

# **2011 SOUTH CAROLINA DEER HARVEST REPORT**



## **SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DEER RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT PROJECT**



**DNR**

Submitted by

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## INTRODUCTION

The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) is the most popular, sought after, economically important, and controversial game animal in South Carolina. The 2011 Deer Hunter Survey represents the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources' (DNR), Wildlife Section's ongoing commitment to conduct pertinent research related to the state's white-tailed deer resource. The primary objectives of this survey research were to obtain valid estimates of; (1) the statewide deer harvest in 2011, (2) the harvest of deer in the constituent counties of the state, (3) hunting effort related to deer, (4) resident and non-resident hunter activities, and (5) weapons use, weapons preference, and harvest rates by weapon type. Information on hunter opinion related to certain aspects of the deer resource as well as estimates of the wild hog and coyote harvest in the state is also presented.

Due to the importance of deer as a state resource, DNR believes that accurately assessing the harvest of deer, as well as hunter participation in deer hunting, is key to the management of this species. Proposed changes in deer-related laws and regulations should have foundations in biology, therefore, the population dynamics associated with annual hunting mortality cannot be ignored. Similarly, when issues arise that do not involve biological parameters, it is important to have information related to deer hunter activities afield because they too form an important basis for managing deer.

Since the inception of the Statewide Deer Research and Management Project (Deer Project) the methods used to document the state's deer harvest have changed. Historically, deer harvest figures were developed using a system of mandatory deer check stations in the 18 county Upstate (Game Zones 1 and 2) in conjunction with reported harvests from properties enrolled in the Antlerless Deer Quota Program (ADQP) in the 28 county Coastal Plain (Game Zones 3-6). This system yielded an actual count of harvested deer and was, therefore, an absolute minimum harvest figure. Shortcomings in this system included deterioration of check station compliance in the Upstate and failure to report by ADQP cooperators in the Coastal Plain. Also, since the acreage enrolled in the ADQP tends to be about one-half of the deer habitat in the Coastal Plain, past harvest figures have not documented deer harvests on non-quota lands (+- 3.4 million acres)

because there was no legal requirement to report harvested deer in the Coastal Plain. Therefore, it is suspected that historic deer harvest figures only accounted for about one-half of the total deer harvest that occurred annually in the state.

### **Survey Methodology**

The 2011 Deer Hunter Survey represents a random mail survey that involved a single mail-out. The questionnaire for the 2011 Deer Hunter Survey was developed by Wildlife Section personnel (Figure 1). The mailing list database was constructed by randomly selecting 25,000 known Big Game Permit holders that included 5 license types, the first 3 of which have a Big Game Permit included. The license types included: (1) Resident Sportsman 's, (2) Resident Combination, (3) Resident Junior Sportsman 's, (4) Resident Big Game Permit, and (5) Non-resident Big Game Permit. The number of individuals associated with each license type was based on an attempted sampling rate of approximately 15 percent for licenses purchased through December of 2011. Since deer season statewide end on January 1 there was no need to sample individuals that were licensed thereafter.

Data entry was completed by Priority Data, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska. Statistical analysis was conducted using Statistix 7 (Analytical Software, Tallahassee, FL).

### **Acknowledgments**

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## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

As with any mail survey, a portion of the attempted sample (25,000) was returned as undeliverable mail (669). Therefore, the actual attempted sample was 24,331 representing 14.8 percent of the entire population (164,698) of license holders. A total of 6,750 completed surveys were returned yielding a 27.7 percent response rate and 4.1 percent sampling rate on the entire licensee population.

### **Deer Harvest**

During the 2011 deer season it is estimated that a total of 120,407 bucks and 106,051 does were harvested for a statewide total of 226,458 deer (Table 1). This figure represents a 1.2 percent increase in harvest from 2010 (222,649) and is 29.3 percent below the record harvest established in 2002 (319,902). After many years of rapidly increasing during the 1970's and 1980's, the deer population in South Carolina exhibited relative stability between 1995 and 2002. Since 2002, however, the population has trended down. The overall reduction in harvest seen since 2002 can likely be attributable to a number of factors, including habitat change. Although timber management activities stimulated significant growth in South Carolina's deer population in the 1970's and 1980's, considerable acreage is currently in even-aged pine stands that are greater than 10 years old, a situation that does not support deer densities at the same level as younger stands in which food and cover is more available.

Also, coyotes are a recent addition to the landscape and are another piece of the puzzle. SCDNR is currently involved in a major study with researchers at the Savannah River Site investigating the affects coyotes are having on the survival of deer fawns. Cumulative data throughout the study indicates approximately 70 percent total fawn mortality with coyotes being responsible for approximately 80 percent of these mortalities. If these findings even moderately represent a statewide situation, this "new mortality factor" is clearly involved in the reduction in deer numbers. This is especially true when combined with extremely liberal deer harvests that have been the norm in South Carolina. The study is currently in the process of determining if coyote control (trap/kill) leads to increased fawn survival on the area.

### **Harvest Per Unit Area County Rankings**

Comparisons can be made between deer harvests from the various counties in South Carolina if a harvest per unit area is established. Harvest per unit area standardizes the harvest among counties regardless of the size of individual counties. One measure of harvest rate is the number of deer taken per square mile (640ac. = 1 mile<sup>2</sup>). When considering the estimated deer habitat that is available in South Carolina, the deer harvest rate in 2011 was 10.6 deer per square mile over the entire state (Table 2). Although the deer population in the state has declined in recent years, this harvest rate should be considered good in comparison with most other states. The top 5 counties for harvest per unit area were Bamberg (24.1 deer/mile<sup>2</sup>), Union (18.6 deer/mile<sup>2</sup>), Calhoun (17.3 deer/mile<sup>2</sup>), Orangeburg (16.6 deer/mile<sup>2</sup>), and Anderson (16.2 deer/mile<sup>2</sup>) (Table 2).

### **Deer Harvest Rankings by County**

Total deer harvest by county is not comparable among counties because counties vary in size and are, therefore, not directly comparable. However, it has become customary to rank the counties based on number of deer harvested (Table 3). The top 5 counties during 2011 were Orangeburg, Williamsburg, Colleton, Laurens, and Hampton.

### **Deer Harvest on Wildlife Management Areas**

Deer hunting on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) remains popular in South Carolina with approximately 53,000 licensees having a WMA Permit. Wildlife Management Areas represent lands owned by DNR, other state owned lands enrolled in the WMA Program, US Forest Service lands enrolled in the WMA Program, and private and/or corporate lands that are leased by DNR as part of the WMA Program. Deer harvest figures for coastal WMAs are from check stations and are presented only for those WMA properties that have a deer check-in requirement. Deer harvest figures for upstate WMAs (Mountain and Central and Western Piedmont Hunt Units) were estimated by extrapolating the county deer harvest rates (deer/mi<sup>2</sup>) to the acreage of WMA land that falls within the respective counties comprising the WMA. This assumes that hunters on WMA lands exhibit effort and deer harvest patterns similar to those of

the general licensee database that was surveyed. Finally, the estimated deer harvest on WMA lands is included in, not additive to, the county and statewide estimates found throughout this report.

During the 2011 season it is estimated that 4,640 bucks and 3,793 does were harvested for a total deer harvest on Wildlife Management Areas of 8,433 (Table 4). This figure represents an increase of approximately 7.4 percent from 2010. It is estimated that approximately 17,799 hunters spent 210,028 days hunting deer on WMAs in South Carolina in 2011.

### **Hunter Opinion Regarding Deer Numbers**

The 2011 Deer Hunter Survey asked participants their opinion regarding the following question. Compared to past years, how would you rate the number of deer in the area that you hunt most often? Survey participants were given 3 choices; increasing, about the same, or decreasing. About half (49.0%) of hunters indicated that the number of deer in the area they hunted most often was about the same as in past years (Table 5). More hunters (35.0%) believed that the deer population was decreasing than increasing (15.9%). On a scale of 1 to 3 with 1 being increasing, 2 being neutral, and 3 being decreasing, the overall mean rating of 2.2 suggests that hunters viewed the deer population as slightly decreasing. The opinion among hunters that the deer population is decreasing has been consistent the last few years. Harvest data and population reconstruction modeling supports this opinion.

### **Number of Deer Hunters**

Even though all individuals receiving a survey were licensed to hunt deer, only 86.7 percent actually hunted deer. For residents, 85.1 percent of sampled licensees hunted deer and for non-residents 96.2 percent hunted deer. Extrapolating to the respective licensee populations yields 125,450 residents (Table 6) and 14,702 non-residents (Table 7) for a total of 140,152 deer hunters statewide during 2011. This figure represents less than a one percent decrease from the 140,462 hunters in 2010. Counties with the highest estimates for individual hunters include Orangeburg, Laurens, Fairfield, Williamsburg, and Aiken for resident hunters (Table 6) and Hampton, Chester, Allendale, Fairfield, and Union for non-residents (Table 7).

## **Hunting Success**

For determination of hunting success only those individuals that actually hunted deer were included in the analysis and similarly, success was defined as harvesting at least one deer. Overall hunting success in 2011 was 71.7 percent, which should be considered extraordinary. Success rates for residents (70.9%, Table 6) were slightly lower than non-residents (75.8%, Table 7). Estimates for resident and non-resident success rates for all counties are presented in Tables 6 and 7. Success rates for resident hunters were highest in Jasper, Bamberg, Barnwell, Colleton, and Dillon. Non-residents experienced the highest success in Barnwell, Marlboro, Bamberg, Lee, and Greenwood. However, only Bamberg County had appreciable numbers of non-resident hunters.

