

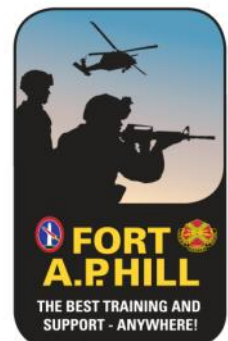
Deer Harvest Report

Fort A.P. Hill, VA

2013 – 2014



U.S. Army Garrison Fort A.P. Hill
Directorate of Public Works
Environmental and Natural Resources Division
Fisheries & Wildlife Branch
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FORT A.P. HILL 2013-14 DEER SEASON REPORT

The 2013-14 deer season harvest for Fort A.P. Hill (FAPH) totaled 839. Of that number 509 (60.7%) were males and 330 (39.3%) were female. This season's harvest was an increase of 29% from last season's total of 617. In response to last season's severe outbreak of hemorrhagic disease, the number of either sex hunting days was reduced to encourage the herd population to rebound in coming years. The number of deer harvest per square mile of huntable land increase from 6.8 in 2012-13 to 9.64 in 2013-14. Weights for bucks that were 1.5 years old dropped from 66.3 lbs last season to 64.3 lbs this season. Thirty-eight percent of the antlered bucks killed had 8 or more points, which is up ten percent from last season. The highest number of points one inch or longer on a buck was 13.

Hemorrhagic Disease Recovery and Favorable Summer Conditions

The FAPH deer herd came out of last hunting season reeling from the extensive impacts of hemorrhagic disease. The 2013 summer was hot, but adequate rainfall benefited the herd by providing succulent forage throughout a period that is typically stressful. During a hot summer does are susceptible to stress due to the added duties of nursing and raising fawns. Ticks and other insects cause an increased and sometimes significant burden on deer during the summer. Nutrition is a premium during this time as bucks grow antlers and the fawn's early growth is vital to their survival. Heat and drought added to these challenges can impact weights, antler size, fawn survival and even the number of fawns born the following spring. The abundant rainfall last summer benefitted the FAPH herd in all areas of their survival and growth.

Acorn Mast Failure of 2013

Since roughly 90% of FAPH is forested, the annual acorn crop is important to many species of wildlife due to the nutrition offered from the white and red oak acorns. The 2012-13 acorn mast crop was outstanding, providing an abundance of acorns to feed wildlife through the mild 2013 winter and left the surviving deer in good shape going into spring. The disappointing 2013 acorn crop left many species searching for food after the killing frosts of fall. The amount of acorns produced last fall was the lowest ever recorded in the FAPH oak mast surveys. In a search for food, many of FAPH's deer herded together in grassy areas congregating the deer along road shoulders, food plots and other openings. This movement of deer to limited food sources resulted in the deer activities being easier to pattern thus increasing the deer harvest even though the number of either-sex deer hunting days was reduced. This increase in harvest is expected to have little impact on herd recovery in coming years.

Bears, Coyotes and Feral Pigs

There were no bears harvested this season at FAPH, breaking a two year streak. There was very few bear sightings reported throughout the summer months. Typically young male bears travel to or through FAPH from established populations, searching to set up new territories during the late summer. Only later would sow bears move into the area to establish viable resident populations. At this time, there does not appear to be a resident bear population whose home range is exclusively on FAPH property. It is anticipated as Virginia's bear populations expand back over their historic native areas that FAPH should expect more sightings and bear encounters. Education efforts on methods to reduce problem or nuisance events may need to be implemented in the future.

Five hunters checked in coyotes during this deer season. Reports from FAPH trappers indicate they have had success in catching a few more. Indications from past seasons hunter surveys point toward coyote populations that appears to be slowly growing. Coyote numbers are not exploding as they have done on some neighboring military installations.

Experience throughout the nation dictates that once established that coyote predation should be considered when creating hunting season harvest goals. Coyote impacts to deer population numbers and fawning success can be significant. Having good coyote population data and trends assist in managing the deer to account for this new predation on the herd.

Feral pigs are another concern to FAPH biologists and other land managers. Not only would the impacts from an established pig population affect deer, the entire ecosystem can be altered. On other military installations where feral pigs are well established, their destructive nature cost the bases millions of dollars and impacts training. There were a few sighting of pigs on FAPH during the 2013-14 deer season, but to date there is no evidence of a reproducing viable population. No pigs were harvested that we are aware of this past season. FAPH biologists are vigilant in identifying population locations, should one establish, so that proper measures might be implemented before the population spreads to other locations. Please report any pig sightings to the FAPH Fish and Wildlife Branch.

2013-14 Deer Harvest Trends

While reviewing the data results of the 2013-14 deer season, please note a few of the harvest trends that depict the well balanced deer herd residing on FAPH. In general, public hunting lands contain deer herds comprised dominantly of younger aged deer with the majority of the buck harvest consisting of 1 ½ year old deer. Older bucks and does are rare on typical public lands. It is evident that hunters at FAPH are choosing to pass on smaller bucks and waiting for an opportunity at harvesting an older deer. Even though FAPH hunting regulations require that one of the two allowed bucks have a minimum of three points on one antler, it still allows hunters to harvest the first buck they encounter. Seventy percent of this past season's buck harvest was 2 ½ years old or older. Only sixteen percent of the total buck harvest consisted of 1 ½ year old bucks. The result of this voluntary hunter bias to pass younger deer is evident in that there were 151 bucks checked in with eight points or more. That is 37.5% of the total buck harvest.

Hunter effort, or the amount of time and trips it takes a hunter to harvest a deer, is a valuable tool for biologists to judge hunter satisfaction and directly correlates to the number of deer being seen by hunters. Comparing the hunter effort data from the Training Areas (TAs) and the Controlled Access Areas (CAs) a significant disparity is evident. To harvest a deer in the TAs a hunter averaged 11.7 hunting trips and it took an average of 124.68 hours. In the CAs it took hunters an average of 6.9 trips and only 61.06 hours. That is less than half of the time it took TA hunters to harvest a deer. This disparity was also evident in comparing the deer killed per square mile of huntable land, with the TAs having fewer than 7 deer harvested sq/mile and the CAs having 19 deer killed sq/mile. It should be noted that one CA area that had been closed for 3 years as a military firing range was constructed, opened back up to hunting this season. Sixty-one deer were checked in from that one CA area alone.

Deer Research

The Fish and Wildlife Branch initiated a deer research project 3 years ago in which fawns are captured soon after birth. Once captured, the fawn's sex, weight, capture date, condition and location are recorded. An ear tag is then placed inside of the ear so that it would be difficult to view by a hunter thus possibly influencing whether it is harvested or not. The study purpose is to provide biologists information on deer movement and to verify aging techniques. It is well documented that yearly bucks typically disperse from their mother's home range when they reach 1 ½ years of age. Research has shown that this dispersal is typically around 5 miles from their original range. Some young bucks have traveled over 40 miles before choosing a new home range. FAPH biologists wondered if yearling bucks dispersed on a military reservation much like they would on other more broken agricultural habitats.

This year a 1 ½ year old buck was checked in from TA 19B. This buck was born and tagged in TA 23B, a distance of over six miles. Though it is only one example, it does indicate that FAPH bucks do immigrate into other areas much like a farm land deer would. It is important for hunters to remember that even though the button bucks that are passed up

during the season may be miles away come next season, this movement is important to herd health and overall deer densities.

