



2008 VERMONT WHITE-TAILED DEER HARVEST REPORT

TUNBRIDGE





Most of the programs described in this report are funded through the *Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program*. This program was initiated in 1937 as the Federal Aid In Wildlife Act and created a system where by taxes are paid on firearms, ammunition and archery equipment by the public who hunts. Today this excise tax generates over a hundred million dollars each year that are dedicated to state wildlife restoration and management projects across the United States. The State of Vermont use these monies for acquiring land, and for restoring and managing wildlife. These excise tax dollars, coupled with state hunting license fees have been the predominate source of money funding the successful restoration and management of Vermont's wildlife resources.

2008 VERMONT WHITE-TAILED DEER HARVEST REPORT

Contents

| | |
|---|-------|
| Overview | 2 |
| Season Results and Comparisons | 6 |
| Looking to the Future | 9 |
| 2008 Legal Deer Harvest by WMU and Season | 10 |
| 2008 Legally Harvested Deer Weights by WMU and Age-Sex | 11 |
| 2008 Age-specific Weights of Deer Checked by Biologists During Youth Weekend | 12 |
| Number of Deer Seen per 10 Hours Hunting by WMU as Reported by Rifle Hunters | 13 |
| 2008 Muzzleloader Antlerless Permit Allotments and Harvest by WMU | 13 |
| Bucks Weighing at Least 200 Pounds | 14 |
| Does Weighing at Least 150 Pounds | 14 |
| 2008 Legal Deer Harvest by County, Town and Season | 15-19 |



The MISSION of the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department is the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the people of Vermont.

Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department

Agency of Natural Resources

103 South Main Street, 10 South

Waterbury, Vermont 05671-0501

(802) 241-3700 / www.vtfishandwildlife.com

2008 White-tailed Deer Report

Overview

Hunting conditions in 2008 were pretty good overall. Apples were abundant and had deer spread around, and those apples helped their body condition. Hard mast was also present in many places with oak and beech trees. Weather was seasonable during archery season, and where hunting over apple trees was not predictable, many bowhunters found success near cultivated food-plots. Opening weekend of rifle season was stormy, but the rut had begun and bucks were moving. Rifle hunters found good success early in the season. The weather turned colder as the first week of rifle season progressed, and the woods became crunchy, making it difficult to still-hunt effectively – but that’s hunting. By Thanksgiving, most of the state had tracking snow that persisted and was frequently refreshed through the nine-day December hunt ending on the 14th.

Overall, Vermont’s deer hunters again enjoyed greater success during 2008 (Figure 1). Hunters continued to report increased sightings of antlered bucks as well as rut sign. The total deer harvest increased 17%, from 14,516 in 2007 to 17,046 in 2008. The antlered buck harvest increased 7%, from 8,955 in 2007 to 9,539 in 2008. The adult doe harvest increased 35% from 4,484 in 2007 to 6,073 in 2008. This increased doe harvest was a deliberate management action and is explained below. The buck:doe harvest ratio decreased somewhat from 2:1 in past years to 1.6:1 in 2008. The male:female fawn ratio remained near 1:1, though again slightly favoring females, with 667 antlerless bucks (488 in 2007) and 712 fawn does (544 in 2007) harvested in 2008 (Table 1). With about 100,000 fawns born

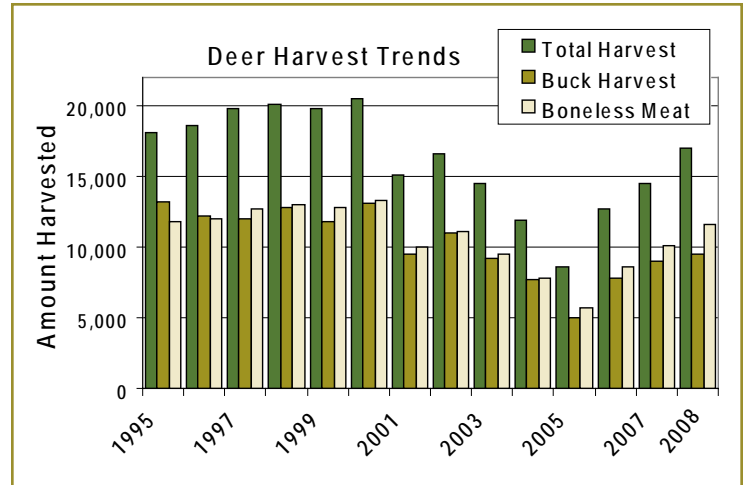


Figure 1. Annual total deer and antlered buck harvests in Vermont from 1995–2008. Boneless meat is represented as 100s of pounds, so the ten-thousand-line equals one-million pounds of meat. Pounds of boneless meat assume that hanging weight (skin, head, and feet removed) is 75% of field-dressed weight and edible meat is 75% of hanging weight.

TABLE 1. 2008 LEGAL DEER HARVEST COUNTS AND PERCENTAGES BY SEASON AND AGE-SEX

| Season | | Adult Doe | Antlered Buck | Antlerless Buck | Fawn Doe | Unknown | Total |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------|---------|--------|
| Archery | Count | 2,339 | 954 | 211 | 201 | 9 | 3,714 |
| | % within Season | 63% | 26% | 6% | 5% | 0% | – |
| | % within Deer Type | 39% | 10% | 32% | 28% | 16% | – |
| | % of Total | 14% | 6% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 22% |
| Muzzleloader | Count | 2,977 | 617 | 230 | 316 | 26 | 4,166 |
| | % within Season | 71% | 15% | 6% | 8% | 1% | – |
| | % within Deer Type | 49% | 6% | 34% | 44% | 47% | – |
| | % of Total | 17% | 4% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 24% |
| Rifle | Count | 0 | 7,295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,295 |
| | % within Season | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | – |
| | % within Deer Type | 0% | 76% | 0% | 0% | 0% | – |
| | % of Total | 0% | 43% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 43% |
| Youth | Count | 757 | 673 | 226 | 195 | 12 | 1,863 |
| | % within Season | 41% | 36% | 12% | 10% | 1% | – |
| | % within Deer Type | 12% | 7% | 34% | 27% | 22% | – |
| | % of Total | 4% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 11% |
| Unknown | Count | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Total | Count | 6,073 | 9,539 | 667 | 712 | 55 | 17,046 |
| | % of Total | 36% | 56% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 100% |

from late-May through early-July (peak in 2nd week of June), and about 60,000 surviving until October, such fawn harvest is insignificant to the deer population.

The adult doe harvest was designed to keep the deer herd from growing near its biological carrying capacity and to keep the buck:doe ratio at an optimal level to sustain reproductive success. Separate deer-age and road-kill data indicate that Vermont had a state-wide, pre-hunt *adult* buck:doe ratio of at least 1 buck per 3 does. With the antler restriction enacted in 2005 to protect half of all yearling bucks, the buck:doe ratio should have increased from 1:3.25 in 2005 to about 1:2.75 bucks:doe by now. This ratio will vary a little from location to location based on variable hunting pressure on bucks. Some folks question such buck:doe ratios because fawns are often mistakenly counted as does, and mature bucks are more secretive and nocturnal prior to the peak of rut. Given the polygamous rutting behavior of whitetails, a 1:3 buck:doe ratio results in breeding of nearly all does, while allowing for substantial fawn production that is the future harvest.

Vermont's deer herd has rapidly rebounded from a decline caused by the severe winters of 2001 and 2003 (Figures 2 & 3). In fact, this decade has had pretty harsh winter weather from a deer's perspective. There were only three winters with above-average winter severity in the 1980s, two in the 1990s, and five in this most recent decade (Figure 2), perhaps with a sixth currently developing in 2009. With a healthy deer herd (Figures 4 & 5), it took only one or two mild winters for the deer population to double in size from 2003 to 2007 (Figures 2 & 3). Deer-herd and forest-habitat health are important objectives for population management in Vermont, but the tremendous reproductive and fawn recruitment potential of such a healthy deer herd following mild winters emphasize the need to be responsive with increased antlerless deer harvest when such conditions arise.

Population management means doe management. If a population can be managed to prevent prolonged overabundance, then healthy deer should be supported by healthy forest habitats, and the historic

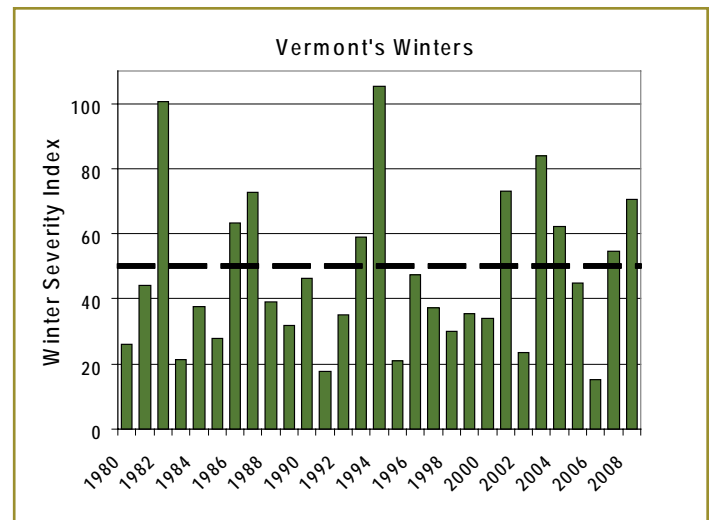


Figure 2. Statewide winter severity indices (WSI) in Vermont from 1980–2008. The horizontal dashed line equals a long-term average of about WSI=50. From 1 December through 15 April, one point per day is given when snow depth is at least 18 inches, and a point is given when temperatures drop below 0°F. The department maintains 38 volunteer weather stations statewide.

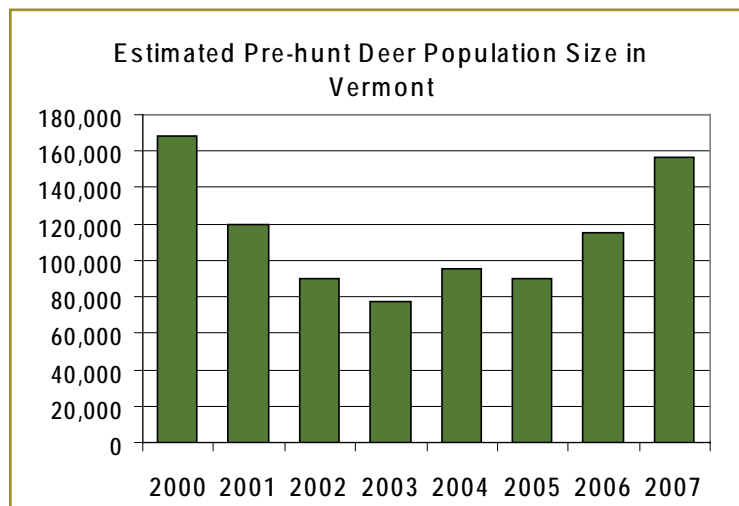


Figure 3. Pre-hunt total population estimates (+/- 15%) for Vermont from 2000–2007. Methodology using harvest and hunter effort data is described in the new 10-Year Big Game Plan scheduled for public review in spring-summer of 2009. Estimate for 2008 not yet available.

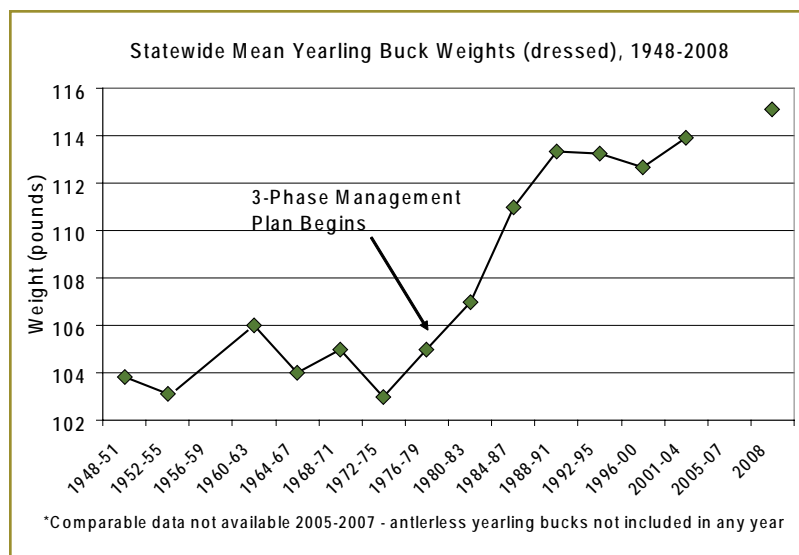


Figure 4. Yearling buck weights measured by department biologists from 1948–2008. Comparable data were gathered in 2008 at biological check stations during Youth Weekend because spike-horn yearlings are legal during that weekend only. The 3-phase management plan was a bold effort to improve herd health by drastically reducing the

chronically overabundant deer herd in the early 1980s, maintain low deer densities for several years to allow habitats to recover, and allow deer densities to slowly increase in the late-80s and early 90s. This plan worked.

boom and bust population cycles driven by varying winter conditions should be minimized.

