



2014 INDIANA DEER SEASON SUMMARY

“A PARTICULAR VIRTUE OF WILDLIFE ETHICS IS THAT THE HUNTER ORDINARILY HAS NO GALLERY TO APPLAUD OR DISAPPROVE OF HIS ACTS, THEY ARE DICTATED BY HIS OWN CONSCIENCE, RATHER THAN A MOB OF ONLOOKERS. IT IS DIFFICULT TO EXAGGERATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS FACT.”

—ALDO LEOPOLD, A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC, 1949

2014 Indiana Deer Harvest Summary

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Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program

This program supports state fish and wildlife agencies to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, their habitats, and the hunting, sport fishing and recreational boating opportunities they provide. This program was initiated in 1937 as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Act and created a system where by taxes are paid on firearms, ammunition and archery equipment by the public who hunts. Today this excise tax generates over a hundred million dollars each year that are dedicated to state wildlife restoration and management projects across the United States.



OVERVIEW

The 2014 Indiana deer hunting season was composed of three statewide seasons: Archery (Oct. 1 to Jan. 4), Firearms (Nov. 15-30), and Muzzleloader (Dec. 7-21). A Late Antlerless season was available from Dec. 26 to Jan. 4 in some counties. Additionally, licensed youths age 17 or younger were eligible to participate in a youth-only season on the weekend of Sept. 28-29 if accompanied by an adult at least 18 years old. Youths could take multiple deer during this special season for the third consecutive year.

The statewide archery bag limit was two deer. Hunters could take one deer per license for a total of either two antlerless or one antlered and one antlerless deer. A hunter could take only one antlered deer during all statewide seasons combined, including Archery, Firearms, Muzzleloader, and Youth season (when applicable). Hunters were allowed to use crossbows throughout the entire archery season for the third year when in possession of a crossbow license. Any deer taken with a crossbow counted toward the hunter's archery bag limit of two deer.

Hunters using bows or crossbows could harvest additional deer beyond the statewide bag limits in designated Urban Deer Zones. Beginning with an antlerless deer, archers were allowed to harvest up to four additional deer under a separate urban zone bag limit, for a total of either four antlerless or one antlered and three antlerless deer. Harvest of these additional deer required the possession of one Urban Deer Zone license per deer, and antlered deer harvested under this type of license did not count toward a hunter's statewide bag limit of one antlered deer. Deer harvested in designated urban zones with other license types (e.g., archery, bonus antlerless, bundle, etc.) counted toward statewide bag limits, not toward the Urban Zone bag limit, and did not require the harvest of an antlerless deer prior to taking an ant-

lered buck. The Urban Deer season opened two weeks prior to the beginning of Archery Season (Sept. 15) and continued through Jan. 31.

The bag limit during Firearms season was one antlered deer, and for Muzzleloader season it was one deer of either sex (antlered deer were only allowed for hunters who had yet to satisfy their one-buck bag limit across all statewide seasons). A single firearms license was required to hunt with any combination of shotgun, muzzleloader, rifle, or handgun during Firearms season, and a muzzleloader license (separate from the firearms license) was required to hunt during Muzzleloader season.

Most resident deer licenses could be purchased for \$24, and nonresident licenses for \$150. This was the third year that the deer license bundle was available for purchase at \$65 for residents and \$295 for nonresidents. The deer license bundle allowed hunters the opportunity to take up to three deer while attempting to satisfy statewide bag limits (archery, firearms, muzzleloader, and bonus antlerless—not including the urban zone bag limit). The three deer could be either two antlerless and one antlered, or three antlerless deer. Resident landowners and lessees who worked Indiana farmland were exempt from possessing deer licenses when hunting on that land. Hunters were required to register all harvested deer through one of three methods: online, by phone, or at traditional check stations located throughout the state. 2014 was the third consecutive year that online or phone registration was available to hunters.

Special public hunts were held at Muscatatuck and Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuges, Naval Surface Activity Crane, and Camp Atterbury Joint Maneuver Training Center.

BONUS ANTLERLESS LICENSES

An unlimited number of bonus antlerless licenses were available to resident and nonresident hunters, and each license could be used in any county. County bag limits ranged from A to 8 (Figure 1). Each permit was valid for one antlerless deer, and hunters were allowed to take as many bonus antlerless deer as desired, as long as they did not exceed the antlerless bag limit in any county.

