

South Carolina Deer Antler Records



2008

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2008

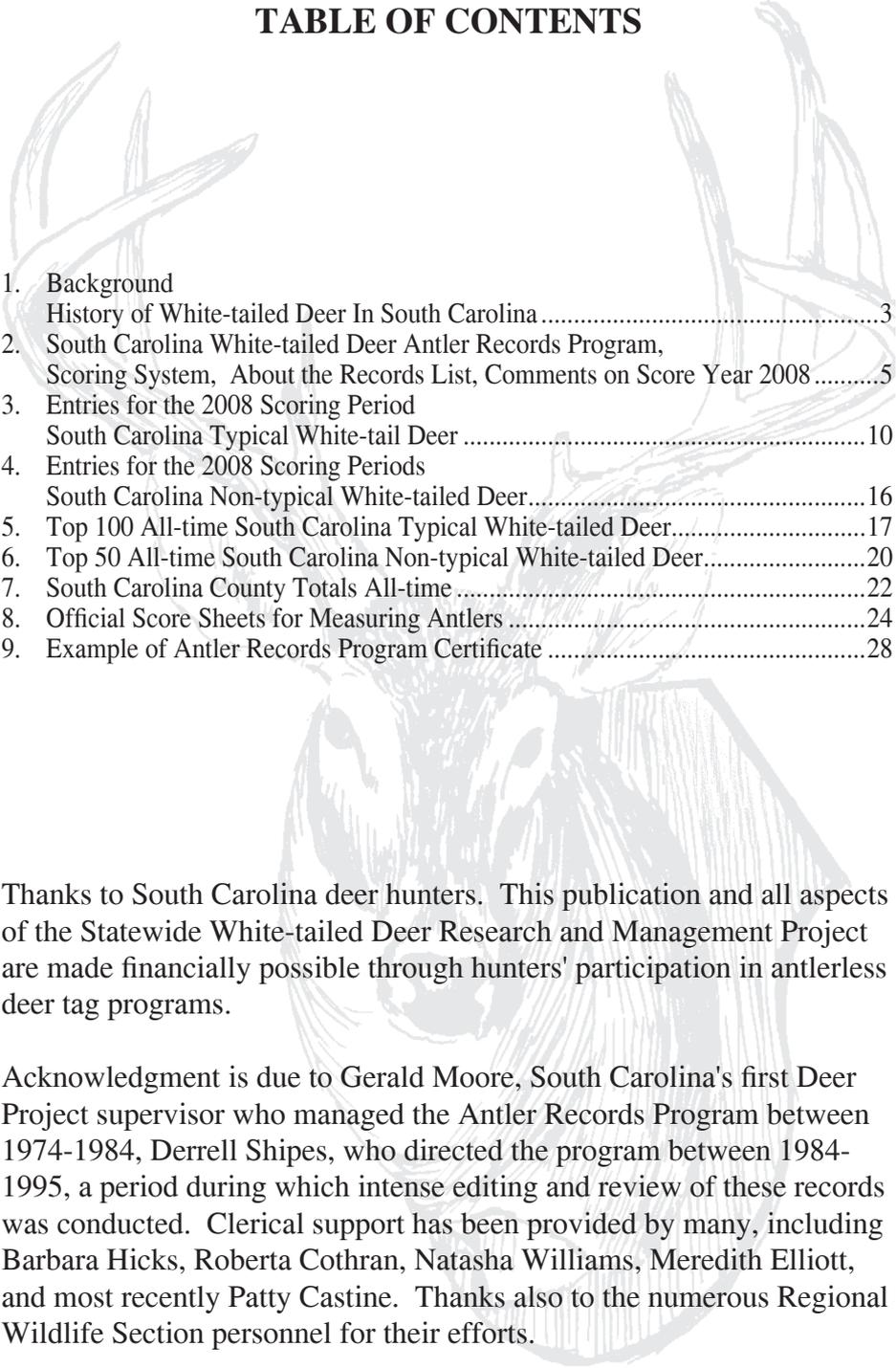
Compiled and produced by
Charles Ruth Jr.
Wildlife Biologist, Deer Project Supervisor

S. C. Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries
PO Box 167
Columbia, SC 29202



DNR

TABLE OF CONTENTS



1. Background	
History of White-tailed Deer In South Carolina	3
2. South Carolina White-tailed Deer Antler Records Program, Scoring System, About the Records List, Comments on Score Year 2008	5
3. Entries for the 2008 Scoring Period	
South Carolina Typical White-tail Deer	10
4. Entries for the 2008 Scoring Periods	
South Carolina Non-typical White-tailed Deer.....	16
5. Top 100 All-time South Carolina Typical White-tailed Deer.....	17
6. Top 50 All-time South Carolina Non-typical White-tailed Deer.....	20
7. South Carolina County Totals All-time	22
8. Official Score Sheets for Measuring Antlers	24
9. Example of Antler Records Program Certificate	28

Thanks to South Carolina deer hunters. This publication and all aspects of the Statewide White-tailed Deer Research and Management Project are made financially possible through hunters' participation in antlerless deer tag programs.

Acknowledgment is due to Gerald Moore, South Carolina's first Deer Project supervisor who managed the Antler Records Program between 1974-1984, Derrell Shipes, who directed the program between 1984-1995, a period during which intense editing and review of these records was conducted. Clerical support has been provided by many, including Barbara Hicks, Roberta Cothran, Natasha Williams, Meredith Elliott, and most recently Patty Castine. Thanks also to the numerous Regional Wildlife Section personnel for their efforts.

Introduction and Background

The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) is the premier big game species in the United States and annually, millions of sportsmen take to the woods in pursuit of the deer with a flag-like tail. Curiously, white-tailed deer hold some fascination for most people regardless of whether or not they actually hunt deer. This fascination may stem from the importance of deer in the development of our country or maybe it is due to the animals' shy nature and overall beauty. In either case, humans are always impressed to catch a glimpse of a white-tailed deer.

White-tailed deer are members of the cervid family which is represented in the United States by four genera; *Cervus* (Elk), *Alces* (Moose), *Odocoileus* (mule deer and white-tailed deer), and *Rangifer* (caribou). In the modern form, white-tailed deer originated in America perhaps 8-12 million years ago and currently the species' range extends from southern Canada through the United States and Mexico and into northern South America. In pre-Columbian times it is estimated that there were approximately 30 million white-tailed deer in the United States and although deer numbers had declined a great deal by 1800 there was still an abundance of deer. However, during the period 1800-1900 heavy commercial exploitation of deer for meat and hides coupled with habitat destruction, poor land use practices, and an ever increasing human population caused deer numbers to plummet to around 500,000 by the turn of the century. Thanks to legislation in the early 1900's that provided protection for wildlife and money for wildlife management, white-tailed deer numbers have again increased to over 20 million nationwide and deer hunting represents a significant recreational as well as financial resource in many states.

