

# MARYLAND ANNUAL DEER REPORT

## 2020-2021



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
WILDLIFE AND HERITAGE SERVICE



JETT



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# Maryland

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Maryland deer hunters harvested 81,729 deer during the 2020-2021 season (Table 1, Figure 1). The statewide harvest included 29,242 antlered and 49,033 antlerless white-tailed deer; and 1,500 antlered and 1,954 antlerless sika deer. The antlerless harvest was comprised of 44,451 does or antlerless bucks and 6,536 button bucks (Table 2, Figure 2). The overall harvest was 3 percent higher than the 2019-2020 total of 79,457 deer.

The harvest in deer management Region A increased 10%, from 8,534 deer last year to 9,383 this year. Hunters in the western counties reported 5,470 antlered and 3,913 antlerless deer.

Deer hunters in Region B harvested 72,346 deer, up 2% from 70,923 deer harvested last year. A total of 25,272 antlered and 47,074 antlerless deer were reported in this region.

Frederick County had the highest reported harvest with 7,342 deer reported. Carroll County followed with 6,202 deer, and Baltimore County was third with 5,356. Garrett and Washington counties rounded out the top five with 4,904 and 4,712 deer, respectively.

Hunters harvested 8,117 deer on Sundays (Table 3). Sunday deer hunting opportunities are available in 20 of Maryland's 23 counties. Opportunities vary by county and are only permitted during certain weeks of the deer hunting season (Table 4).

## ARCHERY SEASON SUMMARY

Archery season in Maryland opens the Friday after Labor Day (September 11 in 2020-2021) and closes on January 31 (unless January 31 is a Sunday and is closed to hunting on Sunday). Resident and non-resident hunters purchased approximately 57,000 and 12,000 archery stamps respectively in 2020-2021. The average Maryland hunter who hunts deer with a vertical bow each year (approximately 20,000 hunters) normally does so for about 10-15 days each season; and 25-35 percent of these hunters take at least one deer each year with their bow. Approximately 15,000-20,000 hunters currently hunt deer with a crossbow in Maryland. The average crossbow hunter hunts with a crossbow for 10-11 days each year and 35-45 percent are successful in taking at least one deer per year with the weapon.

In 2020-2021:

- The reported archery harvest (vertical and crossbow) decreased 3 percent from 29,091 deer in 2019-2020 to 28,369 deer in 2020-2021 (Table 1, Figure 3).
- There were 12,402 antlered deer (44 percent of the total archery harvest) and 15,967 antlerless deer harvested with crossbows and vertical bows.
- The antlered archery harvest decreased 3 percent and the antlerless harvest (14,214 does or antlerless bucks and 1,753 button bucks) decreased 2 percent from the previous year.
- Archery hunters took 1,741 deer (850 antlered, 891 antlerless) on Sundays open to archery hunting (Table 3).
- Archery hunters took 35 percent of all deer harvested in Maryland compared to 37 percent last season. (Figure 3).
- 87 percent of the archery harvest was on private lands.
- Crossbow hunters took 7,399 antlered deer and 8,993 antlerless deer during the archery season (Table 5).
- The crossbow harvest (16,392 deer) represented 58 percent of the total archery season harvest in 2020-2021 – slightly higher than the 56 percent that it was in 2019-2020 (Figure 4).
- Approximately 11,200 different hunters harvested a deer with a crossbow during archery season (compared to 10,900 in 2019-2020).
- Archery hunters took advantage of the newly created Primitive Deer Hunt Days (the first three legal hunting days of February) and harvested 42 deer with long bows and recurve bows (Table 11).

Table 1  
Maryland Reported Antlered and Antlerless Harvest for the Archery, Firearm, and Muzzleloader Hunting Seasons by County, 2020-2021

COUNTY	Archery			Firearms			Muzzleloader			Total		
	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	TOTAL
Allegany	567	424	991	1,036	618	1,654	318	337	655	1,921	1,379	3,300
Anne Arundel	387	617	1,004	179	454	633	76	206	282	642	1,277	1,919
Baltimore	1,041	1,771	2,812	516	1,138	1,654	224	666	890	1,781	3,575	5,356
Calvert	236	366	602	180	416	596	52	134	186	468	916	1,384
Caroline												
Whitetail	302	356	658	473	1,200	1,673	109	338	447	884	1,894	2,778
Sika	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Carroll	874	1,238	2,112	1,087	2,108	3,195	235	660	895	2,196	4,006	6,202
Cecil	581	857	1,438	499	1,244	1,743	147	429	576	1,227	2,530	3,757
Charles	524	517	1,041	432	793	1,225	118	247	365	1,074	1,557	2,631
Dorchester												
Whitetail	188	196	384	442	900	1,342	98	231	329	728	1,327	2,055
Sika	458	581	1,039	568	804	1,372	311	364	675	1,337	1,749	3,086
Frederick	1,036	1,259	2,295	1,500	2,475	3,975	318	754	1,072	2,854	4,488	7,342
Garrett	940	613	1,553	1,518	902	2,420	415	516	931	2,873	2,031	4,904
Harford	654	951	1,605	406	959	1,365	149	461	610	1,209	2,371	3,580
Howard	462	772	1,234	255	496	751	90	308	398	807	1,576	2,383
Kent	386	424	810	498	1,253	1,751	160	431	591	1,044	2,108	3,152
Montgomery	744	1,248	1,992	457	1,019	1,476	162	474	636	1,363	2,741	4,104
Prince George's	316	391	707	260	388	648	86	184	270	662	963	1,625
Queen Anne's	364	504	868	491	1,383	1,874	151	434	585	1,006	2,321	3,327
St. Mary's	434	515	949	272	493	765	86	256	342	792	1,264	2,056
Somerset												
Whitetail	192	228	420	405	1,116	1,521	94	222	316	691	1,566	2,257
Sika	2	4	6	1	3	4	4	2	6	7	9	16
Talbot	261	401	662	325	924	1,249	111	251	362	697	1,576	2,273
Washington	780	843	1,623	1,096	1,262	2,358	220	511	731	2,096	2,616	4,712
Wicomico												
Whitetail	333	438	771	606	1,457	2,063	124	394	518	1,063	2,289	3,352
Sika	34	40	74	60	53	113	24	23	47	118	116	234
Worcester												
Whitetail	296	388	684	729	1,935	2,664	139	339	478	1,164	2,662	3,826
Sika	10	25	35	27	49	76	1	4	5	38	78	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>15,967</b>	<b>28,369</b>	<b>14,318</b>	<b>25,844</b>	<b>40,162</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>9,176</b>	<b>13,198</b>	<b>30,742</b>	<b>50,987</b>	<b>81,729</b>

Figure 1  
Maryland Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest, 2010-2011 through 2020-2021

