

## **HERD COMPOSITION DATA**

Herd Composition data (often called incidental observations) may be the most valuable data collected on a deer herd. When properly collected, herd composition data can reflect the overall health of a herd and help guide the manager in making proper harvest recommendations.

### **Herd composition data should be collected between August 1 and September 1.**

The form should be back to my office by **September 1<sup>st</sup>**. The fawns have become a part of the herd by this time, yet they are small enough to be easily distinguished from adult deer. Observations outside this period may result in inaccurate data. Observations may be collected any time during the day. However, the first and last hours of daylight are often the most productive.

### **All deer recorded must be viewed through binoculars or a spotting scope.**

Small antlers are easily overlooked without optical aids. Fawns whose spots have started to fade are also hard to distinguish when they are observed alone. Be sure to look at the hips of deer that you think could possibly be fawns because the hips are the last place to lose spots.

### **Ideally, a minimum of 150 deer should be identified.**

If possible, a larger sample size is desirable to strengthen the data and increase the confidence in the harvest recommendations. Observations can be made during routine ranch operations or as a special effort. On smaller ranches (<300 acres), it may not be feasible to obtain 150 deer observations, but efforts should be made to get **at least 50**. Members of **Wildlife Management Associations** should get at least 30 deer observations for ranches <300 acres and 50-100 deer observations for ranches >300 acres. Observing the same deer recorded on a previous count is not a concern. If a conscientious effort is made to record accurate data, a small amount of duplicate recording should not affect the ratios. All deer should be recorded as a buck, doe, or fawn. Recording bucks according to number of antler points is also beneficial. The occurrence of inferior animals versus multi point animals can be used to measure progress in the quality of the deer herd over time.

**PLEASE MAKE SURE TO TOTAL THE  
NUMBERS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FORM!**

**Submit data by**

**September 1<sup>st</sup>**

**To your Individual WMA President**

## HERD COMPOSITION / INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Landowners Name (as it appears on your permits): \_\_\_\_\_

Observer: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

Wildlife Management Association: \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE MAKE SURE TO TOTAL THE NUMBERS AT THE BOTTOM!**

Date	2-3 Point Bucks	4-7 Point Bucks	8+ Point Bucks	Undetermined Bucks	Does	Fawns	Comments
8/4	II	III	I	III	III III	III I	Example
<b>Total:</b>							

**PLEASE TOTAL EACH COLUMN**

Number of Bucks: \_\_\_\_\_                      Number of Doe: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Fawns: \_\_\_\_\_