History of White-tailed Deer in South Carolina

In pre-Columbian times much of South Carolina's landscape was composed of mature hardwood and longleaf pine forest habitats. Deer were statewide in distribution but their overall densities could best be described as moderate. These moderate densities resulted from the lack of optimum habitat diversity, for deer, that was associated with historic, mature forests. Also, predators like the cougar, red wolf and American Indian helped to keep deer numbers regulated. Higher deer densities occurred in areas where disturbance created early stages of ecological succession. These disturbed areas provided an abundance of new,

succulent growth close to the forest floor and within reach of browsing deer. Deer became locally abundant in areas where disturbance opened the forest canopy and allowed sunlight to penetrate and stimulate new growth. Natural disturbances that opened the forest canopy included lightning fires, tornadoes, and hurricanes. The impact of a storm like hurricane Hugo on pre-Columbian forests would have created an immense area suitable for an abundance of deer. Similarly, the native American Indians understood this relationship and used fire frequently to create habitat suitable for larger numbers of deer.

The coming of the colonists had little immediate negative impacts on white-tailed deer. Although firearms facilitated the harvest of greater numbers of deer, clearing of land for small communities and farms created habitats that allowed for increased numbers of deer. Overall, during the early colonial period there was a general equilibrium between the colonists (and Indians) use of deer and the benefits that deer populations received. However, by the 1800's the value associated with deer, improvements in firearms, extensive agriculture, and unrestricted market hunting began to severely limit deer and herds declined drastically in South Carolina. Domestic use of deer hides was great and in addition, annual exports of deer hides from Charleston approached 150,000 during the mid to late 1700's. The terms "bucks," "doe," and "skins" persist to this day as monetary references reflecting the historic value of deer in our heritage.

The early 1900's marked the low point for deer in South Carolina as it did across the country. However, because of public concern for conservation things began to change in a positive direction for deer. The Lacey Act was passed by Congress in 1900 placing regulations on the interstate trafficking of wildlife and in 1923 South Carolina passed the buck law which prohibited the harvest of female deer. In 1937 Congress passed a sweeping piece of legislation called the Wildlife Restoration Act or Pittman-Robertson act. This act, named for the Senator and Congressman who sponsored it, authorized the setting apart of a tax on sporting arms and ammunition to be used in cooperation with states in wildlife restoration projects.

Also important to the recovery of deer in South Carolina were widespread changes in habitat that benefited deer. Although clearing for agriculture was greatly responsible for low deer numbers by 1900, the habitat began to change for the better in the 1920's. Years of signifi-

cant drought and the impact of the cotton bowl weevil were devastating to farming. With this reduction in farming came a trend of people leaving farms prior to and especially after World War II. Mills began to operate in many parts of the state and a large amount of agricultural land began to revert back to forest land. So at this time we had laws that offered protection for deer, funds to implement wildlife management and research, and improvements in habitat for white-tailed deer in South Carolina.

Although delayed by World War II, restocking efforts began in earnest in the early 1950's. Deer were virtually non-existent in the piedmont and mountains of South Carolina and there was little if any deer hunting in those areas. Fortunately, good residual populations remained in the river swamps of the coastal plain and these strongholds of deer became the source for restocking. The fact that all restocking that took place in South Carolina used native deer as stock places our state in a unique position with respect to genetic integrity. The characteristics of native South Carolina deer evolved due to environmental, behavioral and genetic pressures exerted for millions of years and we are lucky to have only native deer in South Carolina. Most, if not all, other states that had restocking programs received deer from other states.

In both the central and western piedmont, where deer were rare, wildlife biologists restocked approximately 100 deer during the early to mid 1950's. Deer numbers rapidly increased and by about 1960 the first deer hunts were held in these areas. In each case, the first hunt was a 3 day buck only hunt and in each case 1 buck was harvested. In contrast, the combined deer harvest from the Central and Western Piedmont Hunt Units in recent years has been approximately 120,000 deer annually. In much of the coastal plain, deer numbers were sufficient to allow hunting even when there was no hunting in the mountains and piedmont. Today the statewide deer population is approximately 750,000. Hunttable populations exist in all 46 counties in South Carolina and the annual statewide deer harvest is approximately 225,000.

South Carolina White-tailed Deer Antler Records Program

The South Carolina white-tailed deer Antler Records Program was initiated in the spring of 1974 and since that time, 5,038 sets of antlers (4,858 typical and 180 non-typical) have been officially entered onto the list. Initially, scoring sessions were only conducted a few times each spring but, since 1987 antler scoring sessions have been

scheduled throughout the state with approximately 12 sessions occurring annually. Each year SCDNR wildlife biologists and wildlife technicians score approximately 450 sets of antlers. Generally, only about 25 percent of the antlers that are scored make the Antler Records List with the bulk of entrants falling short of the minimum scores.

The purpose of the Antler Records Program is two fold. First, because of the increased interest in deer hunting exhibited by sportsmen, it is a means of recognizing outstanding white-tailed deer taken in South Carolina. Secondly, it provides management information that allows SCDNR wildlife biologists to identify areas that produce quality deer. When particular areas stand out it is important to attempt to recognize the underlying characteristics that produce outstanding animals.

As deer populations have grown in South Carolina it has become more apparent that deer herd density in a given area is related to the production of large deer. Typically, areas of the state that are recognized as having large numbers of deer do not produce as many large antlered deer as those areas with fewer deer. Even areas that have exceptional habitat can only support a certain number of deer before the quality of the animals begins to decline. During much of the 1980's, the statewide deer population and annual deer harvest were perhaps one-half of what they are today, however, a tremendous number of deer were harvested that made the records list. In fact, the period between 1982 and 1992 accounts for approximately 40 percent of all records even though the list contains records that date to the early 1900's. Over the long term, approximately one of every 700 white-tailed bucks harvested in South Carolina qualifies for the records list.

This addition of *South Carolina Deer Antler Records 2008* is based on activities conducted in the score year 2008. Antlers from deer that are taken in the fall are typically scored the following spring. For example, antlers from deer taken in the fall of 2007 were scored in the score year or spring of 2008. Antlers taken in other years may also be included in this publication since they were scored in 2008.

Scoring System

The state's antler scoring system is the same as that utilized by both the Boone & Crockett and Pope & Young Clubs which are recognized as the national organizations that record exceptional North American big game taken with firearms and archery equipment, respectfully.

The scoring system is based primarily on antler size and symmetry and includes measurements of the main beams, greatest inside spread of the beams, circumference measurements at certain designated locations, and the number and length of the points. To be counted as a point, a projection must be at least one inch long and it must be longer than it is wide at its base.

