

City of Oxford



Deer Management Plan

Last Revision

July, 2010

The City of Oxford Deer Management Plan

PURPOSE:

The goal of this plan is to ensure a safe and effective system to manage the growth and control of the white tail deer population that resides within the boundaries of the City of Oxford. The plan includes methods to ensure public safety, reduce property damage, and destruction caused by overpopulation within the urban areas of the city limits.

Goal #1:

Involve the community in an awareness program of how wildlife and humans interact and the impact that they have on each other.

- a. Provide community meetings and seminars to educate the general public on how humans and wildlife interact.
- b. Make educational materials available to each interested citizen.
- c. Recognize and educate residents that efforts will require a year round management plan.

Goal #2:

Develop a Wildlife Task Force that will monitor and update the management plan on a regular basis. This task force will provide input for the update of the management plan as the community's needs and development change and work with city personnel designated to administer this plan.

- a. Identify the nature and extent of problems caused by deer and recommend any appropriate solution.
- b. Monitor the current size and health of the deer population, and determine if control methods are effective.
- c. Keep current on state wildlife policies and updated methods of population control.
- d. Issue annual reports to update the community and local officials on the status of the project.

Goal #3:

Develop a community oriented set of controls that will limit or reduce the growth of the deer population. These controls must take into account the need for public safety, the protection of physical property from damage, and the cost effectiveness of the selected control measure(s).

- a. Recommend and develop ordinances as appropriate.
- b. Evaluate and recommend non-lethal and lethal control measures for implementation in the management plan.
- c. As the deer population is reduced to a controlled and acceptable number, provide for the maintenance of this population over the long term to prevent an uncontrolled growth in the herd.
- d. Provide for measures that will insure the deer herd is maintained at a safe and healthy level.

HISTORY AND PROBLEM

The City of Oxford is a mix of rural and urban environments with substantial wildlife habitat. This landscape creates the potential for conflict between residents and wildlife. The natural habitat for deer in Oxford and in the surrounding areas is being continuously reduced and encroached upon. This encroachment is leading to an increasing deer population within the City of Oxford, which is causing car/deer accidents, destruction of landscaping and yard plantings, and may cause a disruption of and alter the ecosystem of the city.

The City of Oxford is establishing this plan to provide for an acceptable environmental balance that will facilitate the peaceful co-existence of citizens and wildlife. The City of Oxford has solicited and received recommendations and options from a study group, public input surveys, and public information meetings to assess the current conditions regarding deer herd populations. A variety of non-lethal and lethal control options have been identified that may be implemented to manage the deer population at the City of Oxford's elected officials discretion. The following techniques and tools may be utilized to reduce, and safely manage the deer population within the City of Oxford.

Techniques and Tools

I. Non-Lethal Management Options

Community and Public Education

Definition: The dissemination of information to citizens and residents on the habits of deer and how to successfully control and manage the herd population.

The community education option will include public information and education forums to provide property owners the options available for implementation that will help to reduce and control the deer population. Printed and electronic media will also be made available to assist residents and property owners on deer habitat management, property protection, and general information.

Habitat Modification

Definition: Large scale habitat alteration which removes elements necessary for deer survival.

This option is to include the removal of scrub brush and undergrowth from wooded areas. The removal of this material will decrease the amount of bedding and habitual areas that are available for deer.

Landscaping Alternatives

Definition: Selection of unpalatable or less preferred herbaceous and woody plants to reduce deer browsing on ornamentals.

This option will include the distribution of lists of plants that are more resistant to deer than the traditional landscaping ornamentals.

Lists of these alternatives are located in Appendix A.

Ban Deer Feeding

Definition: Outlaw the supplemental feeding of deer by residents of the community

The City of Oxford has completed writing a “no-feeding” ordinance and is in the process of implementing the ordinance to prevent and discourage the intentional feeding of deer by the general public. This ordinance will become effective June 1, 2010, and is referenced as:

CHAPTER 19 “DEER MANAGEMENT”, ARTICLE 1 “FEEDING OF DEER PROHIBITED”, SECTION 19-1 THROUGH SECTION 19-7 MUNICIPAL CODE MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO FEED, PROVIDE FEED OR OTHER ATTRACTANTS, EXCLUDING ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, VEGETABLE GARDENS AND PROPERLY HUNG BIRD AND SQUIRREL FEEDERS, TO DEER WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS AND AUTHORIZING CITY OFFICIALS TO ENFORCE THE CHAPTER.

Refer to Appendix B for a copy of this ordinance.

Repellents

Definition: Product applied to plants that reduce attractiveness and/or palatability of treated plants to deer.

Information on the type and application of deer repellents will be provided by the City of Oxford to residents. This information will be evaluated and updated as new products are developed.

