

State of Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Division of Fish & Wildlife

2021-22 Deer, Deer Harvest & Deer Hunter Summary



Acknowledgements

Prepared by the Rhode Island
Department of Environmental Management

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Introduction

This summary offers an overview of deer harvest and deer hunters in Rhode Island for the 2021-22 deer season. This information serves as a guide to future management decisions to ensure there is continued opportunities for hunters while maintaining a healthy deer population. In addition, this is aimed at providing a summary of pertinent information related to deer and deer hunting for hunters and the public. Since the first regulated hunting season in Rhode Island in 1954, there have been tremendous changes in Rhode Island’s deer population, deer harvest, land use, habitat types, hunter effort, and public perception of wildlife and hunters. The statewide harvest in 1977 was 157 deer; since then, harvest increased until 2008, peaking at around 3,000 deer. Since 2008, there has been a slight decline to ~2,200 deer harvested annually.

Rhode Island offers ample opportunity for hunters to harvest white-tailed deer across the state with lengthy seasons, liberal bag limits and ample access to public land. Rhode Island’s extensive deer season begins with archery (including crossbows), which runs from mid-September through the end of January. A month-long muzzleloader season begins the first Saturday of November typically coinciding with the rut, giving hunters a high chance of harvesting a mature buck if they desire. Shotgun season follows the muzzleloader season for 1-2 weeks, depending on the location (zone). A private land, antlerless deer only season is open from the end of December to the beginning of January, which follows the shotgun season and allows for firearms hunters to further reduce deer densities on private properties. Bag limits allow hunters to take of two* antlered and multiple antlerless deer across the state. Sunday hunting is permitted in most areas** further increasing hunting opportunity. There are numerous state and federally owned properties open to

public hunting (Figure 12). There are also a number of privately owned properties open to hunting through cooperative agreements (Figure 12). All of these combined provide great opportunity for Rhode Island hunters.

The complete set of rules and regulations pertaining to hunting can be found on our website at <http://www.dem.ri.gov/documents/regulations/index.php>.

*Only one may be taken in Zone 3

**Check local ordinances

Regulation Changes

2021-22 Hunting Season

- Check stations were operated during the first weekend of the muzzleloader season (November 6th and 7th) and the first weekend of shotgun season (December 4th and 5th).
- The Tiverton Rod and Gun Club deer check station was open and will remain open, located at: 1529 Fish Road, Tiverton.
- Hunting license and deer permit fees have changed. The new fees will generate additional revenue for DEM Fish and Wildlife programs and leverage increased matching funds for federal funding. To minimize the impact on hunters and anglers, fees will increase over an eight-year period in three steps taking place in 2021, 2025, and 2028. For a full list of fees visit www.dem.ri.gov/huntfish or the 2022-23 Hunting and Trapping Regulation Guide (page 4) for current fees.
- Deer could be quartered in the field outside of check station dates for ease of transportation with new tagging requirements.

2022-23 Upcoming Hunting Season

- DEM has launched a new website, rio.ri.gov, that's a single, unified licensing and permitting hub for Rhode Island anglers, hunters, and boaters.
- The North West Cooperative in Glocester is no longer open to hunting

2021-22 Deer Harvest

Highlights

The 2021-22 deer season was held from September 11, 2021 (youth weekend) to February 28, 2022. Deer hunters reported harvesting 2,164 deer statewide (Figure 1), an 8% decrease from the previous season's harvest of 2,348 deer. This season ended with the largest difference between male (56%) and female (44%) harvest since 2010. In addition, the adult male to adult female ratio during check stations was 1.0 to 4.7. The average from the past 10 years was 1.0 to 2.3 female to males. All methods of harvest saw a decrease in harvest except for the muzzleloader harvest. Last season, the archery harvest surpassed the muzzleloader harvest for the time on record, however this year the muzzleloader harvest was highest.

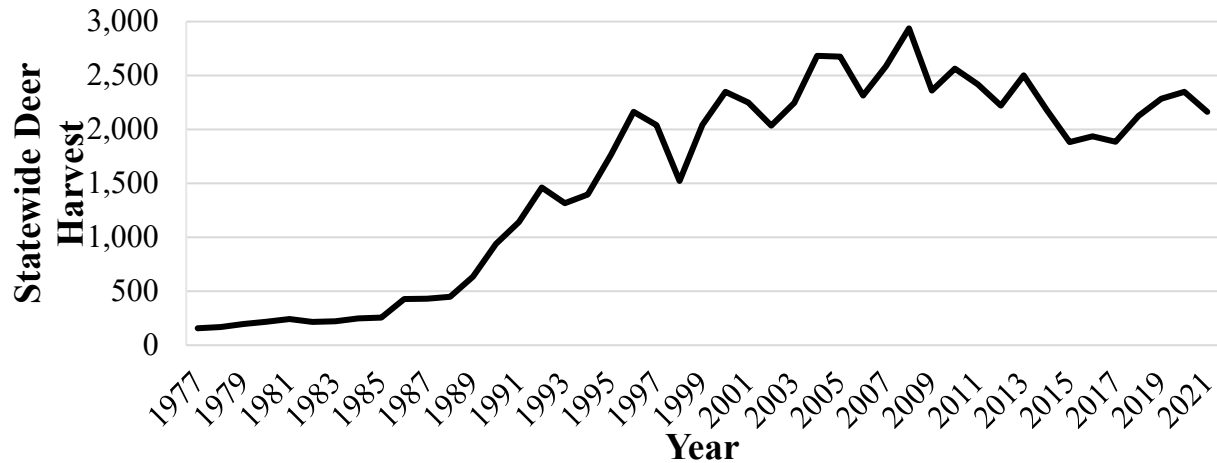


Figure 1. Statewide deer harvest from 1977 to 2021.

In the most recent survey of Rhode Island hunters completed by Responsive Management, most hunters stated they hunt to provide food for their families (55%), while also for recreation (22%), to be close to nature (10%), and to spend time with family and friends (9%). Wildlife is a renewable resource that when managed properly can provide sustenance in the form of wild, local, sustainable protein year after year to its consumers. For each deer harvested, approximately 30% of its field dressed body weight is available as consumable venison. As a result, the 2021-22 season yielded over 39 tons of consumable venison, equivalent to about 157,000 meals.

In addition to personal benefits to hunting, hunters continually participate in funding wildlife and habitat conservation by purchasing hunting licenses and permits. In addition, the Wildlife Restoration Act, commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, places an excise tax on firearms, ammunition, and archery equipment that funds wildlife restoration projects across the United States, including Rhode Island. This funding not only supports game species conservation and management, but also assists in the conservation of many non-game species, particularly through habitat management and protection.

Antlered & Antlerless Harvest: A total of 1,215 (56%) were antlered and 949 (44%) were antlerless. This is the first time since 2010 the antlered harvest exceeded the antlerless harvest.

