

# **2010 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 2010 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 2010, (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 2010 Deer Hunter Survey represents a random mail survey that involved a single mail-out. The questionnaire for the 2010 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 2010. 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 (561). Therefore, the actual attempted sample was 24,439 representing 14.8 percent of the entire population (164,662) of license holders. A total of 7,378 completed surveys were returned yielding a 30.1 percent response rate and 4.5 percent sampling rate on the entire licensee population.

### **Deer Harvest**

During the 2010 deer season it is estimated that a total of 116,755 bucks and 105,894 does were harvested for a statewide total of 222,649 deer (Table 1). This figure represents a 3.9 percent decrease in harvest from 2009 (231,703) and is 30.5 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, with 2010 being no exception. 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 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 2010 was 10.5 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 (27.2 deer/mile<sup>2</sup>), Allendale (17.3 deer/mile<sup>2</sup>), Orangeburg (17.1 deer/mile<sup>2</sup>), Anderson (16.9 deer/mile<sup>2</sup>), and Spartanburg (15.4 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 2010 were Orangeburg, Williamsburg, Colleton, Bamberg, Laurens, and Florence.

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

Deer hunting on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) remains popular in South Carolina with approximately 49,000 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 2010 season it is estimated that 4,3,16 bucks and 3,494 does were harvested for a total deer harvest on Wildlife Management Areas of 7,810 (Table 4). This figure represents decrease of approximately 8.1 percent from 2009. It is estimated that approximately 17,838 hunters spent 210,488 days hunting deer on WMAs in South Carolina in 2010.

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

The 2010 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 (49.5%) 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 (36.0%) believed that the deer population was decreasing than increasing (14.5%). 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 85.9 percent actually hunted deer. For residents, 84.1 percent of sampled licensees hunted deer and for non-residents 96.8 percent hunted deer. Extrapolating to the respective licensee populations yields 125,362 residents (Table 6) and 15,100 non-residents (Table 7) for a total of 140,462 deer hunters statewide during 2010. This figure represents a 4.5 percent decrease from the 146,939 hunters in 2009. Counties with the highest estimates for individual hunters include Orangeburg, Laurens, Fairfield, Williamsburg, and Newberry for resident hunters (Table 6) and Hampton, Chester, Allendale, Union, and Fairfiled 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 2010 was 70.4 percent, which should be considered extraordinary. Success rates for residents (70.6%, Table 6) was slightly higher than non-residents (70.3%, 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 Marion, Williamsburg, Barnwell, Clarendon, and Sumter. Non-residents experienced the highest success in Marlboro, Aiken, Anderson, Clarendon, Bamberg counties. 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 16.4 days afield for a total of 2,053,597 days deer hunting and non-residents averaged 14.4 days for a total of 217,723 days (Table 8). Total effort expended deer hunting in South Carolina during 2010 was estimated at 2,271,319 days (Table 8), down less than 1 percent from 2009. 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 2010 were Orangeburg, Colleton, Williamsburg, Bamberg, and Laurens (Table 8). Resident hunters expended the most hunting effort in Orangeburg, Colleton, Williamsburg, Laurens, and Spartanburg counties. Non-residents hunted the most in Hampton, Chester, Allendale, 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 2010.

Resident hunters who were successful at harvesting at least one deer averaged over twice as many days (21.9 days) afield as unsuccessful residents (8.7 days) (Table 8). Similarly, successful non-residents (17.8 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 (8.8 days, Table 7) compared to residents (10.4 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 Beaufort, Allendale, Jasper, Barnwell, and Hampton for resident hunters (Table 6). On the other hand, non-residents spent less time to harvest a deer in Williamsburg, Florence, Anderson, Marion, and Berkeley 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 (10.3%) and archery equipment (7.5%) 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 (26.4%) and shotguns (30.8%) than non-residents (17.7% archery and 11.6% 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 (25.9%) used muzzleloaders more frequently than residents (15.5%). 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 (76.4%) 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 (8.5%) than non-residents (2.1%) and muzzleloaders are preferred more by non-residents (3.6%) than by residents (1.3%) (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 2010 Deer Hunter Survey asked hunters to provide information on the month of kill for deer taken during the 2010 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 2010 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 2010 an estimated 36,401 wild hogs were harvested by deer hunters in South Carolina (Table 13), a 1.4 percent decrease from 2009 (36,888 hogs). Evidence of the presence of hogs in 45 of 46 counties was made by hunter harvest activities (45 of 46 counties in 2009). Statewide, approximately 1.66 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 (6.3 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup>), Abbeville (5.7 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup>), Calhoun (4.7 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup>), Charleston (4.4 hogs/mile<sup>2</sup>), and Anderson (4.0 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 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 2010 it is estimated that approximately 30,804 coyotes were harvested by deer hunters in South Carolina (Table 13), an increase of 3.3 percent from 2009 (29,783 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 1.4 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup> were harvested and the top 5 counties for coyote harvest per unit area included Anderson (3.0 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>), Bamberg (2.9 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>), Greenwood (2.8 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>), Laurens (2.7 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>), and Lancaster (2.6 coyotes/mile<sup>2</sup>).

### **Supplementary Information**

The following section is not related to the 2010 Big Game Hunter Survey, but is offered as information relevant to the state’s deer population.

According to the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS), the preliminary number of reported deer-vehicle collisions for 2010 was 2,214 (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 725,000 deer, a level comparable with the mid 1980's.

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Table 1. Estimated statewide deer harvest in South Carolina in 2010.

