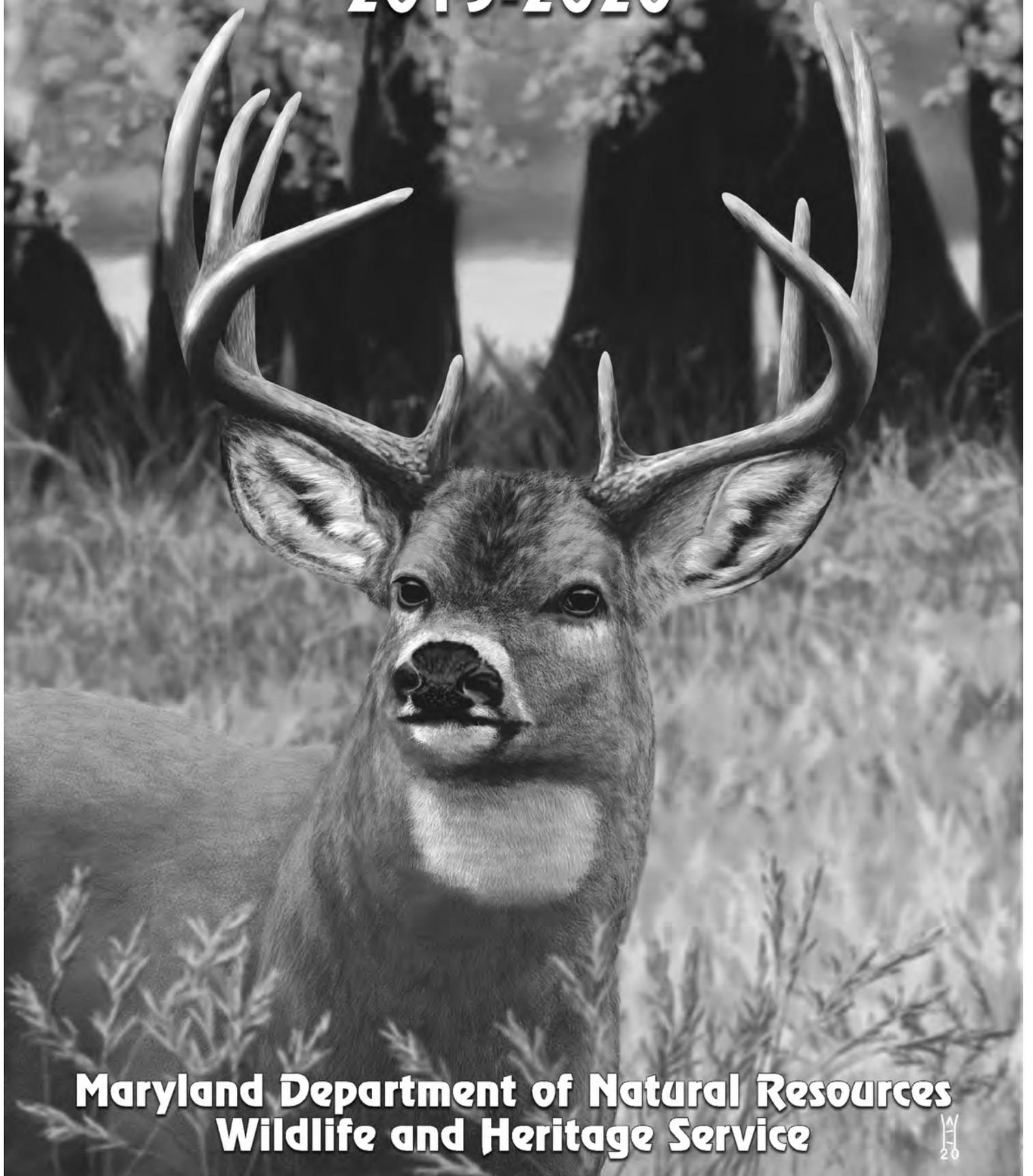


# Maryland Annual Deer Report

## 2019-2020



**Maryland Department of Natural Resources  
Wildlife and Heritage Service**



Larry Hogan, Governor



Jeannie Haddaway-Riccio, Secretary

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## Introduction

Maryland deer hunters harvested 79,457 deer during the 2019-2020 season (Table 1, Figure 1). The statewide harvest included 29,233 antlered and 46,777 antlerless white-tailed deer; and 1,552 antlered and 1,895 antlerless sika deer. The antlerless harvest was comprised of 42,596 does or antlerless bucks and 6,076 button bucks (Table 2, Figure 2). The overall harvest was 3 percent higher than the 2018-2019 total of 77,382 deer.

The harvest in deer management Region A decreased 12 percent, from 9,705 deer in 2018-2019 to 8,534 this year. Poor weather conditions on key hunting days contributed to the region's decline. Hunters in these counties reported 5,056 antlered and 3,478 antlerless deer.

Deer hunters in Region B harvested 70,923 deer, up five percent from 67,677 deer harvested in 2018-2019. A total of 25,729 antlered and 45,194 antlerless deer were reported in this region.

Frederick County led the harvest totals with 6,358 deer, followed by Carroll County with 5,553 and Baltimore County at 4,969. Garrett and Washington counties rounded out the top five with 4,607 and 4,041 deer, respectively.

Hunters harvested 5,566 deer on Sundays (Table 3). Sunday deer hunting opportunities are available in 20 of Maryland's 23 counties. Opportunities vary by county and are only permitted during certain weeks of the deer hunting season (Table 4).



Table 1  
Maryland Reported Antlered and Antlerless Harvest for the Archery, Firearm, and Muzzleloader Hunting Seasons by County, 2019-2020

COUNTY	Archery			Firearms			Muzzleloader			Total		
	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	TOTAL
Allegany	463	368	831	867	398	1,265	337	413	750	1,667	1,179	2,846
Anne Arundel	558	822	1,380	271	529	800	137	302	439	966	1,653	2,619
Baltimore	1,071	1,613	2,684	464	945	1,409	239	637	876	1,774	3,195	4,969
Calvert	347	489	836	199	330	529	93	206	299	639	1,025	1,664
Caroline												
Whitetail	294	400	694	372	1,034	1,406	119	363	482	785	1,797	2,582
Sika	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carroll	799	1,135	1,934	942	1,773	2,715	275	629	904	2,016	3,537	5,553
Cecil												
Whitetail	567	852	1,419	489	1,187	1,676	170	429	599	1,226	2,468	3,694
Sika	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Charles	695	718	1,413	471	757	1,228	183	393	576	1,349	1,868	3,217
Dorchester												
Whitetail	214	244	458	384	701	1,085	150	258	408	748	1,203	1,951
Sika	441	533	974	531	724	1,255	433	454	887	1,405	1,711	3,116
Frederick	917	1,146	2,063	1,270	1,951	3,221	356	718	1,074	2,543	3,815	6,358
Garrett	846	548	1,394	1,383	768	2,151	504	558	1,062	2,733	1,874	4,607
Harford	674	978	1,652	370	842	1,212	180	533	713	1,224	2,353	3,577
Howard	479	729	1,208	206	457	663	113	284	397	798	1,470	2,268
Kent	445	470	915	474	1,057	1,531	243	493	736	1,162	2,020	3,182
Montgomery	788	1,153	1,941	387	976	1,363	192	459	651	1,367	2,588	3,955
Prince George's	473	553	1,026	273	458	731	139	300	439	885	1,311	2,196
Queen Anne's	438	628	1,066	473	1,126	1,599	216	494	710	1,127	2,248	3,375
St. Mary's	514	713	1,227	296	495	791	152	339	491	962	1,547	2,509
Somerset												
Whitetail	215	231	446	331	976	1,307	103	281	384	649	1,488	2,137
Sika	2	2	4	3	6	9	3	0	3	8	8	16
Talbot	280	445	725	310	856	1,166	127	336	463	717	1,637	2,354
Washington	598	765	1,363	964	946	1,910	284	484	768	1,846	2,195	4,041
Wicomico												
Whitetail	309	398	707	522	1,209	1,731	144	356	500	975	1,963	2,938
Sika	28	38	66	32	52	84	23	24	47	83	114	197
Worcester												
Whitetail	294	347	641	647	1,631	2,278	134	365	499	1,075	2,343	3,418
Sika	12	11	23	31	33	64	12	17	29	55	61	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,761</b>	<b>16,330</b>	<b>29,091</b>	<b>12,963</b>	<b>22,217</b>	<b>35,180</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>10,125</b>	<b>15,186</b>	<b>30,785</b>	<b>48,672</b>	<b>79,457</b>