In retrospect, a series of mild winters in the 1990s (Figure 2) may have permitted the deer herd to grow in size to a level that was not sustainable. By 2000, the estimated deer population size was well above the department's new proposed deer density objectives for the state (Figures 3 & 6). Following the severe winter and start of a population decline in 2001, herd health measures such as fawn and yearling-buck body weights have increased (Figures 4 & 5). Buck harvests in many Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) exceeded management objectives in the mid-late 1990s. With similar hunting pressure, total annual harvests of 20,000 deer as experienced during those years also appear unsustainable. Brief exceptions may exist when several consecutive mild winters allow for extraordinary taking of antlerless deer throughout the state.

Many Vermonters observed the brunt of winter 2008 and were confused by the department's recommendation to double antlerless permits, and by the Fish and Wildlife Board's acceptance of the proposal (Figure 7). What many folks did not realize was that Vermont experienced two very different winters last year. Winter was mild west of the Green Mountains and severe elsewhere (Figure 8). Given that the regions west of the Green Mountains were overpopulated with deer in 2007, and these same regions experienced a mild winter in 2008 (Figures 6 & 8), increased antlerless permits

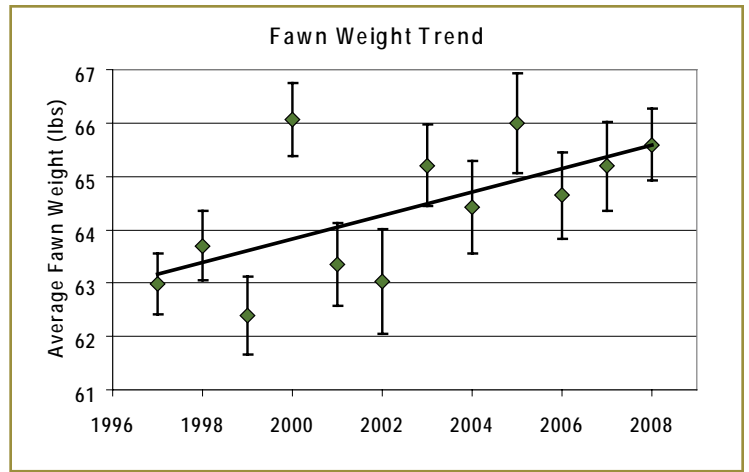


Figure 5. Annual average fawn weights (with 95% confidence limits) as reported by hunters to check stations from 1997–2008. All years exclude fawns reported over 99 pounds. The ten-year trend-line minimizes the distance between the annual points and the line itself. With bio-check stations now during Youth Weekend, the department will investigate the use of fawn weights as a more sensitive indicator of herd health, similar to the use of yearling buck weights.

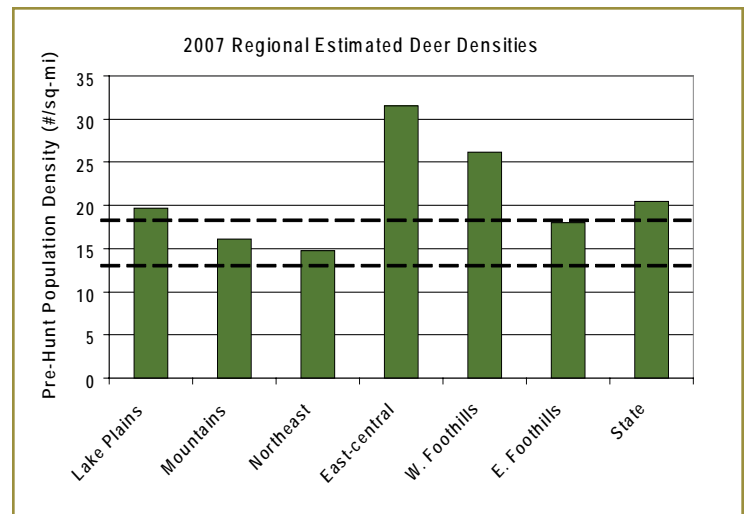


Figure 6. Regional estimated pre-hunt deer densities in Vermont, 2007. Horizontal dashed lines represent statewide generalized upper and lower population density objectives. Deer density objectives were developed for the new 10-Year Big Game Plan, in which density objectives that vary by region are discussed. Regions include the following WMUs: Lake Plains (A, B, F1, F2); Mountains (C, G, I, L, P); Northeast (D1, D2, E); East-central (H1, H2, J1, J2); Western Foothills (K1, K2, N); Eastern Foothills (M1, M2, O1, O2, Q).

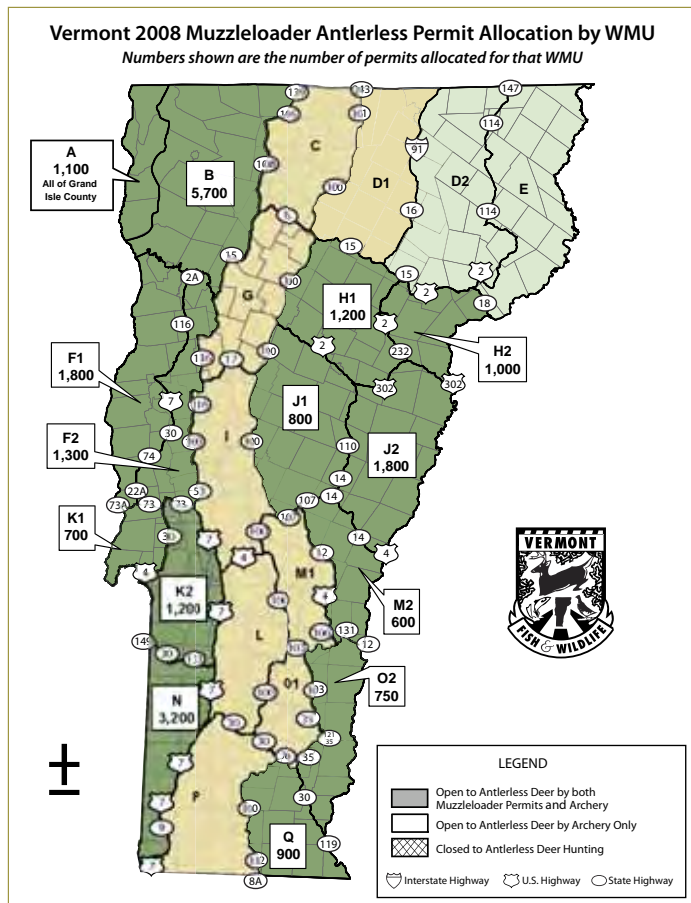


Figure 7. Vermont 2008 antlerless deer Archery and Muzzleloader Seasons.

were primarily issued in this area (Figure 7). The other region deemed overabundant with deer was the East-central Region (Figure 6). Thus, 89% of the antlerless muzzleloader harvest was taken from the three regions that were either overabundant with deer, had experienced a mild winter, or both (Table 2). By doubling antlerless muzzleloader permits available from 2007 to 2008 (Figure 9), the actual statewide muzzleloader harvest of antlerless deer increased by just 1,380, from 2,183 in 2007 to 3,523 in 2008 (Table 2; see 2007 Harvest Report).

It is easy to notice the variable weather, topographic, and habitat conditions within individual WMUs. However, reducing the size of WMUs to fine-tune deer management is not feasible because data collection to support scientific deer management at smaller spatial scales is beyond the means of the department. Rezoning WMUs is possible and will be recommended in some areas in the new 10-Year Big Game Plan that should be available for public review in summer 2009.

The entire western boundary of our Mountain Region (WMUs C, G, I, L, P) is a good example of where a high deer-density zone (Lake Plains and Western Foothills Regions) meets a lower deer-density zone in the Green Mountains. It would make better sense, biologically, to draw WMU boundaries from Richford down to Pownal along an elevational contour line. But then, how would hunters know which zone they are in without a high-tech GPS unit? Thus, roads are used to define WMUs. Bowhunters can help manage deer in areas with such dilemmas. Given the strategic nature of bowhunting, most archers go where the deer are. In 2008, WMUs I, L, and O1 were opened to antlerless deer hunting during archery to help combat deer overabundance in areas near their borders. Indications are that most of the antlerless archery harvest in the Mountain Region comes from those fringe areas where deer are locally abundant, and in places overabundant. For these reasons, the entire state, excluding WMUs D2 and E, was open to antlerless deer hunting during archery season in 2008 (Figure 7).

The department recognizes that localized problem areas of deer overabundance exist within some WMUs. Concerns are typically voiced by gardeners, farmers, and foresters. With antlerless-deer bowhunting open statewide (except D2 and E), the Fish and Wildlife Board has given landowners a tool to help handle their problems. That doesn't mean the solution will come instantly. Communication and cooperation among neighboring landowners and hunters can help get hunters where they need to be. Food-plots (such as brassicas) can attract deer away from gardens, and forest regeneration and can increase success of archers, thus providing relief. In such areas where landowners and hunters have struck a cooperative agreement, it must be understood that antlerless deer, not bucks, are the target animals if deer numbers are expected to decrease. Taking a buck removes one deer from the population, whereas taking a doe removes her, her future offspring, and her female offspring's offspring within her lifetime. WMUs D2 and E have some localized high deer-density problem areas that may be addressed by rezoning those units, while still protecting antlerless deer from overharvest in the predominant low-density areas. Until this happens or the WMUs are opened to antlerless archery hunting, landowners can also seek assistance from hunters during Youth Weekend. Youth Weekend hunters can take one deer of any kind anywhere in the state.

Other changes made to the 2008 deer season included re-establishing a 3-deer annual limit (still with a 2-buck maximum) and the ability of archers to take two antlerless deer (instead of one antlered and one antlerless). These measures were enacted to improve our ability to manage deer populations when and where mild winters necessitate increased antlerless deer harvests. These measures were *not* designed to increase buck harvests.

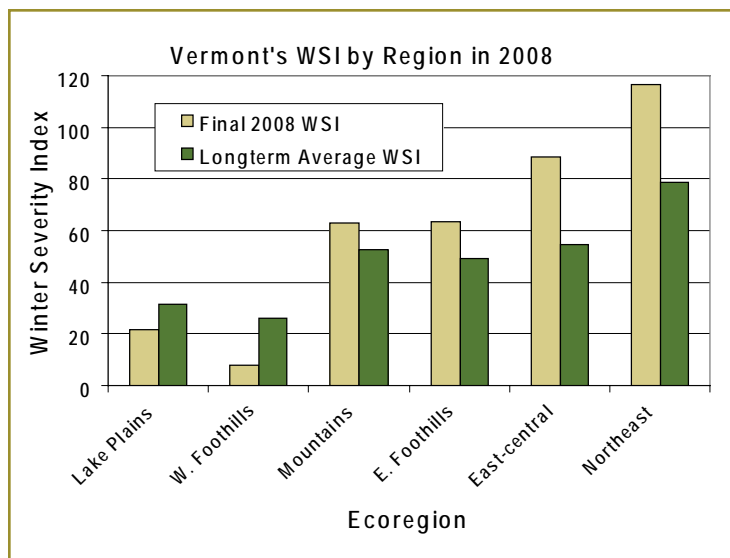


Figure 8. Regional long-term average winter severity versus that during the winter prior to the 2008 hunting season.

