

# 2007

KIM HART

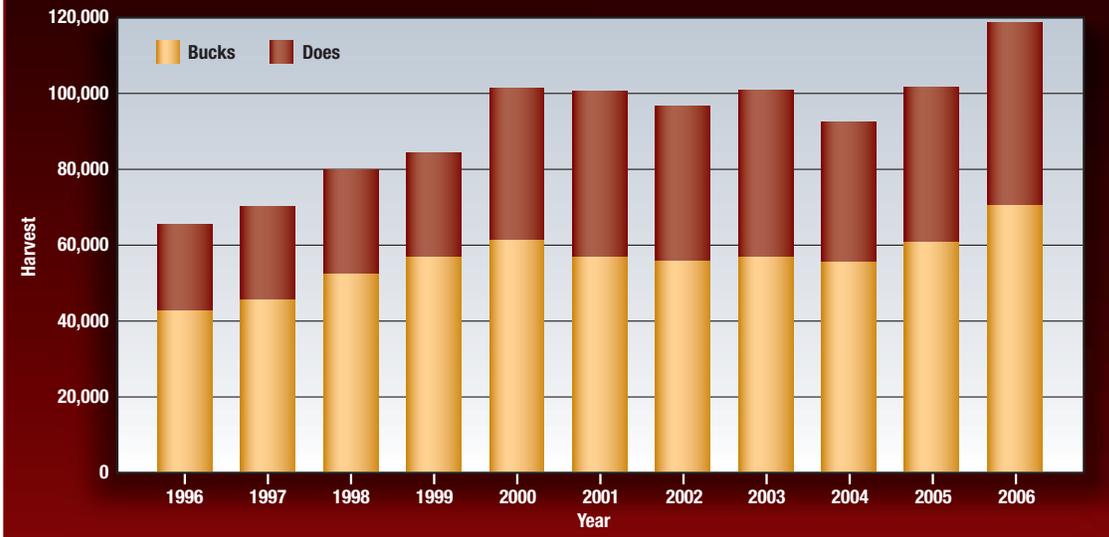
# BIG GAME REPORT

**BY JERRY SHAW, BIG GAME BIOLOGIST**

12

OUTDOOR OKLAHOMA

**FIGURE 1: HARVEST BY SEX, 1996-2006**



**2006-07 DEER SEASONS**

The 2006-2007 deer seasons can be summed up in two words...*Record breaking!*

Hunters this past season harvested a total of 119,349 deer (Table 1). This total exceeds the 2005 season harvest by over 18,000 deer, the largest one-year increase in Oklahoma history. The previous record harvest was taken during the 2000 season when hunters took home 102,100 deer, a full 17,249 fewer deer than this new record. Figure 1 provides a graphical representation of the number of bucks and does harvested each year since 1996. Antlered deer continue to make up a large portion of the harvest increase with 11,562 more bucks being taken in 2006 than in 2005. Buck harvest for all season types combined totaled 72,191 antlered deer. Oklahoma hunters continued their efforts to increase antlerless harvest by bagging 47,158 antlerless deer this past year, an increase of 6,676 animals.

Gun season continues to draw the most deer hunters to the field. The 16-day season was continued for the fourth year in a row. Together with the special antlerless seasons and the youth-only season, Oklahoma hunters harvested 72,263 deer with center-fire rifles and pistols, the largest gun season harvest in state history. The 2006 muzzleloader and archery seasons were also record setting with harvests of 29,519 and 17,567 deer

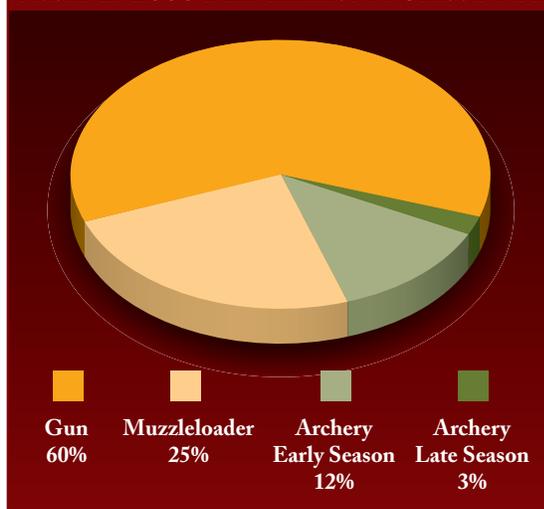
respectively. Figure 2 shows the breakdown of the total deer harvest by season.

The list of the top producing counties has remained relatively unchanged over the years. This handful of counties consistently records the highest harvest figures with only minor shuffling of position each year. Factors such as county size, available deer habitat, and hunter participation all work together to ensure these counties remain at the top of the list. For the sake of consistency, deer taken on Wildlife Management Areas are not included in these tallies.

For the second year in a row the top five counties have remained the same. Osage County remained in the number one position with 5,836 deer recorded in the check station books. Pittsburg County held on to second place for the second year in a row with 4,297 deer harvested within its borders. Hunters bagged 3,840 deer from Cherokee

County and an additional 3,287 from Atoka County. A tie for fifth place occurred between Sequoyah and Creek counties with 2,863 deer harvested in each area. Other counties in the "Top Ten" list include Pushmataha (2,727), Craig (2,470), Delaware (2,332), and Mayes (2,192). Of these ten counties, only Mayes County was not in the "Top Ten" in 2005. In total, 52 Oklahoma counties recorded deer harvests of over 1,000 animals. Table 2 provides a detailed accounting of the 2006 deer harvest organized by county, season, and sex.

**FIGURE 2: 2006 DEER HARVEST BY SEASON TYPE**



In addition to white-tailed deer, Oklahoma has limited numbers of mule deer. Habitat preferences limit these animals to the open, short-grass areas of the Panhandle and far western Oklahoma. The 2006 mule deer harvest was down slightly from the 2005 figure of 245. This past season saw 235 mule deer pass through hunter check stations. With only a few counties providing quality "mulie" habitat, the list of top mule deer producing

counties remains largely unchanged from years past. The perennial top spot remains with Cimarron County with 86 mule deer harvested. Texas County recorded 58, and its Panhandle neighbor, Beaver County, added an additional 43 mule deer to the list. Ellis County (20) and Harper County (11) were the only other counties to record double-digit mule deer harvests. Roger Mills and Woods counties had five each, while Woodward (3), Dewey (2), Greer

and Major (1) accounted for the remaining mulies.

The framework of 10 deer management zones remained in place for the 2006 seasons. These areas of similar herd and habitat variables allow for greater flexibility in setting regulations and better clarity when analyzing data. Within that framework, a continued emphasis remains on ensuring an adequate harvest of antlerless deer, one of the keys to maintaining habitat stability and improving herd health. Statewide, all hunters were provided some opportunity to take an antlerless deer. Habitat conditions, deer herd population composition, herd health, hunter numbers and other variables are all factors used to determine the amount of antlerless hunting opportunity within that management zone. As a result, some areas allow for liberal antlerless hunting while others are more restrictive. Depending upon the management zone hunted, sportsmen and women were given antlerless hunting opportunities in archery, muzzleloader, and rifle seasons. Additionally, special antlerless seasons were again offered in December as well as the October youth-only season for hunters under 18 accompanied by a non-hunting adult.

These antlerless hunting opportunities were responsible for a harvest of 47,158 antlerless deer in 2006. This number accounts for 39.5 percent of the total deer harvest last year. While the percentage of the total harvest remained the same, an additional 6,676 antlerless deer were recorded in 2006 compared to 2005. Hunters can take pride in knowing that we harvested more antlerless deer this past year than in any time in our state's history. Even with that achievement, we must remain diligent to manage herd and habitat health, buck:doe ratios, and population growth through adequate antlerless harvest if our deer herd is to continue to improve.

