

Town of Harvard

The Deer Management Subcommittee's Report to the Conservation Commission on the Management of White-tailed Deer

September 12, 2019

Mission Statement



The Deer Management Subcommittee will investigate the available options for monitoring and managing the population of deer in Harvard with the goal of protecting the ecological integrity of its forests. With public education and opportunities for discussion, it will engage townspeople in the development of a plan and set up the necessary structure to safely implement, supervise and evaluate an ongoing deer management program. The goal is to phase in a program starting in the fall of 2019. The Town will pursue the MA Division of Fish and Wildlife's goal for this region of 12-18 deer per square mile.

Public Forums





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Public Forums



Forum Speakers:

- Michele Grzenda, Conservation Administrator, Town of Weston
- Allen Rutberg, PhD, Professor, Department of Biomedical Sciences, Tufts University
- David Stainbrook, MS, State Deer & Moose Wildlife Biologist, Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife
- Samuel Telford, ScD, Professor, Department of Infectious Disease and Global Health, Tufts University
- Robert Wernerehl, PhD, State Botanist, Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

Recordings available at http://www.harvardcabletv.com

Public Forums



Forum Panelists:

- Lt. Robert Dalton, Manager, Andover Deer Management Program
- Troy Gipps, Manager, Grafton Land Trust Deer Management Program
- James Palmer, Manager, Dover Deer Management Program
- Frank Perry, Manager, Medfield Deer Management Program

Recordings available at http://www.harvardcabletv.com

Historic Hunters

Natural deer population density

→ 5-15 deer per square mile









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Colonial Era - 19th Century

Habitat loss Over-hunting → The brink of extinction

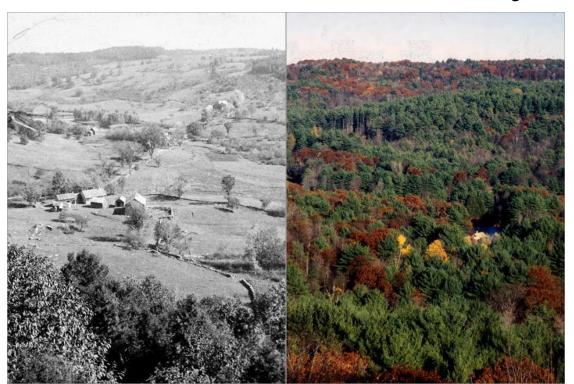




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Recovery





→ 1900: Lacey Act→ Decline of Farming

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Today



30 million nationwide
100,000 in Massachusetts

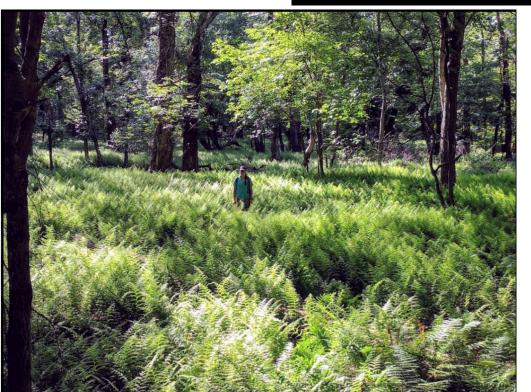
 $\rightarrow \text{Overabundant in many areas}$



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Overbrowsing





- Sapling trees
- Shrubs
- Herbaceous plants
- → Diversity and Age Distribution Diminished

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The Harvard Press

where Slough and Stow roads intersect with Massachusetts Avenue. Damage to the cars was minor, and no one was injured; neither driver was found at fault.

Wednesday, Aug. 28: A Westcott Road resident who was home alone called 911 at 8:34 a.m., saying an unfamiliar van was parked in the driveway and she could hear noises in the basement. An officer found that, unbeknownst to the resident, a repair person was at work there. At 10:14 a.m. an officer took a report in connection with a sexual assault on a juvenile at a party. At 4:01 p.m. a motorist reported hitting a deer on Littleton Road. A caller at 9:38 p.m. said someone had been driving erratically through town and then turned onto Route 2; an officer notified the state police. At 11:36 p.m., after responding to a medical emergency call, an officer noticed some low-hanging wires on Woodside Road and notified National Grid.