County	Acres*	Square Miles	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Total Harvest	Harvest Rates		% Change from 2009
						Ac/Deer	Deer/Mi. <sup>2</sup>	
Abbeville	223,113	349	2,523	2,061	4,584	48.7	13.1	-5.7
Aiken	500,546	782	3,657	2,905	6,562	76.3	8.4	32.8
Allendale	216,455	338	2,761	3,099	5,860	36.9	17.3	-7.5
Anderson	219,068	342	3,308	2,461	5,769	38.0	16.9	-3.0
Bamberg	196,573	307	3,567	4,798	8,365	23.5	27.2	21.4
Barnwell	281,764	440	2,475	2,616	5,091	55.3	11.6	13.3
Beaufort	147,441	230	1,404	1,833	3,237	45.5	14.1	30.5
Berkeley	567,530	887	2,771	2,240	5,011	113.3	5.7	-18.4
Calhoun	190,584	298	2,264	2,080	4,344	43.9	14.6	-14.6
Charleston	288,732	451	2,842	3,070	5,912	48.8	13.1	11.1
Cherokee	156,664	245	1,798	1,723	3,521	44.5	14.4	2.6
Chester	300,589	470	3,375	2,512	5,887	51.1	12.5	-1.3
Chesterfield	372,478	582	2,254	1,629	3,883	95.9	6.7	-14.5
Clarendon	298,087	466	2,246	1,504	3,750	79.5	8.1	-18.2
Colleton	502,666	785	5,146	4,169	9,315	54.0	11.9	-8.5
Darlington	286,228	447	1,048	674	1,722	166.2	3.9	-8.0
Dillon	214,069	334	1,009	631	1,640	130.5	4.9	-13.0
Dorchester	302,717	473	2,810	2,077	4,887	61.9	10.3	-0.1
Edgefield	246,543	385	1,947	1,882	3,829	64.4	9.9	19.4
Fairfield	384,607	601	3,440	3,485	6,925	55.5	11.5	-3.6
Florence	397,888	622	3,341	3,679	7,020	56.7	11.3	-3.1
Georgetown	399,638	624	2,621	2,120	4,741	84.3	7.6	3.7
Greenville	294,257	460	1,305	1,221	2,526	116.5	5.5	-22.7
Greenwood	204,400	319	1,641	1,589	3,230	63.3	10.1	-28.2
Hampton	324,840	508	3,193	3,480	6,673	48.7	13.1	-9.3
Horry	533,336	833	2,608	2,005	4,613	115.6	5.5	25.3
Jasper	309,889	484	2,072	2,313	4,385	70.7	9.1	-2.6
Kershaw	360,485	563	2,576	2,052	4,628	77.9	8.2	-25.5
Lancaster	266,382	416	2,228	2,039	4,267	62.4	10.3	-10.2
Laurens	317,916	497	3,448	3,624	7,072	45.0	14.2	10.2
Lee	220,106	344	1,524	1,491	3,015	73.0	8.8	-32.2
Lexington	280,742	439	1,693	1,220	2,913	96.4	6.6	-13.0
McCormick	212,021	331	1,205	1,026	2,231	95.0	6.7	-13.3
Marion	216,907	339	1,234	970	2,204	98.4	6.5	-24.4
Marlboro	281,271	439	1,163	736	1,899	148.1	4.3	-32.4
Newberry	317,761	497	3,048	2,755	5,803	54.8	11.7	-13.3
Oconee	284,348	444	960	341	1,301	218.6	2.9	17.3
Orangeburg	504,516	788	6,972	6,523	13,495	37.4	17.1	11.8
Pickens	219,926	344	924	927	1,851	118.8	5.4	13.7
Richland	340,121	531	2,158	1,719	3,877	87.7	7.3	-15.7
Saluda	192,173	300	1,810	1,422	3,232	59.5	10.8	-28.0
Spartanburg	265,939	416	3,122	3,262	6,384	41.7	15.4	-8.2
Sumter	338,968	530	2,803	1,755	4,558	74.4	8.6	-15.8
Union	258,111	403	3,183	2,935	6,118	42.2	15.2	-14.2
Williamsburg	513,851	803	4,562	4,799	9,361	54.9	11.7	14.5
York	276,650	432	2,716	2,442	5,158	53.6	11.9	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,028,896</b>	<b>21,920</b>	<b>116,755</b>	<b>105,894</b>	<b>222,649</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>

95% Confidence Interval for harvest (+ -) **3,652** (+ -) **3,961** (+ -) **6,334**

\* 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 2010.

County	Acres*	Square Miles	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Total Harvest	Harvest Rates		% Change from 2009
						Ac/Deer	Deer/Mi. <sup>2</sup>	
Bamberg	196,573	307	3,567	4,798	8,365	23.5	27.2	21.4
Allendale	216,455	338	2,761	3,099	5,860	36.9	17.3	-7.5
Orangeburg	504,516	788	6,972	6,523	13,495	37.4	17.1	11.8
Anderson	219,068	342	3,308	2,461	5,769	38.0	16.9	-3.0
Spartanburg	265,939	416	3,122	3,262	6,384	41.7	15.4	-8.2
Union	258,111	403	3,183	2,935	6,118	42.2	15.2	-14.2
Calhoun	190,584	298	2,264	2,080	4,344	43.9	14.6	-14.6
Cherokee	156,664	245	1,798	1,723	3,521	44.5	14.4	2.6
Laurens	317,916	497	3,448	3,624	7,072	45.0	14.2	10.2
Beaufort	147,441	230	1,404	1,833	3,237	45.5	14.1	30.5
Abbeville	223,113	349	2,523	2,061	4,584	48.7	13.1	-5.7
Hampton	324,840	508	3,193	3,480	6,673	48.7	13.1	-9.3
Charleston	288,732	451	2,842	3,070	5,912	48.8	13.1	11.1
Chester	300,589	470	3,375	2,512	5,887	51.1	12.5	-1.3
York	276,650	432	2,716	2,442	5,158	53.6	11.9	12.3
Colleton	502,666	785	5,146	4,169	9,315	54.0	11.9	-8.5
Newberry	317,761	497	3,048	2,755	5,803	54.8	11.7	-13.3
Williamsburg	513,851	803	4,562	4,799	9,361	54.9	11.7	14.5
Barnwell	281,764	440	2,475	2,616	5,091	55.3	11.6	13.3
Fairfield	384,607	601	3,440	3,485	6,925	55.5	11.5	-3.6
Florence	397,888	622	3,341	3,679	7,020	56.7	11.3	-3.1
Saluda	192,173	300	1,810	1,422	3,232	59.5	10.8	-28.0
Dorchester	302,717	473	2,810	2,077	4,887	61.9	10.3	-0.1
Lancaster	266,382	416	2,228	2,039	4,267	62.4	10.3	-10.2
Greenwood	204,400	319	1,641	1,589	3,230	63.3	10.1	-28.2
Edgefield	246,543	385	1,947	1,882	3,829	64.4	9.9	19.4
Jasper	309,889	484	2,072	2,313	4,385	70.7	9.1	-2.6
Lee	220,106	344	1,524	1,491	3,015	73.0	8.8	-32.2
Sumter	338,968	530	2,803	1,755	4,558	74.4	8.6	-15.8
Aiken	500,546	782	3,657	2,905	6,562	76.3	8.4	32.8
Kershaw	360,485	563	2,576	2,052	4,628	77.9	8.2	-25.5
Clarendon	298,087	466	2,246	1,504	3,750	79.5	8.1	-18.2
Georgetown	399,638	624	2,621	2,120	4,741	84.3	7.6	3.7
Richland	340,121	531	2,158	1,719	3,877	87.7	7.3	-15.7
McCormick	212,021	331	1,205	1,026	2,231	95.0	6.7	-13.3
Chesterfield	372,478	582	2,254	1,629	3,883	95.9	6.7	-14.5
Lexington	280,742	439	1,693	1,220	2,913	96.4	6.6	-13.0
Marion	216,907	339	1,234	970	2,204	98.4	6.5	-24.4
Berkeley	567,530	887	2,771	2,240	5,011	113.3	5.7	-18.4
Horry	533,336	833	2,608	2,005	4,613	115.6	5.5	25.3
Greenville	294,257	460	1,305	1,221	2,526	116.5	5.5	-22.7
Pickens	219,926	344	924	927	1,851	118.8	5.4	13.7
Dillon	214,069	334	1,009	631	1,640	130.5	4.9	-13.0
Marlboro	281,271	439	1,163	736	1,899	148.1	4.3	-32.4
Darlington	286,228	447	1,048	674	1,722	166.2	3.9	-8.0
Oconee	284,348	444	960	341	1,301	218.6	2.9	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,028,896</b>	<b>21,920</b>	<b>116,755</b>	<b>105,894</b>	<b>222,649</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>