Lists of repellents that are available locally are located in Appendix C.

Fencing

Definition: Construction of a physical or electric barrier to exclude or direct deer movements from an area.

The City of Oxford will provide information to property and home owners on the types of barriers and fencing that will meet local codes and ordinances.

Hazing and Frightening Techniques

Definition: Use of audible, visual, or other sensory cues to frighten deer from specific areas.

The City of Oxford will provide residents and home owners on the types of techniques that will be allowed for hazing and frightening. This information will insure that all City of Oxford ordinances are being followed. See Appendix E.

II. Lethal Management Options

Community Managed Hunts

Definition: Hunting within Mississippi regulations and special exceptions as provided by permits with access limited by community or land owner defined criteria.

The City of Oxford has developed a set of criteria for the implementation of a restricted community deer reduction hunt. This reduction method includes strict regulations on age, residency, qualifications, equipment, locations, and hours. This option will be more restrictive than the normal state regulations and will focus first and foremost on safety. A special permit will be applied for from the MS Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and

Parks, MDWFP that will allow for this process to occur. Before the reduction method is implemented, the criteria for the plan will be reviewed and approved by authorities from the City of Oxford, the MS Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks, along with the United States Department of Agriculture.

The program guidelines and materials for this method is list in Appendix D.

Deer Control Permits and Sharpshooters

Definition: Permitted control agents hired to remove deer from specified areas within a community.

The City of Oxford has the option to contract with or hire deer control agents approved by the MDWFP to reduce the deer herd population by the use of sharpshooters. This management option will include strict regulations and standards on the locations, hours, and safety measures to be taken during this type of operation.

Trapping and Euthanasia

At this time, trapping is not authorized or recommended by MDFPW and the USDA. This method is not cost effective and has not been proven as a long term solution to the City of Oxford's deer overpopulation problem.

III. Metrics and Measurements

Population Determination

The deer population within the city limits will be surveyed twice a year, one fall survey, and one spring survey. Each survey will be conducted over a ten day period of time to help determine deer population and density. The survey will be conducted by driving three established routes, twice a day. The data gathered from the survey will be compiled and submitted to DWFP and the USDA for analysis and recommendations.

The City of Oxford will also solicit deer sighting and property damage reports from the general public and residents of Oxford. The data from these reports will be compiled and utilized to identify problem areas within the city.

The City of Oxford will implement a tracking program for reported deer versus vehicle incidents. This data will be utilized with the above gathered data to evaluate the effectiveness of the deer management program.

Plan Updates and Changes

The City of Oxford Deer Management will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis by officials from the City of Oxford, the MS DWFP, and the USDA. This review will include a determination on the effectiveness of the above listed population management techniques and tools, and data gathered from population surveys. The review and update process will allow the city to more effectively manage the deer population and to identify any deficiencies in the plan.

APPENDIX A



Deer Resistant Plants

Deer can be lovely to look at in the wild, but when they are dining on your most valuable landscape plants they can raise the blood pressure of even the most ardent nature lover. No list of deer resistant plants is 100% trustworthy. Their tastes can change with the seasons, and with the growth changes that plants undergo each year. Sometimes it is the succulent new spring growth of a plant that they find irresistible. When that new growth hardens off later in the growing season it no longer tastes or feels the same and they move on to other delicacies. In late summer and fall, when deer are trying to accumulate more fatty tissue, they may be eating plants with higher fat content in the leaves, stems and bark.

There are many products on the market that claim to discourage and repel deer from eating desirable plants, and many of them work quite well when used according to label directions. It is probably not feasible, however, to treat an entire landscape with these sprays.

The only foolproof, 100% guarantee of a deer free landscape is to install appropriate fencing to keep the deer out. This is costly, and in many landscapes, not a viable option. Use the following list to find suggestions for plants that seem to be less palatable to deer. These plants have been observed to be less likely to be damaged by deer, but none of them are immune to deer browsing. Under the right circumstances, deer will eat almost any plant.

TREES

Black Alder
Apple Serviceberry
River Birch
Paper Birch
Musclewood
Northern Catalpa
Beech
Ginkgo
Thornless Honeylocust
Kentucky Coffeetree
Tuliptree
Magnolia
Ironwood
Swamp White Oak
Bur Oak
Japanese Tree Lilac

Alnus glutinosa
Amelanchier x grandiflora
Betula nigra
Betula papyrifera
Carpinus caroliniana
Catalpa speciosa
Fagus spp.
Ginkgo biloba
Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis
Gymnocladus dioica
Liriodendron tulipifera
Magnolia spp.
Ostrya virginiana
Quercus bicolor
Quercus macrocarpa
Syringa reticulata

Note: the above mentioned trees may not taste good to deer, but bucks will rub their antlers on all young, smooth tree trunks, causing severe damage and even death to immature trees through girdling.