Deductions are made for points that arise abnormally from the main beams or from other points and for symmetrical differences between corresponding measurements on the right and left antlers. For non-typical antlers, abnormal points are added to the score rather than being deducted as in the typical category. A set of antlers is classified as typical or non-typical based on its general conformation, the number of abnormal points, and a determination as to whether it will rank higher in the typical or non-typical category. Current minimum scores for the South Carolina Antler Records List are 125 typical points and 145 non-typical points. All antlers must undergo a minimum 60-day drying period before they can be officially measured. If a set of antlers meets the minimum score the record is added to the list and a certificate is issued recognizing the outstanding white-tailed deer taken in South Carolina.

About the Records List

The reader will notice that this publication contains a number of separate lists. The first two lists contain the records for typical and non-typical antlers that were documented during the spring 2008 scoring session only. Although most of these records represent deer harvested during the fall 2007 hunting season there are some records that were taken in previous years and were not officially scored until 2008. Separate rankings are presented for the score year (2008) and for all-time. These rankings reflect the position of the antlers compared to the other antlers scored during the year and as compared with all historical records.

The third and fourth lists contain the top 100 records for all-time in the typical category and the top 50 records for all-time in the non-typical category. These lists reflect the upper portion of all historical entries and each set of antlers is ranked as compared with the other antlers in the category.

The final list provides information related to the all-time produc-

tion of antler records by county. The list is broken down by typical and non-typical and provides the rank for each county based on total number of historic entries, as well as, the county rank based on the number of entries in relationship to the size of the county in square miles.

The South Carolina Antler Records List is continually undergoing revisions and editing. However, due to the size and nature of the list mistakes are inevitable. If you become aware of mistakes associated with the records list please contact Antler Records, P.O. Box 167 Columbia, SC 29202 in writing. Proposed corrections will be considered after reviewing the original score sheet that is on file.

Comments on Score Year 2008

The most recent round of white-tailed deer antler scoring conducted by the S.C. Department of Natural Resources revealed 228 new records, the most entries in many years. Of the 558 sets of antlers scored at the 15 scheduled sessions this spring, 228 met the minimum score for entry on the state records list including 219 sets of typical and 9 non-typical racks. The number of successful entries into the records list this year is the highest number of entries in 15 years. Although all of the records were not taken during the 2007 season, 176 were taken during the 2006 or 2007 season.

The top typical buck was a 156 1/8 point buck taken by Thomas Smith last November in Chesterfield County. This deer is a new Chesterfield County typical record. The second highest scoring typical was a 155 1/8 inch Oconee County buck taken by Terry Rochester in December. Oconee County's highest scoring typical (161 1/8) was "found" making Rochester's buck a new county record for hunter killed deer. Netting 172 4/8 points and a new county record, the top scoring non-typical buck was taken by Michael Purgason in Chester County last October. The number two non-typical among this years' entries scored 164 7/8 and was taken by James Cook in Edgefield County last October.

Aiken County was this years' top producer of State Record entries with 22. Other top counties included Orangeburg (21), Anderson (13), Pickens (12), and Greenville (11). These results come as no surprise as these counties have historically produced good numbers of record entries. As far as all-time leaders at the county level, Orangeburg County remains at the top with 362 sets of antlers on the list. Rounding out the top five counties Orangeburg is followed by Aiken 300, Fairfield

230, Colleton 216, and Anderson with 189 entries.

Although some of the top counties have relatively high deer populations, some of these counties have more moderate numbers. It is important that hunters and land managers understand how the density of deer in an area affects the quality of the animals. Areas with fewer deer typically have better quality animals because natural food availability and nutritional quality is higher. Good nutrition is important in producing good antlers, but deer reproduction, recruitment and survival are also directly tied to nutrition. South Carolina deer hunters deserve a lot of credit for their role in deer management, particularly as it relates to female deer harvest. Over the last 10 years, most hunters have realized the importance of harvesting doe deer and what was once a rapidly increasing deer population is now stable to decreasing in most areas. All things considered, having less deer than we did 10 years ago is good and this is supported by the high number of record entries this year.

South Carolina's deer herd is in good condition, and it appears that after many years of rapid population growth the herd stabilized in the mid-1990s. Statewide population estimates put the deer herd at about 750,000 animals with an estimated harvest of approximately 225,000 each of the last few years. Although the total deer harvest in South Carolina has been down the last few years, indications from the antler records program are that deer quality remains good. This would make sense because fewer deer in the population would benefit from increased nutrition.

South Carolina hunters should recognize that harvesting potential Boone and Crockett bucks is not a common occurrence anywhere in the country. This is particularly evident if you consider that there are only about 6,500 white-tailed deer records listed by Boone and Crockett, which includes entries dating to the 1800s. Similarly, the harvest of deer in the United States in recent years has been about 5 million per year. Essentially, the average hunter stands a better chance of being struck by lightning than harvesting one of these record deer no matter where they hunt.



South Carolina Typical White-Tailed Deer Entries for the 2008 Scoring Period



Minimum Score: 125

Score Year Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	156 1/8	Chesterfield	Thomas C Smith	Nov-07	51
2	155 1/8	Oconee	Terry Rochester	Dec-07	68
3	151 5/8	Chesterfield	Randy Hancock	Dec-07	123
4	151 3/8	Chesterfield	Claude Bubba Powers	Nov-07	125
5	150 6/8	Kershaw	Brian K Anderson	Nov-07	140
6	150 3/8	Anderson	Paul McGuffin	Nov-07	150
7	148 7/8	Spartanburg	Larry M McCraw	Nov-07	183
8	147 5/8	Hampton	Jeff Holland	Oct-07	226
9	146 6/8	Calhoun	Barrett W Stone	Nov-07	257
10	146 5/8	Colleton	Tyler D Pearson	Dec-07	266
11	146 3/8	Lee	David L Kersey	Sep-07	275
12	145 1/8	Hampton	Found (Jeff Holland)	Jun-05	345
13	144 6/8	Aiken	Richard L Beck	Nov-07	369
	144 6/8	Allendale	Chuck I Lucas	Oct-01	
15	144 2/8	Lee	Michael L Hyman	Dec-07	403
16	144 1/8	Marion	Steve Mayo	Nov-07	413
17	144	Williamsburg	Wally Fryar	Dec-07	424
18	143 7/8	Calhoun	James Sutton	Oct-06	433
19	143 5/8	Horry	John R Mercer Jr	Nov-05	450
20	142 7/8	Edgefield	Keith Sheriff	Oct-07	504
21	142 4/8	Greenville	Brian S Pace	Nov-06	544
22	142 3/8	Orangeburg	Greg McCoy	Dec-07	558
23	141 5/8	Calhoun	Dixon C Walker	Oct-06	619
24	141 1/8	Richland	James M Sox	Nov-96	673
25	140 7/8	Williamsburg	Bo Brown	Oct-07	699
26	140 6/8	Colleton	David Shieder	Oct-63	716
27	140 5/8	Bamberg	John Warren	Sep-07	726
28	140 4/8	Anderson	John Maxey	Oct-07	742