Figure 1  
Maryland Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest, 2010-2011 through 2019-2020

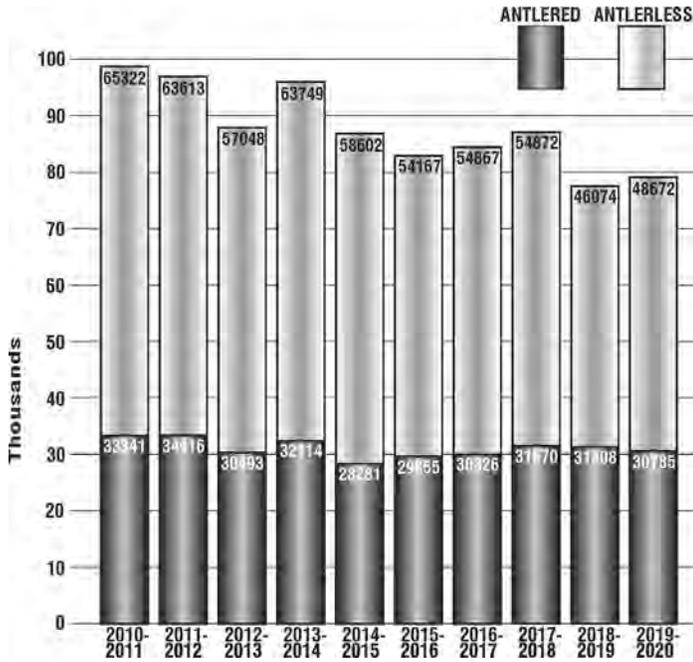
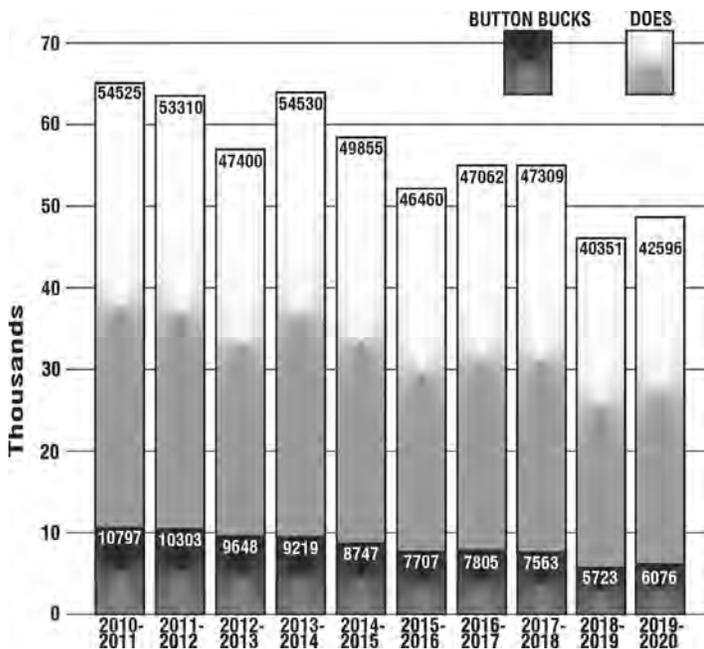


Table 2  
Maryland Reported Buttonbuck Harvest by County, 2019-2020

COUNTY	Buttonbuck	Female or Antlerless	Total	Percent Buttonbuck
Allegany	91	1,088	1,179	7.7
Anne Arundel	199	1,454	1,653	12.0
Baltimore	386	2,809	3,195	12.1
Calvert	148	877	1,025	14.4
Caroline				
Whitetail	271	1,526	1,797	15.1
Sika	0	1	1	*
Carroll	423	3,114	3,537	12.0
Cecil	333	2,135	2,468	13.5
Charles	257	1,611	1,868	13.8
Dorchester				
Whitetail	226	977	1,203	18.8
Sika	100	1,611	1,711	5.8
Frederick	405	3,410	3,815	10.6
Garrett	187	1,687	1,874	10.0
Harford	254	2,099	2,353	10.8
Howard	163	1,307	1,470	11.1
Kent	282	1,738	2,020	14.0
Montgomery	300	2,288	2,588	11.6
Prince George's	178	1,133	1,311	13.6
Queen Anne's	263	1,985	2,248	11.7
St. Mary's	265	1,282	1,547	17.1
Somerset				
Whitetail	255	1,233	1,488	17.1
Sika	0	8	8	*
Talbot	270	1,367	1,637	16.5
Washington	206	1,989	2,195	9.4
Wicomico				
Whitetail	263	1,700	1,963	13.4
Sika	6	108	114	*
Worcester				
Whitetail	344	1,999	2,343	14.7
Sika	1	60	61	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>42,596</b>	<b>48,672</b>	<b>12.5</b>

\*Small sample size

Figure 2  
Maryland Reported Button Buck and Doe Harvest, 2010-2011 through 2019-2020



## Archery Season Summary

Archery season in Maryland opens the Friday after Labor Day (September 6 in 2019-2020) and closes on January 31 (unless January 31 is a Sunday and is closed to hunting on Sunday). Resident and non-resident hunters purchased approximately 55,000 and 11,000 archery stamps respectively in 2019-2020. The average Maryland hunter who hunts deer with a vertical bow each year (20,000-25,000 individuals) normally does so for about 10-15 days each season; and 25-35 percent of these hunters take at least one deer each year with their bow. Approximately 15,000-20,000 hunters currently hunt deer with a crossbow in Maryland. The average crossbow hunter hunts with a crossbow for 10-11 days each year and 35-45 percent are successful in taking at least one deer per year with the weapon.

