

OHIO

TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT GUIDE: URBAN WHITE-TAILED DEER



OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE
wildohio.gov

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) is committed to work with the residents and community leaders to meet the challenges of managing deer in urban environments. The ODNR Division of Wildlife has staff in each district to assist with the technical management of urban white-tailed deer.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT SECTION

Wildlife management staff is available to provide assistance and guidance on management techniques and customized program development based on proven, effective techniques and practices.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Communications professionals are available to provide assistance with media and outreach efforts with the public.

OUTDOOR SKILLS SECTION

Education staff is available for assistance with implementing hunting/shooting safety programs and guidance.

WILDLIFE OFFICERS

Wildlife officers are available for legal compliance issues and individual property damage assessment.

WILDLIFE HEADQUARTERS

2045 Morse Road
Columbus, OH 43229-6693
☎(614) 265-6300 (Voice)
1-800-750-0750 (Ohio Relay-TTY)
1-800-WILDLIFE (1-800-945-3543)

WILDLIFE DISTRICT ONE

1500 Dublin Road • Columbus, OH 43215
☎(614) 644-3925

WILDLIFE DISTRICT TWO

952 Lima Avenue • Findlay, OH 45840
☎(419) 424-5000

WILDLIFE DISTRICT THREE

912 Portage Lakes Drive • Akron, OH 44319
☎(330) 644-2293

WILDLIFE DISTRICT FOUR

360 E. State Street • Athens, OH 45701
☎(740) 589-9930

WILDLIFE DISTRICT FIVE

1076 Old Springfield Pike • Xenia, OH 45385
☎(937) 372-9261

wildohio.gov
1-800-WILDLIFE

The ODNR Division of Wildlife's mission is to conserve and improve fish and wildlife resources and their habitats for sustainable use and appreciation by all.

The Division of Wildlife is funded by annual hunting, trapping, and fishing license sales. It is the authority on Ohio's fish and wildlife resources, and uses no state or federal taxpayer dollars to fulfill its mission. Additional funds come in the form of federal aid reimbursement from an excise tax on hunting and fishing equipment.

Money generated allows the Division of Wildlife to promote conservation efforts of game and non-game animals. Examples of these efforts include endangered and threatened species restoration, fish hatcheries, hunter and angler education, and law enforcement.



COVER PHOTO BY TONY CAMPBELL
COURTESY SHUTTERSTOCK.COM

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

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THIS GUIDE is intended for the convenience of local municipalities and **IS NOT INTENDED** to cover all laws and regulations. Due to possible changes, this summary may not be an accurate reflection of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code, which contains the details of Ohio's hunting and trapping regulations. Copies of the actual laws are available for review at each Ohio Division of Wildlife district office and online at wildohio.gov.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The Ohio Division of Wildlife offers equal opportunity regardless of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex (in education programs). If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, you should contact:

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Diversity & Civil Rights Programs-External Programs,
4040 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 130, Arlington, VA 22203

Ohio Department of Natural Resources, EEO Office
2045 Morse Road, Bldg. D, Columbus, OH 43229-6695.



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SUMMARY OF THIS GUIDE

Deer and deer management in urban areas may be some of the most controversial topics city leaders encounter due to the polarized opinions of members within the community. Although there are no management alternatives that will completely satisfy all parties involved, there are many potential solutions available for city leaders and community members to discuss for solving the problem.

The goal of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Division of Wildlife is to work hand in hand with cities and municipalities to provide wildlife management information, education, and guidance to empower residents and property owners to make informed decisions about deer management on their property and in their community.

This publication and the documents contained within it are intended to be a resource for cities and municipalities. This approach has proven successful in meeting the needs of residents and their local responsibility in other cities and municipalities. Because every situation is different and each community is unique, it is up to the community members to discuss acceptable solutions and take appropriate actions toward solving the problem. The ODNR Division of Wildlife is always available for consultation.



THE PROBLEM

White-tailed deer populations in Ohio have fluctuated widely since Ohio's settlement. Unregulated hunting and widespread habitat destruction lead to their elimination from the state by 1909. Through scientific wildlife management practices, regulated hunting, and improved habitat conservation, white-tailed deer numbers in Ohio have experienced a remarkable recovery.

Since there are no natural predators remaining in Ohio which can effectively regulate deer numbers, humans have the responsibility of managing deer populations. Hunting is the primary method used by wildlife managers to regulate deer populations throughout most of Ohio. However, in urban areas, deer have found sanctuaries which have allowed their populations in these areas to increase to levels that cause conflicts to community members. Ecologically, these urban areas are able to support much higher deer numbers than the citizen's capacity to tolerate their impacts. Problems like deer-vehicle collisions, damage to landscaping and gardens, destruction of the understory in natural areas, and an over-tolerance of humans will continue to increase unless a proactive deer management program is implemented to control deer numbers. As deer numbers continue to increase beyond socially acceptable levels, the inevitable solutions become more controversial and more costly.



DEER MANAGEMENT IN OHIO

The ODNR Division of Wildlife has been given the legal statute in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC 1531.02) to manage wildlife, including deer, in trust for the benefits of all Ohioans. The Division's deer management goal is to "...provide a deer population that maximizes recreational opportunity including viewing, photographing, and hunting while minimizing conflicts with agriculture, motor travel, and other areas of human endeavor." The ODNR Division of Wildlife receives no state tax dollars and is funded through hunting and fishing licenses and federal excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment.