### ARCHERY SEASON

Archery hunting continues to be a popular outdoor activity for many Oklahomans. Technological advances in equipment, long seasons, liberal bag limits, and favorable weather all played a role in assisting Oklahoma archers in setting

*Oklahomans harvested an incredible 119,349 deer last year, smashing the previous year's harvest by over 18,000 deer.*

DAVE MASLOWSKI



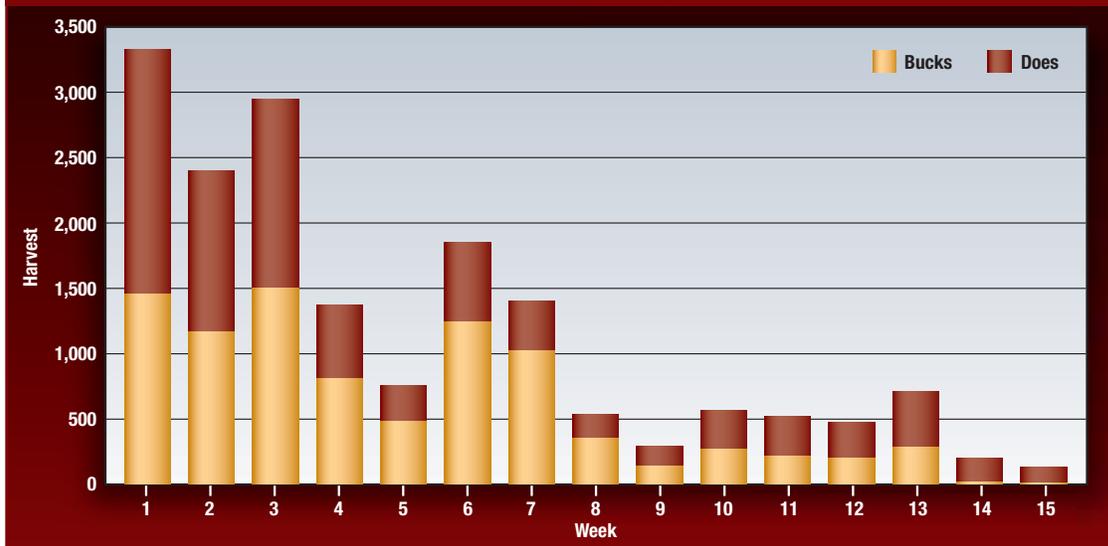
**TABLE 1: 2006 COUNTY AND AREA SUMMARY OF DEER KILLS BY HUNT TYPE**

County	Archery Bucks	Archery Does	Gun Bucks	Gun Does	Muzzleloader Bucks	Muzzleloader Does	Total Bucks	Total Does	Grand Total
Adair	158	77	476	392	489	166	1,123	635	1,758
Alfalfa	139	138	577	417	157	121	873	676	1,549
Atoka	260	230	1,107	699	665	326	2,032	1,255	3,287
Beaver	22	7	376	111	64	26	462	144	606
Beckham	51	48	478	266	84	43	613	357	970
Blaine	41	54	419	260	93	57	553	371	924
Bryan	123	129	530	281	219	112	872	522	1,394
Caddo	124	96	831	409	252	140	1,207	645	1,852
Canadian	60	61	333	210	89	49	482	320	802
Carter	110	94	620	312	156	97	886	503	1,389
Cherokee	386	329	957	874	873	421	2,216	1,624	3,840
Choctaw	111	101	492	266	301	117	904	484	1,388
Cimarron	9	1	106	8	19	0	134	9	143
Cleveland	120	142	339	202	151	78	610	422	1,032
Coal	99	81	593	357	272	145	964	583	1,547
Comanche	30	26	240	119	65	40	335	185	520
Cotton	33	25	191	100	48	30	272	155	427
Craig	140	195	865	714	330	226	1,335	1,135	2,470
Creek	185	212	1,074	699	417	276	1,676	1,187	2,863
Custer	38	44	401	217	58	46	497	307	804
Delaware	213	180	663	547	506	223	1,382	950	2,332
Dewey	66	37	530	307	100	89	696	433	1,129
Ellis	48	42	569	282	85	45	702	369	1,071
Garfield	73	88	431	296	85	79	589	463	1,052
Garvin	59	48	423	190	118	68	600	306	906
Grady	70	59	463	259	149	89	682	407	1,089
Grant	101	156	738	590	183	160	1,022	906	1,928
Greer	55	40	366	161	92	50	513	251	764
Harmon	37	31	303	159	66	38	406	228	634
Harper	40	37	452	208	84	52	576	297	873
Haskell	220	180	520	434	415	178	1,155	792	1,947
Hughes	140	116	786	426	339	198	1,265	740	2,005
Jackson	48	52	383	173	68	47	499	272	771
Jefferson	49	27	275	111	75	27	399	165	564
Johnston	92	97	570	326	179	111	841	534	1,375
Kay	80	82	543	440	144	142	767	664	1,431
Kingfisher	68	60	366	273	135	75	569	408	977
Kiowa	30	28	251	119	59	46	340	193	533
Latimer	137	59	352	250	402	142	891	451	1,342
LeFlore	162	92	422	284	459	177	1,043	553	1,596
Lincoln	141	162	781	494	265	190	1,187	846	2,033
Logan	86	144	534	401	152	134	772	679	1,451
Love	55	49	314	181	74	63	443	293	736
Major	78	101	683	501	169	108	930	710	1,640
Marshall	49	61	267	140	64	62	380	263	643
Mayer	195	173	695	448	438	243	1,328	864	2,192
McClain	50	35	228	131	72	36	350	202	552
McCurtain	126	50	438	168	372	116	936	334	1,270
McIntosh	153	85	524	339	289	148	966	572	1,538
Murray	31	33	266	159	90	42	387	234	621
Muskogee	182	185	705	434	337	166	1,224	785	2,009
Noble	63	103	500	416	116	109	679	628	1,307
Nowata	69	137	702	567	198	167	969	871	1,840
Okfuskee	95	71	497	320	266	151	858	542	1,400
Oklahoma	137	147	229	138	57	42	423	327	750
Okmulgee	113	105	441	306	232	139	786	550	1,336
Osage	361	391	2,112	1,832	615	525	3,088	2,748	5,836
Ottawa	120	97	451	389	245	139	816	625	1,441
Pawnee	64	98	549	470	169	134	782	702	1,484
Payne	95	112	586	447	160	127	841	686	1,527
Pittsburg	421	298	1,343	894	999	342	2,763	1,534	4,297
Pontotoc	107	76	595	280	220	121	922	477	1,399
Pottawatomie	97	109	578	319	215	166	890	594	1,484
Pushmataha	217	159	866	470	723	292	1,806	921	2,727
Roger Mills	53	44	761	391	115	71	929	506	1,435
Rogers	196	250	603	467	288	198	1,087	915	2,002
Seminole	87	71	458	270	173	111	718	452	1,170
Sequoyah	333	212	786	591	691	250	1,810	1,053	2,863
Stephens	101	63	449	188	143	61	693	312	1,005
Texas	18	17	237	45	56	0	311	62	373
Tillman	40	25	270	113	46	21	356	159	515
Tulsa	78	68	181	147	88	49	347	264	611
Wagoner	142	153	445	293	209	140	796	586	1,382
Washington	113	128	494	289	150	107	757	524	1,281
Washita	25	32	247	127	57	35	329	194	523
Woods	103	77	775	484	173	121	1,051	682	1,733
Woodward	85	64	807	483	156	94	1,048	641	1,689
<b>COUNTY SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>8,506</b>	<b>7,786</b>	<b>41,808</b>	<b>26,880</b>	<b>17,427</b>	<b>9,572</b>	<b>67,741</b>	<b>44,238</b>	<b>111,979</b>