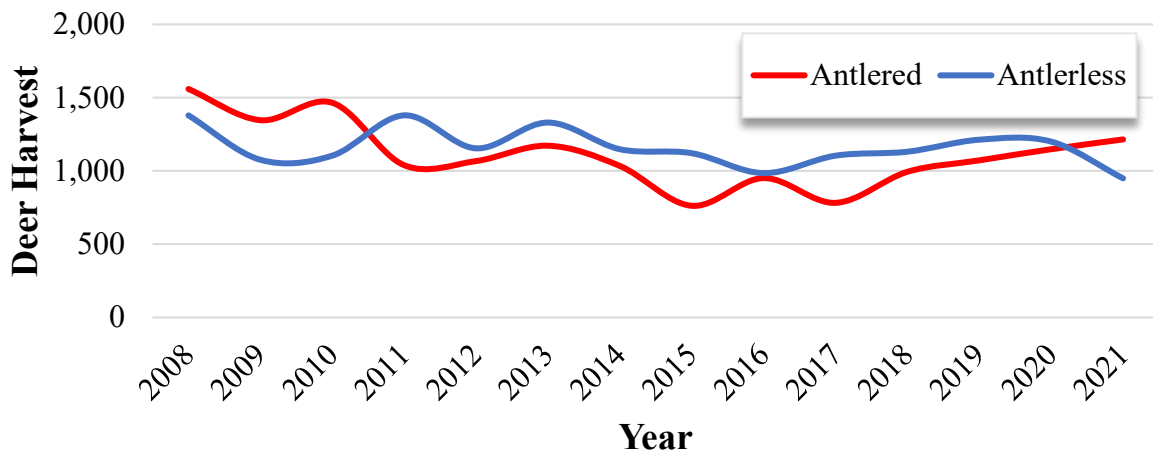


Figure 2. Antlered & Antlerless harvest from 2008 to 2021.

Buck to Doe Ratio: Hunters harvested 1,375 (64=%) males and 789 (36%) females. This results in a 1.7:1.0 male to female harvest ratio for the total harvest statewide (for every female harvested, 1.7 males are harvested).

Harvest by Method: Deer were harvested with all four legal method types (archery, crossbow, muzzleloader, and shotgun) throughout the deer season (Figure 3). Compared to last year’s hunting season, all methods of take decreased except muzzleloader. The crossbow harvest decreased by 13% from 632 to 552 deer. Vertical archery harvest decreased 28% from 401 to 288 deer. Shotgun harvest decreased 24% from 336 to 257 deer. Muzzleloader harvest increased 9% from 979 to 1,067 deer. Last year was the first time archery methods surpassed muzzleloader, but we did not see the same results this season. With greater shot distance and accuracy taking place during the rut, the muzzleloader season often results in the highest harvest.

Deer Harvest by Method

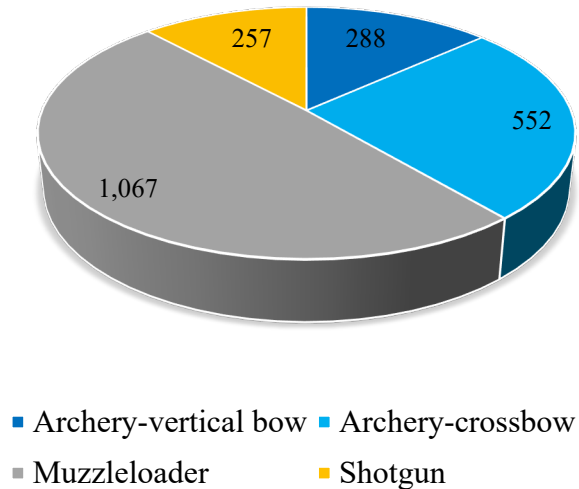


Figure 3. 2021-22 Harvest by method.

Harvest by Zone: Rhode Island is separated into four deer management zones as seen in the Appendix. The total harvest in each zone is partly reflective of the amount of land open to hunting in each zone, which effectively impacts hunter effort. Most harvest occurred in Zone 2 (1,330 deer), mainly because most of the state/cooperative properties are located within its boundaries, and most of this area is comprised of forested habitat and devoid of expansive, densely developed areas that reduce the amount of huntable property. As depicted in Figure 4, most deer (1,330) were harvested in Zone 2, followed by Zone 1 (660), Zone 4 (130), and Zone 3 (44). More adult bucks were taken in Zones 1, 2, and 3 whereas most of the harvest in Zone 4 was adult does, where the goal is to reduce deer densities.

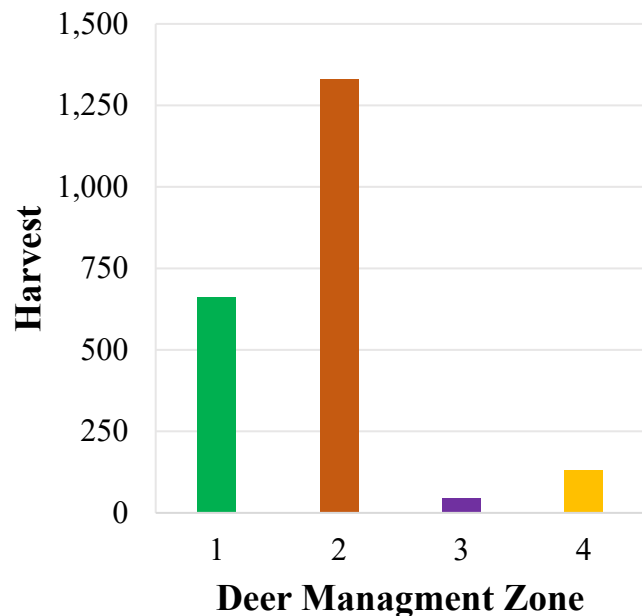


Figure 4. 2021-22 Harvest by Deer Management Zone.

Antler Points: The DFW requires hunters to record the number of antler points for each antlered deer they harvest (Figure 5). Eight-point bucks accounted for the most, totaling 354 (29%). The second-most harvested were 6-point bucks at 164 (13%). Unlike last year, 2-point buck (spikes) harvest was lower than that of 4-point bucks.