CONIFERS

Concolor Fir, White Fir
Juniper
Larch, Tamarack
Dawn Redwood
Norway Spruce
White Spruce
Colorado Blue Spruce
Mugo Pine
Austrian Pine
Red Pine
Bald Cypress
Giant Arborvitae

Abies Concolor
Juniperus spp.
Larix spp.
Metasequoia glyptostroboides
Picea abies
Picea glauca
Picea pungens f. glauca
Pinus mugo
Pinus nigra
Pinus resinosa
Taxodium distichum
Thuja plicata

SHRUBS

Japanese Barberry
Summersweet Clethra
Carolina Allspice
White Fringetree
American Filbert
Smokebush
Carol Mackie Daphne
Forsythia
Rose of Sharon
Winterberry
Japanese Kerria
Northern Bayberry
Potentilla
Rugosa Rose
Spirea
Common Snowberry
Indiancurrant Coralberry
Common Lilac

Berberis thunbergii
Clethra alnifolia
Calycanthus floridus
Chionanthus virginicus
Corylus americana
Cotinus coggygria
Daphne x burkwoodii 'Carol Mackie'
Forsythia spp.
Hibiscus syriacus
Ilex verticillata
Kerria japonica
Myrica pensylvanica
Potentilla spp.
Rosa rugosa
Spiraea spp.
Symphocarpos albus
Symphocarpos orbiculatus
Syringa vulgaris

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Boxwood
Inkberry

Buxus spp.
Ilex glabra

PERENNIALS

Yarrow
Monkwood
Lady's Mantle
Ornamental Onion

Achillea spp.
Aconitum spp.
Alchemilla mollis
Allium spp.

Willow Amsonia
Anemone
Columbine
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Artemesia
Butterfly Weed
Astilbe
False Indigo
Bergenia
Boltonia
Siberian Bugloss
Sedge
Black Snakeroot
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Pinks
Bleeding Heart
Gas Plant
Leatherwood Fern
Purple Coneflower
Joe-Pye Weed
Meadowsweet
Blanketflower
Prairie Smoke
Helenium
Coral Bells
Iris
Blazing Star
Ligularia
Lupine
Ostrich Fern
Virginia Bluebells
Beebalm
Oriental Plant
Russian Sage
Obedient Plant
Mayapple
Jacob's Ladder
Lungwort
Black-Eyed Susan
Perennial Salvia
Pincushion Flower
Yellow Stonecrop
Goldenrod
Lamb's Ear
Spiderwort
Speedwell

VINES

American Bittersweet
Kentucky Wisteria

Amsonia tabernemontana
Anemone spp.
Aquilegia spp.
Arisaema triphylum
Artemesia spp.
Asclepias tuberosa
Astilbe spp.
Baptisia spp.
Bergenia cordifolia
Boltonia cordifolia
Brunnera macrophylla
Carex spp.
Cimiguga racemosa
Coreopsis spp.
Delphinium spp.
Dianthus spp.
Dicentra spp.
Dictamnus albus
Dryopteris marginalis
Echinacea purpurea
Eupatorium purpureum
Filipendula vulgaris
Gaillardia x grandiflora
Geum triflorum
Helenium spp.
Heuchera spp.
Iris spp.
Liatris spicata
Ligularia spp.
Lupinus spp.
Matteuccia struthiopteris
Mertensia virginica
Mondarda spp.
Papaver orientale
Perovskia atriplicifolia
Physostegia virginiana
Podophyllum peltatum
Polemonium caeruleum
Pulmonaria spp.
Rudbeckia fulgida
Salvia x superba
Scabiosa spp.
Sedum kamschaticum
Solidago spp.
Stachys byzantina
Tradescantia virginiana
Veronica spp.

Celastrus scandens
Wisteria macrostachys

GROUNDCOVERS

Ajuga, Bugleweed
Canada Wild Ginger
Bishop's Hat, Barrenwort
Sweet Woodruff
Pachysandra
Periwinkle, Myrtle

Ajuga reptans
Asarum canadense
Epimedium spp.
Galium odoratum
Pachysandra spp.
Vinca minor

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Feather Reed Grass
Big Bluestem
Northern Sea Oats
Oat Grass
Bottlebrush Grass
Maiden Grass
Purple Moor Grass
Switch Grass
Native Bluegrass
Little Bluestem
Moor Grass
Indian Grass
Prairie Dropseed

Calamagrostis spp.
Andropogon gerardii
Chasmanthium latifolium
Helictotrichon sempervirens
Hystrix patula
Miscanthus spp.
Molinia spp.
Panicum virgatum
Poa palustris
Schizachyrium scorparium
Sesleria spp.
Sorghastrum nutans
Sporobolus heterolepsis

APPENDIX B

DEER FEEDING ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE CREATING OXFORD CHAPTER 19 “DEER MANAGEMENT”, ARTICLE 1 “FEEDING OF DEER PROHIBITED”, SECTION 19-1 THROUGH SECTION 19-7 MUNICIPAL CODE MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO FEED, PROVIDE FEED OR OTHER ATTRACTANTS, EXCLUDING ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, VEGETABLE GARDENS AND PROPERLY HUNG BIRD AND SQUIRREL FEEDERS, TO DEER WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS AND AUTHORIZING CITY OFFICIALS TO ENFORCE THE CHAPTER.