The first purchase of a bonus antlerless license cost \$24 for residents and \$150 for nonresidents. Purchase of any additional bonus licenses cost \$15 for residents and \$24 for nonresidents; this discount was not available for any other type of deer license. Bonus antlerless licenses could be used during any deer hunting season in counties they were allowed, except in “A”-designated counties, where the license could only be used beginning on Nov. 28, or for the Urban Deer season.

DEER HARVESTED BY SEASON

A total of 120,073 harvested deer were reported in Indiana during the 2014 season (Figure 2). This was 4% lower than the 125,635 deer harvested during the 2013 season. The antlered deer harvest of 45,686 was 1% less than the 46,240 reported in 2013. The antlerless harvest of 74,387 was 6% less than the 79,395 harvested in 2013. In 2014, the reported harvest for total deer ranks 12th all-time, while the total antlerless deer harvest ranks as the 10th highest all-time in Indiana history. The antlered harvest ranks 18th all-time.

Of the deer reported this year, 54,034 (45%) were registered at check stations, 63,927 (53%) were checked in online, and 2,112 (2%) were checked in via phone. The phone call-in system cost users \$3/reported deer. Approximately 3.38 million deer have been reported harvested during the past 63 deer hunting seasons in Indiana.

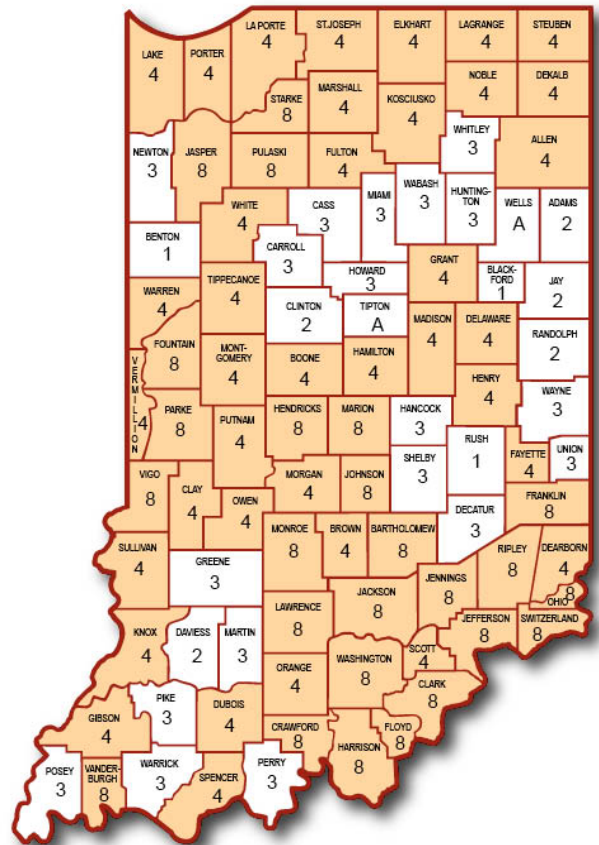


Figure 1. Bonus antlerless bag limits in 2014. Shaded counties were eligible for the late antlerless season.

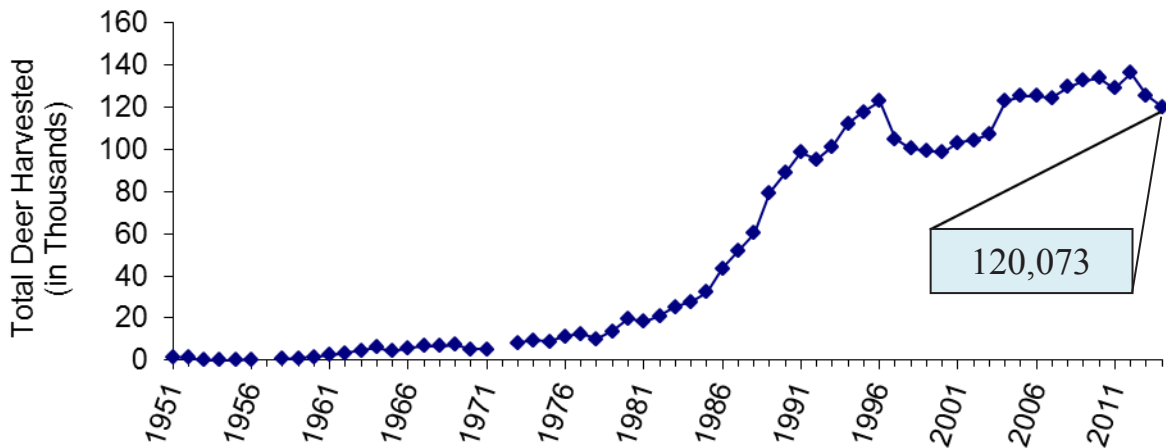


Figure 2. The total number of deer harvested in each Indiana deer season 1951-2014.