**TABLE 2: 2006 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA SUMMARY OF DEER KILLS BY HUNT TYPE**

WMA	Archery Bucks	Archery Does	Gun Bucks	Gun Does	Muzzleloader Bucks	Muzzleloader Does	Total Bucks	Total Does	Grand Total
Altus-Lugert WMA	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	1	4
Atoka WMA	5	8	36	18	6	4	47	30	77
Beaver River WMA	2	0	39	6	13	0	54	6	60
Black Kettle WMA	15	12	133	81	42	28	190	121	311
Blue River WMA	3	2	0	1	0	0	3	3	6
Canton WMA	35	64	59	21	19	10	113	95	208
Cherokee GMA	8	1	59	40	14	12	81	53	134
Cherokee PHA	20	25	64	19	44	19	128	63	191
Chickasaw NRA	7	4	19	16	5	7	31	27	58
Cookson Hills WMA	11	11	25	20	1	7	37	38	75
Cooper WMA	2	1	31	3	10	1	43	5	48
Copan WMA	14	15	38	6	29	27	81	48	129
Deep Fork NWR	2	6	0	0	15	26	17	32	49
Deep Fork WMA	3	1	0	0	3	3	6	4	10
Ellis County WMA	0	1	25	2	9	6	34	9	43
Eufaula WMA	0	0	1	6	2	0	3	6	9
Fobb Bottom WMA	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	4
Fort Cobb SP	0	0	4	9	0	13	4	22	26
Fort Cobb WMA	15	5	5	5	0	0	20	10	30
Fort Gibson WMA	14	17	17	8	22	17	53	42	95
Fort Gibson WR	3	1	1	0	26	24	30	25	55
Fort Sill MR	24	21	84	62	46	48	154	131	285
Fort Supply WMA	15	15	38	17	9	0	62	32	94
Gruber WMA	7	9	47	11	26	19	80	39	119
Heyburn WMA	3	3	4	2	2	2	9	7	16
Honobia Creek WMA	21	15	144	73	186	77	351	165	516
Hugo WMA	31	36	90	67	72	44	193	147	340
Hulah WMA	8	10	43	7	36	24	87	41	128
James Collins WMA	41	44	16	10	1	0	58	54	112
John Dahl WMA	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
Kaw WMA	12	21	114	102	47	44	173	167	340
Keystone WMA	12	14	31	8	13	8	56	30	86
Lexington WMA	4	11	32	31	14	2	50	44	94
Little River NWR	1	0	2	1	2	1	5	2	7
Little River SP	5	8	0	0	0	0	5	8	13
Love Valley WMA	1	0	24	13	8	5	33	18	51
McAlester AAP	70	37	4	24	0	0	74	61	135
McCurtain Co. WA	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
McGee Creek WMA	1	6	9	9	6	4	16	19	35
Okmulgee GMA	0	1	21	11	0	0	21	12	33
Okmulgee PHA	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	4
Oologah WMA	3	6	63	59	27	21	93	86	179
Optima NWR	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Optima WMA	2	1	11	1	2	0	15	2	17
Osage-Rock Cr. WMA	0	3	4	1	5	4	9	8	17
Osage-W. Wall WMA	4	2	2	2	2	4	8	8	16
Ouachita WMA	75	40	214	129	260	128	549	297	846
Ouachita McCurt. Unit	0	1	0	0	4	3	4	4	8
Packsaddle WMA	1	1	42	16	12	0	55	17	72
Pine Creek WMA	0	8	2	2	3	1	5	11	16
Pushmataha WMA	20	22	19	8	21	9	60	39	99
Rita Blanca WMA	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
Robbers Cave WMA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Salt Plains NWR	1	1	83	108	13	27	97	136	233
Sandy Sanders WMA	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	3
Sequoyah NWR	1	2	2	1	35	67	38	70	108
Skiatook WMA	3	8	23	12	7	4	33	24	57
Spavinaw GMA	21	20	22	16	12	7	55	43	98
Spavinaw PHA	0	0	0	0	13	4	13	4	17
Stringtown WMA	0	1	1	0	2	3	3	3	6
Three Rivers WMA	115	51	323	185	409	140	847	376	1,223
Tishomingo NWR	0	0	2	17	0	11	2	28	30
Tishomingo WMA	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Washita Arm WMA	2	0	0	1	6	1	8	2	10
Washita NWR	0	0	28	84	0	0	28	84	112
Waurika WMA	4	4	1	1	1	0	6	5	11
Webbers Falls WMA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Wichita Mts NWR	0	0	32	25	0	0	32	25	57
Wister WMA	1	1	10	5	13	7	24	13	37
Yourman WMA	2	0	1	0	4	1	7	1	8
<b>WMA SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>7,370</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>8,386</b>	<b>43,989</b>	<b>28,274</b>	<b>19,021</b>	<b>10,498</b>	<b>72,191</b>	<b>47,158</b>	<b>119,349</b>

**FIGURE 3: 2006 ARCHERY HARVEST BY WEEK (INCLUDES SPECIAL HUNTS)**



a new archery season harvest record. In 2006 archers arrowed a total of 17,567 deer. This tally smashed the old record of 14,639 set in 2004.

Bow hunters had the first opportunity to be in the woods when the season opened on October 1. Archers also enjoy the longest deer season as it continued, uninterrupted, until January 15. Bow hunters were again allowed a bag limit of four deer total, with no more than two of the deer being antlered.

The final 15 days of the archery season were restricted to antlerless deer only.

While archery season ran from October 1 through January 15, to be able to compare the 2006 data to years past, the season was divided into two separate sessions. The first session was from October 1 through November 17, the day before opening day of rifle season. This session produced 14,156 deer, or 80.6 percent of the total archery harvest. The second session of archery season

ran from November 18 through January 15 and saw an additional 3,411 deer checked in by bow hunters. Information gathered in the annual Game Harvest Survey, combined with hunting license sales information, indicated that an estimated 82,539 hunters participated in the record breaking 2006-07 archery season. Comparing the harvest with the number of hunters participating provided a success rate of 21.3 percent, an improvement over

**PRIMITIVE (MUZZLELOADER) SEASON**

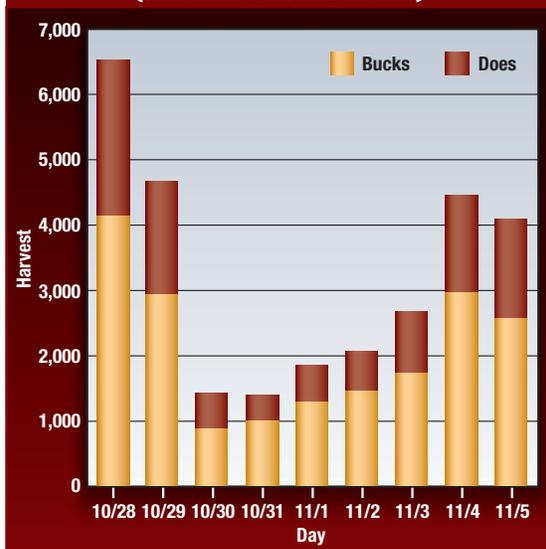
Muzzleloader season is the favorite time of year for many Oklahoma hunters. Game Harvest Survey data indicated 101,807 hunters took advantage of the opportunity to pursue whitetails with a muzzleloader in 2006. The season opened on October 28 and continued for 9 days, closing on November 5. The bag limit was one antlered and one antlerless deer. Those 9 days of hunting accounted for the harvest of 29,519 deer. Figure 4 details the muzzleloader harvest by date.

Rifle, powder, and even accessory technology continue to advance with many modern muzzleloaders rivaling center-fire rifles in reliability and accuracy. Many hunters are taking advantage of these technologies and it is evident in the rate of success that they are having while afield. In the 2006 muzzleloader season, 29 percent of the hunters taking to the woods were able to go home with a deer.

**GUN SEASON**

The 2006 deer gun season marked the fourth year in a row that the season was

**FIGURE 4: 2006 MUZZLELOADER HARVEST BY DAY (INCLUDES SPECIAL HUNTS)**





# REGULATION CHANGES

By MICHAEL BERGIN

Parker said regarding the regulation change.

Parker is not limited on what kind of buck he can harvest, only on how many.

"If I see a nice deer, I might think twice if I think there's a bigger deer on the property."

While waiting for just the right deer this season, Parker may now find himself holding off on a buck he would have harvested in previous years, but he also said there's more to deer hunting than bringing home a monster buck.

