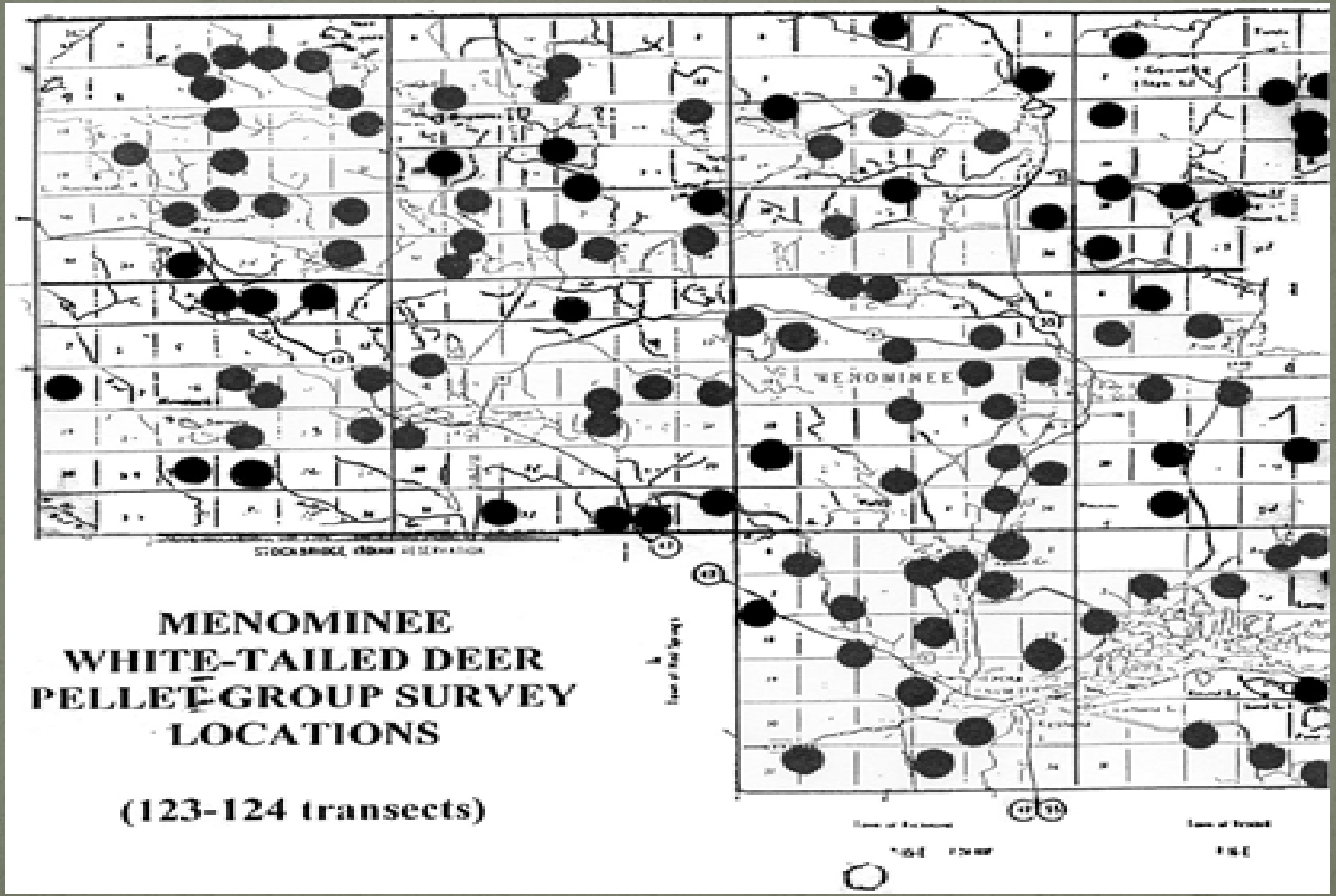
2024 Menominee White Tailed Deer Survey Menominee Indian Tribe of WI.