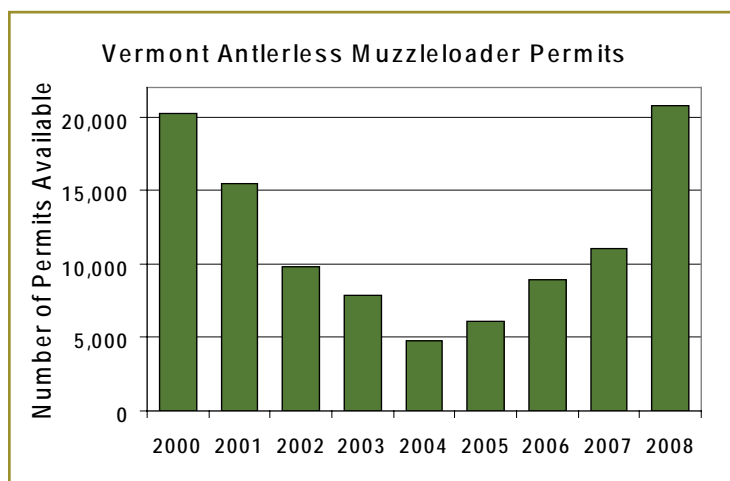


Figure 9. Antlerless permits available for lottery allocations during Vermont muzzleloader seasons, 2000–2008.

There was some concern about return of the 3-deer limit. However, very few hunters actually take three deer per year (Table 3), and of the 209 third-deer reportedly taken, only 73 were bucks. These 2008 rule changes give landowners greater capacity to manage their lands and help prevent deer overabundance.

The department is mandated to prescribe an antlerless deer season by WMU following a data-driven scientific analysis, and with the available data, this level of management is appropriate. Posted lands and other factors can create localized problems of deer overabundance even when regional density objectives are met. The tools are available to solve these problems, but we need to discover some way to get landowners and hunters working together better to make it happen. The department will do what it can to facilitate this process.

With high harvest rates of bucks in Vermont (typically 50–65% taken per year), the age structure of the buck harvest has likely now stabilized since inception of the antler restriction in 2005 (Figure 10). As the age structure of the buck harvest stabilizes, so does the average reported weight (Figure 11). From the entire harvest database, the average reported buck weight of 136 pounds in 2008 (Table 4, bottom) was very close to the 137-pound average buck weight reported in 2007. This compares to the 125-pound average buck weight reported during the decade prior to the antler regulation (Figure 11). Taking older bucks means more meat per buck on the table. In 2008, Vermont's hunters enjoyed as much venison as any year since 2000, with about 1,164,000 pounds (582 tons) of meat harvested (Figure 1).

Season Results and Comparisons

Hunters harvested 17,046 deer in the four Vermont deer seasons. Harvest totals increased in nearly all WMUs except for in the northeastern and southeastern WMUs where harvest declined slightly (Table 2). Harvest results by town are listed in Table 10. The heaviest buck reported in 2008 was 226 pounds from Jay (Table 8), and the heaviest doe was 181 pounds from Highgate (Table 9).

Archery hunters reported a total of 3,714 deer during the 32-day split season (October 4–26 and December 6–14). This was a 31% increase, up 882 deer, over the 2007 season. The archery harvest was comprised of 26% antlered bucks, 63% adult does, and 11% fawns (Table 1). The prevalence of does in the archery harvest demonstrates that bowhunting is an effective and important mechanism for deer population management. Harvesting does is the most effective way to prevent overabundant and unhealthy deer. One hundred seventy-one deer (5% of total archery harvest) were harvested during the December portion of the split season.

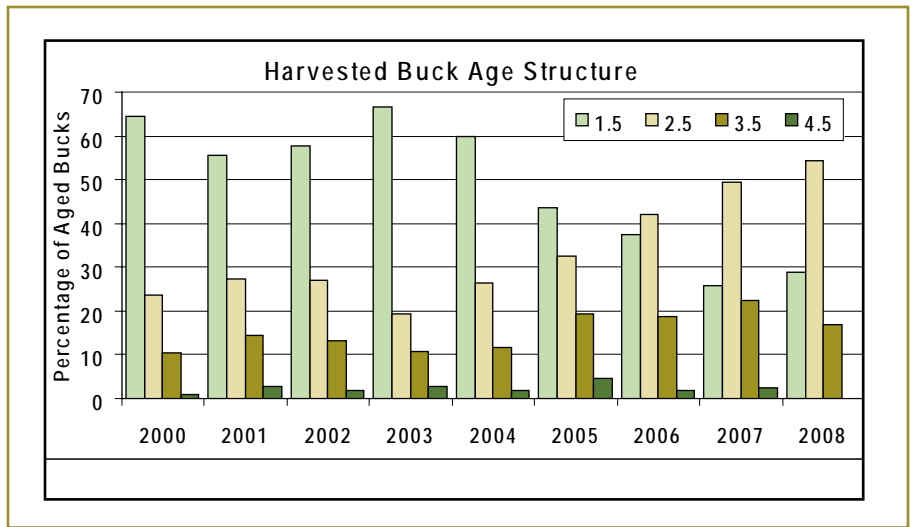


Figure 10. Age structure of Vermont bucks sampled by department biologists during opening weekend of Rifle Seasons 2000–2008 as determined by tooth wear and replacement. Until laboratory results from teeth are finalized in spring 2009, the 2008 sample size is unusually small (n=68) and from the northwest corner of the state.

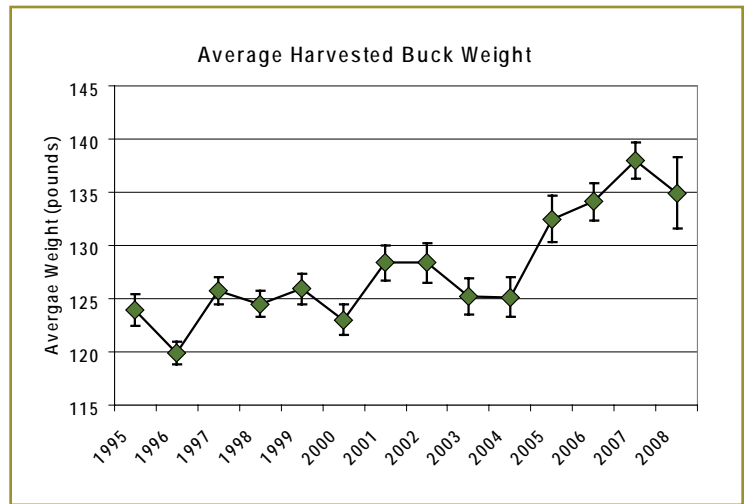
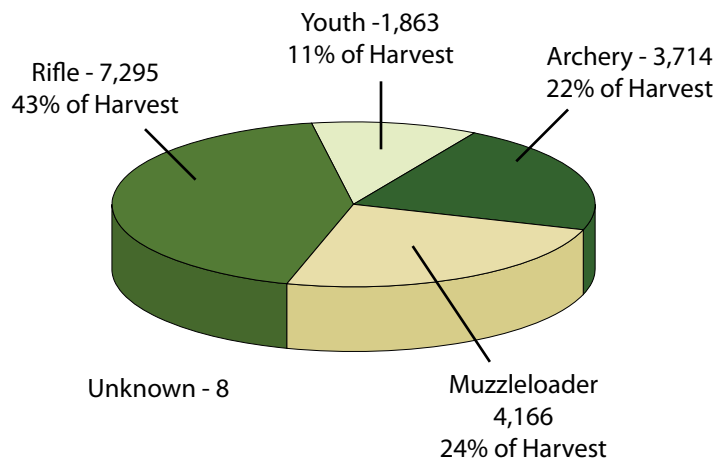


Figure 11. Statewide mean average weights (with 95% confidence limits) of Vermont bucks weighed by department biologists during opening weekend of Rifle Season from 1995–2007 and during Youth Weekend in 2008. For comparison with data from 2005–2007, the 2008 sample only considers bucks with at least 3 antler points.

HARVEST TOTALS BY SEASON 17,046 DEER HARVESTED



The department randomly selected 5,000 previously-licensed bowhunters to participate in the first annual archery season observation survey. This survey is intended to yield data for regional buck:doe and fawn:doe ratios and to provide indices of abundance for deer and other species. There were 795 returns (16% return rate), of which 726 respondents actually hunted. These hunters provided 30,715 hours of observation, or 42 hours per hunter. Statewide, archers reported seeing 3.95 deer per 10 hours of hunting, 1 buck per 4.4 does, and 1 fawn per 2.1 does. Although other data sources may not agree exactly with these ratio estimates, ratio trends will be useful.

A responding hunter from Middlebury was randomly selected as the winner of a free compound bow provided by R&L Archery in Barre. This was an incentive for bowhunters to return their survey forms.

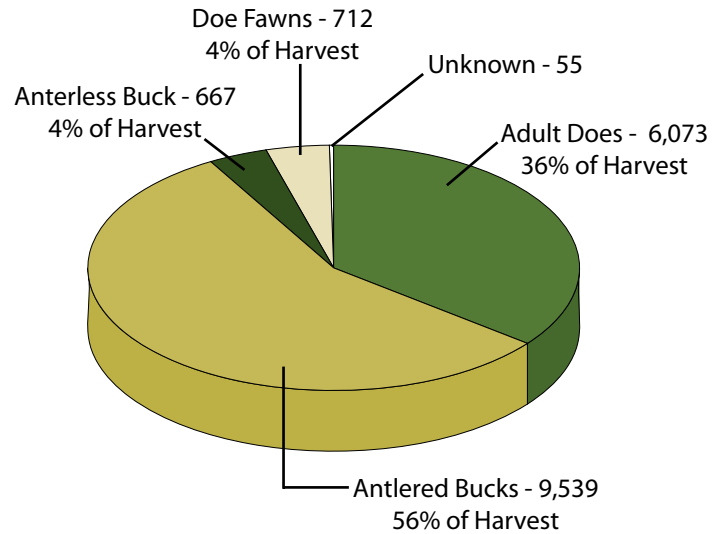
Youth hunters maintained a strong presence in 2008. The 2008 youth deer hunting weekend harvest of 1,863 deer was similar to the past two years. Youth hunters who qualified could harvest any one deer during the weekend prior to opening of rifle season (November 8th and 9th). The youth harvest was comprised of 36% antlered bucks, 41% adult does, and 22% fawns (Table 1). Youths harvested at least 242 spike-antlered bucks, which was 36% of all antlered bucks taken during youth season.

The youth season has become more important for deer management in Vermont since implementation of the antler restriction. Not only does recruitment of youth hunters help to ensure Vermont's hunting heritage and our ability to manage the deer herd, but the data they provide are particularly valuable because the youth harvest yields a representative cross-section of the deer population. Hunters during Youth Weekend are the only hunters able to legally harvest spike-antlered bucks. One of the measurements biologists use to monitor the health of a deer population is yearling antler beam diameter. In 2008, biologists began operating their biological check stations during Youth Weekend (previously during opening weekend of rifle season) to gather representative data from all yearling bucks (Figure 4). Data from youth weekend will be important to monitor prevalence of spike-antlered bucks in the population. Biologists weighed 586 deer (31% of youth harvest; Table 5) at 25 check stations statewide. Data from does and fawns will also be useful for deer management purposes.

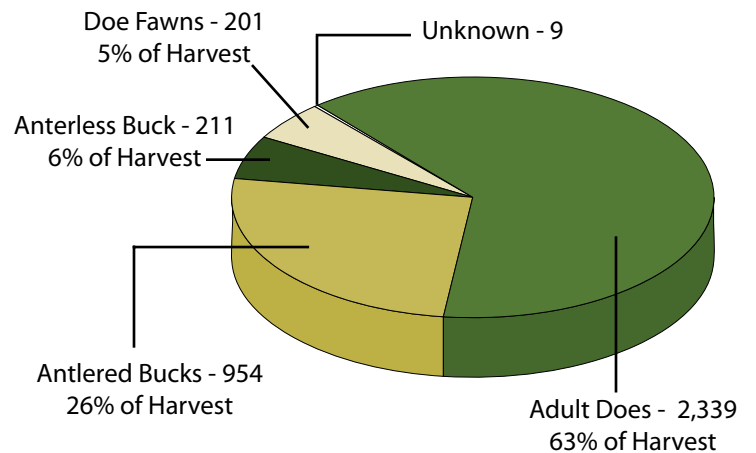
The department will again advertise the locations of biological check stations with a press release and on its website in autumn 2009. The data from these check stations are vital to deer research and management in Vermont. If you are a hunter or mentor during youth weekend, please be aware of the special biological check station locations where biologists hope to measure and age your deer. It is never too soon to become involved in the research and management of your wildlife.

