7,500 Maryland hunter-harvested deer for CWD.

CWD is a naturally occurring disease of the brain and nervous system that causes death in cervids. CWD is classified as a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) and attacks the brain of cervids, producing small lesions that eventually result in death. CWD historically was a disease of the West, but since 2001 it has been detected east of the Mississippi River in Illinois, Maryland, New York, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Currently 20 states and 2 Canadian provinces have documented CWD in their captive or wild deer, elk, or moose populations.

Concerns over CWD should not stop hunters from enjoying the hunting season or any venison they may acquire. CWD has not been shown to be transmissible to humans. However, it is recommended that hunters field-dressing or butchering deer should take the same precautions as

they might to protect against other pathogens or diseases. Additional information on the proper handling of harvested deer and CWD management can be found in Appendix II.

The Deer Project

The DNR Deer Project is responsible for managing native white-tailed deer and exotic sika deer. The Deer Project utilizes broad-based deer management techniques under guidance of the current 10-year deer management plan. The current 2009-2018 plan has five major goals:

- Population Goal: Use diverse and progressive methods to ensure the long-term viability of Maryland's white-tailed deer population through comprehensive research, efficient monitoring, public outreach, trained staff and effective management.
- Education Goal: Educate Maryland citizens on all aspects of deer biology, including management tools, disease issues, economic aspects and recreational opportunities.



- **Recreation Goal:** Provide the opportunity for all citizens to safely, fairly and ethically enjoy diverse deer-related recreational experiences and traditions consistent with established deer population trend goals.
- **Damage Goal:** Identify and actively address the negative impacts the deer population has on human interests and the ecosystem in a manner consistent with the long term viability of the deer population in Maryland.
- **Operational Resources Goal:** Ensure that all necessary resources are available to support the proper management of white-tailed deer in Maryland.

The 2009-2018 deer plan is available for download at http://www.dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/Hunt_Trap/pdfs/2009-2018MarylandWTDDeerPlan.pdf

During the last couple of decades, the primary focus of the Deer Project has been to slow and ultimately reduce a rapidly growing deer population. While hunting remains the most cost-effective and efficient population control mechanism available in most Maryland landscapes, continued urbanization has necessitated the development and use of non-lethal techniques where hunting is not practical or acceptable. Therefore, the Deer Project employs a blend of hunting-related deer management methods and proven non-lethal deer management techniques to manage deer.

To remain up-to-date on current deer management techniques and methods, Maryland Deer Project staff are members of the Northeast Deer Technical Committee and Southeast Deer Technical Committee. Staff routinely meet and share information with deer biologists and managers from other eastern states and Canadian provinces as they relate to current deer management and biology.

Maryland Public Attitudes Regarding Deer Management

The majority of the Maryland public recognizes the value of deer hunting as an effective management tool. A 2007 survey by Responsive Management found that 36% of the Maryland general public were strongly in favor of deer hunting, 25% were somewhat in favor, 19% were neutral or had no opinion, 10% were somewhat opposed to deer hunting, and 10% were strongly opposed. Similarly, 76% of the general public agreed or strongly agreed that deer should be hunted to maintain a healthy population. The survey found that 44% of the general public felt population control was the most important reason for deer hunting, 24% thought hunting for the meat was most important, 14% for sport/recreation, 10% no good reason, 5% don't know, and 1% thought to be with family/friends was most important.

Overall, when asked how they prefer the deer population to be managed in their area, the top three responses by the Maryland general public were: 45% for legal, recreational hunting, 33% for birth control/immunocontraception, and 16% indicated they preferred professional removal via sharpshooters.

Deer Hunting Economics

Along with the positive recreational benefits and population management that deer hunting provides, it also provides significant economic benefits to Maryland. A survey sponsored by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies found that deer hunting in 2006 generated over \$113 million in retail sales with a total multiplier effect of over \$190 million contributed to Maryland's economy. Deer hunting in Maryland supports nearly 2,300 jobs and generates \$71 million in salaries, wages, and business owner's income, \$15 million in state and local tax revenue, and \$16 million in federal tax revenue. This survey was conducted again in 2011 and results should be available soon.

White-tailed Deer History

Prior to the arrival of European immigrants, white-tailed deer inhabited all of Maryland and eastern North America. Native Americans hunted deer during all seasons. In Maryland, wolves and mountain lions preyed on all age classes and sexes of white-tailed deer.

The first European settlers in Maryland found ample white-tailed deer populations. Deer meat and hides provided them with food and clothing. Venison recipes from those early settlers have been passed down through generations.

As the colony prospered and human populations multiplied, unregulated market hunting and the destruction of habitat (deforestation) caused deer populations to decline drastically throughout the 1700s. Market hunters sold deer meat to colonists and shipped deer hides to England's booming leather industry. With settlements expanding across the state during the 1800s, deer populations continued to drop, and mountain lions and wolves were exterminated. By 1900, white-tailed deer only inhabited limited sections of far western Maryland.

Since the birth of modern wildlife management in the early 1900s, Maryland's deer population has expanded dramatically to fill all available habitats. State wildlife biologists, working hand-in-hand with private citizens, re-established white-tailed deer in all counties in the state. Some native deer were trapped in western Maryland and released into unoccupied habitat elsewhere. A few deer were obtained from other states and released

across Maryland. The majority of deer relocated after World War II came from a large population inhabiting Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Harford County. Deer relocation efforts ended in the early 1960s when most areas of the state supported a self-sustaining deer herd.

Early hunting seasons of the 1930s and 1940s prohibited the taking of antlerless deer in order to allow for the continued growth and expansion of relocated deer herds. As deer numbers climbed and all deer habitat became populated, deer seasons and bag limits became more liberal. Across Maryland, current deer seasons and bag limits encourage the harvest of antlerless deer in order to manage deer populations. At the same time these regulations encourage hunters to be more selective when harvesting an antlered buck.

Since white-tailed deer thrive in habitat that is composed of woods and openings, the expansion of housing developments into forests or onto farms provides excellent whitetail habitat. Streets and home sites created in a wooded area produce habitat preferred by white-tailed deer. Open farm fields become better deer habitat as new homeowners plant trees and shrubs on their home site. Deer populations have escalated in these suburban landscapes where exceptional habitat is available and hunting becomes limited.

Sika Deer History

Maryland sika deer are originally from Yakushima Island in southern Japan and can be found in the marshes, swamps, wet woodlands, and agricultural fields in portions of the lower Eastern Shore. Populations exist mainly in Dorchester County and on Assateague Island in Worcester County. However, harvest data and reported sightings indicate that sika deer are slowly expanding into similar but more limited marshy habitat in portions of Wicomico, Caroline, and Somerset counties.

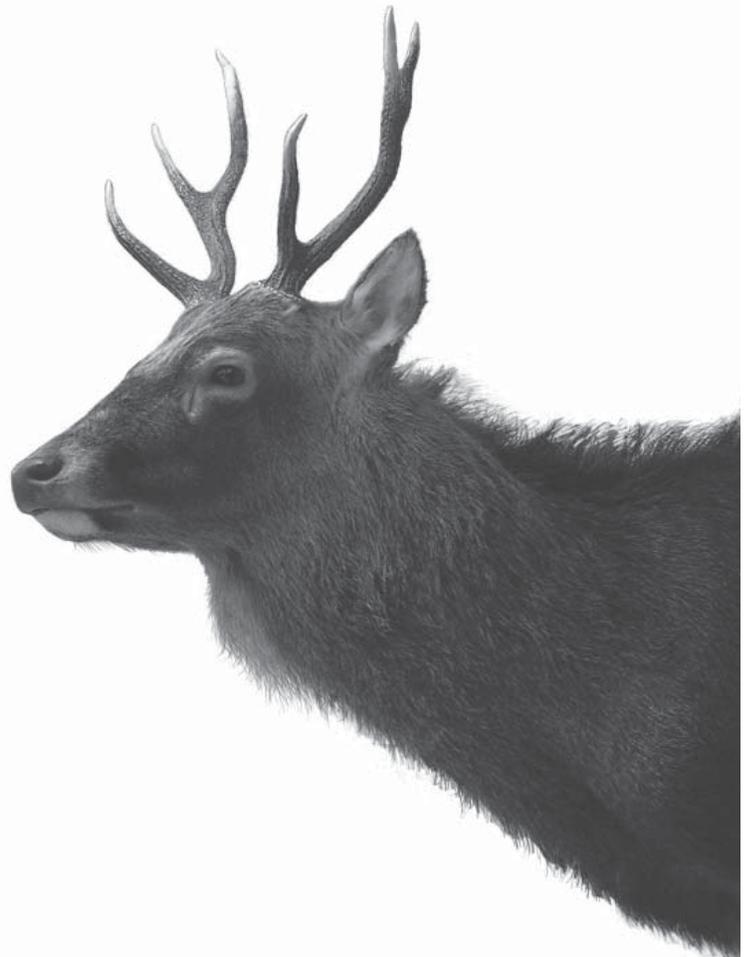
Sika deer became established on the lower Eastern Shore after being released by Clement Henry on James Island (Dorchester County) and by Dr. Charles Law on Assateague Island (Worcester County) during the early 1900s. Exactly how they initially made their way from Japan to the Eastern Shore is unknown. The small number of sika deer in the original stock (approximately six individuals) has resulted in relatively low genetic variability within the population today. However, Maryland sika deer display no ill effects from the small founder population and appear as healthy or healthier than native white-tailed deer.

Currently, DNR's sika deer management goal is to maintain this exotic species at current levels so that hunting opportunities are balanced with agricultural depredation and whitetail competition issues across the lower Eastern Shore.