Table 3. County rankings based on total deer harvested in South Carolina in 2010.

County	Acres*	Square	Buck	Doe	Total	Harvest	Rates	% Change from 2009
		Miles	Harvest	Harvest	Harvest	Ac/Deer	Deer/Mi. <sup>2</sup>	
Orangeburg	504,516	788	6,972	6,523	13,495	37.4	17.1	11.8
Williamsburg	513,851	803	4,562	4,799	9,361	54.9	11.7	14.5
Colleton	502,666	785	5,146	4,169	9,315	54.0	11.9	-8.5
Bamberg	196,573	307	3,567	4,798	8,365	23.5	27.2	21.4
Laurens	317,916	497	3,448	3,624	7,072	45.0	14.2	10.2
Florence	397,888	622	3,341	3,679	7,020	56.7	11.3	-3.1
Fairfield	384,607	601	3,440	3,485	6,925	55.5	11.5	-3.6
Hampton	324,840	508	3,193	3,480	6,673	48.7	13.1	-9.3
Aiken	500,546	782	3,657	2,905	6,562	76.3	8.4	32.8
Spartanburg	265,939	416	3,122	3,262	6,384	41.7	15.4	-8.2
Union	258,111	403	3,183	2,935	6,118	42.2	15.2	-14.2
Charleston	288,732	451	2,842	3,070	5,912	48.8	13.1	11.1
Chester	300,589	470	3,375	2,512	5,887	51.1	12.5	-1.3
Allendale	216,455	338	2,761	3,099	5,860	36.9	17.3	-7.5
Newberry	317,761	497	3,048	2,755	5,803	54.8	11.7	-13.3
Anderson	219,068	342	3,308	2,461	5,769	38.0	16.9	-3.0
York	276,650	432	2,716	2,442	5,158	53.6	11.9	12.3
Barnwell	281,764	440	2,475	2,616	5,091	55.3	11.6	13.3
Berkeley	567,530	887	2,771	2,240	5,011	113.3	5.7	-18.4
Dorchester	302,717	473	2,810	2,077	4,887	61.9	10.3	-0.1
Georgetown	399,638	624	2,621	2,120	4,741	84.3	7.6	3.7
Kershaw	360,485	563	2,576	2,052	4,628	77.9	8.2	-25.5
Horry	533,336	833	2,608	2,005	4,613	115.6	5.5	25.3
Abbeville	223,113	349	2,523	2,061	4,584	48.7	13.1	-5.7
Sumter	338,968	530	2,803	1,755	4,558	74.4	8.6	-15.8
Jasper	309,889	484	2,072	2,313	4,385	70.7	9.1	-2.6
Calhoun	190,584	298	2,264	2,080	4,344	43.9	14.6	-14.6
Lancaster	266,382	416	2,228	2,039	4,267	62.4	10.3	-10.2
Chesterfield	372,478	582	2,254	1,629	3,883	95.9	6.7	-14.5
Richland	340,121	531	2,158	1,719	3,877	87.7	7.3	-15.7
Edgefield	246,543	385	1,947	1,882	3,829	64.4	9.9	19.4
Clarendon	298,087	466	2,246	1,504	3,750	79.5	8.1	-18.2
Cherokee	156,664	245	1,798	1,723	3,521	44.5	14.4	2.6
Beaufort	147,441	230	1,404	1,833	3,237	45.5	14.1	30.5
Saluda	192,173	300	1,810	1,422	3,232	59.5	10.8	-28.0
Greenwood	204,400	319	1,641	1,589	3,230	63.3	10.1	-28.2
Lee	220,106	344	1,524	1,491	3,015	73.0	8.8	-32.2
Lexington	280,742	439	1,693	1,220	2,913	96.4	6.6	-13.0
Greenville	294,257	460	1,305	1,221	2,526	116.5	5.5	-22.7
McCormick	212,021	331	1,205	1,026	2,231	95.0	6.7	-13.3
Marion	216,907	339	1,234	970	2,204	98.4	6.5	-24.4
Marlboro	281,271	439	1,163	736	1,899	148.1	4.3	-32.4
Pickens	219,926	344	924	927	1,851	118.8	5.4	13.7
Darlington	286,228	447	1,048	674	1,722	166.2	3.9	-8.0
Dillon	214,069	334	1,009	631	1,640	130.5	4.9	-13.0
Oconee	284,348	444	960	341	1,301	218.6	2.9	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,028,896</b>	<b>21,920</b>	<b>116,755</b>	<b>105,894</b>	<b>222,649</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>