The Division of Wildlife manages deer throughout Ohio's landscape through hunting seasons and bag limits. This framework of hunting regulations provides landowners the ability to manage deer on their property within the regional goals. For property owners with situations that cannot be addressed through regular hunting seasons, a permitting system is in place to address case-by-case issues. In addition, the Division of Wildlife also provides technical guidance to residents, city officials, and other land managers on how to manage deer on their properties based on their unique situations.



PHOTO BY TIM DANIEL

THE SOLUTION

Social tolerance of deer numbers varies widely among community members and is not directly correlated with specific deer densities, making it nearly impossible to achieve community consensus regarding appropriate numbers of deer within the community, or for a single management solution. Communities need to make their deer management decisions public and factually based. It is recommended to use a community based group, or task force, to develop deer management decisions. The group should involve stakeholders to develop goals and set objectives, determine the appropriate management techniques, communicate their findings, evaluate the program results, and revisit the goals and objectives.



PHOTO BY JOSEPH KERNS
COURTESY WILDOHIO.COM/PHOTOGALLERY

GUIDE RESOURCES

SURVEY SHEET

The size of a white-tailed deer's home range changes from season to season and is dependent on a variety of habitat dependent factors, but typically extends beyond a single property. Similarly, deer conflicts often arise due to distribution discrepancies on the landscape, rather than actual overpopulation abundance. Therefore, the goal of community should be to work to reduce residents' and property owners' conflicts to a tolerable level. A sample survey has been included which committee leaders can use to help determine the level of damage occurring and the extent to which the deer population is impacting community members. Surveys provide community members with a balanced overview of deer conflicts within their community. Using the survey information, the community members can develop goals and objectives. Surveys should also be given throughout the program to monitor the effectiveness of the implemented practices and the deer management program as a whole.

(see Citizen Survey example on page 8)



TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

Once the community has developed objectives and established goals, there are a variety of solutions to reduce deer conflicts ranging from exclusion techniques, to non-lethal and lethal control measures. Each solution has benefits and costs associated with it. It is up to the community to decide which solutions will best accomplish the established goals and objectives. Some content is provided that property owners and community members can use to reduce deer conflicts in their community.

(see Suggested Content for Website on page 14)

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Often the most cost effective and efficient method to control deer populations and reduce deer conflict is through lethal control measures. Most communities with significant deer conflicts have local ordinances in place which prohibit the discharge of hunting implements. The ODNr Division of Wildlife's hunting framework does not supersede these local ordinances; therefore, communities wishing to use lethal techniques to address their deer problems need to implement special regulations to allow for these techniques to be used in their community.



LEGAL AUTHORITY

A sample draft is included with language to address community rules that gives local law enforcement the ability to issue special permits within the ODNR Division of Wildlife's hunting framework.

(see Suggested Ordinance Language on page 21)

MUNICIPAL WILDLIFE CONTROL PERMITS

In order to regulate hunting within the limits of the municipality, people seeking permission to hunt within the local jurisdiction will often need to apply for a permit from local law enforcement. A sample application and permit are included which can be tailored to address the special situations within each community. The conditions, or rules, for each community are also unique. A sample rules sheet has been included which can be adjusted by the community to meet their special situation.

(see example on pages 12-13)

HANDLING DEER CONFLICTS

There are numerous solutions to address deer damage and conflicts. Often, communities implement multiple solutions into their deer management plans. In order to help community members understand the appropriate process to follow, a Step-by-Step guide has been included, which can be refined, based on the decided upon practices the community and its citizens have selected to use.

(see Nuisance Deer Management Process on page 10 and Options on page 11)