In 2019-2020:

- The reported archery harvest (vertical and crossbow) increased 24 percent from 23,488 deer in 2018-2019 to 29,091 deer in 2019-2020 (Table 1, Figure 3).
- There were 12,761 antlered deer (44 percent of the total archery harvest) and 16,330 antlerless deer harvested with crossbows and vertical bows.
- The antlered archery harvest increased 25 percent and the antlerless harvest (14,634 does or antlerless bucks and 1,696 button bucks) increased 23 percent from the previous year.
- Archery hunters took 1,970 deer (940 antlered, 1,030 antlerless) on Sundays open to archery hunting (Table 3).
- Archery hunters took 37 percent of all deer harvested in Maryland compared to 30 percent last season. (Figure 3).
- 87 percent of the archery harvest was on private lands.
- Crossbow hunters took 7,462 antlered deer and 8,869 antlerless deer during the archery season (Table 5).
- The crossbow harvest (16,331 deer) represented 56 percent of the total archery season harvest in 2019-2020 – slightly higher than the 53 percent that it was in 2018-2019 (Figure 4).
- Approximately 10,900 different hunters harvested a deer with a crossbow during archery season (compared to 8,600 in 2018-2019).

## Firearm Season Summary

The statewide firearm season begins the Saturday after Thanksgiving and runs for the following two weeks. In Region B, hunters have an additional two or three days of firearm hunting in early January depending on whether Sunday hunting is allowed or not. Deer taken during managed hunts outside the normal deer seasons



Table 3  
Maryland Reported Sunday Hunting Deer Harvest by County, 2019-2020

COUNTY <sup>1</sup>	Archery			Firearms			Junior Hunt			Muzzleloader			Grand Total
	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	
Allegany	54	36	90	70	*	70	42	16	58	2	0	2	220
Anne Arundel	7	9	16	6	17	23	2	6	8	*	*	*	47
Calvert	27	27	54	23	30	53	0	0	0	*	*	*	107
Caroline	26	32	58	41	117	158	0	0	0	*	*	*	216
Carroll	87	98	185	86	203	289	37	26	63	7	30	37	574
Cecil	64	81	145	49	127	176	15	16	31	8	16	24	376
Charles	41	37	78	50	84	134	0	0	0	*	*	*	212
Dorchester													
Whitetail	27	31	58	34	78	112	7	11	18	5	7	12	200
Sika	22	26	48	67	86	153	5	9	14	10	14	24	239
Frederick	92	99	191	114	224	338	59	29	88	9	23	32	649
Garrett	111	73	184	93	*	93	92	51	143	12	0	12	432
Harford	51	53	104	21	72	93	0	0	0	*	*	*	197
Kent	37	52	89	25	70	95	15	12	27	4	18	22	233
Montgomery	58	56	114	16	38	54	7	15	22	5	9	14	204
Queen Anne's	34	30	64	40	142	182	0	0	0	*	*	*	246
St. Mary's	67	81	148	28	47	75	8	14	22	7	10	17	262
Somerset													
Whitetail	15	15	30	33	119	152	0	0	0	*	*	*	182
Sika	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	*	*	*	3
Talbot	19	37	56	9	36	45	0	0	0	*	*	*	101
Washington	52	103	155	73	100	173	36	15	51	8	19	27	406
Wicomico													
Whitetail	23	28	51	35	65	100	0	0	0	*	*	*	151
Sika	4	2	6	2	2	4	0	0	0	*	*	*	10
Worcester	22	23	45	57	197	254	0	0	0	*	*	*	299
<b>Total</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>5,566</b>

\* Sunday hunting was not open during this season in this county.

<sup>1</sup> See Table 4 for the Sundays that were open for deer hunting in each county in 2019-2020.



Figure 3  
 Maryland Reported Deer Harvest for the Archery, Firearm, and Muzzleloader Seasons, 2010-2011 through 2019-2020

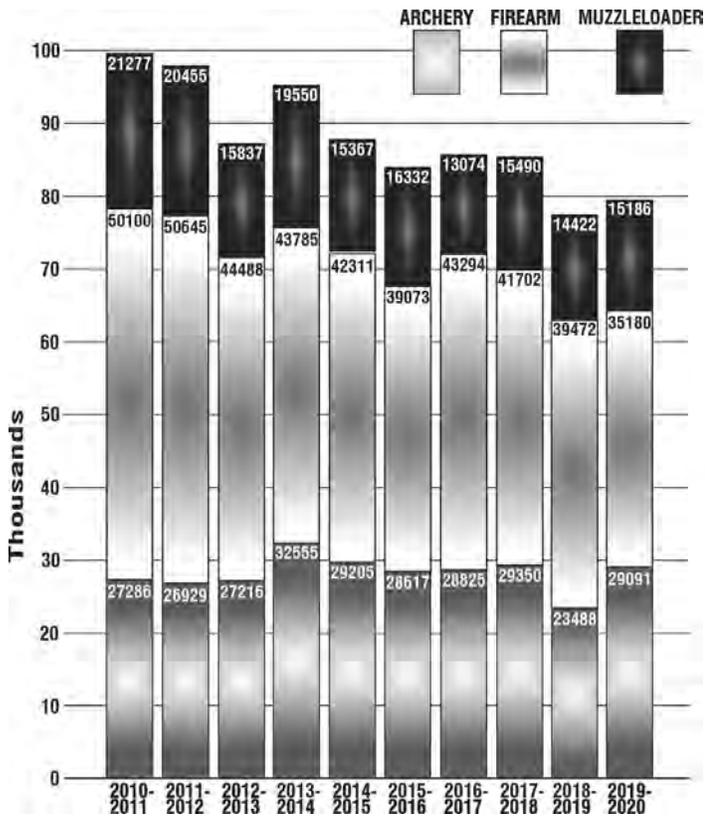


Figure 4  
 Maryland Reported Crossbow and Vertical Bow Deer Harvest during the Designated Archery Season, 2010-2011 through 2019-2020

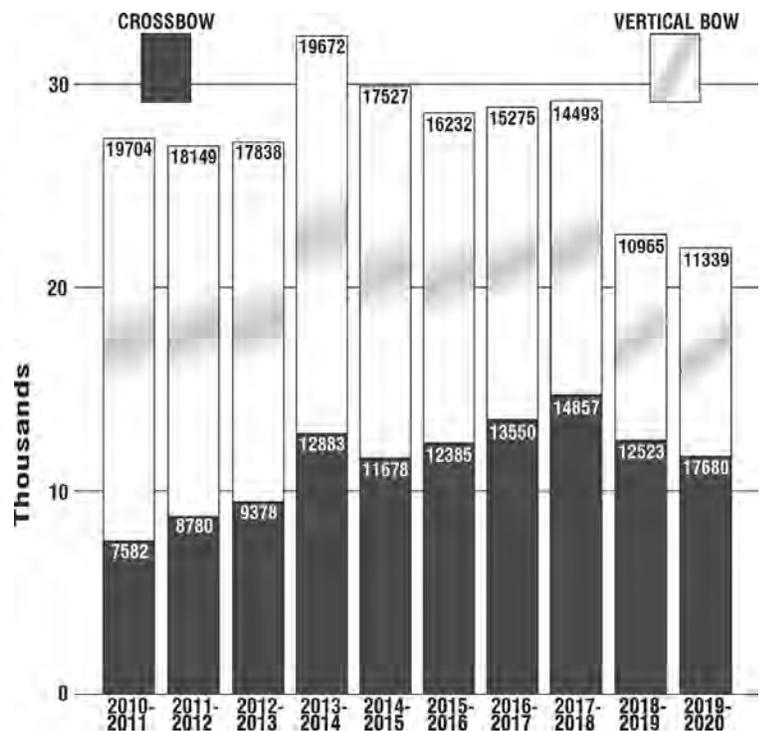


Table 4  
Maryland Sunday Deer Hunting Dates by County, 2019-2020

**SUNDAY DEER HUNTING 2019-2020 (FOR WHITE-TAILED AND SIKA DEER)**  
Sunday hunting is allowed only on these dates and time during these seasons.