Rifle hunters reported a total of 7,295 antlered bucks during the traditional 16-day season (November 15-30). This total

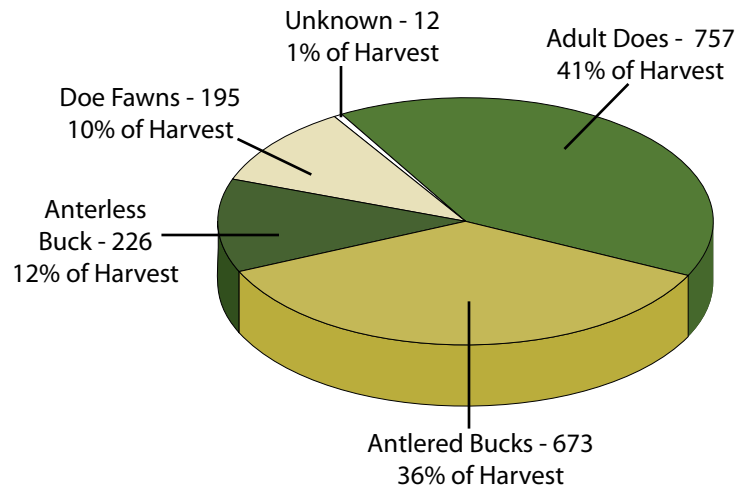
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF HARVEST 17,046 DEER HARVESTED



ARCHERY SEASON 3,714 DEER HARVESTED



YOUTH SEASON 1,863 DEER HARVESTED



harvest was a 7% increase (457 bucks) over the 2007 rifle season harvest total. Rifle harvest increased in all counties except Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Caledonia (Table 10).

The buck age-structure has likely stabilized since inception of the antler restriction in 2005 (Figure 10). By increasing yearling buck survival to gain more older bucks, the percentage of yearlings in the population should be near 52% now, compared to 62% before the antler regulation (see new 10-Year Big Game Plan for data and methods). Similarly, the pre-hunt buck:doe ratio is now estimated to be near 1:2.75 compared to 1:3.25 in 2005 and years prior. The information lost by moving biological check stations to youth weekend was the age-structure of the rifle season harvest. Age-structure of the youth weekend buck harvest is not comparable to previous years' rifle season buck age-structure data because older bucks become more susceptible to harvest as the rut approaches its peak during mid-November. Thus, the department will be looking for a way to regain some rifle season buck age data.

Hunter-effort surveys were randomly mailed to 5,000 licensed Vermont hunters again in 2008. There were 909 respondents that hunted, and 196 reporting that they did not hunt (22% return rate). Hunters reported an average of 42 hours afield during the 2008 rifle season. Sighting data from these surveys are used to monitor deer and moose population trends. Timing of hunter effort within the deer rifle season is also useful for modeling population size and harvest rates. As usual, Saturday and Sunday of opening weekend saw the greatest hunting effort and yielded the greatest harvests among all 16 days of the season (Figure 12). Hunters reported seeing an average of 2.64 deer per 10 hours of hunting, with a sighting rate of 0.30 antlered bucks per 10 hours, or about 1 buck per 33 hours (Table 6). This appeared to be a decline from 2007, suggesting that last winter did impact the deer herd somewhat, despite increased harvest in 2008. From 2000–2008, the average number of hunter-hours reported per year was 39,241. While the sighting rate of deer in a particular WMU in a given year is not an exact indicator of relative deer abundance, trends through time and among WMUs are evident (Table 6).

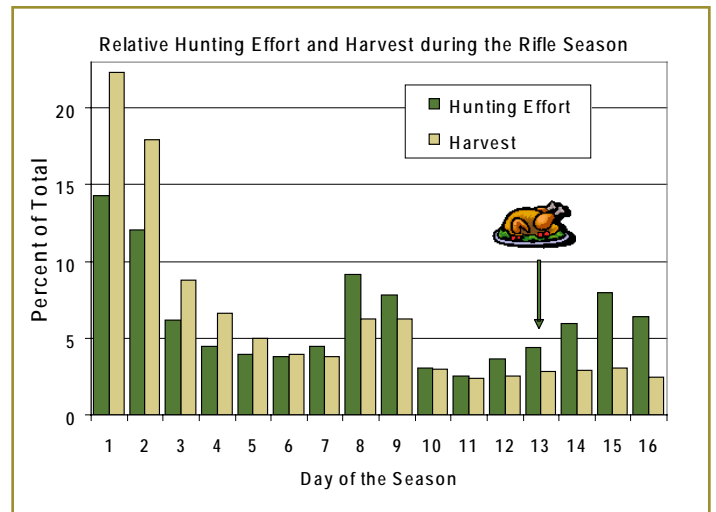
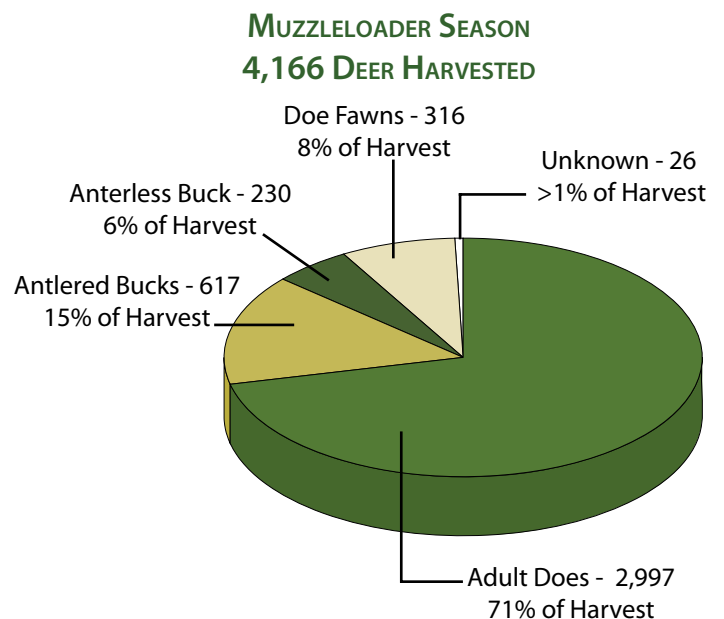


Figure 12. Standardized hunting effort and buck harvest during Vermont's historic 16-day Rifle Season with day #13 on Thanksgiving.

Muzzleloader hunters harvested a total of 4,166 deer during the December 6–14 muzzleloader season. This was a 38% increase in harvest over the 2007 muzzleloader season total of 3,011 deer. The muzzleloader harvest was comprised of 15% antlered bucks, 71% adult does, and 14% fawns (Table 1). By lottery system, the department issued 20,736 antlerless permits for the muzzleloader season, although 22,050 were available for allocation (Table 7, Figure 9). A total of 3,523 antlerless deer were taken for a success rate of 17%. Success rate was reduced somewhat from 20% in 2007, but this was expected with the substantial increase in number of permits. Many landowners (at least 25 acres of non-posted land) used their advantage in the antlerless lottery to secure a permit (Table 7). Along with bowhunters, muzzleloading hunters continue to provide the basic tool necessary for deer population management by taking predominantly antlerless deer when and where it is needed. In 2008, it became apparent that in parts of western Vermont where mild winters are more frequent, there may at times be a lack of a sufficient number of hunters to take enough antlerless deer to prevent deer overabundance (Table 7). It will be important to monitor this situation closely, and when necessary, find ways to increase the harvest.



Looking to the Future

After seeking public input, the department is working to finalize a draft of a new 10-Year Big Game Plan for Vermont's four terrestrial big game species. Keep an eye out for a press release or notice on the department's website (www.vtfishandwildlife.com) that the Plan is available for public review, perhaps in May or June. The Plan will contain information about past, present, and future deer management in Vermont. If it does not satisfy all of your questions or concerns, you will have an opportunity to make this known during the public comment period.

For decades, the department has relied on mandatory big game harvest reporting to accurately monitor harvest numbers and locations. The data from the harvest reports are very important for big game management and are also informative for hunters. Thus, we want to keep check stations open. The department is looking into an electronic reporting system that would make the process easier for everyone involved. Also, an electronic system would allow the drafting of this report about two months earlier.

There were several changes to deer hunting in 2008, such as the reinstated 3-deer limit and change in archery bag limit. Some were concerned that these changes would invalidate the antler restriction, but this is not the case. The antler restriction has worked. It was designed to increase age structure of bucks, not increase overall deer numbers. With Vermont's high harvest rate of bucks, we have now seen all of the gain that can be expected.

There may be room for more change in deer harvest rules. One of the most commonly heard recommendations from the public is to split the muzzleloader season, so that more antlerless deer can be taken before the rifle season. The idea is biologically sound because about 2,000 deer could be removed from the population six weeks earlier, thus reducing foraging pressure somewhat. Also, this move could increase muzzleloading participation and the department's ability to manage the deer herd. The challenge would be to adjust the season in a way that does not disturb either youth weekend or rifle season.

There is proposed legislation to open youth weekend to nonresident youths. This would once again allow Vermont's youth to participate in other states' youth hunts where reciprocity clauses are in effect, such as New Hampshire. With an aging population of hunters (Figure 13), it is important to recruit youth into the hunting tradition. Hunters are the tool used to manage deer populations in New England to prevent the problems that come with deer overabundance such as increased deer-vehicle collisions, garden and crop damage, damaged forest habitats and tree regeneration, and Lyme disease.

The deer hunt and harvest of 2008 was definitely a good one. With a harvest of 17,000 deer, we are near the limit of sustainable harvest. Vermont has never sustained a harvest of 20,000 deer per year for very long (Figure 14). With fewer hunters in the field compared to decades past, the 2008 harvest is likely the maximum that can be expected over several years.

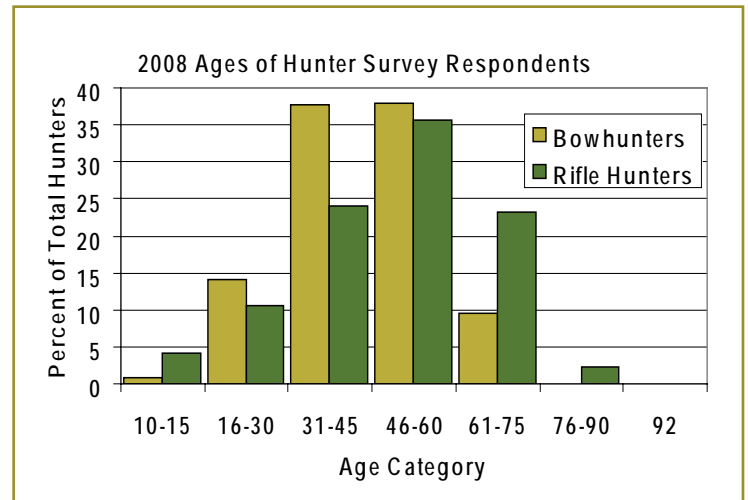


Figure 13. Age distributions of 779 Archery Season and 1,105 Rifle Season mailing survey respondents. Ages ranged from 14–75 years-old for bowhunters and 10–92 years-old for rifle hunters.

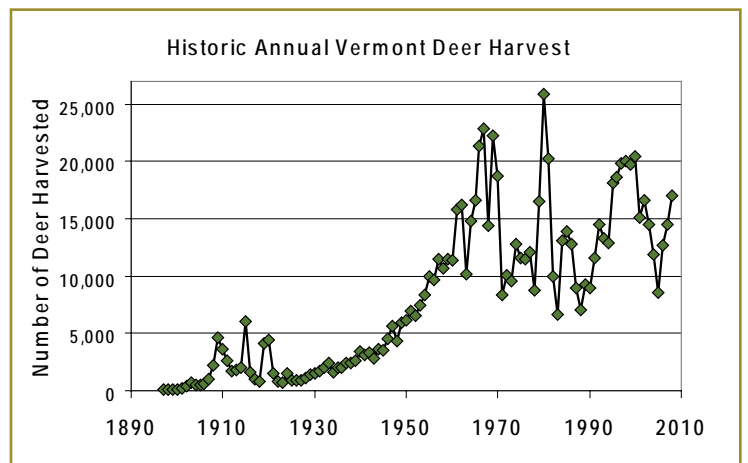


Figure 14. Historic harvest of deer in Vermont since deer hunting was again made legal in 1897.