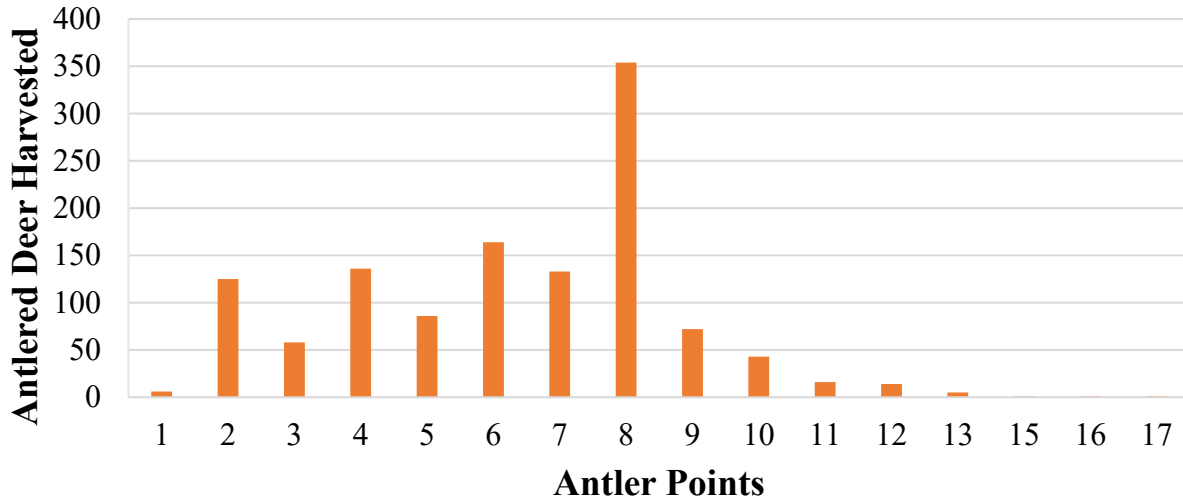


Figure 5. Antler points on antlered deer harvested during 2021-22.

Private and Public Land Harvest: Rhode Island has many Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), Federal properties, Undeveloped State Parks, and Cooperative properties (co-ops) open to hunting. Arcadia Management Area had the most deer harvested (101) of all properties open to hunting. Hunting co-ops enable hunters to access various properties that were not traditionally open to hunting. The DFW has worked closely with private property owners such as land trusts, The Nature Conservancy, and others to open their lands to deer hunting. This is typically allowed to reduce deer densities at the property to mitigate the impacts of high deer densities on habitat. However, 72% (1,566) of all deer harvested in RI are harvested on private land. The number of deer harvested on each state and co-op property is listed in the appendix.

Check Stations & Herd Health

The DFW changed the deer check stations from the first four days of the muzzleloader season to the first two days of the muzzleloader and shotgun season in hopes to increase female data. All deer harvested (except deer in Zones 3 and 4) were required to be brought to a state-operated check station. The five checking locations included Arcadia Management Area, Carolina Management Area, Durfee Hill Management Area, Great Swamp Management Area and Tiverton Rod and Gun Club. Biological information was collected at the check stations which included age, weight, sex, and antler beam measurements. This is also when the majority of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) samples were collected.

REMINDER: Check stations will be operated during the first weekend of the muzzleloader season (November 5th and 6th) and the first weekend of shotgun season (December 3rd and 4th). The Tiverton Rod and Gun Club deer check station will be open, located at 1529 Fish Road, Tiverton.

Age Structure: During the mandatory checking period, 304 deer were checked, representing an increase from 255 deer checked during 2020-21. In 2021-22, a total of 73 females and 231 males were checked. The 65 yearling males checked this season, 28% of the total checked bucks, was the ideal percentage (less than 30%) of harvest for this age class. Of the total number of bucks checked 32% were 2.5 years old and 33% were 3.5 years old or older.

Hog Weight: The DFW also measures the hog weight (completely field dressed with no organs remaining) of all checked deer (Figure 6). Since 2013, there have been no dramatic changes from one year to the next. The DFW will continue to monitor these metrics for significant changes; however, at this point, there is no cause for concern. On average, an adult male’s hog weight is 139 pounds and an adult female’s hog weight is 109 pounds.

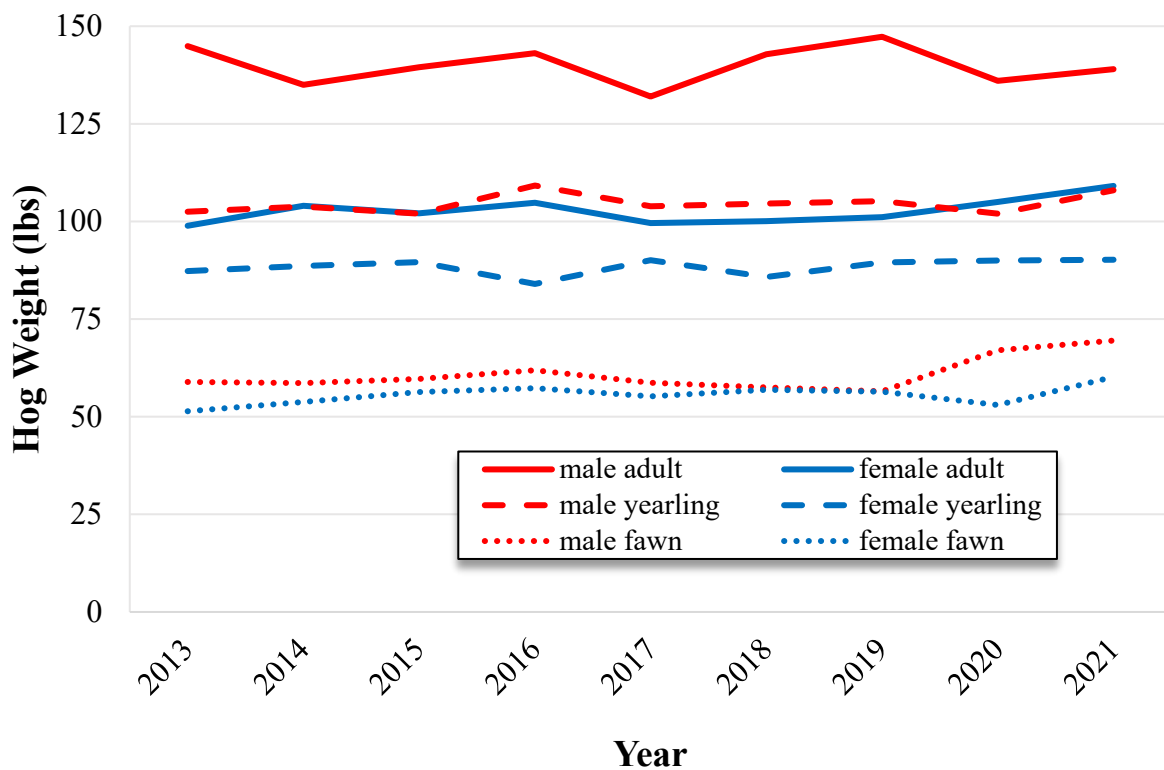


Figure 6. Hog weight of males (red) and females (blue) for adults (solid), yearlings (dashed), and fawns (dotted).

Antler Beam Measurement: The DFW measures antler beam diameters and hog weight to assess the overall herd health (Figure 7). The antler beam diameter (mm) is measured 25mm (1 inch) above the base of the antlers on yearling males. Large antler beam diameters (>20mm) indicate excellent herd health, while small diameters (<15mm) indicate poor health. Over the past 10 years, yearling male beam measurements have averaged 16.3mm while varying from 15.3mm – 17.6mm before this year. This indicates fair to good health overall. This season produced a new highest average measurement in 14 years of 19.4mm, which suggests excellent herd health.