COUNTY	Archery Season										Firearms Season				Muzzleloader Season		Lands Open							
	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26		Nov. 17 (d.r. Hunt)	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Jan. 12	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	
ALLEGANY	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>														
ANNE ARUNDEL									Open															Private Only
BALTIMORE																								None
CALVERT						Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open			Private Only
CAROLINE						Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open			Private Only
CARROLL					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open					Open				Open	Open	Open	Open	Open		Private Only
CECIL	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>														
CHARLES						Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open			Private Only
DORCHESTER					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open			Private Only
FREDERICK					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open	Open		Private Only
GARRETT	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>														
HARFORD						Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open			Private Only
HOWARD																								None
KENT	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open	Open		Private Only								
MONTGOMERY	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Private Only														
PRINCE GEORGES																								None
QUEEN ANNE'S						Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open			Private Only
ST. MARY'S	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>														
SOMERSET						Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open			Private Only
TALBOT						Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open			Private Only
WASHINGTON REGION A	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>														
WASHINGTON REGION B	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private Only														
WICOMICO						Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open			Private Only
WORCESTER						Open	Open	Open	Open									Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private Only

<sup>1</sup>Designated public lands open to Sunday hunting in Allegany, Cecil, Garrett, St. Mary's and Washington counties are: Billmeyer-Belle Grove WMA, Cunningham Swamp WMA, Dan's Mountain WMA, Earville WMA, Garrett State Forest (SF), Green Ridge SF, Grove Farm WMA, Indian Springs WMA, McCoole FMA, Mount Nebo WMA, Old Bohemia WMA, Polomac SF, Prather's Neck WMA, Savage River SF, Sealing Hill WMA and Warmor Mountain WMA.  
<sup>2</sup>Legal shooting hours for deer are one half hour before sunrise to 10:30am on this Sunday (applies only to Kent, Montgomery and Wicomico counties where footnoted).

Table 5  
Maryland Reported Crossbow Deer Harvest  
by County, 2019-2020

COUNTY	Archery Season			Muzzleloader/Firearm Seasons			Grand Total
	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	
Allegany	302	224	526	10	6	16	542
Anne Arundel	333	482	815	41	76	117	932
Baltimore	560	784	1,344	71	115	186	1,530
Calvert	213	276	489	11	29	40	529
Caroline							
Whitetail	185	212	397	7	21	28	425
Sika	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Carroll	442	514	956	24	58	82	1,038
Cecil	339	448	787	8	45	53	840
Charles	365	412	777	24	49	73	850
Dorchester							
Whitetail	139	135	274	2	7	9	283
Sika	226	291	517	10	13	23	540
Frederick	486	560	1,046	21	48	69	1,115
Garrett	590	339	929	11	13	24	953
Harford	389	493	882	24	55	79	961
Howard	274	410	684	25	58	83	767
Kent	236	221	457	7	17	24	481
Montgomery	460	633	1,093	49	128	177	1,270
Prince George's	279	344	623	22	33	55	678
Queen Anne's	248	323	571	6	37	43	614
St. Mary's	336	474	810	18	51	69	879
Somerset							
Whitetail	126	145	271	1	11	12	283
Sika	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Talbot	175	274	449	13	17	30	479
Washington	383	437	820	14	21	35	855
Wicomico							
Whitetail	190	231	421	5	8	13	434
Sika	20	16	36	1	0	1	37
Worcester							
Whitetail	163	185	348	1	6	7	355
Sika	2	5	7	1	0	1	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>8,869</b>	<b>16,331</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>17,680</b>

Table 6  
Maryland Reported 2-Week  
Firearm Season Deer Harvest by  
County, 2019

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
<b>Allegany</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1,083</b>
<b>Anne Arundel</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>Baltimore</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>1,131</b>
<b>Calvert</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>448</b>
<b>Caroline</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>1,151</b>
<b>Carroll</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>2,082</b>
<b>Cecil</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,314</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Charles</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>949</b>
<b>Dorchester</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>847</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>821</b>
<b>Frederick</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>2,538</b>
<b>Garrett</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1,784</b>
<b>Harford</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>890</b>
<b>Howard</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>475</b>
<b>Kent</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,167</b>
<b>Montgomery</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>765</b>
<b>Prince George's</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>590</b>
<b>Queen Anne's</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1,232</b>
<b>St. Mary's</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>Somerset</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1,029</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Talbot</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>976</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,541</b>
<b>Wicomico</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1,334</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Worcester</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,740</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,258</b>	<b>16,863</b>	<b>27,121</b>

are also counted as firearm kills. Approximately 45,000 - 55,000 hunters deer hunt with a firearm each year in Maryland. The average firearm hunter spends 5-6 days each year pursuing deer and approximately 40-45 percent of firearm hunters bag at least one deer each year.

In 2019-2020:

- The statewide firearm harvest decreased 11 percent from 39,472 deer in 2018-2019 to 35,180 deer (Table 1, Figure 3).
- The firearm harvest included 12,963 antlered deer (37 percent of the total firearm harvest) and 22,217 antlerless deer.
- The antlered harvest decreased 19 percent and the antlerless harvest (19,089 does or antlerless bucks and 3,128 button bucks) decreased 5 percent from 2018-2019.
- The majority (77 percent) of the firearm harvest occurred during the two-week season that begins the Saturday after Thanksgiving (Table 6).
- Firearm hunters took 44 percent of all deer harvested in Maryland compared to 51 percent last season. (Figure 3).
- The majority (89 percent) of the firearm harvest was taken on private property.
- Firearm hunters bagged 2,828 deer (973 antlered and 1,855 antlerless) on the Sundays open during the two-week and January firearm seasons; and junior deer hunters harvested 545 deer (325 antlered and 220 antlerless) on the Junior Deer Hunt Sunday (Table 3).
- Junior deer hunters bagged a total of 2,428 deer (1,473 antlered and 955 antlerless) during the Junior Deer Hunt weekend; 12 percent more than the 2,164 deer taken in 2018-2019. (Table 7).
- Deer hunters reported 4,461 deer (79 percent antlerless) for the three-day January firearm season (Table 8).