"I am out there for the quality of the hunt," Parker said. "A deer's rack is not the only factor that makes it a quality hunt."

On that note, Parker is sure to enjoy the state's increased doe hunting days. Now, much of the state will be open to antlerless deer hunting every day during the 16-day deer gun season.

Since Parker is a husband, father of a newborn daughter and the owner of his own business, his time in the field may be more limited this year, but more chances to harvest deer this season make his year afield look bright.

count toward his combined season limit of six deer, of which no more than two may be bucks. The 2008 youth deer gun season runs from Oct. 19-21, statewide.



## HUNTER THREE THE LONGTIME SPORTSMAN WHO HAS "BEEN THERE, DONE THAT"

**NAME** Rob Ray

**AGE** 66

**HOMETOWN** Sand Springs

*"I started hunting in 1966,  
and don't remember ever  
missing a year in the  
woods since."*



## HUNTER TWO THE YOUTH HUNTER

**NAME** Kyle Springer

**AGE** 15

**HOMETOWN** Weatherford

*Fifteen-year-old Kyle  
Springer of Weatherford  
hunts every year with his  
uncle, Damon Springer.*

Fifteen-year-old Kyle Springer of Weatherford hunts every year with his uncle, Damon Springer, and now that a few years of time spent afield are behind him, he is becoming quite an accomplished sportsman. Kyle harvested his first deer during the 2003 season with his uncle right alongside. Since then he's harvested several deer and other game species.

If Kyle combines the skills he's learned over the years with a little luck, he has the chance to make this year's youth deer gun season his best yet thanks to new legislation that allows youth hunters to harvest both a buck and a doe during the youth gun season. Previously, only one antlerless deer was permitted during that season.

While very enthusiastic, Kyle's response to hearing about the new opportunity was no surprise.

"I think it's better," he said.

The youth deer gun season is open to youth under 18 years of age. Hunters must be accompanied by an adult age 18 or older.

Any deer Kyle harvests during the youth gun season will

Rob Ray doesn't remember ever missing a year in the deer woods. He has always made it to a deer stand during one season or another throughout the year, and one thing is for sure; he doesn't plan on breaking that trend.

"I started hunting in 1966," Ray said.

Ray spends much of his time afield with loved ones, like his family. "I did not grow up in a hunting family," Ray said. "When I returned to college after the service and got married, I had a fellow science student who was an avid hunter and hunted with a bow. I bought my first bow in 1966—still have it—and started hunting deer...I guess I just liked the challenge of bowhunting and have never put one down since."

"We've hunted as a family a lot," Ray said. "My wife hunts with me, too."

He's seen several changes to the state's deer seasons over the years, and for him, the changes reflect the positive approach to management that he hopes to leave for future generations of hunters.

"The changes are great," Ray said, saying the state offers liberal hunting seasons that should suit most any hunter, while at the same time allowing bucks more time to fully mature.

Ray is pleased to see increased opportunities to hunt does and a reduction in the buck limit that will lead to healthier age structures within the state's deer herd.

"I think that's a good management tool," Ray said.

Honestly, Ray isn't as concerned about harvesting a deer each year as he is about spending time in the woods with family members and friends. He of course enjoys harvesting a trophy buck or doe and reliving those moments at wild game feasts throughout the year, but he also finds it rewarding to see deer and note how wildlife has thrived over the years in Oklahoma. 🦌



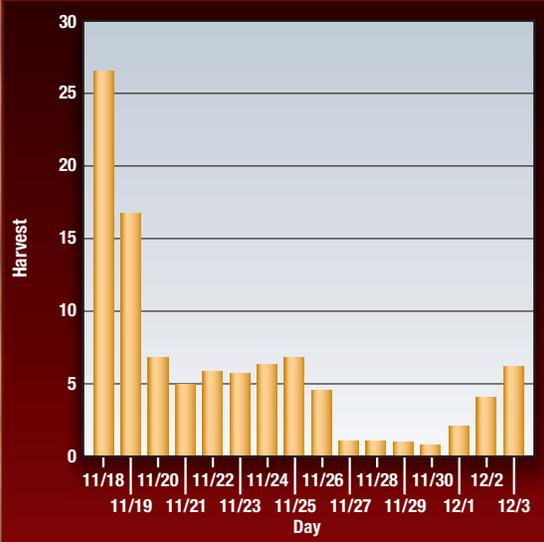
DENVER BRYAN



*More than 200 lucky hunters drew permits to hunt elk in three areas across Oklahoma including Cookson Hills WMA, Pushmataha WMA and the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge.*



**FIGURE 5: 2006 PERCENTAGE OF ANTLERED GUN BUCK HARVEST BY DATE**



antlered and one antlerless), one antlerless deer during the special antlerless season, and for eligible youth during the youth-only season, one antlerless deer.

Four years ago when the decision was made to lengthen gun season to 16 days, the rationale, in part, was to provide increased hunter opportunities and mitigate any effects

of bad weather. The season opened on November 18 and continued for 16 consecutive days, closing on December 3. A new record harvest was set for gun season with 72,263 deer checked in. This harvest is made even more incredible when you realize that less than 10 years ago, in 1997, the entire statewide harvest for all three seasons combined was only 71,207! Bag limits for the 2006 season included two deer during the rifle season (one

“Data Collection and Analysis” portion of this report will detail this and other herd demographic changes.

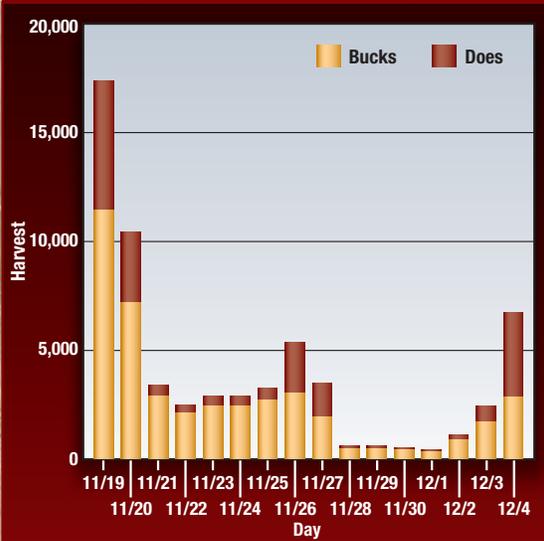
Rifle season remains one of the state’s biggest sporting events. The Game Harvest Survey and license sales information provided an estimate of 196,948 hunters participated in hunting deer with a center-fire rifle this past year (a combination of rifle, the special antlerless and youth-only seasons). Those hunters enjoyed a very high rate of success rate of 36.7 percent.

Opening weekend of rifle season continues to show the greatest percentage of the number of bucks harvested. Opening day of the season accounted for 27 percent of the antlered deer taken with an additional 17 percent coming on the following Sunday for a total of 44 percent of the antlered buck harvest for the season. Daily harvest slowed considerably during the week with a slight increase the next weekend. The final seven days of the rifle season added an additional 6,653 bucks to the harvest, or 9 percent of the total. Figure 5 charts the adult buck harvest by day for the entire 16-day rifle season. A graphical representation of the number of bucks and does harvested during rifle season is shown in Figure 6.

Hunters in the majority of the state were afforded a “special antlerless season” during the month of December. Survey data indicates 38,235 hunters participated in this season. Check station data indicates that 5,103 antlerless deer were taken with this additional opportunity, over 2,000 more than in 2005.

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**FIGURE 6: 2006 GUN HARVEST BY DAY (INCLUDES SPECIAL HUNTS)**



**ELK HUNTS**

Two hundred and twenty-seven Oklahoma hunters enjoyed the opportunity to have a “once in a lifetime” experience hunting elk within our state’s borders. Those hunters were fortunate to draw a permit for one of the three areas — Cookson Hills WMA, Pushmataha WMA or the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge — that offered elk hunts in 2006. The Cookson Hills WMA offered a single cow elk permit while the Pushmataha WMA offered one either-sex permit. Both hunters drawing these tags went home with an elk, with the either-sex tag being filled with a fine bull.