2014-15 Season Preview

It is anticipated that the 2014-15 FAPH deer hunting regulations will be similar in both either-sex hunting dates and structure to last season's regulations. It is expected that the deer herd population will continue to slowly rebound and that next season's harvest totals to be close to the 2013-14 season numbers. Despite the extreme cold temperatures of this winter, some below zero, the FAPH deer seem to be surviving the weather and lack of acorns. There have been several reports of small fawns that succumbed to cold. The mid-Atlantic white-tailed deer subspecies is not equipped to withstand extreme cold as the northern subspecies are with their larger body mass and thicker coats.

iSportsman is Coming

Big changes are coming next hunting season in regards to permit sales and hunter check in/out, with the implementation of the iSportsman system. This electronic system will allow hunters to check themselves into and out of areas without the need to pick up and turn in cards. iSportsman will sell permits at your home computer, similar to state license sales, or at a kiosk, (for those without computers) that will be located at the Visitor Control Center (VCC). Once implemented a hunter or angler need only to create a user profile in the system and complete the required background check and at that time be eligible to purchase permits, print maps, check open and closed areas, and check into and out of the desired open areas. The system will still take reservations for hunting areas the evening prior the hunt day and will allow users to check in via telephone, smart phone, computer, or kiosk. The iSportsman system offers many advantages for users, such as changing areas by cell phone in the field. The system also captures the use of all dispersed FAPH recreational users. As the implementation date of iSportsman nears, more instructional information will be dispersed via email and twitter (@Fish_n_Wildlife) by the FAPH Fish and Wildlife Branch concerning its use. If you have questions about the iSportsman system please call Ben Fulton 804-633-8984.

2014 FAPH Hunter Survey

Near term, the FAPH Fish and Wildlife Branch will be sending out their annual invitation to participate in the Hunter Post Season Survey. This notification is sent by email and open to all who hunted FAPH in the 2013-14 season. If you would like to participate in this year's survey but are unsure if your email address is on file, please send your contact information to c.b.fulton.civ@mail.mil. This survey provides valuable information that helps in the successful management of FAPH's natural resources and the enjoyment of the outdoor programs associated with the wealth of resources that FAPH contains.

Table 1: Harvest Totals and Percentage by Area and Sex

	Harvest		% of Total Harvest
Males	509		60.7%
TA	285	56.0%	34.0%
CA	224	44.0%	26.7%
Females	330		39.3%
TA	179	54.2%	21.3%
CA	151	45.8%	18.0%
Total Harvest	839		100.0%
TA	464		55.3%
CA	375		44.7%

Table 2a: Age Distribution

Age Class	Male		Female		Total	
	NO.	(%)	NO.	(%)	NO.	(%)
0.5 year-olds (Fawns)	67	13.2%	74	22.4%	141	16.8%
1.5 year-olds (Yearlings)	83	16.3%	47	14.2%	130	15.5%
2.5 year-olds	161	31.6%	71	21.5%	232	27.7%
3.5 year-olds	108	21.2%	43	13.0%	151	18.0%
4.5 year-olds	47	9.2%	27	8.2%	74	8.8%
5.5 year-olds	23	4.5%	33	10.0%	56	6.7%
6.5 year-olds	14	2.8%	20	6.1%	34	4.1%
7.5 year-olds	3	0.6%	8	2.4%	11	1.3%
8.5 year-olds +	1	0.2%	5	1.5%	6	0.7%
Unknown	2	0.4%	2	0.6%	4	0.5%
Totals	509		330		839	

Table 2b: Age Distribution Historical Comparison

Age Class	Male			Female			Total		
	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
0.5 year-olds (Fawns)	13.2%	18.6%	18.2%	22.4%	15.1%	29.8%	16.8%	17.3%	23.5%
1.5 year-olds (Yearlings)	16.3%	24.6%	21.7%	14.2%	19.5%	16.5%	15.5%	22.8%	19.3%
2.5 year-olds	31.6%	29.3%	21.7%	21.5%	21.3%	18.1%	27.7%	26.2%	20.1%
3.5 year-olds	21.2%	14.8%	23.1%	13.0%	16.2%	17.0%	18.0%	15.7%	20.3%
4.5 year-olds	9.2%	7.8%	9.1%	8.2%	14.3%	9.3%	8.8%	10.9%	9.2%
5.5 year-olds	4.5%	3.2%	4.4%	10.0%	7.0%	4.3%	6.7%	5.0%	4.4%
6.5 year-olds	2.8%	0.6%	0.9%	6.1%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%	2.5%	2.4%
7.5 year-olds	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	2.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%
8.5 year-olds +	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Unknown	0.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.5%

Table 2c: Age Distribution Historical Comparison

Year	Bucks - Age %			Does - Age %		
	0.5	1.5	2.5+	0.5	1.5	2.5+
2011	18%	22%	60%	30%	16%	54%
2012	19%	25%	57%	15%	19%	65%
2013	13%	16%	70%	22%	14%	64%

Table 3: Statistics for Females

Age Class	Dressed Weight		Lactation Rates (October)	
	Avg.	No.	Percent	No.
0.5 year-olds (Fawns)	28.1	74	-	-
1.5 year-olds (Yearlings)	53.1	47	-	-
2.5 year-olds	64.0	71	56.3%	9
3.5 year-olds +	62.9	136	50.0%	6

Table 4: Statistics for Males

Age Class	% of Total	Dressed Weight		Antler Points		Beam Diameter (mm)		Outside Spread (in)		Beam Length (in)	
		Avg.	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.	No.
0.5 year-olds (Fawns)	13.2%	33.9	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 year-olds (Yearlings)	16.3%	64.3	83	2.6	64	15.1	64	6.4	60	7.0	64
2.5 year-olds	31.6%	90.0	161	6.2	156	23.8	156	14.0	153	15.3	156
3.5 year-olds +	38.5%	105.8	196	7.5	181	30.3	181	17.6	176	18.9	180

Table 5: Buck Harvest by Area and Number of Antler Points

# of Points	Total		TA		CA	
	#	D	#	D	#	D
BB	70	0.80	38	0.56	32	1.62
1	3	0.03	2	0.03	1	0.05
2	47	0.54	29	0.43	18	0.91
3	10	0.11	6	0.09	4	0.20
4	32	0.37	26	0.39	6	0.30
5	25	0.29	14	0.21	11	0.56
6	80	0.92	44	0.65	36	1.83
7	55	0.63	32	0.48	23	1.17
8	116	1.33	61	0.91	55	2.79
9	24	0.28	12	0.18	12	0.61
10	6	0.07	1	0.01	5	0.25
11	3	0.03	0	0.00	3	0.15
12	1	0.01	1	0.01	0	0.00
13	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.05
SHED	36	0.41	19	0.28	17	0.86
D = Density (# deer harvested per square mile)						

Table 6: Antler Measurements

	2013-2014				2012-2013		
	Total	TA	CA		Total	TA	CA
# Antlered	403	228	175		277	183	94
# 8pt +	151	75	76		76	40	36
% 8pt +	37.5%	32.9%	43.4%		27.4%	21.9%	38.3%
Harvest Density (8pt+ per SQ Mi)	1.74	1.11	3.86		0.90	0.59	2.05
% 1.5 w/ Spikes	68.8%	65.9%	73.9%		65.1%	66.2%	60.0%
Avg 1.5 Beam Diameter (mm)	15.1	15.9	13.6		15.0	15.1	14.6
Avg 2.5+ Beam Diameter (mm)	27.3	26.1	28.7		27.1	27.0	27.4
Avg 1.5 Beam Length (in)	7.0	7.3	6.6		7.4	7.4	7.2
Avg 2.5+ Beam Length (in)	17.2	16.6	19.2		16.7	16.5	19.6
Avg 1.5 Outside Spread (in)	6.4	6.5	6.2		7.1	7.1	7.3
Avg 2.5+ Outside Spread (in)	15.9	15.2	16.8		15.2	15.2	15.3