The hunting season began with Urban Deer Zones (Sept. 15) followed by a Youth-Only weekend (Sept. 27-28). This season was created in 2006 and allowed youths age 15 and younger to harvest one antlerless deer. It was changed in 2009 to include all youths age 17 and younger. This was the fifth year youths could harvest an antlered deer and the third year they could harvest more than one deer during the youth season. A total of 2,488 deer were reportedly harvested in 2014 during this season, a decrease of 4% from the 3,603 in 2013. This season resulted in 2% of the total harvest (Table 1). Antlered bucks made up 31% of the harvest, while 10% was composed of button bucks (Figure 3).

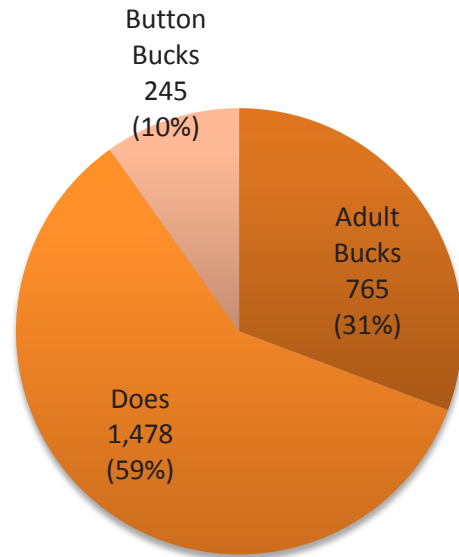


Figure 3. 2014 youth season harvest composition.

Table 1. Number of deer harvested in each segment of the 2014 Indiana deer hunting season. Values in parentheses represent percent of total harvest for each type of deer (totals may not be exactly 100 due to rounding).

Season	Number of deer harvested		
	Antlered#	Antlerless	Total
Youth season (27-28 Sept)	765 (2)	1,723 (2)	2,488 (2)
Archery* (1 Oct - 4 Jan)	12,632 (28)	21,968 (29)	34,600 (29)
Firearms (15-30 Nov)	29,323 (64)	38,666 (52)	67,989 (57)
Muzzleloader (6 - 21 Dec)	2,834 (6)	7,991 (11)	10,825 (9)
Late Antlerless** (26 Dec - 4 Jan)	70 (0.2)	4,101 (6)	4,171 (3)
Totals	45,624	74,449	120,073

*Includes Urban Zone deer **In 63 counties #Includes shed buck harvest

The Archery season harvest (including Urban Zone deer) of 34,600 deer represented 29% of the overall harvest and was nearly identical to the 34,477 harvested in 2013 (Table 1). Antlerless deer made up 63% of the total archery harvest, while the remaining 37% were antlered bucks (Figure 4).

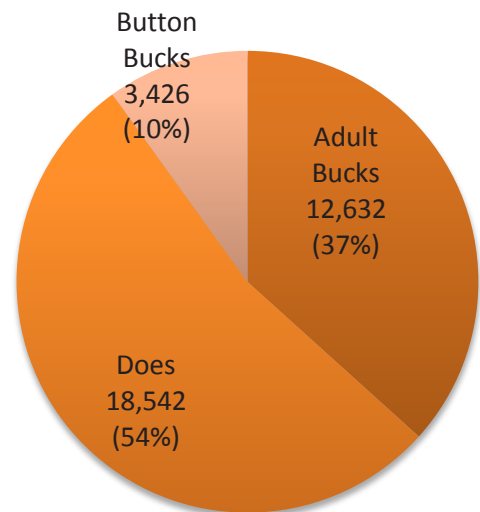


Figure 4. 2014 archery harvest composition.

Table 2. Number of deer harvested on each day of the 2014 Indiana firearm season (includes deer taken by bow, crossbow, shotgun, handgun, rifle, and muzzleloader).