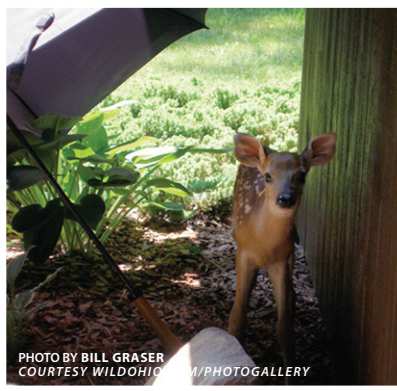


PHOTO BY BILL GRASER
COURTESY WILDOHIO.COM/PHOTOGALLERY

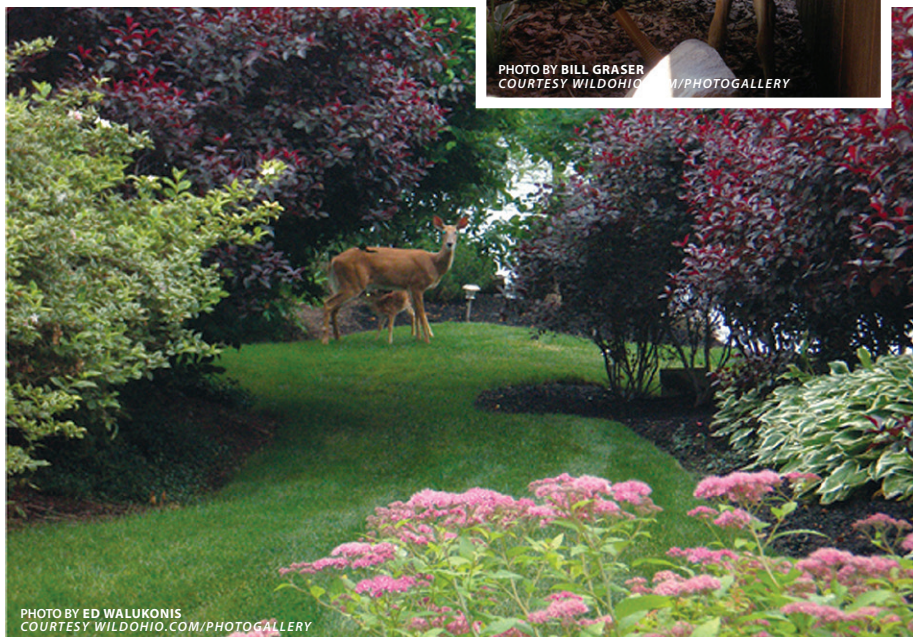


PHOTO BY ED WALUKONIS
COURTESY WILDOHIO.COM/PHOTOGALLERY

CITIZEN SURVEYS

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR A CITIZEN SURVEY

1. In order to consider specific areas and local regions for deer management, what is your address?
2. How long have you lived in [city name]?
☐ less than a year ☐ 1-5 years
☐ 6-10 years ☐ 11-20 years
☐ more than 20 years
3. How would you describe the deer population in [city name] during the last five years?
☐ increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable
4. How would you describe the deer population in your neighborhood during the last five years?
☐ increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable
5. What would you like to see the deer population in [city name] do?
☐ increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable
6. During the last month, how many deer have you seen on your property?
7. Have you experienced any issues with deer on your property during the last year?
☐ yes ☐ no
8. If you answered **no** to question seven, please respond N/A. If you answered **yes** to question seven, what types of deer issues have you experienced on your property during the last year?
(check all that apply)
☐ N/A,
☐ agricultural product for sale,
☐ garden damage, ☐ annual plants,
☐ perennial plants ☐ evergreens,
☐ aggressiveness to humans,
☐ aggressiveness to pets,
☐ hit a deer with my vehicle,
☐ almost hit a deer with my vehicle,
☐ other
9. If you experienced damage last year, what is the estimated cost ?
10. What measures have you taken to deer proof your property
(check all that apply)
☐ none
☐ wire/mesh fencing ☐ electric fence
☐ smell repellants ☐ visual repellants
☐ taste repellants/sprays
☐ plant deer-resistant plants
☐ other

SUGGESTED RESOURCES FOR COLLECTING RESPONSES

Zoomerang
www.zoomerang.com

KwikSurveys
www.kwiksveys.com

FreeOnlinesurveys
www.freeonlinesurveys.com

11. In the past, who have you contacted regarding deer issues on your property ?
(check all that apply)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor | <input type="checkbox"/> Division of Wildlife |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Service Dept | <input type="checkbox"/> Council person |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |

12. How concerned are you about deer-vehicle accidents in [city name]?

- ☐ no concern
☐ slightly concerned
☐ moderately concerned
☐ extremely concerned

13. What types of lethal control do you feel should be allowed in [city name]?
(check all that apply)

- ☐ no lethal control should be used
☐ open bow hunting
☐ no registration to city needed
☐ controlled bow hunting
☐ gun hunting
☐ sharpshooting
☐ trap and kill
☐ Division of Wildlife deer damage permits
☐ other

14. Would you be willing to assist the city in conducting deer surveys?

- ☐ yes ☐ no



PHOTO BY MIKE STANCO
COURTESY WILDOHIO.COM/PHOTOGALLERY

SUGGESTED ROUTES TO SOLICIT SURVEY RESPONSES

1. Use online survey tools (see resources section on page 6)
2. Place surveys and drop boxes at city offices (for example, city hall, library, senior center, etc.)
3. Allow surveys to be mailed to city hall
4. Run article in city newsletter/newspaper
5. Place notification on city television
6. Mail a survey to each household



PHOTO BY CHRISTOPHER BRINKMAN
COURTESY WILDOHIO.COM/PHOTOGALLERY

NUISANCE DEER MANAGEMENT PROCESS

STEP-BY-STEP FOR DEALING WITH DEER IN THE CITY OF XXXXXXXX

1 Landowner recognizes they have a deer problem
(*ex. landscape damage, trees rubbed, garden damage, etc.*).



2 Landowner visits the city website for technical guidance on ways to address the deer problem.



3 If the technical guidance from the website has not helped, the landowner can contact the Division of Wildlife to seek further guidance over the phone.



4 If it is determined from the phone conversation between the landowner and the Division of Wildlife that a site visit is needed, an appointment will be made.



5 If a site visit is done, the Division of Wildlife representative will make a suggestion for the use of any of the following:



PHOTO BY STEPHAN GUTH
COURTESY WILDOHIO.COM/PHOTOGALLERY

NUISANCE DEER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

SUGGESTIONS FOLLOWING A SITE VISIT
FROM A DIVISION OF WILDLIFE REPRESENTATIVE

NON-LETHAL TECHNIQUES

Landowner implements the new and/or revised suggestions for non-lethal techniques.

If problem persists, the landowner contacts the Division of Wildlife for further guidance.

HUNTING OPTIONS

Landowner submits an application to the city for a municipal wildlife control permit by the application deadline.

Chief of police, or their designee, does a site visit to determine if hunting can be done safely and if there are any needed special conditions added to the municipal wildlife control permit.

