Dealing with Deer Impacts and Crop Damage in New York

Collaborative Deer Management Outreach Initiative
2002 Grower Survey of Deer Damage to Agriculture

1. Estimate deer damage by crop types and regions
2. Assess use of DEC Deer Damage Permit system in controlling crop damage
3. Assess magnitude of deer damage compared to other wildlife damage
NYS Agricultural Regions
## Reported Deer Damage by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total damage (millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western NY</td>
<td>$20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast NY</td>
<td>$14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Tier</td>
<td>$7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central NY</td>
<td>$7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest NY</td>
<td>$4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern NY</td>
<td>$2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>$1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast NY</td>
<td>$0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Estimate of Statewide Deer Damage: $58.8 million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total Damage (millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain crops</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>$13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery products</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>$10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree fruits</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>$9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>$7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other hay crops</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>$7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>$6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>$1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berries</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>$1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Species Responsible for Damage

- 83% of farmers listed deer in their top 3 species; deer caused an avg. of 48.8% of total wildlife damage
- 30% of farmers listed turkeys in their top 3 species; turkeys caused an avg. of 15.5% of total wildlife damage
- 21% of farmers listed geese in their top 3 species; geese caused an avg. of 16.9% of total wildlife damage
- 20% of farmers listed groundhogs in their top 3 species; groundhogs caused an avg. of 15.1% of total wildlife damage
- 15% of farmers listed raccoons in their top 3 species; raccoons caused an avg. of 17.1% of total wildlife damage
As A Landowner, You Have Control Of Hunting On Your Property

• Tailored to meet your local needs
• Restrictions on who, when, where and how
• Sex, age, and number of deer to be taken
• Marksmanship requirements
• Must check local town and village discharge ordinances

OR
Various Scales of Deer Management in NY

- State
- WMU
- Town
- Neighborhood
- Property

Hunting (DMPs) → Bonus DMPs → Antlerless-Only Bow/Muzz Seasons → Extended Seasons → Post-Season Hunt → Deer Mgmt Focus Area

DDPs → DMAP
Hunting Policies of Growers

- 83% of growers allow hunting on their farms
- 66-74% of farmers allow family members, friends, and neighbors to hunt
- Only 30% allow strangers to hunt
- For the 17% of growers with no hunting access, liability and hunter problems were their primary concerns
- Most farmers (80%) do not restrict the sex of deer taken
- About 9% require that some does be taken, and 6% allow bucks-only hunting
Deer Hunting

- Manage deer on a landscape scale - take more females
- Use DEC DMAP or DDP permits on farms with high damage
- Encourage hunters to take does
Use of DMAP Permits

• About half (47%) of growers were aware of DMAP Permits from DEC
• Of those aware, 31% applied for DMAP Permits
• On average, 7.5 DMAP Permits were obtained per applicant, and 5.6 deer were killed
DEC Deer Damage Permits

- Provides access to deer in non-hunting areas
- For taking deer outside hunting season
- Antlerless deer only (usually)
- Can use bait to attract deer
- May use lights for shooting until 11 PM
- ECL-mandated discharge distance
- Limit based on number of tags issued
- Report to NYSDEC
Use of Deer Damage Permits

- About 2/3s of growers were familiar with DEC Deer Damage Permits (DDPs)
- Only 12% applied for DDPs
- 15% of farmers with DDPs said they had difficulty finding designated shooters
- On average, 8.4 DDPs were obtained per applicant, and 7.3 deer were killed
Factors Influencing Deer Feeding Pressure

- Deer population density
- Food & cover sources
- Travel corridors
- Alternative foods
- Season & weather
- Deer nutrition
- Palatability
- Previous experience
Management Options

IPM

Fencing
Population management
Repellents
Plant selection
Deer Exclusion Alternatives

- 8-foot woven-wire fences
- Electric fences
Baited Electric Deer Fence

Diagram showing the setup of a baited electric fence. The diagram includes:
- Electric fencer
- 110 volt or 12 volt source
- Hot wire connected to ground rod
- Cloth tape
- Piece of foil 3" x 4"
- Foil stuck to tape
- Finished flag
- Ground line 50'
- Mixture of peanut butter and peanut oil

The diagram illustrates how to create a baited electric fence for controlling deer.
Invisible Fencing and Dogs
Effect of Deer Browsing on Growth of New Trees

Off Limits protected trees had twice the growth of check trees after the first season and over 3x the growth of check trees after the second season.
• Exclusion provides the best long-term deer control
• Harvest of female deer on farms should be encouraged
• Most growers consider lethal deer control at least somewhat effective for reducing damage
• Dogs and invisible fences had a positive economic return in fruit orchards