Sika deer hunting is very popular in Dorchester County and on Assateague Island. Nonresidents and hunters from other areas of Maryland now travel to the lower Eastern Shore with hopes of taking a trophy sika stag with six points. Professional guide services are available that cater exclusively to sika deer hunters. Recent survey figures indicate that approximately 5,000 hunters annually pursue sika deer for over 35,000 hunter days per year.

Past biological data collected by DNR staff indicate that the average field-dressed weight of a 1.5 year-old male sika deer averages 53 pounds, while 3.5+ year-old males top 80 pounds. Sika stags that were 3.5+ years of age averaged 5.5 antler points, while 2.5 year-old deer had 4.1 points. Field-dressed yearling (1.5 years old) females averaged 45 pounds with 3.5+ year-old females weighing about 60 pounds.

Sika deer tend to use different habitats than native white-tailed deer that share the same area. Although home range sizes are similar between the two species, sika deer use forested wetlands, marshes, and the interface between these two



habitats much more than white-tailed deer. Sika deer do not appear to rely on agricultural lands to the extent that white-tailed deer do. It is unknown whether sika deer prefer the forested wetlands and marshes of Dorchester County, or if competing white-tailed deer relegate them there.

Previous research directed by DNR confirmed that sika deer have a lower annual reproductive output than white-tailed deer. Sika females tend to bear a single calf while whitetail females over 1.5 years old frequently bear two fawns. DNR's research found that about 25% of sika female fawns were pregnant while up to 50% of white-tailed female fawns had bred. However, sika deer tend to be longer-lived than white-tailed deer, and probably produce as many, or more, calves in their lifetime as do female white-tailed deer. Tagged individuals from previous research studies have been harvested or observed 10+ years after they were initially captured. Numerous sika deer aged by DNR staff often have teeth worn below the gum line indicating significant age. One sika female was aged at 20+ years using the cementum annuli aging technique. The longer life span of sika deer may result from their use of habitat that is more difficult to hunt, thus, not as many are harvested each year as compared to white-tailed deer.

As more information is collected on sika deer in Maryland, it becomes apparent that more research is needed to understand their life history traits and the role they play in the ecosystem. University of Delaware has conducted recent studies on sika deer and are continuing to explore additional research opportunities including how sika deer and white-tailed deer allocate resources.

Results of Legislative Changes Enacted for the 2011-2012 Deer Season

The 2011 legislative cycle resulted in additional Sunday hunting opportunities for Maryland deer hunters beginning with the 2011-2012 season. The Junior Deer Hunt Saturday was expanded to include Sunday and resulted in a record harvest of 3,035 deer for the weekend (Table 5). Likewise, Sunday hunting opportunities were made available in Carroll County for the first time and 471 deer were harvested on those Sundays (Table 2).

Legislative and Regulatory Changes for the Coming 2012-2013 Deer Season

For the coming 2012-2013 season, several legislative and regulatory changes concerning deer hunting were adopted. Legislatively, Sunday hunting opportunities were expanded in Caroline, Harford, Somerset, and Worcester counties, and the archery safety zone was decreased from 150 yards

to 50 yards in Carroll County. The Department also conducted its biennial spring regulatory process which included stakeholder and public input to develop and implement new deer regulations and/or modify existing regulations. Regulation changes that go into effect for 2012-2013 include:

- Establishing a statewide antlered bag limit of one buck per weapon season with one bonus buck available in Region B;
- Changing the Region B archery antlerless bag limit to unlimited;
- Opening archery season the Friday after Labor Day (September 7 this year);
- Requiring archery hunters to wear fluorescent orange in Garrett and Allegany counties when bear season is open;
- Allowing cocked but unloaded crossbows to be placed in or on vehicles;
- Allowing hunters who harvest a deer in the Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area to take whole deer leg quarters from that area if no portion of the spinal cord is attached, and allowing deer carcasses or parts from the disease management area to be taken to approved taxidermists.

Additional information is provided in the 2012-2013 Guide to Hunting and Trapping that comes with the hunting license.

2011-2012 Deer Harvest

Maryland deer hunters harvested 98,029 deer in 2011-2012, down just slightly from the 98,663 deer reported in 2010-2011 (Table 1, Figure 1). The harvest was comprised of 34,416 antlered deer and 63,613 antlerless deer (Figure 2). The antlerless harvest included 53,310 does and 10,303 button bucks (Figure 3). The antlered harvest increased 3% while the antlerless harvest decreased 3% compared to the 2010-2011 season.

In Deer Management Region A (Garrett, Allegany, and western Washington counties), hunters reported taking 10,358 deer this year, an 11% increase over the 9,324 deer harvested in 2010-2011. The antlered harvest increased 8% from 5,412 deer last year to 5,827 this year, while the antlerless harvest increased 16% from 3,912 deer to 4,531. The harvest in Garrett County was stable while the harvest in Allegany and western Washington counties increased over the previous year.

The reported harvest in the remainder of the state (Region B) declined 2% from 89,339 deer last year to 87,671 deer this year. While the antlered harvest increased 2% from 27,929 deer to 28,589 deer, the antlerless harvest decreased 4% from 61,410 deer last year to 59,082 deer this year.

Table 1
Maryland Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest for the
Bow, Firearm, and Muzzleloader Hunting Seasons by County, 2011-2012

COUNTY	BOW			FIREARMS			MUZZLELOADER			TOTAL		
	Antlered	Antlerless	SubTotal	Antlered	Antlerless	SubTotal	Antlered	Antlerless	SubTotal	Antlered	Antlerless	TOTAL
Allegany	471	325	796	1187	924	2111	366	436	802	2024	1685	3709
Anne Arundel	442	808	1250	332	748	1080	166	378	544	940	1934	2874
Baltimore	995	2116	3111	682	1635	2317	401	975	1376	2078	4726	6804
Calvert	258	383	641	293	635	928	123	313	436	674	1331	2005
Caroline	195	302	497	404	1121	1525	213	570	783	812	1993	2805
Carroll	618	1010	1628	1190	2354	3544	350	696	1046	2158	4060	6218
Cecil	367	675	1042	603	1379	1982	241	440	681	1211	2494	3705
Charles	515	929	1444	681	1338	2019	284	669	953	1480	2936	4416
Dorchester												
Whitetail	188	292	480	611	1331	1942	219	431	650	1018	2054	3072
Sika	246	280	526	520	644	1164	441	320	761	1207	1244	2451
Frederick	749	1206	1955	1632	3044	4676	557	1190	1747	2938	5440	8378
Garrett	726	554	1280	1392	1203	2595	511	521	1032	2629	2278	4907
Harford	475	858	1333	448	1053	1501	220	569	789	1143	2480	3623
Aberdeen P.G.	111	243	354	38	121	159	16	52	68	165	416	581
Howard	380	892	1272	358	836	1194	136	364	500	874	2092	2966
Kent	260	408	668	674	1516	2190	291	599	890	1225	2523	3748
Montgomery	648	1415	2063	718	1781	2499	310	699	1009	1676	3895	5571
Prince George's	312	632	944	374	828	1202	213	446	659	899	1906	2805
Queen Anne's	284	531	815	683	1757	2440	287	655	942	1254	2943	4197
St. Mary's	357	601	958	465	981	1446	226	563	789	1048	2145	3193
Somerset												
Whitetail	150	240	390	458	1183	1641	153	425	578	761	1848	2609
Sika	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Talbot	263	386	649	494	1243	1737	198	457	655	955	2086	3041
Washington	819	927	1746	1703	2056	3759	547	701	1248	3069	3684	6753
Wicomico												
Whitetail	199	345	544	579	1531	2110	184	491	675	962	2367	3329
Sika	15	5	20	18	21	39	19	9	28	52	35	87
Worcester												
Whitetail	179	315	494	722	2039	2761	210	598	808	1111	2952	4063
Sika	17	11	28	32	51	83	3	3	6	52	65	117
Total	10240	16689	26929	17291	33354	50645	6885	13570	20455	34416	63613	98029

Figure 1

Maryland Reported Deer Harvest for the Bow, Firearm, and Muzzleloader Seasons, 2002-2003 through 2011-2012

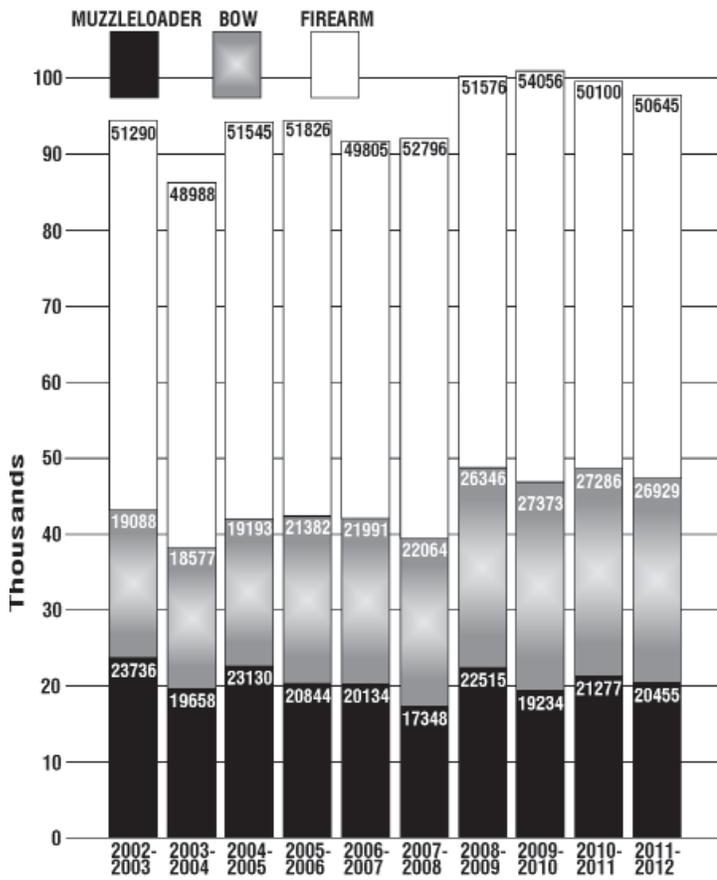


Figure 2

Maryland Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest, 2002-2003 through 2011-2012