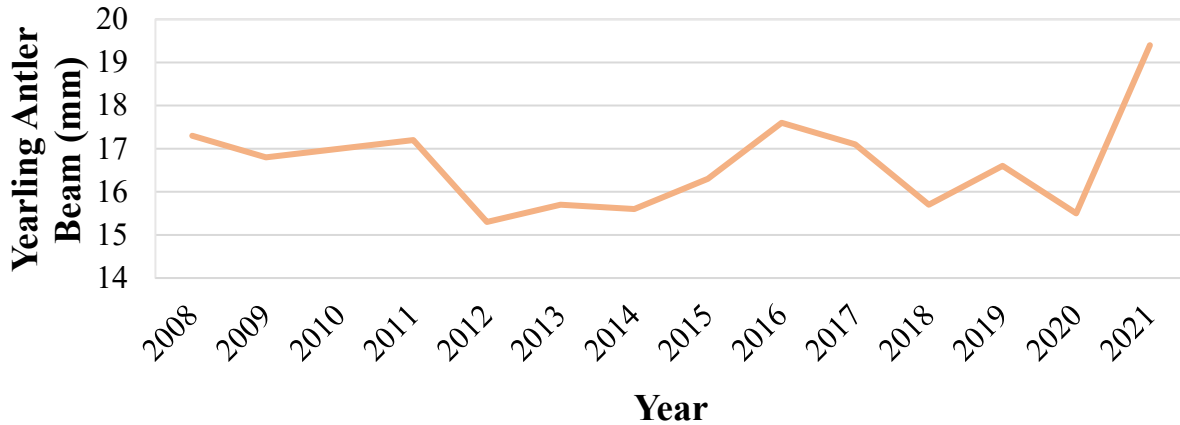


Figure 7. Yearling antler beam measurements (mm) from 2008-2021.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) & Eastern Equine Encephalitis

The DFW continued CWD surveillance for the 20th year and implemented a variety of collection methods. In 2021, the DFW sampled 324 deer throughout the state beginning in summer and continuing through winter. Most of the samples originated from hunter harvested deer at check stations (73%) and taxidermists (14%), while the remainder of samples came from deer processors, road kills, and potentially sick deer (Figure 8). The DFW sampled at least 97 bucks that were 3.5 years old or older (Figure 9), an increase of 22 deer from the previous year. This is in large part due to the help of local taxidermists sampling mature males for the DFW that would typically not be sampled.

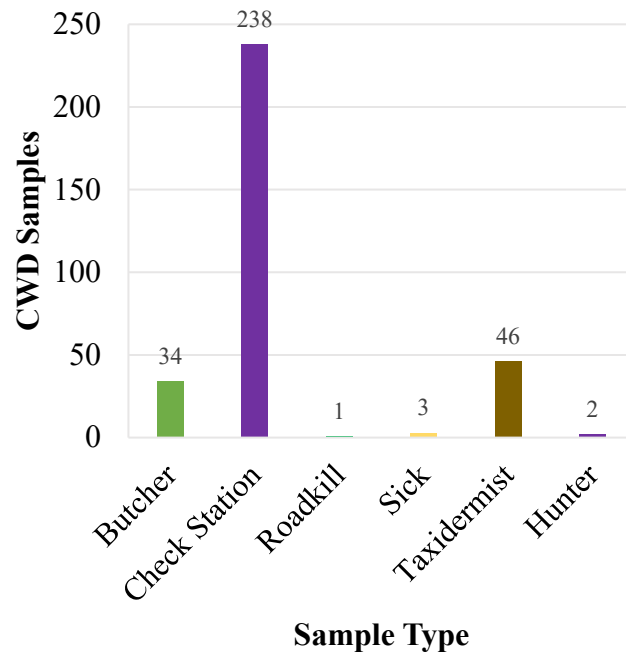


Figure 6. Collection method of CWD samples.

Hunters who successfully harvest a mature buck (3.5 years old or older) often decide not to allow the DFW to take tissue samples so that it could be taken to a taxidermist. This is acceptable as the deer’s neck must be cut to remove tissue from the throat, making the deer unsuitable for taxidermy. However, this does not mean the tissues cannot be removed. If the deer is brought to a taxidermist, the sample can be removed after the deer has been caped (hide removed). The DFW will continue to offer training to taxidermists and butchers on how to collect tissue for CWD testing to increase our sample size of mature bucks.

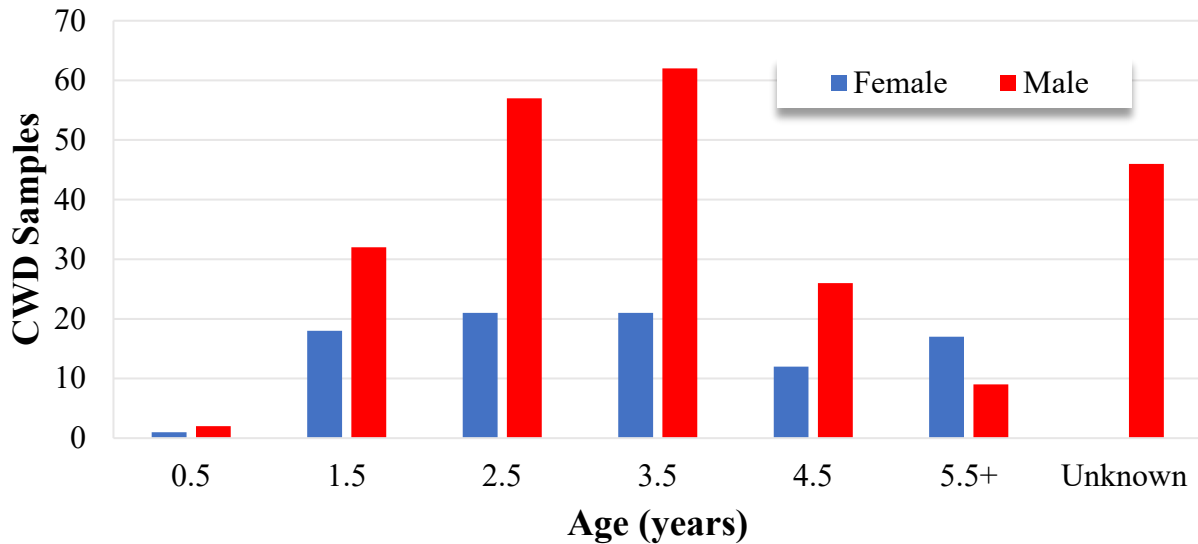


Figure 7. Collection method of CWD samples.