Table 7a: TA Harvest Totals and Average Weight in lbs (W) by Area, Age, and Sex

Training Area	Total Count	Males										Females							
		All	0.5	W	1.5	W	2.5+	W	Unkn	W	All	0.5	W	1.5	W	2.5+	W	Unkn	W
1	15	5	2	39.0	2	61.5	0	-	0	-	10	2	30.0	1	64.0	7	65.7	0	-
2	16	7	3	31.0	1	65.0	3	96.3	0	-	9	2	26.0	3	49.7	4	61.5	0	-
3	22	13	5	30.4	3	45.3	5	81.8	0	-	9	2	23.0	1	48.0	6	57.0	0	-
4	3	3	0	-	1	76.0	2	86.0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
5	11	7	2	33.5	1	62.0	4	78.0	0	-	4	1	25.0	0	-	3	55.3	0	-
6	11	7	1	32.0	2	70.5	4	95.0	0	-	4	2	33.0	1	49.0	1	77.0	0	-
7	25	17	2	33.5	3	60.0	12	94.2	0	-	8	3	30.7	1	49.0	4	58.8	0	-
8	9	8	0	-	0	-	8	88.0	0	-	1	0	-	0	-	1	79.0	0	-
9	10	9	0	-	1	55.0	7	94.4	0	-	1	0	-	1	51.0	0	-	0	-
10	13	10	0	-	4	66.3	6	103.7	0	-	3	0	-	0	-	3	74.0	0	-
11	9	6	0	-	1	68.0	5	103.0	0	-	3	0	-	1	63.0	2	69.0	0	-
12	18	14	2	29.5	0	-	12	91.6	0	-	4	2	21.5	0	-	2	43.5	0	-
13	5	2	0	-	1	62.0	1	87.0	0	-	3	1	32.0	0	-	2	62.0	0	-
14	8	6	0	-	0	-	6	106.8	0	-	2	1	33.0	0	-	1	58.0	0	-
15	25	17	2	36.5	3	80.7	12	110.1	0	-	8	2	27.5	0	-	6	56.7	0	-
16	22	13	1	36.0	1	69.0	11	100.1	0	-	9	0	-	1	51.0	8	69.8	0	-
17	6	5	0	-	0	-	5	101.4	0	-	1	0	-	1	41.0	0	-	0	-
18	22	9	2	24.0	3	61.7	4	95.8	0	-	13	6	28.3	3	49.3	4	62.0	0	-
19	23	19	2	30.5	3	65.3	14	99.2	0	-	4	1	29.0	1	64.0	2	65.5	0	-
20	29	20	1	31.0	8	58.5	11	90.5	0	-	9	5	23.4	1	46.0	3	52.7	0	-
21	24	13	1	27.0	1	47.0	11	87.0	0	-	11	6	26.2	1	58.0	4	58.8	0	-
22	31	18	6	29.2	3	63.3	9	81.9	0	-	13	5	26.6	1	41.0	7	61.6	0	-
23	18	9	2	36.5	1	68.0	6	89.8	0	-	9	4	27.5	2	51.0	2	67.5	0	-
24	28	11	1	30.0	0	-	10	89.6	0	-	17	4	24.8	4	50.3	9	59.3	0	-
25	32	18	1	29.0	4	71.3	13	91.8	0	-	14	4	29.8	2	53.0	8	61.4	0	-
26	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
27	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
28	14	9	0	-	3	86.3	6	105.0	0	-	5	0	-	0	-	5	61.8	0	-
30	13	10	1	35.0	3	51.0	6	93.7	0	-	3	1	30.0	0	-	2	66.0	0	-
31	2	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	1	29.0	1	59.0	0	-	0	-
TA Total	464	285	37	31.5	53	64.1	193	94.5	0	NA	179	55	27.2	27	51.5	96	61.8	0	NA

TOTAL	839	509	67	33.9	83	64.3	357	98.6	0	NA	330	74	28.1	47	53.1	207	63.3	1	40.0
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Table 7b: CA Harvest Totals and Average Weight in lbs (W) by Area, Age, and Sex

Training Area	Total Count	Males									Females								
		All	0.5	W	1.5	W	2.5+	W	Unkn	W	All	0.5	W	1.5	W	2.5+	W	Unkn	W
CA1	15	10	0	-	4	55.0	6	97.7	0	-	5	0	-	1	44.0	4	78.5	0	-
CA2	14	8	3	31.3	2	54.5	3	88.3	0	-	6	1	34.0	0	-	4	54.5	1	40.0
CA3	10	3	1	25.0	0	-	2	100.5	0	-	7	3	29.7	1	53.0	3	53.0	0	-
CA4	13	10	2	33.0	3	71.3	5	92.0	0	-	3	0	-	0	-	3	56.3	0	-
CA5	6	4	1	33.0	0	-	3	94.0	0	-	2	0	-	2	56.0	0	-	0	-
CA6	10	8	0	-	3	60.7	5	100.0	0	-	2	0	-	0	-	2	61.5	0	-
CA7	13	8	0	-	2	67.5	6	95.2	0	-	5	0	-	1	63.0	4	59.8	0	-
CA8	10	7	1	34.0	0	-	6	98.2	0	-	3	1	30.0	0	-	2	64.5	0	-
CA9	4	3	0	-	0	-	3	93.7	0	-	1	1	37.0	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA10A	16	7	2	39.5	1	51.0	4	98.3	0	-	9	2	32.5	1	57.0	6	60.5	0	-
CA10B	7	4	0	-	0	-	4	96.8	0	-	3	1	26.0	0	-	2	54.5	0	-
CA11A	3	3	1	31.0	1	76.0	1	113.0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA11B	1	1	0	-	0	-	1	112.0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA12	13	7	2	47.0	1	80.0	4	109.3	0	-	6	0	-	2	55.5	4	62.3	0	-
CA13	7	2	0	-	0	-	2	108.5	0	-	5	0	-	0	-	5	68.2	0	-
CA14A	14	6	1	58.0	0	-	5	103.4	0	-	8	0	-	0	-	8	68.0	0	-
CA14B	23	15	3	38.3	4	61.0	8	127.0	0	-	8	1	30.0	2	55.0	5	60.6	0	-
CA15	32	21	4	33.8	3	66.0	14	106.2	0	-	11	0	-	1	60.0	10	75.0	0	-
CA16	61	39	2	39.5	1	86.0	36	113.2	0	-	22	2	40.0	1	66.0	19	68.2	0	-
CA17	13	10	0	-	2	67.0	8	110.3	0	-	3	0	-	0	-	3	68.0	0	-
CA18	12	11	2	37.0	3	71.3	6	107.3	0	-	1	0	-	0	-	1	78.0	0	-
CA19A	4	4	0	-	0	-	4	108.0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA19B	6	3	0	-	0	-	3	110.3	0	-	3	0	-	1	60.0	2	74.0	0	-
CA20	14	5	1	35.0	0	-	4	94.3	0	-	9	1	35.0	1	61.0	7	58.4	0	-
CA21	17	8	3	39.3	0	-	5	82.2	0	-	9	1	26.0	3	57.0	5	58.8	0	-
CA22	9	4	1	33.0	0	-	3	103.7	0	-	5	2	30.0	0	-	3	63.7	0	-
CA23	5	2	0	-	0	-	2	80.0	0	-	3	0	-	1	44.0	2	62.5	0	-
CA24	4	1	0	-	0	-	1	72.0	0	-	3	1	18.0	0	-	2	63.0	0	-
CA25	9	5	0	-	0	-	5	86.2	0	-	4	0	-	1	51.0	3	56.7	0	-
CA26	5	4	0	-	0	-	4	87.0	0	-	1	1	26.0	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA27	5	1	0	-	0	-	1	96.0	0	-	4	1	24.0	1	44.0	2	57.0	0	-
CA Total	375	224	30	36.8	30	64.8	164	103.6	0	NA	151	19	30.5	20	55.4	111	64.5	1	40.0
TOTAL	839	509	67	33.9	83	64.3	357	98.6	0	NA	330	74	28.1	47	53.1	207	63.3	1	40.0