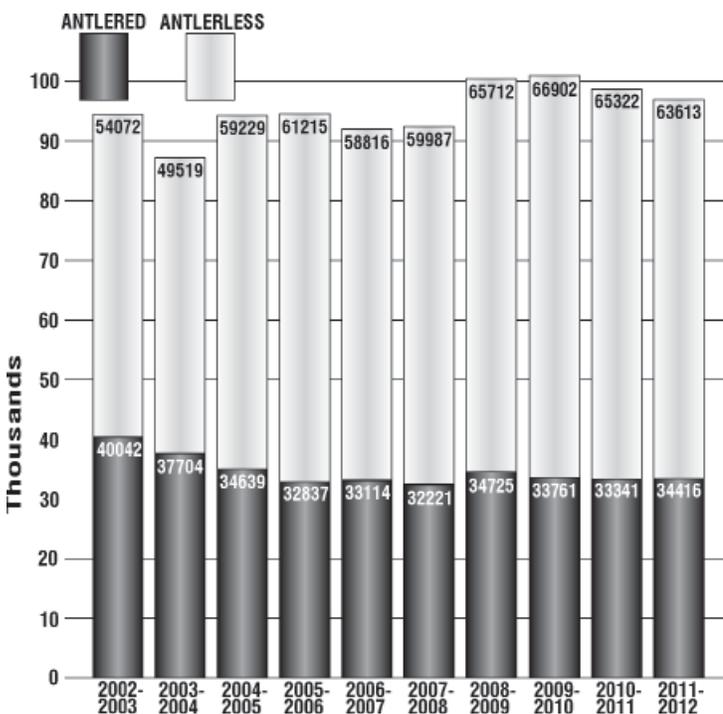


Figure 3

Maryland Reported Buttonbuck and Doe Harvest, 2002-2003 through 2011-2012

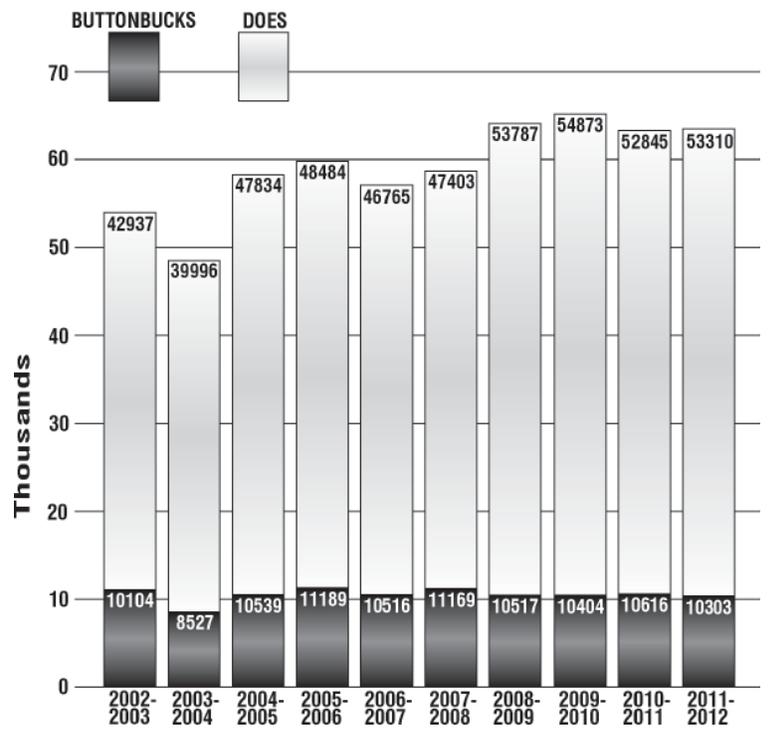


Figure 4

Maryland Reported Crossbow and Vertical Bow Deer Harvest during the Designated Archery Season, 2003-2004 through 2011-2012

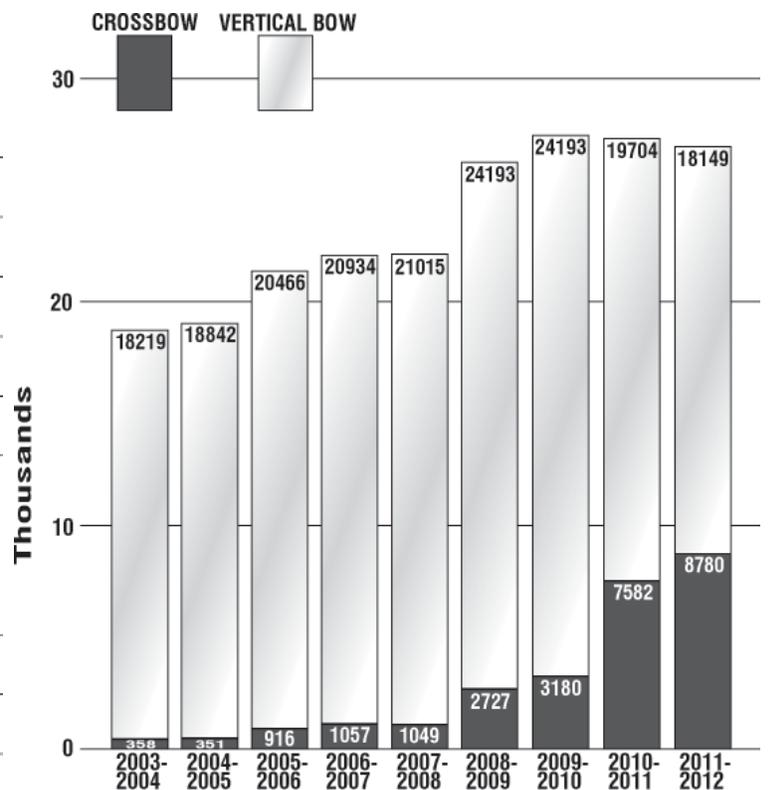


Table 2
Maryland Reported Sunday Hunting Deer Harvest
by County, 2011-2012

COUNTY	Bow			Firearms			Junior Hunt			Grand Total
	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	
Allegany ²	24	6	30	100	2	102	32	37	69	201
Anne Arundel ¹	14	15	29	34	67	101	10	7	17	147
Calvert ³	30	44	74	32	85	117	17	12	29	220
Caroline ¹	6	5	11	46	119	165	11	21	32	208
Carroll ²	53	52	105	118	180	298	36	32	68	471
Cecil ¹	11	15	26	52	133	185	30	19	49	260
Charles ³	54	77	131	88	175	263	21	20	41	435
Dorchester ²										
Whitetail	17	30	47	62	148	210	31	29	60	317
Sika	11	11	22	55	91	146	13	11	24	192
Frederick ²	71	78	149	151	203	354	58	28	86	589
Garrett ²	32	16	48	106	2	108	98	53	151	307
Harford ¹	20	13	33	41	92	133	18	14	32	198
Aberdeen P.G.	14	18	32	2	9	11	5	4	9	52
Kent ¹	17	14	31	70	126	196	30	15	45	272
Montgomery ¹	20	21	41	52	101	153	21	12	33	227
Queen Anne's ¹	11	26	37	64	136	200	17	21	38	275
St. Mary's ³	40	51	91	60	121	181	21	24	45	317
Somerset ²										
Whitetail	15	20	35	34	96	130	26	33	59	224
Sika	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Talbot ²	31	33	64	47	130	177	18	8	26	267
Washington ²	49	55	104	126	130	256	64	21	85	445
Wicomico ²										
Whitetail	13	23	36	51	130	181	18	25	43	260
Sika	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	0	1	6
Worcester ²	19	27	46	72	207	279	23	39	62	387
Total	572	650	1222	1464	2488	3952	619	485	1104	6278

¹Bow season was open on Sunday November 6, 2011. Firearm season was open on Sunday November 27, 2011.

²Bow season was open on Sundays October 16, October 23, October 30, November 6, and November 13, 2011. Firearm season was open on Sunday November 27, 2011.

³Bow season was open on Sundays October 16, October 23, October 30, November 6, and November 13, 2011. Firearm season was open on Sunday November 27 and December 4, 2011.