Thursday, Aug. 29: A 911 caller at 7:48 a.m.

also near the post office; who Mercedes lacked insurance, the At 8:18 p.m. a Woodside Rossuspicions about a car that linto the driveway and then gone when police arrived.

Saturday, Aug. 31: At 5 ported loud noises, perhaps Haskell Lane, but police fo 9:49 p.m. a Harvard officer state police to a physical al Garden Inn on Andrews where a large group of unring a disturbance; peace wa

Sunday, Sept. 1: Nothin report.

Monday, Sept. 2: At 9:10 p at the Prospect Hill overlossuspicious activity; the ver



Deer-Vehicle Collisions



Annual cost:

- 1 million deer killed
- 150 human fatalities
- 29,000 human injuries
- \$1 billion property damage

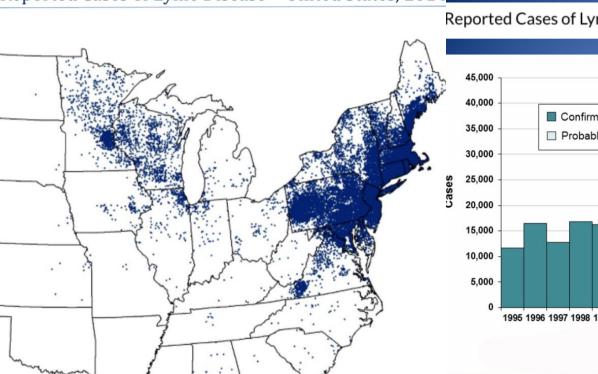
-- NHTSA



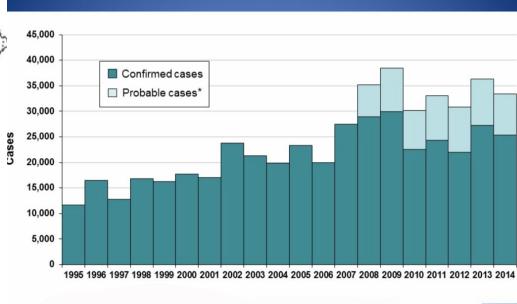
Tick-Borne Disease







Reported Cases of Lyme Disease by Year, United States, 1995-2014

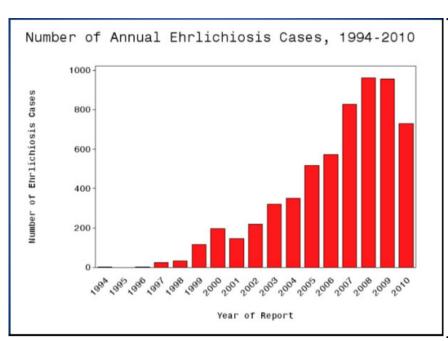


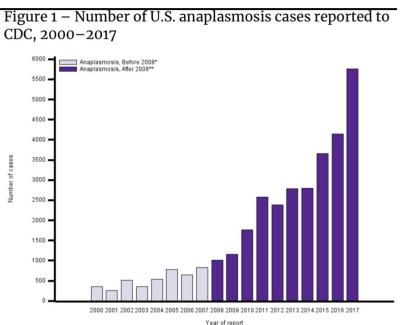


Tick-Borne Disease



Ehrlichiosis & Anaplasmosis

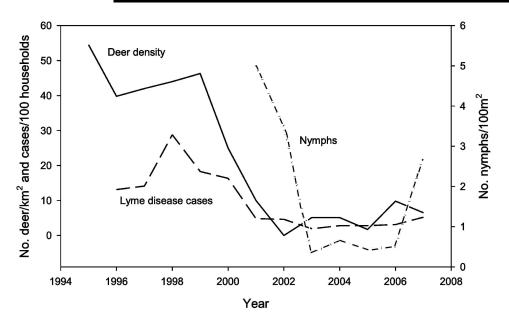




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Deer & Tick Abundance





Primary reproductive host

→ Over 90% of adult female
black-legged ticks feed on white-tailed
deer in order to produce eggs

Reduction in deer density, number of Lyme disease cases and nymphal blacklegged ticks in Mumford Cove, Connecticut, 1995-2007. (Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (State of CT))