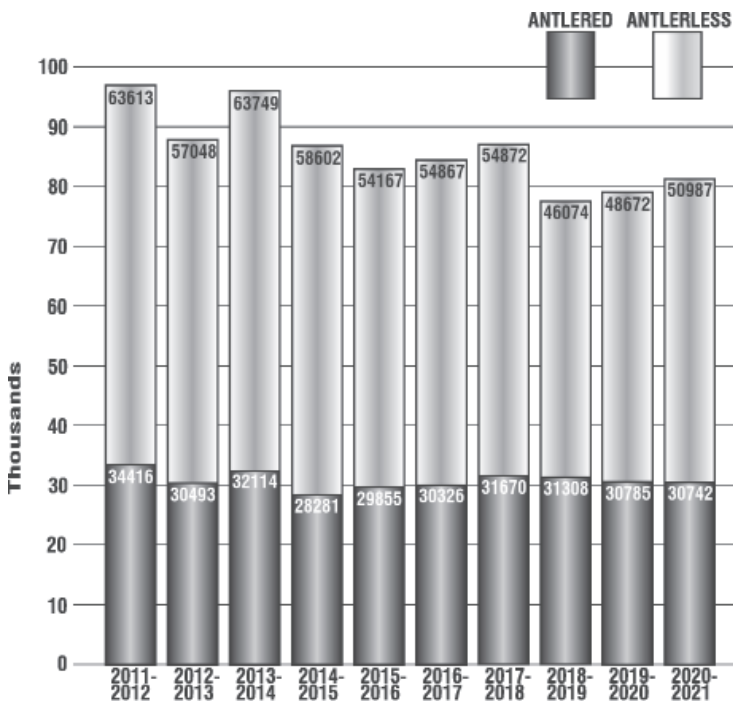
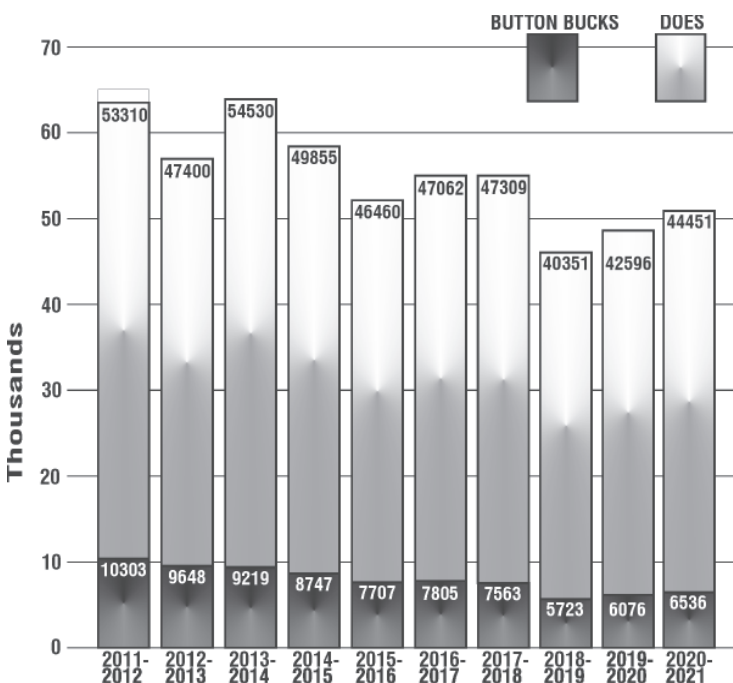


Table 2  
Maryland Reported Buttonbuck Harvest by County, 2020-2021

COUNTY	Buttonbuck	Female or Antlerless	Total	Percent Buttonbuck
Allegany	124	1,255	1,379	9.0
Anne Arundel	181	1,096	1,277	14.2
Baltimore	410	3,165	3,575	11.5
Calvert	131	785	916	14.3
Caroline				
Whitetail	295	1,599	1,894	15.6
Sika	1	1	2	*
Carroll	515	3,491	4,006	12.9
Cecil	327	2,203	2,530	12.9
Charles	198	1,359	1,557	12.7
Dorchester				
Whitetail	227	1,100	1,327	17.1
Sika	121	1,628	1,749	6.9
Frederick	531	3,957	4,488	11.8
Garrett	239	1,792	2,031	11.8
Harford	309	2,062	2,371	13.0
Howard	185	1,391	1,576	11.7
Kent	294	1,814	2,108	13.9
Montgomery	353	2,388	2,741	12.9
Prince George's	110	853	963	11.4
Queen Anne's	340	1,981	2,321	14.6
St. Mary's	201	1,063	1,264	15.9
Somerset				
Whitetail	201	1,365	1,566	12.8
Sika	2	7	9	*
Talbot	285	1,291	1,576	18.1
Washington	253	2,363	2,616	9.7
Wicomico				
Whitetail	287	2,002	2,289	12.5
Sika	13	103	116	*
Worcester				
Whitetail	399	2,263	2,662	15.0
Sika	4	74	78	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,536</b>	<b>44,451</b>	<b>50,987</b>	<b>12.8</b>

\*Small sample size

Figure 2  
Maryland Reported Button Buck and Doe Harvest, 2010-2011 through 2020-2021



## FIREARM SEASON SUMMARY

The statewide firearm season begins the Saturday after Thanksgiving and runs for the following two weeks. In Region B, hunters have an additional two or three days of firearm hunting in early January depending on whether Sunday hunting is allowed in the county they are hunting in. Deer taken during managed hunts outside the normal deer seasons are also counted as firearm kills. Approximately 45,000 - 55,000 hunters deer hunt with a firearm each year in Maryland. The average firearm hunter spends 5-6 days each year pursuing deer and approximately 35-45 percent of firearm hunters bag at least one deer each year.

In 2020-2021:

- The statewide firearm harvest increased 14 percent from 35,180 deer in 2019-2020 to 40,162 deer (Table 1, Figure 3).
- The firearm harvest included 14,318 antlered deer (36 percent of the total firearm harvest) and 25,844 antlerless deer.
- The antlered harvest increased 11 percent and the antlerless harvest (22,173 does or antlerless bucks and 3,671 button bucks) increased 16 percent from 2019-2020.
- The majority (79 percent) of the firearm harvest occurred during the two-week season that begins the Saturday after Thanksgiving (Table 6).
- Firearm hunters took 49 percent of all deer harvested in Maryland compared to 44 percent last season. (Figure 3).
- The majority (90 percent) of the firearm harvest was taken on private property.
- Firearm hunters bagged 5,296 deer (1,908 antlered and 3,388 antlerless) on the Sundays open during the two-week and January firearm seasons; and junior deer hunters harvested 678 deer (406 antlered and 272 antlerless) on the Junior Deer Hunt Sunday (Table 3).
- Junior deer hunters bagged a total of 2,171 deer (1,371 antlered and 800 antlerless) during the Junior Deer Hunt weekend; 11 percent less than the 2,428 deer taken in 2019-2020. (Table 7).

Deer hunters reported 5,459 deer (81 percent antlerless) for the three-day January firearm season (Table 8).

## MUZZLELOADER SEASON SUMMARY

The 2020-2021 statewide either-sex muzzleloader season included three days in October (October 22 - 24) and two weeks beginning in mid-December (December 19 – January 2). Region B continued with a six-day antlerless-only muzzleloader season (October 26 - 31) to provide for additional deer population management through antlerless deer harvest. The October muzzleloader season is set annually to begin the first Thursday after the 15th of the month.

Resident and non-resident hunters purchased approximately 51,000 and 9,000 muzzleloader stamps respectively in 2020-2021. The stamps are required to hunt deer during the muzzleloader season. It is estimated that 25,000-35,000 hunters actually hunt during this season. Those that do hunt pursue deer for 3-5 days for each of the early and late seasons. Approximately 25-30 percent of muzzleloader hunters are successful in harvesting at least one deer in any given year.

In 2020-2021:

- The muzzleloader harvest totaled 13,198 deer compared to 15,186 deer in 2019-2020, a 13 percent decrease (Table 1, Figure 3).
- There were 4,022 antlered deer and 9,176 antlerless deer harvested with muzzleloaders. Antlerless deer represented 70 percent of the total muzzleloader harvest.
- The antlered harvest decreased 21 percent and the antlerless harvest (8,064 does or antlerless bucks and 1,112 button bucks) decreased 9 percent from the previous year.
- Muzzleloader hunters took 16 percent of all deer harvested in Maryland – down from 19 percent last season. (Figure 3).
- The October muzzleloader harvest was 6,079 deer (2,154 antlered and 3,925 antlerless); a 33 percent decrease from the previous year's harvest of 9,044 deer (Table 9).
- The December muzzleloader harvest totaled 6,911 deer (1,822 antlered and 5,089 antlerless); a 13 percent increase from the previous year's harvest of 6,142 deer (Table 10).
- The October muzzleloader season accounted for 46 percent of the total muzzleloader harvest for the year.
- Muzzleloader hunters took 89 percent of their total harvest on private lands.
- Muzzleloader hunters took advantage of the newly created Primitive Deer Hunt Days (the first three legal hunting days of February) and harvested 208 deer with primitive flintlock or percussion sidelock muzzleloaders (Table 11).