Submit your deer: If you harvest a mature buck (at least 3.5 years old) and would like to have it tested for CWD, please contact the DFW (401-789-0281). We aim to increase mature male samples because they are more likely to contract the disease because of their movement patterns.

CWD has not been detected in any samples submitted for testing during the 20 years of CWD surveillance.

Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE): Testing for EEE was not conducted via blood samples from hunter harvested deer at check stations.

License Sales

The DFW offers a variety of resident and non-resident hunting licenses to the public. In total, 7,559 (not including previously sold, permanent, over-65 licenses) hunting or hunting and fishing combination licenses were sold in 2021-22. There was a total of 20,232 deer permits sold, with residents purchasing 17,600 permits, and non-residents purchasing 2,632 permits. Most hunters, both residents and non-residents, purchased two deer permits. There were 1,396 successful deer hunters in Rhode Island, with the majority (89%) of hunters harvesting 2 deer or less. Resident hunters still harvest the most deer in the state, accounting for 1,855 deer, while non-resident hunters harvested 309 deer.

The average age of all licensed hunters who purchased a deer permit in Rhode Island was 48 years old (sample size of 5,327) and continues to rise annually. In 10-20 years, most of today's hunters will age out, leaving behind a small group of hunters to carry the hunting tradition and financially support wildlife conservation. In 2000, there were ~11,528 licensed hunters, purchasing almost 19,000 deer permits. Since then, license sales have decreased 34%. However, there was an increase in this year's deer hunters (7%) and deer permit (1%) sales. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Rhode Islanders sought ways to get outside and connect with nature; this small increase in deer hunters and permit sales may be connected to this trend.

Special Hunt Opportunities

The DFW offers opportunities for youth hunters as well as disabled hunters. Youth hunters have the first opportunity to harvest a deer during archery and muzzleloader seasons. Disabled hunters also have a great opportunity to harvest deer using firearms in Zone 3, which is archery-only for all other hunters. A special hunting permit must be obtained through the RI DEM Office of Boat Registration and Licensing, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908 (401-222-3576) by each applicant prior to hunting.

Deer Auto Strikes

There were 1,285 reported deer auto strikes in 2021, an increase of ~10% compared to 2020 when 1,163 deer auto strikes were reported. In 2021, the number of reported deer auto strikes was equivalent to 59% of the total reported hunter harvest. As seen in Figure 13, towns in Zone 1 have the most deer auto strikes/square mile. This is a reason why our antlerless season bag limit is higher than Zone 2 and 3.

Summer Deer Survey

The DFW created the Summer Deer Survey last year, a community science survey to monitor deer during the summer months. The DFW asked all members of the public to report all live deer sightings to monitor the state's deer herd for the second time last August through September. The information gathered from the public is helpful in determining the number of fawns that survive after common causes of mortality such as predators, weather, and auto strikes. This data will allow the DFW to obtain fawn to doe ratios as an index of reproductive rates through time, assisting in properly managing the state's deer herd.

Last year during the reporting period there were only 54 submissions. A total of 56 does, 61 fawns and 15 bucks were observed by the public. This results in a fawn to doe ratio of 1.09.

To participate in this year's survey, the public can submit their reports via Survey123, an online survey platform which also hosts DFW's Herp Observer and Wild Turkey Brood Survey. The Survey123 smartphone app allows users to record observations on the go. Observations can also be submitted on a computer. To report observations via Survey123, please use the following link on your smartphone or computer. You will need to download the Survey123 app prior to opening the link. <https://arcg.is/1SCKWi0>.

Remember

- Report deer sightings in August and September ONLY!
- Record deer observed from dawn to dusk (when headlights are not used for driving).
- Record ALL deer you see but do NOT include multiple observations if you are sure the same deer is being seen repeatedly.
- Do not include trail camera counts in your observations.
- Fawns don't always have spots in September. They have a short snout compared to adults.

Secondary Hunter Education

Have you harvested your first deer and not sure what to do with it? DFW's Hunter Education Program offers some "next step" hunting classes in addition to our typical hunter education courses.

At our Deer Processing Workshop, you can learn how to take your deer from the field to a fork. A live butchering demonstration from one of RI's local processing shops shows participants how to cleanly package the various cuts of meat on a deer, and how to create meals from each cut. This class is welcome to everyone! Who knows, there might be some samples to try at the end!

Our Deer Hunting Seminar is an introductory deer hunting course that focuses on basic deer behavior and biology, along with finding game signs, scent control, tree stand safety and more! Test your knowledge at this class with a walk through the woods of Arcadia Management Area, pointing out where the deer are!

To learn more about these classes and any other upcoming programs please visit: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/fish-wildlife/> or email Madison.proulx@dem.ri.gov.

Rhode Island Hunters' Attitudes Toward Hunting and Wildlife Management

DFW partnered with Responsive Management, a professional survey research firm, to conduct a study of licensed Rhode Island hunters this spring. Designed to better understand hunting participation, experiences, preferences, and opinions in the state, the study is DEM's first major survey of licensed hunters in 15 years.

The survey was distributed to all hunters, ages 15 and up, who have purchased a Rhode Island hunting or trapping license within the past three years (those under 18 required parental permission to participate). Hunters with a valid email address in the RI hunting and fishing licensing system received a link from Responsive Management to complete the survey. Hunters with no email address or invalid/bounce-back email addresses were added to a telephone sample to increase coverage and were contacted either via phone, text, or mail.

The complete report of all results can be found on the DEM's website this fall; highlights have been included below.

Regarding deer harvest preference, 51% of hunters prefer to harvest any deer they see, while 38% of hunters prefer only mature males.

As check stations are the main way DFW collects biological data to monitor the deer herd, it is critical to maintain high satisfaction of hunters checking their deer. Hunters gave high ratings to their check station experience: 92% rate it in the top half of scale (excellent at 62%; good at 30%), compared to only 6% who rate it in the bottom half of the scale (fair at 4%; poor at 2%).

The majority of deer hunters (72%) were satisfied with their deer hunting experiences in Rhode Island over the past few years, compared to 14% who were dissatisfied. "Deer hunters" is defined

here as those who hunted deer in the last season or who typically hunt deer. In an open-ended question, common reasons for hunter dissatisfaction included lack of deer, too many hunters in the field, lack of places to hunt, and poor behavior by other hunters.

Deer hunters were asked about their satisfaction with three aspects of DFW's deer program (Figure 10). The majority of hunters were satisfied with all aspects of the program: tagging and reporting requirements (81% of deer hunters are very or somewhat satisfied with this), bag limits (83%, summed on unrounded numbers), and the season structure (77%).

Hunters were also asked about their opinion regarding antler point restrictions as this is commonly discussed topic (Figure 11). Deer hunters were asked about support for or opposition to antler point restrictions in seven different scenarios. There was much more opposition than support in each scenario, with the highest opposition to antler point restrictions on private lands only (58% strongly or moderately oppose this) and for both buck tags (54%, summed on unrounded numbers). The full list is shown in figure 11.