If approved, landowner receives the municipal wildlife control permit and hunts following Division of Wildlife rules, as well as the rules of the permit.

DEER DAMAGE CONTROL PERMIT

If there is active damage AND the Division of Wildlife representative identifies the use of a deer damage control permit is warranted, the landowner is issued a deer damage control permit.

Landowner submits an application to the city for a municipal wildlife control permit within 15 days of receiving the deer damage control permit.

Chief of police, or their designee, does a site visit to determine if shooting can be done safely and if there are any needed special conditions added to the municipal wildlife control permit.

If approved, landowner receives the municipal wildlife control permit and shoots following the rules of the deer damage control permit as well as the rules of the municipal wildlife control permit.

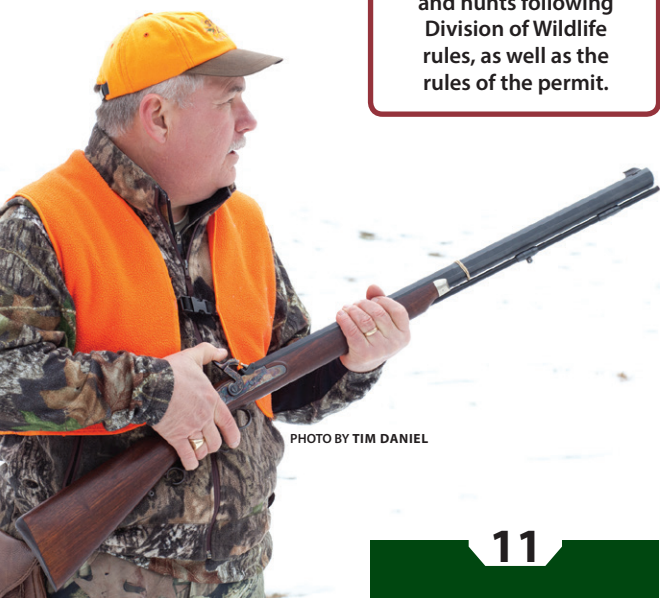


PHOTO BY TIM DANIEL

City of XXXXXXXX

Municipal Wildlife Control Permit

Section 1: Applicant Information

Name of Permittee

()

Phone Number

Address

City

Zip

Section 2: Location Information

Parcel numbers of properties to be included on the municipal wildlife control permit

Auditor's parcel identification number(s)

Signature of landowner

(by signing you are providing written permission for activities to occur)

acres

1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

If more than 5 parcel #'s check here ☐ and list the parcel number along with a signature for each on the back of this application

Section 3: Type of Permit

☐ Hunting

Is this application being made in conjunction with a Division of Wildlife deer damage control permit? (check one)

☐ Yes (If yes, application is due 15 days after issuance of the Deer Damage Control Permit)

☐ No (If no, application deadline is August 15th)

☐ **Trapping of Furbearers** (Application deadline is October 1st) *No municipal wildlife control permit is required if trapping under the state nuisance laws*
Wildlife species you are applying to control: _____

Section 4: Hunter/Trapper Information (maximum of 5)

	Legal Name of Proposed Hunter/Trapper	Driver License # (if applicable)	Date of Birth
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

All hunters/trappers may be subject to a background check

*I hereby acknowledge that any false information in this application of a municipal wildlife control permit is punishable under city ordinance
XXX.XXX and reason for immediate denial of this application.*

Signature of Applicant

Date

Checklist of items to include with this application

- ☐ A map is attached clearly showing which properties are being applied for that are identified in Section 2 of this application
- ☐ If "Yes" is checked under hunting in Section 3 of this application, then a copy of the issued deer damage control permit must be attached
- ☐ If for hunting, proof of passing a hunter education course or equivalent type of safety training is attached for each person named in Section 4
- ☐ A check for the application fee of \$XX payable to the City of XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Mail completed application and all necessary documents noted above to:

City of XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXX, OH XXXXX

SUGGESTED WEBSITE CONTENT

DO YOU HAVE A DEER PROBLEM?

The information below will help you address many of the problems caused by deer in <CITY NAME> as well as provide you with the options available to you in <CITY NAME> to address these situations. The city and Division of Wildlife believe in giving as many options as possible to the residents to deal with their problem while taking into consideration the highly residential nature of <CITY NAME> while understanding the level of importance to some of the residents regarding deer problems within the city.



PHOTO BY CHRISTOPHER BRINKMAN
COURTESY WILDOHIO.COM/PHOTOGALLERY

LANDSCAPE DAMAGE

Deer looking for a bite to eat will often find your landscaping palatable. Oftentimes using the peanut butter fence technique (Figures 1 and 2) will go a long way to keeping deer off the plants. The peanut butter fence is an electric fence wire strung about 2½ feet off the ground with a piece of foil or aluminum flashing wrapped over the line with peanut butter smeared on it. When the deer approaches the landscaping, the smell of the peanut butter attracts the deer to lick it, thereby giving a non-lethal shock to the deer on its tongue. Simply using an electric fence wire without the peanut butter flags will typically not work since the hair on deer is hollow, thereby acting as an insulator for the deer and not allowing the shock to be fully felt. As soon as the deer start eating a particular plant (or in anticipation as particular plants begin to grow), install the peanut butter fence around that section of landscaping. Because various plants will grow and bloom at different times of the year, you will need to move the peanut butter fence to the area the deer are browsing. The parts for this technique can usually be purchased at farm supply stores such as Tractor Supply Company or online at www.premier1supplies.com. If you are putting this up as a permanent barrier it is suggested to use three lines as shown in Figure 1.