Deer Health



Overcrowding:

- → Chronic Wasting Disease
- → Bovine Tuberculosis



Agenda



Introduction
Approach
Background
Impacts - Regional
Impacts - Harvard
Options
Archery for Deer Management
Recommendation

Harvard: Plants



Pink Lady's Slipper



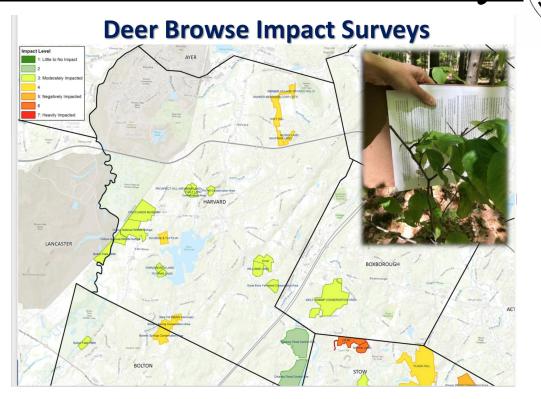
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Harvard: DFW Browse Surveys



Massachusetts Dept of Fish & Wildlife (DFW)

2017-201911 conservation parcels



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Harvard: Deer Impacts





Canada mayflower and fringed polygala present on the forest floor. Canada mayflower was a common species. No sign of browse



Browsed red maple seedling (browsing score 2-3). Many red maples showed none to moderate browse. And many specimens reached over 6 ft tall in the sapling layer.

Harvard: Deer Impacts





"CORPORATED JUNE 29, 1732

American beech was not a common species in this forest. When present, there were some signs of browse (browsing score 2), but not on all specimens.

Witch hazel was lightly browsed in the forest (score 2)

Harvard: Deer Impacts







Overall look of the forest near the Tully land with a quite bare understory. (Tully Land)

Overall look of the forest showed a sparse herbaceous layer. (Bower's Spring)







DFW Assessment for Harvard:

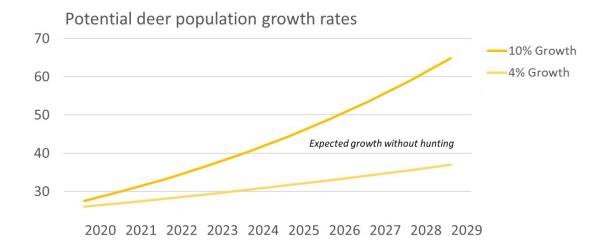
- → 20-35 deer per square mile on non-hunted land
- → 4-10% per year growth rate
- → DFW ecological goal: 12-18 deer per square mile







- 4-10% per year growth rate
- → Could double over next decade





Harvard: Deer Fencing





Crop damage:

Orchard fencing:

- ~\$200,000 Westward Orchards
- ~\$185,000 Carlson Orchards



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Management Options



Capture & Relocate
Contraception
Professional Sharpshooting
Primitive Firearms (Muzzle-loader) & Shotgun Hunting
Archery

Capture & Relocate?

WARVARD MASS

Capture/Relocate

- →Difficult/Expensive
- →No relocation sites
- →Baiting & capturing not permitted by state



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Contraception?

- \rightarrow \$500/deer every 2 yrs
- → Cost-prohibitive (Dr. Rutberg)
- → Baiting, capturing & vaccine not permitted by state



Firearms?



Professional Sharpshooting

- → Highly effective
- → Controversial
- → Not permitted



Primitive Firearms (Muzzle-loader) & Shotgun Hunting

- → Currently practiced in Harvard (Private land, Delaney, Oxbow)
- → Safety concerns

Archery from Tree Stands?



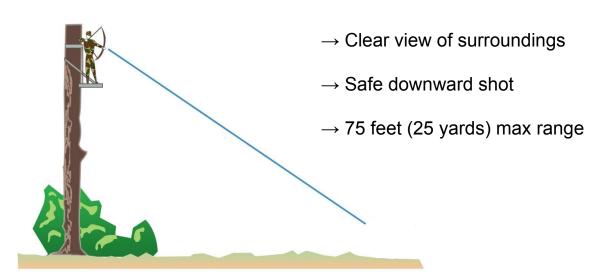
- → Currently practiced in Harvard (Private land, Delaney, Oxbow)
- → Very safe
- → Effective long-term strategy
- → Widely used in suburbs



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Archery from Tree Stands?