Date	Day	Antlered		Antlerless		Total	
		N	Daily %	N	Daily %	N	Total %
15 November	Sat	12,249	51	11,604	49	23,853	34
16 November	Sun	4,924	49	5,062	51	9,986	14
17 November	Mon	1,330	43	1,762	57	3,092	4
18 November	Tue	723	43	966	57	1,689	2
19 November	Wed	826	39	1,285	61	2,111	3
20 November	Thu	897	41	1,270	59	2,167	3
21 November	Fri	1,160	39	1,831	61	2,991	4
22 November	Sat	1,794	38	2,883	62	4,677	7
23 November	Sun	843	42	1,188	58	2,031	3
24 November	Mon	240	38	385	62	625	1
25 November	Tue	483	33	969	67	1,452	2
26 November	Wed	570	31	1,278	69	1,848	3
27 November	Thu	882	32	1,871	68	2,753	4
28 November	Fri	1,052	29	2,630	71	3,682	5
29 November	Sat	1,177	29	2,834	71	4,011	6
30 November	Sun	690	29	1,705	71	2,395	3
Totals		29,840		39,523		69,363	100

The Firearms season harvest of 67,989 deer was a decrease of 5% from the 71,772 deer harvested in 2013 and represented 57% of the total harvest (Table 1). The antlerless harvest of 38,666 deer was 5% less than the 2013 antlerless harvest of 40,558. The antlered harvest of 29,323 was 6% less than the antlered deer harvest in 2013 (31,212). Antlered deer made up at least half of the total harvest only on opening day of Firearms season (Nov. 15), while the harvest of antlerless deer outnumbered antlered deer during the remaining 15 days of the season (Table 2). During the opening weekend of Firearms season, 49% of the total Firearms season harvest occurred, up 17% from 2013, and similar to the 50% harvested during opening weekend in 2012. Opening weekend contributed to 28% of the statewide total harvest for all seasons, 9% more than the opening weekend harvest of 2013, and similar to the 27% harvested during opening weekend in 2012. Antlerless deer accounted for 57% (82% of which were does) of the Firearms season harvest (Figure 5).

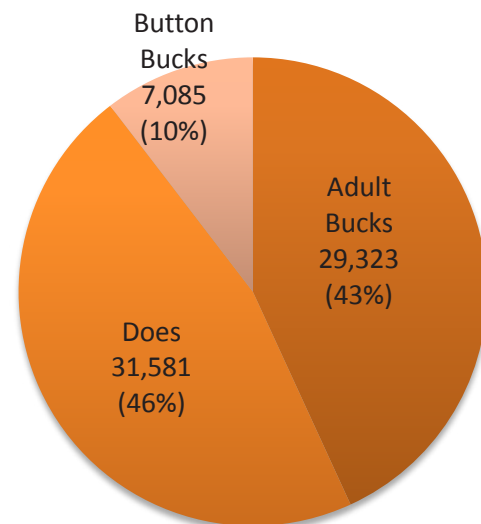


Figure 5. 2014 firearm harvest composition.

At 10,825 deer, the Muzzleloader season harvest accounted for 9% of the total 2014 harvest, up 1% from last year (Table 1). This year's reported Muzzleloader season harvest was 5% lower than the 2013 Muzzleloader harvest (10,347). As in years past, a large percentage of the deer harvested during Muzzleloader season were antlerless (74%, Figure 6).

The Late Antlerless season was available for the third year in counties with a bonus county designation of four or more (Figure 1). A total of 63 counties met this criterion in 2014, down from 69 in 2013. The reported harvest during this season was 4,171, with 82% of the harvest reported as does (Figure 7). Less than 2% of the antlerless harvest was reported as adult males who had already shed their antlers.

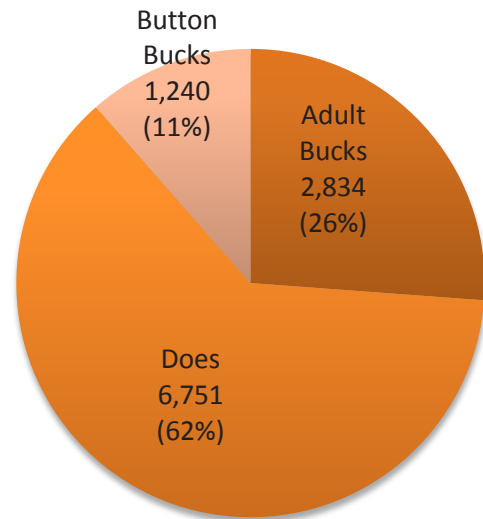


Figure 6. 2014 muzzleloader harvest composition.