TABLE 2. 2008 LEGAL DEER HARVEST BY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT AND SEASON

| WMU | Archery Antlerless | Archery Buck | Youth Antlerless | Youth Buck | Rifle Buck | Muzzleloader Antlerless | Muzzleloader Buck | Unknown | Total Bucks | Buck/ Sq-Mi | Total Antlerless | Total Deer | Deer/ Sq-Mi | Sq. Miles* | 2007 Total Bucks | 2007 Total Deer |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A | 59 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 104 | 133 | 2 | 0 | 152 | 3.4 | 215 | 367 | 8.1 | 45 | 168 | 372 |
| B | 416 | 156 | 166 | 123 | 781 | 901 | 66 | 11 | 1,126 | 2.2 | 1,483 | 2,620 | 5.1 | 514 | 1,047 | 2,196 |
| C | 141 | 43 | 62 | 32 | 333 | 0 | 31 | 1 | 439 | 1.2 | 203 | 643 | 1.8 | 354 | 418 | 587 |
| D1 | 205 | 68 | 131 | 50 | 400 | 0 | 21 | 2 | 539 | 1.4 | 336 | 877 | 2.3 | 376 | 538 | 755 |
| D2 | 0 | 50 | 114 | 39 | 448 | 0 | 31 | 1 | 568 | 1.0 | 114 | 683 | 1.2 | 560 | 581 | 698 |
| E | 0 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 167 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 193 | 0.3 | 14 | 207 | 0.3 | 603 | 214 | 225 |
| F1 | 90 | 31 | 31 | 23 | 145 | 197 | 13 | 2 | 212 | 1.0 | 318 | 532 | 2.4 | 221 | 240 | 542 |
| F2 | 99 | 33 | 50 | 24 | 244 | 247 | 34 | 3 | 335 | 1.5 | 396 | 734 | 3.3 | 221 | 276 | 591 |
| G | 97 | 26 | 24 | 13 | 288 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 339 | 0.9 | 121 | 463 | 1.3 | 363 | 322 | 419 |
| H1 | 219 | 77 | 63 | 32 | 393 | 223 | 28 | 2 | 530 | 1.3 | 505 | 1,037 | 2.6 | 395 | 518 | 801 |
| H2 | 144 | 43 | 39 | 28 | 249 | 202 | 29 | 2 | 349 | 1.9 | 385 | 736 | 4.1 | 181 | 334 | 569 |
| I | 60 | 23 | 22 | 14 | 189 | 0 | 24 | 2 | 250 | 0.6 | 82 | 334 | 0.8 | 397 | 185 | 205 |
| J1 | 210 | 71 | 78 | 25 | 459 | 163 | 48 | 6 | 603 | 1.2 | 451 | 1,060 | 2.2 | 491 | 591 | 867 |
| J2 | 206 | 58 | 70 | 31 | 536 | 382 | 57 | 7 | 682 | 1.4 | 658 | 1,347 | 2.8 | 476 | 688 | 1,245 |
| K1 | 44 | 16 | 25 | 28 | 203 | 103 | 7 | 3 | 254 | 2.6 | 172 | 429 | 4.4 | 98 | 208 | 337 |
| K2 | 237 | 70 | 80 | 59 | 485 | 211 | 36 | 0 | 650 | 2.3 | 528 | 1,178 | 4.1 | 288 | 560 | 821 |
| L | 53 | 14 | 26 | 16 | 180 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 224 | 0.6 | 79 | 303 | 0.9 | 352 | 231 | 268 |
| M1 | 37 | 12 | 19 | 9 | 185 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 233 | 1.0 | 56 | 291 | 1.2 | 239 | 177 | 219 |
| M2 | 75 | 19 | 26 | 13 | 268 | 158 | 20 | 0 | 320 | 1.5 | 259 | 579 | 2.7 | 212 | 275 | 526 |
| N | 144 | 56 | 59 | 54 | 469 | 340 | 37 | 2 | 616 | 2.1 | 543 | 1,161 | 3.9 | 299 | 534 | 839 |
| O1 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 112 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 126 | 0.7 | 13 | 139 | 0.7 | 191 | 94 | 112 |
| O2 | 87 | 21 | 23 | 15 | 250 | 115 | 20 | 1 | 306 | 1.2 | 225 | 532 | 2.0 | 263 | 299 | 566 |
| P | 58 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 193 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 227 | 0.5 | 78 | 305 | 0.7 | 463 | 220 | 270 |
| Q | 53 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 207 | 110 | 22 | 3 | 258 | 0.9 | 175 | 436 | 1.6 | 273 | 237 | 486 |
| Unk. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | 43 | 53 | | | | |
| Total | 2,751 | 954 | 1,178 | 673 | 7,295 | 3,523 | 617 | 55 | 9,539 | 1.2 | 7,452 | 17,046 | 2.2 | 7,874 | 8,955 | 14,516 |

*Square miles of "potential deer range" excludes developed area, open water, and some croplands - subject to minor adjustments with further investigation

Last winter was hard on deer over much of the state, and this winter seems to be following suit. Consecutive hard winters may be expected to result in reduced harvest in 2009. So far, western Vermont has once again been spared from the deep snows that make deer burn their fat reserves before spring. If this trend continues, antlerless harvest recommendations may be reduced in much of Vermont, while remaining high west of the Green Mountains again in 2009.

One of the foremost underlying principles of deer management in Vermont is that under-harvest is more dangerous than over-harvest, because habitats damaged by overabundant deer take longer to recover than do overly reduced deer numbers. Habitats are the deer's life support system. In this decade, we have seen first-hand how fast a healthy deer herd can recover from reduced numbers with just a short break from severe winter weather (Figures 2 & 3). It can take just a couple of years. In contrast, following decades of buck-only hunts and overabundant deer, forest habitats in some areas of the state, like southeastern Vermont, are still recovering despite relatively low deer densities during the 1980s and again since 2001. The department will continue to work with foresters, landowners, and hunters to help resolve the lingering effects of past deer overabundance. Localized deer management can be achieved when landowners work with hunters to take antlerless deer from their properties under the current legal harvest system. We need your help.

TABLE 3. PERCENT OF SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS HARVESTING 1, 2, OR 3 DEER.

| Year | 1 deer | 2 deer | 3 deer | Harvest |
|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2000 | 83% | 14% | 3% | 20,498 |
| 2001 | 83% | 15% | 1% | 15,065 |
| 2002 | 85% | 13% | 2% | 16,261 |
| 2003 | 88% | 10% | 2% | 14,528 |
| 2004 | 90% | 8% | 2% | 11,925 |
| 2005 | 93% | 7% | X | 8,546 |
| 2006 | 92% | 9% | X | 12,682 |
| 2007 | 89% | 11% | X | 14,516 |
| 2008 | 84% | 15% | 2% | 17,046 |

*Percent of all hunters taking 3 deer is <0.5%

TABLE 4. 2008 LEGALLY HARVESTED DEER WEIGHTS BY WMU AND AGE-SEX.

| WMU | Age-SexDeer | Mean | Std Dev | Min | Max | N |
|-----|-----------------|-------|---------|-----|-----|-------|
| A | Adult Doe | 112.2 | 17.6 | 60 | 163 | 156 |
| | Antlered Buck | 137.1 | 21.5 | 88 | 207 | 152 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 81.4 | 14.5 | 59 | 110 | 16 |
| | Fawn Doe | 66.2 | 10.5 | 45 | 92 | 38 |
| B | Adult Doe | 110.1 | 18.1 | 39 | 181 | 1,152 |
| | Antlered Buck | 136.8 | 22.5 | 55 | 208 | 1,121 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 75.2 | 21 | 30 | 135 | 136 |
| | Fawn Doe | 66.2 | 14.4 | 39 | 122 | 179 |
| | Unknown | 78.3 | 24 | 51 | 116 | 8 |
| C | Adult Doe | 110.6 | 19.7 | 50 | 147 | 163 |
| | Antlered Buck | 142.1 | 26.1 | 50 | 226 | 437 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 76.7 | 19.9 | 48 | 125 | 33 |
| | Fawn Doe | 63.1 | 11.5 | 52 | 100 | 17 |
| D1 | Adult Doe | 115.2 | 17.5 | 54 | 160 | 275 |
| | Antlered Buck | 141.7 | 24 | 60 | 220 | 539 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 74.3 | 22.8 | 54 | 120 | 29 |
| | Fawn Doe | 61.3 | 12 | 40 | 102 | 33 |
| | Unknown | 91 | 29.7 | 70 | 112 | 2 |
| D2 | Adult Doe | 115.7 | 20.5 | 60 | 156 | 69 |
| | Antlered Buck | 143.5 | 24.1 | 80 | 221 | 568 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 67.3 | 24.3 | 35 | 116 | 23 |
| | Fawn Doe | 63.1 | 7.3 | 49 | 78 | 24 |
| | Unknown | 72 | . | 72 | 72 | 1 |
| E | Adult Doe | 109.6 | 5.7 | 100 | 115 | 8 |
| | Antlered Buck | 148.1 | 22.9 | 100 | 212 | 193 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 65.5 | 0.7 | 65 | 66 | 2 |
| | Fawn Doe | 75 | 31.2 | 52 | 120 | 4 |
| F1 | Adult Doe | 111.2 | 19.5 | 39 | 172 | 271 |
| | Antlered Buck | 138.4 | 23.2 | 92 | 203 | 212 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 81.5 | 19.5 | 55 | 140 | 17 |
| | Fawn Doe | 66.4 | 16.7 | 34 | 110 | 29 |
| | Unknown | 119.5 | 3.5 | 117 | 122 | 2 |
| F2 | Adult Doe | 112.2 | 18.7 | 57 | 162 | 319 |
| | Antlered Buck | 135.4 | 22.3 | 84 | 201 | 334 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 74.5 | 19 | 50 | 142 | 31 |
| | Fawn Doe | 67 | 12.6 | 35 | 100 | 45 |
| | Unknown | 79.7 | 31.8 | 43 | 100 | 3 |
| G | Adult Doe | 108 | 18.1 | 48 | 157 | 101 |
| | Antlered Buck | 141.7 | 23.3 | 56 | 202 | 339 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 72.6 | 24.4 | 49 | 137 | 16 |
| | Fawn Doe | 60 | 8.7 | 48 | 75 | 8 |
| | Unknown | 76 | 32.9 | 50 | 113 | 3 |
| H1 | Adult Doe | 111.7 | 16.3 | 51 | 165 | 416 |
| | Antlered Buck | 137.9 | 21.5 | 62 | 200 | 525 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 77.9 | 31.4 | 39 | 142 | 50 |
| | Fawn Doe | 57.9 | 10 | 43 | 80 | 33 |
| | Unknown | 51 | 72.1 | 0 | 102 | 2 |