29	140	Aiken	Terrell H Baxley	Nov-06	795
	140	Pickens	Charles E Dyches	Dec-07	
	140	Horry	Julian O Hughes Jr	Oct-07	
	140	Allendale	Josh Wall	Nov-02	
33	139 7/8	Kershaw	Charlie Stephens	Dec-07	810
34	139 6/8	Aiken	Greg Kenrick	Sep-07	827
	139 6/8	Pickens	Broddy Lewis	Nov-07	
36	139 2/8	Clarendon	Corey Allsbrook	Oct-07	888
37	139	Barnwell	C R Sumner	Oct-06	925
38	138 5/8	Chesterfield	Harold E Winburn Jr	Nov-07	974
39	138 4/8	Beaufort	Nick Christ	Nov-07	992
	138 4/8	Aiken	John Yoder	Nov-07	
41	138 3/8	Dillon	Timothy Robin Coleman	Nov-07	1011
	138 3/8	Orangeburg	Adair Dantzler	Oct-01	
	138 3/8	Greenville	Richard Gillchrest	Nov-07	
44	138 2/8	Colleton	Capers Stokes Jr	Oct-02	1030
45	138 1/8	Horry	Don Graham	Oct-07	1049
46	138	Aiken	Brian Miller	Oct-07	1065
47	137 5/8	Kershaw	Bruce Pate	Nov-07	1120
	137 5/8	Lexington	Walker Ragin Jr	Nov-07	
49	137 3/8	Orangeburg	Ronald M Tyler Jr	Oct-06	1154
50	137 2/8	Barnwell	Charles A Baughman	Aug-65	1181
51	136 5/8	Lee	C Thomas Fitts III	Nov-07	1284
	136 5/8	Orangeburg	Jamie Givens	Dec-07	
	136 5/8	Aiken	John Yoder	Dec-05	
54	136 4/8	Greenville	Bobby Holden	Nov-07	1312
	136 4/8	Jasper	Evan Proffitt	Dec-07	
56	136 3/8	Aiken	Gregory Flach	Oct-07	1332
57	136 1/8	Greenville	Found (Lawrence Bryant)	Jun-05	1370
58	136	Williamsburg	Jason C Turner	Oct-03	1389
59	135 7/8	Barnwell	Jeff A Saxon	Nov-07	1418
60	135 6/8	Greenwood	Ken L Cooper	May-05	1436
	135 6/8	Anderson	Calvin L Ellison	Nov-00	
62	135 4/8	Anderson	Chris D Holland	Nov-04	1475
63	135	Williamsburg	Bobby Sarvis	Oct-07	1560
	135	Orangeburg	Shawn M Simmons	Nov-06	
65	134 7/8	Darlington	James C Bryant	Nov-04	1587

	134 7/8	Greenville	Mike Cooper	Oct-06	
	134 7/8	Pickens	Harold R Durham	Nov-04	
68	134 6/8	Orangeburg	Ty Babb	Oct-06	1614
	134 6/8	Dorchester	Lawrence K Bradham III	Sep-02	
	134 6/8	Colleton	Donny Schaeffer	Dec-06	
	134 6/8	Aiken	Shannon Smith	Sep-07	
72	134 5/8	Orangeburg	Johnny Dantzler	Nov-07	1643
	134 5/8	Orangeburg	Jeff Thomas	Nov-07	
	134 5/8	Bamberg	Chip Veach	Oct-07	
75	134 4/8	Aiken	Matthew W McLain	Dec-07	1669
76	134 3/8	Greenville	David Lindsey	Jun-05	1693
77	134 2/8	Aiken	Barry D Stegall	Jun-05	1719
78	134	Hampton	Henry L Sabb	Nov-07	1775
79	133 7/8	Aiken	Gregg A Zemke	Nov-07	1804
80	133 6/8	Bamberg	Ben Hiott	Oct-07	1834
	133 6/8	Beaufort	Jeff Holland	Nov-01	
	133 6/8	Richland	Philip M Neese	Dec-07	
83	133 5/8	Anderson	Jim Rhodes	Oct-07	1868
84	133 2/8	Dorchester	J David Bohler	Oct-07	1964
85	133 1/8	Greenville	Jeremiah Seppala	Dec-07	2008
86	132 6/8	Chester	Frank Murray	Oct-89	2102
	132 6/8	Abbeville	Brian Tate	Oct-07	
	132 6/8	Spartanburg	William L Tucker	Nov-07	
89	132 4/8	Anderson	Ron Bryant	Nov-07	2176
	132 4/8	Clarendon	Braydon D Osteen	Oct-07	
	132 4/8	Colleton	Paraneau A Polk	Oct-07	
92	132 3/8	Berkeley	Glenn Harvey	Oct-07	2208
93	132 2/8	Clarendon	Neil P Johanson	Oct-05	2237
	132 2/8	Clarendon	Charles Milling	Dec-07	
95	132 1/8	Sumter	Billy J Daly	Oct-06	2267
	132 1/8	Saluda	Roy Price	Oct-06	
97	132	Anderson	Sammy Brooks	Oct-07	2301
	132	Pickens	Keith A Looper Jr	Jun-05	
99	131 6/8	Richland	Jesse R Silkwood	Nov-07	2370
	131 6/8	Kershaw	Brandon O Stokes	Oct-07	
	131 6/8	Darlington	Randy Tyner	Nov-07	
102	131 5/8	Richland	William P Dodd	Nov-07	2423

	131 5/8	Kershaw	Kaleb Johnson	Nov-07	
	131 5/8	Hampton	Milo C Lucas Jr	Dec-05	
105	131 4/8	Abbeville	Hank Byrd	Nov-07	2461
	131 4/8	Oconee	Jeremy K Hudson	Nov-07	
	131 4/8	Aiken	Jody R Smith	Oct-07	
108	131 3/8	Jasper	Brad R Pittman	Nov-07	2506
109	131 2/8	Colleton	Shannon W Shoemaker	Aug-02	2537
110	131 1/8	Anderson	James Lowry	Nov-07	2577
111	131	Marion	Wilbur L Brown	Sep-07	2617
	131	Bamberg	Joseph Hiott	Nov-05	
	131	Orangeburg	Robert Renault	Sep-07	
114	130 7/8	Greenwood	Charles A Rogers	Nov-07	2661
	130 7/8	Marlboro	Grayson Sturgeon	Sep-07	
116	130 6/8	Colleton	William B Parker	Nov-07	2698
117	130 5/8	Allendale	Eric Jackson	Nov-07	2734
118	130 3/8	Aiken	Michael E Chapman	Nov-00	2807
119	130 2/8	Pickens	David Chastain	Jun-05	2845
	130 2/8	Edgefield	Kyle D Holliday	Nov-06	
	130 2/8	Lee	James Billy Hudson	Unknown	
122	130 1/8	Sumter	Daniel T Brown	Nov-07	2897
123	130 1/8	Lee	Michael S Parnell	Oct-06	
	130 1/8	Allendale	Frank E Pope IV	Nov-07	
	130 1/8	Williamsburg	Freddy St Laurent	Oct-07	
	130 1/8	Lancaster	Steve Stancell	Jan-05	
127	130	Kershaw	Hunter Suggs	Nov-05	2938
128	129 7/8	Clarendon	Robert H Carter	Oct-06	2974
129	129 5/8	Spartanburg	Michael Hutchens	Nov-07	3048
130	129 4/8	Orangeburg	David Jackson	Dec-07	3083
131	129 3/8	Aiken	Ray C Day	Oct-03	3121
132	129 2/8	Dorchester	Rodney Faulling	Oct-06	3154
	129 2/8	Orangeburg	Nicholas B Shealy	Oct-07	
134	129 1/8	Laurens	Eric C Blackmon	Oct-06	3192
	129 1/8	Pickens	Jay Henricks	Jun-05	
	129 1/8	Barnwell	Mark Howitt	Nov-07	
137	129	Greenville	Clayton Greer	Dec-07	3232
	129	Hampton	Dennis O Harrison	Nov-06	
	129	Greenville	Jeremiah Seppala	Dec-06	