BE IT ORDAINED THAT CHAPTER 19, ARTICLE 1, OXFORD MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 19-1 THROUGH SECTION 19-7 IS HERBY CREATED AS FOLLOWS:

Chapter 19

DEER MANAGEMENT

ARTICLE 1. FEEDING OF DEER PROHIBITED

Sections:

Sec. 19-1. – Purpose

Sec. 19-2. – Definitions

Sec. 19-3. – Conduct declared unlawful

Sec. 19-4. – Exceptions

Sec. 19-5. – Investigation and Complaints

Sec. 19-6. – Citations

Sec. 19-7. – Penalties and Fines

Sec. 19-1. Purpose.

Citizens of Oxford value wildlife and want to maintain a healthy and wild population of deer that are not dependent upon or hazardous to humans. Feeding deer results in artificially high concentrations of animals, increases human – deer conflicts, and compromises the health and safety of humans and deer alike. This ordinance is considered to be the first step in controlling the ever growing deer population in Oxford.

Sec. 19-2. Definitions.

As used in this article unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms shall have the meaning ascribed to each:

- A. “Code Enforcement Official” means the duly appointed enforcement inspector(s) appointed by the city to carry out and enforce the city’s ordinances.
- B. “Attractant(s)” means any substance, including but not limited to food, garbage, or salt lick, which draws deer to a particular location.
- C. “Feed” means a substance composed of grain, mineral, salt, fruit, vegetable, hay, or any other food material or combination of these materials, whether natural or manufactured, that may attract deer.
- E. “Feeding” means the depositing, distributing, or tending of feed in an area frequented by deer.

Sec. 19-3. Conduct declared unlawful.

- A. It is unlawful to feed, provide feed or other attractants, excluding ornamental plants, vegetable gardens, and properly hung bird and squirrel feeders, to deer within the city limits.

Sec. 19-4. Exceptions.

- A. It is legal to feed birds and squirrels, utilizing a bird or squirrel feeder that can be accessed only by birds and squirrels. Bird and squirrel feeders that can be accessed by deer are in violation of this ordinance.
- B. This ordinance is not intended to prohibit the feeding of livestock in normal agricultural operations or legal household pets which are to include dogs and cats.

Sec. 19-5. Investigations and Complaints.

- A. Upon receipt of a complaint by one or more persons alleging the illegal feeding of deer, a code enforcement official may investigate the complaint to determine if there has been a violation of this ordinance.

Sec. 19-6. Citations.

- A. The code enforcement official shall order the responsible party or parties providing feed and attractants to deer to stop the procedure immediately. A Notice of Violation (NOV) will be issued for a first offense.
- B. A repeat offense will result in a citation being issued.

Sec. 19-7. Penalty and Fines.

- A. Each day an offense exists shall constitute a separate offense pursuant to this chapter. The City of Oxford Municipal Court judge shall assess deer feeding violation fines as set forth in this section.
- B. All responsible party or parties found guilty of a first offense of this section shall be fined an amount of not less than Fifty dollars (\$50.00), with a One Hundred dollar (\$100.00) fine for subsequent offenses.

Secs. 19-8 – 19-19. Reserved.

APPENDIX C



THE CITY OF OXFORD
DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
DEER REPELLANTS SOLD LOCALLY

DEER OUT!

XPLODE

DEER SCRAM

DEER OFF

CRITTER RIDDER

APPENDIX D



THE CITY OF OXFORD

The City of Oxford Deer Management Program

2010 GENERAL RULES

SAFETY STATEMENT

Hunting within the boundaries of the City of Oxford is a privilege granted by the City of Oxford Mayor and Board of Alderman. The City of Oxford conducts these hunts in an effort to scientifically manage wildlife populations within the city limits, and in an effort to preserve a balanced ecosystem while providing viewing opportunities for the citizens and general public. The current and future success of these hunts depends on the ethical and safe conduct of all individuals who participate in this program. If this program is to be a success and continue, each individual involved in the program must make their safety, and the safety of the public, as the first and foremost priority.