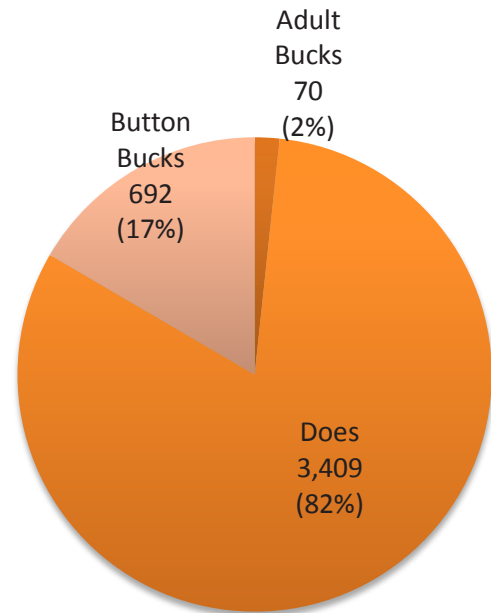


Figure 7. 2014 late antlerless harvest composition.

HARVEST BY EQUIPMENT TYPE

Six types of equipment were legal for hunting deer during 2014: archery (traditional and compound bows), crossbows, shotguns, muzzleloaders, handguns, and rifles. Rifle cartridges were restricted to those with a bullet diameter of .357 or larger, and case length had to be between 1.16 and 1.8 inches. Harvest by equipment type is illustrated in Figure 8. Shotgun harvest decreased 10% from 2013, while muzzleloader decreased 5%. Harvest by bows and handguns also decreased (8% and 10% respectively), while reported harvest by crossbows and rifles continued to increase, up 15% and 4% from 2013, respectively (Table 3). This was the third year that crossbows were allowed throughout Archery season without restriction, facilitating the rapid increase in their use since 2012.

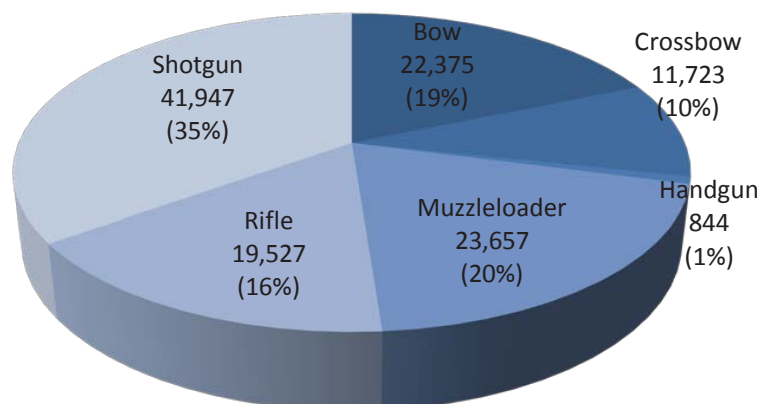


Figure 8. 2014 harvest by equipment type in Indiana.

Table 3. Number of deer harvested by type of legal hunting equipment between 2009-2014 seasons*. Approximate percent of total harvest shown in parentheses.

Equipment type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bow	28,497 (21)	27,186 (20)	26,715 (21)	27,580 (20)	24,288 (19)	22,375 (19)
Shotgun	65,839 (50)	61,920 (46)	54,683 (42)	51,815 (38)	46,458 (37)	41,947 (35)
Muzzleloader	32,745 (25)	33,527 (25)	33,571 (26)	29,488 (22)	24,935 (20)	23,657 (20)
Handgun	1,932 (1)	1,318 (1)	1,028 (1)	1,086 (1)	937 (1)	844 (1)
Rifle	2,809 (2)	9,125 (7)	11,930 (9)	17,827 (13)	18,846 (15)	19,527 (16)
Crossbow	930 (1)	928 (1)	1,091 (1)	8,452 (6)	10,171 (8)	11,723 (10)
Total	132,752	134,004	129,018	136,248	125,635	120,073

*Values within this table do not exactly equal those tallied by season (Table 1) due to the fact that multiple equipment types can be used during the firearm season. Additionally, slight differences arise when partitioning harvest of unknown equipment type versus unknown season.