# GOING ABOVE GETTING THE MOST FROM

Of course one of the greatest rewards of deer hunting is the time spent in the woods and fields with friends and families. Besides countless memories and lessons learned, deer hunting also offers simple enjoyment. Ask anyone who has spent much time deer hunting, and they will tell you it's just plain fun whether they harvest a deer or not. But of course, any hunter would agree that harvesting quality deer successfully on a regular basis is quite rewarding. And there are ways to go above and beyond in managing your hunting land to best meet your own personal management and hunting goals. Here are a few possibilities.

## DEER MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Wildlife Department's Deer Management Assistance Program is aimed at intensively managing deer herds on private lands. Whether you are a landowner, a member of a hunting club or a lease operator, the program may be able to provide you with extra assistance in managing deer. DMAP cooperators set their own management goals ranging from producing maximum numbers of harvestable deer to producing trophy bucks.

If Wildlife Department biologists believe the cooperator's objectives cannot be met within the current antlerless regulations for the area, a recommended number of DMAP hunting permits will be made available to the cooperator. Each permit allows the holder of

a DMAP antlerless tag to harvest an antlerless deer any day during the archery, primitive firearms or deer gun seasons, not just on designated antlerless days. These permits are bonus tags and in addition, cooperators have an additional seven days of antlerless firearms hunting immediately following the regular gun season.

DMAP cooperators collect detailed biological information on deer they harvest, and Wildlife Department biologists analyze the data and provide recommendations necessary for cooperators to make the best, most informed management decisions. It's not easy to manage deer and achieve realistic goals on small parcels of land, so a minimum of 1,000 acres is required. However, potential applicants with less than 1,000 acres may combine lands with adjoining landowners to meet the required minimum.

To enroll, landowners must submit to the Wildlife Department a completed application, a legal description of the property, a map showing the general location and boundaries of the property and a non-refundable enrollment fee of \$200 for lands 1,000-4,999 acres or \$400 for lands 5,000 acres and over. The deadline for applications each year is May 15, and approved cooperators are notified by August 15.

For additional information on DMAP opportunities, contact Mike Shaw, Wildlife research supervisor for the Wildlife Department at (405) 424-3392 or [mshaw@zoo.odwc.state.ok.us](mailto:mshaw@zoo.odwc.state.ok.us).

## QUALITY DEER MANAGEMENT

According to its Web site, Quality Deer Management "is a management philosophy/practice that unites landowners, hunters, and managers in a common goal of producing biologically and socially balanced deer herds within existing environmental, social, and legal constraints."

At its core, Quality Deer Management involves harvesting fewer young bucks and more antlerless deer. The idea behind the philosophy is to maintain healthy populations of deer that are "in balance" with habitat conditions and landowner management goals. However, even the Quality Deer Management Association says this strategy may not be for every hunter. However, those with large tracts of land, or even smaller tracts who can participate as a cooperative with neighboring landowners, may find just what they are looking for in deer management through these strategies.

More details about the Quality Deer Management Association and its practices as well as how you can become involved in managing your own hunting hot spot for quality deer can be found at [qdma.com](http://qdma.com). 🦌



# & BEYOND

## YOUR TIME AFIELD



WILDLIFEDEPARTMENT.COM

### CONTACT INFORMATION:

Oklahoma is home to five Quality Deer Management Association branches. Find contact information for each branch here.

#### CENTRAL OKLAHOMA BRANCH

Contact: Bill Coley  
10402 W. 104th  
Coyle, OK 73027  
(405) 880-7102

#### DEEP FORK BRANCH

Contact: Arthur Hermann  
Route 2, Box 1415  
Chandler, OK 74834  
(405) 258-8188

#### EASTERN OKLAHOMA BRANCH

Contact: Sam Meyers  
Tulsa, OK  
(918) 447-8864 or [Ecss.lic@netzero.net](mailto:Ecss.lic@netzero.net)

#### NORTH CENTRAL OKLAHOMA BRANCH

Contact: Billy Lee  
504 N. Stephen  
Ponca City, OK 74601  
(580) 765-9334 or  
[hunterbilly@sbcglobal.net](mailto:hunterbilly@sbcglobal.net)

#### SOUTH CENTRAL OKLAHOMA BRANCH

Contact: Daron Henry  
380 Rocking 4 Road  
Ardmore, OK 73401  
(580) 657-8038 or  
[dhenry338@hotmail.com](mailto:dhenry338@hotmail.com)

*More than 47,000 antlerless deer were harvested during the 2006 season, an increase of nearly 7,000 animals.*

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2007

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**TABLE 3: 2006 STATEWIDE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF YEARLING BUCK ANTLER POINTS**

Number of Points	Number of Deer Sampled	Percent
1	14	1.6
2	141	16.0
3	114	12.9
4	143	16.2
5	122	13.8
6	137	15.5
7	78	8.8
8	93	10.5
9	22	2.5
10	11	1.2
11	6	0.7
14	1	0.1

Through an agreement with the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, 225 permits were made available to Oklahoma's sportsmen and women. Sixty-six bull permits and 159 cow tags were issued through the Department's Controlled Hunt application process. Only one bull hunter and 24 cow hunters failed to make the hunt. For those lucky hunters able to make the trip, success was high with 86.2 percent of the bull hunters and 54.1 percent of the cow hunters filling their tags.

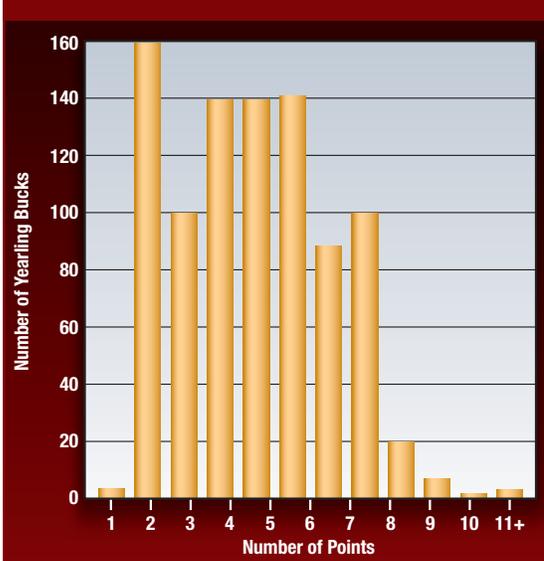
Additional elk hunting opportunities were available for hunters on private

lands in Caddo, Comanche, and Kiowa Counties after securing written landowner permission and presenting this to officials at the Wildlife Department's Lawton Office. The seasons remained a split 10-day archery hunt followed by four days of rifle hunting. Thirty-nine elk were taken during the private lands hunts, and 31

### ANTELOPE HUNTS

were taken on the Fort Sill Military base, resulting in a total harvest of 237 elk. The Oklahoma Panhandle continues to produce pronghorn antelope in numbers great enough to allow limited hunting opportunities for individuals fortunate to draw a permit through the Controlled Hunts program. The 2006 antelope season offered expanded opportunities for this unique hunting experience. Cimarron County offered 50 either-sex permits and 100 doe-only permits, available through public drawing. Additionally, 15 either-sex permits and 30 doe-only permits were offered for Texas County. One hundred and forty-two hunters participated in hunts, taking 47 bucks and 44 does. An additional limited number of permits were made available to landowners in the area.

**FIGURE 7: 2006 YEARLING BUCK ANTLER POINTS**



terms of the variety and diversity of deer habitat available within its borders. A deer hunter's choices could include the cypress swamps of the far southeastern coastal plain, the mixed hardwood-pine forests of Ouachita mountains, expansive tall grass prairies in the northeast counties, wheat and alfalfa fields in the northwest, the mesa country of the panhandle, mesquite scrub of the southwest or the extensive post oak-blackjack Crosstimbers that dominates the central interior of the state.

In addition to influencing the tactics and techniques a hunter must use in pursuing Oklahoma whitetailed and mule deer, these major differences in habitat exert an overwhelming influence on the number of deer the land can support as well as the physical characteristics of the animals themselves.