## **Hunter Effort**

For the purposes of this survey hunter effort was measured in days with one day being defined as any portion of the day spent afield. Resident hunters averaged 16.1 days afield for a total of 2,017,775 days deer hunting and non-residents averaged 14.6 days for a total of 215,630 days (Table 8). Total effort expended deer hunting in South Carolina during 2011 was estimated at 2,233,405 days (Table 8), down 1.7 percent from 2010. The number of days devoted to deer hunting in South Carolina is very significant and points not only to the availability and popularity of deer as a game species, but to the obvious economic benefits related to this important natural resource. Previous surveys (2001) conducted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service indicate that approximately 200 million dollars in direct retail sales are related to deer hunting in South Carolina annually.

The top 5 South Carolina counties for overall days of deer hunting during 2011 were Orangeburg, Laurens, Williamsburg, Colleton, and Fairfield (Table 8). Resident hunters expended the most hunting effort in Orangeburg, Laurens, Williamsburg, Colleton, and Aiken counties. Non-residents hunted the most in Hampton, Allendale, Chester, Fairfield, and Union counties and these 5 counties totaled 40 percent of all the non-resident deer hunting effort that took place in South Carolina in 2011. There was more hunting effort by nonresidents in Allendale County than by residents.

Resident hunters who were successful at harvesting at least one deer averaged over twice as many days (21.2 days) afield as unsuccessful residents (8.6 days) (Table 8). Similarly, successful non-residents (17.5 days) averaged about 2 times the days afield when compared with unsuccessful non-residents (8.5 days).

The amount of effort required to harvest a deer varied between residents and non-residents and by the county hunted. On the average it took less time for non-residents to harvest a deer (8.0 days, Table 7) compared to residents (10.1 days, Table 6). This may be due to the fact that many non-residents hunt commercially where considerable preparation is done prior to the hunter's arrival. Also, there may be less selectivity with respect to deer harvested by non-residents. Counties requiring the least effort to harvest a deer included Bamberg, Beaufort, Williamsburg, Allendale, and Barnwell for resident hunters (Table 6). On the other hand, non-residents spent less time to harvest a deer in Dorchester, Marion, Barnwell, Williamsburg, and Orangeburg counties (Table 7), however, none of these counties exhibited what should be considered a high level of non-resident hunting activity.

### **Deer Harvest by Weapon Type and Weapons Utilization and Preference**

All areas of South Carolina have long and liberal firearms seasons and the majority (78.1%) of deer are harvested with centerfire rifles (Table 9). Shotguns (10.5%) and archery equipment (6.7%) also contribute significantly to the overall deer harvest in the state, whereas, muzzleloaders, crossbows, and handguns combine to contribute less than 5 percent of the total harvest (Table 9).

Although rifles are used by approximately 90 percent of hunters, nearly 80 percent of hunters use multiple weapons during the course of the deer season (Table 10, Table 11). Resident hunters appear to be more flexible than non-residents in their use of multiple weapons and significantly more residents use archery equipment (25.2%) and shotguns (29.4%) than non-residents (16.2% archery and 9.3% shotguns) (Table 11). This finding has been consistent for many years and two points can likely be made. First, since most aspects of deer hunting (travel, accommodations, etc.) are typically more convenient for residents, they may have more time to devote to becoming comfortable or proficient with additional weapons, in this case archery equipment. Second, shotguns are the customary weapon related to hunting deer with dogs and

the argument can be made that dog hunting is being practiced more by residents than non-residents. The weapons utilization data supports this contention.

On the other hand, non-residents (22.6%) used muzzleloaders more frequently than residents (14.3%). Keep in mind that muzzleloader or primitive weapons seasons are only available in Game Zones 1 and 2 (the Upstate). It is suspected that the high utilization of muzzleloaders by non-residents is related to the availability of this special season at an earlier date in South Carolina than in neighboring states. Also, the argument can be made that muzzleloaders require less commitment than archery equipment and would allow non-residents a comparatively easy method of harvesting deer during the special season. This finding has been consistent for many years.

Unlike weapons utilization, weapons preference is the single weapon that a hunter prefers. Obviously, a majority (78.2%) of deer hunters prefer rifles (Table 12). Bows (12.0%) are the second most preferred weapon which is interesting because compared to other states, there are limited exclusive opportunities for bow hunters in South Carolina. Nonetheless, the number of hunters indicating that bows are their preferred weapon has increased over time. Finally, there are several interesting points that can be made about preferences for other weapons based on residency. Shotguns are preferred significantly more by residents (8.0%) than non-residents (2.2%) and muzzleloaders are preferred more by non-residents (3.4%) than by residents (1.2%) (Table 12). The explanation of this situation is likely similar to that for weapons utilization in that, (1) residents do most of the dog hunting in the state and tend to use shotguns, and (2) non-residents use muzzleloaders to take advantage of a special season that is not available as early in their home state.

### **Deer Harvest by Month of Season**

The 2011 Deer Hunter Survey asked hunters to provide information on the month of kill for deer taken during the 2011 season. Although South Carolina is noted to have the longest firearms deer season in the country, the relationship between season length and deer harvest is often misunderstood. Deer naturally increase their movements during the breeding season or rut making them more susceptible to being seen and harvested by hunters. In contrast, outside of the breeding season deer movements are reduced, therefore the chances of hunters seeing and

harvesting deer are reduced.

Deer harvest by month of season demonstrates this phenomenon (Figure 2). Although firearms seasons are not open in all parts of the state in late August and early September, relatively few deer are harvested during that time where the season is open. On the other hand, a disproportionately high number of deer are taken during October and November. October and November encompass the majority of the breeding season in South Carolina with over 80 percent of does conceiving during that period (Figure 3). Ultimately, timing of the season is a more important factor in determining deer harvest and quality hunting than the length of the season. Although South Carolina offers early opening seasons, there may be negative consequences as it relates to deer harvest. Hunters should understand that hunting pressure that builds prior to the breeding season can suppress daytime movements of deer during the breeding season when deer movements and hunter harvests should be greatest.

### **Wild Hog Harvest**

The 2011 Deer Hunter Survey also asked hunters to provide information on their wild hog and coyote harvesting activities. Documenting the hog harvest became customary several years ago because wild hogs commonly taken incidental to deer hunting. Wild or feral hogs are often thought of as "game" and there is a certain amount of sport associated with harvesting hogs. Wild hogs provide quality meat for the hunter and mature hogs can make a highly sought-after "trophy". Wild hogs are not native to South Carolina or any part of the North American continent. They are descendants of European domestic hogs that escaped or were released dating back as far as the early Spanish explorers. Also, closed-range or fencing requirements for livestock did not arise until the 1900's and letting hogs "free-range" was common prior to fencing laws. Wild hogs were historically associated with the major river flood plain systems in Coastal South Carolina. Unfortunately, recent relocations of wild hogs by hunters appear to be responsible for the species populating areas where they were not found in the past. Wild hogs directly compete with native species like deer and wild turkey for habitat and food, and hogs can do significant damage to the habitat and agricultural production through their rooting activities. Legislation passed during the 2005 session of the South Carolina General Assembly prohibits the release of hogs in the state and legislation passed in 2010 prohibits the removal of a live hog

from the woods without a permit (SC Code Section 50-16-25).

During 2011 an estimated 32,494 wild hogs were harvested by deer hunters in South Carolina (Table 13), a 10.8 percent decrease from 2010 (36,401 hogs). Evidence of the presence of hogs in 46 of 46 counties was made by hunter harvest activities (45 of 46 counties in 2010). Statewide, approximately 1.48 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup> were harvested, however, this figure is deceiving because hogs only inhabit a relatively small portion of the state as a whole. The top 5 counties for wild hog harvest per unit area were Allendale (6.5 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup>), Marion (4.3 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup>), Abbeville (4.1 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup>), Hampton (3.2 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup>), and Dorchester (3.0 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup>).

### **Coyote Harvest**

Unlike wild hogs which are treated like game to some degree, coyotes are typically thought of as varmints that pose a threat to native game species. Like wild hogs, coyotes are a non-native species in South Carolina. Although a popular notion among hunters is that DNR released coyotes, the agency has never released coyotes in South Carolina. The occurrence of coyotes in the state is more recent than hogs and they appear to have gotten to the state by two methods, (1) natural movements from western states and (2) illegal importation. Coyotes were first documented in Oconee and Pickens Counties in 1978 and were thought to be linked to animals that were illegally imported for hunting purposes. Evidence for this includes an illegal importation case that was made and the fact that coyotes had not been documented in adjacent counties in Georgia and North Carolina. Within a few years coyotes began to appear in the western piedmont counties of Anderson, Abbeville, McCormick, etc. indicating a southeastern expansion from the original site. In the early 1980's coyotes were documented in Allendale County and were thought to be natural immigrants from Georgia since they had previously been documented in the adjacent Georgia counties. Coyotes from this source apparently populated to the Northeast until they encountered the Santee Cooper Lakes. In the late 1980's coyotes were documented in the Pee Dee Region, again associated with illegal imports. In any event, by the mid-1990's coyotes had been documented in all South Carolina counties.