HARVEST BY LICENSE STATUS

Licensed resident hunters (Lifetime, Resident, and Youth license holders) accounted for 83% of the total deer harvest, while licensed nonresidents represented 3.5% of the total harvest (Table 4). Hunters who purchased regular annual deer hunting licenses (resident plus non-resident) took only 55% of the total deer harvest; other individuals using discounted licenses or exemptions (i.e., Lifetime license holders, Youth license holders, landowners/tenants, and active-duty military personnel) took 45% of the total harvest. Landowners and lessees who hunted on their own land without a license and military personnel on official leave status accounted for around 14% of the total deer harvest. Of the deer harvested by license-exempt hunters, nearly 99% were taken by landowners/tenants, while only 1% was taken by military personnel on leave.

HARVEST AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

The age and sex structure of the 2014 deer harvest was 38% adult males (antlered bucks), 39% adult females, 11% male fawns (button bucks), and 12% female fawns (Table 5). Antlerless deer continue to represent a high proportion of the total deer harvest at 62%, dropping from an all-time high of 66% in 2012. During the opening weekend of Firearms season, DNR biologists have traditionally manned check stations throughout the state to collect age-structure data and tissue samples for disease testing. Prior to the 2012 deer season, all deer had to be brought to a check station; therefore, age data collected during the opening weekend of Firearms season provided an unbiased method for determining the age structure of the deer harvest. However, with hunters having the option to check-in deer online and via phone, age estimates of adult deer, such as the proportion of yearling bucks in the harvest, became unreliable. Evaluation of the on-line check-in data for the opening weekend of the Firearms season showed that hunters were more likely to report antlered bucks at check stations than online, but were more likely to report button bucks online than at check stations, thus biasing estimates toward an older age structure than the actual harvest. For this reason, we cannot continue to provide age class estimates of adult deer until we can find a valid method for correcting this bias.

Table 4. Harvest distribution of deer by license type during 2014 hunting season.

License Status	Deer Harvested	Percent of Harvest
Resident	61,278	51.0
Lifetime	27,484	22.9
Land Owner	16,109	13.4
Youth	10,848	9.0
Nonresident	4,147	3.5
Military	208	0.2
Total	120,073	100.0



Table 5. Sex and age structure of the Indiana deer harvest 1987-2014, as determined from check stations and online registration.

Year	Adults		Fawns		Total
	Males (%)	Females (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)	
1987	29,530 (57)	11,139 (21)	6,164 (12)	4,945 (10)	51,778
1988	34,358 (57)	13,170 (22)	7,050 (12)	5,656 (10)	60,234
1989	40,503 (51)	19,464 (24)	10,737 (14)	8,614 (11)	79,318
1990	43,080 (48)	23,680 (27)	12,373 (14)	9,630 (11)	88,763
1991	41,593 (42)	31,211 (32)	14,626 (15)	11,253 (11)	98,683
1992	43,508 (46)	25,387 (27)	14,262 (15)	12,157 (13)*	95,314
1993	44,424 (44)	27,704 (27)	14,751 (15)	14,335 (14)*	101,214
1994	50,812 (45)	32,466 (29)	15,487 (14)	13,651 (12)*	112,416
1995	47,098 (40)	40,946 (35)	16,398 (14)	13,287 (11)*	117,729
1996	47,315 (38)	39,913 (32)	17,307 (14)	18,551 (15)*	123,086
1997	42,537 (41)	35,163 (34)	14,039 (13)	13,198 (12)*	104,937
1998	44,955 (45)	30,711 (31)	12,257 (12)	12,538 (12)*	100,461
1999	46,371 (46)	30,474 (31)	11,645 (12)	11,129 (11)*	99,618
2000	44,621 (45)	31,986 (32)	11,072 (11)	11,046 (11)*	98,725
2001	48,357 (47)	31,806 (31)	11,230 (11)	11,770 (11)*	103,163
2002	47,177 (45)	35,357 (34)	11,291 (11)	10,603 (10)*	104,428
2003	49,533 (46)	36,303 (34)	10,262 (10)	10,887 (10)*	106,986
2004	54,743 (44)	41,749 (34)	12,501 (10)	14,065 (11)*	123,058
2005	52,488 (42)	44,286 (35)	13,030 (10)	15,722 (13)*	125,526
2006	49,097 (39)	45,257 (36)	13,688 (11)	17,339 (14)*	125,381
2007	49,375 (40)	44,514 (36)	13,313 (11)	17,225 (14)*	124,427
2008	50,845 (39)	46,666 (36)	13,083 (11)	19,154 (15)*	129,748
2009	52,878 (40)	48,222 (36)	13,040 (10)	18,291 (14)*	132,431
2010	53,007 (40)	49,911 (37)	13,367 (10)	17,719 (13)*	134,004
2011	50,717 (39)	45,931 (36)	13,058 (10)	19,312 (15)*	129,018
2012	45,936# (34)	54,983 (40)	15,911 (12)	19,418 (14)*	136,248
2013	46,240# (37)	46,229 (37)	14,100 (11)	19,066 (15)*	125,635
2014	45,686# (38)	46,760 (39)	12,694 (11)	14,933 (12)*	120,073