Table 3  
Maryland Reported Sunday Hunting Deer Harvest by County, 2020-2021

COUNTY <sup>1</sup>	Archery			Firearms			Junior Hunt			Muzzleloader			Grand Total
	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	
Allegany	68	50	118	131	0	131	42	19	61	14	0	14	324
Anne Arundel	1	5	6	16	24	40	1	1	2	*	*	*	48
Calvert	14	12	26	33	84	117	4	3	7	*	*	*	150
Caroline	22	20	42	92	206	298	14	14	28	*	*	*	368
Carroll	93	100	193	185	423	608	36	14	50	12	63	75	926
Cecil	57	89	146	81	251	332	20	10	30	6	36	42	550
Charles	22	11	33	82	120	202	5	7	12	*	*	*	247
Dorchester													
Whitetail	17	18	35	70	149	219	8	8	16	6	17	23	293
Sika	13	28	41	79	129	208	5	5	10	13	17	30	289
Frederick	91	93	184	231	407	638	38	30	68	20	80	100	990
Garrett	96	68	164	184	0	184	72	38	110	11	0	11	469
Harford	41	43	84	60	167	227	8	8	16	*	*	*	327
Kent	39	37	76	58	152	210	17	11	28	4	31	35	349
Montgomery	59	69	128	47	84	131	9	12	21	4	15	19	299
Queen Anne's	21	26	47	86	285	371	11	6	17	*	*	*	435
St. Mary's	42	65	107	42	72	114	4	1	5	6	10	16	242
Somerset													
Whitetail	11	8	19	61	178	239	19	16	35	*	*	*	293
Sika	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	*	*	*	2
Talbot	12	22	34	22	85	107	6	8	14	*	*	*	155
Washington	95	91	186	154	158	312	36	19	55	9	28	37	590
Wicomico													
Whitetail	17	11	28	62	113	175	26	19	45	*	*	*	248
Sika	2	1	3	3	4	7	1	2	3	*	*	*	13
Worcester	17	24	41	128	296	424	24	21	45	*	*	*	510
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>8,117</b>

\* Sunday hunting was not open during this season in this county.

<sup>1</sup> See Table 4 for the Sundays that were open for deer hunting in each county in 2020-2021.

Figure 3  
 Maryland Reported Deer Harvest for the Archery, Firearm, and Muzzleloader Seasons, 2010-2011 through 2020-2021

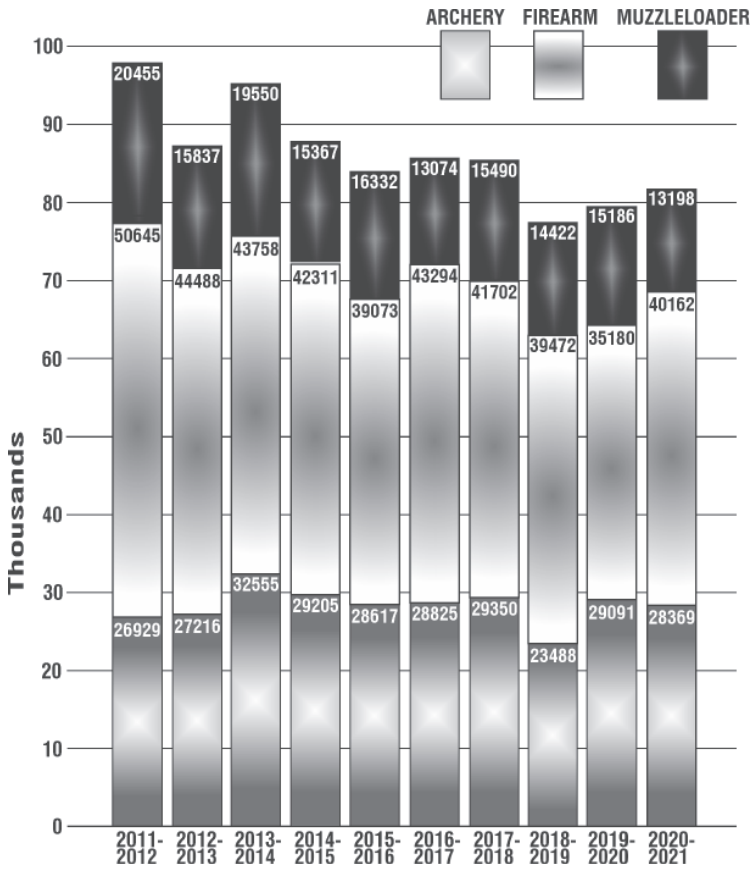


Figure 4  
 Maryland Reported Crossbow and Vertical Bow Deer Harvest during the Designated Archery Season, 2010-2011 through 2020-2021

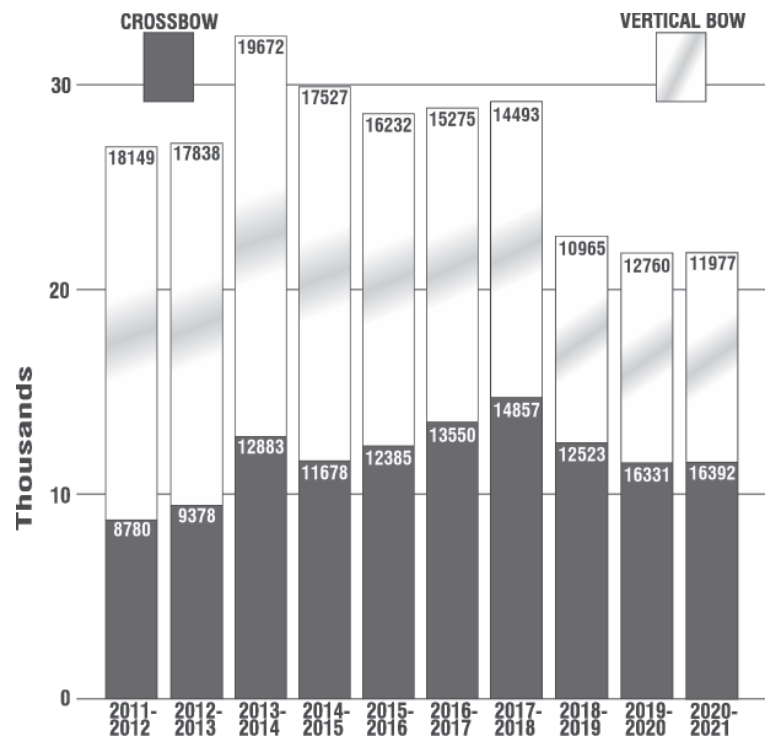


Table 4  
Maryland Sunday Deer Hunting Dates by County, 2020-2021

**SUNDAY DEER HUNTING 2020-2021 (FOR WHITE-TAILED AND SIKA DEER)**  
Sunday hunting is allowed only on these dates and time during these seasons.