Table 8a: TA Harvest Density (D) per Huntable Square Mile by Area, Age, and Sex

Training Area	Area Size (SQ Mi)	Total Count	Total D	Males								Females							
				0.5	D	1.5	D	2.5+	D	Unkn	D	0.5	D	1.5	D	2.5+	D	Unkn	D
1	1.785	15	8.41	2	1.12	2	1.12	0	-	0	-	2	1.12	1	0.56	7	3.92	0	-
2	0.875	16	18.28	3	3.43	1	1.14	3	3.43	0	-	2	2.28	3	3.43	4	4.57	0	-
3	1.318	22	16.69	5	3.79	3	2.28	5	3.79	0	-	2	1.52	1	0.76	6	4.55	0	-
4	0.351	3	8.54	0	-	1	2.85	2	5.69	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
5	2.864	11	3.84	2	0.70	1	0.35	4	1.40	0	-	1	0.35	0	-	3	1.05	0	-
6	3.714	11	2.96	1	0.27	2	0.54	4	1.08	0	-	2	0.54	1	0.27	1	0.27	0	-
7	3.563	25	7.02	2	0.56	3	0.84	12	3.37	0	-	3	0.84	1	0.28	4	1.12	0	-
8	2.197	9	4.10	0	-	0	-	8	3.64	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	0.46	0	-
9	2.253	10	4.44	0	-	1	0.44	7	3.11	0	-	0	-	1	0.44	0	-	0	-
10	2.170	13	5.99	0	-	4	1.84	6	2.77	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	1.38	0	-
11	1.524	9	5.91	0	-	1	0.66	5	3.28	0	-	0	-	1	0.66	2	1.31	0	-
12	3.349	18	5.38	2	0.60	0	-	12	3.58	0	-	2	0.60	0	-	2	0.60	0	-
13	2.005	5	2.49	0	-	1	0.50	1	0.50	0	-	1	0.50	0	-	2	1.00	0	-
14	1.563	8	5.12	0	-	0	-	6	3.84	0	-	1	0.64	0	-	1	0.64	0	-
15	2.495	25	10.02	2	0.80	3	1.20	12	4.81	0	-	2	0.80	0	-	6	2.41	0	-
16	2.069	22	10.63	1	0.48	1	0.48	11	5.32	0	-	0	-	1	0.48	8	3.87	0	-
17	1.225	6	4.90	0	-	0	-	5	4.08	0	-	0	-	1	0.82	0	-	0	-
18	2.958	22	7.44	2	0.68	3	1.01	4	1.35	0	-	6	2.03	3	1.01	4	1.35	0	-
19	3.161	23	7.28	2	0.63	3	0.95	14	4.43	0	-	1	0.32	1	0.32	2	0.63	0	-
20	4.533	29	6.40	1	0.22	8	1.76	11	2.43	0	-	5	1.10	1	0.22	3	0.66	0	-
21	3.739	24	6.42	1	0.27	1	0.27	11	2.94	0	-	6	1.60	1	0.27	4	1.07	0	-
22	3.910	31	7.93	6	1.53	3	0.77	9	2.30	0	-	5	1.28	1	0.26	7	1.79	0	-
23	3.245	18	5.55	2	0.62	1	0.31	6	1.85	0	-	4	1.23	2	0.62	2	0.62	0	-
24	1.995	28	14.03	1	0.50	0	-	10	5.01	0	-	4	2.00	4	2.00	9	4.51	0	-
25	4.472	32	7.16	1	0.22	4	0.89	13	2.91	0	-	4	0.89	2	0.45	8	1.79	0	-
28	1.989	14	7.04	0	-	3	1.51	6	3.02	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	2.51	0	-
30	1.211	13	10.74	1	0.83	3	2.48	6	4.96	0	-	1	0.83	0	-	2	1.65	0	-
31	0.752	2	2.66	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	1.33	1	1.33	0	-	0	-
TA Total	67.285	464	6.90	37	0.55	53	0.79	193	2.87	0	-	55	0.82	27	0.40	96	1.43	0	-
TOTAL	86.990	839	9.64	67	0.77	83	0.95	357	4.10	0	-	74	0.85	47	0.54	207	2.38	1	0.01

Table 8b: CA Harvest Density (D) per Huntability Square Mile by Area, Age, and Sex

Training Area	Area Size (SQ Mi)	Total Count	Total D	Males								Females							
				0.5	D	1.5	D	2.5+	D	Unkn	D	0.5	D	1.5	D	2.5+	D	Unkn	D
CA1	1.309	15	11.46	0	-	4	3.05	6	4.58	0	-	0	-	1	0.76	4	3.05	0	-
CA2	0.487	14	28.74	3	6.16	2	4.11	3	6.16	0	-	1	2.05	0	-	4	8.21	1	2.05
CA3	0.319	10	31.36	1	3.14	0	-	2	6.27	0	-	3	9.41	1	3.14	3	9.41	0	-
CA4	0.669	13	19.44	2	2.99	3	4.49	5	7.48	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	4.49	0	-
CA5	0.667	6	8.99	1	1.50	0	-	3	4.50	0	-	0	-	2	3.00	0	-	0	-
CA6	0.589	10	16.97	0	-	3	5.09	5	8.48	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	3.39	0	-
CA7	1.234	13	10.53	0	-	2	1.62	6	4.86	0	-	0	-	1	0.81	4	3.24	0	-
CA8	0.398	10	25.10	1	2.51	0	-	6	15.06	0	-	1	2.51	0	-	2	5.02	0	-
CA9	0.338	4	11.83	0	-	0	-	3	8.87	0	-	1	2.96	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA10A	0.655	16	24.43	2	3.05	1	1.53	4	6.11	0	-	2	3.05	1	1.53	6	9.16	0	-
CA10B	0.593	7	11.81	0	-	0	-	4	6.75	0	-	1	1.69	0	-	2	3.38	0	-
CA11A	0.368	3	8.15	1	2.72	1	2.72	1	2.72	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA11B	0.281	1	3.56	0	-	0	-	1	3.56	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA12	0.466	13	27.92	2	4.30	1	2.15	4	8.59	0	-	0	-	2	4.30	4	8.59	0	-
CA13	0.523	7	13.38	0	-	0	-	2	3.82	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	9.56	0	-
CA14A	0.544	14	25.75	1	1.84	0	-	5	9.20	0	-	0	-	0	-	8	14.71	0	-
CA14B	0.899	23	25.59	3	3.34	4	4.45	8	8.90	0	-	1	1.11	2	2.22	5	5.56	0	-
CA15	0.918	32	34.86	4	4.36	3	3.27	14	15.25	0	-	0	-	1	1.09	10	10.90	0	-
CA16	1.613	61	37.82	2	1.24	1	0.62	36	22.32	0	-	2	1.24	1	0.62	19	11.78	0	-
CA17	0.881	13	14.75	0	-	2	2.27	8	9.08	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	3.40	0	-
CA18	0.826	12	14.53	2	2.42	3	3.63	6	7.27	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	1.21	0	-
CA19A	0.738	4	5.42	0	-	0	-	4	5.42	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA19B	0.473	6	12.69	0	-	0	-	3	6.34	0	-	0	-	1	2.11	2	4.23	0	-
CA20	0.695	14	20.14	1	1.44	0	-	4	5.75	0	-	1	1.44	1	1.44	7	10.07	0	-
CA21	0.993	17	17.12	3	3.02	0	-	5	5.04	0	-	1	1.01	3	3.02	5	5.04	0	-
CA22	0.474	9	18.98	1	2.11	0	-	3	6.33	0	-	2	4.22	0	-	3	6.33	0	-
CA23	0.411	5	12.17	0	-	0	-	2	4.87	0	-	0	-	1	2.43	2	4.87	0	-
CA24	0.323	4	12.37	0	-	0	-	1	3.09	0	-	1	3.09	0	-	2	6.19	0	-
CA25	0.484	9	18.59	0	-	0	-	5	10.33	0	-	0	-	1	2.07	3	6.20	0	-
CA26	0.294	5	16.99	0	-	0	-	4	13.59	0	-	1	3.40	0	-	0	-	0	-
CA27	0.243	5	20.58	0	-	0	-	1	4.12	0	-	1	4.12	1	4.12	2	8.23	0	-
CA Total	19.705	375	19.03	30	1.52	30	1.52	164	8.32	0	-	19	0.96	20	1.01	111	5.63	1	0.05
TOTAL	86.990	839	9.64	67	0.77	83	0.95	357	4.10	0	-	74	0.85	47	0.54	207	2.38	1	0.01