140	128 5/8	Newberry	Ricky Coward	Dec-07	3376
141	128 4/8	Abbeville	Jeff P Abercrombie	Nov-07	3416
	128 4/8	Orangeburg	Randy J Culler	Dec-07	
	128 4/8	Pickens	Mike Deck	Nov-07	
	128 4/8	Pickens	Carl Walsh	Dec-06	
	128 4/8	Bamberg	Dan Wynne	Sep-07	
146	128 2/8	Bamberg	Jimmy B Dyches	Sep-95	3497
	128 2/8	Marion	Preston M Stackhouse	Sep-07	
148	128 1/8	Aiken	Mike Allen	Oct-07	3542
	128 1/8	Beaufort	William A Elswick	Oct-06	
	128 1/8	Orangeburg	Brett Gardner	Dec-07	
	128 1/8	Lancaster	Wylie Peneger	Nov-07	
152	128	Hampton	Dino Harrison	Nov-07	3581
	128	Orangeburg	Hank Hughes	Oct-06	
154	127 7/8	Florence	Jerry Dalenta	Nov-07	3627
	127 7/8	Sumter	Mickey A Robinson	Oct-06	
156	127 6/8	Aiken	Ellis K Furtick Jr	Nov-07	3684
	127 6/8	Calhoun	Robert Howe	Nov-07	
	127 6/8	Orangeburg	Thomas R Patterson	Nov-06	
159	127 5/8	Laurens	Terry Cooper	Nov-05	3728
	127 5/8	Spartanburg	Michael A Dickson	Nov-07	
	127 5/8	Fairfield	Win Green	Nov-07	
	127 5/8	Florence	Roger Harris	Nov-07	
	127 5/8	Kershaw	James T Poston Jr	Oct-94	
164	127 4/8	Anderson	Herman D Miller	Dec-03	3776
165	127 3/8	Richland	Michael W Pierce	Sep-07	3827
166	127 2/8	Pickens	Levi Bearden	Nov-06	3871
	127 2/8	Florence	Jay Steele	Oct-07	
	127 2/8	Richland	Warren Wingard	Nov-02	
169	127 1/8	Greenwood	John R Beauford	Nov-07	3926
170	127	Pickens	Jeff Abercrombie	Nov-97	3967
	127	Greenville	Michael Bouvier	Oct-07	
	127	Calhoun	Brian W Douglass	Oct-07	
	127	Horry	John R Mercer Jr	Nov-07	
	127	Jasper	Taylor N Overton	Oct-07	
	127	Kershaw	Greg Watson	Oct-07	
176	126 6/8	Aiken	Larry L Huckabee	May-05	4076

	126 6/8	Anderson	Dana Reece	Oct-07	
178	126 5/8	Aiken	Jamie Brunson	Dec-07	4126
	126 5/8	Anderson	David Carter	Nov-07	
	126 5/8	Williamsburg	Fred L Day	Oct-07	
	126 5/8	Anderson	Greg McClain	Nov-07	
	126 5/8	Chester	Scott R Therrell	Dec-07	
183	126 4/8	Abbeville	Allen Stancil	Oct-05	4169
184	126 3/8	York	Larry Dale Soles	Dec-07	4217
185	126 2/8	Oconee	Harry C Justus	Dec-05	4272
186	126 2/8	Dillon	Thomas Mitchell Price	Oct-07	
187	126 1/8	Newberry	Kenneth E Hallman	Oct-07	4322
	126 1/8	Darlington	Zachary Todd Huggins	Oct-07	
	126 1/8	Orangeburg	Tripp A Judy	Sep-07	
	126 1/8	Aiken	Marty Kex	Oct-07	
	126 1/8	Calhoun	Ricky L McCollum	Oct-04	
	126 1/8	Dorchester	Mark Wimberly	Jun-05	
193	126	Greenville	David W Cooper	Nov-05	4367
	126	Newberry	Victor L Holland	Oct-07	
	126	Berkeley	Joel R Keihl III	Nov-07	
	126	Dorchester	David Shieder	Nov-85	
197	125 7/8	Dorchester	Chip Peagler	Oct-04	4431
198	125 6/8	Marlboro	John Trey E Morgan III	Nov-04	4481
199	125 5/8	Pickens	Brian J Callahan	Dec-06	4541
	125 5/8	Aiken	Huston Kneece	Nov-07	
	125 5/8	Orangeburg	Michael McKoy	Nov-99	
	125 5/8	Laurens	Walter Tuttle	Oct-07	
	125 5/8	Lancaster	Brandon D Wedgman	Nov-04	
204	125 4/8	Florence	David Gregg	Sep-07	4584
205	125 3/8	Abbeville	Ricky Hawkins	Nov-06	4636
	125 3/8	Dorchester	Weston Marvin	Oct-07	
207	125 2/8	Horry	Bobby Ray Long Jr	Oct-07	4687
208	125 1/8	Aiken	Travis D Cushman	Dec-07	4735
	125 1/8	Jasper	Carol Fickling	Oct-96	
	125 1/8	Dillon	Mitchell Price	Nov-07	
211	125	Orangeburg	J J Berry	Dec-99	4784
	125	Lee	Susan B Birgerson	Oct-07	
	125	Spartanburg	Jacob H Cooper	Oct-07	

	125	Anderson	Talmadge H Davis	Nov-07	
	125	Pickens	Donnie R Green Jr	Nov-06	
	125	Aiken	Brad Harmon	Dec-07	
	125	Richland	Robert E Harris	Aug-06	
	125	Berkeley	Paraneau A Polk	Nov-73	
	125	Orangeburg	Scott Spicer	Oct-07	
Total Typical Records Entered for 2008 Score Period: 219					
Total Typical Records Entered All-Time:					