### Muzzleloader Season Summary

The 2019-2020 statewide either-sex muzzleloader season included three days in October (October 17 - 19) and two weeks beginning in mid-December (December 21 – January 4). Region B continued with a six-day antlerless-only muzzleloader season (October 21 - 26) 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 approximately 50,000 and 8,000 muzzleloader stamps respectively in 2019-2020. The stamps are required to hunt deer during the muzzleloader season. It is estimated that

Table 7  
 Maryland Reported Junior Deer Hunt Harvest  
 by County, 2019

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
<b>Allegany</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Anne Arundel</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Baltimore<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Calvert</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Caroline</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Carroll</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Cecil</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Charles</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Dorchester</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Frederick</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>Garrett</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>Harford</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Howard<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Kent</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Montgomery</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Prince George's<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Queen Anne's</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>St. Mary's</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Talbot</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Wicomico</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Worcester</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>2,428</b>
<sup>1</sup> Saturday only.			



Table 8  
Maryland Reported 3-Day January Firearm Season  
Deer Harvest by County, 2020

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Anne Arundel	20	54	74
Baltimore	45	162	207
Calvert	21	40	61
Caroline	23	150	173
Carroll	96	367	463
Cecil	35	202	237
Charles	43	124	167
Dorchester			
Whitetail	34	118	152
Sika	98	153	251
Frederick	99	352	451
Harford	32	137	169
Howard	16	73	89
Kent	49	175	224
Montgomery	41	129	170
Prince George's	16	71	87
Queen Anne's	46	236	282
St. Mary's	20	62	82
Somerset			
Whitetail	31	156	187
Sika	1	2	3
Talbot	24	94	118
Washington	37	165	202
Wicomico			
Whitetail	44	190	234
Sika	1	13	14
Worcester	61	303	364
Total	933	3,528	4,461

Table 9  
Maryland Reported Early Muzzleloader Season  
Deer Harvest by County, 2019

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Allegany	253	226	479
Anne Arundel	68	131	199
Baltimore	123	310	433
Calvert	53	115	168
Caroline	76	237	313
Carroll	183	336	519
Cecil	112	245	357
Charles	109	224	333
Dorchester			
Whitetail	110	191	301
Sika	340	297	637
Frederick	235	392	627
Garrett	381	315	696
Harford	117	280	397
Howard	57	148	205
Kent	177	244	421
Montgomery	91	207	298
Prince George's	64	164	228
Queen Anne's	135	286	421
St. Mary's	98	188	286
Somerset			
Whitetail	80	197	277
Sika	3	0	3
Talbot	93	203	296
Washington	194	228	422
Wicomico			
Whitetail	100	233	333
Sika	19	17	36
Worcester			
Whitetail	94	236	330
Sika	12	17	29
Total	3,377	5,667	9,044

Table 10  
Maryland Reported Late Muzzleloader Season  
Deer Harvest by County, 2019-2020

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
<b>Allegany</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Anne Arundel</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Baltimore</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>443</b>
<b>Calvert</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Caroline</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Carroll</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>385</b>
<b>Cecil</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>Charles</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Dorchester</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Frederick</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>447</b>
<b>Garrett</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>Harford</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>Howard</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Kent</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Montgomery</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>Prince George's</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Queen Anne's</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>St. Mary's</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Talbot</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>Wicomico</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Worcester</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>6,142</b>

30,000-35,000 hunters actually hunt during this season. Those that do hunt pursue deer for 3-5 days for each of the early and late seasons. Approximately 25-30 percent of muzzleloader hunters are successful in harvesting at least one deer in any given year.

In 2019-2020:

- The muzzleloader harvest totaled 15,186 deer compared to 14,422 deer in 2018-2019, a 5 percent increase (Table 1, Figure 3).
- There were 5,061 antlered deer and 10,125 antlerless deer harvested with muzzleloaders. Antlerless deer represented 67 percent of the total muzzleloader harvest.
- The antlered harvest decreased 1 percent and the antlerless harvest (8,873 does or antlerless bucks and 1,252 button bucks) increased 9 percent from the previous year.
- Muzzleloader hunters took 19 percent of all deer harvested in Maryland – the same percentage as last season. (Figure 3).
- The October muzzleloader harvest was 9,044 deer (3,377 antlered and 5,667 antlerless); a less than 1 percent increase from the previous year's harvest of 8,981 deer (Table 9).
- The December muzzleloader harvest totaled 6,142 deer (1,684 antlered and 4,458 antlerless); a 13 percent increase from the previous year's harvest of 5,441 deer (Table 10).
- The October muzzleloader season accounted for 60 percent of the total muzzleloader harvest for the year.
- Muzzleloader hunters took 88 percent of their total harvest on private lands.

### Public Property Deer Management

The Department of Natural Resources 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 from the department. 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 the Department of Natural Resources.

To improve opportunities for the public to qualify for managed hunts, the department cooperates with organizations and shooting ranges that offer a shooter qualification program. This program provides public access to

shooting ranges where hunters can become certified in the standards required to apply for managed hunts held across the state. When they have successfully passed the program, they receive a statewide shooter qualification card. Appendix II provides a summary of the total deer taken on Maryland public lands during the 2019-2020 hunting seasons. Some of these public lands are part of the managed hunting programs described here.

## **Suburban Deer Management**

Deer management in suburban areas ranks as one of the most difficult challenges facing wildlife agencies throughout the country. The Department of Natural Resources 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 the department 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. Oftentimes, 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 department will continue to evaluate any new deer management techniques as they are created and promote effective methods that help reduce deer-human conflicts.

## **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. In the past, data concerning deer killed by vehicles was reported to the Department of Natural Resources by a broad spectrum of agencies (county police, state police, sheriff's deputies, city police, park rangers, county and state roads staff etc.). Because of these many and varied sources, the department found that deer collision data could vary greatly from year to year depending on effort put forth by the collecting agencies. As a result, the department does not use these data anymore to track deer-vehicle collision trends. Instead, the department is developing an electronic reporting system for motorists to report deer they strike that they would like to keep for consumption. This system, paired with the annual estimate provided by State Farm Insurance, should provide more reliable trend data related to these accidents. State Farm estimated there were an average of 31,500 deer-vehicle collisions in Maryland during each of the past five years.

Farmers and landowners can obtain a Deer Management Permit from the Department of Natural Resources when deer are causing damage to commercial crops. Deer Management Permits allow farmers to harvest antlerless deer on their property outside of the regular state hunting seasons and bag limits. In 2019, 10,047 deer were taken with Deer Management Permits compared to 9,365 deer in 2018 (Table 11), an increase of 7 percent. 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, Deer Management Permits 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), public and private landowners may obtain a Deer Cooperator Permit. Sharp-shooting deer via a Deer Cooperator Permit is a viable lethal alternative for controlling deer numbers. A limited number of farmers also use the permit at night in particularly problematic areas to reduce deer damage to their crops. Permittees must pass written and shooting exams in order to obtain the permit and must submit an Operational Plan for approval. The majority of these permits are limited to the months of February and March. During 2019, 1,942 deer were harvested under authority of these permits in Maryland. County and/or federal officials, as well as a few private groups, remove the majority of deer taken with this method.