Table 9a: Hunter Effort and Success Rates by Area for TA areas

Training Area	# Deer Harvested	# of Hunt Trips	# of Hours Hunted	Hunt Trips per Deer Harvested	Hours per Deer Harvested
1	15	244	2625.68	16.3	175.05
2	16	161	2038.5	10.1	127.41
3	22	243	2495.9	11.0	113.45
4	3	47	1083.79	15.7	361.26
5	11	265	2569.43	24.1	233.58
6	11	264	2955.44	24.0	268.68
7	25	246	2607.76	9.8	104.31
8	9	84	1192.32	9.3	132.48
9	10	129	1126.18	12.9	112.62
10	13	125	1099.06	9.6	84.54
11	9	69	609.99	7.7	67.78
12	18	133	1218.51	7.4	67.70
13	5	80	917.25	16.0	183.45
14	8	154	1427.05	19.3	178.38
15	25	274	2541.93	11.0	101.68
16	22	203	2409.07	9.2	109.50
17	6	86	857.75	14.3	142.96
18	22	197	2075.29	9.0	94.33
19	23	249	2578.98	10.8	112.13
20	29	400	3565.85	13.8	122.96
21	24	254	2843.82	10.6	118.49
22	31	269	3764.6	8.7	121.44
23	18	214	1979.96	11.9	110.00
24	28	312	3706.65	11.1	132.38
25	32	325	3368.55	10.2	105.27
26	0	0		-	-
27	0	0		-	-
28	14	207	2067.6	14.8	147.69
30	13	132	1455.59	10.2	111.97
31	2	68	669.73	34.0	334.87
TA Total	464	5434	57852.23	11.7	124.68
Total	839	8011	80750.67	9.5	96.25

Table 9b: Hunter Effort and Success Rates by Area for CA areas

Training Area	# Deer Harvested	# of Hunt Trips	# of Hours Hunted	Hunt Trips per Deer Harvested	Hours per Deer Harvested
CA1	15	122	1101.98	8.1	73.47
CA2	14	101	870.54	7.2	62.18
CA3	10	61	536.24	6.1	53.62
CA4	13	88	740.89	6.8	56.99
CA5	6	61	418.13	10.2	69.69
CA6	10	56	461.49	5.6	46.15
CA7	13	110	1237.13	8.5	95.16
CA8	10	68	472	6.8	47.20
CA9	4	44	476.97	11.0	119.24
CA10A	16	31	219.37	1.9	13.71
CA10B	7	60	370.95	8.6	52.99
CA11A	3	39	274.47	13.0	91.49
CA11B	1	45	396.33	45.0	396.33
CA12	13	108	851.8	8.3	65.52
CA13	7	89	767.1	12.7	109.59
CA14A	14	109	844.98	7.8	60.36
CA14B	23	162	1510.82	7.0	65.69
CA15	32	150	1046.25	4.7	32.70
CA16	61	283	2976.69	4.6	48.80
CA17	13	110	1083.87	8.5	83.37
CA18	12	101	893.12	8.4	74.43
CA19A	4	67	787.86	16.8	196.97
CA19B	6	55	582.26	9.2	97.04
CA20	14	106	1045.26	7.6	74.66
CA21	17	74	651.98	4.4	38.35
CA22	9	41	380.33	4.6	42.26
CA23	5	51	377.27	10.2	75.45
CA24	4	33	195.62	8.3	48.91
CA25	9	46	353.34	5.1	39.26
CA26	5	54	462.51	10.8	92.50
CA27	5	52	510.89	10.4	102.18
CA Total	375	2577	22898.44	6.9	61.06

Total	839	8011	80750.67	9.5	96.25
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Historical Data Comparison