Sportsmen often voice concern over the presence of coyotes and the potential impact they have on game species such as deer. Though coyotes are one of the most adaptable animals, they are not designed to prey on big game. The coyote's diet is chiefly composed of small mammals

(rats and mice), insects, and a variety of vegetable matter including fruits. On the other hand, coyotes will take deer fawns and deer that are sick or injured. DNR is currently participating in a multi-year study with researchers at the Savannah River Site in Aiken and Barnwell Counties concerning the impact that coyotes are having on deer. Specifically, the objective of this study is to determine potential impacts on deer fawn survival and recruitment. Cumulative data throughout the study indicates approximately 70 percent total fawn mortality with coyotes being responsible for approximately 80 percent of these mortalities. If these findings even moderately represent a statewide situation, this “new mortality factor” combined with extremely liberal deer harvests and lower deer populations should cause concern. The study is currently in the process of determining if coyote control (trap/kill) leads to increased fawn survival on the area.

Coyotes are not protected animals in South Carolina and hunters are allowed to harvest them throughout the year during daylight hours. During 2011 it is estimated that approximately 32,204 coyotes were harvested by deer hunters in South Carolina (Table 13), an increase of 4.4 percent from 2010 (30,804 coyotes). As in past years, there was evidence of coyotes being harvested in all counties. The number of coyotes killed by deer hunters has increased exponentially since the late 1990’s pointing to the expansion of this species in South Carolina. Statewide approximately 1.5 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup> were harvested and the top 5 counties for coyote harvest per unit area included Laurens (3.2 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>), Saluda (3.1 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>), Spartanburg (3.0 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>), Anderson (2.9 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>), and York (2.8 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>).

### **Supplementary Information**

The following section is not related to the 2011 Big Game Hunter Survey, but is offered as information relevant to the state’s deer population.

Data related to deer-vehicle collisions for 2011 was not available from the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) at the time of this publication, therefore, 2010 is the most current data available (Table 14). Since reporting of deer vehicle collisions is contingent upon notification of some law enforcement agency and then SCDPS, this figure should be considered a minimum. Also, the reader should bear in mind that reporting criteria have changed over time.

Average body weights and antler characteristic of deer vary among the constituent counties in South Carolina and are dependent on deer density and available nutrition (Tables 15

and 16). Statewide averages for male deer indicate that 1.5 year old bucks average about 107 lbs. and 3.6 antler points while bucks 2.5 years old and older average about 138 lbs. and 6.5 antler points. Yearling (1.5 years old) females average approximately 88 lbs. while does 2.5 years old and older average nearly 101 lbs. This information is based on sampling completed between 1987 and 1994.

The history of the deer population and harvest in South Carolina demonstrates a trend typical of a species that initially expands into available habitat, stabilizes, and begins to decline as habitat changes (Figures 4 and 5). It is important to recognize that habitat is the primary factor controlling deer density in South Carolina, though regulated harvest is important as well. Keep in mind that between 1750 and 1900 the deer population in South Carolina experienced a tremendous decline as it did in most of North America. Although unrestricted subsistence and commercial harvest of deer was important in the decline, major changes in habitat related to clearing of land for agriculture was the controlling factor.

By 1900 deer numbers in the State were very low, perhaps 20,000. However, in the 1920's, significant drought and the cotton boll weevil had devastating consequences for farming. With the decline in farming, reforestation of the state began and was largely complete by the 1970's. Timber harvest activities that followed into and throughout the 1980's created vast areas of early successional habitat that allowed for a dramatic increase in the State's deer population. South Carolina's deer population peaked in the mid to late 1990's at just over 1,000,000 deer.

Over time, deer hunters have gained a better understanding of the relationship between deer numbers, habitat, and deer quality leading to more aggressive female harvests in many parts of the state. This increased emphasis on harvesting female deer as a means to control deer densities has played a role in the stabilization in the State's deer population. However, the overriding factor is habitat. Keep in mind that the same timber management activities that stimulated the growth in South Carolina's deer population in the 1980s have resulted in considerable acreage currently being in even-aged pine stands that are greater than 10 years old. This habitat type simply does not support deer densities at the same level as habitat in early stages of ecological succession. As a result, the deer population has trended down since 2000 and currently the population is estimated at about 750,000 deer, a level comparable with the mid 1980's.

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Table 1. Estimated statewide deer harvest in South Carolina in 2011.

County	Acres*	Square Miles	Buck	Doe	Total	Harvest Rates		% Change from 2010
			Harvest	Harvest	Harvest	Ac/Deer	Deer/Mi. <sup>2</sup>	
Abbeville	223,113	349	2,648	2,314	4,962	45.0	14.2	8.2
Aiken	500,546	782	2,776	2,465	5,241	95.5	6.7	-20.1
Allendale	216,455	338	2,516	1,832	4,348	49.8	12.9	-25.8
Anderson	219,068	342	2,831	2,704	5,535	39.6	16.2	-4.1
Bamberg	196,573	307	3,534	3,863	7,397	26.6	24.1	-11.6
Barnwell	281,764	440	2,206	2,155	4,361	64.6	9.9	-14.3
Beaufort	147,441	230	825	793	1,618	91.1	7.0	-50.0
Berkeley	567,530	887	3,176	1,862	5,038	112.6	5.7	0.5
Calhoun	190,584	298	2,492	2,664	5,156	37.0	17.3	18.7
Charleston	288,732	451	2,190	2,431	4,621	62.5	10.2	-21.8
Cherokee	156,664	245	1,603	931	2,534	61.8	10.4	-28.0
Chester	300,589	470	2,899	2,786	5,685	52.9	12.1	-3.4
Chesterfield	372,478	582	1,984	1,366	3,350	111.2	5.8	-13.7
Clarendon	298,087	466	2,493	2,454	4,947	60.3	10.6	31.9
Colleton	502,666	785	4,430	3,870	8,300	60.6	10.6	-10.9
Darlington	286,228	447	1,311	1,002	2,313	123.7	5.2	34.3
Dillon	214,069	334	1,228	904	2,132	100.4	6.4	30.0
Dorchester	302,717	473	2,457	2,289	4,746	63.8	10.0	-2.9
Edgefield	246,543	385	2,087	2,023	4,110	60.0	10.7	7.3
Fairfield	384,607	601	3,959	3,478	7,437	51.7	12.4	7.4
Florence	397,888	622	3,250	3,091	6,341	62.7	10.2	-9.7
Georgetown	399,638	624	2,118	1,768	3,886	102.8	6.2	-18.0
Greenville	294,257	460	1,785	1,374	3,159	93.1	6.9	25.1
Greenwood	204,400	319	2,148	2,267	4,415	46.3	13.8	36.7
Hampton	324,840	508	3,618	4,007	7,625	42.6	15.0	14.3
Horry	533,336	833	2,805	2,041	4,846	110.1	5.8	5.1
Jasper	309,889	484	2,430	2,092	4,522	68.5	9.3	3.1
Kershaw	360,485	563	3,282	2,175	5,457	66.1	9.7	17.9
Lancaster	266,382	416	2,277	2,215	4,492	59.3	10.8	5.3
Laurens	317,916	497	4,042	3,872	7,914	40.2	15.9	11.9
Lee	220,106	344	2,037	1,354	3,391	64.9	9.9	12.5
Lexington	280,742	439	1,595	1,423	3,018	93.0	6.9	3.6
McCormick	212,021	331	1,447	1,354	2,801	75.7	8.5	25.5
Marion	216,907	339	1,591	1,855	3,446	62.9	10.2	56.4
Marlboro	281,271	439	1,499	1,347	2,846	98.8	6.5	49.9
Newberry	317,761	497	3,228	2,985	6,213	51.1	12.5	7.1
Oconee	284,348	444	818	546	1,364	208.5	3.1	4.8
Orangeburg	504,516	788	7,382	5,704	13,086	38.6	16.6	-3.0
Pickens	219,926	344	886	419	1,305	168.5	3.8	-29.5
Richland	340,121	531	2,264	2,224	4,488	75.8	8.4	15.8
Saluda	192,173	300	2,046	1,806	3,852	49.9	12.8	19.2
Spartanburg	265,939	416	2,691	2,341	5,032	52.8	12.1	-21.2
Sumter	338,968	530	2,608	2,028	4,636	73.1	8.8	1.7
Union	258,111	403	3,923	3,582	7,505	34.4	18.6	22.7
Williamsburg	513,851	803	5,862	5,287	11,149	46.1	13.9	19.1
York	276,650	432	3,130	2,708	5,838	47.4	13.5	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,028,896</b>	<b>21,920</b>	<b>120,407</b>	<b>106,051</b>	<b>226,458</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
95% Confidence Interval for harvest			(+ -) <b>3,980</b>	(+ -) <b>4,036</b>	(+ -) <b>6,629</b>			

\* Acreage shown represents the acreage of forested land and acreage of row crops considered to be significant deer habitat within each county.

Table 2. County rankings based on deer harvested per unit area in South Carolina in 2011.