In addition to these highlights, there are more results for deer hunting-related questions, species-specific questions, and other topics such as hunting lands, hunting equipment, demographics and more. Please review the entire report found on the DEM website this fall.

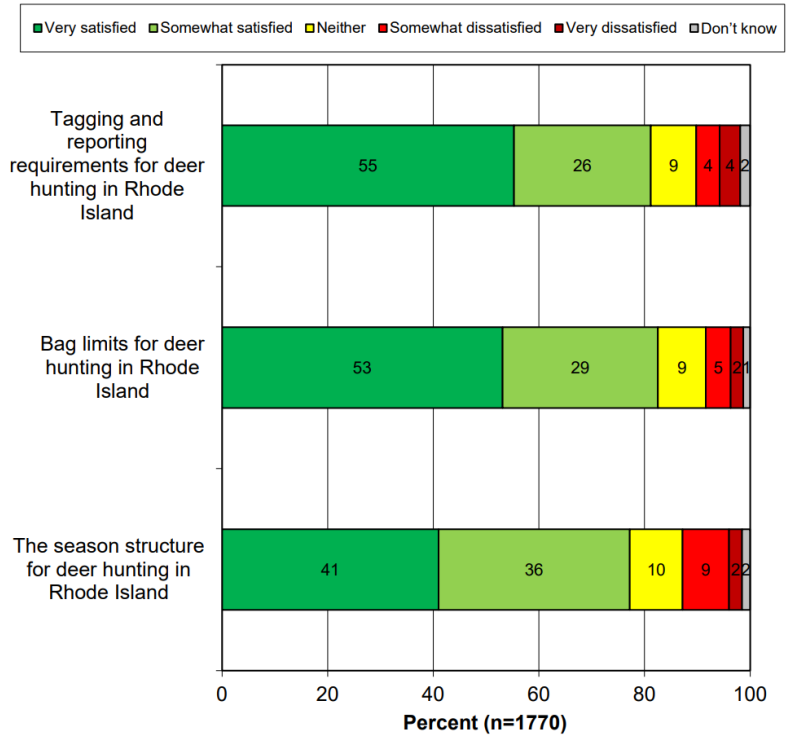


Figure 8. Hunters satisfaction of deer program

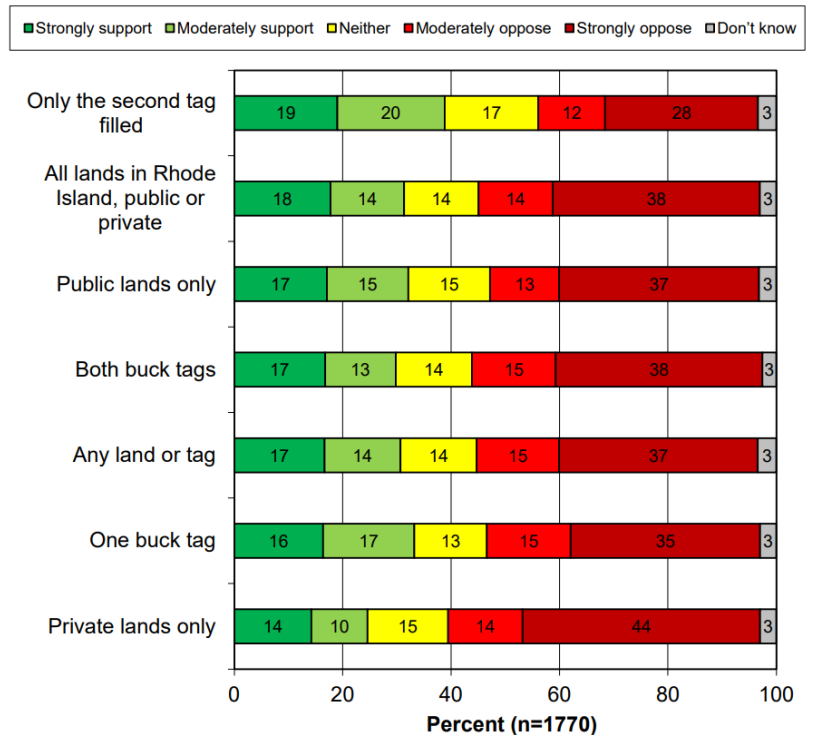


Figure 9. Hunter support for antler point restrictions.

Conclusion

The statewide deer harvest has increased for four seasons from 2017 to 2020. This is the first-year harvest decreased since then. It's likely that harvest decreased slightly as the general public finds themselves back to "normal" in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, with few restrictions on travel and indoor/outdoor activities, thus resulting in less hunting pressure even with increased sales in deer permits. Based on biological data (weight, harvest sex ratios, and antler beam measurements), overall, Rhode Island's deer herd is healthy. To ensure sustainability of the deer population, the DFW is currently working to assess and estimate the deer population via tools such as population modeling using existing data sources more accurately.

To keep the hunting tradition alive and to continue funding wildlife conservation, we ask all hunters to **continually** mentor a family member, friend, coworker, or anyone who shows an interest in the outdoors, especially hunting. It can be difficult to start hunting, and it is also difficult to become a successful hunter at an early age especially when an individual is not brought up around hunting.

Please keep in mind when on the way to your hunting destination, actively hunting in the field, heading home from your hunt, or stopping at the local coffee shop wearing camouflage, you represent all hunters. A positive public perception of hunters is a key component in keeping the hunting tradition alive. Be respectful when in a public setting to individuals who may not want to see bloody clothing, or the deer you just harvested even though you couldn't be prouder. Do your best to field dress animals in secluded areas, away from hiking trails and parking lots. Dispose of your carcass properly by double bagging it and bringing it to a nearby landfill. Leaving entrails or carcasses in public locations can lead to conflicts between hunters and others while also giving hunters a negative public image.

Whether you are hunting for sustenance, a mature buck, or enjoying time outdoors, Rhode Island offers great hunting opportunities for all hunters. The RI DEM Division of Fish and Wildlife wishes you a safe and successful upcoming hunting season.

We highly encourage you to provide feedback by emailing it to Dylan.Ferreira@dem.ri.gov.