Table 11  
 Maryland Reported Crop Damage Mortality  
 by County, 2019



COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Allegany	26	244	270
Anne Arundel	32	109	141
Baltimore	37	337	374
Calvert	7	55	62
Caroline	25	220	245
Carroll	83	718	801
Cecil	61	247	308
Charles	27	257	284
Dorchester			
Whitetail	36	384	420
Sika	20	347	367
Frederick	58	588	646
Garrett	171	1,318	1,489
Harford	41	250	291
Howard	22	282	304
Kent	40	264	304
Montgomery	35	413	448
Prince George's	19	193	212
Queen Anne's	34	283	317
St. Mary's	54	346	400
Somerset			
Whitetail	41	293	334
Sika	0	3	3
Talbot	78	425	503
Washington	32	312	344
Wicomico			
Whitetail	38	383	421
Sika	1	14	15
Worcester	79	665	744
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>8,950</b>	<b>10,047</b>

## **Chronic Wasting Disease**

The Department of Natural Resources sampled 706 deer for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) during 2019 and detected an additional 28 deer carrying the disease. The 28 positive deer were all from within the existing Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area (Allegany and Washington counties). Maryland first detected CWD in November 2010 in Green Ridge State Forest near an area where chronic wasting disease is present in West Virginia. The department has now detected the disease in 80 deer out of more than 10,000 tested.

Chronic wasting disease is a disease of the brain and nervous system that causes death in cervids (“deer”). Chronic wasting disease is classified as a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy and attacks the brain of cervids, producing small lesions that eventually result in death. Chronic wasting disease historically was a western U.S. disease, but since 2001 it has been detected in numerous states east of the Mississippi River, including the mid-Atlantic states of Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. More than 20 states and three Canadian provinces in North America have documented chronic wasting disease in their deer, elk or moose populations (free-ranging, captive or both). The disease has also been detected in Finland (free-ranging moose), Norway (free-ranging reindeer), South Korea (captive elk from Canada), and Sweden (free-ranging moose).

Concerns over chronic wasting disease should not stop hunters from enjoying the hunting season or any venison they may acquire. Chronic wasting disease has not been shown to be transmissible to humans. However, it is recommended that hunters field-dressing or butchering deer take the same precautions as they might to protect against other pathogens or diseases. Additional information on the proper handling of harvested deer and chronic wasting disease management can be found in Appendix I.

The department continues to cooperate with various research institutions concerning CWD. Currently staff are participating in a multistate effort coordinated by Cornell University to identify most effective surveillance strategies for the disease.

## **Deer Research and Data Use**

In 2019-2020, department staff and volunteers examined 4,479 deer 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

Over the past decade, there has been increased concern about predation on deer in the United States. These concerns often are focused on coyotes, and particularly in the southeastern part of the country. In Maryland, these concerns are more pronounced in the western counties, where bears and coyotes are more abundant. Currently, reproductive data that the Deer Project collects does not indicate coyotes or bears are having a significant impact on the deer population in Maryland. In some counties, fawn recruitment, based on the annual hunter harvest, has declined to relatively low numbers during some years, but the deer population remains stable to growing. While the deer population is significantly lower than it was 20 years ago, the decline can be largely attributed to the relatively high percentage of antlerless deer taken during the hunting season.

While there’s no doubt that coyotes and bears are preying on 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 fawn recruitment rates, as well as coyote and bear populations, in Maryland, and will develop alternative management strategies as the need arises.

## **Deer Population**

Maryland’s white-tailed deer population prior to the 2019-2020 hunting season was estimated at 240,000 deer, an increase of approximately 12 percent from the previous 5-year average of 212,000 deer. 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 declined. The Department of Natural Resources is currently investigating additional ways to control deer in the suburban corridor where hunting is limited by a lack of access to land.

Table 12  
Maryland Yearling White-tailed Deer Buck (1 1/2 Year Old) Vital Statistics by County, 2019-2020

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>%YearlingBuck</b>	<b>AveragePoints</b>	<b>BeamDiameter(mm)</b>
<b>Allegany</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Anne Arundel</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<b>Baltimore</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Calvert</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Caroline</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>Carroll</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Cecil</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Charles</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>Dorchester</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Frederick</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>
<b>Garrett</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>Harford</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Howard</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Kent</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Montgomery</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>Prince George's</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Queen Anne's</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>
<b>St. Mary's</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Talbot</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<b>Wicomico</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>Worcester</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>

potential. It is also used 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 wear 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 bucks 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 12). The percentage of yearling bucks in the harvest remains very healthy at 41 percent and has shown a positive declining trend. However, the average number of antler points and the average antler beam diameter for yearling bucks have also been declining. These data will continue to be monitored closely in the coming years, but the declining trend may be an artifact of the sampling that now occurs at butcher shops.

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 hemorrhagic disease and are harvested will exhibit hooves with sloughing or peeling tissue. These deer are still suitable for human consumption. Hemorrhagic disease 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 in Athens, Georgia as part of a nationwide survey. This study is one of the oldest and most complete nationwide wildlife disease investigations in the country.

Significant hemorrhagic disease outbreaks typically occur every three to five years and may affect 10-20 percent, or more, of a local deer population. There were very few reported cases of the disease in 2019-2020. The Department of Natural Resources will continue to monitor for HD in the coming years.

## **Research by the Quality Deer Management Association**

The Maryland State Chapter of the Quality Deer Management Association (QDMA) continued their annual reproductive monitoring of white-tailed deer in Maryland during 2019-2020. QDMA staff and volunteers examined the reproductive tracts of 76 known-aged female deer harvested during the season and found that 93 percent of adult females (1.5 years and older) were pregnant. None of the deer examined that were less than one year old were pregnant. Of the pregnant adult females, 35 percent were carrying one fetus and 63 percent carried two fetuses (one female, representing approximately two percent of the sample, had three fetuses). The sex ratio of the 89 known-sex fetuses (four were unknown) was 46 percent female. As in previous years, peak breeding occurred during the first three weeks of November, with 91 percent bred during that period. Approximately 74 percent were bred during the first two weeks of November. A total of two deer (four percent) were bred after November 30 and two deer were bred prior to November 1. Late October and early November are typically when bucks will be most actively 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 about these studies, visit the Maryland QDMA website.

### **Archery Hunter Survey**

The annual Archery Hunter Survey was continued for 2018-2019 (survey data from the 2019-2020 season are currently being analyzed and were not ready for this report). Archery hunters reported 20.71 bucks and 43.00 does per 100 hours in 2018-2019. Likewise, they observed 2.08 adult does for every one adult buck and .59 fawns for every one adult doe in 2018-2019.

The Archery Hunter Survey provides observational data about furbearers, deer and other wildlife. Archery hunters 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 an archery hunter and would like to participate, contact Brent Evans at 443-786-3656 or by email at [brent.evans@maryland.gov](mailto:brent.evans@maryland.gov) Forms are also available on the Department of Natural Resources website, at the web address listed above.