Table 3
Maryland Reported Crossbow Deer Harvest
by County, 2011-2012

County	Deer Bow Season			Muzzleloader/Firearm Seasons			Grand Total
	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	
Allegany	174	127	301	3	4	7	308
AnneArundel	177	309	486	14	34	48	534
Baltimore	336	652	988	34	98	132	1120
Calvert	83	117	200	5	11	16	216
Caroline	58	69	127	1	7	8	135
Carroll	183	273	456	9	20	29	485
Cecil	131	205	336	7	17	24	360
Charles	169	280	449	11	37	48	497
Dorchester							
Whitetail	65	79	144	4	2	6	150
Sika	94	86	180	2	2	4	184
Frederick	259	345	604	4	24	28	632
Garrett	321	222	543	4	6	10	553
Harford	187	336	523	10	45	55	578
Howard	149	292	441	19	51	70	511
Kent	80	92	172	4	3	7	179
Mongomery	223	455	678	35	71	106	784
PrinceGeorge's	117	232	349	14	23	37	386
QueenAnne's	68	106	174	2	6	8	182
St.Mary's	126	225	351	12	12	24	375
Somerset							
Whitetail	53	88	141	0	7	7	148
Sika	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Talbot	86	140	226	1	6	7	233
Washington	286	348	634	7	15	22	656
Wicomico							
Whitetail	47	85	132	1	11	12	144
Sika	1	2	3	0	0	0	3
Worcester							
Whitetail	53	80	133	3	5	8	141
Sika	4	4	8	0	1	1	9
Total	3531	5249	8780	206	518	724	9504

Table 4
Maryland Reported 2-Week Fire-
arm Season Deer Harvest by
County, 2011-2012

County	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Allegany	1090	836	1926
Anne Arundel	275	620	895
Baltimore	587	1287	1874
Calvert	245	549	794
Caroline	339	935	1274
Carroll	997	1901	2898
Cecil	487	1079	1566
Charles	552	1088	1640
Dorchester			
Whitetail	482	1118	1600
Sika	435	514	949
Frederick	1378	2550	3928
Garrett	1161	1040	2201
Harford	383	888	1271
Howard	271	568	839
Kent	515	1220	1735
Montgomery	535	1117	1652
Prince George's	328	671	999
Queen Anne's	559	1437	1996
St. Mary's	384	845	1229
Somerset			
Whitetail	357	985	1342
Sika	0	1	1
Talbot	421	1048	1469
Washington	1444	1686	3130
Wicomico			
Whitetail	464	1351	1815
Sika	15	18	33
Worcester			
Whitetail	583	1695	2278
Sika	6	19	25
Total	14293	27066	41359

Table 5
Maryland Reported Junior Deer Hunt Harvest
by County, 2011-2012

County	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Allegany	97	88	185
Anne Arundel	22	13	35
Baltimore¹	40	30	70
Calvert	32	30	62
Caroline	37	42	79
Carroll	138	93	231
Cecil	73	36	109
Charles	61	60	121
Dorchester			
Whitetail	86	70	156
Sika	26	20	46
Frederick	159	74	233
Garrett	231	163	394
Harford	42	29	71
Howard¹	19	21	40
Kent	79	34	113
Montgomery	61	34	95
Prince George's¹	17	15	32
Queen Anne's	58	46	104
St. Mary's	49	51	100
Somerset	61	67	128
Talbot	39	27	66
Washington	185	87	272
Wicomico			
Whitetail	82	53	135
Sika	1	0	1
Worcester	75	82	157
Total	1770	1265	3035
¹ Saturday only.			

Table 6
Maryland Reported 2-Day January Firearm Season
Deer Harvest by County, 2011-2012

County	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Anne Arundel	28	80	108
Baltimore	50	232	282
Calvert	16	56	72
Caroline	27	144	171
Carroll	55	360	415
Cecil	41	184	225
Charles	56	174	230
Dorchester			
Whitetail	41	140	181
Sika	57	107	164
Frederick	95	420	515
Harford	33	158	191
Howard	30	117	147
Kent	47	231	278
Montgomery	75	195	270
Prince George's	26	116	142
Queen Anne's	66	274	340
St. Mary's	30	85	115
Somerset	40	131	171
Talbot	34	168	202
Washington	60	244	304
Wicomico			
Whitetail	33	127	160
Sika	2	3	5
Worcester			
Whitetail	60	259	319
Sika	0	1	1
Total	1002	4006	5008

Frederick County led the harvest totals for the state with 8,378 deer, followed by Baltimore County with 6,804 and Washington County with 6,753 deer.

The deer harvest in Maryland's suburban counties (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties) continues to be strong. Hunters in these counties reported 21,020 deer for 2011-2012, down about 3% from the 21,649 deer reported in 2010-2011. DNR has liberalized antlerless harvest regulations in these counties in an effort to address the impacts that high deer populations have on Maryland's suburban landscape and residents.

Sunday deer hunting continues to contribute positively to deer management in Maryland. The Junior Deer Hunt, traditionally held on a Saturday, included the following Sunday for the first time in the 2011-2012 season in 20 of 23 counties. Likewise, it was legal to deer hunt on select Sundays in Carroll County for the first time this past season as well. Sunday hunting accounted for a total of 6,278 deer, representing 6% of the total yearly harvest for the 2011-2012 season. (Table 2).

Bow Season

Bow season in Maryland has traditionally opened on September 15 and closed on January 31. Resident and non-resident hunters purchased approximately 54,000 and 8,000 bow stamps, respectively in 2011-2012. The stamps are required to hunt deer with a bow during the bow season. The average Maryland vertical bowhunter typically hunts for about 13 - 15 days each season and 35 - 40% of bowhunters take one deer or more each year. Approximately 9,500 hunters currently hunt deer with a crossbow. The average crossbow hunter uses a crossbow for 9 - 10 days each year and approximately 35 - 40% are successful in taking one or more deer per year.

In 2011-2012:

- The reported archery harvest (vertical and crossbow) decreased approximately 1% from 27,286 deer in 2010-2011 to 26,929 deer (Table 1).
- There were 10,240 antlered deer (38%) and 16,689 antlerless deer harvested with vertical bows and crossbows.
- The antlered bow harvest increased 3% and the antlerless harvest (14,600 does and 2,089 button bucks) decreased 4% over the previous year.
- Crossbow hunters took 3,531 antlered deer and 5,249 antlerless deer during the bow season (Table 3).
- The crossbow harvest increased from 28% of the total bow season harvest in 2010-2011 to 33% in 2011-2012 (Figure 4).
- Approximately 5,600 different hunters harvested a deer with a crossbow during bow season (compared to 4,500 in 2010-2011).
- 86% of the archery harvest was on private lands.

- Bowhunters took 1,222 deer (572 antlered, 650 antlerless) on Sundays open to bowhunting on private land across 20 counties (Table 2).

Firearm Season

The statewide firearm season begins the Saturday after Thanksgiving and runs for the following two weeks. In Region B, hunters have an additional two days of firearm hunting in early January. Deer taken during managed hunts outside the normal deer seasons are also counted as firearm kills. Approximately 55,000 hunters pursue deer with a firearm each year in Maryland. The average deer hunter spends 5 - 6 days each year pursuing deer with a firearm and approximately 45% of firearm hunters bag at least one deer each year.

In 2011-2012:

- Firearm hunters statewide harvested 50,645 deer compared to 50,100 deer in 2010-2011, an increase of 1% (Table 1).
- There were 17,291 antlered deer (34%) and 33,354 antlerless deer harvested with firearms.
- The antlered harvest increased 7% and the antlerless harvest (27,352 does and 6,002 button bucks) decreased 2% over the previous year.
- The majority (82%) of the firearm season harvest occurred during the 2-week season that begins the Saturday after Thanksgiving (Table 4).
- Firearm hunters took 52% of all deer harvested in Maryland compared to 51% last season. (Figure 1).
- The majority (81%) of the firearm harvest was taken on private property.
- Firearm hunters bagged 3,952 deer (1,464 antlered and 2,488 antlerless) on the Sundays open during the 2-week season and juniors harvested 1,104 deer (619 antlered and 485 antlerless) on the Junior Deer Hunt Sunday (Table 2).
- Junior deer hunters bagged a total of 3,035 deer (1,770 antlered and 1,265 antlerless) during the Junior Deer Hunt weekend; a 48% increase (Table 5).
- Deer hunters reported 5,008 deer (80% antlerless) for the 2-day January firearm season (Table 6).

Muzzleloader Season

The 2011-2012 statewide, either-sex muzzleloader season included three days in October (October 20 - 22) and two weeks during late December (December 17 - 31). Region B continued with a six day antlerless-only muzzleloader season (October 24 - 29) to provide for additional deer population management through antlerless deer harvest. The October muzzleloader season is set annually to begin the first Thursday after the 15th of the month.

Resident and non-resident hunters purchased

Table 7
Maryland Reported Early Muzzleloader Season
Deer Harvest by County, 2011-2012

County	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Allegany	274	225	499
Anne Arundel	98	208	306
Baltimore	254	530	784
Calvert	77	166	243
Caroline	142	339	481
Carroll	256	381	637
Cecil	175	241	416
Charles	164	373	537
Dorchester			
Whitetail	173	300	473
Sika	348	163	511
Frederick	381	677	1058
Garrett	418	281	699
Harford	164	370	534
Howard	73	203	276
Kent	214	349	563
Montgomery	176	353	529
Prince George's	108	241	349
Queen Anne's	204	338	542
St. Mary's	144	324	468
Somerset	117	281	398
Talbot	131	249	380
Washington	423	384	807
Wicomico			
Whitetail	132	298	430
Sika	14	4	18
Worcester			
Whitetail	160	435	595
Sika	2	1	3
Total	4822	7714	12536

Table 8
Maryland Reported Late Muzzleloader Season
Deer Harvest by County, 2011-2012

County	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Allegany	92	211	303
Anne Arundel	68	170	238
Baltimore	147	445	592
Calvert	46	147	193
Caroline	71	231	302
Carroll	94	315	409
Cecil	66	199	265
Charles	120	296	416
Dorchester			
Whitetail	46	131	177
Sika	93	157	250
Frederick	176	513	689
Garrett	93	240	333
Harford	72	251	323
Howard	63	161	224
Kent	77	250	327
Montgomery	134	346	480
Prince George's	105	205	310
Queen Anne's	83	317	400
St. Mary's	82	239	321
Somerset	36	144	180
Talbot	67	208	275
Washington	124	317	441
Wicomico			
Whitetail	52	193	245
Sika	5	5	10
Worcester			
Whitetail	50	163	213
Sika	1	2	3
Total	2063	5856	7919

approximately 59,200 and 7,800 muzzleloader stamps, respectively in 2011-2012. The stamps are required to hunt deer with a muzzleloader or to hunt deer with a bow during the muzzleloader season. Maryland muzzleloader hunters pursue deer for about 3 days per hunter during the October season and for about 3.5 days in the late two-week season. Approximately 38% of black-powder hunters were successful in harvesting at least one deer last year.