South Carolina
Nontypical White-Tailed Deer
Entries for the 2008 Scoring Period
Minimum Score: 145

Score Year Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken	All Time Rank
1	172 4/8	Chester	Michael T Purgason	Oct-07	16
2	164 7/8	Edgefield	James Don Cook	Oct-07	38
3	163 5/8	Jasper	John D Smith	Nov-00	43
4	156 3/8	Kershaw	Darrell Taylor	Dec-07	77
5	152 7/8	Lee	James Billy Hudson	Nov-07	107
6	152 2/8	Barnwell	Jimmy J Morrison	Nov-07	113
7	151	Orangeburg	Joey Prosser	Dec-07	127
8	150 4/8	Allendale	Sam Craver	Dec-07	132
9	145 6/8	Orangeburg	John R Dantzler	Oct-07	174
Total Non-Typical Records Entered For 2008 Score Period 2008: 9					
Total Non-Typical Records Entered All-Time: 180					

Top 100

All-Time South Carolina Typical White-Tailed Deer

Minimum Score: 125

All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken
1	176	Pickens	William C. Wyatt	Dec-94
2	173 7/8	Calhoun	Randy Hoffman	Aug-03
3	170 5/8	Williamsburg	A. Hugh Gaskins	Nov-98
4	169 7/8	Marion	Richard K. Dover	Nov-96
5	169 2/8	Hampton	Stever Shuman	Aug-87
6	168 1/8	Laurens	David Underwood	Oct-89
7	167 6/8	Sumter	Todd C. Ledford	Nov-01
8	167 3/8	Saluda	Tristan A. Dubose	Nov-93
9	166 3/8	Newberry	Eddie Hicks	Dec-74
10	165 2/8	Greenwood	Ashley Avery	Dec-90
11	163 7/8	Anderson	Charles W. Owen	Nov-06
12	163 6/8	Anderson	Found (Sammie Smith)	Oct-83
13	163	York	Jesse Jacobs III	Dec-85
14	162 3/8	Aiken	Found (USFS-SRS)	Oct-05
15	162 1/8	Lee	Loran L. Gladden	Nov-79
16	161 6/8	Georgetown	C.S. Davis, Sr.	1920
	161 6/8	Colleton	Frank Edwards	Dec-82
	161 6/8	York	Dennis Meadows	Dec-83
19	161 5/8	Abbeville	Found (Cary Freeman)	Unknown
20	161 2/8	Orangeburg	Found (John Moore)	2001
	161 2/8	Saluda	William Larry Jordan	Nov-91
22	161 1/8	Oconee	Found (Judy Carver)	Oct-93
23	160 5/8	Anderson	Scott Burdette	Dec-89
	160 5/8	Orangeburg	Jay Sox	Oct-02
25	160	Lexington	Found (Faye Renaud)	Oct-96
26	159 4/8	Pickens	Dennis Chastain	Nov-91

	159 4/8	Spartanburg	Found (Larry Prince)	1985
28	159 2/8	Dorchester	W.B. Thrower	Oct-71
29	159	Williamsburg	Thomas E. Byrd, Jr.	Nov-80
	159	Colleton	Billy Lee Lewis	Oct-84
31	158 7/8	Saluda	Found (Wadie Davis)	Unknown
	158 7/8	Colleton	Marvin C. Strickland	Nov-93
33	158 2/8	Hampton	Wade Sheffield	Oct-75
34	158 1/8	Fairfield	Vandy Waller	Nov-86
35	158	Greenville	Kent Davis	Oct-90
36	157 7/8	Chester	Ned Polk	Oct-86
37	157 6/8	Laurens	Mark Smith	Oct-95
38	157 5/8	Richland	John Dreher	Sep-82
39	157 4/8	Anderson	Mac M. Mcgee	Nov-94
40	157 3/8	Lancaster	Rex R. Huntley	Oct-91
41	156 6/8	Aiken	Carl H. Crews	Oct-70
	156 6/8	Jasper	Brett Dubois	Nov-06
	156 6/8	Aiken	Dunn G. David	Nov-93
	156 6/8	Williamsburg	Lesesne Frank	1960
45	156 5/8	Bamberg	Found (Henry Herndon)	1975
	156 5/8	Williamsburg	J.B. Hardee	Sep-78
	156 5/8	Laurens	Wayne Shipman	Nov-75
48	156 4/8	Fairfield	Frank J. Bartlett	Nov-96
	156 4/8	Kershaw	Carl L. Kambeitz	Sep-03
50	156 2/8	Lee	Harvey Rusty Campbel	Nov-98
51	156 1/8	Laurens	Boyd Garfield	Nov-80
	156 1/8	Edgefield	Jacky Cockrell	Oct-88
	156 1/8	Abbeville	Mithchell Haney	Oct-91
	156 1/8	Chesterfield	Thomas C Smith	Nov-07
55	156	Newberry	Found (Ronnie Gaillard)	Unknown
56	155 7/8	Unknown	George S. Roof	1979
57	155 6/8	Orangeburg	James E. Crosland	Oct-66
	155 6/8	Colleton	Kenny Hutto	Sep-82
59	155 4/8	Jasper	Michael E. Bishop	Oct-00
	155 4/8	Williamsburg	Otis Burrows	Nov-84

	155 4/8	Lancaster	Earnest Crenshaw	Nov-88
	155 4/8	Greenwood	Ronnie W. Hannah	Oct-76
	155 4/8	Barnwell	Cannie Still	Oct-83
	155 4/8	Pickens	Brent Winchester	Nov-95
65	155 3/8	Jasper	John W. Dickerson	Oct-00
	155 3/8	Florence	Hermas McCutcheon	Nov-76
67	155 2/8	Saluda	D.H. Norris	Oct-76
68	155 1/8	Oconee	Terry Rochester	Dec-07
69	155	Edgefield	Darryl Chapman	Dec-85
	155	Calhoun	Donnie Porth	Nov-88
71	154 7/8	Union	Found (Wade Jones)	Oct-77
	154 7/8	Lexington	David R. Smith	Nov-95
73	154 6/8	Anderson	Thomas Bell	Oct-88
	154 6/8	Jasper	Karl D. Senn	Sep-91
75	154 4/8	Chester	Scott Collins	Nov-91
	154 4/8	Orangeburg	Floyd L. Williams	Oct-02
	154 4/8	Anderson	William C. Wyatt	Dec-95
78	154 3/8	Oconee	Richard Wilbanks	Dec-87
79	154 2/8	Colleton	Michael Hodge	Aug-72
80	154 1/8	Pickens	William C. Wyatt	Dec-99
81	154	Aiken	Wallace Dunbar	Nov-91
82	153 7/8	Chesterfield	Barry W. Griggs	Nov-94
83	153 6/8	Greenville	Ronnie Bailey	Nov-05
	153 6/8	Abbeville	Gary Dunn	Nov-76
	153 6/8	Fairfield	David Nichols	Nov-90
86	153 5/8	Oconee	David Neal	Nov-00
	153 5/8	Barnwell	Harry E. Warren	Nov-02
88	153 4/8	Unknown	Found (Lee Richard)	1976
	153 4/8	Bamberg	Rober M. Kinard	Nov-80
	153 4/8	Orangeburg	Ricky Lee	Dec-79
91	153 3/8	Chesterfield	James T. Barefoot	Dec-04
	153 3/8	Orangeburg	Billy Corley	Oct-86
	153 3/8	Aiken	Tom A. Stafford	Nov-96
	153 3/8	Greenwood	Roy Walker	Nov-85