## **Regulatory and Legislative Changes for the Coming 2020-2021 Season**

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources hosted its biennial regulatory review process during 2019-2020 for the coming two hunting seasons beginning with 2020-2021. The department hosted a stakeholder meeting and two public meetings to gauge public support for proposed changes. Comments were also accepted via telephone, letter/email, and an online forum. The following regulations related to deer hunting were created or modified:

- Rifles and handguns using straight-walled cartridges may be used in place of shotguns in those counties that restrict the use of bottleneck cartridge firearms.
- A suburban deer management zone comprised of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties has been established. This zone has an unlimited antlerless deer bag limit for archery season.
- The Bonus Antlered Deer Stamp may now be used in Region A. Hunters may still only take a maximum of two antlered deer within the region.
- Primitive weapon deer hunt days have been established February 1 – 3. During these days, deer hunters may only use long or recurve bows or flintlock or sidelock percussion cap muzzleloaders. Drawlocks and telescopic or other electronic aiming devices are prohibited.

Hunters should consult the 2020-2021 Guide to Hunting and Trapping for more information on these regulatory changes.

There was no deer-hunting related legislation that passed during the 2020 legislative session.

## Appendix I Chronic Wasting Disease

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.

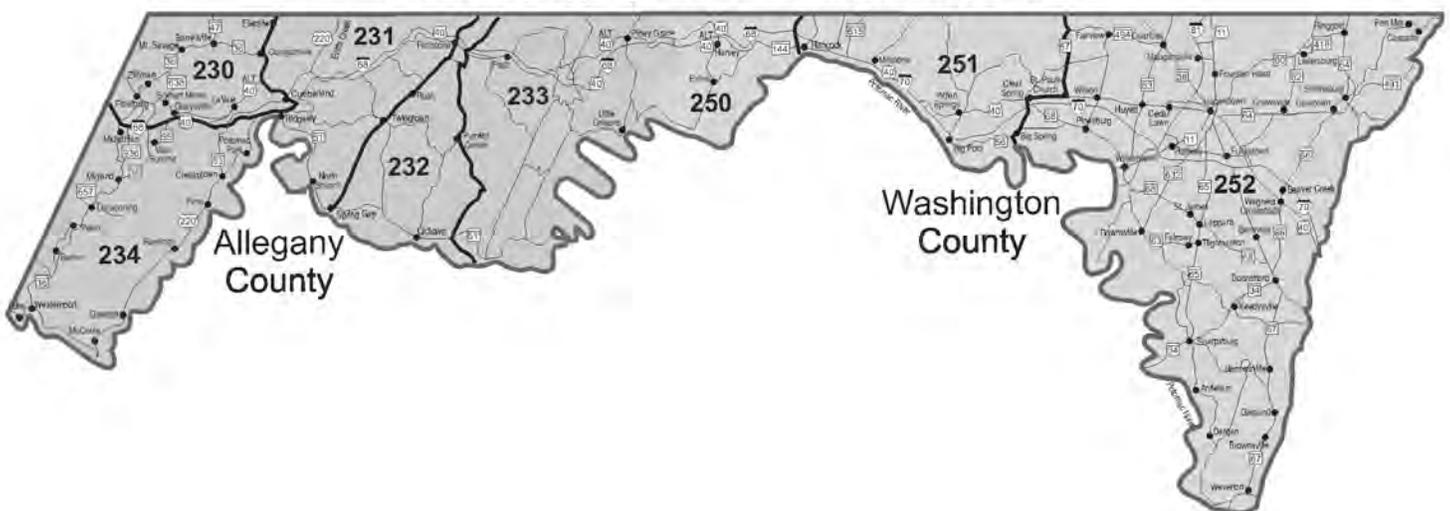
## Chronic Wasting Disease Management

Due to the detection of chronic wasting disease in Allegany and Washington counties, the Department of Natural Resources has implemented a number of measures that are intended to prevent the unintentional spread of chronic wasting disease to other locations in Maryland or to other states. The changes outlined below apply only to the Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area, which is currently defined as all of Allegany and Washington counties.

**Whole deer carcasses or deer parts cannot be transported out of the Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area, except for:**

- Meat with no part of the spinal column, backbone, or head attached.
- Hind quarters and front shoulders with no spinal column or backbone 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.
- Upper canine teeth, also known as buglers, whistlers, or ivories.
- Whole deer carcasses or parts being transported directly to approved meat processors, taxidermists, or lined landfills within Allegany or Washington counties.

### The Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area Includes Allegany And Washington Counties.



## Appendix I -continued- Chronic Wasting Disease

Please check the Department of Natural Resources website, at [dnr.maryland.gov/](http://dnr.maryland.gov/), for updates on chronic wasting disease surveillance and management. Hunter assistance and cooperation is essential to the department's efforts to monitor and manage chronic wasting disease.

### **Carcass Importation Ban**

The primary objective in the management of chronic wasting disease 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 restrict the importation of whole carcasses and certain carcass parts of deer, moose and elk harvested from states that have chronic wasting disease.

A person may not import the whole carcass of a dead deer, elk or moose into Maryland from another state or province's designated chronic wasting disease containment, surveillance or management area, unless the final destination of the carcass is within the Maryland Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area or with a chronic wasting disease-approved Maryland processor or taxidermist. Travelers may pass through any part of Maryland with whole carcasses from other state/province chronic wasting disease areas if the carcasses will not remain in the state for more than 24 hours and no parts are disposed of or remain in the state.

A person may import only the following parts of a carcass into Maryland if the final destination is within the state, but outside the Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area, and not with an approved processor or taxidermist:

- Meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached.
- Hind quarters and front shoulders with no spinal column or backbone attached.
- 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 mount or tanned hides.

Please consult the Chronic Wasting Disease Alliance website at [cwd-info.org](http://cwd-info.org) for a complete list of state and province chronic wasting disease containment, surveillance and management areas.

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 Department of Natural Resources within 24 hours of receiving such notification - by telephone at 301-842-0332; or by fax at 301-842-1026; or by email to [brian.eyler@maryland.gov](mailto:brian.eyler@maryland.gov).

If you hunt deer, elk, moose or other cervids in other states and/or provinces, particularly those in which chronic wasting disease 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 Chronic Wasting Disease Alliance website at [cwd-info.org/](http://cwd-info.org/) and the Department of Natural Resources website at [dnr.maryland.gov/](http://dnr.maryland.gov/).

### **Taking Deer Carcasses out of Maryland**

Because Maryland is considered a chronic wasting disease-positive state, deer hunters must follow carcass importation regulations in other states when they transport a deer carcass out of Maryland. 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 Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area. Hunters are strongly encouraged to check state regulations before transporting deer carcasses.