Table 4. Estimated deer harvest on Wildlife Management Areas in South Carolina in 2010

Area	Acreage	Bucks	Does	Total	Deer/Mi. <sup>2</sup>
Mountain Hunt Unit	193,566	738	518	1,255	4.2
Central Piedmont Hunt Unit	159,793	1,733	1,603	3,337	13.4
Western Piedmont Hunt Unit	119,077	1,186	784	1,970	10.6
<b>Subtotal for Upstate WMA's</b>	<b>472,436</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>6,562</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Coastal WMA's*</b>					
Bear Island WMA	1,519	13	32	45	19.0
Bonneau Ferry	10,697	73	42	115	6.9
Botany Bay WMA	2,000	23	43	66	21.1
Crackerneck WMA	10,470	50	43	93	5.7
Cross Generating Station WMA	654	3	14	17	16.6
Donnelley WMA	8,048	24	38	62	4.9
Francis Marion WMA	252,578	216	133	349	0.9
Hamilton Ridge	13,281	53	65	118	5.7
Hickory Top WMA	1,836	4	25	29	10.1
Manchester State Forest WMA	25,505	63	31	94	2.4
Moultrie WMA	9,480	26	26	52	3.5
Oak Lea WMA	2,024	21	16	37	11.7
Palachucola WMA	5,947	36	22	58	6.2
Santee Coastal Reserve WMA	5,000	7	4	11	1.4
Santee Cooper WMA	2,828	10	9	19	4.3
Victoria Bluff WMA	800	6	3	9	7.2
Webb Wildlife Center WMA	5,866	31	43	74	8.1
<b>Subtotal for Coastal WMA's</b>	<b>358,533</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>830,969</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>7,810</b>	<b>6.0</b>

\*Check Station data

Table 5. Hunter opinion (percent) regarding the number of deer in the area hunted most often in South Carolina in 2010 compared to previous years.

	Increasing	About the Same	Decreasing
<b>Residents</b>	14.7	48.8	36.5
<b>Non-Residents</b>	12.9	52.9	34.2
<b>Overall</b>	14.5	49.5	36.0

Table 6. Resident deer hunter and deer harvest statistics in South Carolina in 2010.

County	Number Hunters	Man/Days Hunted	Percent Success	Deer/Hunter	Days/Deer	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Total Harvest
Abbeville	3,614	51,056	76	1.19	11.88	2,328	1,970	4,298
Aiken	3,940	63,413	72	1.53	10.50	3,370	2,670	6,040
Allendale	1,840	26,212	73	2.11	6.76	1,612	2,263	3,875
Anderson	3,712	62,908	75	1.53	11.10	3,256	2,409	5,666
Bamberg	2,963	62,616	79	2.46	8.58	3,045	4,249	7,294
Barnwell	2,133	32,382	82	1.98	7.68	2,084	2,133	4,217
Beaufort	1,009	19,163	74	2.87	6.61	1,156	1,742	2,898
Berkeley	3,435	62,631	70	1.44	12.70	2,719	2,214	4,933
Calhoun	2,426	42,787	74	1.79	9.88	2,263	2,068	4,331
Charleston	2,947	47,394	70	1.99	8.09	2,817	3,044	5,861
Cherokee	1,596	30,136	74	1.85	10.23	1,498	1,449	2,947
Chester	2,996	45,732	69	1.45	10.52	2,735	1,612	4,347
Chesterfield	1,823	39,106	70	1.71	12.51	1,823	1,302	3,126
Clarendon	2,361	37,479	81	1.54	10.28	2,182	1,465	3,647
Colleton	3,907	73,881	76	2.10	9.00	4,493	3,712	8,206
Darlington	1,726	26,620	69	0.95	16.19	1,009	635	1,644
Dillon	1,026	20,807	81	1.59	12.78	1,009	619	1,628
Dorchester	2,507	48,859	72	1.90	10.24	2,719	2,051	4,770
Edgefield	2,637	38,048	73	1.33	10.82	1,791	1,726	3,517
Fairfield	4,412	57,017	69	1.31	9.89	2,800	2,963	5,764
Florence	3,305	61,443	79	2.11	8.82	3,289	3,679	6,968
Georgetown	2,768	55,565	70	1.67	12.02	2,556	2,068	4,624
Greenville	2,328	30,771	67	1.06	12.43	1,254	1,221	2,475
Greenwood	2,865	39,107	73	1.07	12.78	1,563	1,498	3,061
Hampton	1,856	21,621	75	1.46	8.00	1,286	1,417	2,703
Horry	2,410	50,471	64	1.82	11.52	2,426	1,954	4,380
Jasper	1,270	22,484	78	2.44	7.27	1,433	1,661	3,093
Kershaw	3,110	52,279	75	1.26	13.32	2,198	1,726	3,924
Lancaster	2,133	38,945	75	1.54	11.84	1,758	1,530	3,289
Laurens	4,575	69,355	67	1.49	10.14	3,305	3,533	6,838
Lee	1,693	35,525	75	1.56	13.47	1,302	1,335	2,637
Lexington	2,865	37,414	72	1.02	12.84	1,693	1,221	2,914
McCormick	1,840	25,789	72	1.04	13.54	1,009	895	1,905
Marion	1,563	32,220	83	1.39	14.88	1,221	944	2,165
Marlboro	928	23,053	73	1.53	16.28	863	554	1,416
Newberry	3,989	58,918	68	1.31	11.24	2,735	2,507	5,242
Oconee	1,693	21,670	63	0.77	16.64	961	342	1,302
Orangeburg	6,529	118,070	76	1.94	9.35	6,529	6,106	12,634
Pickens	1,775	27,710	58	1.04	15.06	912	928	1,840
Richland	3,338	45,945	73	1.13	12.22	2,133	1,628	3,761
Saluda	2,198	28,458	75	1.43	9.06	1,758	1,384	3,142
Spartanburg	3,859	65,792	70	1.62	10.50	3,044	3,223	6,268
Sumter	2,898	43,502	80	1.51	9.97	2,751	1,612	4,363
Union	3,419	41,988	69	1.38	8.89	2,361	2,361	4,722
Williamsburg	4,233	71,978	83	2.10	8.08	4,249	4,656	8,905
York	2,914	45,276	67	1.56	9.93	2,377	2,182	4,558
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,362</b>	<b>2,053,597</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>103,676</b>	<b>94,461</b>	<b>198,136</b>
<b>% Change from 2009</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>

Table 7. Non-resident hunter and deer harvest statistics in South Carolina in 2010.