Chart 1: Harvest Sex Ratio

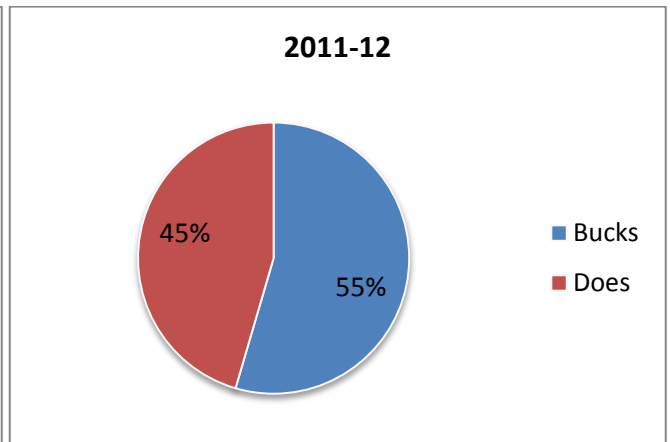
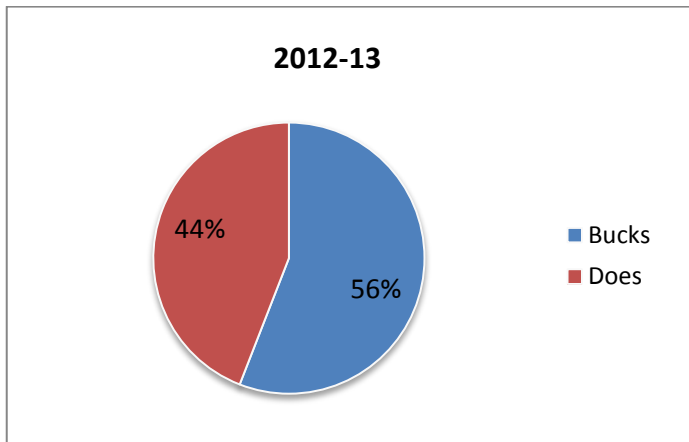
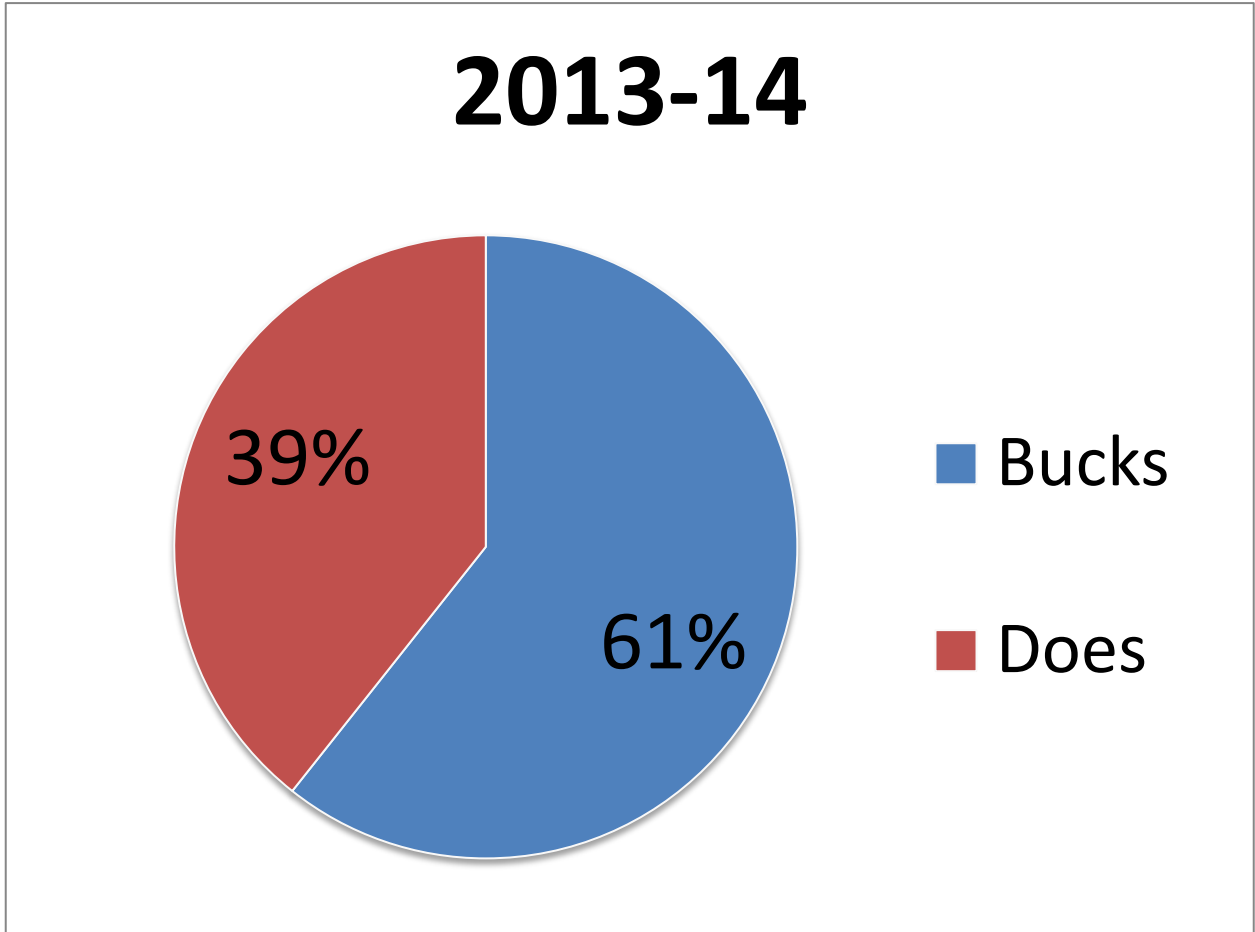


Chart 2: Harvest Age Structure

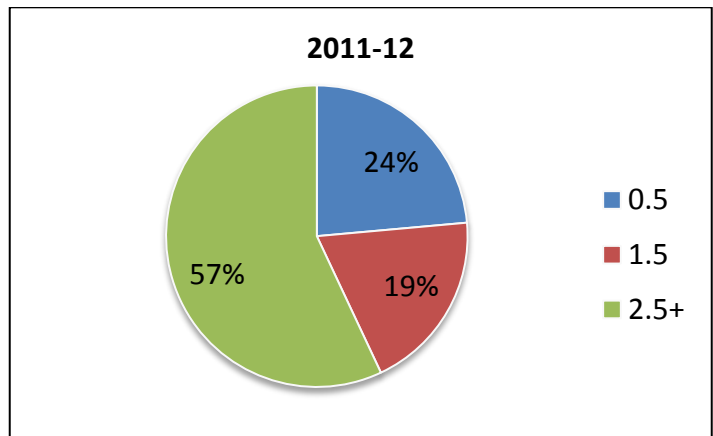
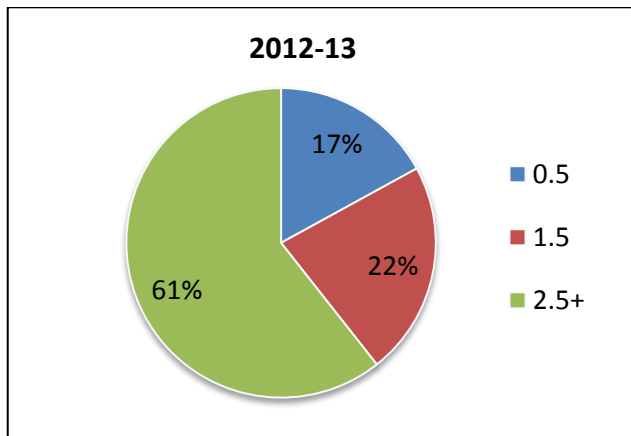
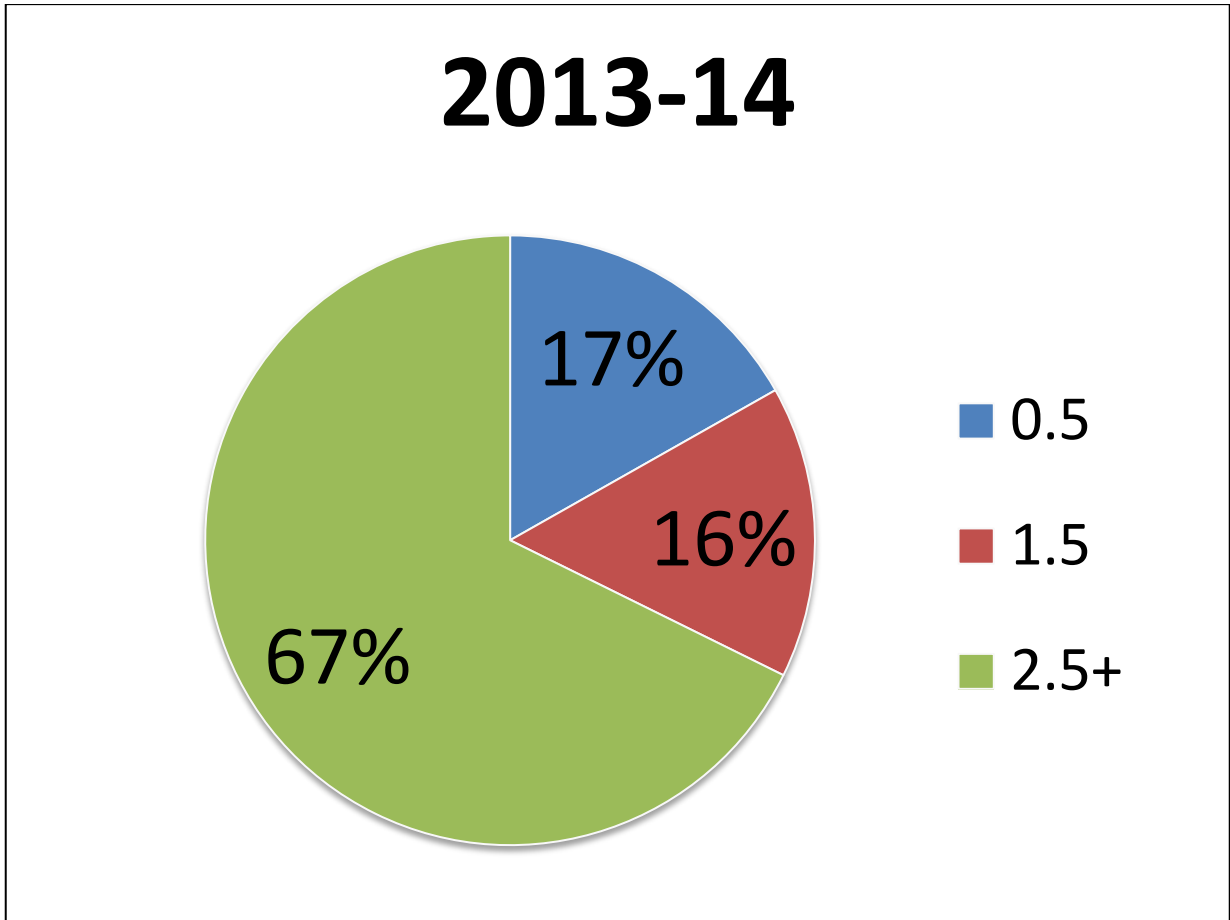