County	Acres*	Square Miles	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Total Harvest	Harvest Rates		% Change from 2010
						Ac/Deer	Deer/Mi. <sup>2</sup>	
Bamberg	196,573	307	3,534	3,863	7,397	26.6	24.1	-11.6
Union	258,111	403	3,923	3,582	7,505	34.4	18.6	22.7
Calhoun	190,584	298	2,492	2,664	5,156	37.0	17.3	18.7
Orangeburg	504,516	788	7,382	5,704	13,086	38.6	16.6	-3.0
Anderson	219,068	342	2,831	2,704	5,535	39.6	16.2	-4.1
Laurens	317,916	497	4,042	3,872	7,914	40.2	15.9	11.9
Hampton	324,840	508	3,618	4,007	7,625	42.6	15.0	14.3
Abbeville	223,113	349	2,648	2,314	4,962	45.0	14.2	8.2
Williamsburg	513,851	803	5,862	5,287	11,149	46.1	13.9	19.1
Greenwood	204,400	319	2,148	2,267	4,415	46.3	13.8	36.7
York	276,650	432	3,130	2,708	5,838	47.4	13.5	13.2
Allendale	216,455	338	2,516	1,832	4,348	49.8	12.9	-25.8
Saluda	192,173	300	2,046	1,806	3,852	49.9	12.8	19.2
Newberry	317,761	497	3,228	2,985	6,213	51.1	12.5	7.1
Fairfield	384,607	601	3,959	3,478	7,437	51.7	12.4	7.4
Spartanburg	265,939	416	2,691	2,341	5,032	52.8	12.1	-21.2
Chester	300,589	470	2,899	2,786	5,685	52.9	12.1	-3.4
Lancaster	266,382	416	2,277	2,215	4,492	59.3	10.8	5.3
Edgefield	246,543	385	2,087	2,023	4,110	60.0	10.7	7.3
Clarendon	298,087	466	2,493	2,454	4,947	60.3	10.6	31.9
Colleton	502,666	785	4,430	3,870	8,300	60.6	10.6	-10.9
Cherokee	156,664	245	1,603	931	2,534	61.8	10.4	-28.0
Charleston	288,732	451	2,190	2,431	4,621	62.5	10.2	-21.8
Florence	397,888	622	3,250	3,091	6,341	62.7	10.2	-9.7
Marion	216,907	339	1,591	1,855	3,446	62.9	10.2	56.4
Dorchester	302,717	473	2,457	2,289	4,746	63.8	10.0	-2.9
Barnwell	281,764	440	2,206	2,155	4,361	64.6	9.9	-14.3
Lee	220,106	344	2,037	1,354	3,391	64.9	9.9	12.5
Kershaw	360,485	563	3,282	2,175	5,457	66.1	9.7	17.9
Jasper	309,889	484	2,430	2,092	4,522	68.5	9.3	3.1
Sumter	338,968	530	2,608	2,028	4,636	73.1	8.8	1.7
McCormick	212,021	331	1,447	1,354	2,801	75.7	8.5	25.5
Richland	340,121	531	2,264	2,224	4,488	75.8	8.4	15.8
Beaufort	147,441	230	825	793	1,618	91.1	7.0	-50.0
Lexington	280,742	439	1,595	1,423	3,018	93.0	6.9	3.6
Greenville	294,257	460	1,785	1,374	3,159	93.1	6.9	25.1
Aiken	500,546	782	2,776	2,465	5,241	95.5	6.7	-20.1
Marlboro	281,271	439	1,499	1,347	2,846	98.8	6.5	49.9
Dillon	214,069	334	1,228	904	2,132	100.4	6.4	30.0
Georgetown	399,638	624	2,118	1,768	3,886	102.8	6.2	-18.0
Horry	533,336	833	2,805	2,041	4,846	110.1	5.8	5.1
Chesterfield	372,478	582	1,984	1,366	3,350	111.2	5.8	-13.7
Berkeley	567,530	887	3,176	1,862	5,038	112.6	5.7	0.5
Darlington	286,228	447	1,311	1,002	2,313	123.7	5.2	34.3
Pickens	219,926	344	886	419	1,305	168.5	3.8	-29.5
Oconee	284,348	444	818	546	1,364	208.5	3.1	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,028,896</b>	<b>21,920</b>	<b>120,407</b>	<b>106,051</b>	<b>226,458</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Table 3. County rankings based on total deer harvested in South Carolina in 2011.

County	Acres*	Square Miles	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Total Harvest	Harvest Rates		% Change from 2010
						Ac/Deer	Deer/Mi. <sup>2</sup>	
Orangeburg	504,516	788	7,382	5,704	13,086	38.6	16.6	-3.0
Williamsburg	513,851	803	5,862	5,287	11,149	46.1	13.9	19.1
Colleton	502,666	785	4,430	3,870	8,300	60.6	10.6	-10.9
Laurens	317,916	497	4,042	3,872	7,914	40.2	15.9	11.9
Hampton	324,840	508	3,618	4,007	7,625	42.6	15.0	14.3
Union	258,111	403	3,923	3,582	7,505	34.4	18.6	22.7
Fairfield	384,607	601	3,959	3,478	7,437	51.7	12.4	7.4
Bamberg	196,573	307	3,534	3,863	7,397	26.6	24.1	-11.6
Florence	397,888	622	3,250	3,091	6,341	62.7	10.2	-9.7
Newberry	317,761	497	3,228	2,985	6,213	51.1	12.5	7.1
York	276,650	432	3,130	2,708	5,838	47.4	13.5	13.2
Chester	300,589	470	2,899	2,786	5,685	52.9	12.1	-3.4
Anderson	219,068	342	2,831	2,704	5,535	39.6	16.2	-4.1
Kershaw	360,485	563	3,282	2,175	5,457	66.1	9.7	17.9
Aiken	500,546	782	2,776	2,465	5,241	95.5	6.7	-20.1
Calhoun	190,584	298	2,492	2,664	5,156	37.0	17.3	18.7
Berkeley	567,530	887	3,176	1,862	5,038	112.6	5.7	0.5
Spartanburg	265,939	416	2,691	2,341	5,032	52.8	12.1	-21.2
Abbeville	223,113	349	2,648	2,314	4,962	45.0	14.2	8.2
Clarendon	298,087	466	2,493	2,454	4,947	60.3	10.6	31.9
Horry	533,336	833	2,805	2,041	4,846	110.1	5.8	5.1
Dorchester	302,717	473	2,457	2,289	4,746	63.8	10.0	-2.9
Sumter	338,968	530	2,608	2,028	4,636	73.1	8.8	1.7
Charleston	288,732	451	2,190	2,431	4,621	62.5	10.2	-21.8
Jasper	309,889	484	2,430	2,092	4,522	68.5	9.3	3.1
Lancaster	266,382	416	2,277	2,215	4,492	59.3	10.8	5.3
Richland	340,121	531	2,264	2,224	4,488	75.8	8.4	15.8
Greenwood	204,400	319	2,148	2,267	4,415	46.3	13.8	36.7
Barnwell	281,764	440	2,206	2,155	4,361	64.6	9.9	-14.3
Allendale	216,455	338	2,516	1,832	4,348	49.8	12.9	-25.8
Edgefield	246,543	385	2,087	2,023	4,110	60.0	10.7	7.3
Georgetown	399,638	624	2,118	1,768	3,886	102.8	6.2	-18.0
Saluda	192,173	300	2,046	1,806	3,852	49.9	12.8	19.2
Marion	216,907	339	1,591	1,855	3,446	62.9	10.2	56.4
Lee	220,106	344	2,037	1,354	3,391	64.9	9.9	12.5
Chesterfield	372,478	582	1,984	1,366	3,350	111.2	5.8	-13.7
Greenville	294,257	460	1,785	1,374	3,159	93.1	6.9	25.1
Lexington	280,742	439	1,595	1,423	3,018	93.0	6.9	3.6
Marlboro	281,271	439	1,499	1,347	2,846	98.8	6.5	49.9
McCormick	212,021	331	1,447	1,354	2,801	75.7	8.5	25.5
Cherokee	156,664	245	1,603	931	2,534	61.8	10.4	-28.0
Darlington	286,228	447	1,311	1,002	2,313	123.7	5.2	34.3
Dillon	214,069	334	1,228	904	2,132	100.4	6.4	30.0
Beaufort	147,441	230	825	793	1,618	91.1	7.0	-50.0
Oconee	284,348	444	818	546	1,364	208.5	3.1	4.8
Pickens	219,926	344	886	419	1,305	168.5	3.8	-29.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,028,896</b>	<b>21,920</b>	<b>120,407</b>	<b>106,051</b>	<b>226,458</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Table 4. Estimated deer harvest on Wildlife Management Areas in South Carolina in 2011

Area	Acreage	Bucks	Does	Total	Deer/Mi. <sup>2</sup>
Mountain Hunt Unit	193,566	711	432	1,143	3.8
Central Piedmont Hunt Unit	159,793	1,970	1,818	3,788	15.2
Western Piedmont Hunt Unit	119,077	1,252	943	2,196	11.8
<b>Subtotal for Upstate WMA's</b>	<b>472,436</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Coastal WMA's*</b>					
Bear Island WMA	1,519	19	25	44	18.5
Bonneau Ferry	10,697	52	46	98	5.9
Botany Bay WMA	2,000	32	42	74	23.7
Crackerneck WMA	10,470	60	42	102	6.2
Cross Generating Station WMA	654	8	12	20	19.6
Donnelley WMA	8,048	29	39	68	5.4
Francis Marion WMA	252,578	197	154	351	0.9
Hamilton Ridge	13,281	61	33	94	4.5
Hickory Top WMA	1,836	10	12	22	7.7
Manchester State Forest WMA	25,505	92	42	134	3.4
Moultrie WMA	9,480	22	19	41	2.8
Oak Lea WMA	2,024	35	20	55	17.4
Palachucola WMA	5,947	35	42	77	8.3
Santee Coastal Reserve WMA	5,000	8	5	13	1.7
Santee Cooper WMA	2,828	10	22	32	7.2
Victoria Bluff WMA	800	5	3	8	6.4
Webb Wildlife Center WMA	5,866	31	42	73	8.0
<b>Subtotal for Coastal WMA's</b>	<b>358,533</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>830,969</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>8,433</b>	<b>6.5</b>

\*Check Station data

Table 5. Hunter opinion (percent) regarding the number of deer in the area hunted most often in South Carolina in 2011 compared to previous years.