Although information collected at the county level is often useful to sportsmen, biologists are more concerned with tabulation and analysis of deer kills in small areas called Deer Kill Location Units or "DKLs," and aggregations of these DKLs known "Harvest Units" (Figure 8). Harvest Units are regions that, by virtue of similar habitat and herd conditions, lend themselves to being managed as separate units with specific management objectives. Harvest Units with similar habitats have the inherent capability of supporting deer populations of similar qualities and densities. Trends in weight and antler characteristics can be examined to determine which units are most likely to produce the density or quality of animals desired.

Yearling bucks are especially good barometers of a herd's physical condition. Their high vulnerability to harvest usually insures a large sample to examine, and these deer have the burden of growing their first set of antlers when body growth is not complete. This makes them especially sensitive to prevailing range conditions. When yearlings have well-developed antlers with many points and large beam diameters, the herd can be considered healthy. Of the 898 yearling bucks examined in 2006, 69.3 percent had four or more points (Figure 7).

Differences in biological potential, range condition, and deer density are reflected in Table 3. The trend of certain

### DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Oklahoma's landscape is more varied than that of many other states. Perhaps only Texas is comparable in



KEVIN HART

*Sportsmen hunted pronghorns in Texas County for the first time during the 2006 season. Statewide, 142 hunters participated in pronghorn hunts, harvesting 47 bucks and 44 does.*



ALBERT LAVALLEE

*Newborn fawns seen by sportsmen during the month of June have a lot to overcome in the coming months. But in carefully managed habitat, the hardy animals can grow to trophy sizes.*



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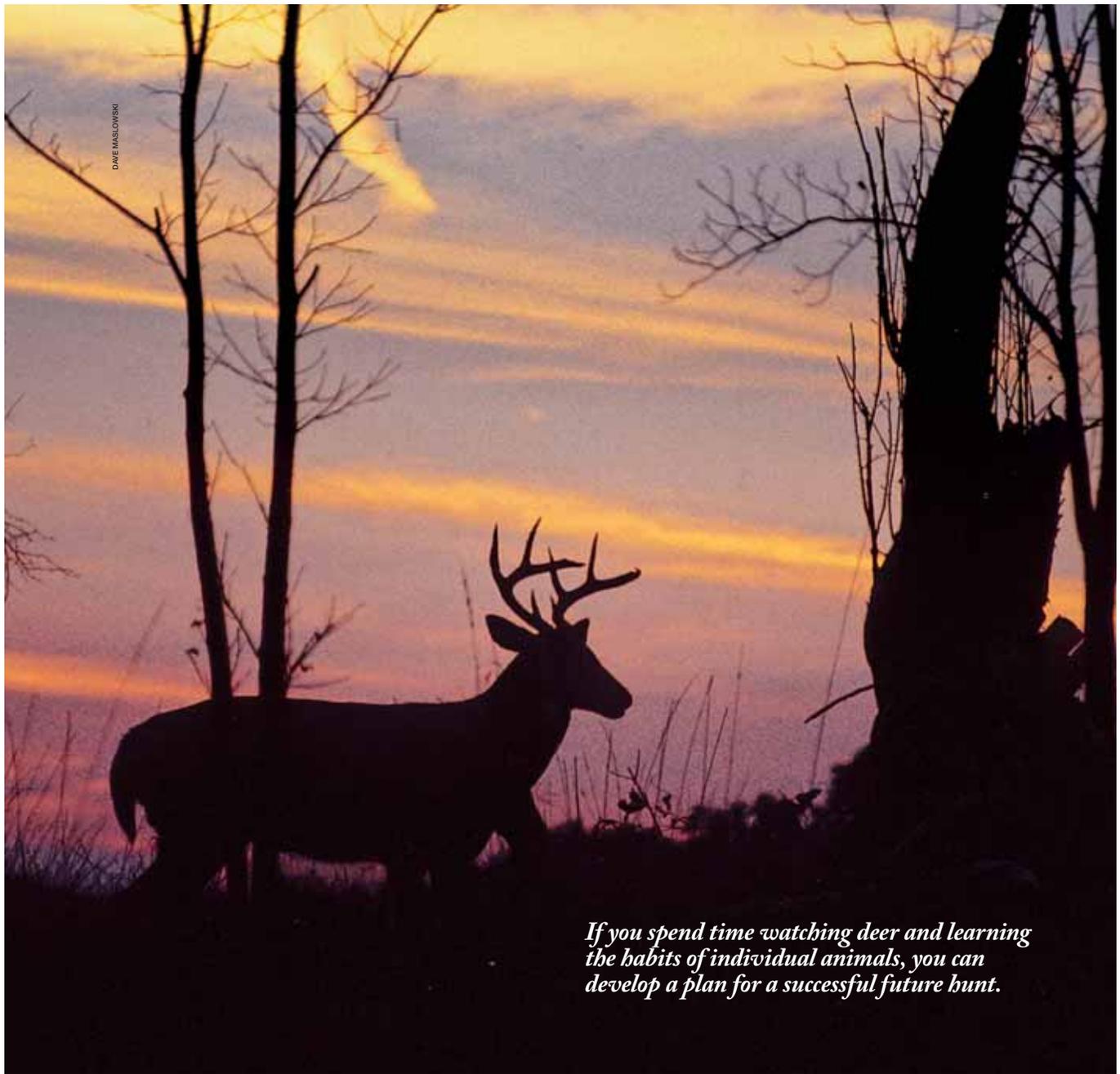
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harvest units producing larger and better nourished deer continued in 2006. Units in western Oklahoma are typified by deep, fertile soils and plenty of agricultural crops upon which deer can feed. As a result, the deer from Units 1-5 continue the trend of heavier yearlings and slightly better antler development than other Units. In contrast to the fertile soils and quality habitat of Units 1-5, Harvest Units 9 and 10 typically have shallow, rocky soils and an abundance of closed canopy forest, limiting the amount of forage available to the deer. As a result, these areas generally produce yearlings with lighter weights, smaller antlers, and a greater percentage of spikes than the western units.

As hunter success rates increase, more and more hunters are beginning to shift their focus to selecting for quality or trophy bucks. While many different factors influence deer antler development, one of the most important is buck age. Older deer will typically have larger racks than younger deer if the amount and qual-

OUTDOOR OKLAHOMA





DAVE MASLOWSKI

*If you spend time watching deer and learning the habits of individual animals, you can develop a plan for a successful future hunt.*

than other bucks, and often that movement occurs in unfamiliar territory. Increased movement means increased vulnerability to harvest.

While the slight increase in the percentage of yearling bucks in the sample might be discouraging, the data did show an increase in the number of 2.5 year old bucks harvested. This shows that Oklahoma is seeing some additional “carry-over” of yearling bucks from one

year to the next. If this trend continues, and hunters can redouble their efforts to pass on younger bucks, the health and quality of the bucks should continue to improve and a better balanced sex ratio and herd structure will follow.

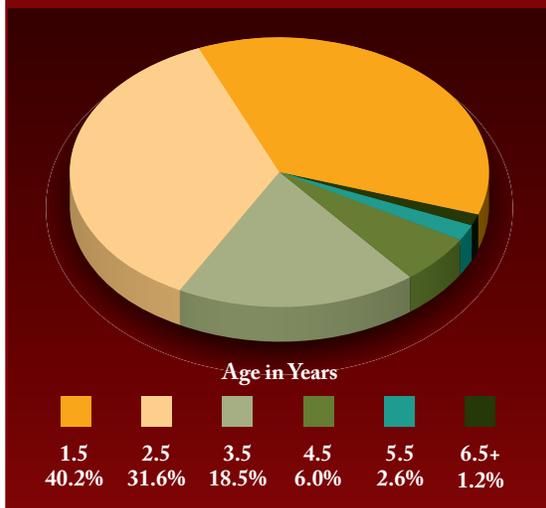
**WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS**

The demands placed on the Wildlife Department’s Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) continue to grow.