| WMU | Age-SexDeer | Mean | Std Dev | Min | Max | N |
|-----|-----------------|-------|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| H2 | Adult Doe | 114.2 | 15.5 | 50 | 158 | 327 |
| | Antlered Buck | 137.9 | 23.6 | 51 | 208 | 349 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 67.1 | 22.5 | 42 | 112 | 20 |
| | Fawn Doe | 59.5 | 11.4 | 32 | 80 | 35 |
| | Unknown | 70.5 | 33.2 | 47 | 94 | 2 |
| I | Adult Doe | 108.5 | 16.2 | 68 | 145 | 72 |
| | Antlered Buck | 136.3 | 23 | 69 | 197 | 249 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 79 | 17.6 | 58 | 100 | 4 |
| | Fawn Doe | 59.6 | 12.3 | 48 | 88 | 8 |
| | Unknown | 105 | . | 105 | 105 | 1 |
| J1 | Adult Doe | 109.7 | 16.1 | 45 | 150 | 353 |
| | Antlered Buck | 137.1 | 20.6 | 72 | 200 | 601 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 73.4 | 17.3 | 45 | 123 | 58 |
| | Fawn Doe | 63.4 | 11.7 | 42 | 90 | 34 |
| | Unknown | 83.8 | 35.7 | 47 | 120 | 4 |
| J2 | Adult Doe | 108.3 | 17.9 | 47 | 165 | 561 |
| | Antlered Buck | 134 | 20.8 | 50 | 207 | 675 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 77.7 | 20 | 52 | 132 | 44 |
| | Fawn Doe | 68.5 | 14.2 | 45 | 110 | 46 |
| | Unknown | 98.7 | 32.8 | 60 | 135 | 6 |
| K1 | Adult Doe | 110.7 | 18.2 | 60 | 156 | 152 |
| | Antlered Buck | 135 | 20.6 | 70 | 210 | 251 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 74.5 | 21.1 | 58 | 120 | 11 |
| | Fawn Doe | 63.2 | 10.2 | 55 | 80 | 5 |
| | Unknown | 70 | 0 | 70 | 70 | 2 |
| K2 | Adult Doe | 107 | 16.5 | 40 | 145 | 423 |
| | Antlered Buck | 131.6 | 19.4 | 50 | 194 | 643 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 74 | 19 | 50 | 135 | 50 |
| | Fawn Doe | 64.7 | 12.7 | 45 | 100 | 45 |
| L | Adult Doe | 108.6 | 18.2 | 50 | 144 | 66 |
| | Antlered Buck | 135.8 | 20.1 | 83 | 192 | 224 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 71.4 | 12.7 | 60 | 97 | 7 |
| | Fawn Doe | 72.8 | 14.8 | 53 | 95 | 9 |
| M1 | Adult Doe | 105.4 | 17.5 | 50 | 145 | 45 |
| | Antlered Buck | 135.8 | 19.6 | 98 | 200 | 233 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 92 | 31.7 | 50 | 130 | 5 |
| | Fawn Doe | 69.3 | 15 | 50 | 90 | 8 |
| | Unknown | 105 | 1.4 | 104 | 106 | 2 |
| M2 | Adult Doe | 107 | 16.2 | 58 | 151 | 215 |
| | Antlered Buck | 132.8 | 20.3 | 64 | 218 | 316 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 77.9 | 16.6 | 57 | 123 | 17 |
| | Fawn Doe | 60.5 | 14.2 | 48 | 90 | 11 |
| N | Adult Doe | 104.7 | 16.3 | 50 | 150 | 437 |
| | Antlered Buck | 126.5 | 19 | 82 | 205 | 604 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 80.4 | 22.9 | 50 | 113 | 48 |
| | Fawn Doe | 59.3 | 10.2 | 39 | 85 | 44 |
| | Unknown | 107 | 0 | 107 | 107 | 2 |

“N” equals number of deer, and 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean include 95% of observations.

TABLE 4. 2008 LEGALLY HARVESTED DEER WEIGHTS BY WMU AND AGE-SEX.

| WMU | Age-Sex/Dee | Mean | Std Dev | Min | Max | N |
|----------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----|-----|--------|
| O1 | Adult Doe | 110.8 | 16.1 | 88 | 148 | 15 |
| | Antlered Buck | 136.6 | 23 | 90 | 195 | 125 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 95 | . | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| | Fawn Doe | 87 | . | 87 | 87 | 1 |
| O2 | Adult Doe | 108.1 | 13.5 | 72 | 140 | 185 |
| | Antlered Buck | 130.4 | 21 | 80 | 184 | 299 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 77.1 | 20.3 | 47 | 104 | 11 |
| | Fawn Doe | 64.2 | 8.1 | 46 | 90 | 21 |
| | Unknown | 108 | . | 108 | 108 | 1 |
| P | Adult Doe | 105.6 | 13.5 | 70 | 132 | 58 |
| | Antlered Buck | 130.6 | 21.4 | 88 | 193 | 227 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 70.1 | 13.3 | 53 | 100 | 14 |
| | Fawn Doe | 63.1 | 6.5 | 50 | 70 | 9 |
| Q | Adult Doe | 109.3 | 16.5 | 45 | 180 | 147 |
| | Antlered Buck | 129 | 20 | 84 | 192 | 257 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 68.1 | 18.3 | 46 | 122 | 16 |
| | Fawn Doe | 57.4 | 8.6 | 46 | 75 | 12 |
| | Unknown | 109.5 | 0.7 | 109 | 110 | 2 |
| Unk. | Adult Doe | 117.8 | 13.5 | 101 | 131 | 5 |
| | Antlered Buck | 133.3 | 33.6 | 95 | 191 | 8 |
| | Fawn Doe | 70 | . | 70 | 70 | 1 |
| Total | Adult Doe | 109.8 | 17.5 | 39 | 181 | 5,991 |
| | Antlered Buck | 136.2 | 22.4 | 50 | 226 | 9,481 |
| | Antlerless Buck | 75.4 | 19.9 | 30 | 142 | 659 |
| | Fawn Doe | 64.3 | 12.8 | 32 | 122 | 699 |
| | Unknown | 89.3 | 26.2 | 43 | 135 | 42 |
| All Deer | | 121.4 | 28.4 | 30 | 226 | 16,872 |

"N" equals number of deer, and 2 Standard Deviations from the Mean include 95% of observations.



JOHN HALL

TABLE 5. 2008 AGE-SPECIFIC WEIGHTS OF DEER CHECKED BY BIOLOGISTS DURING YOUTH WEEKEND.

| Sex | Age | Mean | Std Dev | Minimum | Maximum | N |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Female | 0.5 | 60.4 | 8.1 | 43 | 84 | 65 |
| | 1.5 | 100.8 | 12.0 | 70 | 127 | 57 |
| | 2.5 | 112.7 | 11.8 | 89 | 135 | 64 |
| | 3.5 | 115.1 | 13.9 | 92 | 140 | 34 |
| | 4.5 | 117.6 | 12.4 | 97 | 145 | 17 |
| | 5.5+ | 114.2 | 10.9 | 97 | 135 | 24 |
| | Total | 98.3 | 24.8 | 43 | 145 | 269 |
| Male | 0.5 | 64.6 | 8.4 | 44 | 91 | 79 |
| | 1.5 | 114.8 | 12.1 | 80 | 158 | 136 |
| | 2.5 | 139.1 | 17.9 | 100 | 177 | 79 |
| | 3.5 | 155.5 | 16.0 | 128 | 183 | 17 |
| | 4.5 | 173.5 | 19.1 | 160 | 187 | 2 |
| | 5.5+ | 131 | . | 131 | 131 | 1 |
| | Total | 111.0 | 32.4 | 44 | 187 | 317 |
| TOTAL | All deer | 105.2 | 29.8 | 43 | 187 | 586 |

*Ages determined by tooth wear and replacement

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF DEER SEEN PER 10 HOURS HUNTING BY WMU AS REPORTED BY RIFLE HUNTERS

| WMU | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | Mean |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A | 1.53 | 1.35 | 2.00 | 6.03 | 2.72 | 3.51 | 4.57 | 4.47 | 3.04 | 3.25 |
| B | 3.20 | 2.14 | 3.35 | 3.18 | 2.10 | 3.62 | 3.56 | 4.07 | 3.35 | 3.18 |
| C | 1.78 | 1.14 | 2.07 | 2.67 | 1.23 | 2.41 | 1.87 | 3.20 | 2.73 | 2.12 |
| D1 | 2.19 | 1.78 | 1.48 | 2.07 | 1.12 | 3.26 | 3.76 | 2.86 | 3.30 | 2.42 |
| D2 | 1.26 | 1.59 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1.01 | 2.70 | 2.03 | 3.43 | 2.79 | 2.03 |
| E | 1.05 | 0.48 | 0.26 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.75 | 1.16 | 1.89 | 1.08 | 0.86 |
| F1 | 3.18 | 2.57 | 3.92 | 3.79 | 2.44 | 3.60 | 3.17 | 5.16 | 2.58 | 3.38 |
| F2 | 2.68 | 1.92 | 3.50 | 2.66 | 2.09 | 3.11 | 3.01 | 3.85 | 3.63 | 2.94 |
| G | 1.98 | 1.10 | 1.42 | 2.79 | 1.69 | 1.57 | 1.86 | 2.93 | 2.04 | 1.93 |
| H1 | 2.80 | 1.86 | 1.49 | 3.84 | 1.48 | 2.22 | 2.55 | 4.68 | 1.85 | 2.53 |
| H2 | 3.37 | 1.60 | 2.60 | 2.88 | 1.95 | 2.71 | 2.86 | 3.15 | 2.74 | 2.65 |
| I | 1.80 | 1.19 | 2.18 | 1.63 | 1.05 | 1.63 | 1.32 | 3.07 | 1.04 | 1.66 |
| J1 | 3.05 | 2.26 | 2.23 | 2.83 | 1.82 | 3.62 | 3.94 | 4.17 | 3.29 | 3.02 |
| J2 | 2.48 | 1.94 | 2.92 | 4.08 | 2.60 | 3.40 | 3.33 | 4.25 | 2.29 | 3.03 |
| K1 | 3.13 | 3.02 | 3.53 | 4.03 | 2.28 | 4.04 | 5.59 | 5.23 | 4.27 | 3.90 |
| K2 | 2.67 | 2.73 | 2.71 | 1.98 | 2.33 | 3.49 | 2.57 | 3.07 | 4.02 | 2.84 |
| L | 1.75 | 1.84 | 2.28 | 1.24 | 1.23 | 1.62 | 1.52 | 1.79 | 1.73 | 1.67 |
| M1 | 1.38 | 1.04 | 3.50 | 1.40 | 1.08 | 1.91 | 2.41 | 2.16 | 2.32 | 1.91 |
| M2 | 3.39 | 3.75 | 2.28 | 3.63 | 2.31 | 3.94 | 4.37 | 4.58 | 3.32 | 3.51 |
| N | 4.28 | 2.10 | 3.75 | 2.81 | 3.53 | 3.13 | 3.25 | 2.79 | 3.24 | 3.21 |
| O1 | 1.70 | 0.80 | 1.97 | 1.77 | 1.86 | 2.23 | 1.45 | 2.36 | 1.38 | 1.72 |
| O2 | 1.69 | 1.54 | 2.82 | 2.00 | 1.03 | 2.39 | 2.49 | 3.99 | 2.03 | 2.22 |
| P | 0.70 | 0.73 | 1.62 | 0.87 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 1.22 | 1.24 | 1.17 | 1.27 |
| Q | 1.75 | 1.14 | 2.08 | 1.90 | 2.27 | 2.01 | 1.37 | 3.48 | 1.56 | 1.95 |
| Total | 2.36 | 1.82 | 2.43 | 2.56 | 1.75 | 2.75 | 2.74 | 3.51 | 2.64 | 2.49 |

TABLE 7. 2008 MUZZLELOADER ANTLERLESS PERMIT ALLOTMENTS AND HARVEST BY WMU.

| WMU | Permits Available | Permits Distributed | Resident Status | | Landowner Status | | Muzzleloader Antlerless Harvest | % Success |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | NonResident | Resident | Yes | No | | |
| A | 1,100 | 1,023 | 34 | 989 | 30 | 993 | 133 | 13.0 |
| B | 5,700 | 5,699 | 53 | 5,646 | 388 | 5,311 | 901 | 15.8 |
| F1 | 1,800 | 1,775 | 32 | 1,743 | 64 | 1,711 | 197 | 11.1 |
| F2 | 1,300 | 1,299 | 14 | 1,285 | 90 | 1,209 | 247 | 19.0 |
| H1 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 13 | 1,187 | 138 | 1,062 | 223 | 18.6 |
| H2 | 1,000 | 998 | 40 | 958 | 78 | 920 | 202 | 20.2 |
| J1 | 800 | 800 | 60 | 740 | 142 | 658 | 163 | 20.4 |
| J2 | 1,800 | 1,803 | 189 | 1,614 | 237 | 1,566 | 382 | 21.2 |
| K1 | 700 | 701 | 25 | 676 | 30 | 671 | 103 | 14.7 |
| K2 | 1,200 | 1,199 | 48 | 1,151 | 91 | 1,108 | 211 | 17.6 |
| M2 | 600 | 601 | 60 | 541 | 38 | 563 | 158 | 26.3 |
| N | 3,200 | 1,988 | 158 | 1,830 | 46 | 1,942 | 340 | 17.1 |
| O2 | 750 | 750 | 71 | 679 | 71 | 679 | 115 | 15.3 |
| Q | 900 | 900 | 91 | 809 | 39 | 861 | 110 | 12.2 |
| Total | 22,050 | 20,736 | 888 | 19,848 | 1,482 | 19,254 | 3,523 | 17.0 |

*Total harvest includes 38 antlerless deer from unspecified WMUs (see Table 2)