COUNTY	Archery Season										Firearms Season			Muzzleloader Season		Lands Open				
	Sept. 13	Sept. 20	Sept. 27	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Jan. 10	Jan. 17		Jan. 24	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	
ALLEGANY	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>
ANNE ARUNDEL								Open												Private Only
BALTIMORE																				None
CALVERT					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open					Open						Private Only
CAROLINE					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open					Open						Private Only
CARROLL				Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private Only
CECIL	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>
CHARLES					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open					Open						Private Only
DORCHESTER				Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private Only
FREDERICK				Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private Only
GARRETT	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>
HARFORD					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open					Open						Private Only
HOWARD																				None
KENT	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Private Only
MONTGOMERY	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Open <sup>2</sup>	Private Only
PRINCE GEORGES																				None
QUEEN ANNES					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open					Open						Private Only
ST. MARY'S	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>
SOMERSET					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private Only
TALBOT					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open					Open						Private Only
WASHINGTON REGION A	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private & Designated Public <sup>1</sup>
WASHINGTON REGION B	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Private Only
WICOMICO					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open					Open						Private Only
WORCESTER					Open	Open	Open	Open	Open					Open						Private Only

<sup>1</sup> Designated public lands open to Sunday hunting in Allegany, Cecil, Garrett, St. Mary's and Washington counties are: Billmeyer-Belle Grove WMA, Cunningham Swamp WMA, Dan's Mountain WMA, Earville WMA, Garrett State Forest (SF), Green Ridge SF, Grove Farm WMA, Indian Springs WMA, McCoolle FMA, Mount Nebo WMA, Old Bohemia WMA, Potomac SF, Prather's Neck WMA, Saint Inigos SF, Salem SF, Savage River SF, Sideling Hill WMA and Warrior Mountain WMA.  
<sup>2</sup> Legal shooting hours for deer are one half hour before sunrise to 10:30am on this Sunday (applies only to Kent, Montgomery and Wicomico counties where footnoted).

Table 5  
 Maryland Reported Crossbow Deer Harvest  
 by County, 2020-2021

COUNTY	Archery Season			Muzzleloader/Firearm Seasons			Grand Total
	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	
Allegany	373	273	646	8	7	15	661
Anne Arundel	232	325	557	22	65	87	644
Baltimore	571	949	1,520	65	167	232	1,752
Calvert	153	229	382	7	29	36	418
Caroline	171	192	363	7	12	19	382
Carroll	485	615	1,100	24	69	93	1,193
Cecil	330	487	817	18	52	70	887
Charles	298	316	614	18	46	64	678
Dorchester							
Whitetail	114	131	245	4	16	20	265
Sika	256	333	589	13	17	30	619
Frederick	595	657	1,252	26	65	91	1,343
Garrett	645	403	1,048	25	9	34	1,082
Harford	354	494	848	23	83	106	954
Howard	266	434	700	41	93	134	834
Kent	213	185	398	10	25	35	433
Montgomery	438	698	1,136	71	116	187	1,323
Prince George's	185	222	407	22	34	56	463
Queen Anne's	209	268	477	5	31	36	513
St. Mary's	306	348	654	13	33	46	700
Somerset							
Whitetail	123	144	267	4	13	17	284
Sika	1	2	3	0	1	1	4
Talbot	169	239	408	5	30	35	443
Washington	505	529	1,034	24	37	61	1,095
Wicomico							
Whitetail	218	265	483	5	12	17	500
Sika	18	24	42	1	0	1	43
Worcester							
Whitetail	167	221	388	8	17	25	413
Sika	4	10	14	1	0	1	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,399</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>16,392</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>17,941</b>



Table 6  
Maryland Reported 2-Week  
Firearm Season Deer Harvest by  
County, 2020

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Allegany	902	575	1,477
Anne Arundel	139	319	458
Baltimore	441	901	1,342
Calvert	158	358	516
Caroline			
Whitetail	388	975	1,363
Sika	0	2	2
Carroll	888	1,590	2,478
Cecil	397	924	1,321
Charles	352	600	952
Dorchester			
Whitetail	352	712	1,064
Sika	408	502	910
Frederick	1,227	1,910	3,137
Garrett	1,292	810	2,102
Harford	314	714	1,028
Howard	197	367	564
Kent	388	995	1,383
Montgomery	344	588	932
Prince George's	225	303	528
Queen Anne's	382	1,081	1,463
St. Mary's	229	424	653
Somerset			
Whitetail	316	859	1,175
Sika	1	3	4
Talbot	253	757	1,010
Washington	956	1,041	1,997
Wicomico			
Whitetail	471	1,153	1,624
Sika	53	42	95
Worcester			
Whitetail	576	1,487	2,063
Sika	0	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,649</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>31,649</b>

Table 7  
Maryland Reported Junior Deer Hunt Harvest  
by County, 2020

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Allegany	134	43	177
Anne Arundel	5	6	11
Baltimore <sup>1</sup>	30	13	43
Calvert	9	9	18
Caroline	41	35	76
Carroll	110	56	166
Cecil	51	35	86
Charles	22	23	45
Dorchester			
Whitetail	32	27	59
Sika	13	14	27
Frederick	151	76	227
Garrett	226	92	318
Harford	28	14	42
Howard <sup>1</sup>	21	7	28
Kent	39	23	62
Montgomery	50	31	81
Prince George's <sup>1</sup>	7	4	11
Queen Anne's	41	27	68
St. Mary's	18	10	28
Somerset	49	54	103
Talbot	31	25	56
Washington	103	50	153
Wicomico			
Whitetail	83	58	141
Sika	2	2	4
Worcester	75	66	141
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2,171</b>
<sup>1</sup> Saturday only.			

Table 8  
Maryland Reported 3-Day January Firearm Season  
Deer Harvest by County, 2021

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Anne Arundel	11	60	71
Baltimore	42	189	231
Calvert	13	49	62
Caroline	44	190	234
Carroll	89	462	551
Cecil	51	284	335
Charles	52	154	206
Dorchester			
Whitetail	46	150	196
Sika	69	181	250
Frederick	122	489	611
Harford	30	188	218
Howard	27	87	114
Kent	52	212	264
Montgomery	34	173	207
Prince George's	21	78	99
Queen Anne's	68	275	343
St. Mary's	23	57	80
Somerset	40	203	243
Talbot	41	142	183
Washington	37	171	208
Wicomico			
Whitetail	52	246	298
Sika	5	9	14
Worcester	76	365	441
Total	1,045	4,414	5,459

Table 9  
Maryland Reported Early Muzzleloader Season  
Deer Harvest by County, 2020

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Allegany	198	108	306
Anne Arundel	28	91	119
Baltimore	78	254	332
Calvert	19	59	78
Caroline	65	174	239
Carroll	130	264	394
Cecil	80	188	268
Charles	37	91	128
Dorchester			
Whitetail	63	128	191
Sika	206	188	394
Frederick	159	310	469
Garrett	252	185	437
Harford	68	159	227
Howard	36	118	154
Kent	102	190	292
Montgomery	55	162	217
Prince George's	34	81	115
Queen Anne's	87	197	284
St. Mary's	40	132	172
Somerset			
Whitetail	60	125	185
Sika	3	2	5
Talbot	60	105	165
Washington	123	219	342
Wicomico			
Whitetail	66	208	274
Sika	15	11	26
Worcester			
Whitetail	90	173	263
Sika	0	3	3
Total	2,154	3,925	6,079

Table 10  
Maryland Reported Late Muzzleloader Season  
Deer Harvest by County, 2020-2021

COUNTY	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
<b>Allegany</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>Anne Arundel</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Baltimore</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>Calvert</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Caroline</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Carroll</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>494</b>
<b>Cecil</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>Charles</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Dorchester</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Frederick</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>586</b>
<b>Garrett</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>472</b>
<b>Harford</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>374</b>
<b>Howard</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Kent</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>Montgomery</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>Prince George's</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Queen Anne's</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>St. Mary's</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Talbot</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>378</b>
<b>Wicomico</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Worcester</b>			
<b>Whitetail</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>Sika</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>6,911</b>

## PUBLIC PROPERTY DEER MANAGEMENT

The Department of Natural Resources provides assistance to local governments, communities and publicly owned properties that choose to address deer population issues. Public entities that desire to conduct hunts outside of the regional deer hunting season framework may do so with prior approval from the department. Managed hunts are used to help control deer populations under special conditions on properties where stricter control of hunters is required. This allows each facility to manage deer hunting to complement their mission. Military bases and agricultural research facilities, as well as state, county and municipal parks, have developed deer hunting programs in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources.