FIGURE 1

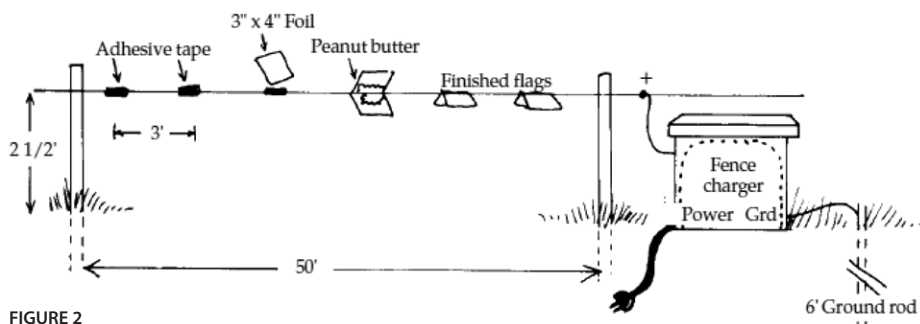


FIGURE 2

Another technique is to use various sprays to deter the deer from eating your plants. Keep in mind that if a deer is hungry enough and the deterrent is not strong enough, they may still eat your plants. In addition you will need to reapply to the particular plant they are eating several times to get the deer to stop eating it or as rain and water rinse the product off the plant. You can also use ground cayenne pepper obtained at a bulk food store to deter deer from plants. Spray the plants with some water and then generously dust the plants with the cayenne pepper. The hotter you make the plant the less likely the deer will eat it. A list of several products on the market can be found in the Division of Wildlife publication <http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/portals/wildlife/pdfs/publications/wildlife%20management/pub138.pdf>. It may also be a good idea if you grow your own garden to plant some hotter pepper plants such as habanero or some

of the ghost peppers. You can harvest, dry grind them for your own homemade pepper spray. This will be much hotter than the cayenne pepper and will do a better job of deterring the deer.

Finally, in areas where you regularly have deer causing damage it is recommended to choose plants that tend to be less palatable to the deer. There are several decorative ornamentals that fit in this category. A list of some common plants to select can be found in the Division of Wildlife publication <http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/portals/wildlife/pdfs/publications/wildlife%20management/pub138.pdf>. Keep in mind that there is no plant that deer will never eat. If a deer is hungry enough they will even eat plants that are hard to chew and digest or that tastes bad. However, at times this is all it takes for the deer to go looking for some better food elsewhere.



PHOTO BY SOMMAI
COURTESY SHUTTERSTOCK.COM

GARDEN DAMAGE

Deer look for easy sources of food and city gardens offer a buffet to them. However, oftentimes the solution to garden damage by deer is a quick and easy process. Since within the city most gardens are relatively small, the Division of Wildlife suggests that you install a 3-4 foot barrier (vinyl, hardware cloth, etc.) with the first foot of the barrier underground to keep out other animals such as raccoons, skunks groundhogs (Figures 3 and 4). On the corners of the garden install posts that reach 7 feet off the ground. You can then run a single string or wire every 18 inches to achieve a higher barrier. Run the top line at the top of your tall corner posts. Periodically hang ribbon (or better yet, aluminum pie pans to scare off the birds) to act as a visual to the deer that the lines are there. Deer have poor depth perception and they will not jump between the hard fence and the wires. In addition the top wire appears too tall for them to want to jump over.

Another option is to use the concepts of the above mentioned fence but to utilize electric fence in its place. Figure 5 shows how you can accomplish a barrier for wildlife causing garden damage, including deer. You will notice the multiple lines of wire at the bottom act as the solid barrier equivalent to the vinyl/hardware cloth of the above mentioned fence. Contact between the two will cause the fence to no longer work. Electric fence also allows you the ability to turn on or to turn off the charge depending on the activities in the yard. You can even place a timer to allow the fence to be active from dusk to dawn, coordinating with the primary times when deer are moving around looking for a bite to eat.



FIGURE 3

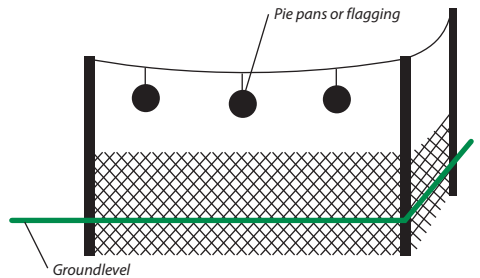


FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5



TREE RUBBING DAMAGE

Tree rubbing (often called buck rubs) occur when either a buck is shedding the velvet off his antlers or marking territory. There are three easy ways to address tree rubbing. The first (Figure 6) is to install a fence around the tree(s) you want to protect. A good rule of thumb is to have the fence 3-4 feet away from the trunk of the tree. You can also elevate the fence several inches to make it easy to maintain the grass for aesthetic purposes. Also, making the mulch bed the same distance away from the trunk will help make maintenance of the area much easier. The second (Figure 7) is to install a triangle of posts around the trunk of the tree. Male deer will typically not rub their antlers on metal, but if they do the rubbing will be on the post, and not your tree. Both of these techniques are only needed from to and can be removed the remainder of the year.