County	Number Hunters	Man/Days Hunted	Percent Success	Deer/Hunter	Days/Deer	Buck Harvest	Doe Harvest	Total Harvest
Abbeville	118	2,012	77	2.44	7.00	196	91	287
Aiken	235	3,618	83	2.22	6.93	287	235	522
Allendale	1,097	15,583	79	1.81	7.85	1,149	836	1,985
Anderson	78	614	83	1.33	5.87	52	52	105
Bamberg	627	8,503	81	1.71	7.94	522	549	1,071
Barnwell	392	7,223	80	2.23	8.25	392	483	875
Beaufort	170	2,704	77	2.00	7.96	248	91	340
Berkeley	131	483	50	0.60	6.17	52	26	78
Calhoun	65	313	40	0.20	21.16	2	13	15
Charleston	104	731	37	0.50	14.00	26	26	52
Cherokee	340	6,257	77	1.69	10.89	300	274	575
Chester	1,189	17,099	70	1.30	11.09	640	901	1,541
Chesterfield	444	8,033	68	1.71	10.60	431	327	758
Clarendon	78	862	83	1.33	8.25	65	39	104
Colleton	640	10,410	71	1.73	9.38	653	457	1,110
Darlington	131	771	40	0.60	9.83	39	39	78
Dillon	78	1,071	50	0.17	81.99	0	13	13
Dorchester	91	797	43	1.29	6.78	91	26	118
Edgefield	248	2,312	47	1.26	7.37	157	157	314
Fairfield	745	12,174	74	1.56	10.47	640	523	1,163
Florence	52	287	75	1.00	5.50	52	0	52
Georgetown	104	1,685	63	1.13	14.33	65	52	118
Greenville	65	379	60	0.80	7.25	52	0	52
Greenwood	196	2,390	47	0.87	14.08	78	91	170
Hampton	1,855	29,952	79	2.14	7.54	1,907	2,064	3,971
Horry	78	1,933	67	3.00	8.22	183	52	235
Jasper	640	10,672	76	2.02	8.25	640	653	1,293
Kershaw	431	5,800	70	1.64	8.22	379	327	705
Lancaster	679	9,771	67	1.44	9.97	470	509	980
Laurens	183	1,881	79	1.29	8.00	144	91	235
Lee	248	3,514	68	1.53	9.28	222	157	379
Lexington	26	222	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
McCormick	300	4,402	48	1.09	13.48	196	131	327
Marion	39	235	67	1.00	6.00	13	26	39
Marlboro	261	5,003	85	1.85	10.35	300	183	483
Newberry	418	4,062	69	1.34	7.23	313	248	562
Oconee	39	470	33	0.67	0.00	0	0	0
Orangeburg	444	6,531	76	1.94	7.58	444	418	862
Pickens	65	640	20	0.20	49.00	13	0	13
Richland	118	1,215	67	1.00	10.33	26	91	118
Saluda	52	575	75	1.75	6.29	52	39	91
Spartanburg	144	1,136	64	0.82	9.67	78	39	118
Sumter	118	1,359	78	1.67	6.93	52	144	196
Union	836	11,926	66	1.67	8.53	823	575	1,398
Williamsburg	235	2,325	67	1.94	5.09	313	144	457
York	470	7,785	61	1.28	12.96	340	261	601
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>217,723</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>8.87</b>	<b>13,103</b>	<b>11,456</b>	<b>24,559</b>
<b>% Change from 2009</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-16.8</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-14.8</b>

Table 8. Hunting effort (man/days) by county for successful and unsuccessful resident and non-resident deer hunters in South Carolina in 2010.