In 2011-2012:

- The muzzleloader harvest totaled 20,455 deer compared to 21,277 deer in 2010-2011, a decrease of 4% (Table 1).
- There were 6,885 antlered deer and 13,570 antlerless deer harvested with muzzleloaders. Antlerless deer represented 66% of the total muzzleloader harvest.
- The antlered harvest decreased 5% and the antlerless harvest (11,358 does and 2,212 button bucks) decreased 3% over the previous year.
- The October muzzleloader harvest was 12,536 deer (4,822 antlered and 7,714 antlerless), a 2% decrease from the previous year's harvest of 12,811 deer (Table 7).
- The December muzzleloader harvest totaled 7,919 deer (2,063 antlered and 5,856 antlerless); a 7% decrease from the previous year (Table 8).
- The October muzzleloader season accounted for 61% of the total muzzleloader harvest for the year.
- Muzzleloader hunters took 91% of their total harvest on private lands.

Maryland DNR Deer Plan

Maryland's first statewide 10-Year White-tailed Deer Management Plan was created in 1998 and has guided all phases of deer management in Maryland since that time. The plan was revised in 2009 and provides information on deer biology and management in Maryland and outlines the responsibilities and goals of the Deer Project team. The plan and supporting documents are available on the DNR website at http://www.dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/Hunt_Traps/pdfs/2009-2018Maryland-WTDeerPlan.pdf.

Deer Research and Data Use

In 2011-2012, 5,193 deer were examined at butcher shops across the state during the muzzleloader and firearm seasons. At the butcher shops, sex and age of the deer were determined and antler measurements were recorded for bucks. Deer were also checked for evidence of illness or disease. The yearly sample of harvested deer provides valuable information that is used to estimate deer population numbers and to detect any changes in the deer herd reproductive potential. It is also used

Table 9
Maryland Yearling Buck (1 1/2 Year Old) Vital Statistics
by County, 2011-2012

County	%YearlingBuck	AveragePoints	BeamDiameter(mm)
Allegany	79	4.3	18.0
AnneArundel	57	3.9	17.8
Baltimore	56	4.1	19.5
Calvert	56	4.5	17.3
Caroline	64	4.5	18.4
Carroll	58	4.4	20.1
Cecil	51	4.6	19.0
Charles	44	3.1	18.0
Dorchester	51	4	18.7
Frederick	59	3.9	19.7
Garrett	71	4.4	19.5
Harford	56	3.6	18.6
Howard	42	4.1	18.5
Kent	41	3.9	17.9
Montgomery	52	3.7	19.0
PrinceGeorge's	51	4	17.0
QueenAnne's	50	4.2	19.3
StMary's	52	3.6	17.3
Somerset	58	3.6	18.9
Talbot	56	3.7	19.2
Washington	76	4	19.6
Wicomico	48	3.3	18.2
Worcester	54	3.2	17.7

to monitor the overall health of deer and the effects of changes to seasons and bag limits made to better manage deer populations.

Staff and volunteers determine the age of each deer by the wear and replacement of its teeth. As young deer get older their milk teeth are replaced with permanent teeth. As adult deer age, their permanent teeth begin to wear down. This enables biologists to reliably categorize deer as fawns (less than one year old), yearlings (approximately 1.5 years old) or adults (two years and older). The proportions of deer in each age class and their gender are then used in reconstruction models to develop and follow trends in the state's deer population.

The antler beam circumference measurements of yearling male deer that are brought to butcher shops are used as indicators of the reproductive potential and health of the deer herd. Yearling males in good habitat with moderate deer numbers will have larger antler beam diameters than those in higher populations or poorer habitat. Abundant food and modest competition translates into more energy available for antler growth. This is most evident in the yearling age class. Trends in these measurements can indicate deer herd overpopulation and habitat degradation. Overall, Maryland's long-term data for these indicators show healthy, productive deer populations across the state (Table 9).

Deer examined at the butcher shops are also examined for evidence of hemorrhagic disease; a viral disease spread by biting midges. Hemorrhagic disease (HD), or "Blue-tongue", commonly appears in late summer and early fall. Deer that have survived HD and are harvested will exhibit hooves with sloughing or peeling tissue. These deer are still suitable for human consumption. HD occurs yearly in Maryland, although it varies in intensity. The results of this yearly, statewide examination are reported to the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study (SCWDS) in Athens, Georgia as part of a nationwide survey. The HD study with SCWDS is one of the oldest and most complete nationwide wildlife disease investigations in the country.

Significant HD outbreaks typically occur every 3 – 5 years. The last significant outbreak in Maryland occurred during the 2007-2008 season. While numerous dead deer were reported during this outbreak, it had little effect on the white-tailed deer population. DNR will continue to monitor for HD in the coming years.

Research by the State Chapter of the Quality Deer Management Association (QDMA)

The Maryland State Chapter of QDMA continued studying the reproductive timing of white-tailed deer in Maryland during 2011-2012. QDMA staff and volunteers examined the reproductive tracts of 253 female deer harvested during the 2011-2012 hunting season to identify time of breeding and number of fetuses carried. Approximately 86% of the adult female deer (1.5 years and older) examined during the study were pregnant, of which 37% were carrying one fetus, 60% were carrying two fetuses, and 3% were carrying 3 fetuses. Approximately 4% of the female fawns examined were also pregnant. Peak breeding in Maryland occurs during the first three weeks of November. During this period, and just prior to it, is when bucks will be most active looking for receptive females to breed.

Information concerning white-tailed deer reproductive rates and population densities in urban areas are important components for effective management of deer in Maryland. For further information on these studies, visit the Maryland QDMA website at <http://www.marylandqdma.com>.

Bowhunter Survey

The annual Bowhunter Survey was continued for 2010-2011 (survey data from the 2011-2012 season are currently being analyzed and were not ready for the report). Bowhunters reported 20.1 bucks per 100 hours and 51.9 does per 100 hours in 2010-2011. Likewise, they observed 2.58 adult does for every one adult buck and 0.70 fawns for every one adult doe in 2010-2011.

The Bowhunter Survey provides observational data about furbearers, deer and other wildlife. Bowhunters record the number of animals observed during each hunt, number of hours they hunt, county of hunt, and other specific details about each hunt. If you are a bowhunter and would like to participate, contact Brent Evans at 443-786-3656 or bevans@dnr.state.md.us. Forms are also available on the DNR website at the web address listed above.

DNR and Maryland Counties Cooperative Deer Management

Since 1994, Maryland DNR has promoted cooperative deer management relationships with Maryland counties. Montgomery County and Howard County both developed their own deer management units manned by professional staff. Maryland DNR works closely with both counties regarding their deer management

efforts. Both counties have implemented nonlethal and lethal deer management programs while maintaining majority public support. Maryland DNR staff participates in county deer management workshops, reviews and advises on county deer management plans, and issues appropriate state permits for deer management activities at the county level. Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Prince George's Counties are working towards developing similar deer management programs within their jurisdictions, with DNR assistance.

Watersheds are areas of largely undeveloped land that protect Maryland water supplies. These areas are often managed by municipal staff. Unregulated deer numbers are known to affect watershed habitat and water quality and can also affect neighboring residents. The Deer Project works with Baltimore City as well as the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission to manage the deer on their respective watershed lands. These entities permit public hunting on suitable areas of their watershed properties in order to regulate deer numbers. Through these cooperative relationships with Maryland DNR, hunters fill a valuable role in helping to manage deer numbers. Annually, hunters remove hundreds of deer from watershed properties during the regulated deer hunting seasons.

Maryland DNR continues to work with various county and municipal government agencies on deer management issues and encourages others to follow the lead of the aforementioned entities to develop deer management programs in cooperation with the DNR. Interested entities should contact George Timko, Maryland DNR Assistant Deer Project Leader at 301-432-4307.

Suburban Deer Management

Deer management in suburban areas ranks as one of the most difficult challenges facing wildlife agencies throughout the country. Maryland's Deer Project is charged with managing deer across the state's varied landscape for a diverse public that has different opinions on how deer should be managed. This includes the large urban/suburban corridor in the midsection of the state.

As development continues in Maryland, the conversion of forested and agricultural lands into housing developments can actually improve habitat conditions for deer. Developed areas provide more than adequate food resources and they often offer refuge from hunting. As a result, deer numbers can increase rapidly in these areas. High deer numbers lead to a greater number of negative interactions with suburban residents, decreasing the residents' tolerance of deer, and increasing the demand on DNR to somehow regulate the population.

Safety concerns and social considerations in urban areas often prevent the use of common lethal deer population control measures (i.e., hunting). Non-lethal control measures such as fencing and repellants can help reduce deer problems but they do not eliminate them. They also do not address the deer overpopulation itself.

Increasing deer-vehicle collisions, damage to ornamental plants and gardens, and damage to natural habitats are some of the problems that continue to persist when deer numbers are not directly reduced. Often times, when public tolerance levels have been surpassed, lethal control methods are considered as a last resort. At this point, the Department must provide its professional opinion as to what, if any, lethal method (i.e., managed hunt, professional sharp-shooting, etc.) is feasible for a particular scenario. Often, a combination of non-lethal and lethal techniques is recommended to help resolve the problem. The Deer Project will continue to evaluate any new deer management techniques as they are created, and promote effective methods that help reduce deer-human conflicts.