	Increasing	About the Same	Decreasing
<b>Residents</b>	16.4	48.7	34.9
<b>Non-Residents</b>	13.4	51.0	35.6
<b>Overall</b>	15.9	49.0	35.0

Table 6. Resident deer hunter and deer harvest statistics in South Carolina in 2011.

County	Number Hunters	Man/Days Hunted	Percent Success	Deer/Hunter	Days/Deer	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Total Harvest
Abbeville	3,890	54,191	66	1.23	11.3	2,509	2,272	4,781
Aiken	3,908	62,718	68	1.26	12.8	2,581	2,327	4,908
Allendale	1,272	16,688	82	1.70	7.7	1,054	1,109	2,163
Anderson	3,836	57,224	74	1.44	10.4	2,818	2,690	5,508
Bamberg	2,218	36,303	85	2.66	6.1	2,727	3,181	5,908
Barnwell	1,727	28,358	83	2.04	8.0	1,636	1,891	3,527
Beaufort	782	8,926	74	1.70	6.7	673	654	1,327
Berkeley	3,436	59,136	68	1.46	11.8	3,163	1,854	5,017
Calhoun	2,600	43,373	82	1.95	8.6	2,490	2,581	5,072
Charleston	2,818	39,738	73	1.63	8.7	2,163	2,418	4,581
Cherokee	1,600	25,704	70	1.34	12.0	1,436	709	2,145
Chester	2,636	39,156	69	1.32	11.3	1,800	1,672	3,472
Chesterfield	1,963	32,995	70	1.35	12.4	1,636	1,018	2,654
Clarendon	2,490	48,646	76	1.97	9.9	2,466	2,441	4,906
Colleton	3,708	70,697	83	1.96	9.7	3,999	3,272	7,271
Darlington	1,745	22,596	77	1.32	9.8	1,309	1,000	2,309
Dillon	945	18,633	82	2.15	9.2	1,145	891	2,036
Dorchester	2,581	40,483	73	1.70	9.2	2,290	2,109	4,399
Edgefield	2,545	33,703	65	1.39	9.6	1,781	1,745	3,527
Fairfield	4,454	61,609	75	1.44	9.6	3,472	2,963	6,435
Florence	3,345	59,933	72	1.86	9.6	3,181	3,036	6,217
Georgetown	2,272	43,265	73	1.68	11.3	2,091	1,727	3,817
Greenville	2,854	33,757	62	1.08	11.0	1,781	1,291	3,072
Greenwood	2,963	45,229	73	1.34	11.4	1,926	2,045	3,971
Hampton	2,400	33,884	76	1.63	8.7	1,600	2,309	3,908
Horry	2,563	50,682	72	1.87	10.6	2,799	2,000	4,799
Jasper	1,400	30,249	87	2.08	10.4	1,582	1,327	2,909
Kershaw	3,345	56,207	76	1.44	11.7	3,018	1,800	4,817
Lancaster	1,927	39,756	76	1.81	11.4	1,818	1,672	3,490
Laurens	4,908	77,476	70	1.50	10.5	3,709	3,636	7,344
Lee	2,018	32,957	75	1.64	10.0	1,981	1,327	3,309
Lexington	2,836	37,011	71	1.06	12.3	1,582	1,418	2,999
McCormick	2,163	27,832	63	1.05	12.2	1,127	1,145	2,272
Marion	1,691	34,593	75	1.99	10.3	1,563	1,800	3,363
Marlboro	1,272	31,121	71	1.64	15.0	1,082	1,000	2,081
Newberry	3,763	58,770	75	1.51	10.4	2,908	2,763	5,672
Oconee	1,600	23,541	63	0.85	17.3	818	545	1,363
Orangeburg	6,344	107,961	79	1.94	8.8	7,090	5,217	12,307
Pickens	1,745	22,050	53	0.74	17.1	873	418	1,291
Richland	3,436	54,226	70	1.25	12.6	2,181	2,127	4,308
Saluda	2,418	39,047	71	1.52	10.6	1,963	1,709	3,672
Spartanburg	3,599	55,027	64	1.36	11.2	2,636	2,272	4,908
Sumter	3,072	45,428	72	1.41	10.5	2,400	1,945	4,345
Union	3,399	52,772	72	1.72	9.0	2,963	2,872	5,835
Williamsburg	3,981	75,931	80	2.61	7.3	5,417	4,981	10,398
York	2,981	48,192	75	1.68	9.6	2,727	2,291	5,017
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,450</b>	<b>2,017,775</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>105,964</b>	<b>93,467</b>	<b>199,432</b>
<b>% Change from 2010</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Table 7. Non-resident hunter and deer harvest statistics in South Carolina in 2011.

County	Number Hunters	Man/Days Hunted	Percent Success	Deer/Hunter	Days/Deer	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Total Harvest
Abbeville	153	2,047	81	1.18	11.3	139	42	181
Aiken	265	2,255	73	1.26	6.8	195	139	334
Allendale	1,072	17,556	81	2.04	8.0	1,462	724	2,186
Anderson	28	195	76	1.00	7.0	14	14	28
Bamberg	585	9,955	88	2.55	6.7	808	682	1,490
Barnwell	362	4,706	92	2.31	5.6	571	265	835
Beaufort	125	2,464	76	2.33	8.4	153	139	292
Berkeley	84	975	33	0.27	43.7	14	8	22
Calhoun	84	1,058	83	2.33	12.4	2	84	85
Charleston	56	418	75	0.75	10.0	28	14	42
Cherokee	306	4,010	68	1.27	10.3	167	223	390
Chester	1,086	17,027	83	2.04	7.7	1,100	1,114	2,214
Chesterfield	473	8,047	67	1.47	11.6	348	348	696
Clarendon	56	905	50	0.75	21.7	28	14	42
Colleton	459	7,226	81	2.24	7.0	432	599	1,030
Darlington	28	84	0	0.20	15.0	3	3	6
Dillon	56	1,420	76	1.75	14.6	84	14	97
Dorchester	167	891	83	2.08	2.6	167	181	348
Edgefield	390	3,968	71	1.50	6.8	306	278	585
Fairfield	821	12,600	62	1.22	12.6	487	515	1,002
Florence	97	863	57	1.29	6.9	70	56	125
Georgetown	70	501	20	1.00	7.2	28	42	70
Greenville	42	682	76	2.10	7.8	4	84	88
Greenwood	292	3,341	85	1.52	7.5	223	223	446
Hampton	1,601	27,037	80	2.32	7.3	2,019	1,699	3,717
Horry	56	348	50	0.85	7.4	6	42	47
Jasper	599	11,152	76	2.70	6.9	849	766	1,615
Kershaw	432	6,488	64	1.48	10.1	265	376	640
Lancaster	627	8,228	75	1.60	8.2	459	543	1,002
Laurens	265	4,775	68	2.16	8.4	334	237	571
Lee	111	919	87	0.75	11.0	56	28	84
Lexington	56	278	25	0.35	0.0	14	6	19
McCormick	292	4,692	76	1.81	8.9	320	209	529
Marion	42	459	76	2.00	5.5	28	56	84
Marlboro	265	6,752	89	2.89	8.8	418	348	766
Newberry	432	5,430	77	1.26	10.0	320	223	543
Oconee	14	28	0	0.20	20.0	0	1	1
Orangeburg	515	4,706	81	1.51	6.0	292	487	780
Pickens	14	292	76	1.10	19.1	14	1	15
Richland	125	1,156	77	1.44	6.4	84	97	181
Saluda	125	1,267	76	1.44	7.0	84	97	181
Spartanburg	181	961	61	0.69	7.7	56	70	125
Sumter	223	3,634	62	1.31	12.4	209	84	292
Union	807	12,489	72	2.07	7.5	961	710	1,671
Williamsburg	334	4,413	79	2.25	5.9	446	306	752
York	432	6,934	80	1.90	8.4	404	418	821
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,702</b>	<b>215,630</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>14,466</b>	<b>12,605</b>	<b>27,071</b>
<b>% Change from 2010</b>	<b>-2.70</b>	<b>-1.00</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>

Table 8. Hunting effort (man/days) by county for successful and unsuccessful resident and nonresident deer hunters in South Carolina in 2011.

