Mentor's Deer Management Program

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How did we get there?

- Resident complaints were numerous
- Deer/vehicle accidents were common
- Deer in the yard were no longer a magical moment
- Experts were telling us, you have a problem

Why Manage Deer?

Public Health and Safety

Destruction of Natural Habitat

Destruction of private property



"Hon, have you noticed an increase in the deer population lately?"

Deer Vehicle Accidents

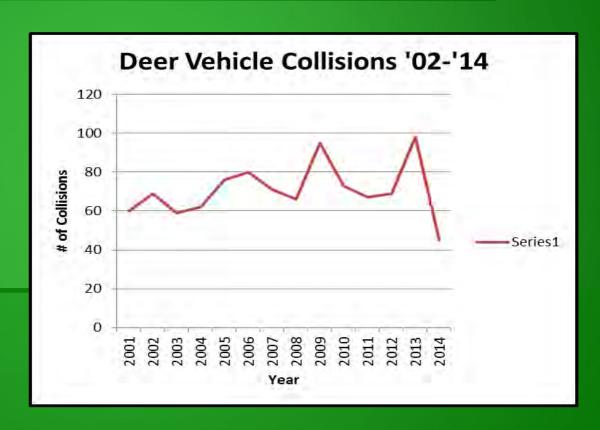
Personal and Pet Safety

Sanitation and Disease Control

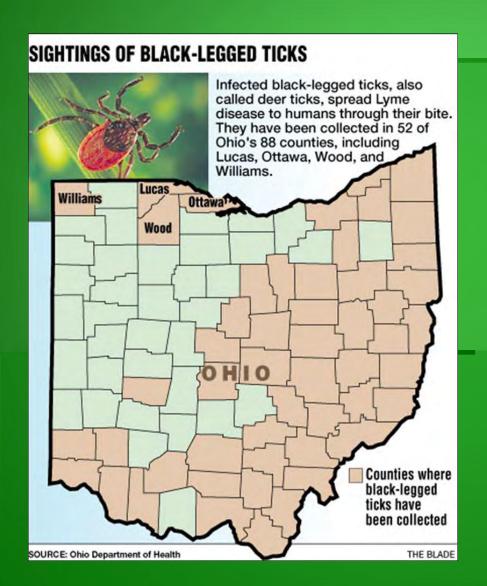
- Deer-Vehicle Accidents:
 - Police recorded 856 accidents from 2000-2012
 - 37 Injuries and 1 Fatality
 - Average cost of a deer Accident is \$4135 (2015 State Farm)



- Deer management started 2013
 - 2013 totaled at 98 collisions resulting in 5 injuries
 - 2014 totaled at 45 collisions resulting in 1 injury



 September 2014 first zero collision month since August 2009.



- Sanitation and Disease control:
 - Spread of LymeDisease through deer ticks
 - Chronic WastingDisease (CWD)
 - Fecal matter throughout environment

Destruction of Natural Habitat

Browse Lines in Natural Areas

Inhibiting Forest Regeneration

Facilitating Invasive Plants

Browse Lines





Forest Regeneration

- •Due to the overabundance of deer browse, the potential for new trees and shrubs to grow on the forest floor has become nearly impossible
- •Without forest regeneration there will not be new trees to replace old stands as they die off, leading to potential system collapse



Invasive Plants



- Deer show preference to the native vegetation they evolved along side
- Since new growth of native vegetation is being consumed, there is now a gap in the ecosystem for exotic plants to take root and grow
- Deer are facilitating invasive plants by not eating the new exotic plants that take root

Management Techniques

- Not Used:
 - Electric Fence
 - Repellents
 - Barriers
 - Trapping
 - Contraception

- Used:
 - Sharp Shooting
 - Controlled Hunting
 - HabitatModification
 - Deer DeterSystems
 - Road Signs

Techniques Not Used

- Electric Fence- Not practical in wide spread areas
- Repellents- Not practical in large areas, particularly natural areas. Very site specific
- Barriers/Fencing- Not practical in a large scale. Very site specific
- Trapping- Too labor intensive to be practical at this time
- Contraception- Has not been proven to be effective in open populations. Prohibited by state regulation