To improve opportunities for the public to qualify for managed hunts, the department cooperates with organizations and shooting ranges that offer a shooter qualification program. This program provides public access to shooting ranges where hunters can become certified in the standards required to apply for managed hunts held across the state. When they have successfully passed the program, they receive a statewide shooter qualification card. Appendix II provides a summary of the total deer taken on Maryland public lands during the 2020-2021 hunting seasons. Some of these public lands are part of the managed hunting programs described here.

### SUBURBAN DEER MANAGEMENT

Deer management in suburban areas ranks as one of the most difficult challenges facing wildlife agencies throughout the country. The Department of Natural Resources is charged with managing deer across the state's varied landscape for a diverse public that has different opinions on how deer should be managed. This includes the large urban/suburban corridor in the midsection of the state.

As development continues in Maryland, the conversion of forested and agricultural lands into housing developments can actually improve habitat conditions for deer. Developed areas provide more than adequate food resources and they often offer refuge from hunting. As a result, deer numbers can increase rapidly in these areas. High deer numbers lead to a greater number of negative interactions with suburban residents, decreasing the residents' tolerance of deer and increasing the demand on the department to somehow regulate the population.

Safety concerns and social considerations in urban areas often prevent the use of common lethal deer population control measures (i.e., hunting). Non-lethal

control measures, such as fencing and repellants, can help reduce deer problems, but they do not eliminate them. They also do not address the deer overpopulation itself.

Increasing deer-vehicle collisions, damage to ornamental plants and gardens and damage to natural habitats are some of the problems that continue to persist when deer numbers are not directly reduced. Oftentimes, when public tolerance levels have been surpassed, lethal control methods are considered as a last resort. At this point, the department must provide its professional opinion as to what, if any, lethal method (i.e., managed hunt, professional sharp-shooting, etc.) is feasible for a particular scenario. Often, a combination of non-lethal and lethal techniques is recommended to help resolve the problem. The department will continue to evaluate any new deer management techniques as they are created and promote effective methods that help reduce deer-human conflicts.

## NON-HUNTING MORTALITY

Factors that cause mortality in deer other than hunting include disease, fawn predation (from bears, coyotes, bobcats, fishers, feral dogs, etc.), collisions with vehicles, harvest using Deer Management Permits, and harvest via sharp-shooting.

To monitor deer mortality due to deer-vehicle collisions, the Department of Natural Resources primarily uses data provided by State Farm Insurance Company. State Farm estimates total animal-vehicle collisions based on its share of the insurance business for each state and the number of accidents reported by their clients. They project there are 30,000 – 35,000 deer-vehicle collisions in Maryland annually.

Farmers and landowners can obtain a Deer Management Permit from the Department of Natural Resources when deer are causing damage to commercial crops. Deer Management Permits allow farmers to harvest antlerless deer on their property outside of the regular state hunting seasons and bag limits. In 2020, 10,014 deer were taken with Deer Management Permits compared to 10,047 deer in 2019 (Table 12). Significantly higher planting costs continue to cause farmers to control deer more intensely than they have in the past. While regulated hunting remains the most effective way to control deer statewide, Deer Management Permits are a valuable tool for farmers protecting their livelihood.

In areas where lethal control of deer via regulated hunting is not feasible due to urbanization or security issues (i.e., military bases), public and private landowners may obtain a Deer Cooperator Permit. Sharp-shooting deer via a Deer Cooperator Permit is a viable lethal alternative for controlling deer numbers. A lim-

ited number of farmers also use the permit at night in particularly problematic areas to reduce deer damage to their crops. Permittees must pass written and shooting exams in order to obtain the permit and must submit an Operational Plan for approval. The majority of these permits are limited to the months of February and March. During 2020, 1,662 deer were harvested under authority of these permits in Maryland. County and/or federal officials, as well as a few private groups, remove the majority of deer taken with this method.

Over the past decade, there has been increased concern about predation on deer in the United States. These concerns often are focused on coyotes, and particularly in the southeastern part of the country. In Maryland, these concerns are more pronounced in the western counties, where bears and coyotes are more abundant. Currently, reproductive data that the Deer Project collects does not indicate coyotes or bears are having a significant impact on the deer population in Maryland. In some counties, fawn recruitment, based on the annual hunter harvest, has declined to relatively low numbers during some years, but the deer population remains stable to growing. While the deer population is significantly lower than it was 20 years ago, the decline can be largely attributed to the relatively high percentage of antlerless deer taken during the hunting season.

While there's no doubt that coyotes and bears are preying on fawns, Maryland's long-term deer data, along with research and experience from nearby states, indicate that their effect is minimal. The vast majority of white-tailed deer give birth to fawns within a two- to four-week period in May and June, which overwhelms predators like coyotes and bears. During that time, there are far more fawns on the ground than can be consumed by predators, thus ensuring that an adequate number will survive to reproduce in coming years. The Deer Project will continue to monitor fawn recruitment rates, as well as coyote and bear populations, in Maryland, and will develop alternative management strategies as the need arises.

## DEER POPULATION

Maryland's white-tailed deer population prior to the 2020-2021 hunting season was estimated at 232,000 deer, an increase of approximately 6 percent from the previous 5-year average of 220,000 deer. Trends in deer abundance are commonly monitored using harvest estimates and the age structure of the deer herd. These methods work well in areas where hunters have access to most of the land, but are much less reliable for urban/suburban deer populations where hunting occurs sporadically.



Table 11  
Maryland Reported Primitive Deer Hunt Days  
Harvest by County, 2021

COUNTY	Archery Season			Muzzleloader Season			Total		
	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total	Antlered	Antlerless	Total
Allegany	0	0	0	1	17	18	1	17	18
Anne Arundel	0	1	1	2	4	6	2	5	7
Baltimore	0	1	1	2	6	8	2	7	9
Calvert	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
Caroline	0	2	2	1	10	11	1	12	13
Carroll	0	3	3	2	5	7	2	8	10
Cecil	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	3	6
Charles	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Dorchester									
Whitetail	1	0	1	1	3	4	2	3	5
Sika	2	1	3	4	10	14	6	11	17
Frederick	1	6	7	5	12	17	6	18	24
Garrett	0	1	1	2	20	22	2	21	23
Harford	0	1	1	0	9	9	0	10	10
Howard	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	3	4
Kent	1	1	2	3	4	7	4	5	9
Montgomery	3	2	5	4	6	10	7	8	15
Prince George's	0	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	6
Queen Anne's	0	1	1	1	12	13	1	13	14
St. Mary's	2	1	3	3	4	7	5	5	10
Somerset									
Whitetail	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sika	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Talbot	0	2	2	5	6	11	5	8	13
Washington	0	2	2	0	11	11	0	13	13
Wicomico									
Whitetail	0	1	1	1	5	6	1	6	7
Sika	2	0	2	0	3	3	2	3	5
Worcester	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>250</b>



Table 12  
Maryland Deer Management Permit Statistics by County, 2020-2021

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>No. Permits Issued</b>	<b>No. Shooters Authorized</b>	<b>No. Successful Shooters</b>	<b>No. Deer Authorized to Harvest</b>	<b>Whitetail Males Harvested</b>	<b>Whitetail Females Harvested</b>	<b>Sika Males Harvested</b>	<b>Sika Females Harvested</b>	<b>Total Harvested</b>
<b>Allegany</b>	49	249	90	433	24	229			253
<b>Anne Arundel</b>	27	200	43	830	31	143			174
<b>Baltimore</b>	87	624	93	1,855	70	402			472
<b>Calvert</b>	20	129	23	605	6	58			64
<b>Caroline</b>	30	184	57	490	41	229			270
<b>Carroll</b>	170	776	207	3,935	101	756			857
<b>Cecil</b>	39	292	62	915	52	265			317
<b>Charles</b>	51	255	37	1,730	14	144			158
<b>Dorchester</b>	70	535	145	1,995	31	319	27	327	704
<b>Frederick</b>	121	746	181	2,125	67	670			737
<b>Garrett</b>	425	1,897	523	3,566	181	1,350			1,531
<b>Harford</b>	54	465	74	1,160	31	281			312
<b>Howard</b>	44	310	75	910	23	262			285
<b>Kent</b>	32	285	57	670	40	245			285
<b>Montgomery</b>	51	408	97	1,245	38	442			480
<b>Prince George's</b>	29	245	49	1,120	22	174			196
<b>Queen Anne's</b>	43	271	75	660	16	262			278
<b>St. Mary's</b>	68	445	67	2,240	39	207			246
<b>Somerset</b>	41	362	67	858	24	250	0	1	275
<b>Talbot</b>	61	400	110	1,415	70	423			493
<b>Washington</b>	99	527	126	1,275	28	419			447
<b>Wicomico</b>	76	451	99	1,296	47	416	0	16	479
<b>Worcester</b>	92	635	160	1,835	56	645			701
<b>Total</b>	1,779	10,691	2,517	33,163	1,052	8,591	27	344	10,014