County	Residents (man/days)			Total Effort Residents	Non-Residents (man/days)			Total Effort Non-residents	Total Days
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Average		Successful	Unsuccessful	Average		
Abbeville	18.3	9.0	13.9	54,191	14.5	10.3	13.4	2,047	56,237
Aiken	22.8	8.0	16.0	62,718	9.3	6.8	8.5	2,255	64,973
Allendale	15.4	9.3	13.1	16,688	18.2	11.6	16.4	17,556	34,244
Anderson	17.8	10.0	14.9	57,224	10.0	4.0	7.0	195	57,419
Bamberg	20.4	6.0	16.4	36,303	18.5	6.2	17.0	9,955	46,257
Barnwell	19.1	10.0	16.4	28,358	15.4	2.8	13.0	4,706	33,064
Beaufort	13.4	6.4	11.4	8,926	19.7	0.0	19.7	2,464	11,390
Berkeley	23.2	9.2	17.2	59,136	11.0	11.8	11.7	975	60,111
Calhoun	22.1	8.5	16.7	43,373	12.8	12.0	12.7	1,058	44,431
Charleston	19.8	7.0	14.1	39,738	9.3	2.0	7.5	418	40,155
Cherokee	21.1	6.8	16.1	25,704	16.5	9.6	13.1	4,010	29,714
Chester	16.4	12.3	14.9	39,156	18.9	6.5	15.7	17,027	56,183
Chesterfield	21.7	10.6	16.8	32,995	23.2	9.2	17.0	8,047	41,042
Clarendon	25.1	10.1	19.5	48,646	20.0	12.5	16.3	905	49,551
Colleton	24.8	7.6	19.1	70,697	16.5	13.4	15.7	7,226	77,923
Darlington	17.6	6.7	12.9	22,596	0.0	3.0	3.0	84	22,680
Dillon	25.0	5.4	19.7	18,633	25.5	0.0	25.5	1,420	20,054
Dorchester	21.3	8.6	15.7	40,483	5.7	3.5	5.3	891	41,374
Edgefield	16.7	9.2	13.2	33,703	12.6	6.5	10.2	3,968	37,671
Fairfield	18.5	7.3	13.8	61,609	17.3	12.4	15.3	12,600	74,208
Florence	23.8	7.1	17.9	59,933	12.0	4.7	8.9	863	60,796
Georgetown	26.0	8.6	19.0	43,265	7.0	7.3	7.2	501	43,766
Greenville	17.8	7.0	11.8	33,757	16.3	0.0	16.3	682	34,440
Greenwood	19.9	8.5	15.3	45,229	13.1	6.0	11.4	3,341	48,570
Hampton	20.5	4.3	14.1	33,884	20.0	7.2	16.9	27,037	60,922
Horry	25.9	10.2	19.8	50,682	6.0	6.5	6.3	348	51,030
Jasper	24.9	13.3	21.6	30,249	21.4	11.4	18.6	11,152	41,400
Kershaw	23.1	8.3	16.8	56,207	21.8	8.7	15.0	6,488	62,695
Lancaster	25.2	10.9	20.6	39,756	15.6	8.1	13.1	8,228	47,984
Laurens	19.6	10.0	15.8	77,476	28.6	8.6	18.1	4,775	82,251
Lee	22.5	7.9	16.3	32,957	7.0	9.5	8.3	919	33,876
Lexington	18.6	7.4	13.1	37,011	5.0	5.0	5.0	278	37,289
McCormick	17.1	8.8	12.9	27,832	19.2	9.7	16.0	4,692	32,524
Marion	27.0	6.7	20.5	34,593	11.0	0.0	11.0	459	35,053
Marlboro	30.6	14.1	24.5	31,121	30.4	11.8	25.5	6,752	37,874
Newberry	18.4	11.0	15.6	58,770	15.1	7.2	12.6	5,430	64,200
Oconee	20.7	10.6	14.7	23,541	0.0	2.0	2.0	28	23,569
Orangeburg	21.0	9.6	17.0	107,961	8.5	10.8	9.1	4,706	112,667
Pickens	19.9	8.5	12.6	22,050	21.0	0.0	21.0	292	22,342
Richland	23.7	7.9	15.8	54,226	11.1	2.5	9.2	1,156	55,382
Saluda	20.3	10.1	16.2	39,047	12.0	3.5	10.1	1,267	40,313
Spartanburg	21.9	7.6	15.3	55,027	8.0	3.0	5.3	961	55,987
Sumter	20.5	8.1	14.8	45,428	24.9	5.3	16.3	3,634	49,062
Union	19.6	8.3	15.5	52,772	19.2	7.1	15.5	12,489	65,261
Williamsburg	24.5	7.3	19.1	75,931	14.6	7.8	13.2	4,413	80,345
York	20.0	9.1	16.2	48,192	20.8	9.5	16.1	6,934	55,126
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2,017,775</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>215,630</b>	<b>2,233,405</b>
<b>% Change from 2010</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-1.00</b>	<b>-1.7</b>

Table 9. Estimated deer harvest by weapon type in South Carolina in 2011.

	Rifle	Bow & Arrow	Shotgun	Muzzle-loader	Crossbow	Handgun	Total
<b>Number of Deer Harvested</b>	176,864	15,173	23,778	7,473	1,812	1,359	226,458
<b>Percent Total Deer Harvest</b>	78.1	6.7	10.5	3.3	0.8	0.6	100.0
<b>Percent Hunter Success With Weapon</b>	67.3	31.8	35.5	33.0	21.4	13.8	NA*

\* Total is not applicable because individual hunters take deer with multiple weapons.

Table 10. Number of hunters using each type of weapon in South Carolina in 2011.

	Rifle	Bow & Arrow	Shotgun	Muzzle-loader	Crossbow	Handgun
<b>Residents</b>	115,038	31,613	36,882	17,939	6,147	6,022
<b>Non-Residents</b>	13,982	2,382	1,367	3,323	1,059	426
<b>Total</b>	129,019	33,995	38,250	21,262	7,206	6,448

Total across weapons not given because hunters use multiple weapons. Total hunters = 140,152.

Table 11. Weapons utilization (percent) among deer hunters in South Carolina in 2011.

	Rifle	Bow & Arrow	Shotgun	Muzzle-loader	Crossbow	Handgun
<b>Residents</b>	91.7*	25.2*	29.4*	14.3*	4.9	4.8
<b>Non-Residents</b>	95.1	16.2	9.3	22.6	7.2	2.9
<b>Total</b>	92.3	23.8	26.2	15.6	5.3	4.4

\* Significant difference in weapons use category based on residency.

Table 12. Weapons preference (percent) among deer hunters in South Carolina in 2011.

	Rifle	Bow & Arrow	Shotgun	Muzzle-loader	Crossbow	Handgun	Total
<b>Residents</b>	76.9*	12.7*	8.0*	1.2*	0.7	0.5	100.0
<b>Non-Residents</b>	84.7	8.8	2.2	3.4	0.7	0.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	78.2	12.0	7.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	100.0

\* Significant difference in weapons preference category based on residency.

Table 13. Estimated wild hog and coyote harvest by deer hunters in South Carolina in 2011.

County	Hog Harv.	Harv./ Mile <sup>2</sup>	% Change from 2010	2011 Rank	2010 Rank	Coyote Harv.	Harv./ Mile <sup>2</sup>	% Change from 2010	2011 Rank	2010 Rank
Abbeville	1,453	4.17	-27.3	3	2	727	2.08	-11.3	11	8
Aiken	872	1.12	30.9	24	31	1,267	1.62	-6.3	21	15
Allendale	2,201	6.51	3.2	1	1	498	1.47	-39.2	25	7
Anderson	997	2.91	-27.3	6	5	1,017	2.97	-1.0	4	1
Bamberg	519	1.69	-30.0	16	12	311	1.01	-65.2	33	2
Barnwell	623	1.41	63.5	21	30	353	0.80	-31.3	39	27
Beaufort	187	0.81	-45.5	32	18	83	0.36	-51.4	45	42
Berkeley	955	1.08	-40.3	25	15	498	0.56	0.7	43	46
Calhoun	644	2.16	-53.7	11	3	540	1.81	13.4	15	19
Charleston	893	1.98	-54.9	13	4	478	1.06	4.5	30	33
Cherokee	208	0.85	-8.9	31	29	457	1.87	-7.7	12	11
Chester	436	0.93	91.2	29	37	1,204	2.56	58.0	6	16
Chesterfield	436	0.75	-49.1	34	19	581	1.00	-29.0	34	21
Clarendon	602	1.29	-38.0	22	13	789	1.69	65.8	19	32
Colleton	1,703	2.17	14.7	10	14	789	1.00	18.5	34	40
Darlington	810	1.81	227.8	15	34	581	1.30	1.8	26	23
Dillon	664	1.99	83.5	12	25	208	0.62	-0.7	42	44
Dorchester	1,412	2.99	-17.6	5	8	374	0.79	-18.2	41	36
Edgefield	42	0.11	-63.6	46	40	810	2.10	57.5	10	22
Fairfield	851	1.42	14.7	20	21	997	1.66	-25.2	20	9
Florence	602	0.97	85.8	28	35	706	1.14	15.9	28	35
Georgetown	1,578	2.53	-29.7	8	9	581	0.93	5.3	36	37
Greenville	311	0.68	36.6	35	36	1,059	2.30	26.4	8	14
Greenwood	498	1.56	45.3	17	26	706	2.21	-21.1	9	3
Hampton	1,620	3.19	-19.7	4	6	519	1.02	18.5	31	39
Horry	1,536	1.84	39.2	14	20	208	0.25	-61.0	46	43
Jasper	747	1.54	45.4	19	27	270	0.56	-35.6	43	38
Kershaw	602	1.07	-38.0	26	16	872	1.55	-4.6	23	16
Lancaster	166	0.40	-12.6	41	38	706	1.70	-34.9	18	5
Laurens	291	0.59	-15.3	36	33	1,599	3.22	16.6	1	4
Lee	42	0.12	-89.6	45	23	519	1.51	18.5	24	24
Lexington	62	0.14	227.8	44	44	540	1.23	-23.3	27	18
McCormick	332	1.00	*	27	45	374	1.13	-45.4	29	10
Marion	1,453	4.29	15.6	2	7	540	1.59	158.3	22	45
Marlboro	976	2.22	89.9	9	22	353	0.80	-2.5	39	41
Newberry	166	0.33	*	43	46	1,225	2.47	-4.0	7	6
Oconee	395	0.89	-5.8	30	28	789	1.78	-3.7	17	13
Orangeburg	602	0.76	-1.1	33	32	1,433	1.82	71.0	14	29
Pickens	125	0.36	-67.3	42	24	311	0.91	-39.4	37	20
Richland	831	1.56	-41.8	17	11	976	1.84	83.1	13	34
Saluda	125	0.41	227.8	40	43	955	3.18	61.9	2	12
Spartanburg	187	0.45	-1.6	39	38	1,246	3.00	151.7	3	26
Sumter	1,391	2.63	-25.4	7	10	540	1.02	-5.5	31	28
Union	187	0.46	227.8	38	42	727	1.80	73.4	16	30
Williamsburg	914	1.14	-28.4	23	17	664	0.83	-20.7	38	30
York	249	0.58	118.6	37	41	1,225	2.83	129.8	5	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,494</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>32,204</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
	<b>(+ -) 2,221</b>					<b>(+ -) 1,763</b>				