County	Residents (man/days)			Total Effort Residents	Non-Residents (man/days)			Total Effort Non-residents	Total Days
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Average		Successful	Unsuccessful	Average		
Abbeville	19.6	11.0	14.1	51,056	18.9	11.0	17.1	2,012	53,241
Aiken	23.9	1.4	16.1	63,413	20.8	1.4	15.4	3,618	67,322
Allendale	17.3	6.2	14.2	26,212	17.6	6.2	14.2	15,583	43,015
Anderson	22.6	2.0	16.9	62,908	9.0	2.0	7.8	614	63,625
Bamberg	28.6	4.6	21.1	62,616	17.3	4.6	13.6	8,503	71,830
Barnwell	20.3	7.6	15.2	32,382	21.7	7.6	18.4	7,223	40,075
Beaufort	25.6	2.3	19.0	19,163	20.0	2.3	15.9	2,704	22,088
Berkeley	24.1	4.0	18.2	62,631	3.3	4.0	3.7	483	63,266
Calhoun	22.9	3.5	17.6	42,787	10.0	3.5	4.8	313	43,189
Charleston	21.7	6.4	16.1	47,394	8.0	6.4	7.0	731	48,259
Cherokee	25.0	8.1	18.9	30,136	23.0	8.1	18.4	6,257	36,808
Chester	19.4	9.8	15.3	45,732	17.3	9.8	14.4	17,099	64,152
Chesterfield	27.1	11.1	21.4	39,106	22.4	11.1	18.1	8,033	47,669
Clarendon	20.1	15.0	15.9	37,479	10.2	15.0	11.0	862	38,461
Colleton	24.6	8.4	18.9	73,881	19.4	8.4	16.3	10,410	85,024
Darlington	20.9	6.4	15.4	26,620	4.7	6.4	5.9	771	27,548
Dillon	24.7	15.2	20.3	20,807	6.0	15.2	13.7	1,071	21,998
Dorchester	25.0	7.8	19.5	48,859	10.0	7.8	8.7	797	49,780
Edgefield	20.1	7.7	14.4	38,048	11.1	7.7	9.3	2,312	40,656
Fairfield	17.2	8.6	12.9	57,017	20.9	8.6	16.4	12,174	70,039
Florence	23.3	6.5	18.6	61,443	4.5	6.5	5.5	287	61,803
Georgetown	26.8	6.0	20.1	55,565	26.3	6.0	16.1	1,685	57,411
Greenville	19.2	2.0	13.2	30,771	8.3	2.0	5.8	379	31,236
Greenwood	17.8	10.8	13.6	39,107	14.3	10.8	12.2	2,390	41,746
Hampton	16.3	9.2	11.6	21,621	18.4	9.2	16.1	29,952	53,613
Horry	27.9	12.5	20.9	50,471	30.8	12.5	24.7	1,933	52,556
Jasper	20.9	10.4	17.7	22,484	19.4	10.4	16.7	10,672	33,891
Kershaw	23.1	7.3	16.8	52,279	17.0	7.3	13.5	5,800	58,581
Lancaster	23.6	8.4	18.3	38,945	18.7	8.4	14.4	9,771	49,488
Laurens	20.1	7.2	15.2	69,355	12.0	7.2	10.3	1,881	71,463
Lee	26.4	12.7	21.0	35,525	14.8	12.7	14.2	3,514	39,348
Lexington	18.2	8.5	13.1	37,414	0.0	8.5	8.5	222	37,681
McCormick	20.4	13.1	14.0	25,789	16.7	13.1	14.7	4,402	30,559
Marion	25.9	4.0	20.6	32,220	10.0	4.0	6.0	235	32,518
Marlboro	33.6	5.7	24.8	23,053	24.9	5.7	19.2	5,003	28,387
Newberry	19.2	5.5	14.8	58,918	12.6	5.5	9.7	4,062	63,459
Oconee	18.9	5.5	12.8	21,670	25.0	5.5	12.0	470	22,225
Orangeburg	22.5	5.5	18.1	118,070	18.5	5.5	14.7	6,531	125,118
Pickens	21.4	11.0	15.6	27,710	5.0	11.0	9.8	640	28,447
Richland	21.1	7.7	13.8	45,945	15.7	7.7	10.3	1,215	47,320
Saluda	17.7	1.0	12.9	28,458	14.3	1.0	11.0	575	29,116
Spartanburg	21.7	2.8	17.1	65,792	14.0	2.8	7.9	1,136	67,108
Sumter	20.9	12.0	15.0	43,502	11.2	12.0	11.6	1,359	45,021
Union	17.8	14.0	12.3	41,988	14.4	14.0	14.3	11,926	54,857
Williamsburg	21.9	5.2	17.0	71,978	12.3	5.2	9.9	2,325	74,583
York	19.6	9.8	15.5	45,276	22.0	9.8	16.6	7,785	53,616
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2,053,597</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>217,723</b>	<b>2,271,319</b>
<b>% Change from 2009</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.01</b>

Table 9. Estimated deer harvest by weapon type in South Carolina in 2010.

	Rifle	Bow & Arrow	Shotgun	Muzzle-loader	Crossbow	Handgun	Total
<b>Number of Deer Harvested</b>	173,889	16,699	22,933	6,457	1,559	1,113	222,649
<b>Percent Total Deer Harvest</b>	78.1	7.5	10.3	2.9	0.7	0.5	100.0
<b>Percent Hunter Success With Weapon</b>	66.0	32.5	35.0	27.6	23.5	14.1	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 2010.

	Rifle	Bow & Arrow	Shotgun	Muzzle-loader	Crossbow	Handgun
<b>Residents</b>	115,458	33,096	38,611	19,431	5,892	5,641
<b>Non-Residents</b>	14,451	2,673	1,752	3,911	755	529
<b>Total</b>	129,909	35,768	40,363	23,342	6,647	6,170

Total across weapons not given because hunters use multiple weapons. Total hunters = 140,462.

Table 11. Weapons utilization (percent) among deer hunters in South Carolina in 2010.

	Rifle	Bow & Arrow	Shotgun	Muzzle-loader	Crossbow	Handgun
<b>Residents</b>	92.1*	26.4*	30.8*	15.5*	4.7	4.5
<b>Non-Residents</b>	95.7	17.7	11.6	25.9	5	3.5
<b>Total</b>	92.7	25.0	27.8	17.2	4.7	4.4

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

Table 12. Weapons preference (percent) among deer hunters in South Carolina in 2010.

	Rifle	Bow & Arrow	Shotgun	Muzzle-loader	Crossbow	Handgun	Total
<b>Residents</b>	75.2*	13.6*	8.5*	1.3*	0.8	0.5	100.0
<b>Non-Residents</b>	83.4	9.7	2.1	3.6	1.1	0.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	76.4	13.0	7.5	1.7	0.9	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 2010.