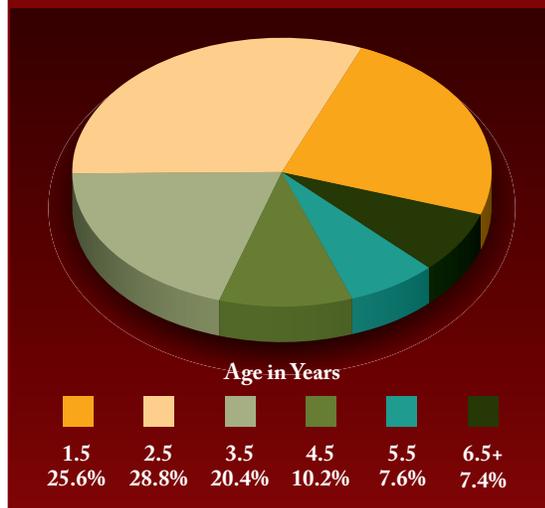
Ninety five percent of Oklahoma’s land area is under private control. Approximately 3 percent of the state, or roughly 1.6 million acres, is owned or managed by the Department. With such limited lands and the great demand for public-access hunting, deer herds on many WMAs are managed with hunter access gained through a drawing process for permits, commonly referred to as “controlled hunts.” Some benefits of the



**FIGURE 9: 2006 ADULT BUCK AGE DISTRIBUTION**



**FIGURE 10: 2006 ADULT DOE AGE DISTRIBUTION**



Controlled Hunts program are protection from overharvest, control over which sex of deer may be harvested, improved deer quality and herd health, and a safer, higher quality hunt for the participants.

During the 2006 deer seasons, 19 WMAs were managed partially or completely through the controlled hunt drawing process. Lands not managed by the Department but made accessible via cooperative agreements administered under the controlled hunts process were the Corps of Engineers lands at Waurika Lake, Hugo, Oologah, Tenkiller, Ft. Gibson, Keystone, and Texoma. The Wichita Mountains, Deep Fork, Salt Plains, Washita, Little River, Tishomingo, and Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuges, McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, and Ft. Cobb, Eufaula and Walnut Creek State Parks also allowed hunter access to successful controlled hunt applicants. Additionally, the USDA Grazing Lands Research Laboratory, Four Canyon Preserve, and selected areas of Texas and Cimarron Counties allowed hunter access through agreements with the Wildlife Department. There were 146 different big game hunts offered through the Department's Controlled Hunts program in 2006. Many additional WMAs were open to deer hunters under regulations that were the same as the statewide seasons.

While only 3 percent of the state consists of Department-managed public lands, these areas produced 6.2 percent (7,370 deer) of the total statewide harvest. Of the deer taken off WMAs, 39.6 percent were female. Table 2 presents a harvest breakdown for each area by season and sex.

### TROPHY DEER

The distinction of what classifies any deer as a trophy can be very difficult to define. Just as "beauty is in the eye of the beholder," trophy status can depend on many factors. A hunter's first deer, the doe taken at the end of a long stalk, a buck taken with Granddad's old rifle — all can be con-

### CY CURTIS TROPHY AWARDS PROGRAM

TYPICAL WHITE-TAILED DEER (135 MINIMUM)					
Score	County of Harvest	Antler Points		Inside Spread	Method of Harvest
		Left	Right		
185 6/8	Bryan	8	8	20 7/8	Archery
181 6/8	Jackson	8	7	18 5/8	Gun
179 6/8	Oklahoma	8	8	16 7/8	Archery
179 2/8	Blaine	6	6	19 4/8	Gun
178 2/8	McCurtain	5	5	22 4/8	Archery

NON-TYPICAL WHITE-TAILED DEER (150 MINIMUM)					
Score	County of Harvest	Antler Points		Inside Spread	Method of Harvest
		Left	Right		
248 6/8	Tillman	12	12	22 1/8	Gun
240 3/8	Hughes	19	10	17 4/8	Gun
238 7/8	Wagoner	18	20	16 4/8	Gun
238 2/8	Delaware	16	19	18 0/8	Muzzleloader
232 6/8	Alfalfa	12	11	20 2/8	Gun

TYPICAL MULE DEER (155 MINIMUM)					
Score	County of Harvest	Antler Points		Inside Spread	Method of Harvest
		Left	Right		
180 1/8	Cimarron	5	5	24 1/8	Gun
178 6/8	Texas	5	5	23 6/8	Muzzleloader
178 4/8	Beaver	5	5	24 6/8	Gun
171 4/8	Texas	5	5	23 6/8	Gun
170 5/8	Cimarron	4	5	24 1/8	Gun

NON-TYPICAL MULE DEER (185 MINIMUM)					
Score	County of Harvest	Antler Points		Inside Spread	Method of Harvest
		Left	Right		
215 0/8	Woodward	9	7	24 1/8	Gun
213 4/8	Woods	10	9	22 2/8	Gun
197 7/8	Cimarron	11	10	19 4/8	Gun
189 0/8	Cimarron	8	6	20 1/8	Gun

sidered “trophies” In addition to those personal trophy deer, the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation has an official recognition program to showcase the many large-racked bucks taken in our state.

The Cy Curtis Trophy Award Program was established in 1975 in honor of the man most responsible for reestablishing white-tailed deer throughout the state. In an effort to boost the state’s deer herd, Curtis was instrumental in the establishment and management of the trap and transplant efforts that laid the groundwork for the deer hunting that Oklahomans enjoy today.

To qualify for a Cy Curtis Award, the buck must be measured by a Wildlife Department employee or an official measurer of the Boone and Crockett or Pope and Young program. The Boone and Crockett system of measurement is used to judge the antlers. All deer legally harvested within Oklahoma from 1972 to the present are eligible. The minimum score for entry into the typical white-tailed deer category is 135 points, and non-typical deer must score at least 150 points to be eligible. Minimum entry score for a typical mule deer is 155. Non-typical mule deer must score at least 185 points.

During the 2006-07 scoring period, 183 deer met the requirements for entry into Oklahoma’s trophy listing. As of the end of June 2007, a total of 4,347 white-tailed and mule deer have been recorded in the Cy Curtis record book. Pushmataha County continues to lead the state with 217 typical white-tailed deer recorded. Pittsburg County is second with 161 bucks listed. Woods County is running a close third with 148 typical trophies recorded. Other counties with over 100 entries in the typical whitetail category are Osage (145) and Hughes (109). Looking at the number of non-typical white-tailed deer, Hughes County remains on top for another year with 37 entries. Pushmataha is a close second with 33, while Pittsburg and Woods Counties each list 30 entries.

The top five Cy Curtis deer from each category are listed below. For a complete listing of all the Cy Curtis

BOONE AND CROCKETT TYPICAL WHITE-TAILED DEER (160 MINIMUM)					
Hunter	Hometown	County of Harvest	Antler Points	Inside Spread	Score
M. Watkins	Broken Bow	McCurtain	5 - 5	22 4/8	178 2/8
R. Teply	Watonga	Blaine	5 - 6	19 0/8	174 2/8
C. Peters	Pryor	Lincoln	7 - 7	19 2/8	174 1/8
T. Roedell	Mooreland	Woodward	6 - 5	19 3/8	174 0/8
T. Davenport	Muskogee	Woodward	8 - 7	17 1/8	166 7/8
M. Motsinger	Stonewall	Pontotoc	7 - 7	19 0/8	166 5/8
F. Zachary Jr.	Guthrie	Logan	7 - 7	20 7/8	166 1/8
S. Scorsone	Edmond	Logan	5 - 5	19 0/8	162 0/8
J. Jones	Yukon	Major	5 - 6	18 5/8	161 2/8

BOONE AND CROCKETT NON-TYPICAL WHITE-TAILED DEER (185 MINIMUM)					
Hunter	Hometown	County of Harvest	Antler Points	Inside Spread	Score
B. Brame	Moyers	Pushmataha	14 - 10	18 0/8	232 4/8
S. Risinger	Ardmore	Carter	14 - 15	16 7/8	231 7/8
M. Hanaway	Jones	Oklahoma	11 - 13	17 7/8	219 5/8
P. White	Poteau	LeFlore	11 - 11	17 4/8	214 6/8
A. S. Abbott	Newcastle	Grady	11 - 12	16 7/8	208 2/8
T. Young	Piedmont	Latimer	14 - 17	18 4/8	188 1/8
J. Hillaker II	Collinsville	Alfalfa	7 - 6	17 0/8	185 7/8

award recipients, pick up a copy of the current Cy Curtis Awards Record Book, available from the Wildlife Department’s Information and Education Division.