FIGURE 6

The third technique is to use rigid tree bark protectors (Figures 8 and 9) which you can purchase at any home improvement store or online. Usually using protectors rather than wrappings will provide better results. Use these from where the trunk of the tree meets the ground up about four feet. These protect the tree if the deer would attempt to rub on it. In addition, this technique offers trees (especially young trees) protection from squirrels, rabbits rodents from chewing the bark which can kill the tree as well. If you use this method, it is recommended to keep the tubing on from at least to April 1. However, these can be left on year-round if you wish. Once the tree begins to outgrow the tree bark protector, usually when the tree reaches 4 inches in diameter, make sure to remove it so that it doesn't harm the tree as it grows. By that time the tree will be large enough that most deer will avoid rubbing it.



FIGURE 7



FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9

DEER VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The best way to avoid deer collisions with your vehicle is to be watchful not only for deer crossing the road, but also for the driver in front of you that may slam on the brakes to avoid hitting a deer. While deer can and will move throughout the day, their primary movement times are sunrise and sunset. Particular attention should be paid during the peak breeding season in October and November as well as the peak birthing season from April to June. These are the times you should be extra vigilant in watching for deer along roadways. While hitting a deer can cause serious damage to your vehicle, you run a better chance of injuring yourself or someone else by swerving off the road. Therefore, it is recommended to slow down if you see a deer crossing the road in front of you. If you need to quickly stop to avoid hitting a deer, hit your brakes while maintaining your vehicle in the lane in which you are driving. Remember, deer crossing signs are only placed in areas throughout the city that have been identified as areas where deer regularly cross the road. However, deer can cross in front of you on any road at any time.

AGGRESSIVENESS

While deer most times appear to be gentle, remember that they are wild animals that can be unpredictable. You should always give wild animals their space. If they feel threatened they can easily cause injuries to humans or pets. If you notice a deer approaching you, make noise and wave your hands so that the deer knows you are there. If the deer continues to approach you, get inside and contact the police department at <PD Phone #>.

If you let pets outside, you should always scan the area prior to letting your pet out to ensure no deer are in the yard. Even dogs contained within a buried electric fence will chase after a deer, potentially putting the pet at risk of getting hit by a car or getting lost. This is specifically important during the time of the year when does have fawns (May-July). Occasionally, a doe may perceive your dog as a threat and may injure the dog while trying to protect the fawn from the perceived threat.

However, oftentimes normal deer behavior is confused with deer acting aggressive. A normal deer reaction is to stomp the ground when they are unsure if something is a threat or not. It is common to walk outside and find a deer in the yard. You immediately stop, often worried if the deer is a threat. As you stand still the deer will stomp the ground to try and get you to move to determine if you are a threat. As mentioned above, make noise and wave your hands so that the deer knows you are there. The deer should turn and leave the area. Keep in mind that deer in cities regularly see and hear people, and it is common for urban deer to not run away when they see a person.

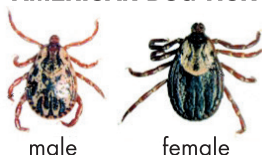


PHOTO BY KEVIN M. MCCARTHY
COURTESY SHUTTERSTOCK.COM

LYME DISEASE

Lyme disease is often a concern for residents. Lyme disease is transmitted to humans through the bite of infected blacklegged ticks. While the more common ticks encountered by people are the American dog ticks, only the blacklegged ticks can transmit Lyme disease. One advantage of living in a city is that in most cases lawns are well manicured. Ticks tend to prefer areas of taller grass, so maintaining your yard for shorter grass will help deter ticks from your property. Deer are not directly involved with Lyme disease transmission. However, they are the preferred host of the adult blacklegged tick. If you happen to get a tick embedded on you, use the following to assist in removing it.

AMERICAN DOG TICK



male

female

BLACKLEGGED TICK



male

female

LONE STAR TICK



male

female

TICKS NOT TO SCALE
PHOTOS BY GLEN NEEDHAM

HOW TO REMOVE A TICK

www.cdc.gov/lyme/removal/index.html

1. Use fine-tipped tweezers to grasp the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible.
2. Pull upward with steady, even pressure. Don't twist or jerk the tick; this can cause the mouth-parts to break off and remain in the skin. If this happens, remove the mouth-parts with tweezers. If you are unable to remove the mouth easily with clean tweezers, leave it alone and let the skin heal.
3. After removing the tick, thoroughly clean the bite area and your hands with rubbing alcohol, an iodine scrub, or soap and water.
4. Dispose of a live tick by submersing it in alcohol, placing it in a sealed bag/container, wrapping it tightly in tape, or flushing it down the toilet. Never crush a tick with your fingers.

Avoid folklore remedies such as covering the tick with nail polish or petroleum jelly, or using heat to make the tick detach from the skin. Your goal is to remove the tick as quickly as possible, not waiting for it to detach.

FOLLOW-UP

If you develop a rash or fever within several weeks of removing a tick, see your doctor. Be sure to tell the doctor about your recent tick bite, when the bite occurred, and where you most likely acquired the tick.

More information about ticks in Ohio and the current status of blacklegged ticks please visit the Ohio Department of Health's website at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/dis/zdp/diseases/lyme.aspx>.



PHOTO BY STEVE HEAP
COURTESY SHUTTERSTOCK.COM

ARTIFICIALLY FEEDING DEER

Many people enjoy watching deer. An easy way to attract deer into areas on your property where they can be viewed is with artificial feed. However, this should be done responsibly. You should be aware that your actions may cause neighbors who experience damage to become upset with your feeding. If you experience an upset neighbor, it is encouraged to see if a compromise can be agreed upon. For example, a compromise might be only feeding in the winter when landscape plants and gardens are not being used.