City of Oxford Controlled Hunts will be authorized under an Animal Control Permit issued by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP) after the City of Oxford applies for and receives said permit.

All individuals taking part in controlled hunts will use only archery equipment and will be issued tags for deer. Said hunts within the City of Oxford must follow MDWFP and City of Oxford rules and regulations up to and including:

1. Licensing, Permits, and Testing
 - a. Individuals must sign and return the complete application form, including the participant acknowledgement document.
 - b. Applicant must have a current resident Sportsman's License or All Game Hunting/Freshwater Fishing License and Archery/Primitive Weapon License. If using a crossbow a General or Special Crossbow license is needed in addition to the above. Proof of full time residency within the City of Oxford or Lafayette County must also be provided.
 - c. Applicant must have an understanding of the General Rules and Shooting Safely and Ethically documents. These documents will be included with the application form.

- d. Individual must pass the bowhunter exam with a score of 100 out of 100 points, and the bowhunter proficiency test with a score of 80 out of 100 points.
 - e. Individual must have been granted a City of Oxford Controlled Hunt Permit.
 - f. Individual must check in all harvested deer and complete a Harvest Report Form for each deer harvested.
 - g. Individual must prepare each animal taken for processing, which includes the removal of the organs, hooves, hide, and head.
 - h. Individual will be assigned a specified hunting area. Any individual hunting in any area other than the specified hunting area will be immediately removed from the program.
 - i. Any violation of the set rules and regulations of the program will result in the individual being immediately removed from the harvest program, and will prevent any future participation by the said individual.
 - j. Individual must be a minimum of 30 years of age to apply for and participate in the harvest program. Full time City of Oxford employees that are less than 30 years of age may apply and will be evaluated on a case by case basis.
 - k. Individual will pay a twenty dollar (\$20.00) application and testing fee.
 - l. Individual will pay an eighty dollar (\$80.00) permit fee if chosen to participate in the harvest program.
 - m. Individuals will be ranked according to the score obtained on the proficiency test, with the highest scoring applicants receiving permits first, then lower scoring applicants receiving permits, if available.
2. While participating in the harvest, individuals must have on their person:
- a. Current MDWFP license
 - b. Current City of Oxford harvest permit
 - c. Harvest location card
 - d. A valid photo I.D. (Drivers License, Military I.D., or state issued I.D.)
- A. While accessing Private Lands, the individual must:
- a. Have made face to face contact with the property owner prior to any harvest activity.
 - b. Park and enter lands through said owner's access points such as driveways, sidewalks, and gates.

- c. Not park on the side of highways and roads in view of the general public.
- B. Individuals accessing Public Lands:
 - a. Must use designated parking areas.
 - b. Must have knowledge of the public land extent.
 - c. Must remain in the designated assigned area.
- 4. All hunters participating in the deer harvest program will be assigned a specified property to hunt. The hunter and the property owner are required to meet **before** the hunting period begins to become familiar with each other. Any individual not on their assigned property and taking part in harvest activities will be immediately removed from the program. No exchanges of areas between hunters will be allowed.
- 5. If any property area has been hunted down and no deer are available for harvest, that specific hunter will be assigned a new harvest property if one is available.
- 6. While participating in the City of Oxford harvest program, all bows are required to be cased while traveling from the vehicle to the stand and vice versa.
- 7. Before leaving an assigned area to retrieve a deer or arrow, the individual must obtain permission from the land owner.
- 8. Tree/Elevated Stands:
 - A. All hunting must be performed from an elevated position to allow for a downward angle shot.
 - B. All stands and blinds must be portable.
 - C. No screw-in steps, nails, or screws for climbing can be driven into trees.
 - D. All stands and blinds will be tagged with the hunter's name.
 - E. All stands and blinds must be removed 48 hours after the permitted hunt ends.
 - F. The City of Oxford is not responsible for unattended stands and blinds.
 - G. The City of Oxford reserves the right to regulate where stands are placed and shooting direction.
 - H. Shots shall not exceed 25 yards, and must be oriented away from maintained roads and structures.
 - I. All safety precautions must be observed and followed at all times.