TABLE 8. BUCKS WEIGHING AT LEAST 200 POUNDS IN THE 2008 VERMONT LEGAL DEER HARVEST.

| Weight | Points | Season | Town of Kill | WMU |
|--------|--------|--------------|----------------|-----|
| 226 | 7 | Bow | Jay | C |
| 221 | 11 | Rifle | Newark | D2 |
| 220 | 6 | Rifle | Lowell | C |
| 220 | 8 | Rifle | Newport Ctr | D1 |
| 219 | 8 | Rifle | Craftsbury | D1 |
| 218 | 6 | Rifle | Brownsville | M2 |
| 218 | 9 | Rifle | Danville | D2 |
| 217 | 6 | Rifle | Morgan | D2 |
| 215 | 8 | Bow | Eden | C |
| 215 | 10 | Rifle | Danville | D2 |
| 212 | 8 | Rifle | Brunswick | E |
| 212 | 11 | Rifle | Jay | C |
| 210 | 10 | Muzzleloader | Orwell | K1 |
| 210 | 8 | Youth | Newport Ctr | D1 |
| 209 | 8 | Rifle | Belvidere | C |
| 209 | 8 | Rifle | Lunenburg | E |
| 208 | 9 | Bow | Fairfax | B |
| 208 | 4 | Rifle | Westford | B |
| 208 | 10 | Rifle | Ryegate | H2 |
| 207 | 7 | Rifle | Fairlee | J2 |
| 207 | 8 | Rifle | Grand Isle | A |
| 207 | 8 | Rifle | Holland | D2 |
| 206 | 5 | Bow | Georgia | B |
| 206 | 6 | Rifle | West Fairlee | J2 |
| 206 | 8 | Rifle | Concord | E |
| 205 | 6 | Rifle | Richford | C |
| 205 | 8 | Rifle | Holland | D2 |
| 205 | 9 | Rifle | Bennington | N |
| 204 | 8 | Rifle | Westfield | C |
| 203 | 6 | Rifle | Highgate | B |
| 203 | 6 | Rifle | Wolcott | D1 |
| 203 | 7 | Rifle | Waterford | H2 |
| 203 | 8 | Rifle | Waterville | C |
| 203 | 8 | Youth | Addison | F1 |
| 202 | 10 | Bow | Bolton | G |
| 202 | 10 | Rifle | Bethel | J2 |
| 201 | 6 | Rifle | Danville | H2 |
| 201 | 8 | Rifle | Enosburg Falls | B |
| 201 | 8 | Rifle | Whiting | F2 |
| 200 | 8 | Bow | Reading | M1 |
| 200 | 8 | Muzzleloader | Warren | J1 |
| 200 | 6 | Rifle | Montpelier | H1 |
| 200 | 8 | Rifle | South Hero | A |
| 200 | 8 | Rifle | Barton | D2 |
| 200 | 8 | Rifle | Vershire | J2 |

*Field-dressed weights are presumed.

TABLE 9. DOES WEIGHING AT LEAST 150 POUNDS IN THE 2008 VERMONT LEGAL DEER HARVEST.

| Weight | Season | Town of kill | WMU |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----|
| 181 | Muzzleloader | Highgate | B |
| 180 | Youth | Vernon | Q |
| 172 | Bow | Monkton | F1 |
| 165 | Bow | East Montpelier | H1 |
| 165 | Muzzleloader | Shoreham | F1 |
| 165 | Muzzleloader | Strafford | J2 |
| 164 | Muzzleloader | Morristown | H1 |
| 163 | Bow | Grand Isle | A |
| 163 | Bow | Morrisville | H1 |
| 163 | Muzzleloader | Georgia | B |
| 162 | Youth | Hinesburg | F2 |
| 160 | Muzzleloader | Corinth | J2 |
| 160 | Youth | Albany | D1 |
| 158 | Bow | South Hero | A |
| 158 | Bow | Peacham | H2 |
| 158 | Muzzleloader | Cornwall | F2 |
| 157 | Youth | Huntington | G |
| 156 | Bow | Orwell | K1 |
| 156 | Muzzleloader | Corinth | J2 |
| 156 | Youth | Lyndon | D2 |
| 155 | Bow | Craftsbury | D1 |
| 155 | Bow | Wolcott | D1 |
| 155 | Muzzleloader | Berkshire | B |
| 155 | Muzzleloader | Shoreham | F2 |
| 155 | Muzzleloader | St George | F2 |
| 155 | Youth | Albany | D1 |
| 155 | Youth | Thetford | J2 |
| 154 | Muzzleloader | Bridport | F1 |
| 152 | Bow | Milton | B |
| 152 | Bow | North Troy | D1 |
| 152 | Bow | Plainfield | H1 |
| 152 | Bow | Ferrisburg | F1 |
| 152 | Muzzleloader | Bakersfield | B |
| 152 | Youth | Troy | D1 |
| 152 | Youth | Elmore | H1 |
| 151 | Muzzleloader | East Fairfield | B |
| 151 | Muzzleloader | Hartland | M2 |
| 151 | Youth | Morristown | H1 |
| 150 | Bow | Milton | B |
| 150 | Bow | No Bennington | N |
| 150 | Bow | Newport Ctr | D1 |
| 150 | Muzzleloader | Isle la Motte | A |
| 150 | Muzzleloader | Milton | B |
| 150 | Muzzleloader | Franklin | B |
| 150 | Muzzleloader | Fairfax | B |
| 150 | Muzzleloader | Plainfield | H1 |
| 150 | Muzzleloader | Bethel | J1 |
| 150 | Youth | Huntington | G |
| 150 | Youth | St Johnsbury | H2 |
| 150 | Youth | Newbury | J2 |

*Field-dressed weights are presumed.

TABLE 10. 2008 LEGAL DEER HARVEST BY COUNTY, TOWN AND SEASON

| COUNTY | Town of Kill | Archery | Youth | Rifle | Muzzleloader | Total Deer Harvest |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| ADDISON | ADDISON | 6 | 7 | 15 | 19 | 47 |
| | BRIDPORT | 4 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 31 |
| | BRISTOL | 11 | 4 | 23 | 9 | 47 |
| | CORNWALL | 7 | 11 | 9 | 34 | 61 |
| | FERRISBURG | 24 | 13 | 28 | 30 | 95 |
| | GOSHEN | . | . | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| | GRANVILLE | . | 1 | 10 | 1 | 12 |
| | HANCOCK | . | 1 | 7 | 4 | 12 |
| | LEICESTER | 4 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 40 |
| | LINCOLN | 8 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 33 |
| | MIDDLEBURY | 21 | 11 | 20 | 42 | 94 |
| | MONKTON | 15 | 3 | 28 | 33 | 79 |
| | NEW HAVEN | 21 | 22 | 43 | 72 | 158 |
| | ORWELL | 19 | 13 | 50 | 44 | 126 |
| | PANTON | 6 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 26 |
| | RIPTON | 1 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 27 |
| | SALISBURY | 6 | 4 | 19 | 15 | 44 |
| | SHOREHAM | 15 | 8 | 21 | 22 | 66 |
| | STARKSBORO | 14 | 4 | 41 | 11 | 70 |
| | VERGENNES | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| | WALTHAM | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 14 |
| WEYBRIDGE | 4 | 4 | 14 | 30 | 52 | |
| WHITING | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 24 | |
| | TOTAL | 199 | 127 | 432 | 412 | 1,170 |
| BENNINGTON | ARLINGTON | 17 | 16 | 47 | 37 | 117 |
| | BENNINGTON | 43 | 13 | 46 | 39 | 141 |
| | DORSET | 11 | 7 | 37 | 30 | 85 |
| | GLASTENBURY | . | . | 4 | . | 4 |
| | LANDGROVE | . | . | 10 | . | 10 |
| | MANCHESTER | 8 | 2 | 18 | 11 | 39 |
| | PERU | . | . | 7 | . | 7 |
| | POWNAI | 34 | 17 | 65 | 39 | 155 |
| | READSBORO | 10 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 22 |
| | RUPERT | 18 | 11 | 84 | 44 | 157 |
| | SANDGATE | 9 | 9 | 52 | 18 | 88 |
| | SEARSBURG | . | 1 | 8 | . | 9 |
| | SHAFTSBURY | 61 | 31 | 90 | 77 | 259 |
| | STAMFORD | 9 | 4 | 18 | 3 | 34 |
| | SUNDERLAND | 4 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 35 |
| | WINHALL | . | . | 10 | . | 10 |
| | WOODFORD | 5 | 1 | 13 | . | 19 |
| | TOTAL | 229 | 121 | 531 | 310 | 1,191 |
| CALEDONIA | BARNET | 40 | 17 | 55 | 58 | 170 |
| | BURKE | 1 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 30 |
| | DANVILLE | 14 | 10 | 49 | 16 | 89 |
| | GROTON | 11 | 5 | 33 | 29 | 78 |
| | HARDWICK | 36 | 18 | 39 | 13 | 106 |
| | KIRBY | . | 1 | 10 | 1 | 12 |
| | LYNDON | 4 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 37 |
| | NEWARK | . | 1 | 13 | 1 | 15 |
| | PEACHAM | 30 | 1 | 28 | 20 | 79 |
| | RYEGATE | 29 | 17 | 51 | 44 | 141 |
| | SHEFFIELD | . | 2 | 13 | 2 | 17 |
| | ST JOHNSBURY | 10 | 9 | 36 | 2 | 57 |
| | STANNARD | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 11 |
| SUTTON | . | 8 | 14 | 3 | 25 | |

TABLE 10. 2008 LEGAL DEER HARVEST BY COUNTY, TOWN AND SEASON

| COUNTY | Town of Kill | Archery | Youth | Rifle | Muzzleloader | Total Deer Harvest |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------------|
| CALEDONIA (CONT.) | WALDEN | 2 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 35 |
| | WATERFORD | 60 | 21 | 56 | 51 | 188 |
| | WHEELLOCK | . | 3 | 22 | . | 25 |
| | TOTAL | 238 | 136 | 494 | 247 | 1,115 |
| CHITTENDEN | BOLTON | 11 | 6 | 23 | 2 | 42 |
| | BUELS GORE | . | . | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | CHARLOTTE | 20 | 5 | 22 | 22 | 69 |
| | COLCHESTER | 27 | 13 | 25 | 35 | 100 |
| | ESSEX | 32 | 6 | 27 | 24 | 89 |
| | HINESBURG | 11 | 12 | 16 | 39 | 78 |
| | HUNTINGTON | 13 | 5 | 35 | 14 | 67 |
| | JERICO | 22 | 3 | 34 | 18 | 77 |
| | MILTON | 32 | 14 | 40 | 67 | 153 |
| | RICHMOND | 22 | 6 | 45 | 15 | 88 |
| | SHELBURNE | 20 | . | 3 | 7 | 30 |
| | ST GEORGE | 2 | . | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| | UNDERHILL | 23 | 14 | 47 | 25 | 109 |
| | WESTFORD | 27 | 10 | 45 | 45 | 127 |
| WILLISTON | 16 | 3 | 15 | 22 | 56 | |
| TOTAL | 278 | 97 | 386 | 340 | 1,101 | |
| ESSEX | AVERILL | . | . | 6 | . | 6 |
| | BLOOMFIELD | 1 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 24 |
| | BRIGHTON | 5 | 4 | 28 | 2 | 39 |
| | BRUNSWICK | . | . | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| | CANAAN | 1 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 21 |
| | CONCORD | 1 | 5 | 33 | 4 | 43 |
| | EAST HAVEN | 1 | . | 3 | . | 4 |
| | FERDINAND | . | . | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | GRANBY | . | . | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | GUILDHALL | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| | LEMINGTON | . | . | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| | LEWIS | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| | LUNENBURG | . | 4 | 24 | . | 28 |
| | MAIDSTONE | . | . | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| | NORTON | 1 | . | 14 | 2 | 17 |
| | VICTORY | . | . | 2 | . | 2 |
| | WARRENS GORE | . | . | 2 | . | 2 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 19 | 184 | 21 | 234 | |
| FRANKLIN | BAKERSFIELD | 35 | 18 | 61 | 32 | 146 |
| | BERKSHIRE | 26 | 18 | 45 | 66 | 155 |
| | ENOSBURG | 47 | 20 | 58 | 38 | 163 |
| | FAIRFAX | 36 | 15 | 55 | 67 | 173 |
| | FAIRFIELD | 38 | 43 | 96 | 116 | 293 |
| | FLETCHER | 25 | 12 | 47 | 68 | 152 |
| | FRANKLIN | 52 | 29 | 63 | 98 | 242 |
| | GEORGIA | 31 | 17 | 43 | 41 | 132 |
| | HIGHGATE | 99 | 38 | 91 | 104 | 332 |
| | MONTGOMERY | 34 | 9 | 50 | 4 | 97 |
| | RICHFORD | 29 | 16 | 36 | 11 | 92 |
| | SHELDON | 26 | 27 | 42 | 56 | 151 |
| | ST ALBANS | 22 | 3 | 11 | 22 | 58 |
| | SWANTON | 33 | 8 | 32 | 21 | 94 |
| TOTAL | 533 | 273 | 730 | 744 | 2,280 | |