Deer Management Information

A section of the DNR website is devoted to public education on deer and deer management options. Information on nonlethal and lethal methods is provided at: http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/Hunt_Trap/deer/deer_damage/ddmtintro.asp

Further information and assistance can be obtained from George Timko, Maryland DNR Assistant Deer Project Leader at 301-432-4307.

Public Property Deer Management

DNR provides assistance to local governments, communities, and publicly owned properties that choose to address deer population issues. Public entities that desire to conduct hunts outside of the regional deer hunting season framework may do so with prior approval of DNR. Managed hunts are used to help control deer populations under special conditions on properties where stricter control of hunters is required. This allows each facility to manage deer hunting to complement their mission. Military bases and agricultural research facilities, as well as state, county, and municipal parks have developed deer hunting programs in conjunction with DNR.

To improve opportunities for the public to qualify for managed hunts, the Assistant Deer Project Leader guides the statewide Shooter Qualification Card program. This program provides public access to shooting ranges where

hunters can become certified at the standards required to apply for managed hunts held across the state. Appendix I provides a summary of the total deer taken on Maryland public lands during the 2011-2012 hunting seasons.

Deer Population

Maryland's deer population prior to the 2011-2012 hunting season was estimated at 233,000 deer, similar to the 2010-2011 estimate of 235,000. Trends in deer abundance are commonly monitored using harvest estimates and the age structure of the deer herd. These methods work well in areas where hunters have access to most of the land but are much less reliable for urban/suburban deer populations, where hunting occurs sporadically.

Liberal antlerless regulations have slowed or halted deer population growth in many areas outside the Washington D.C. to Baltimore suburban corridor. In some rural counties, the deer population has begun to decline. DNR is currently investigating additional ways to control deer in the suburban corridor where hunting is inhibited by lack of access to land.

Non-Hunting Mortality

Factors that cause mortality in deer, other than hunting, include disease, fawn predation (from bears, coyotes, bobcats, fishers, feral dogs, etc.), collisions with vehicles, harvest using Deer Management Permits, and harvest via sharp-shooting. Data concerning deer killed by vehicles (Table 10) is reported to the DNR by a broad spectrum of agencies (county police, state police, sheriff deputies, city police, park rangers, county roads and state roads staff, etc). Because of its many and varied sources, deer-vehicle collision data tend to vary from year to year depending on the effort put forth by the various agencies who report them. Therefore, these data should be used with caution when looking at trends over time and should be considered minimum estimates for a given year.

Besides deer-vehicle collision data obtained from the various state agencies of Maryland, State Farm Insurance Company also estimates total deer vehicle collisions based on its share of the insurance business for each state and the number of accidents reported by their clients. They project there have been an average of 30,000 deer-vehicle collisions in Maryland during each of the last five years.

Farmers and landowners can obtain a Deer Management Permit (DMP) from DNR when deer are causing damage to commercial crops. DMPs allow farmers to harvest antlerless deer on

Table 10
Maryland Reported Deer Vehicular Mortality by County, 2011¹

County	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Allegany	88	151	24	263
AnneArundel	58	68	301	427
Baltimore	271	278	1,144	1,693
Calvert	115	116	168	399
Caroline	74	83	69	226
Carroll	316	447	128	891
Cecil	63	132	0	195
Charles	81	272	179	532
Dorchester	29	44	7	80
Frederick	472	717	329	1,518
Garrett	154	263	25	442
Harford	275	478	89	842
Howard	492	692	833	2,017
Kent	34	79	11	124
Montgomery	199	204	2,343	2,746
PrinceGeorge's	441	415	126	982
QueenAnne's	47	36	37	120
StMary's	120	158	20	298
Somerset	9	31	2	42
Talbot	141	143	23	307
Washington	90	161	21	272
Wicomico	76	50	20	146
Worcester	41	31	56	128
Total	3,686	5,049	5,955	14,690
¹ Estimates vary from year to year depending on effort put forth by various agencies who collect the data. Total numbers should be considered minimum estimates for a given year.				

their property outside of the regular state hunting seasons and bag limits. In 2011, 8,840 deer were taken with DMPs compared to 8,245 deer in 2010 (Table 11), an increase of about 7%. Elevated market prices for crops and significantly higher planting costs continue to cause farmers to control deer more intensely than they have in the past. While regulated hunting remains the most effective way to control deer statewide, DMPs are a valuable tool for farmers protecting their livelihood.

In areas where lethal control of deer via regulated hunting is not feasible due to urbanization or security issues (i.e., military bases), sharp-shooting deer is a viable lethal alternative for controlling deer numbers. During 2011, 1,229 deer were harvested via sharp-shooting in Maryland. Sharp-shooting is performed by deer cooperators licensed by DNR. County and/or federal officials and a few private groups remove deer using this method.

In recent years hunters have become increasingly concerned about coyote and bear predation on deer in western Maryland. Coyotes have increased in number in Washington, Allegany, and Garrett counties over the last five years. Very young fawns in the spring can be a food source for predators. Likewise, the black bear population is expanding and population numbers are at record highs for recent times. Studies in other states indicate that bears have been shown to be equally, or even more effective at predating fawns than coyotes.

Currently, reproductive data that the Deer Project collects does not indicate coyotes or bears are having a significant impact on the western Maryland deer population. The recent decline in western Maryland's deer population can be largely attributed to the relatively high percentage of antlerless deer being taken during hunting season. While there's no doubt that coyotes and bears are predating fawns, Maryland's long-term deer data along with research and experience from nearby states indicate that their effect is minimal. The vast majority of white-tailed deer give birth to fawns within a two to four week period in May and June, which overwhelms predators like coyotes and bears. During that time, there are far more fawns on the ground than can be consumed by predators, thus ensuring that an adequate number will survive to reproduce in coming years.

The Deer Project will continue to monitor the coyote and bear situation in Maryland and develop

Table 11
Maryland Reported Crop Damage Mortality
by County, 2011

County	Male	Female	Total
Allegany	26	203	229
Anne Arundel	23	105	128
Baltimore	77	418	495
Calvert	21	60	81
Caroline	18	136	154
Carroll	103	599	702
Cecil	86	185	271
Charles	40	340	380
Dorchester			
Whitetail	32	234	266
Sika	21	139	160
Frederick	68	456	524
Garrett	107	769	876
Harford	52	327	379
Howard	32	294	326
Kent	10	112	122
Montgomery	48	378	426
Prince George's	28	210	238
Queen Anne's	28	137	165
St. Mary's	31	212	243
Somerset			
Whitetail	60	256	316
Sika	0	1	1
Talbot	44	304	348
Washington	58	278	336
Wicomico			
Whitetail	63	476	539
Sika	0	2	2
Worcester			
Whitetail	92	703	795
Sika	1	2	3
Other	118	217	335
Total	1287	7553	8840

alternative management strategies as the need arises. The Deer Project is currently working with the Northeast Deer Technical Committee to address predator impacts to deer across the northeast. A special session devoted to the topic is planned for the annual Northeast Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies 2013 meeting to be held in New York.

Trophy Deer Contest

Each year the Maryland Bowhunters Society and DNR cosponsor the Maryland Trophy Deer Contest. This contest recognizes hunters who have harvested trophy bucks and promotes quality Maryland deer through wise management. The goal of quality deer management is to produce deer numbers that are in balance with the available habitat and have deer that reach maturity and are in good health.

A major goal of DNR's deer management changes is to continue to improve the quality of Maryland's deer herd. By encouraging antlerless deer harvest and restraining antlered buck harvest, populations will reach appropriate levels while the potential for mature antlered buck survival improves.

The 2011 Maryland Trophy Deer Contest for bucks taken in the 2009-2010 hunting season was held during the Southern Maryland Hunting and Outdoor Expo at the Charles County Fairgrounds. The Boone and Crockett system is used to score antlers and both white-tailed and sika entries are accepted. The results of the 2011 contest are listed on the following pages.

The 2012 Maryland Trophy Deer Contest for deer taken during the 2010-2011 hunting seasons will be held at the same location, August 24 - 26, 2012. All entries must be present at the contest.

Maryland All Time Trophy Records

Maryland's quality habitat has produced some impressive trophy deer, with record deer coming from across the state. The attached table indicates the scores of the top three bucks per weapon (hunting implement), which county it was taken in, and the name of the hunter who took it. This list is compiled from information collected by Walter "Tinker" Johnson, chairman and record-keeper for the Maryland Trophy Deer Contest.