95% Confidence Interval for harvest

\*No indication of hogs harvested in 2010

Ranking is based on harvest per square mile

Table 14. Number of deer-vehicle collisions reported by the South Carolina Department of Public Safety 2004-2010. Data for 2011 was not available.

County	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Abbeville	5	5	11	22	10	8	12
Aiken	60	31	47	57	54	59	62
Allendale	7	5	10	13	5	8	12
Anderson	27	27	47	67	75	87	116
Bamberg	13	8	20	14	14	21	14
Barnwell	13	17	29	13	11	16	20
Beaufort	100	57	110	128	157	155	163
Berkeley	52	35	40	62	66	84	87
Calhoun	6	8	10	16	27	14	15
Charleston	159	100	175	194	200	182	219
Cherokee	8	4	10	7	13	17	15
Chester	5	7	7	22	17	20	19
Chesterfield	4	4	7	18	20	25	15
Clarendon	29	12	16	34	35	47	50
Colleton	48	24	45	59	64	60	55
Darlington	10	9	13	24	38	29	35
Dillon	4	4	8	5	8	17	27
Dorchester	73	52	48	82	63	67	63
Edgefield	22	15	17	24	15	12	12
Fairfield	16	11	9	26	16	15	22
Florence	27	17	24	40	39	56	66
Georgetown	13	16	8	15	16	20	24
Greenville	53	18	56	87	63	96	133
Greenwood	32	16	33	63	21	27	29
Hampton	16	10	25	14	16	13	29
Horry	46	24	45	67	70	95	85
Jasper	38	23	50	61	75	63	76
Kershaw	28	11	18	30	24	29	71
Lancaster	18	7	11	13	29	20	14
Laurens	59	34	48	51	45	27	28
Lee	10	15	8	15	18	27	35
Lexington	43	26	34	50	37	36	46
McCormick	6	6	11	12	11	4	4
Marion	7	0	4	10	15	13	19
Marlboro	7	5	7	9	14	10	19
Newberry	32	21	31	31	21	14	22
Oconee	4	9	13	15	17	18	12
Orangeburg	35	25	64	88	86	55	62
Pickens	17	11	18	13	21	22	23
Richland	83	51	64	94	96	100	101
Saluda	16	16	10	27	25	11	8
Spartanburg	68	35	94	91	106	113	117
Sumter	37	38	30	48	58	51	73
Union	10	9	9	10	12	17	8
Williamsburg	18	21	19	30	42	42	39
York	17	11	53	43	36	31	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,214</b>

Table 15. Average live body weights of deer from South Carolina counties, based on historic data.

COUNTY	Males				Females			
	1.5 Years Old		2.5+ Years Old		1.5 Years Old		2.5+ Years Old	
	N	Avg. Wt.	N	Avg. Wt.	N	Avg. Wt.	N	Avg. Wt.
Abbeville	1,390	111.7	484	145.9	466	90.4	747	102.7
Aiken	2,667	121.6	1,485	162.6	808	94.9	1,522	109.6
Allendale	6,175	108.9	3,333	146.0	2,503	87.7	5,606	100.8
Anderson	30	121.9	17	148.1	4	92.5	8	113.0
Bamberg	2,414	111.9	1,113	142.4	884	91.4	1,721	103.9
Barnwell	1,478	119.1	695	156.6	601	94.3	1,071	106.9
Beaufort	952	101.6	1,236	135.2	690	86.7	1,818	99.8
Berkeley	3,162	100.6	4,198	127.3	1,086	83.4	3,991	97.2
Calhoun	1,588	110.2	633	144.1	312	91.4	943	104.6
Charleston	1,256	97.9	2,088	123.3	422	83.3	1,581	95.8
Cherokee	1	80.0	1	139.0	9	77.8	26	89.6
Chester	1,445	105.9	963	140.1	470	87.4	1,091	99.4
Chesterfield	79	119.4	140	152.5	27	93.5	1,128	99.8
Clarendon	13	101.3	29	152.5	42	89.6	87	103.0
Colleton	5,822	105.6	6,908	135.5	3,279	87.9	8,920	100.4
Darlington	334	113.6	273	153.3	216	92.8	573	105.2
Dillon	74	112.8	46	138.5	13	92.8	50	103.9
Dorchester	1,868	107.2	2,205	137.0	653	88.0	2,055	103.0
Edgefield	556	100.9	334	133.4	159	84.6	306	96.9
Fairfield	2,048	102.1	1,444	136.5	761	86.3	2,021	99.2
Florence	696	110.8	459	139.2	198	89.6	621	102.8
Georgetown	1,881	98.7	2,281	126.1	668	85.6	1,961	97.6
Greenville	7	122.1	9	149.9	7	79.3	16	98.4
Greenwood	1,158	111.4	537	145.1	313	90.2	629	103.0
Hampton	6,103	106.7	4,710	140.0	3,034	87.2	7,236	100.5
Horry	302	96.1	311	126.1	129	79.2	301	91.3
Jasper	3,385	101.8	4,691	135.4	2,142	84.6	5,948	96.9
Kershaw	603	108.9	588	144.6	251	89.6	758	102.9
Lancaster	472	113.1	246	153.3	213	91.4	441	105.2
Laurens	240	104.7	181	132.9	107	87.3	238	96.9
Lee	472	119.6	187	151.3	162	96.6	330	108.5
Lexington	20	120.8	9	164.8	6	101.3	15	115.8
McCormick	2,354	101.5	1,056	134.5	877	85.3	1,745	97.3
Marion	690	108.5	501	138.7	256	88.6	630	98.7
Marlboro	106	115.0	62	149.8	30	95.0	70	107.8
Newberry	143	97.1	100	135.6	85	86.0	171	92.7
Oconee	74	113.1	58	152.6	33	85.3	39	99.6
Orangeburg	2,293	112.5	1,375	145.0	686	90.8	1,684	103.4
Pickens	47	109.1	41	145.4	18	79.9	48	100.5
Richland	1,320	106.1	1,274	145.2	651	92.7	1,879	106.3
Saluda	100	115.8	40	148.0	25	93.6	34	105.2
Spartanburg	34	109.3	22	142.2	13	95.0	31	98.8
Sumter	666	111.3	353	142.1	188	94.4	509	105.3
Union	958	101.7	608	135.8	439	87.9	761	97.8
Williamsburg	469	112.5	559	143.3	150	91.4	478	106.0
York	13	96.9	30	143.9	20	78.7	41	93.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,958</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>47,913</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>24,106</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>61,879</b>	<b>100.6</b>

Table 16. Antler characteristics of male deer from South Carolina counties, based on historic data

COUNTY	1.5 Years Old Males			2.5+ Years Old Males			% 1.5 Bucks in Antlered Harvest
	Number Points	Percent Spikes	Outside Spread	Number Points	Percent Spikes	Outside Spread	
Abbeville	4.2	32		7.2	2		74
Aiken	4.4	28	8.7	7.4	1	14.7	64
Allendale	4.0	36	7.7	7.2	3	13.7	65
Anderson	4.7	28		6.8	0		63
Bamberg	4.0	34	7.6	6.7	4	12.5	68
Barnwell	4.6	21	8.7	7.1	2	13.9	68
Beaufort	3.1	58	7.4	6.4	9	13.0	44
Berkeley	3.0	62	6.6	5.8	12	11.5	43
Calhoun	4.0	33	7.4	7.0	3	13.2	72
Charleston	2.8	69	6.2	5.4	15	10.6	38
Cherokee				7.0	0		50
Chester	3.4	47	8.7	6.7	4	13.9	61
Chesterfield	4.5	21	8.6	7.2			61
Clarendon	2.8	58	6.2	7.7	3	12.9	31
Colleton	3.3	50	6.9	6.4	7	11.7	46
Darlington	3.1	57	7.4	6.7	5	13.7	55
Dillon	3.2	54	8.1	5.7	9	11.6	62
Dorchester	3.3	53	6.6	6.0	9	11.1	46
Edgefield	3.3	50		6.6	5		63
Fairfield	3.1	55	7.5	6.4	6	13.8	59
Florence	3.4	47	7.4	6.1	9	12.1	60
Georgetown	2.8	65	6.6	5.6	13	11.0	45
Greenville	4.7	14		7.6	0		44
Greenwood	3.9	34		6.7	3		68
Hampton	3.9	39	7.7	6.9	4	13.0	56
Horry	3.0	58	6.8	6.2	8	12.1	49
Jasper	3.3	52	7.0	6.6	6	12.8	42
Kershaw	3.6	47	7.7	6.9	7	12.3	51
Lancaster	4.3	27	6.7	7.4	0	15.0	66
Laurens	3.2	53	6.7	6.0	10	13.7	57
Lee	4.3	25	8.4	6.7	2	12.9	72
Lexington	4.1	30	9.1	7.3	0	15.7	69
McCormick	3.5	47		6.8	4		69
Marion	3.3	52	7.3	6.2	10	12.4	58
Marlboro	3.1	53	7.0	6.4	10	12.6	63
Newberry	2.8	54		6.3	8	13.3	59
Oconee	3.4	52		7.3	3		56
Orangeburg	3.8	38	7.6	6.8	5	12.6	63
Pickens	4.0	43		7.2	2		53
Richland	3.3	52	7.3	6.8	5	13.5	51
Saluda	4.0	32	9.0	6.9	0	10.8	71
Spartanburg	4.0	33	6.1	7.1	0		61
Sumter	3.7	41	7.7	6.6	5	12.5	65
Union	3.3	51	7.2	6.6	5	13.6	61
Williamsburg	3.6	43	7.6	6.8	5	12.6	46
York	3.1	60	5.3	7.4	0	13.3	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>55</b>