Appendix

Figure 12. Rhode Island State Map

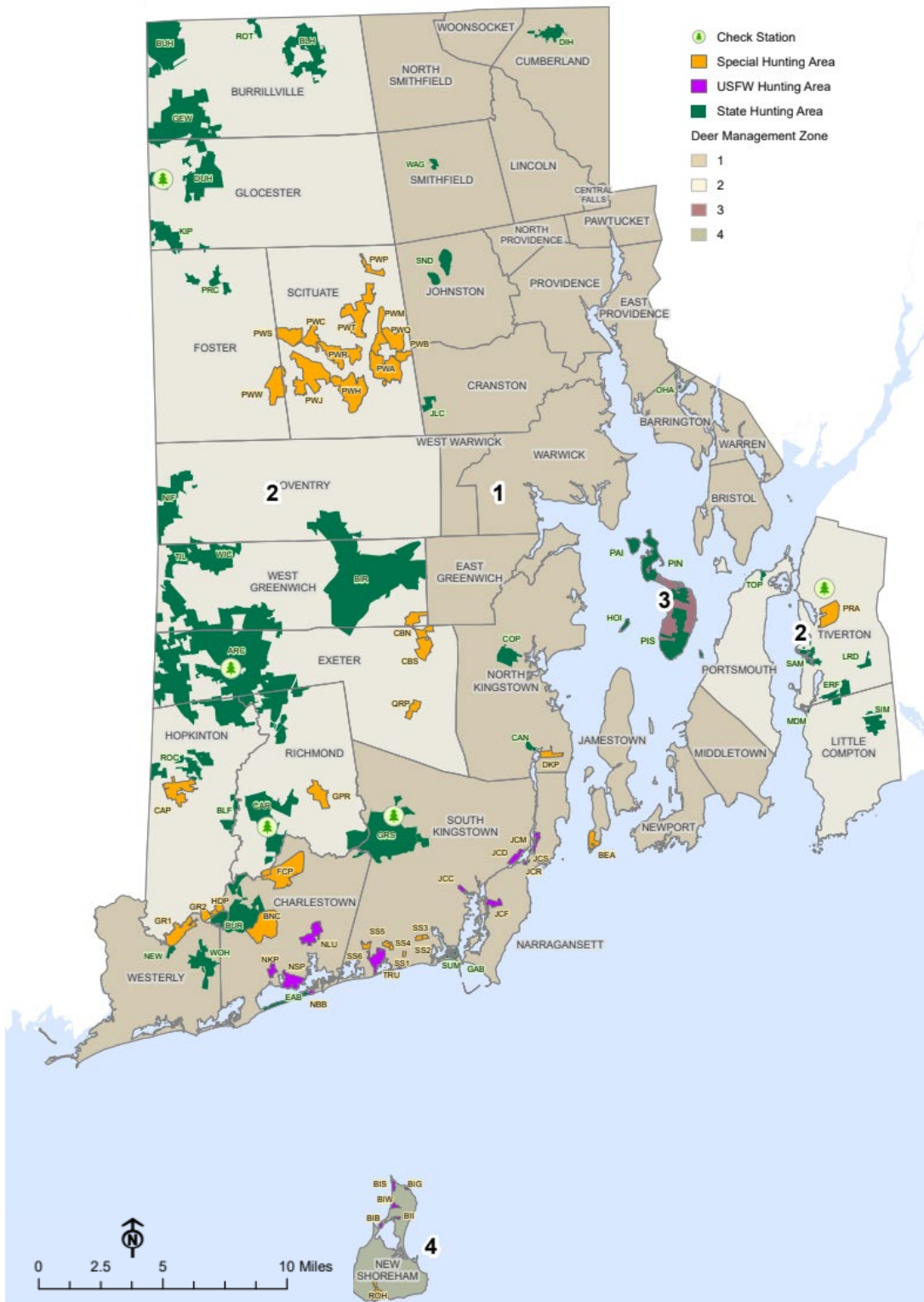


Table 1. Rhode Island Deer Harvest Annual Change

	2021-22	2020-21	1 year change
Statewide Harvest	2,164	2,348	-8%
Resident Harvest	1,855	2,027	-8%
Non-Resident Harvest	309	321	-4%
Zone 1	660	815	-19%
Zone 2	1,330	1,295	3%
Zone 3	44	38	16%
Zone 4	130	200	-35%
Shotgun	257	336	-24%
Muzzleloader	1,067	979	9%
Archery (combined)	840	1,033	-19%
Archery-Crossbow	552	632	-13%
Archery-Vertical Bow	288	401	-28%
Antlerless	949	1,200	-21%
Antlered	1,215	1,148	6%
Female	789	1,016	-22%
Male	1,375	1,032	33%
Private Land	1,566	1,731	-10%
Public Land	598	617	-3%
Buck Kill/Sq. Mile	1.42	1.32	8%
% Yearling Buck Harvest	28%	27%	4%
Yearling Antler Beam (mm)	19.4	15.5	25%
Male Fawn Weight (lbs.)	70	67	3%
Male Yearling Weight (lbs.)	108	102	6%
Male Adult Weight (lbs.)	139	136	2%
Female Fawn Weight (lbs.)	60	53	13%
Female Yearling Weight (lbs.)	90	90	0%
Female Adult Weight (lbs.)	109	105	4%
Checked Deer	304	255	19%
CWD samples	324	309	5%
Non-Seasonal Take	49	6*	-*
Auto strikes	1,285	1,163	10%
Hunting Licenses	7,559	8,865	-15%
Deer Hunters	5,327	4,992	7%
Deer Permits	20,232	20,108	1%
Average Weight (lbs.)	121	118	3%
Consumable Venison (lbs.)	78,553	83,119	-5%
Meals	157,106	166,238	-5%

*Data management transferred to a new system.

Table 2. Rhode Island Deer Harvest by Town via Method

Town	Archery	Crossbow	Muzzleloader	Shotgun	Total
Barrington	0	0	1	0	1
Bristol	7	7	0	2	16
Burrillville	6	17	105	20	148
Charlestown	17	21	60	9	107
Coventry	15	19	80	11	125
Cranston	2	3	9	1	15
Cumberland	4	9	2	3	18
East Greenwich	6	13	9	5	33
East Providence	1	6	0	0	7
Exeter	13	19	113	18	163
Foster	8	17	97	15	137
Glocester	4	19	80	8	111
Hopkinton	6	21	65	14	106
Jamestown	16	15	4	2	37
Johnston	1	8	7	1	17
Lincoln	1	14	0	0	15
Little Compton	8	12	34	3	57
Middletown	4	4	0	0	8
Narragansett	20	14	1	0	35
New Shoreham	6	41	7	76	130
North Kingstown	25	38	24	8	95
North Smithfield	5	22	28	3	58
Portsmouth	17	41	1	0	59
Richmond	13	14	49	12	88
Scituate	16	31	99	14	160
Smithfield	0	9	16	2	27
South Kingstown	31	42	45	10	128
Tiverton	24	37	32	5	98
Warren	0	2	0	0	2
Warwick	1	1	0	0	2
West Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0
Westerly	7	25	77	13	122
Woonsocket	4	11	22	2	39
Total	288	552	1,067	257	2,164