Liberal antlerless regulations have slowed or halted deer population growth in many areas outside the Washington D.C. to Baltimore suburban corridor. In some rural counties, the deer population has declined. The Department of Natural Resources is currently investigating additional ways to control deer in the suburban corridor where hunting is limited by a lack of access to land.

## CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

Unfortunately, due to Covid-19 restrictions in 2020, the Department of Natural Resources did not sample random, hunter-harvested deer for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) during the 2020-2021 hunting season. Samples were collected from sick deer reported during the year, but test results were not available at the time of publication of this report. Maryland first detected CWD in November 2010 in Green Ridge State Forest near an area where chronic wasting disease is present in West Virginia. The department has detected the disease in 80 deer out of more than 10,000 tested. Normal CWD surveillance will resume during the 2021-2022 hunting season.

Chronic wasting disease is a disease of the brain and nervous system that causes death in cervids (“deer”). Chronic wasting disease is classified as a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy and attacks the brain of cervids, producing small lesions that eventually result in death. Chronic wasting disease historically was a western U.S. disease, but since 2001 it has been detected in numerous states east of the Mississippi River, including the mid-Atlantic states of Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. More than 20 states and three Canadian provinces in North America have documented chronic wasting disease in their deer, elk or moose populations (free-ranging, captive or both). The disease has also been detected in Finland (free-ranging moose), Norway (free-ranging reindeer) and South Korea (captive elk from Canada).

Concerns over chronic wasting disease should not stop hunters from enjoying the hunting season or any venison they may acquire. Chronic wasting disease has not been shown to be transmissible to humans. However, it is recommended that hunters field-dressing or butchering deer take the same precautions as they might to protect against other pathogens or diseases. Additional information on the proper handling of harvested deer and chronic wasting disease management can be found on the following pages.

The department continues to cooperate with various research institutions concerning CWD. Currently staff are participating in a multistate effort coordinated by Cornell University to identify most effective surveillance strategies for the disease.

## DEER RESEARCH AND DATA USE

Owing to pandemic constraints, the Department of Natural Resources did not examine deer at butcher shops across the state during the 2020-2021 muzzleloader and firearm seasons. The department will use data collected from past years and future years to compensate for the lack of data in 2020-2021. While not ideal, missing one year of data will not hinder effective deer management in the state.

In normal years, the examination of harvested deer provides data to estimate deer population numbers and to detect any changes in the deer herd reproductive potential. It is also used to monitor the overall health of deer and the effects of changes to seasons and bag limits made to better manage deer populations. CWD samples in the western part of the state are also often collected during the examination process.

Staff and volunteers determine the age of each deer by the wear and replacement of its teeth. As young deer get older, their milk teeth are replaced with permanent teeth. As adult deer age, their permanent teeth begin to wear down. This wear enables biologists to reliably categorize deer as fawns (less than one year old), yearlings (approximately 1.5 years old) or adults (two years and older). The proportions of deer in each age class and their gender are then used in reconstruction models to develop and follow trends in the state’s deer population.

The antler beam circumference measurements of yearling bucks that are brought to butcher shops are used as indicators of the reproductive potential and health of the deer herd. Yearling males in good habitat with moderate deer numbers will have larger antler beam diameters than those in higher populations or poorer habitat. Abundant food and modest competition translates into more energy available for antler growth. This is most evident in the yearling age class. Trends in these measurements can indicate deer herd overpopulation and habitat degradation.

Overall, Maryland’s long-term data for these indicators show healthy, productive deer populations across the state. The percentage of yearling bucks in the harvest remains very healthy and has shown a positive declining trend in recent years. However, the average number of antler points and the average antler beam diameter for yearling bucks have also been declining. These data will continue to be monitored closely in the coming years, but the declining trend may be an artifact of the sampling that now occurs at butcher shops.

Deer examined at the butcher shops are also examined for evidence of hemorrhagic disease (HD); a viral disease spread by biting midges. HD, or “blue-tongue,” commonly appears in late summer and early fall. Deer that have survived hemorrhagic disease and are har-



vested will exhibit hooves with sloughing or peeling tissue. These deer are still suitable for human consumption. Hemorrhagic disease occurs yearly in Maryland, although it varies in intensity. The results of this annual statewide examination are reported to the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study in Athens, Georgia as part of a nationwide survey. This study is one of the oldest and most complete nationwide wildlife disease investigations in the country.

Significant HD outbreaks typically occur every three to five years and may affect 10-20 percent, or more, of a local deer population. There was a significant outbreak of HD in 2020-2021 in southern Maryland. Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St. Mary's counties saw significant declines in the annual harvest due to the outbreak. Along with the southern counties, Queen Anne's County also experienced an outbreak in 2020. The outbreaks are not expected to have long term consequences for the deer population. The Department of Natural Resources will continue to monitor for HD in the coming years.

## RESEARCH BY THE QUALITY DEER MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

Unfortunately, due to Covid-19 restrictions in 2020, the state branch of the National Deer Association (formerly the Quality Deer Management Association) did not collect reproductive data from deer taken at select public deer hunts during the 2020-2021 season. Information concerning white-tailed deer reproductive rates and population densities in urban areas are important components for effective management of deer in Maryland. The organization plans to continue collecting

this information in 2021. For further information about the National Deer Association and the its Maryland branches, visit the website at [www.deerassociation.com/maryland](http://www.deerassociation.com/maryland).

## ARCHERY HUNTER SURVEY

The annual Archery Hunter Survey was continued for 2019-2020 (survey data from the 2020-2021 season are currently being analyzed and were not ready for this report). Archery hunters reported 18.6 bucks and 43.7 does per 100 hours in 2019-2020. Likewise, they observed 2.4 adult does for every one adult buck and .58 fawns for every one adult doe in 2019-2020.

## REGULATORY AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES FOR THE COMING 2021-2022 SEASON

There were no regulatory changes made for the 2021-2022 deer hunting season. Legislatively, the safety zone in Allegany and Garrett counties was changed to 50 yards when archery hunting, and the tax credit for donating venison was expanded in Montgomery County. The original tax credit legislation from 2018 afforded hunters the opportunity to claim a \$50 tax credit towards the processing fees for butchering a deer that they donated to a food bank. Hunters could claim the credit for up to four deer each year. The expanded legislation, which applies only to antlerless deer harvested in Montgomery County, allows hunters to also claim the credit for other hunting-related expenses associated with the deer they donate that they process themselves. Hunters should consult the 2021-2022 Guide to Hunting and Trapping and DNR's website for more information on these changes.