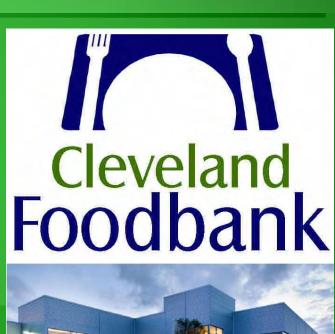
- Sharpshooting/ Culling
- Controlled archery hunting

Sharp Shooting

- In house, Mentor SWAT team
- Focus on antlerless deer (Maximum 20% antlered)
- Functioning on City and private lands
- Areas closed and secured by Mentor PD

Sharp Shooting

- Ability to record biological data
- Meat donated through Cleveland Food Bank and distributed across
 Lake County to feed local hunger shelters





Controlled Hunting

- Archery Hunters on private land
- Target Shooting Proficiency Test
- Highly regulated
- Low cost to the City

Techniques Used (Non lethal)

- Habitat Modification
 - Roadway modification for increased driver visibility
- Deer Deter System
 - Set up in high traffic areas
 - Flashing lights, high frequency noise
- Road Signs
 - Placed in high traffic areas
 - Increased driver awareness





Processing

- In three culling seasons, the City of Mentor has donated over 26,500 lbs of venison to:
- The Cleveland Foodbank
- Painesville Baptist Church
- Lake MetroparksPenitentiary Glen





Harvest Statistics

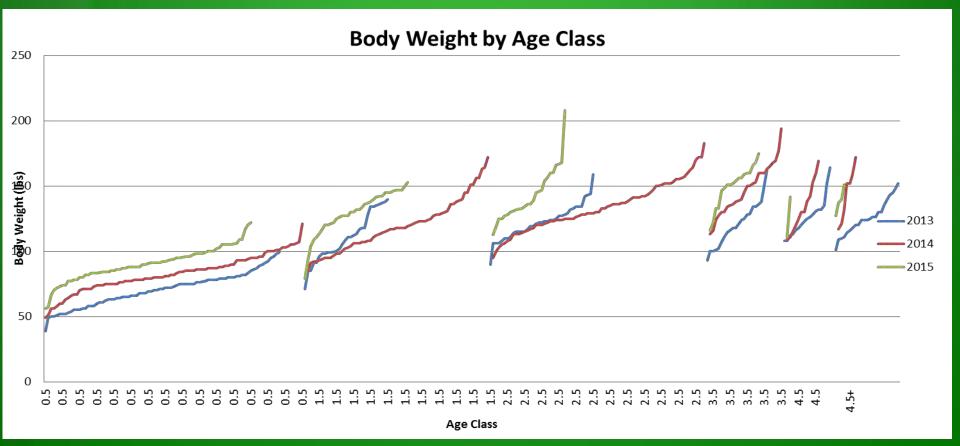
■ 2012-13: ■ 131/212

2013-14: **1**37/ 277

• 2014-15: **•** 91/ 161

Deer Demographics

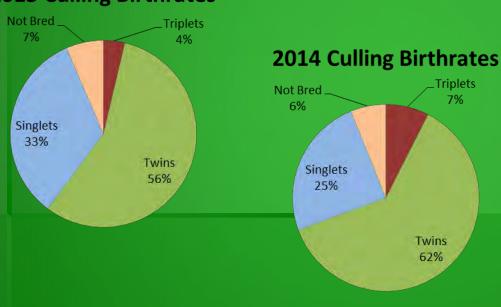
'13-'15 Weight by Age



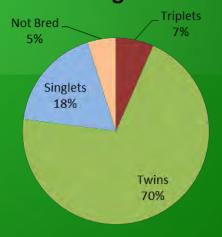
Deer Demographics

'13-'15 Culling Birth Rates

2013 Culling Birthrates



2015 Culling Birthrates



Progress

- Deer population is nearing sustainable levels in most areas is
- Management efforts are less intensive
- Accidents are reduced
- Complaints from most areas are down