County	Hog Harv.	Harv./Mile <sup>2</sup>	% Change from 2009	2010 Rank	2009 Rank	Coyote Harv.	Harv./Mile <sup>2</sup>	% Change from 2009	2010 Rank	2009 Rank
Abbeville	1,999	5.73	62.4	2	5	819	2.35	-32.2	8	1
Aiken	666	0.85	-40.3	31	23	1,352	1.73	136.7	15	39
Allendale	2,132	6.30	53.3	1	4	819	2.42	16.5	7	12
Anderson	1,371	4.00	62.4	5	14	1,028	3.00	1.8	1	4
Bamberg	742	2.42	-12.0	12	11	895	2.91	-5.2	2	3
Barnwell	381	0.86	-7.1	30	27	514	1.17	56.2	27	37
Beaufort	343	1.49	88.3	18	28	171	0.74	678.8	42	46
Berkeley	1,599	1.80	-11.2	15	20	495	0.56	104.5	46	44
Calhoun	1,390	4.67	-12.9	3	1	476	1.60	-1.5	19	15
Charleston	1,980	4.39	106.7	4	19	457	1.01	159.6	33	42
Cherokee	228	0.93	893.3	29	44	495	2.02	41.0	11	20
Chester	228	0.49	-33.2	37	30	762	1.62	-40.2	16	7
Chesterfield	857	1.47	87.9	19	29	819	1.41	-20.7	21	14
Clarendon	971	2.08	-21.1	13	13	476	1.02	-48.4	32	13
Colleton	1,485	1.89	-14.3	14	16	666	0.85	8.3	40	35
Darlington	247	0.55	-81.0	34	10	571	1.28	18.2	23	28
Dillon	362	1.08	-66.3	25	8	209	0.63	-26.8	44	33
Dorchester	1,713	3.62	8.9	8	7	457	0.97	73.1	36	41
Edgefield	114	0.30	0.2	40	39	514	1.33	-10.0	22	19
Fairfield	742	1.24	103.4	21	33	1,333	2.22	44.5	9	17
Florence	324	0.52	-72.2	35	21	609	0.98	-0.9	35	30
Georgetown	2,246	3.60	3.7	9	6	552	0.88	19.8	37	38
Greenville	228	0.50	66.8	36	39	838	1.82	41.3	14	23
Greenwood	343	1.07	200.6	26	38	895	2.80	139.9	3	27
Hampton	2,018	3.98	28.3	6	9	438	0.86	-5.0	39	31
Horry	1,104	1.33	86.2	20	31	533	0.64	202.9	43	45
Jasper	514	1.06	-56.7	27	15	419	0.87	-26.6	38	26
Kershaw	971	1.72	204.4	16	34	914	1.62	4.0	16	16
Lancaster	190	0.46	19.0	38	37	1,085	2.61	3.0	5	9
Laurens	343	0.69	403.9	33	43	1,371	2.76	24.8	4	11
Lee	400	1.16	16.9	23	26	438	1.27	-50.2	24	8
Lexington	19	0.04	*	44	46	704	1.61	18.8	18	21
McCormick	0	0.00	-100.0	45	41	685	2.07	139.6	10	32
Marion	1,257	3.71	-12.5	7	3	209	0.62	90.4	45	43
Marlboro	514	1.17	-45.0	22	18	362	0.82	-34.1	41	24
Newberry	0	0.00	-100.0	46	42	1,276	2.57	-9.3	6	6
Oconee	419	0.94	-38.8	28	22	819	1.84	186.2	13	40
Orangeburg	609	0.77	57.0	32	36	838	1.06	-11.3	29	25
Pickens	381	1.11	4.3	24	25	514	1.50	94.7	20	36
Richland	1,428	2.69	-37.4	11	2	533	1.00	-6.6	34	29
Saluda	38	0.13	-76.2	43	35	590	1.97	-41.6	12	2
Spartanburg	190	0.46	-63.7	38	24	495	1.19	-59.0	26	5
Sumter	1,866	3.52	27.9	10	11	571	1.08	-18.8	28	22
Union	57	0.14	-79.2	42	32	419	1.04	-55.6	30	10
Williamsburg	1,276	1.59	-27.4	17	17	838	1.04	23.0	30	33
York	114	0.26	396.6	41	45	533	1.23	-19.1	25	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,401</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>30,804</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
	<b>(+ -) 2,661</b>					<b>(+ -) 1,527</b>				

95% Confidence Interval for harvest

\*No indication of hogs harvested in 2009

Table 14. Number of deer-vehicle collisions reported by the South Carolina Department of Public Safety 2004-2010.

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>

\* 2010 data preliminary.

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 2010 Deer Hunter Survey

January, 2011

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 2010 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 2009 survey can be found at [www.dnr.sc.gov/wildlife/deer/2009/DeerHarvestReport.html](http://www.dnr.sc.gov/wildlife/deer/2009/DeerHarvestReport.html)

Thank you for your assistance.



Charles Ruth  
Wildlife Biologist  
Deer/Turkey Project Supervisor

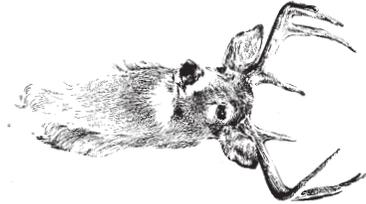
**PLEASE MAIL YOUR SURVEY AFTER SEPARATING THIS HALF FROM THE SIDE ON WHICH YOUR ANSWERS HAVE BEEN ENTERED. NO POSTAGE IS NECESSARY.**

If you have questions regarding this survey, please call 803-734-3886 or write 2010 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

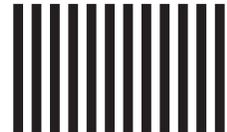
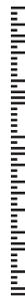
09-7350

 Printed on Recycled Paper



**DEER HUNTER SURVEY  
SC DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
PO BOX 167  
COLUMBIA SC 29202-9976**

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POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE



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NECESSARY  
IF MAILED  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

Figure 1 Cont.

**2010 South Carolina Deer Hunter Survey**

1. Did you hunt deer in SC this past season (2010)? **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 (2010). 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 2010 please go to question # 6.**

4. Please record the number of deer taken by month of season in SC last season (2010).

August	September	October	November	December	January

5. Please record the number of deer taken with each weapon in SC last season (2010).

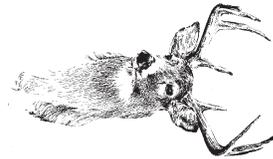
Rifle	Bow	Shotgun	Muzzleloader	Crossbow	Handgun

6. Please circle **all** the weapons that you hunted deer with in 2010.  
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 2010, 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 2. Percent of deer harvested by month of season in South Carolina in 2010. Note that December includes January 1 which is the last day of deer season.