Chart 3: Training Area and Controlled Access Area Comparison

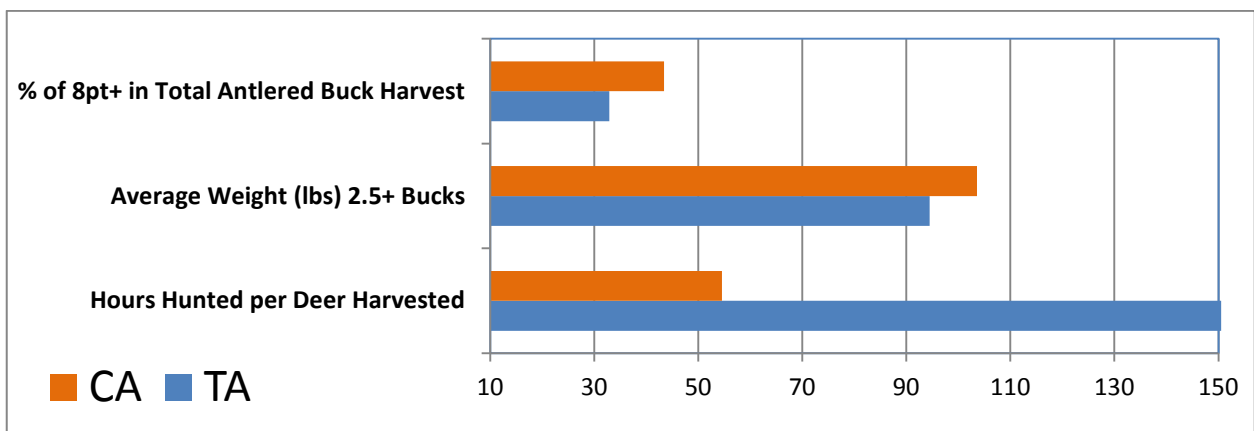
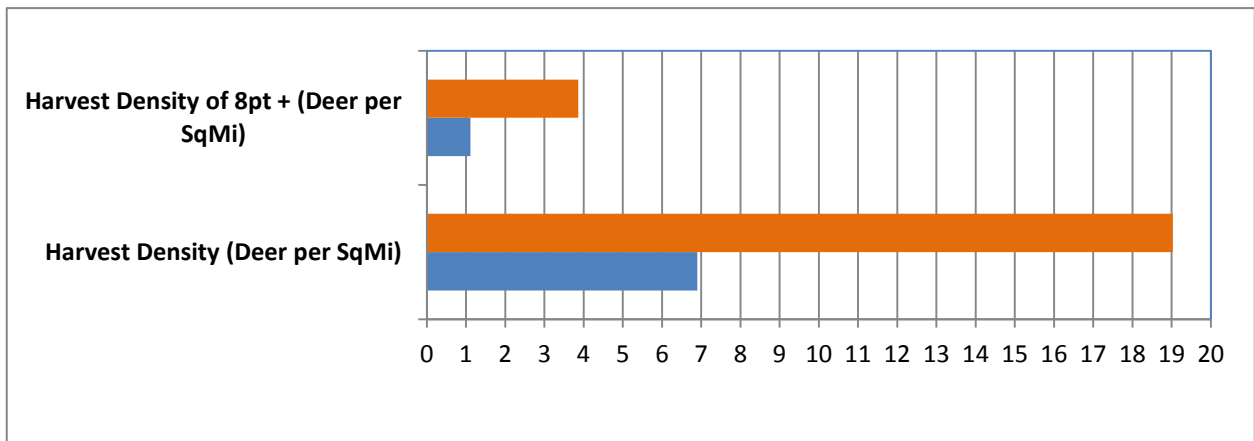
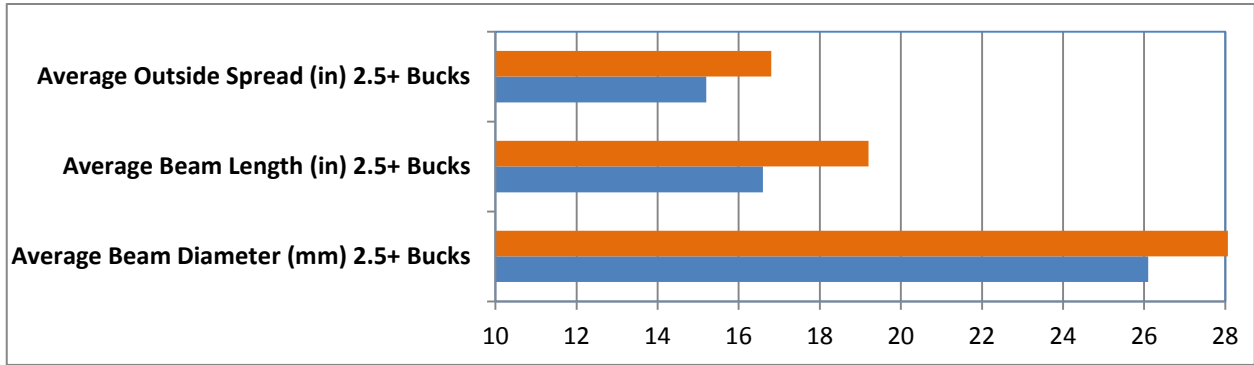