Maryland All Time Trophy Deer Records

Score	County	Name
White-tailed Deer, Firearms, Typical Antlers		
194 0/8	Kent	Kevin Miller
185 7/8	Queen Anne's	Walter Lachewitz
184 0/8	St. Mary's	Larry Day
White-tailed Deer, Firearms, Non-Typical Antlers		
268 18	Charles	William Crutchfield, Jr.
248 7/8	Charles	Donza Watson
228 4/8	Montgomery	Jack Poole
White-tailed Deer, Bow, Typical Antlers		
183 3/8	Talbot	Petey Council
178 1/8	Harford	Mark Rogowski
177 0/8	Baltimore	Richard Traband
White-tailed Deer, Bow, Non-Typical Antlers		
220 2/8	Prince George's	Yates Claggett
207 5/8	Talbot	Richard E. Stacey, Sr.
204 6/8	Calvert	Rodney Gray
White-tailed Deer, Muzzleloader, Typical Antlers		
178 6/8	Baltimore	John Gweazdowski
171 3/8	Dorchester	Mark Bronder
170 1/8	Talbot	Kara Gowe
White-tailed Deer, Muzzleloader, Non-Typical Antlers		
200 4/8	Dorchester	Greg Glos
199 3/8	Talbot	William Shields
189 1/8	Charles	Keith Hare
White-tailed Deer, Crossbow, Typical Antlers		
164 4/8	Kent	Douglas C. Wood
162 7/8	St. Mary's	Lawrence Copsey
156 0/8	Somerset	Chris Miller
White-tailed Deer, Crossbow, Non-Typical Antlers		
179 0/8	Somerset	Ernest Hughes
176 4/8	Frederick	Kenneth A. Brame
171 0/8	Harford	Carl J. Wehner
Sika Deer, Firearms		
75 7/8	Dorchester	James Howdyshell
72 5/8	Dorchester	David King, Jr.
71 2/8	Dorchester	Steve Brownley
Sika Deer, Bow		
69 6/8	Dorchester	Lenny Hyre
69 4/8	Dorchester	Larry Owen
68 1/8	Dorchester	Theresa Henriksen
Sika Deer, Muzzleloader		
74 6/8	Dorchester	Henry Williams, Jr.
73 4/8	Dorchester	John Eger
72 7/8	Dorchester	Milton Kern
Sika Deer, Crossbow		
52 4/8	Dorchester	Denis Witmer
Fallow Deer, Firearms		
176 7/8	Prince George's	Patrick A. Akins

Results from the
**2011 MARYLAND TROPHY DEER CONTEST
 FOR THE 2009-2010 DEER HUNTING SEASONS**

Sponsored by the
 Maryland Bowhunters Society and the Maryland Wildlife & Heritage Service

White-tailed Deer Firearms Season, Typical Antlers

Score	County	Name
160 7/8	Dorchester	Carroll Parker
155 5/8	Howard	Ronald Warfield
153 6/8	Prince George's	Paul Bates, Jr.*
144 6/8	Charles	Andy Murphy
140 7/8	Montgomery	Bruce Zimmerman
131 2/8	Saint Mary's	Colby Mohler
128 4/8	Wicomico	Adam Payne
127 0/8	Saint Mary's	John Fenwick
126 7/8	Charles	Mark Hayes*
114 7/8	Talbot	Pete Rossbach
93 3/8	Allegany	Christina Gregor

***Historical**

White-tailed Deer Firearm Season, Non-Typical Antlers

Score	County	Name
180 5/8	Saint Mary's	Mike Quade*
176 3/8	Saint Mary's	William Hester
172 1/8	Calvert	Jim Zurenko
170 0/8	Baltimore	David Richmond*
168 2/8	Worcester	Morgan Hudson
155 1/8	Charles	Branden Hayden

***Historical**

White-tailed Deer Bow Season, Typical Antlers

Score	County	Name
164 4/8	Kent	Douglas Wood**
160 2/8	Calvert	David Dalymple*
156 6/8	Calvert	Ben Horsmon
153 4/8	Saint Mary's	Jerry Blankenship*
152 1/8	Charles	Parker Hampton
150 2/8	Anne Arundel	Nicholas Dimauro
139 1/8	Charles	Clay Starner
138 3/8	Worcester	Christopher Jordan
136 1/8	Charles	Giovanni Rodriguez
128 1/8	Dorchester	Denis Witmer
127 6/8	Montgomery	Paul Churchey
125 5/8	Anne Arundel	Justin Todd
123 1/8	Talbot	Pete Rossbach
121 7/8	Montgomery	Jordy Cissel
116 6/8	Frederick	Holmes Stoner
114 2/8	Anne Arundel	James R. Mullens
114 1/8	Frederick	Holmes Stoner*

***Historical **Crossbow**

White-tailed Deer Bow Season, Non-Typical Antlers

Score	County	Name
185 6/8	Saint Mary's	Brian Long
176 4/8	Frederick	Kenneth Brame**
159 2/8	Montgomery	Jordy Cissel
155 7/8	Saint Mary's	Robbie Jaimeson
150 0/8	Saint Mary's	Christopher Davis
147 1/8	Dorchester	Adam Benson
144 2/8	Charles	Darin Behm
133 5/8	Saint Mary's	John Fenwick

****Crossbow**

White-tailed Deer Muzzleloader Season, Typical Antlers

Score	County	Name
149 3/8	Calvert	Todd Hutchins
138 5/8	Saint Mary's	James A. Dean
132 6/8	Prince George's	Theodore McKenzie

White-tailed Deer Muzzleloader Season, Non-Typical Antlers

Score	County	Name
176 5/8	Worcester	Thomas Wallace, Jr.
145 4/8	Saint Mary's	Rocky McCumbee
126 1/8	Saint Mary's	Frankie Hamby

Sika Deer, Firearm Season

Score	County	Name
67 0/8	Dorchester	Denis Witmer*
64 5/8	Dorchester	Steve Johnson
61 1/8	Dorchester	Ray Bucci
57 0/8	Dorchester	Bobby Mazingo
55 1/8	Dorchester	Nicholas Fornaro

***Historical**

Sika Deer, Muzzleloader Season

Score	County	Name
59 0/8	Dorchester	Joseph C. Glos

Sika Deer, Bow Season

Score	County	Name
57 5/8	Dorchester	Craig Wheeler
54 5/8	Dorchester	Brian Thomason*
49 6/8	Dorchester	Nicholas Fornaro

***Historical**

Appendix I

Statewide Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest by Public Hunting Area and County, 2011-2012

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
Allegany		
Belle Grove WMA	9	1
Billmeyer WMA	14	5
Dan's Mountain WMA	91	67
Green Ridge SF	204	104
Rocky Gap SP	24	23
Sideling Hill WMA	7	0
Warrior Mountain WMA	82	79
AnneArundel		
Anne Arundel County Managed Hunts	2	28
Davidsonville Receiver Station	0	1
Fort Meade	43	142
Smithsonian	5	27
Baltimore		
Gunpowder SP	33	131
Gwynnbrook WMA	6	12
Liberty Watershed	24	76
Loch Raven Watershed	62	179
Patapsco SP	24	54
Pretty Boy Watershed	105	231
Soldiers Delight NEA	4	59
Calvert		
Calvert Cliffs SP	10	11
Flag Pond	1	3
Hall Creek	2	7
Huntingtown Area	12	21
Caroline		
Chesapeake Forest Lands	3	10
Idylwild WMA	18	46
Tuckahoe SP	6	15

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
Carroll		
Avondale WMA	8	17
Farver CWMA	1	1
Hahn CWMA	0	1
Hanover Watershed	26	59
Liberty Watershed	60	164
Maring CWMA	3	4
Morgan Run NEA	10	31
Patapsco SP	9	53
Raincliffe CWMA	0	3
Sawmill-Spiegel CWMA	6	37
Slacks CWMA	3	10
Woodbrook CWMA	7	26
Cecil		
C&D Canal	8	26
Earlville WMA	4	19
Elk Neck SF	21	26
Elk Neck SP	15	71
Fair Hill NRMA	10	159
Grove Farm WMA	13	16
Old Bohemia WMA	3	6
Charles		
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	14	18
Cedar Point WMA	14	38
Cedarville SF	6	14
Chapel Point SP	6	14
Chapman Residual	6	22
Chapman State Park	6	29
Chicamuxen WMA	5	5
Doncaster SF or Tayloes Neck	9	12
Indian Creek NRMA	3	7
Indian Head Naval Ordnance Area	20	58
Mattawoman NEA	3	3
Myrtle Grove WMA	18	37
Nanjemoy NRMA	11	15

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
Dorchester		
Blackwater NWR		
whitetail	18	21
sika	121	114
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	45	92
sika	43	31
Fishing Bay WMA		
whitetail	5	9
sika	58	56
LeCompte WMA		
whitetail	5	10
sika	3	3
Linkwood WMA		
whitetail	4	9
sika	0	0
Taylor's Island WMA		
whitetail	0	1
sika	16	15
Frederick		
Cunningham Falls SP Thurmont WS	42	57
Emmitsburg Watershed	6	26
Fort Detrick	0	0
Frederick City Watershed	93	174
Heaters Island WMA	3	7
Monocacy NRMA	60	109
South Mountain SP	22	26

Appendix I -continued-

Statewide Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest by Public Hunting Area and County, 2011-2012

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
Garrett		
4-H Center	5	2
Deep Creek Lake SP	11	14
Frostburg Watershed	6	8
Garrett SF	104	73
Mount Nebo WMA	42	38
Potomac SF	44	38
Savage River SF	231	152
Youghiogheny Reservoir	4	10
Harford		
Aberdeen Proving Grounds	233	352
Gunpowder SP	2	21
Rock SP	4	13
Stoney Forest	4	12
Susquehanna SP	9	54
Howard		
Howard County Parks & Recreation Hunts	31	150
Hugg-Thomas WMA	8	16
Patapsco SP	22	96
Patuxent River SP	70	168
Tridelphia/Rocky Gorge (WSSC)	31	58
Kent		
Eastern Neck NWR	42	37
Millington WMA	26	84
Sassafras NRMA	15	26
Montgomery		
Cherrington Coop	15	35
Mckee-Beshers WMA	57	94
Montgomery County M-NCPPC Lands	25	352
Patuxent River SP	66	127
Seneca - Schaeffer Farm	12	34
Seneca Creek SP	62	193
Strider WMA	5	11
Tridelphia/Rocky Gorge (WSSC)	37	88