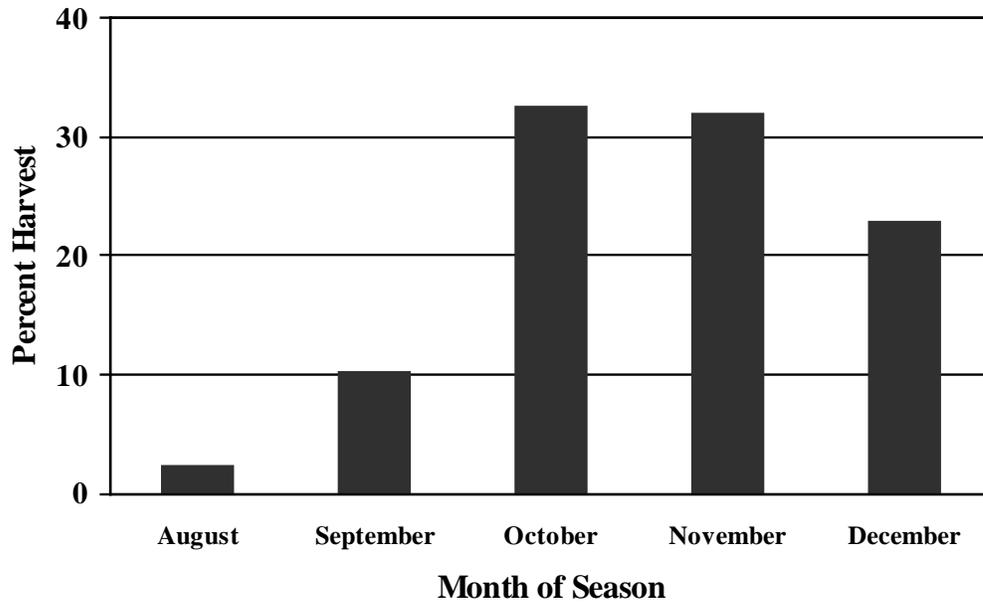


Figure 3. Percent of female deer conceiving by week in South Carolina, based on historic data.

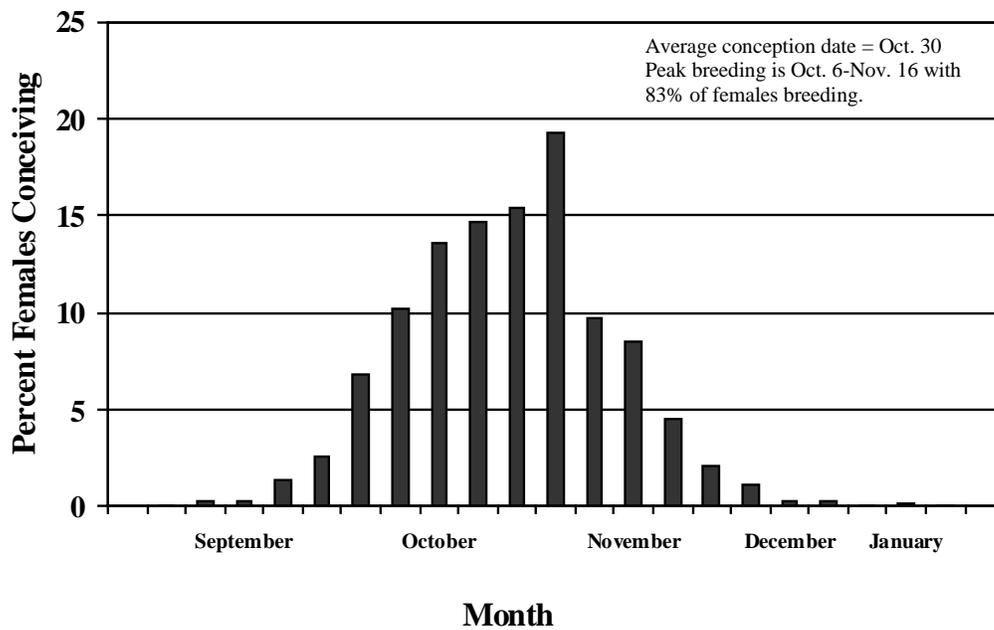


Figure 4. Estimated deer harvest in South Carolina 1972-2010.

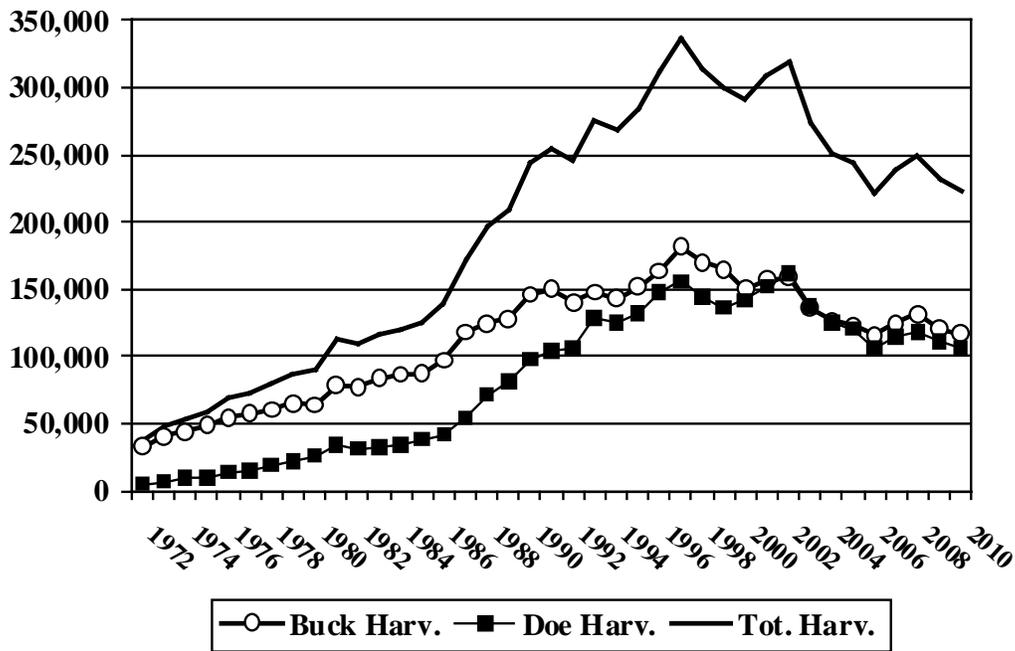


Figure 5. Estimated South Carolina deer population 1972-2010 based on population reconstruction modeling. Note that antlerless deer includes male fawns (button bucks).