### BOONE AND CROCKETT AWARDS

In addition to adding over 180 bucks to the state’s Cy Curtis program, Oklahoma also increased our presence in the Boone and Crockett Awards Record Book. In total, 16 racks scored high enough to be eligible for entry into this prestigious national program. The tables below list details about these fantastic deer and the hunters who tagged them.

### QUALITY DEER

Although the definition of a “quality deer” is somewhat subjective, and there are many bucks taken each year that would qualify for this category in some sense, it seems fitting that some of the exceptional deer taken during the past season should be recognized. Refer to the “Trophy Deer – 2006” table for a list of 112 deer taken during the 2006 season that reached or exceeded the 201-pound mark.

### CONCLUSIONS

The 2006 deer season in Oklahoma has no equal. Records were set for total harvest, rifle, muzzleloader, and archery seasons. Hunters added 183 deer to the Cy Curtis Trophy Awards program, and 16 were eligible for the Boone and Crockett record book. Hunters continue to enjoy liberal bag limits and expanded hunting opportunities.

In spite of the success of the past deer season, much work remains to be done. Hunters must continue to focus on reducing the harvest of young bucks and increasing the doe harvest if herd health and habitat conditions are to improve. Education must continue to show the importance of trying to first obtain and then maintain balanced sex ratios and natural, balanced age structures. And most important, once educated, Oklahoma hunters must then in turn put that knowledge into practice and begin the transformation from being a “consumer” of the resource to being an active “manager.” By continued restraint on the harvest of young males, focusing on doe harvest, and being good stewards of the habitat, Oklahoma deer hunting can continue to improve!

## 2006 TROPHY DEER

County	Season Type	Hog-dressed Weight	Points		Species	County	Season Type	Hog-dressed Weight	Points		Species
			Left	Right					Left	Right	
Craig	Muzzleloader	201	7	7	Whitetail Deer	Grady	Muzzleloader	210	4	5	Whitetail Deer
Osage	Archery	201	7	7	Whitetail Deer	Woods	Muzzleloader	210	8	8	Whitetail Deer
Woods	Gun	201	6	5	Whitetail Deer	Major	Gun	210	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Archery	202	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Payne	Muzzleloader	210	8	8	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Gun	202	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Cleveland	Gun	210	6	9	Whitetail Deer
Craig	Muzzleloader	202	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Woods	Muzzleloader	210	4	6	Whitetail Deer
Kay	Muzzleloader	202	9	5	Whitetail Deer	Woods	Gun	210	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Kay	Muzzleloader	202	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Beaver	Muzzleloader	210	7	8	Whitetail Deer
Kingfisher	Muzzleloader	202	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Osage	Archery	211	6	5	Whitetail Deer
Woods	Archery	202	6	7	Whitetail Deer	Beaver	Gun	212	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Beaver	Gun	204	6	5	Whitetail Deer	Major	Gun	212	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Harper	Gun	204	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Osage	Archery	212	3	4	Whitetail Deer
Harper	Gun	204	4	5	Whitetail Deer	Rogers	Gun	213	5	4	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Muzzleloader	205	6	4	Whitetail Deer	Alfalfa	Gun	215	3	3	Whitetail Deer
Beckham	Gun	205	5	4	Whitetail Deer	Cimarron	Gun	215	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Lincoln	Muzzleloader	205	6	6	Whitetail Deer	Garfield	Gun	215	5	6	Whitetail Deer
Ellis	Archery	205	6	5	Whitetail Deer	Alfalfa	Muzzleloader	215	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Grant	Gun	205	7	5	Whitetail Deer	Grant	Gun	215	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Grant	Gun	205	8	9	Whitetail Deer	Kay	Muzzleloader	215	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Beaver	Gun	205	4	4	Whitetail Deer	Kingfisher	Archery	215	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Harper	Gun	205	4	3	Whitetail Deer	Kingfisher	Gun	215	5	4	Whitetail Deer
Beaver	Gun	205	4	4	Whitetail Deer	McClain	Gun	215	8	7	Whitetail Deer
Kay	Gun	205	7	10	Whitetail Deer	Major	Muzzleloader	215	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Kingfisher	Muzzleloader	205		4	Whitetail Deer	Woods	Gun	215	4	5	Whitetail Deer
Washita	Muzzleloader	205	4	5	Whitetail Deer	Roger Mills	Gun	215	4	4	Mule Deer
Canadian	Muzzleloader	205	6	7	Whitetail Deer	Beckham	Gun	216	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Ottawa	Gun	205	7	5	Whitetail Deer	Garfield	Archery	220	7	5	Whitetail Deer
Tillman	Gun	205	4	5	Whitetail Deer	Garfield	Muzzleloader	220	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Archery	206	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Harper	Gun	220	6	6	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Gun	206	5	4	Whitetail Deer	Jackson	Gun	220	5	4	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Gun	206	4	4	Whitetail Deer	Kay	Gun	220	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Grady	Gun	206	6	6	Whitetail Deer	Kingfisher	Muzzleloader	220	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Kay	Muzzleloader	206	5	4	Whitetail Deer	Harmon	Gun	220	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Grant	Archery	206	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Kingfisher	Gun	220	6	6	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Gun	208	4	4	Whitetail Deer	Alfalfa	Gun	220	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Craig	Archery	208	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Alfalfa	Muzzleloader	220	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Woodward	Gun	208	5	4	Whitetail Deer	Garfield	Muzzleloader	221	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Lincoln	Muzzleloader	208	6	5	Whitetail Deer	Grant	Archery	222	6	4	Whitetail Deer
Woods	Archery	208	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Kay	Gun	222	6	5	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Gun	210	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Beaver	Gun	223	5	6	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Gun	210	4	4	Whitetail Deer	Dewey	Gun	224	8	5	Whitetail Deer
Beaver	Gun	210	4	5	Whitetail Deer	Beckham	Gun	225	3	3	Whitetail Deer
Beckham	Muzzleloader	210	6	6	Whitetail Deer	Cimarron	Archery	225	6	6	Mule Deer
Beckham	Gun	210	4	4	Whitetail Deer	Pottawatomie	Gun	225	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Garfield	Gun	210	5	6	Whitetail Deer	Major	Muzzleloader	226	5	6	Whitetail Deer
Grant	Archery	210	4	4	Whitetail Deer	Craig	Gun	230	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Grant	Gun	210	4	5	Whitetail Deer	Ellis	Gun	230	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Grant	Gun	210	4	4	Whitetail Deer	Ottawa	Archery	230	5	6	Whitetail Deer
Grant	Archery	210	6	5	Whitetail Deer	Harper	Muzzleloader	230	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Alfalfa	Gun	210	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Beaver	Gun	235	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Grant	Muzzleloader	210	6	6	Whitetail Deer	Grant	Gun	240	4	4	Whitetail Deer
Harper	Gun	210	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Garfield	Muzzleloader	240	5	4	Whitetail Deer
Harper	Gun	210	5	4	Whitetail Deer	Kay	Muzzleloader	240	6	4	Whitetail Deer
Kay	Gun	210	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Grant	Archery	243	0	0	Whitetail Deer
Kay	Muzzleloader	210	5	5	Whitetail Deer	Kingfisher	Muzzleloader	250	5	5	Whitetail Deer
Lincoln	Archery	210	7	7	Whitetail Deer	Cimarron	Gun	260	4	4	Mule Deer