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
PrinceGeorge's		
Aquasco Farms Coop	6	19
Beltsville	61	114
Billingsly Tract (Patuxent River Park)	0	7
Brandywine Receiver Station	6	29
Mill Town Landing NRMA	2	2
Nottingham	0	1
Patuxent WRC (Central & South Tracts)	10	52
Rosaryville SP	4	17
Spice Creek (Patuxent River) NRMA	3	4
Tridelphia/Rocky Gorge (WSSC)	2	12
QueenAnne's		
Tuckahoe SP	9	18
Wye Island NRMA	17	38
SaintMary's		
Elms' CWMA	5	5
Greenwell SP	8	14
Newtowne Neck SP	8	14
Patuxent Naval Air Station	52	61
Point Lookout SP (Jacobs Property)	9	14
St. Inigoes SF	3	7
St. Mary's SP	39	76
Somerset		
Chesapeake Forest Lands	42	109
Deal Island WMA	13	21
Fairmount WMA	3	0
Maryland Marine Properties WMA	2	3
Pocomoke Sound WMA	1	12
South Marsh Island WMA	0	0
Wellington WMA	2	11
Talbot		
Seth SF	0	2

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
Washington		
Ft. Frederick SP	2	8
Greenbrier SP	26	43
Hagerstown Watershed	5	13
Indian Springs WMA	121	44
Maryland Correctional Training Center	12	31
Prather's Neck WMA	6	4
Sideling Hill WMA	49	20
South Mountain SP	53	101
W. Maryland Ag Research Station (B)	7	24
Woodmont	19	4
Wicomico		
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	65	143
sika	3	4
Ellis Bay WMA		
whitetail	2	5
sika	2	1
Johnson WMA	0	1
Nanticoke WMA		
whitetail	12	41
sika	7	1
Wetipquin WMA	1	1
Wicomico SF	14	58
Worcester		
Assateague NS		
whitetail	10	6
sika	44	56
Assateague SP		
whitetail	0	0
sika	6	6
Chesapeake Forest Lands	58	140
E.A. Vaughn WMA	20	48
Hickory Point WMA	3	5
Isle of Wight WMA	0	4
Pocomoke River WMA	5	15
Pocomoke SF		
whitetail	44	90
sika	0	0

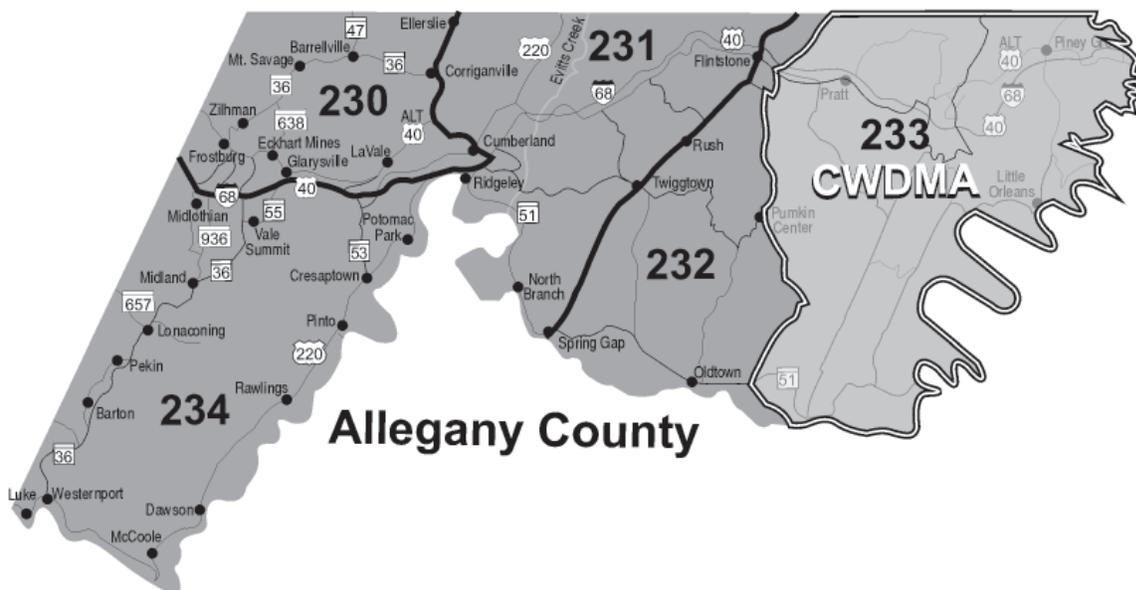
Appendix II The Proper Handling of Harvested Deer and CWD Management

The following common-sense precautionary measures are recommended for the safe handling, field-dressing, and home processing of venison:

- Avoid shooting or handling a deer that appears sick.
- Wear latex or rubber gloves when field-dressing or butchering deer.
- Remove all internal organs.
- Remove the meat from the bones and spinal column if home processing a deer.
- Do not use household knives or utensils when field-dressing or home processing a deer.
- Avoid cutting through bones or the spinal column (backbone).
- Never eat a deer's brain, eyeballs, spinal cord, spleen, or lymph nodes.
- If you saw off antlers or through a bone, or if you sever the spinal column with a knife, be sure to disinfect these tools prior to using them for the butchering or removal of meat.
- Remove all fat, membranes and connective tissue from the meat. Note that normal field-dressing and trimming of fat from meat will remove lymph nodes.
- Always wash hands and instruments thoroughly after dressing and processing game meat.
- Use a 50/50 solution of household chlorine bleach and water to disinfect tools and work surfaces. Wipe down counters and let them dry; soak knives for one hour.

CWD Management

Due to the detection of CWD in Allegany County, DNR has implemented a number of measures that are intended to prevent the unintentional spread of CWD to other locations in Maryland. The changes outlined below apply only to the CWD Management Area (CWDMA), which is defined as Habitat Management Unit 233 in Allegany County.



(I) Whole deer carcasses or deer parts cannot be transported out of the CWDMA, except for:

- Meat with no part of the spinal column, backbone, or head attached.
- Cleaned hide with no head attached.
- Skull plate cleaned of all meat and brain tissue.
- Antlers with no meat or soft tissue attached.
- Finished taxidermy mounts or tanned hides.
- Whole deer carcasses or parts being transported directly to approved meat processors, taxidermists, or lined landfills within Allegany County.
- Deer leg quarters with no portion of the spinal column attached.

Dumpsters will be available at select locations to dispose of carcass parts before leaving the CWDMA. Please consult the DNR website (www.dnr.maryland.gov) or contact the DNR office (301-842-2702) for a list of dumpster locations.

Appendix II -continued-
The Proper Handling of Harvested Deer and CWD Management

(2) Baiting and feeding of deer is prohibited in the CWDMA on both private and public land.

Bait and feed include, but are not limited to, corn, other grains, pelleted foods and mineral supplements and salt blocks that act as attractants to deer. Hunting over food plots or areas where normal agricultural activities have occurred is not considered baiting or feeding.

Please check the Department's website (www.dnr.maryland.gov) for updates on CWD surveillance and management in Maryland. Hunter assistance and cooperation is essential to the Department's efforts to monitor and manage CWD in Maryland.

Carcass Importation Ban

The primary objective in the management of CWD is to prevent its spread into new areas. One possible mode of disease transmission is by the movement and disposal of infected carcasses. In an effort to minimize the risk for disease spread, Maryland, along with many other states, has adopted regulations that prohibit the importation of whole carcasses and certain carcass parts of deer, moose and elk harvested from states that have CWD.

A person may bring only the following parts of a dead deer, elk, or moose into Maryland from another state or province's designated CWD containment, surveillance, or management area:

- Meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached.
- Meat without backbone.
- Cleaned hide with no head attached.
- Skull plate cleaned of all meat and brain tissue.
- Antlers with no meat or soft tissue attached.
- Upper canine teeth, also known as buglers, whistlers, or ivories.
- Finished taxidermy mounts or tanned hides.

The Department will maintain a list of CWD positive states/provinces and contact numbers to call to confirm the containment areas in those areas that are subject to these restrictions. The list is available on the DNR website (http://www.dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/Hunt_Trap/deer/disease/cwdinformation.asp) or by calling 410-260-8540.

Any person who imports or possesses a cervid carcass or part of a cervid that was tested for chronic wasting disease in another state or province and is notified that the cervid tested positive, must report the test results to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources within 24 hours of receiving such notification- by telephone at 301-842-0332; or by FAX 301-842-1026; or by email to beyler@dnr.state.md.us. Travelers may pass through Maryland with cervid carcasses, provided that no parts are disposed of or remain in the state.

If you hunt deer, elk, moose or other cervids in other states and/or provinces, particularly those in which CWD has been detected, check with the respective fish and wildlife agencies regarding special regulations or specific advice for hunters. Also check with your home state fish and wildlife agency to ensure that animals lawfully killed elsewhere may be imported and possessed in your state. Additional information can be found at the CWD alliance website www.cwd-info.org/ and the Maryland DNR website www.dnr.maryland.gov.

Taking Deer Carcasses out of Maryland

Now that Maryland is considered a CWD positive state, deer hunters must follow carcass importation regulations in other states when they transport a deer carcass out of Maryland (see <http://www.cwd-info.org/index.php/fuseaction/policy.regulationsMap>). The surrounding states of Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia each have specific regulations as to whether they will allow whole deer carcasses or only parts of carcasses to enter from Maryland. Likewise, the regulations for each of these states vary as to whether they apply to deer from anywhere in Maryland, or just to deer taken within the CWDMA. Hunters are strongly encouraged to check state regulations before transporting deer carcasses.



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