* Number of adult and fawn females is projected from the % fawns of all females aged at the biological check stations (not from the ratio of fawn doe to fawn bucks in the total deer harvest).

Includes shed antlered bucks

DEER LICENSE SALES

Deer license sales decreased this year from 2013 by 4% (Table 6). The number of privileges (number of deer legally allowed to be harvested) was nearly identical to 2013, however (0.5% decrease), due to a continued increase in the proportion of bundle licenses purchased. Each deer license bundle includes three deer privileges.

Table 6. Deer license sales in Indiana by type, 2011-2014*.

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Resident Deer License Bundle	n/a	56,606	59,546	62,092
Resident Archery/Crossbow/Urban	60,844	33,428	32,669	31,108
Resident Firearm	103,284	57,092	52,175	47,158
Resident Muzzleloader	23,956	7,883	6,450	6,641
Resident Military/Refuge	3,138	1,413	1,116	1,352
Resident Bonus Antlerless	73,287	32,403	27,993	24,241
Nonresident	11,889	10,717	10,626	10,937
Youth	39,030	39,389	41,137	39,298
Total Licenses (Excluding Youth)	276,398	199,542	190,575	183,529
Total Privileges (Excluding Youth)**	276,398	316,858	314,881	313,235
*Total numbers subject to change slightly via refunds or voids				
** Includes additional privileges from nonresident bundle licenses				

DISTRIBUTION OF THE HARVEST

The number of deer harvested in individual counties ranged from 88 in Benton County to 3,056 in Harrison County (Table 7). Harvest exceeded 1,000 deer in 58 counties; 2,000 deer in 16 counties; and 3,000 deer in one county. The antlered buck harvest exceeded 1,000 in one county (down from three in 2013), while the antlerless harvest exceeded 1,000 deer in 27 counties compared with 31 the previous year. Antlerless deer accounted for at least 50% of the total harvest in 89 of the state's 92 counties in 2014. The counties with the highest harvests were, in descending order, Harrison, Washington, Switzerland, Franklin, Noble, Steuben, Dearborn, Parke, Kosciusko, and Jefferson. The counties with the lowest harvests, beginning with the lowest, were Benton, Tipton, Blackford, Clinton, Hancock, Howard, Wells, Rush, Marion, and Boone.



Table 7. Number of deer harvested in each Indiana county during 2014 (after adjustment for unknowns).