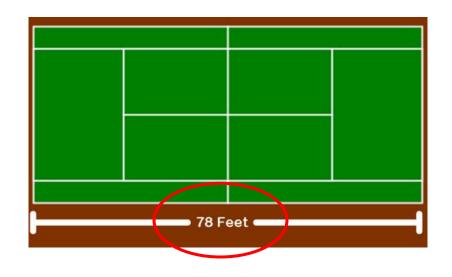




Max range approx 75 feet (25 yards)

Archery from Tree Stands?



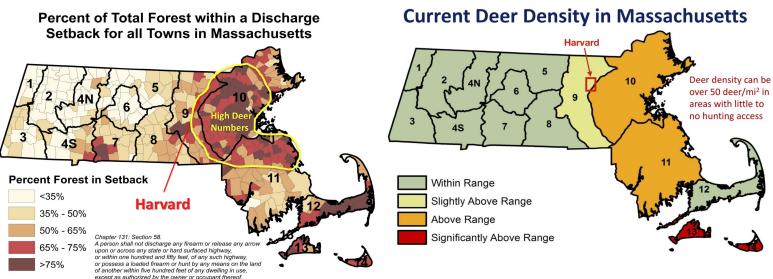


Max range: 75 feet

- → A tennis court is 78 feet long
- → This room is 69 feet on the diagonal

Archery for Management





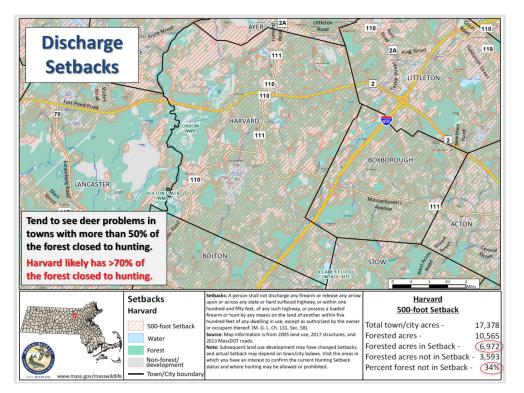
Percent of total forest with discharge setback for Massachusetts towns (left) and regional deer population densities for the 14 Massachusetts Wildlife Management Zones (right). Harvard sits at the eastern edge of Zone 9. (Department of Fish & Wildlife)

Archery for Management



Over 70% of Harvard forests inside restricted setbacks

→ No hunting allowed



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Archery: Effective?

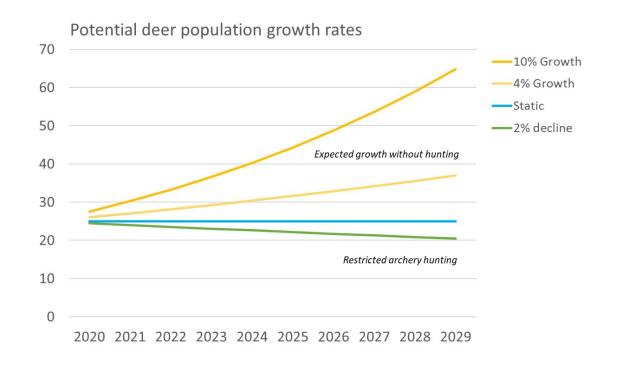


Data from the Weston Program

Cause of Deer Morality in									
Weston	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Deer/car collisions ⁱ	28	26	24	23	34	28	22	20	17
Deer harvested on									
conservation land	N/A	N/A	18	20	25	26	32	29	35
Deer harvested on private									
land	18	12	18	22	19	14	19	22	18
Total	46	38	60	65	78	68	73	71	70

Archery for Management





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1989: REGENERATION STUDY

2000 stems, >4.5 ft of distributed, diverse tree species.

Off reservation: 1140 stems Quabbin: 130 stems.

88% of the plots surveyed had no qualifying regeneration. Increase of dense fern cover- compounding the problem.