- J. While climbing a tree, installing a tree stand that uses climbing aids, or while hunting from a tree stand hunters must use a full body harness fall-arrest system that is manufactured to Tree stand Manufacturers Association standards.
- 9. Deer drives are strictly prohibited. The definition of a deer drive is: the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing, or otherwise directing deer so as to make animals more susceptible to harvest.
- 10. Hunting dates and hours will be determined by the MDWFP and the City of Oxford.
- 11. Hunters will be aware of downrange areas and think safety first at all times.
- 12. Shots should be limited to 25 yards in distance. All shots shall be oriented away from all roads, buildings, and structures.
- 13. Shots are not allowed across property lines, unless both properties are in the individual's assigned area.
- 14. All harvested animals will be removed from the harvest area covered and enclosed in a game bag or tarp that will prevent view from the general public.
- 15. All harvested animals must be transported covered or enclosed in a manner as not to be seen by the general public.
- 16. Meat harvested may be retained for personal use or prepared for processing so the meat can be donated to the local pantry.
- 17. Hunters' harvest is limited to the sex quota listed within the MDWFP animal control permit.
 - a. All deer must be tagged only with a City of Oxford issued permit tag.
 - b. All deer harvested must be registered at the check-in station.
 - c. All deer harvested must have a completed harvest form submitted.
 - d. An antlered deer (buck) may be harvested only after three (3) antlerless deer have been harvested and registered by a hunter.
- 18. **No hunting or harvesting of deer, even under the Animal Control Permit, will be allowed over baited areas.**
- 19. Hunters must fill out a deer harvest form during the check-in procedure at the check-in station. Hunters who do not complete the form will be removed from the program immediately and not be allowed to participate in future programs.
- 20. **Hunters shall avoid and remove themselves from any harassing situation and immediately report said confrontation to the proper City of Oxford authority.**

21. While participating in the City of Oxford deer harvest, individuals should call the proper authorities pertaining to jurisdictional issues listed below:

For Game Violations: MDWFP

For Hunter Harassment: City of Oxford Deer Management Program Coordinator

For trespassing, destruction of property, vandalism, etc.: Oxford Police Department

22. The City of Oxford reserves the right to end the harvest season at its discretion at any time during the allocated season.
23. The City of Oxford reserves the right to revoke and suspend any individual who does not comply with the rules and regulations of this harvest program.
24. The City of Oxford reserves the right to reject or deny any application for the deer harvest program.
25. This harvest program is not a city wide unlimited hunt. All private properties utilized in this program are considered as "Opt-In Only". For a home or property owner to be included in this program, the owner must apply to the City of Oxford for approval into the program. No property owner will be allowed to conduct any harvest program activities on any property that has not been approved by the City of Oxford Deer Management Coordinator.
26. All of the rights of property owners as allowed by law will be observed, including owners that do not participate in the harvest program.



THE CITY OF OXFORD

DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Shooting Safely & Ethically Summary

One of the most common reasons bowhunters miss opportunities to take an animal is because of the excitement of being close to their quarry. “Target Panic” or “Buck Fever” may cause them to completely forget the fundamentals of shooting and miss the shot. Planning a shot strategy before the animal arrives increases the chance of taking game.

Shot strategy, which involves determining possible pick-off points and shot angles in a given hunting area, can be accomplished best through visualization and simulated practice.

Visualize and Practice Your Strategy

Mentally run through all the likely routes the animal may take and identify exactly where and when you’ll take your shot if it comes from the left, from the right, from behind, or in front of you. Take a few practice shots, and log the distance to each spot. Your shot strategy will help you concentrate on making a good hit when the moment actually arrives.

Choose the Proper Shot Angle

The shot angle is the angle at which the animal is standing in relation to the bowhunter. Knowing which angles offer the most effective – and least effecting – shots are an essential part of being a responsible bowhunter.



Broadside:

Given the thickness of their chests, a broadside shot on deer offers the shortest distance through the chest cavity.



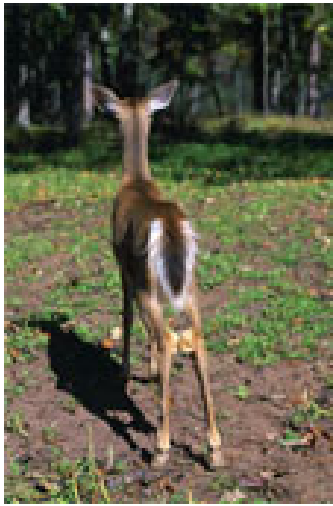
Quartering Away:

- The animal is usually looking away from the hunter.
- The aiming spot will be farther back than with the broadside shot; the exact spot varies depending on the degree to which the animal is quartering away.
- The opposite front leg is a good reference point for the aiming point.



Quartering Toward:

- This angle offers a poor shot opportunity and **should not be taken**.
- Shoulder bones shield the majority of vital organs from penetration.
- The animal is typically toward the hunter and will likely spot the hunter's movements.



Head-On and/or Rear-End:

- These angles offer very poor shot selection and **should not be taken**.
- Bones in the front and muscle mass and non-vital organs in back block penetration of the main vital areas.



Above the Target:

- A tree stand or elevated platform offers good shot opportunities, especially from broadside and quartering-away shot angles.
- As a bowhunter climbs higher, the vital area becomes a smaller target area because the animal's shoulder bone and spine shield more of the vital organs.
- The shooter needs to "bend at the waist" and not drop the bow arm while at full draw. Often the reason a hunter misses is because the point of aim and impact has changed.