TABLE 10. 2008 LEGAL DEER HARVEST BY COUNTY, TOWN AND SEASON

| COUNTY | Town of Kill | Archery | Youth | Rifle | Muzzleloader | Total Deer Harvest |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------------|
| GRAND ISLE | ALBURGH | 30 | 19 | 36 | 49 | 134 |
| | GRAND ISLE | 13 | 9 | 17 | 30 | 69 |
| | ISLE LA MOTTE | 10 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 42 |
| | NORTH HERO | 13 | 3 | 15 | 19 | 50 |
| | SOUTH HERO | 17 | 10 | 23 | 18 | 68 |
| | TOTAL | 83 | 45 | 102 | 133 | 363 |
| LAMOILLE | BELVIDERE | 6 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 28 |
| | CAMBRIDGE | 24 | 9 | 51 | 43 | 127 |
| | EDEN | 14 | 14 | 34 | . | 62 |
| | ELMORE | 10 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 39 |
| | HYDE PARK | 14 | 14 | 24 | 1 | 53 |
| | JOHNSON | 13 | 10 | 44 | 6 | 73 |
| | MORRISTOWN | 31 | 10 | 37 | 17 | 95 |
| | STOWE | 39 | 15 | 54 | 13 | 121 |
| | WATERVILLE | 8 | 14 | 21 | 3 | 46 |
| | WOLCOTT | 26 | 12 | 39 | 10 | 87 |
| TOTAL | 185 | 105 | 341 | 100 | 731 | |
| ORANGE | BRADFORD | 27 | 6 | 36 | 23 | 92 |
| | BRAINTREE | 10 | 7 | 22 | 23 | 62 |
| | BROOKFIELD | 16 | 11 | 28 | 9 | 64 |
| | CHELSEA | 31 | 9 | 57 | 50 | 147 |
| | CORINTH | 31 | 13 | 41 | 40 | 125 |
| | FAIRLEE | 6 | 3 | 22 | 13 | 44 |
| | NEWBURY | 35 | 20 | 47 | 61 | 163 |
| | ORANGE | 15 | 4 | 26 | 24 | 69 |
| | RANDOLPH | 32 | 16 | 45 | 42 | 135 |
| | STRAFFORD | 15 | . | 47 | 26 | 88 |
| | THETFORD | 29 | 9 | 63 | 31 | 132 |
| | TOPSHAM | 14 | 7 | 34 | 28 | 83 |
| | TUNBRIDGE | 36 | 13 | 55 | 29 | 133 |
| | VERSHIRE | 9 | 1 | 26 | 19 | 55 |
| | WASHINGTON | 7 | 2 | 30 | 18 | 57 |
| | WEST FAIRLEE | 4 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 46 |
| WILLIAMSTOWN | 61 | 17 | 43 | 28 | 149 | |
| TOTAL | 378 | 145 | 642 | 479 | 1,644 | |
| ORLEANS | ALBANY | 15 | 13 | 38 | 1 | 67 |
| | BARTON | 13 | 14 | 33 | 3 | 63 |
| | BROWNINGTON | 2 | 8 | 32 | . | 42 |
| | CHARLESTON | 6 | 24 | 37 | 3 | 70 |
| | COVENTRY | 12 | 12 | 13 | . | 37 |
| | CRAFTSBURY | 25 | 14 | 48 | 1 | 88 |
| | DERBY | 34 | 33 | 63 | 7 | 137 |
| | GLOVER | 11 | 3 | 41 | 4 | 59 |
| | GREENSBORO | 15 | 8 | 33 | 5 | 61 |
| | HOLLAND | 8 | 16 | 38 | 2 | 64 |
| | IRASBURG | 36 | 22 | 44 | . | 102 |
| | JAY | 12 | 2 | 12 | . | 26 |
| | LOWELL | 6 | . | 33 | 3 | 42 |
| | MORGAN | 2 | 17 | 35 | 2 | 56 |
| | NEWPORT | 44 | 28 | 37 | 4 | 113 |
| | TROY | 16 | 21 | 19 | 1 | 57 |
| | WESTFIELD | 5 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 24 |
| WESTMORE | 1 | 3 | 24 | 2 | 30 | |
| TOTAL | 263 | 243 | 591 | 41 | 1,138 | |

TABLE 10. 2008 LEGAL DEER HARVEST BY COUNTY, TOWN AND SEASON

| COUNTY | Town of Kill | Archery | Youth | Rifle | Muzzleloader | Total Deer Harvest |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| RUTLAND | BENSON | 17 | 21 | 86 | 35 | 159 |
| | BRANDON | 16 | 9 | 41 | 12 | 78 |
| | CASTLETON | 42 | 12 | 52 | 20 | 126 |
| | CHITTENDEN | 23 | 10 | 40 | 3 | 76 |
| | CLARENDON | 44 | 16 | 46 | 13 | 119 |
| | DANBY | 15 | 15 | 56 | 39 | 125 |
| | FAIR HAVEN | 8 | 7 | 26 | 10 | 51 |
| | HUBBARDTON | 11 | 6 | 38 | 13 | 68 |
| | IRA | 10 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 33 |
| | KILLINGTON | 1 | 1 | 8 | . | 10 |
| | MENDON | 8 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 29 |
| | MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS | 21 | 5 | 29 | 14 | 69 |
| | MOUNT HOLLY | 18 | 6 | 38 | 1 | 63 |
| | MOUNT TABOR | 1 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 21 |
| | PAWLET | 42 | 18 | 81 | 77 | 218 |
| | PITTSFIELD | 2 | . | 19 | 5 | 26 |
| | PITTSFORD | 30 | 21 | 40 | 28 | 119 |
| | POULTNEY | 37 | 24 | 56 | 38 | 155 |
| | PROCTOR | 8 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 37 |
| | RUTLAND | 28 | 16 | 29 | 3 | 76 |
| | SHREWSBURY | 16 | 19 | 40 | 3 | 78 |
| | SUDBURY | 9 | 1 | 24 | 17 | 51 |
| | TINMOUTH | 20 | 9 | 39 | 17 | 85 |
| | WALLINGFORD | 23 | 11 | 40 | 21 | 95 |
| | WELLS | 28 | 7 | 35 | 23 | 93 |
| | WEST HAVEN | 12 | 16 | 51 | 22 | 101 |
| | WEST RUTLAND | 17 | 6 | 28 | 1 | 52 |
| | | TOTAL | 507 | 266 | 1,000 | 440 |
| WASHINGTON | BARRE | 52 | 21 | 42 | 19 | 134 |
| | BERLIN | 35 | 10 | 46 | 10 | 101 |
| | CABOT | 11 | 7 | 30 | 32 | 80 |
| | CALAIS | 28 | 14 | 37 | 24 | 103 |
| | DUXBURY | 7 | . | 16 | 1 | 24 |
| | EAST MONTPELIER | 48 | 11 | 50 | 29 | 138 |
| | FAYSTON | 7 | . | 20 | 1 | 28 |
| | MARSHFIELD | 23 | 8 | 38 | 14 | 83 |
| | MIDDLESEX | 14 | 3 | 31 | 7 | 55 |
| | MONTPELIER | 13 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 27 |
| | MORETOWN | 22 | 5 | 29 | 15 | 71 |
| | NORTHFIELD | 14 | 4 | 34 | 19 | 71 |
| | PLAINFIELD | 23 | 10 | 33 | 27 | 93 |
| | ROXBURY | 1 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 23 |
| | WAITSFIELD | 12 | 3 | 22 | 7 | 44 |
| | WARREN | 6 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 34 |
| | WATERBURY | 25 | 9 | 44 | 37 | 115 |
| | WOODBURY | 13 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 44 |
| | WORCESTER | 3 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 30 |
| | | TOTAL | 357 | 112 | 559 | 270 |

TABLE 10. 2008 LEGAL DEER HARVEST BY COUNTY, TOWN AND SEASON

| COUNTY | Town of Kill | Archery | Youth | Rifle | Muzzleloader | Total Deer Harvest |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| WINDHAM | ATHENS | . | . | 6 | . | 6 |
| | BRATTLEBORO | 18 | 3 | 29 | 20 | 70 |
| | BROOKLINE | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 16 |
| | DOVER | 3 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 31 |
| | DUMMERSTON | 17 | 4 | 29 | 24 | 74 |
| | GRAFTON | 1 | . | 13 | 3 | 17 |
| | GUILFORD | 28 | 5 | 29 | 32 | 94 |
| | HALIFAX | . | 3 | 17 | 9 | 29 |
| | JAMAICA | 1 | . | 26 | 1 | 28 |
| | LONDONDERRY | 3 | . | 19 | 1 | 23 |
| | MARLBORO | 3 | 2 | 26 | 7 | 38 |
| | NEWFANE | 3 | 1 | 32 | 26 | 62 |
| | PUTNEY | 6 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 26 |
| | ROCKINGHAM | 11 | 6 | 27 | 18 | 62 |
| | SOMERSET | . | 2 | 8 | . | 10 |
| | STRATTON | . | . | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | TOWNSHEND | 2 | 2 | 22 | 7 | 33 |
| | VERNON | 8 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 35 |
| | WARDSBORO | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 16 |
| | WESTMINSTER | 3 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 30 |
| | WHITINGHAM | 7 | . | 20 | 4 | 31 |
| WILMINGTON | 14 | 6 | 22 | 10 | 52 | |
| WINDHAM | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 11 | |
| | TOTAL | 133 | 49 | 423 | 195 | 800 |
| WINDSOR | ANDOVER | . | . | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| | BALTIMORE | 3 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 21 |
| | BARNARD | 5 | 2 | 26 | 10 | 43 |
| | BETHEL | 20 | 5 | 36 | 12 | 73 |
| | BRIDGEWATER | 6 | 3 | 41 | 9 | 59 |
| | CAVENDISH | 15 | 2 | 36 | 5 | 58 |
| | CHESTER | 5 | . | 41 | 14 | 60 |
| | HARTFORD | 19 | 10 | 62 | 37 | 128 |
| | HARTLAND | 23 | 13 | 63 | 37 | 136 |
| | LUDLOW | 9 | 10 | 29 | 2 | 50 |
| | NORWICH | 44 | 8 | 53 | 51 | 156 |
| | PLYMOUTH | 1 | . | 18 | 2 | 21 |
| | POMFRET | 12 | 6 | 40 | 24 | 82 |
| | READING | 11 | 2 | 35 | 11 | 59 |
| | ROCHESTER | 2 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 33 |
| | ROYALTON | 8 | 12 | 30 | 10 | 60 |
| | SHARON | 10 | 4 | 32 | 24 | 70 |
| | SPRINGFIELD | 49 | 8 | 63 | 45 | 165 |
| | STOCKBRIDGE | 2 | 1 | 32 | 5 | 40 |
| | WEATHERSFIELD | 13 | 9 | 54 | 34 | 110 |
| | WEST WINDSOR | 11 | 3 | 31 | 31 | 76 |
| | WESTON | 2 | . | 10 | 1 | 13 |
| | WINDSOR | 14 | 1 | 16 | 20 | 51 |
| WOODSTOCK | 28 | 16 | 63 | 12 | 119 | |
| | TOTAL | 312 | 117 | 854 | 414 | 1,697 |
| | UNKNOWN TOWN | 9 | 8 | 26 | 20 | 63 |
| STATE TOTAL | | 3,714 | 1,863 | 7,295 | 4,166 | 17,038* |

* State total does not include eight deer for which we have no information about the harvest season (see Table 1)