1991: DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AT QUABBIN

GOAL:

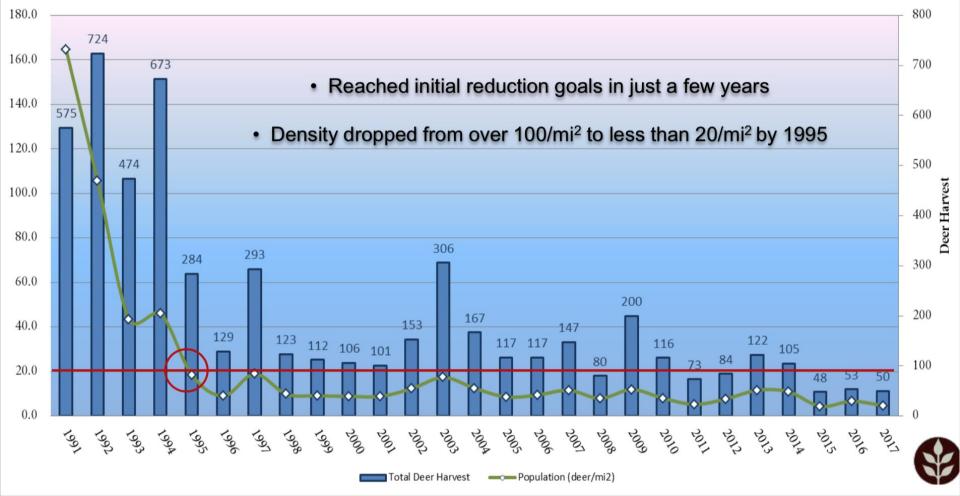
Reduce the impacts of deer browsing to a level that allows and promotes the development of a healthy, resilient, diverse forest that can adequately protect water quality.

MAJOR COMPONENTS:

- 1) Initial reduction of deer population densities.
- 2) Maintain those densities at a level that allows continued growth and regeneration of forest tree species.

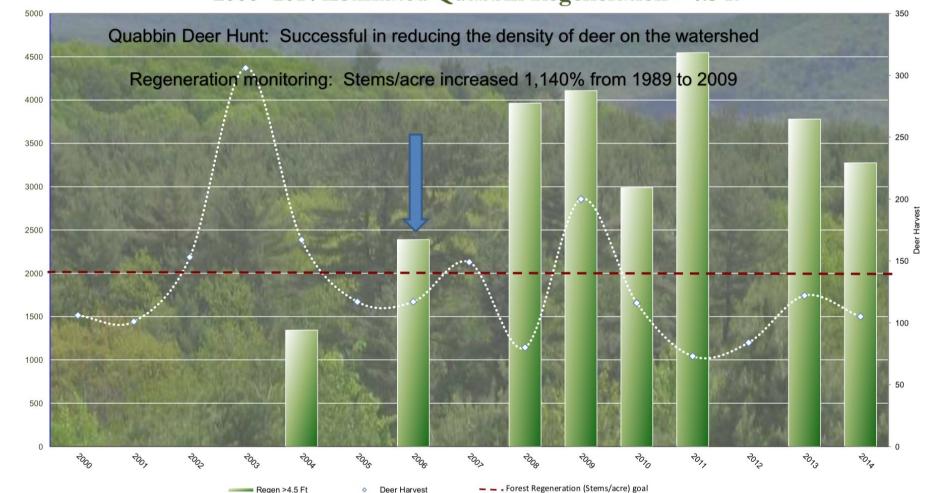


Overall Quabbin Deer Harvest and Density Estimation (Deer/mi2)





2000- 2014 Estimated Quabbin Regeneration >4.5 ft



Stem/acre

Recommendation



We recommend that the Harvard Conservation Commission authorize a controlled archery hunting program on selected portions of town-owned lands during the regular archery hunting season each year, according to state hunting regulations, and that the Deer Management Subcommittee and their volunteers be authorized to organize and carry out this program.