# Figure 1. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources 2011 Deer Hunter Survey

January, 2012

Dear Sportsman:

White-tailed deer are one of the most important game species in South Carolina. Therefore, it is important that this species be monitored for population status and harvesting activities. Wildlife resource managers require current and accurate information about deer harvests to aid in successfully managing this important natural resource and to optimize future hunting potential. To obtain this needed data, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is conducting a survey of licensed Big Game Permit holders.

You are one of a group of randomly selected hunters asked to participate in this survey. To draw accurate conclusions it is very important that you complete the survey and return it. Please take time to read each question. Even if you did not hunt deer last season please indicate this by answering the appropriate questions and moving on to the next set of questions.

In addition to the questions concerning your deer hunting activities, there are questions concerning the weapons that you used to harvest deer and questions concerning the number of wild hogs and coyotes that you may have harvested. Not only is this data important to DNR game biologists, many hunters are interested in this type of information so it is important that you answer these questions too.

Please note that complete confidentiality will be given to you. There is no number on your survey form, therefore, there is no way to link your responses to you. Keep in mind that the primary purpose of the survey is to determine the deer harvest in South Carolina and not to determine whether game laws are observed. By accurately answering the survey questions you will enable DNR biologists to better manage the white-tailed deer resource for you and other citizens of the state.

Please keep in mind that in order to reduce costs, this is the only 2011 Deer Hunter Survey form you will receive. There will be no reminders or second surveys sent to individuals that do not respond to this initial survey. Therefore, it is very important that you take a few minutes to complete this survey and mail it. Return postage is prepaid.

Results of this survey will be posted on the DNR web site once completed (hopefully by June). The results from the 2010 survey can be found at [www.dnr.sc.gov/wildlife/deer/2010/DeerHarvestReport.html](http://www.dnr.sc.gov/wildlife/deer/2010/DeerHarvestReport.html)

Thank you for your assistance.



Charles Ruth  
Wildlife Biologist  
Deer/Turkey Project Supervisor

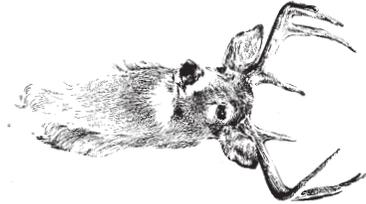
**PLEASE MAIL YOUR SURVEY AFTER SEPARATING THIS HALF FROM THE SIDE ON WHICH YOUR ANSWERS HAVE BEEN ENTERED. NO POSTAGE IS NECESSARY.**

If you have questions regarding this survey, please call 803-734-3886 or write 2011 Deer Hunter Survey, SCDNR, P.O. Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202.

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, gender, national origin, disability, religion or age. Direct all inquiries to the Office of Human Resources, P.O. Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202

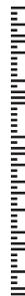
11-7842

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SC DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
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COLUMBIA SC 29202-9976**

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Figure 1 Cont.

**2011 South Carolina Deer Hunter Survey**

1. Did you hunt deer in SC this past season (2011)? **1. Yes** **2. No**  
If you answered **No** to this question please **go to question # 9.**
2. Did you harvest any deer in SC this past season? **1. Yes** **2. No**
3. Even if you did not harvest any deer, please record the SC counties you deer hunted and the number of days hunted in each county this past season (2011). Please begin with the county you hunted the most. If you harvested deer please record the number of bucks and does taken in each county. A day of hunting is defined as any portion of the day spent afield. Please do not give ranges (i.e. 5-10), rather provide absolute numbers (i.e. 5). Provide information only for yourself - not friends, relatives, or other hunt club members.

Counties You Deer Hunted	# Days Hunted	Number Deer Harvested	
		# Bucks	#Does
1		# Bucks	#Does
2		# Bucks	#Does
3		# Bucks	#Does
4		# Bucks	#Does

**If you did not harvest any deer in SC in 2011 please go to question # 6.**

4. Please record the number of deer taken by month of season in SC last season (2011).

August	September	October	November	December	January

5. Please record the number of deer taken with each weapon in SC last season (2011).

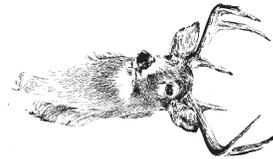
Rifle	Bow	Shotgun	Muzzleloader	Crossbow	Handgun

6. Please circle **all** the weapons that you hunted deer with in 2011.  
1. Rifle    2. Bow    3. Shotgun    4. Muzzleloader    5. Crossbow    6. Handgun
7. Please circle the **one** weapon that you **prefer to hunt deer with.**  
1. Rifle    2. Bow    3. Shotgun    4. Muzzleloader    5. Crossbow    6. Handgun
8. Compared to past years, how would you describe the number of deer in the area that you hunt most often? **Circle one**  
1. Increasing    2. About the same    3. Decreasing
9. If you **harvested** any wild hogs or coyotes while hunting in SC in 2011, please complete the box below.  
If you did not harvest any hogs or coyotes please **go to question # 10.**

County	# Hogs	County	# Coyotes
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	

10. Are you a resident of SC? **1. Yes** **2. No**
11. If yes, which county \_\_\_\_\_

Separate and return this portion of the survey. Postage is prepaid. Please do not staple this form.



**Help Manage  
SC's Deer Herd**  
**COMPLETE YOUR  
HUNTER  
SURVEY**

**DNR**  
  
**DEER HUNTER SURVEY**  
**SCDNR**  
**PO BOX 167**  
**COLUMBIA SC 29202-0167**  
**www.dnr.sc.gov**

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Figure 4. Estimated deer harvest in South Carolina 1972-2011.

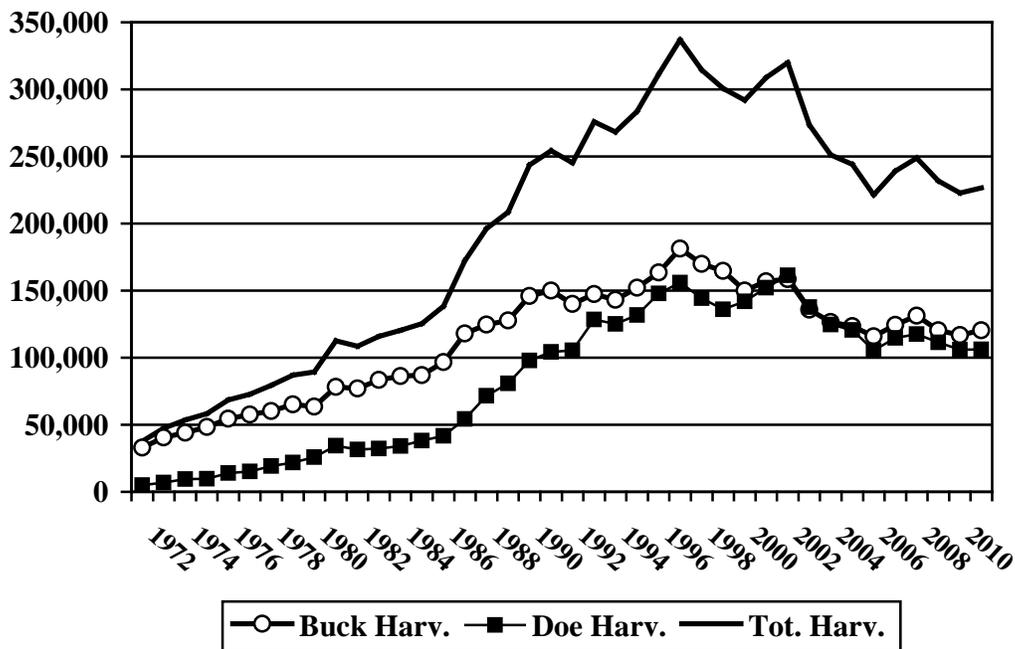


Figure 5. Estimated South Carolina deer population 1972-2011 based on population reconstruction modeling. Note that antlerless deer includes male fawns (button bucks).