Although the average hunter has a maximum effective range of 25 yards, most bowhunters shoot game from a much closer range. They know that the chance of wounding game increases as distance increases because:

- It becomes more difficult to hit the vital areas
- The arrow may be deflected by unnoticed brush
- The longer the arrow is in the air, the greater the chance the animal will move

When bowhunting, you should never take a shot when a deer or other big game is looking at you because it is difficult to go undetected when drawing your bow.

A mortally struck animal may die in only 10 to 30 seconds. A white-tailed deer can cover a lot of ground in those few seconds and could disappear from view. An animal struck with less than ideal arrow placement may travel a longer distance before collapsing. With the exception of a spine shot, a wise bowhunter gives the animal time to expire. Bowhunters should be patient and allow the broadhead to do its work before approaching or trailing the animal. Approaching a downed animal or starting the tracking process too soon may cause it to run even farther away, making the recovery more difficult. Usually you will find a well-hit animal within 50 yards. A poorly hit animal may travel considerably farther, but do not give up while there is a sign to follow.

If it appears that the arrow penetrated deep into the chest, wait 30 minutes to give the animal a chance to calm down and expire, and then follow the trail carefully.

If you find the arrow with signs of a gut hit and the trail is skimpy, back off and wait several hours. If you shoot and believe that you hit the animal in the gut, do not follow the trail even to retrieve the arrow. Wait a minimum of six hours to begin the trail, even if darkness threatens. It may be necessary to wait until morning to retrieve the deer.

When in doubt on the type of hit that has occurred, wait 60 minutes and then carefully start trailing the animal until found.

REMEMBER, SAFETY IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY!!!



THE CITY OF OXFORD

Deer Management Program

2010 Deer Harvest Application – Archery Program Only

ALL INFORMATION MUST BE COMPLETED

STEP 1:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Last Name: _____

First Name: _____

Middle Initial: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

Cell Phone: _____

Age: _____ Date of Birth: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Are you a City of Oxford employee? Yes: _____ No: _____

Proof of Oxford/Lafayette County Residency Attached:

MS Drivers License: _____

MS I.D. Card: _____

Military I.D. Card: _____

Other (List Type): _____

The participant in the harvesting of deer in the City of Oxford who has executed this document does hereby release and forever discharge the City of Oxford and all its officials of and from all actions, causes of action, suits, demands, claims, and judgments whatsoever in law or equity, especially any arising out of the use of City of Oxford lands for hunting purposes of any kind whatsoever. I understand the above and agree to the rules and regulations of the Deer Management Program of the City of Oxford. I attest that all of the information submitted in this application is truthful and accurate. If false and inaccurate information is submitted, I will be immediately removed from consideration in participating in the City of Oxford Deer Management Program and may be subject to fines and prosecution.

Applicant's Signature: _____ Date: _____



THE CITY OF OXFORD

Deer Management Program

2010 Deer Harvest Application – Archery Program Only

ALL INFORMATION MUST BE COMPLETED

STEP 2:

DETAILED INFORMATION

1. Number of year's experience archery hunting: _____

2. Have you attended a bow hunting education course?

Yes _____ No _____ If Yes, what Year? _____

3. Have you been charged or convicted of a game law violation?

Yes _____ No _____ If Yes, Please describe:

4. List the number of Big Game species that you have harvested in the past three (3) years and the sporting arm used:

Year	Big Game Species	Sporting Arm
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

5. Why do you wish to participate in a regulated archery program in the City of Oxford?



THE CITY OF OXFORD

Deer Management Program

2010 Deer Harvest Application – Archery Program Only

ALL INFORMATION MUST BE COMPLETED

STEP 3:

REFERENCES

1. Hunting Companions:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ Years Known: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ Years Known: _____

2. Landowners:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ Years Known: _____

3. Other:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ Years Known: _____



THE CITY OF OXFORD

DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Written and Proficiency Test Rules and Guidelines

1. Before any individual is allowed to take the written test or participate in the proficiency test, a completed application along with fees must be submitted to the City of Oxford Deer Management Program coordinator. There will be no exceptions to this rule.
2. Hunters must pass a twenty (20) question multiple choice exam before being allowed to attempt the proficiency test. This exam will be on the general rules, regulations, and safety guidelines for the City of Oxford deer harvest program. A score of 100 percent is required to pass this exam. This exam will be given on two Saturday dates to be determined at a later time.
3. Hunters must pass an authorized archery proficiency test each year with the weapon they will use to hunt with in Oxford. The tests will not allow for any warm up shots and will only allow for a maximum of two attempts each year to successfully complete the test.
4. The test will consist of 20 total shots: ten at 15 yards and ten at 20 yards. The hunter must score at least an 80% in a six (6) inch target area.
5. Tests will be administered by the City of Oxford Deer Management Program coordinator, assisted by local bow hunting instructors.