County	Number Harvested			County	Number Harvested		
	Antlered#	Antlerless	Total		Antlered#	Antlerless	Total
Adams	199	297	496	Lawrence	782	1,392	2,174
Allen	644	1,024	1,668	Madison	211	311	522
Bartholomew	470	757	1,227	Marion	113	321	434
Benton	50	38	88	Marshall	714	1,329	2,043
Blackford	125	184	309	Martin	641	954	1,595
Boone	185	272	457	Miami	470	650	1,120
Brown	496	967	1,463	Monroe	578	887	1,465
Carroll	339	532	871	Montgomery	460	695	1,155
Cass	501	647	1,148	Morgan	422	666	1,088
Clark	676	1,162	1,838	Newton	353	412	765
Clay	413	641	1,054	Noble	923	1,692	2,615
Clinton	157	182	339	Ohio	311	511	822
Crawford	752	1,422	2,174	Orange	839	1,323	2,162
Daviess	391	670	1,061	Owen	612	922	1,534
Dearborn	886	1,648	2,534	Parke	893	1,486	2,379
Decatur	330	502	832	Perry	773	1,032	1,805
DeKalb	701	1,080	1,781	Pike	635	875	1,510
Delaware	275	420	695	Porter	427	923	1,350
Dubois	689	1,268	1,957	Posey	582	712	1,294
Elkhart	489	825	1,314	Pulaski	631	1,080	1,711
Fayette	387	665	1,052	Putnam	759	938	1,697
Floyd	287	534	821	Randolph	253	343	596
Fountain	495	783	1,278	Ripley	708	1,230	1,938
Franklin	872	1,748	2,620	Rush	193	217	410
Fulton	560	986	1,546	Saint Joseph	402	753	1,155
Gibson	511	823	1,334	Scott	348	643	991
Grant	303	504	807	Shelby	191	300	491
Greene	823	1,215	2,038	Spencer	605	812	1,417
Hamilton	182	335	517	Starke	543	1,052	1,595
Hancock	127	212	339	Steuben	934	1,602	2,536
Harrison	1,067	1,989	3,056	Sullivan	694	968	1,662
Hendricks	241	404	645	Switzerland	905	1,816	2,721
Henry	254	341	595	Tippecanoe	427	725	1,152
Howard	137	241	378	Tipton	72	49	121
Huntington	362	501	863	Union	196	329	525
Jackson	718	1,183	1,901	Vanderburgh	282	708	990
Jasper	581	777	1,358	Vermillion	405	542	947
Jay	317	625	942	Vigo	602	733	1,335
Jefferson	826	1,432	2,258	Wabash	551	787	1,338
Jennings	749	1,341	2,090	Warren	427	633	1,060
Johnson	228	364	592	Warrick	661	792	1,453
Knox	338	443	781	Washington	990	1,804	2,794
Kosciusko	898	1,435	2,333	Wayne	443	693	1,136
LaGrange	647	1,160	1,807	Wells	219	179	398
Lake	386	811	1,197	White	364	591	955
LaPorte	656	1,010	1,666	Whitley	422	575	997

* Totals may be off ± 1 due to rounding during partitioning of harvested deer of unknown sex or county.
Includes shed antlered bucks.

DISEASE MONITORING

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) is caused by a group of related viruses and is spread to deer through biting midges. Often worse in drought years, infection rates tend to shift in five- to 10-year cycles. In 2014, no cases of EHD were confirmed in Indiana. The last major outbreak of EHD occurred in 2012, with a less widespread, but significant outbreak in 2013.

Chronic Wasting Disease

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is one of a group of diseases called Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, which includes scrapie in sheep, mad cow disease in cattle, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in humans. The infectious agents of CWD are prions, which are abnormal, protease-resistant (difficult to destroy) versions of normal cellular proteins, that are synthesized in the central nervous system and lymphoid tissues. Prions that cause CWD are highly resistant to heat or disinfectant. The disease is always fatal to infected deer and there is no effective vaccine or treatment. There is currently no verifiable evidence that CWD is transmissible to humans.

CWD has been reported in Wisconsin, Illinois, and most recently, Ohio, among other states. In 2002, Indiana initiated a monitoring program to randomly sample tissues (obex or retropharyngeal gland) from hunter-harvested deer throughout the state (active surveillance). Reported carcasses of noticeably sick deer are also tested (targeted surveillance). In 2007 Indiana also began testing tissue samples from random road-killed deer. This monitoring continues today.

The DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife's 2014 CWD sampling effort collected 927 deer through active and targeted surveillance efforts. Lab results failed to detect CWD in any of those samples. As of today, no CWD



prions have been detected in more than 17,700 sampled deer since monitoring began (2002-present).

Bovine Tuberculosis

Since 2009, the DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, in partnership with the Indiana Board of Animal Health and the United States Department of Agriculture, has engaged in monitoring efforts to identify Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) in free-ranging white-tailed deer in southeastern Indiana. In 2014, a total of 107 deer were sampled from Franklin, Dearborn, and Ripley counties. Completed analysis from Purdue Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab and the National Veterinary Services Laboratory failed to detect the presence of TB in any of the tested samples. Since monitoring began in 2009, Indiana has tested more than 1,300 deer and has failed to detect TB the free ranging herd.

For more information on deer health, visit www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/5466.htm.