Feeding can also at times change movement patterns of deer, causing them to repeatedly cross roads and increasing the chance for a deer-vehicle accident. Not cleaning up spilled seed can attract other wildlife such as raccoons, skunks rabbits that can contribute to the other damage situations. It also attracts small rodents which can increase the presence of foxes and coyotes on your property. If you choose to artificially feed deer, be a good neighbor to others who live around you and be responsible in these situations. **YOU SHOULD NEVER ATTEMPT TO HAND-FEED A DEER.**



- OR -

Many people enjoy watching deer. An easy way to attract deer into areas on your property where they can be viewed is with artificial feed. However, you may not be aware of ordinance <ORDINANCE #> in <CITY NAME> that prohibits the feeding of... <DESCRIBE THE CITY ORDINANCE>.

IS THIS DEER AN ORPHANED FAWN?



During the birthing season for deer (April through June) it is not uncommon to find fawns in backyards throughout Ohio. Often it may appear that the fawn is orphaned. However, this is usually not the case. In fact, it is a remarkable defense tactic deer used to protect the fawn. A fawn is born scentless. Being around its mother will attract predators such as coyotes, making the fawns vulnerable. Lying motionless with no scent and without an adult nearby affords them the best opportunity to avoid predators. Never put bowls of food or water near them as that may attract predators and give away their hiding spot. The best thing you can do is to leave the fawn alone. Usually by the next morning the doe will have moved the fawn to a new area, again aiding in protection from the fawn being detected by a predator. Keep in mind it is never a good practice to handle wildlife and in the case of fawns, you might actually put the deer at risk of predators.

PHOTO BY WILLEECOLE PHOTOGRAPHY
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OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO YOU IN

<CITY NAME>

OPTION 1

Use the techniques mentioned above to help alleviate the specific problem. Additional information can be found at <http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/Portals/9/pdf/pub138.pdf> or on the Division of Wildlife website at wildohio.gov.

OPTION 2

If the techniques mentioned above are not working, contact the Division of Wildlife at 1-800-WILDLIFE (1-800-945-3543). Oftentimes staff can identify the reason over the phone as to why the technique is not working and can give site-specific advice to further help alleviate the deer problems on your property.

OPTION 3

Contact the appropriate Division of Wildlife District office to request a deer damage permit to kill deer when the deer are actively causing damage on your property. Permits can't be issued if current deer damage is not occurring. If the Division of Wildlife deems a permit is needed, you will be able to utilize the permit to further help in deterring deer from your property or for removing specific deer. All conditions outlined on the permit must be followed.

- OR -

Contact your Division of Wildlife District office to request a deer damage permit to kill deer when the deer are actively causing damage on your property. Permits can't be issued if current deer damage is not occurring. If the Division of Wildlife deems a permit is needed, you will next need to apply for a permit through the city to utilize the Division of Wildlife deer damage permit. You can do so by *entering city specific information*.

- OR -

Contact your Division of Wildlife District office to request a deer damage permit to kill deer when they are actively causing damage on your property. Permits can't be issued if current deer damage is not occurring. If the Division of Wildlife deems a permit is needed, the following special conditions will apply to the permits issued in <CITY NAME>:

city specific information such as:

*The city requires that the landowner will be responsible
for all fees charged for removal of the deer*

and

*Deer will only be shot by the animal control officer
or the chief of police designee*

In the case of an emergency situation, dial 911.

DEER DAMAGE CONTROL PERMIT

WHAT DOES A LANDOWNER NEED TO DO IN ORDER TO RECEIVE A DEER DAMAGE CONTROL PERMIT FROM THE ODNR DIVISION OF WILDLIFE?

1. Be prepared to show active damage to Division of Wildlife staff during a site visit. Active damage is damage that has occurred within the last two weeks and will continue in the immediate future if a permit was not issued.
2. Be ready to provide a list of shooters to the Division of Wildlife representative. The people on the list will conduct the shooting under the Division of Wildlife deer damage control permit. The maximum is five shooters per permit, and you are responsible for their actions. Plan to provide their legal name and date of birth.
3. Complete the city application (does not need to be submitted) prior to the Division of Wildlife site visit. City applications can be obtained through the police department. It is in your best interest to have as many neighbors as possible listed on your city application. Neighbors' concurrence is needed on smaller lots for the city to approve a permit to control deer.

SUGGESTED ORDINANCE LANGUAGE

XXX.XX HUNTING AND TRAPPING

1. Hunting of white-tailed deer, or any other wild animal, may be permitted only after receiving a municipal wildlife control permit issued by the chief of police, or their designee, and shall not be in conflict with state law pertaining to hunting as set forth in Chapters 1531 and 1533 of the Ohio Revised Code, or rules enacted in accordance with those chapters.
2. The chief of police shall establish the criteria for issuance of municipal wildlife control permits and the rules and regulations for use. Municipal wildlife control permits and the rules and regulations for their use shall be approved by the administrator following review by council and shall not be in conflict with state law pertaining to hunting as set forth in Chapters 1531 and 1533 of the Ohio Revised Code, or rules enacted in accordance with those chapters.
3. Municipal wildlife control permits are not required on city owned or managed land. The chief of police may establish appropriate rules and regulations for hunting or trapping on city owned or managed land. These rules and regulations shall be approved by the administrator following review by council.
4. Trapping of wild animals permitted only:
 - a. When done in accordance with the state laws and regulations for nuisance wild animals set forth by the chief of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Division of Wildlife, or,
 - b. During the statewide trapping season when done in accordance with the state laws and regulations as set forth by the chief of the ODNR Division of Wildlife only after receiving a municipal wildlife control permit.
5. Whoever violates this section is guilty of XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.