## Appendix I Chronic Wasting Disease

**The following common-sense precautionary measures are recommended for the safe handling, field-dressing and home processing of venison:**

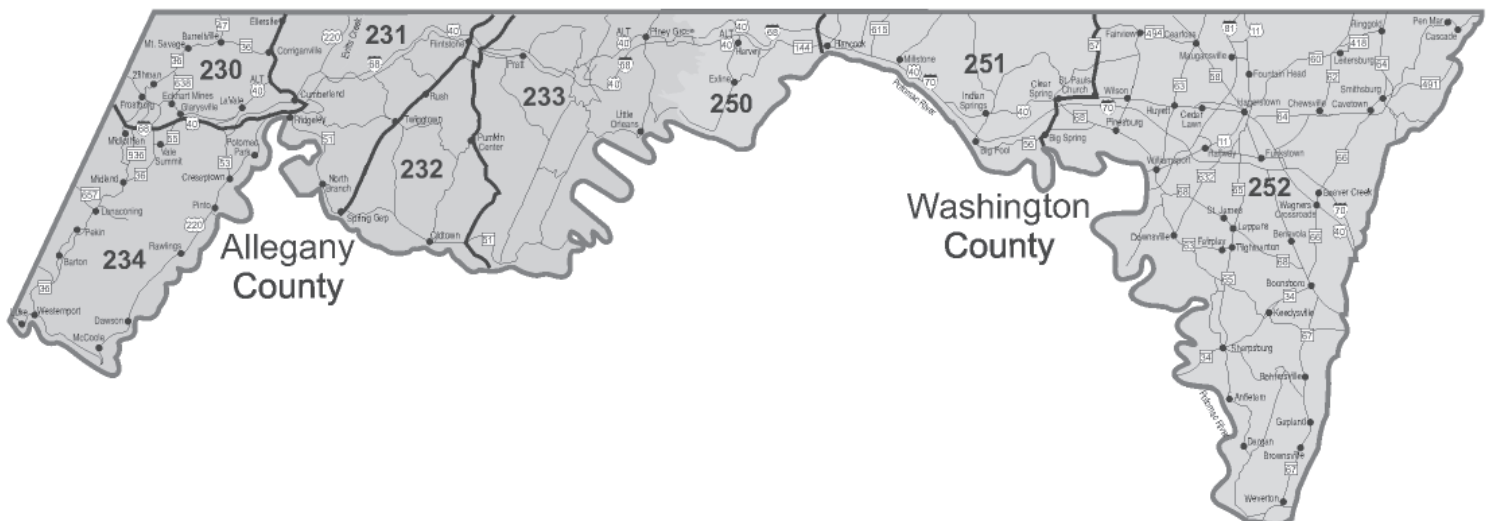
- Avoid shooting or handling a deer that appears sick.
- Wear latex or rubber gloves when field-dressing or butchering deer.
- Remove all internal organs.
- Remove the meat from the bones and spinal column if home processing a deer.
- Do not use household knives or utensils when field-dressing or home processing a deer.
- Avoid cutting through bones or the spinal column (backbone).
- Never eat a deer's brain, eyeballs, spinal cord, spleen or lymph nodes.
- If you saw off antlers or through a bone, or if you sever the spinal column with a knife, be sure to disinfect these tools prior to using them for the butchering or removal of meat.
- Remove all fat, membranes and connective tissue from the meat. Note that normal field-dressing and trimming of fat from meat will remove lymph nodes.
- Always wash hands and instruments thoroughly after dressing and processing game meat.
- Use a 50/50 solution of household chlorine bleach and water to disinfect tools and work surfaces. Wipe down counters and let them dry; soak knives for one hour.

## CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Due to the detection of chronic wasting disease in Allegany and Washington counties, the Department of Natural Resources has implemented a number of measures that are intended to prevent the unintentional spread of chronic wasting disease to other locations in Maryland or to other states. The changes outlined below apply only to the Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area, which is currently defined as all of Allegany and Washington counties. Whole deer carcasses or deer parts cannot be transported out of the Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area, except for:

- Meat with no part of the spinal column, backbone or head attached.
- Hind quarters and front shoulders with no spinal column or backbone attached.
- Cleaned hide with no head attached.
- Skull plate cleaned of all meat and brain tissue.
- Antlers with no meat or soft tissue attached.
- Finished taxidermy mounts or tanned hides.
- Upper canine teeth, also known as buglers, whistlers or ivories.
- Whole deer carcasses or parts being transported directly to approved meat processors, taxidermists or lined landfills within Allegany or Washington counties.

### The Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area Includes Allegany And Washington Counties.



## Appendix I -continued- Chronic Wasting Disease

Please check the Department of Natural Resources website, at [dnr.maryland.gov/](http://dnr.maryland.gov/), for updates on chronic wasting disease surveillance and management. Hunter assistance and cooperation is essential to the department's efforts to monitor and manage chronic wasting disease.

### CARCASS IMPORTATION BAN

The primary objective in the management of chronic wasting disease is to prevent its spread into new areas. One possible mode of disease transmission is by the movement and disposal of infected carcasses. In an effort to minimize the risk for disease spread, Maryland, along with many other states, has adopted regulations that restrict the importation of whole carcasses and certain carcass parts of deer, moose and elk harvested from states that have chronic wasting disease.

A person may not import the whole carcass of a dead deer, elk or moose into Maryland from another state or province's designated chronic wasting disease containment, surveillance or management area, unless the final destination of the carcass is within the Maryland Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area or with a chronic wasting disease-approved Maryland processor or taxidermist. Travelers may pass through any part of Maryland with whole carcasses from other state/province chronic wasting disease areas if the carcasses will not remain in the state for more than 24 hours and no parts are disposed of or remain in the state.

A person may import only the following parts of a carcass into Maryland if the final destination is within the state, but outside the Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area, and not with an approved processor or taxidermist:

- Meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached.
- Hind quarters and front shoulders with no spinal column or backbone attached.
- Cleaned hide with no head attached.
- Skull plate cleaned of all meat and brain tissue.
- Antlers with no meat or soft tissue attached.
- Upper canine teeth, also known as buglers, whistlers or ivories.
- Finished taxidermy mount or tanned hides.

Please consult the Chronic Wasting Disease Alliance website at [cwd-info.org](http://cwd-info.org/) for a complete list of state and province chronic wasting disease containment, surveillance and management areas.

Any person who imports or possesses a cervid carcass or part of a cervid that was tested for chronic wasting disease in another state or province, and is notified that the cervid tested positive, must report the test results to the Department of Natural Resources within 24 hours of receiving such notification - by telephone at 301-842-0332; or by fax at 301-842-1026; or by email to [brian.eyler@maryland.gov](mailto:brian.eyler@maryland.gov).

If you hunt deer, elk, moose or other cervids in other states and/or provinces, particularly those in which chronic wasting disease has been detected, check with the respective fish and wildlife agencies regarding special regulations or specific advice for hunters. Also check with your home state fish and wildlife agency to ensure that animals lawfully killed elsewhere may be imported and possessed in your state. Additional information can be found at the Chronic Wasting Disease Alliance website at [cwd-info.org/](http://cwd-info.org/) and the Department of Natural Resources website at [dnr.maryland.gov/](http://dnr.maryland.gov/).

### TAKING DEER CARCASSES OUT OF MARYLAND

Because Maryland is considered a chronic wasting disease-positive state, deer hunters must follow carcass importation regulations in other states when they transport a deer carcass out of Maryland. The surrounding states of Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia each have specific regulations as to whether they will allow whole deer carcasses or only parts of carcasses to enter from Maryland. Likewise, the regulations for each of these states vary as to whether they apply to deer from anywhere in Maryland or just to deer taken within the Chronic Wasting Disease Management Area. Hunters are strongly encouraged to check state regulations before transporting deer carcasses.