THE CITY OF OXFORD
DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ARCHERY PROFICIENCY SCORE SHEET

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Shooter's Signature: _____

Phase I – 15 yard target range:

1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____ 4th _____ 5th _____

TOTAL SCORE: _____

6th _____ 7th _____ 8th _____ 9th _____ 10th _____

Scorer's Name: _____

Date: _____

Scorer's Signature: _____

**NO WARMUP SHOTS ALLOWED!!! A MINIMUM OF 8 OUT OF 10 ARROWS PLACED
WITHIN THE 6 INCH TARGET IS A PASS GRADE.**

Phase II – 20 yard target range:

1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____ 4th _____ 5th _____

TOTAL SCORE: _____

6th _____ 7th _____ 8th _____ 9th _____ 10th _____

Scorer's Name: _____

Date: _____

Scorer's Signature: _____

**NO WARMUP SHOTS ALLOWED!!! A MINIMUM OF 8 OUT OF 10 ARROWS PLACED
WITHIN THE 6 INCH TARGET IS A PASS GRADE.**



THE CITY OF OXFORD
DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Participant Acknowledgement

I, _____, do hereby acknowledge that I have read the **2010 General Rules and Shooting Safely and Ethically Information Summary** and understand the rules and regulations as set forth in these documents. I also understand that deviation from the City of Oxford Deer Management Program Rules and Regulations, and the Mississippi Game Law Regulations shall not be tolerated. Such conduct or behavior, whether witnessed by, or reported to, the City of Oxford officials, shall be considered grounds for permanent expulsion from all City of Oxford hunting and harvest programs. Conduct or behavior that is in violation of the City of Oxford Deer Management Program Rules and Regulations and Mississippi Game Law Regulations may result in citations and other penalties.

Applicant's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name (printed): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

Telephone No.: _____ **Age:** _____ **Date of Birth:** _____

Witnessed by: _____

(Printed Name)

(Signature)



THE CITY OF OXFORD
DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Landowner Acknowledgement

I, _____, do hereby acknowledge that I have given permission for authorized individuals participating in the City of Oxford Deer Management Program to enter my property for the purpose of harvesting deer within the rules and boundaries of the City of Oxford Deer Management Program. As the property owner, I understand that only one (1) individual will be assigned to the registered property, and that I must meet with the assigned hunter before the beginning of the harvest program. As the owner of the property located at, _____, I do hereby release and forever discharge the City of Oxford and all its officials of and from all actions, causes of action, suits, demands, claims, and judgments whatsoever in law or equity, especially any arising out of the use of said property for hunting purposes of any kind whatsoever.

Applicant's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name (printed): _____

Property Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

Telephone No.: _____

Witnessed by: _____
(Printed Name) (Signature)

Date of Owner/Hunter meeting: _____ **Owner Initial:** _____

Hunter Initial: _____

APPENDIX E



Hazing/Frightening Techniques

1. Noise Making Devices:

No noise making hazing and frightening devices will be allowed by the City of Oxford for the purpose of hazing or frightening deer or other wildlife. This includes but is not limited to devices such as propane cannons, compressed air horns, electronic horns, bells, or sirens, or motion activated noise devices. All home and property owners are expected to abide by the City of Oxford's noise ordinances.

2. Motion Activated Water Devices:

Motion sensor activated water devices are effective as a hazing and frightening technique. These devices are effective by utilizing a sudden spray of water to startle deer as they trigger the motion sensor. These devices can be relocated every several days to prevent deer from becoming habituated to the device.

3. Static Motion Devices:

Static devices can be utilized as deterrents to deer. These devices consist of placing hanging objects in trees and around a homeowner's property. These devices act as a deterrent by making sudden noise, movement, and reflection of light by wind movement. These devices can be moved every couple of days to prevent deer from becoming habituated. These devices are an inexpensive, low tech option for property owners to deploy to help reduce damage from deer.

4. Motion Activated Light Devices:

Motion sensor activated light devices are effective as a hazing and frightening technique. The devices are effective by the triggering of a bright light to be activated when the deer trigger the motion sensor. To be effective, the sensor and light must be portable or be able to be moved to different locations on the property every couple of days. Deer will become habituated to motion sensor lights in the same location very quickly. To keep the effectiveness of this technique, the light must be relocated or repositioned every couple of days.

All lights shall be located to prevent any undue glare in any direction or shine directly into any window in an adjacent residence, which may become a nuisance to neighbors. The height of fixtures shall not exceed fourteen (14) feet where lighting occurs adjacent to a residential property.