Controlled Archery Program



Modeled after existing programs:

- \rightarrow Andover
- → Medfield
- \rightarrow Dover
- → Framingham
- → Grafton
- → Weston
- → Carlisle
- → Sudbury

Controlled Archery Program



- → Licensed hunters
- → State-mandated safety training course
- → Qualifier (6-inch target @ 75 feet)
- → Tree stand only
- \rightarrow 500-foot setback
- → Off-trail
- → No cost to town

Controlled Archery Program



Illegal hunting on conservation land

- → Hunters monitor & report
- → Removed, Prosecuted



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Monitoring

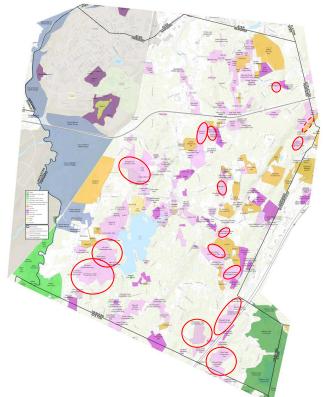




- → 10-tallest method
- \rightarrow Browse surveys
- → Pellet counts

Potential Parcels







Thank you



DFW Browse Surveys





Deer Browse Preferences for Common Indicator Plants in Massachusetts

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Would expect browsing even at low deer densities (e.g., 6-18 deer per square mile of forest)

Herbaceous **Shrubs** Trees Arborvitae Common Buckthorn (inv.) (sometimes moderate) Enchanter's Nightshade Aspen (spp.) (sometimes moderate) Dogwoods (spp.) **Evening Primrose** Multiflora rose (young growth) Jewelweed (spotted touch-me-not) Cedar (Eastern Red and Atlantic White) Red Maple Pin Cherry (sometimes moderate) Lady's Slipper (Pink, Yellow, etc.) Oak (spp.) Raspberry/Blackberry (young growth) Trillium (spp.) Sugar Maple (sometimes moderate) White Wood-aster Sumac (young growth) White Ash Viburnum (Maple-leaf, Nannyberry, Hobble-bush) Wild Sarsaparilla

Moderate-Preference

Unlikely to be browsed much at low deer densities, but typically browsed at medium to high deer densities

TreesShrubsHerbaceousAm. Beech (sometimes lower-preference)Autumn Olive (inv.)Aster (spp.)Am. ChestnutBeaked HazlenutBracken Fern

DFW Browse Surveys

Deer Browse Preferences for Common Indicator Plants in Massachusetts

	Preferred			
Would expect browsing even at low	deer densities (e.g., 6-18 deer per square mile of)	forest)		
Trees	Shrubs	Herbaceous		
Arborvitae	Common Buckthorn (inv.) (sometimes moderate)	Enchanter's Nightshade		
Aspen (spp.) (sometimes moderate)	Dogwoods (spp.)	Evening Primrose		
Cedar (Eastern Red and Atlantic White)	Multiflora rose (young growth)	Jewelweed (spotted touch-me-not)		
Red Maple	Pin Cherry (sometimes moderate)	Lady's Slipper (Pink, Yellow, etc.)		
Oak (spp.)	Raspberry/Blackberry (young growth)	Trillium (spp.)		
Sugar Maple (sometimes moderate)	Sumac (young growth)	White Wood-aster		
White Ash	Viburnum (Maple-leaf, Nannyberry, Hobble-bush)	Wild Sarsaparilla		
	Moderate-Preference			
Unlikely to be browsed much at low	deer densities, but typically browsed at medium t	o high deer densities		
Trees	Shrubs	<u>Herbaceous</u>		
Am. Beech (sometimes lower-preference)	Autumn Olive (inv.)	Aster (spp.)		
Am. Chestnut	Beaked Hazlenut	Bracken Fern		
Balsam Fir (sometimes lower-preference)	Choke Cherry	Canada Mayflower		
Birch (spp.)	Greenbriar (young growth preferred)	Goldenrod (spp.)		
Black Cherry (sometimes preferred)	Honeysuckle (spp.) (inv.)	Indian Cucumber-root		
Hemlock (winter browse)	High-bush and Low-bush Blueberry	Trout Lily		
Hickory (spp.) (sometimes preferred)	Oriental Bittersweet (inv.)			
Sassafras Winged Euonymus (inv.) (sometimes prefi				
	Witch Hazel			
	Low-Preference			
Typically avoided or only browsed a	very high deer densities (e.g., above ~ 50 deer pe	r square mile of forest)		
Trees	Shrubs	<u>Herbaceous</u>		
Pine (Pitch, Red, White)	Glossy Buckthorn (inv.) (sometimes moderate)	Ferns (most spp.) (sometimes moderate)		
Norway Maple (inv.)	Japanese Barberry (inv.)	Garlic-mustard (inv.)		
Spruce (spp.)	Mountain Laurel	Jack-in-the-pulpit		
Striped Maple (moose eat it)	Rhododendron	Milkweed		
	Sheep Laurel	Pennsylvania Sedge		
	Sweet Fern	Skunk-cabbage		