Chart 4: Historical Buck to Doe Harvest Ratios

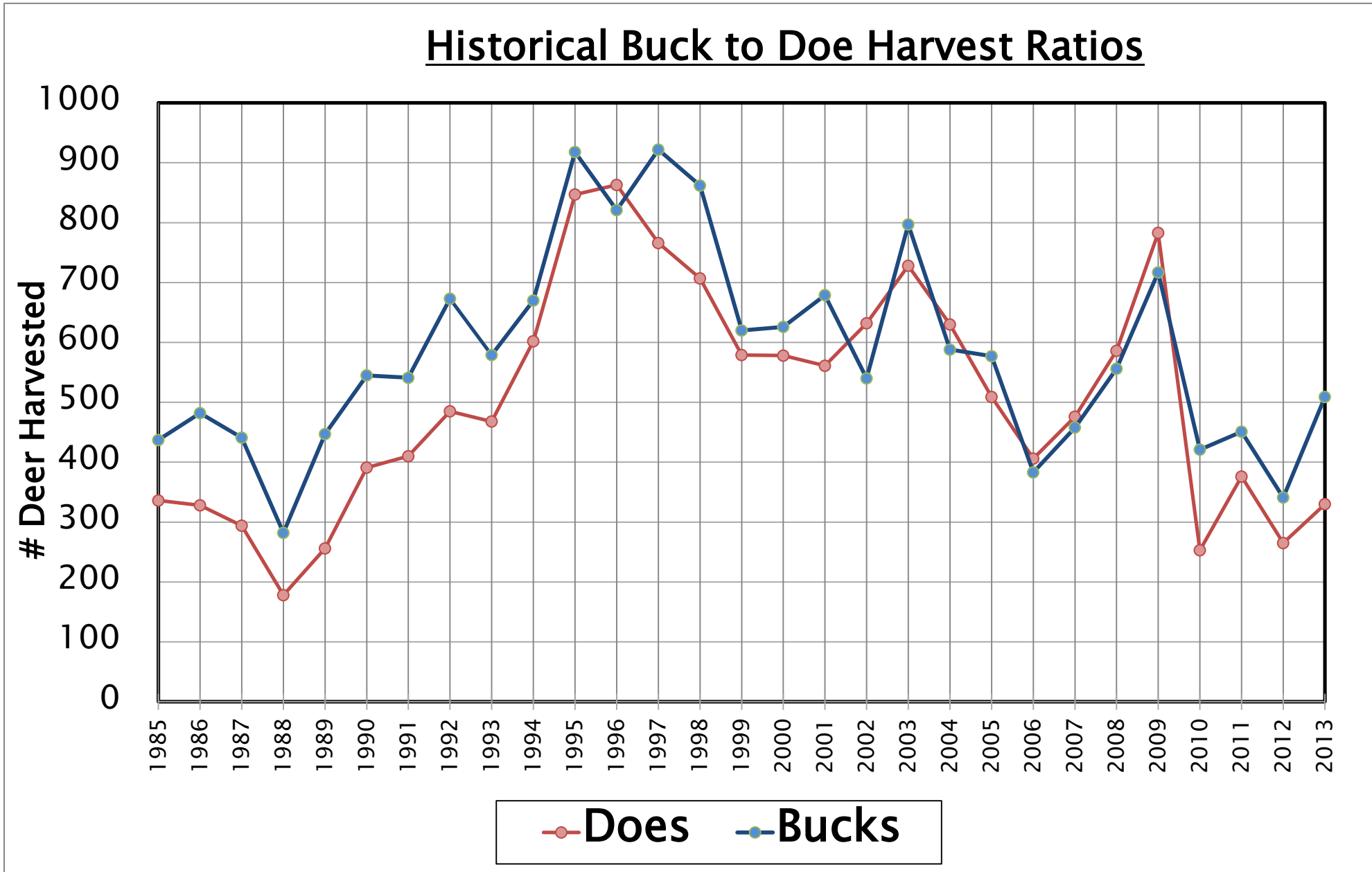


Chart 5: Yearling Weights and White Oak Mast Survey

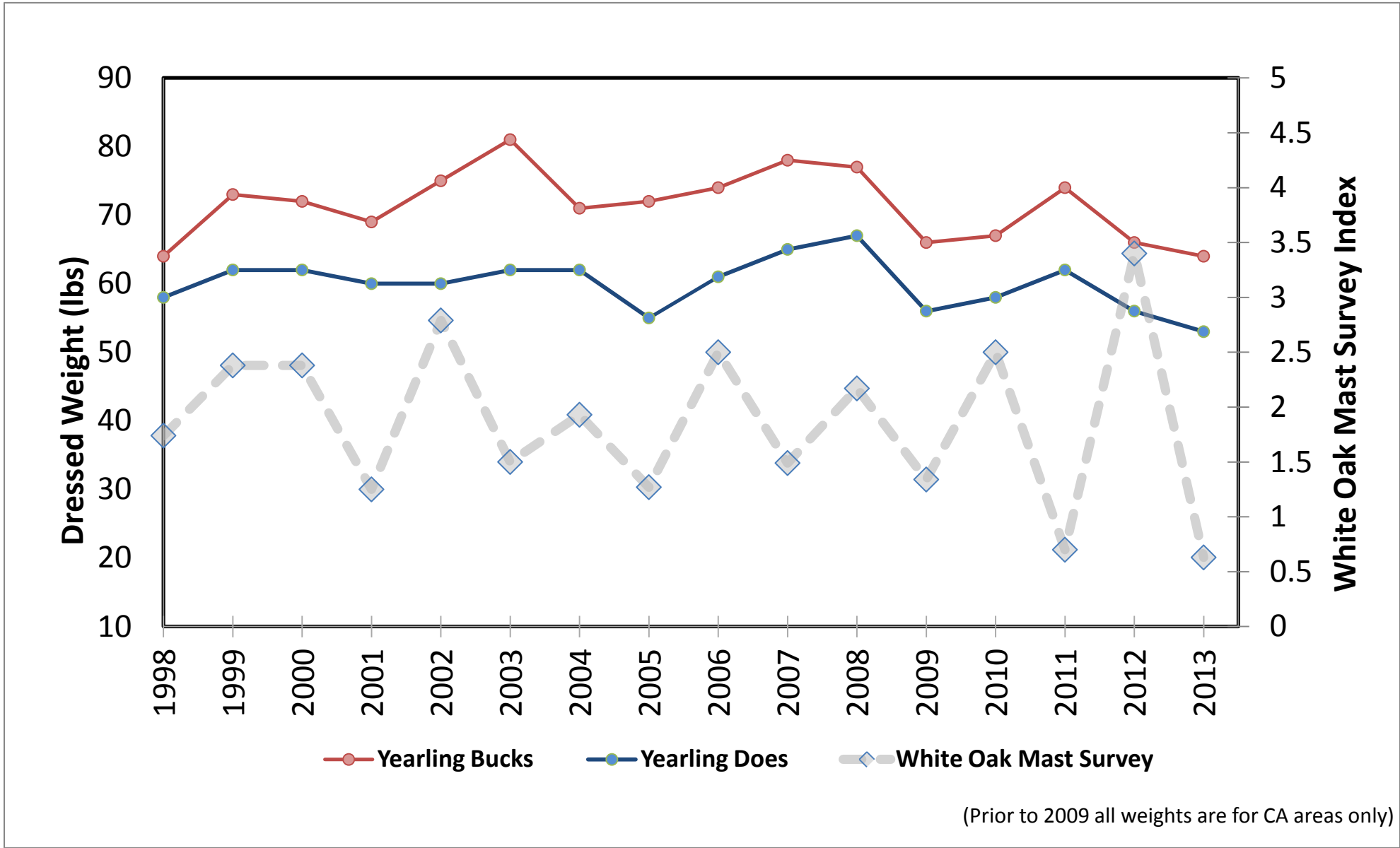


Table 11: Reproductive Statistics Comparison

	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Fawn to Doe Ratio: # of fawns per bearing age (2.5+ yr old) doe harvested	0.68	0.60	0.97
% Fawns in antlerless harvest	32.5%	31.9%	41.3%
% Fawns in the total deer harvest	16.8%	17.3%	23.5%
Lactation Rate: for 2.5 yr olds	56.3%	55.6%	66.7%
Lactation Rate: for 3.5+ yr olds	50.0%	44.4%	81.8%

Chart 6: Comparison Hunting Trips