STATE WILDLIFE OFFICERS BY COUNTY

Go to wildohio.gov for current state wildlife officer assignments in your county.

Adams Scott Cartwright (937) 372-5639, ext. 5205	Guernsey Roby Williams (740) 589-9984	Morrow Tyler Eldred (614) 902-4218
Allen Craig Barr (419) 429-8379	Hamilton Ryan Schock (937) 372-5639, ext. 5217	Muskingum Jeffrey Berry (740) 589-9991
Ashland Brennan Earick (330) 245-3044	Hancock Eric VonAlmen (419) 429-8384	Noble Brad St. Clair (740) 589-9992
Ashtabula Jason Warren (330) 245-3036	Hardin Ryan Kennedy (419) 429-8385	Ottawa Reid Van Cleve (419) 429-8389
Athens Allen Patton (740) 589-9980	Harrison Nick Turner (330) 245-3049	Paulding Mike Ohlrich (419) 429-8390
Auglaize Mark Schemmel (937) 372-5639, ext. 5218	Henry Troy Reimund (419) 429-8386	Perry Eric Lane (740) 589-9993
Belmont Brian Baker (740) 589-9981	Highland Jim Carnes (937) 372-5639, ext. 5214	Pickaway Josh Elster (614) 902-4219
Brown Eric Lamb (937) 372-5639, ext. 5220	Hocking Chris Dodge (740) 589-9985	Pike Matt Van Cleve (740) 589-9994
Butler Aaron Ireland (937) 372-5639, ext. 5207	Holmes Jeremy Carter (330) 245-3045	Portage Barry Hennig (330) 245-3040
Carroll Kyle Queer (330) 245-3048	Huron Vacant (419) 429-8387	Preble Brad Turner (937) 372-5639, ext. 5219
Champaign Jeffrey Tipton (614) 902-4209	Jackson Ted Witham (740) 589-9986	Putnam Jason Porinchok (419) 429-8391
Clark Byron Rice (937) 372-5639, ext. 5212	Jefferson Craig Porter (330) 245-3050	Richland Gregory Wasilewski (419) 429-8392
Clermont Gus Kiebel (937) 372-5639, ext. 5209	Knox Michael Budd (614) 902-4213	Ross Bob Nelson (740) 589-9995
Clinton Matt Roberts (937) 372-5639, ext. 5206	Lake Marino Pellegrini (330) 245-3034	Sandusky Matthew Leibengood (419) 429-8393
Columbiana Jesse Janosik (330) 245-3039	Lawrence Darin Abbott (740) 589-9987	Scioto Hollie Fluharty (740) 589-9996
Coshocton Jerrod Allison (740) 589-9982	Licking Patrick Muldovan (614) 902-4214	Seneca Austin Dickinson (419) 429-8394
Crawford Jason Parr (419) 429-8380	Logan Adam Smith (614) 902-4215	Shelby Tim Rourke (937) 372-5639, ext. 5213
Cuyahoga Ryan Donnelly (330) 245-3033	Lorain Randy White (330) 245-3032	Stark Mark Basinger (330) 245-3041
Darke Jeff Wenning (937) 372-5639, ext. 5208	Lucas Vacant (419) 429-8388	Summit Daniel Shroyer (330) 245-3042
Defiance Matthew Smith (419) 429-8381	Madison Matt Teders (614) 902-4216	Trumbull Marty Cisine (330) 245-3037
Delaware Maurice Irish (614) 902-4221	Mahoning Tom Frank (330) 245-3038	Tuscarawas Wade Dunlap (330) 245-3047
Erie Kevin Good (419) 429-8382	Marion Chad Grote (614) 902-4217	Union Josh Shields (614) 902-4220
Fairfield Tony Zerkle (614) 902-4210	Medina Eric Moore (330) 245-3043	Van Wert Brad Buening (419) 429-8395
Fayette John Coffman (614) 902-4211	Meigs Chris Gilkey (740) 589-9988	Vinton Jared Abele (740) 589-9997
Franklin Brad Kiger (614) 902-4212	Mercer Ryan Garrison (937) 372-5639, ext. 5210	Warren Jason Keller (937) 372-5639, ext. 5216
Fulton Josh Zientek (419) 429-8383	Miami Jasmine Grossnickle (937) 372-5639, ext. 5215	Washington Eric Bear (740) 589-9998
Gallia Roy Rucker (740) 589-9983	Monroe Wes Feldner (740) 589-9989	Wayne Aaron Brown (330) 245-3046
Geauga Scott Denamen (330) 245-3035	Montgomery Trent Weaver (937) 372-5639, ext. 5211	Williams Thomas Kochert (419) 429-8396
Greene Matthew Hunt (937) 372-5639, ext. 5204	Morgan Todd Stewart (740) 589-9990	Wood Cody Klima (419) 429-8397
		Wyandot Vacant (419) 429-8398



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