	153 3/8	Orangeburg	Eddie Joe Williams	Sep-74
96	153 2/8	Lancaster	Ray Cauthen	Oct-86
	153 2/8	Dorchester	Mike Coker	Oct-97
	153 2/8	Bamberg	Alan D. Guess	Nov-02
	153 2/8	Orangeburg	Gary R. Platt	Oct-97
100	153 1/8	Barnwell	Daryl S. Evans	Nov-94
Total Typical Records All-time: 4,858				



Top 50
All-Time South Carolina
Entries for the Non-Typical
White-Tailed Deer
Minimum Score: 145



All Time Rank	Score	County	Hunter	Date Taken
1	208 5/8	Beaufort	John W. Wood	Oct-71
2	205 4/8	Edgefield	Bradley E. Means	Oct-94
3	194 4/8	Mccormick	Billy Sears	Oct-73
4	187 5/8	Mccormick	Manning Lusk	Dec-04
5	187 4/8	Lexington	Erwin Eargle	Sep-89
	187 4/8	Anderson	Delton Roe	Oct-04
7	180 7/8	Anderson	Mark S. Huntington	Oct-02
8	180 4/8	Orangeburg	Jason M. Doremus	Oct-00
	180 4/8	Chesterfield	Randy Morton	Nov-93
10	180 3/8	Marlboro	Found (SCDNR)	1930
11	179 2/8	Colleton	Charles Robertson, Jr.	Sep-81
12	176 5/8	Hampton	William Thomas George	Nov-75
13	176 3/8	Mccormick	Cliff Hughes	Dec-73
14	176 1/8	Orangeburg	Mickey Herring	Sep-97
15	173 3/8	Oconee	Found (Michael Johnson)	Nov-88

16	172 4/8	Berkeley	Danny Ledbetter	Nov-83
16	172 4/8	Chester	Michael T Purgason	Oct-07
18	171	Bamberg	Lee Lloyd	Dec-87
19	170 5/8	Williamsburg	Hugh Gaskins	Oct-03
	170 5/8	Kershaw	Donald Shealy	Oct-03
21	170 1/8	Allendale	Wade Wilson	Nov-97
22	169 6/8	Edgefield	Clark Oneal	Oct-01
23	169 2/8	Lancaster	Railey Eldridge	Nov-84
24	168 6/8	Sumter	Todd C. Ledford	Nov-01
25	167 5/8	Calhoun	William G. Morris	Aug-92
26	167 3/8	Orangeburg	Linda Fairey	Oct-61
27	167	Colleton	Danny Schaffer	Sep-74
28	166 7/8	Chesterfield	Wilburn N. Johnson, Jr.	Dec-83
29	166 6/8	Newberry	C.S. Cromer	Unknown
30	166 4/8	Aiken	Kenneth Posey	Nov-72
31	166 2/8	Fairfield	Jeff A. Douglas	Oct-86
32	166 1/8	Calhoun	Clyde Dempsey	Oct-70
	166 1/8	Edgefield	James B. O'neal	Nov-96
	166 1/8	Greenwood	Dale Wood	Oct-83
35	165 6/8	Oconee	Michael Hendrix	Nov-01
36	165 3/8	Calhoun	Francis Grier	Oct-73
37	165 2/8	Allendale	Joel Livingston	Nov-82
38	164 7/8	Edgefield	James D Cook	Oct-07
39	164 3/8	Calhoun	I.B. Webb	Dec-73
40	164 2/8	Barnwell	Reuben Yon	Oct-65
41	164 1/8	Lexington	Found (Gary Renaud)	Oct-96
42	164	Orangeburg	Shawn M. Simmons	Dec-05
43	163 5/8	Jasper	John D. Smith	Nov-00
44	163 4/8	Newberry	Anthony Maddalena	Nov-82
45	163 2/8	Clarendon	Jeff Meares	Sep-91
46	162 7/8	Lancaster	Sam Patterson	Nov-91
47	162 6/8	Saluda	Gary D. McCord	Nov-89
48	162 4/8	Pickens	David R Elrod	Dec-03
	162 4/8	Barnwell	Wayne D. Sharpe	Sep-06

50	162 2/8	Colleton	E. R. Bryan, Jr.	Sep-39
	162 2/8	Colleton	Bennie Fisk	Sep-58
Total Non-typical Records All-time: 180				



South Carolina County Totals - All Time Typical and Non-Typical



County	Typical	Non-Typical	Total	Rank	Rank/ Square Mile
Abbeville	169	9	178	7	3
Aiken	294	6	300	2	7
Allendale	163	10	173	9	2
Anderson	185	4	189	5	1
Bamberg	122	5	127	14	5
Barnwell	157	4	161	10	9
Beaufort	30	1	31	43	35
Berkeley	87	5	92	20	38
Calhoun	110	9	119	16	6
Charleston	37	0	37	42	41
Cherokee	19	1	20	47	41
Chester	77	5	82	27	28
Chesterfield	122	5	127	14	22
Clarendon	76	3	79	29	29
Colleton	204	12	216	4	15
Darlington	30	0	30	44	45
Dillon	24	0	24	45	44
Dorchester	79	5	84	23	27
Edgefield	78	6	84	23	22
Fairfield	224	6	230	3	8
Florence	73	0	73	33	36

Georgetown	45	2	47	38	43
Greenville	89	1	90	21	25
Greenwood	80	1	81	28	17
Hampton	151	3	154	11	11
Horry	73	2	75	31	40
Jasper	84	4	88	22	26
Kershaw	171	6	177	8	10
Lancaster	114	5	119	16	12
Laurens	128	6	134	13	16
Lee	72	2	74	32	24
Lexington	65	5	70	34	31
McCormick	50	3	53	36	31
Marion	49	0	49	37	34
Marlboro	21	1	22	46	46
Newberry	131	9	140	12	13
Oconee	98	4	102	19	18
Orangeburg	349	13	362	1	4
Pickens	76	1	77	30	20
Richland	116	1	117	18	21
Saluda	81	2	83	25	14
Spartanburg	67	3	70	34	30
Sumter	79	4	83	25	33
Union	45	1	46	39	37
Williamsburg	180	2	182	6	19
York	42	3	45	40	38
County Unknown	42	0	42	41	NA
Totals	4,858	180	5,038	NA	NA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING TYPICAL WHITE-TAILED DEER

All measurements must be made with a 1/4 inch flexible steel tape to the nearest one-eighth of an inch. Wherever it is necessary to change direction of measurement, mark a control point and swing tape at this point. (Note: a flexible steel cable can be used to measure points and main beams only.) Enter fractional figures in eighths, without reduction. Official measurements cannot be taken until antlers have dried for at least 60 days after the animal was killed.