Table 3. Rhode Island Deer Harvest by Property

Property	Archery	Crossbow	Muzzleloader	Shotgun	Total
Arcadia Management Area	2	14	71	14	101
Beavertail Co-Op	1	0	2	0	3
Big River Management Area	2	12	38	7	59
Black Farm Management Area	0	0	3	0	3
Black Hut Management Area	0	3	15	4	22
Black Rock/Rodman Hollow Co-Op	0	0	4	13	17
Block Island NWR Co-Op	0	0	0	1	1
Buck Hill Management Area	0	1	6	3	10
Burlingame Management Area	5	4	20	2	31
Burlingame North Camp Co-Op	0	2	3	1	6
Camp Nokewa	3	5	7	2	17
Canonchet TNC Co-Op	0	1	0	0	1
Carolina Management Area	0	2	9	5	16
Chafee NWR Co-op Area	16	7	0	0	23
Cocumcussoc	1	4	0	0	5
Cuttyhunk Brook South TNC Co-Op	1	0	0	0	1
Cuttyhunk Brook North TNC Co-Op	0	0	0	0	0
Diamond Hill	2	7	1	0	10
Durfee Hill Management Area	0	3	8	1	12
Eight Rod Farm Management Area	0	3	8	1	12
Francis Carter TNC Co-Op	3	3	0	0	6
Galilee Bird Sanctuary	0	1	0	0	1
George Washington Management Area	0	1	21	0	22
Grass Pond Preserve TNC Co-Op	2	0	1	0	3
Great Swamp Management Area	6	3	12	2	23
Grills Preserve 1 Westerly Land Trust Co-Op	2	0	2	0	4
Grills Preserve 2 Hopkinton Land Trust Co-Op	0	0	2	0	2
JL Curran	0	3	0	0	3
Killingly Pond Management Area	0	1	10	2	13
King Preserve TNC Co-Op	3	2	0	0	5
Lake Road Tiverton	1	0	0	0	1
Mary Donovan Marsh	0	0	0	0	0

Property	Archery	Crossbow	Muzzleloader	Shotgun	Total
Nicholas Farm Management Area	0	1	11	0	12
Ninigret NWR Co-Op	1	0	5	0	6
North Prudence Island Management Area	5	4	0	0	9
Northwest Co-Op	0	0	1	0	1
One Hundred Acre Cove	0	1	0	0	1
Patience Island	0	0	0	0	0
Pocasset Ridge TNC Co-Op	2	1	0	0	3
Ponagansett Management Area	0	0	2	0	2
Providence Water Supply Co-Op	6	2	23	3	34
Queens River TNC Co-Op	1	0	0	0	1
Rockville Management Area	1	0	2	2	5
Round Top Management Area	1	0	0	0	1
Sapowet Marsh Management Area	2	3	0	0	5
Simmons Mill Management Area	2	3	7	0	12
Snake Den	1	0	0	0	1
South Prudence Island Management Area	9	19	0	0	28
South Shore Management Area	4	6	2	0	12
Tillinghast Pond Management Area	1	0	7	1	9
Town Pond	0	0	0	0	0
Washington Grove	1	1	0	0	2
Wickaboxet Management Area	0	1	7	2	10
Woody Hill Management Area	0	0	11	0	11
Total	87	124	321	66	598

Figure 13. Rhode Island Deer Auto Strikes/Square Mile

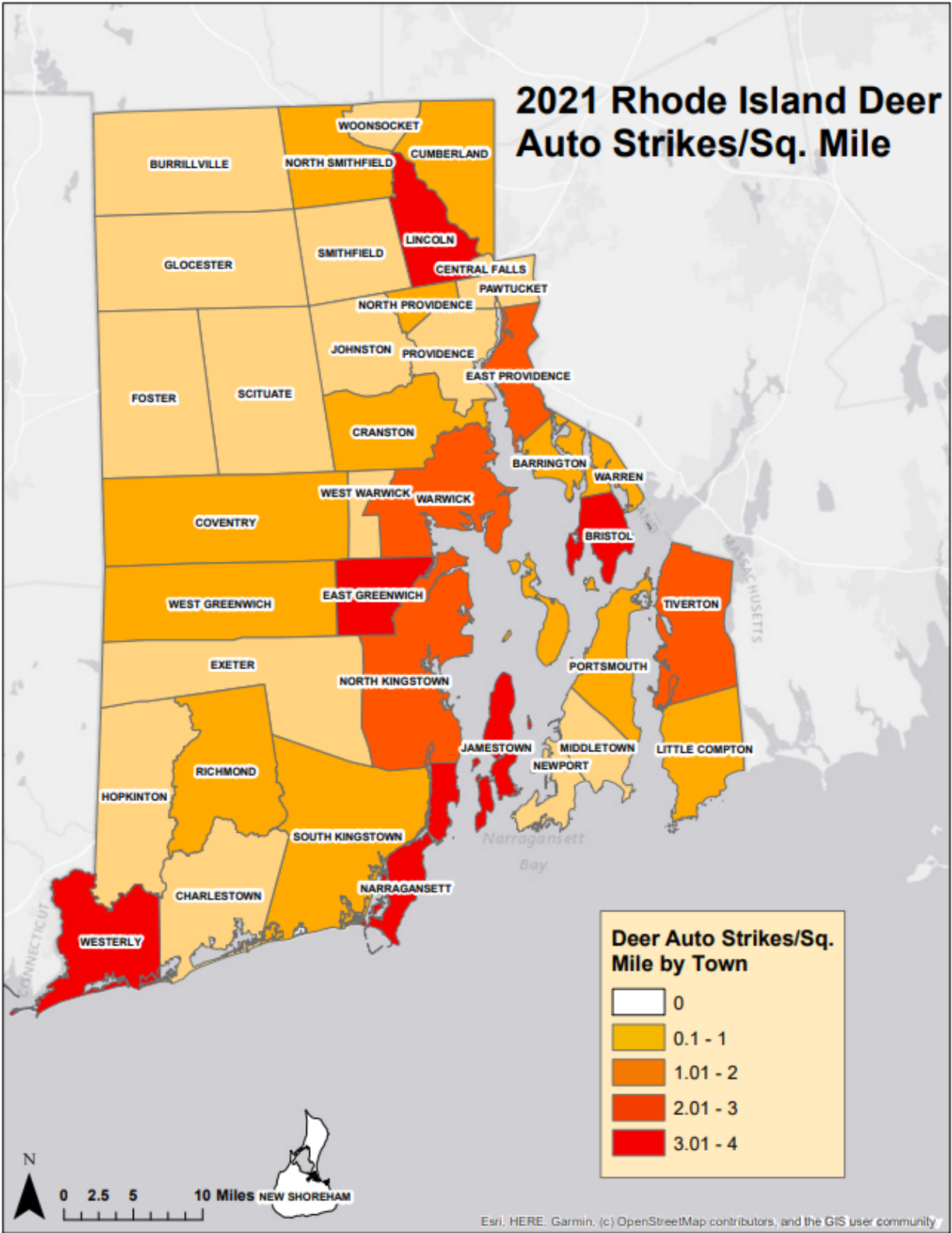


Figure 14. Rhode Island Daily Deer Harvest