Notes: Many of these plants see regional and seasonal variation in browsing preference, and have varying degrees in their ability to survive and withstand browsing pressure (e.g. American Beech is very browse-tolerant). Deer may prefer stump sprouts and suckers over seedlings and reachable branches, often from less-preferred trees. Some less-preferred evergreens may be browsed in winters where snow depth limits mobility of deer.

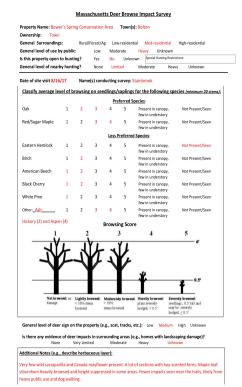
(spp.) = several species included (inv.) = invasive







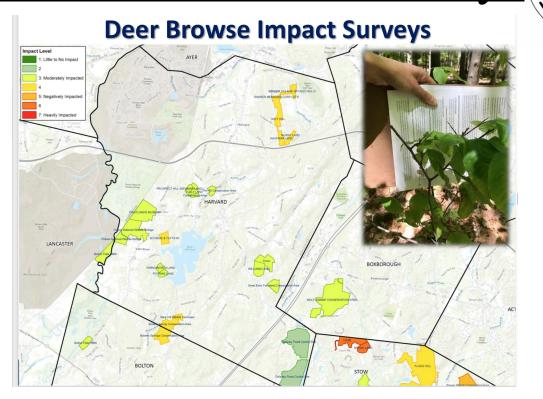






Massachusetts Dept of Fish & Wildlife (DFW)

2017-201911 conservation parcels



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Browse (browsing score 2) on maple-leaf viburnum, a preferred-moderately preferred species. This was fairly common throughout the area.





Browse (browsing score 2-3) on euonymus, on a moderately preferred species. This species was not very common throughout the area, but almost always browsed when present.







Browsing on low-bush blueberry, typically not preferred by deer. Town of Harvard Deer Management Report September 12, 2019

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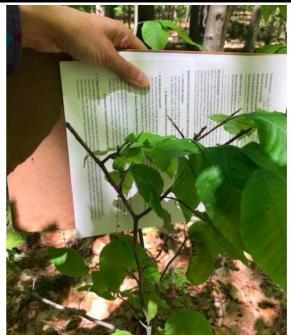




Witch hazel was lightly browsed in the forest (score 2)

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American beech was not a common species in this forest. When present, there were some signs of browse (browsing score 2), but not on all specimens.





Browsed red maple seedling (browsing score 2-3). Many red maples showed none to moderate browse. And many specimens reached over 6 ft tall in the sapling layer.

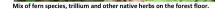




Canada mayflower and fringed polygala present on the forest floor. Canada mayflower was a common species. No sign of browse









Dense growth of Canada mayflower on the forest floor. Flowers present, most not yet in bloom. No signs of browse.





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Mixed forest with sparse saplings and dense Canada mayflower and starflower ground cover (Willard Lane)



White pine section of forest dominated by bracken fern, Pennsylvania sedge and Canada mayflower (Williams Pond)





Herbaceous layer of the forest showed a mix of maple and oak seedlings, lowbush blueberry and huckleberry, Pennsylvania sedge, Canada mayflower and starflower.





Overall look of the forest near the Tully land with a quite bare understory. (Tully Land)

Overall look of the forest showed a sparse herbaceous layer. (Bower's Spring)





View on the Tully land, where from afar looked like a healthy and diverse understory, but was actually dominated by white pine and witch-hazel, which deer don't prefer.

(Tully Land)