- A. Number of points on each antler: to be counted a point, the projection must be at least one inch long, with the length exceeding width at one inch or more of length. All points are measured from tip of point to nearest edge of beam. Beam tip is counted as a point but not measured as a point.
- B. Tip to tip spread is measured between tips of main beams.
- C. Greatest spread is measured between perpendiculars at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest part, whether across main beams or points.
- D. Inside spread of main beams is measured at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest point between main beams. Enter this measurement again as the spread credit if it is less than or equal to the length of longer antler; if longer, enter longer antler length for spread credit.
- E. Total of lengths of all abnormal points: Abnormal points are those nontypical in location (such as points originating from a point or from bottom or sides of main beam) or extra points beyond the normal pattern of points. Measure in usual manner and enter in appropriate blanks.
- F. Length of main beam is measured from lowest outside edge of burr over outer curve to the most distant point of what is, or appears to be, the main beam. The point of beginning is that point on the burr where the center line along the outer curve of the beam intersects the burr, then following generally the outer curve of the main beam to the tip of the beam.
- G. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 Length of normal points: normal points project from the top of the main beam. They are measured from nearest edge of main beam over outer curve to tip. Lay the tape along the outer curve of the beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with top edge of the beam on both sides of the point to determine the base line for point measurements. Record point lengths in appropriate blanks.
- H. 1-2-3-4 Circumferences are taken as detailed for each measurement. If brow point is missing, take H-1 and H-2 at smallest place between burr and G-2. If G-4 is missing, take H-4 halfway between G-3 and tip of main beam.

FAIR CHASE STATEMENT FOR ALL HUNTER-TAKEN WHITETAILED DEER

To make use of the following methods shall be deemed as **UNFAIR CHASE** and unsportsmanlike, and any deer obtained by use of such means is disqualified from entry.

- I. Spotting or herding game from the air, followed by landing in its vicinity for pursuit;
- II. Herding or pursuing game with motor-powered vehicles;
- III. Use of electronic communications for attracting, locating or observing game, or guiding the hunter to such game;
- IV. Hunting game confined by artificial barriers, including escape-proof fencing; or hunting game transplanted solely for the purpose of commercial shooting.
- V. Hunting or taking game on lands without permission or consent of landowner.

I certify that the whitetailed deer scored on this chart was not taken in **UNFAIR CHASE** as defined above. I further certify that it was taken in full compliance with South Carolina game laws.

Date: _____

Signature of Hunter: _____

99WL2291

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING NONTYPICAL WHITE-TAILED DEER

All measurements must be made with a 1/4 inch flexible steel tape to the nearest one-eighth of an inch. Wherever it is necessary to change direction of measurement, mark a control point and swing tape at this point. (Note: a flexible steel cable can be used to measure points and main beams only.) Enter fractional figures in eighths, without reduction. Official measurements cannot be taken until antlers have dried for at least 60 days after the animal was killed.

- A. Number of points on each antler: to be counted a point, the projection must be at least one inch long, with the length exceeding width at one inch or more of length. All points are measured from tip of point to nearest edge of beam. Beam tip is counted as a point but not measured as a point.
- B. Tip to tip spread is measured between tips of main beams.
- C. Greatest spread is measured between perpendiculars at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest part, whether across main beams or points.
- D. Inside spread of main beams is measured at a right angle to the center line of the skull at widest point between main beams. Enter this measurement again as the spread credit if it is less than or equal to the length of longer antler; if longer, enter longer antler length for spread credit.
- E. Total of lengths of all abnormal points: Abnormal points are those nontypical in location (such as points originating from a point or from bottom or sides of main beam) or extra points beyond the normal pattern of points. Measure in usual manner and enter in appropriate blanks.
- F. Length of main beam is measured from lowest outside edge of burr over outer curve to the most distant point of what is, or appears to be, the main beam. The point of beginning is that point on the burr where the center line along the outer curve of the beam intersects the burr, then following generally the outer curve of the main beam to the tip of the beam.
- G. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 Length of normal points: normal points project from the top of the main beam. They are measured from nearest edge of main beam over outer curve to tip. Lay the tape along the outer curve of the beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with top edge of the beam on both sides of the point to determine the base line for point measurements. Record point lengths in appropriate blanks.
- H. 1-2-3-4 Circumferences are taken as detailed for each measurement. If brow point is missing, take H-1 and H-2 at smallest place between burr and G-2. If G-4 is missing, take H-4 halfway between G-3 and tip of main beam.

FAIR CHASE STATEMENT FOR ALL HUNTER-TAKEN WHITETAILED DEER

To make use of the following methods shall be deemed as **UNFAIR CHASE** and unsportsmanlike, and any deer obtained by use of such means is disqualified from entry.

- I. Spotting or herding game from the air, followed by landing in its vicinity for pursuit;
- II. Herding or pursuing game with motor-powered vehicles;
- III. Use of electronic communications for attracting, locating or observing game, or guiding the hunter to such game;
- IV. Hunting game confined by artificial barriers, including escape-proof fencing; or hunting game transplanted solely for the purpose of commercial shooting.
- V. Hunting or taking game on lands without permission or consent of landowner.

I certify that the whitetailed deer scored on this chart was not taken in **UNFAIR CHASE** as defined above. I further certify that it was taken in full compliance with South Carolina game laws.

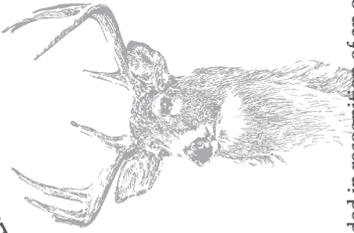
Date: _____

Signature of Hunter: _____

98WL2291

S T A T E O F S O U T H C A R O L I N A

WHITE-TAILED DEER ANTLER RECORDS PROGRAM



This certificate is awarded in recognition of an outstanding white-tailed deer that has been measured according to the Boone and Crockett system by an official SCDNR scorer and has met the minimum state record criteria and merits recognition on South Carolina's Antler Records List.

OFFICIAL SCORE

HUNTER

CATEGORY

DATE TAKEN

OWNER

COUNTY

REVIEWED AND VERIFIED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DEER RECORDS COORDINATOR _____ DATE _____