Appendix II

Statewide Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest by Public Hunting Area and County, 2019-2020

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Allegany</b>		
Belle Grove WMA	4	1
Billmeyer WMA	14	5
Dan's Mountain WMA	67	38
Green Ridge SF	209	127
McCooe FMA	0	0
Rocky Gap SP	15	6
Sideling Hill WMA	3	2
Warrior Mountain WMA	62	54
<b>Anne Arundel</b>		
Anne Arundel County Managed Hunts	29	56
Crownsville CWMA	1	2
Davidsonville Receiver Station	7	10
Fort Meade	52	85
Sandy Point SP	6	18
Smithsonian	20	64
<b>Baltimore</b>		
Gunpowder SP	21	102
Gwynnbrook WMA	3	1
Liberty Watershed	18	36
Loch Raven Watershed	80	149
North Point SP	4	13
Patapsco SP	18	40
Pretty Boy Watershed	87	127
Soldiers Delight NEA	14	39
<b>Calvert</b>		
Biscoe Gray Heritage Farm CWMA	0	1
Calvert Cliffs SP	10	23
Flag Pond CWMA	1	0
Hall Creek	1	0
Huntingtown Area	9	35
Parkers Creek WMA	6	15
<b>Caroline</b>		
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	5	12
sika	0	1
Idylwild WMA	27	58
Tuckahoe SP	8	17

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Carroll</b>		
Avondale WMA	2	7
Hahn CWMA	2	4
Hanover Watershed	9	29
Liberty Watershed	42	95
Maring CWMA	4	8
Morgan Run SP NRMA	19	38
Patapsco SP	19	48
Sawmill-Spiegel CWMA	9	25
Woodbrook CWMA	10	10
<b>Cecil</b>		
Bohemia River SP	8	26
C&D Canal	15	22
Earlville WMA	6	14
Elk Neck SF	23	55
Elk Neck SP	22	29
Fair Hill NRMA	27	77
Grove Farm WMA	16	27
Old Bohemia WMA	4	12
<b>Charles</b>		
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	3	21
Cedar Point WMA	8	27
Cedarville SF	3	14
Chapel Point SP	12	21
Chapman State Park	6	6
Chicamuxen WMA	2	1
Doncaster SF or Tayloes Neck	5	5
Indian Creek NRMA	5	13
Indian Head Naval Ordnance Area	12	46
Myrtle Grove WMA	29	46
Nanjemoy NRMA	6	2
Nanjemoy Creek WMA	2	2
Popes Creek WMA	5	6
Riverside WMA	0	0

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Dorchester</b>		
Blackwater NWR		
whitetail	44	30
sika	190	219
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	62	55
sika	69	45
Fishing Bay WMA		
whitetail	10	16
sika	101	127
LeCompte WMA		
whitetail	6	16
sika	7	5
Linkwood WMA		
whitetail	4	8
sika	1	0
Taylor's Island WMA		
whitetail	0	3
sika	12	21
<b>Frederick</b>		
Cunningham Falls SP, Thurmont Watershed	23	48
Emmitsburg Watershed	4	8
Frederick City Watershed	44	85
Heaters Island WMA	10	5
Monocacy NRMA	32	59
South Mountain SP	12	23
Urbana FMA	4	4

Appendix II -continued-  
Statewide Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest by Public Hunting Area and County, 2019-2020

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Garrett</b>		
Cunningham Swamp WMA	5	0
Deep Creek Lake SP	7	7
Frostburg Watershed	13	11
Garrett SF	104	47
Mount Nebo WMA	22	25
Potomac SF	29	27
Savage River SF	211	149
Wolf Den Run SP	2	1
Youghiogheny Reservoir	6	1
4H Center	3	0
<b>Harford</b>		
Aberdeen Proving Grounds	92	205
Gunpowder SP	4	25
Rock SP	7	24
Stoney Forest	2	5
Susquehanna SP	15	47
<b>Howard</b>		
Howard County Parks & Recreation Hunts	16	75
Hugg-Thomas WMA	5	14
Patapsco SP	23	62
Patuxent River SP	50	123
Tridelphia/Rocky Gorge (WSSC)	34	28
<b>Kent</b>		
Eastern Neck NWR	22	34
Millington WMA	39	52
Sassafras NRMA	25	38
<b>Montgomery</b>		
Cherrington CWMA	9	12
Islands of the Potomac WMA	5	9
Mckee-Beshers WMA	37	55
Montgomery County MNCPPC Lands	31	458
Patuxent River SP	58	116
Seneca - Schaeffer Farm	13	27
Seneca Creek SP	61	83
Strider WMA	8	8
Tridelphia/Rocky Gorge (WSSC)	4	12

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Prince George's</b>		
Aquasco Farms Coop	12	30
Belt Woods NEA	2	5
Beltsville	58	95
Billingsly Tract (Patuxent River Park)	2	8
Brandywine Receiver Station	9	14
Cheltenham WMA	3	3
Gardner Road Park CWMA	2	5
Mill Town Landing NRMA	3	4
Nottingham	1	5
Patuxent WRC (Central & South Tracts)	29	35
Queen Anne Bridge Road CWMA	3	10
Rosaryville SP	9	9
Spice Creek (Patuxent River) NRMA	5	8
Tridelphia/Rocky Gorge (WSSC)	0	0
<b>Queen Anne's</b>		
Browns Branch WMA	20	22
Tuckahoe SP	10	12
Wye Island NRMA	25	54
<b>St. Mary's</b>		
Elms' CWMA	0	0
Greenwell SP	5	12
Historic St. Mary's City CWMA	1	3
Myrtle Point Park CWMA	1	3
Newtowne Neck SP	6	12
Patuxent Naval Air Station	22	27
Point Lookout SP (Jacobs Property)	2	8
St. Inigoes SF	3	4
St. Mary's SP	14	23

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Somerset</b>		
Cedar Island WMA	0	0
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	56	120
sika	2	0
Deal Island WMA		
whitetail	3	17
sika	1	0
Fairmount WMA		
whitetail	3	11
sika	0	0
Maryland Marine Properties WMA	0	4
Pocomoke Sound WMA	2	15
South Marsh Island WMA	0	0
Wellington WMA	4	4
<b>Talbot</b>		
Seth SF	1	3
<b>Washington</b>		
Ft. Frederick SP	1	6
Greenbrier SP	11	23
Hagerstown Watershed	2	3
Indian Springs WMA	61	42
Maryland Correctional Training Center	4	19
Prather's Neck WMA	8	6
Sideling Hill WMA	13	5
South Mountain SP	22	43
W. Maryland Ag Research Station (B)	0	0
Woodmont	18	9

Appendix II -continued-  
Statewide Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest by Public Hunting Area and County, 2019-2020

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Wicomico</b>		
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	82	129
sika	3	8
Ellis Bay WMA		
whitetail	3	2
sika	3	3
Johnson WMA	1	3
Nanticoke WMA		
whitetail	7	11
sika	4	5
Wetipquin WMA	3	10
Wicomico SF		
whitetail	22	37
sika	0	2
<b>Worcester</b>		
Assateague NS		
whitetail	4	22
sika	48	54
Assateague SP		
whitetail	0	2
sika	5	7
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	31	84
sika	0	0
E.A. Vaughn WMA	20	42
Hickory Point WMA	4	3
Isle of Wight WMA	2	1
Pocomoke River WMA	7	17
Pocomoke SF		
whitetail	64	88
sika	2	0

CFL- Chesapeake Forest Land  
 CWMA- Cooperative Wildlife Management Area  
 FMA- Fishery Management Area  
 MNCPPC- Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission  
 NEA- Natural Environment Area  
 NRMA- Natural Resources Management Area  
 NS- National Seashore  
 NWR- National Wildlife Refuge  
 SF- State Forest  
 SP- State Park  
 WMA- Wildlife Management Area  
 WRC- Wildlife Research Center  
 WSSC- Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission







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