Appendix II

Statewide Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest by Public Hunting Area and County, 2020-2021

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Allegany</b>		
Belle Grove WMA	0	1
Billmeyer WMA	6	8
Dan's Mountain WMA	73	27
Green Ridge SF	280	162
McCooe FMA	0	0
Rocky Gap SP	13	14
Sideling Hill WMA	6	3
Warrior Mountain WMA	78	62
<b>Anne Arundel</b>		
Anne Arundel County Managed Hunts	14	45
Crownsville CWMA	2	5
Davidsonville Receiver Station	4	8
Fort Meade-Pautuxent	30	35
Fort Meade Army Installation	2	1
Sandy Point SP	5	15
Smithsonian	10	26
<b>Baltimore</b>		
Gunpowder SP	27	105
Gwynnbrook WMA	3	5
Liberty Watershed	19	42
Loch Raven Watershed	55	158
North Point SP	4	4
Patapsco SP	10	33
Pretty Boy Watershed	93	134
Soldiers Delight NEA	16	37
<b>Calvert</b>		
Biscoe Gray Heritage Farm CWMA	1	0
Calvert Cliffs SP	6	10
Flag Pond CWMA	0	0
Hall Creek	1	1
Huntingtown Area	16	19
Parkers Creek WMA	6	18
<b>Caroline</b>		
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	10	29
sika	0	0
Idylwild WMA	42	63
Tuckahoe SP	5	9

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Carroll</b>		
Avondale WMA	0	9
Hahn CWMA	4	2
Hanover Watershed	11	20
Liberty Watershed	68	114
Maring or Farver CWMA	6	7
Morgan Run SP NRMA	14	34
Patapsco SP	13	40
Sawmill-Speigel CWMA	15	25
Woodbrook CWMA	10	22
<b>Cecil</b>		
Bohemia River SP	7	19
C&D Canal	9	25
Earlville WMA	6	5
Elk Neck SF	37	43
Elk Neck SP	25	35
Fair Hill NRMA	18	67
Grove Farm WMA	11	27
Old Bohemia WMA	3	4
<b>Charles</b>		
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	4	17
Cedar Point WMA	9	10
Cedarville SF	4	15
Chapel Point SP	10	18
Chapman State Park	5	8
Chicamuxen WMA	1	1
Doncaster SF or Tayloes Neck	2	6
Indian Creek NRMA	4	12
Indian Head Naval Ordnance Area	8	66
Myrtle Grove WMA	14	31
Nanjemoy NRMA	6	1
Nanjemoy Creek WMA	0	0
Popes Creek WMA	6	10
Riverside WMA	1	1

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Dorchester</b>		
Blackwater NWR		
whitetail	29	14
sika	186	254
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	66	92
sika	55	52
Fishing Bay WMA		
whitetail	5	9
sika	116	123
LeCompte WMA		
whitetail	3	10
sika	7	14
Linkwood WMA		
whitetail	4	2
sika	1	0
Taylor's Island WMA		
whitetail	3	0
sika	23	25
<b>Frederick</b>		
Cunningham Falls SP, Thurmont Watershed	21	30
Emmitsburg Watershed	5	9
Fort Detrick	1	1
Frederick City Watershed	60	80
Heaters Island WMA	4	6
Monocacy NRMA	31	53
South Mountain SP	11	30
Urbana FMA	1	5

Appendix II -continued-  
Statewide Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest by Public Hunting Area and County, 2020-2021

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Garrett</b>		
Cunningham Swamp WMA	1	2
Deep Creek Lake SP	13	11
Frostburg Watershed	11	11
Garrett SF	94	89
Mount Nebo WMA	26	21
Potomac SF	49	21
Savage River SF	241	132
Wolf Den Run SP	4	4
Youghiogheny Reservoir	8	3
4H Center	2	3
<b>Harford</b>		
Aberdeen Proving Grounds	92	205
Gunpowder SP	4	25
Rock SP	7	24
Stoney Forest	2	5
Susquehanna SP	15	47
<b>Howard</b>		
Howard County Parks & Recreation Hunts	8	45
Hugg-Thomas WMA	8	19
Patapsco SP	27	51
Patuxent River SP	60	144
Tridelphia/Rocky Gorge (WSSC)	33	56
<b>Kent</b>		
Eastern Neck NWR	19	31
Millington WMA	42	64
Sassafras NRMA	23	35
<b>Montgomery</b>		
Cherrington CWMA	6	13
Islands of the Potomac WMA	5	11
Mckee-Beshers WMA	45	61
Montgomery County MNCPPC Lands	32	380
Patuxent River SP	57	134
Seneca - Schaeffer Farm	11	25
Seneca Creek SP	52	86
Strider WMA	6	8
Tridelphia/Rocky Gorge (WSSC)	16	13

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Prince George's</b>		
Aquasco Farms Coop	8	21
Belt Woods NEA	3	11
Beltville	31	43
Billingsly Tract (Patuxent River Park)	1	8
Brandywine Receiver Station	9	8
Cheltenham WMA	1	3
Gardner Road Park CWMA	2	1
Mill Town Landing NRMA	2	8
Nottingham	1	9
Patuxent WRC (Central & South Tracts)	13	10
Queen Anne Bridge Road CWMA	2	3
Rosaryville SP	4	9
Spice Creek (Patuxent River) NRMA	2	9
Tridelphia/Rocky Gorge (WSSC)	1	1
<b>Queen Anne's</b>		
Browns Branch WMA	10	24
Tuckahoe SP	11	15
Wye Island NRMA	18	40
<b>St. Mary's</b>		
Elms' CWMA	2	2
Greenwell SP	4	15
Historic St. Mary's City CWMA	0	8
Myrtle Point Park CWMA	1	3
Newtowne Neck SP	7	15
Patuxent Naval Air Station	12	10
Point Lookout SP (Jacobs Property)	5	13
St. Inigoes SF	2	9
St. Mary's SP	9	25

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Somerset</b>		
Cedar Island WMA	0	0
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	67	106
sika	0	2
Deal Island WMA		
whitetail	9	26
sika	1	1
Fairmount WMA		
whitetail	2	12
sika	1	0
Maryland Marine Properties WMA	1	3
Pocomoke Sound WMA	4	13
South Marsh Island WMA	0	0
Wellington WMA	4	6
<b>Talbot</b>		
Seth SF	2	6
<b>Washington</b>		
Ft. Frederick SP	0	5
Greenbrier SP	12	33
Hagerstown Watershed	1	6
Indian Springs WMA	52	55
Maryland Correctional Training Center	6	22
Prather's Neck WMA	9	6
Sideling Hill WMA	14	9
South Mountain SP	34	61
W. Maryland Ag Research Station (B)	0	3
Woodmont	14	13



Appendix II -continued-  
 Statewide Reported Antlered and Antlerless Deer Harvest by Public Hunting Area and County, 2020-2021

County/PublicLand	Antlered	Antlerless
<b>Wicomico</b>		
Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge		
whitetail	1	0
sika	2	1
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	71	146
sika	13	9
Ellis Bay WMA		
whitetail	2	1
sika	6	1
Johnson WMA	0	3
Nanticoke WMA		
whitetail	10	23
sika	8	12
Wetipquin WMA	1	8
Wicomico SF		
whitetail	18	35
sika	1	3
<b>Worcester</b>		
Assateague NS		
whitetail	4	22
sika	32	61
Assateague SP		
whitetail	1	1
sika	6	13
Chesapeake Forest Lands		
whitetail	40	110
sika	0	0
E.A. Vaughn WMA		
whitetail	22	50
sika	0	1
Hickory Point WMA	1	5
Isle of Wight WMA	1	3
Pocomoke River WMA	6	10
Pocomoke SF		
whitetail	57	96
sika	0	0

CFL- Chesapeake Forest Land  
 CWMA- Cooperative Wildlife Management Area  
 FMA- Fishery Management Area  
 MNCPPC- Maryland-National Capital Park and  
 Planning Commission  
 NEA- Natural Environment Area  
 NRMA- Natural Resources Management Area

NS- National Seashore  
 NWR- National Wildlife Refuge  
 SF- State Forest  
 SP- State Park  
 WMA- Wildlife Management Area  
 WRC- Wildlife Research Center  
 WSSC- Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission