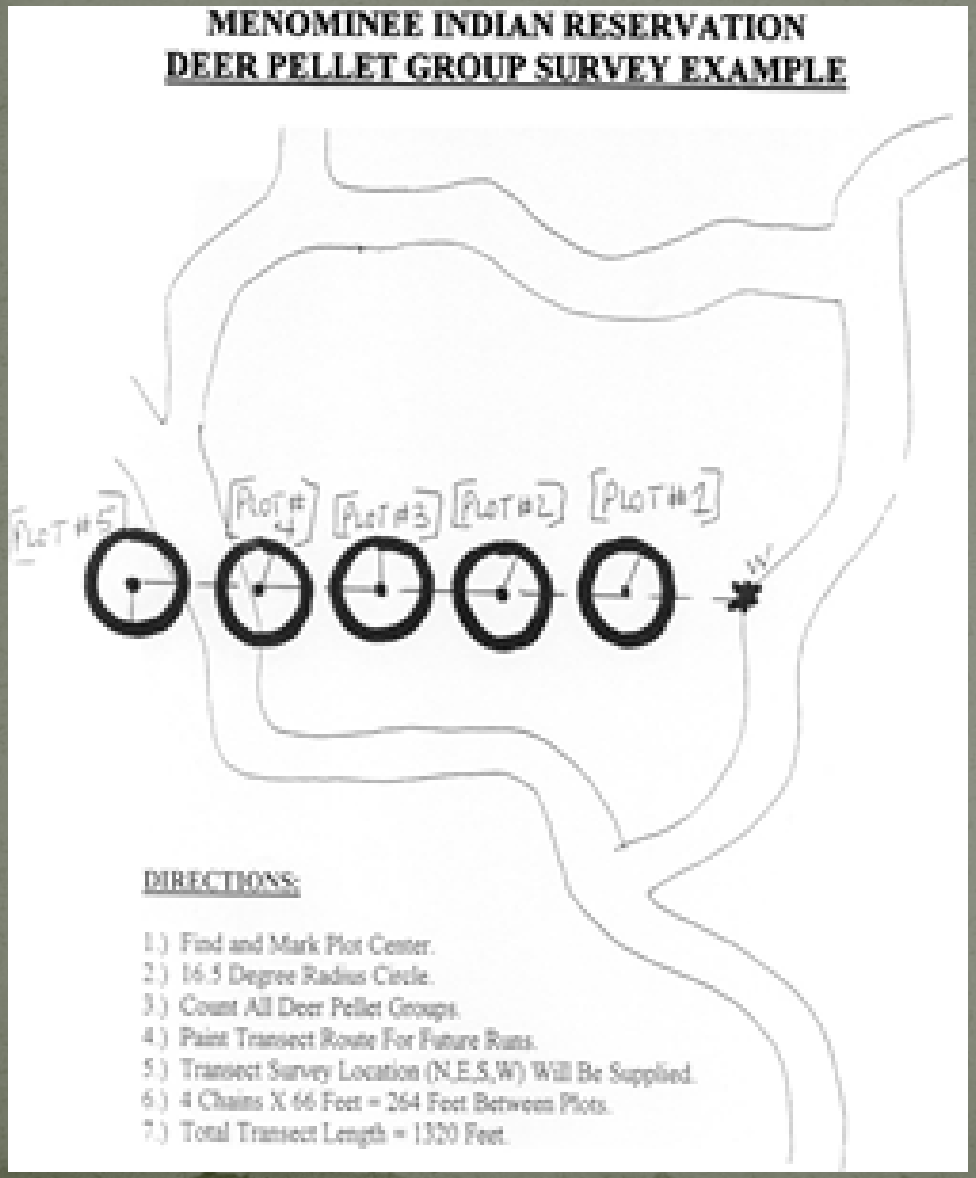
Environmental Services Department (ESD) wish to thank all individuals that have assisted in gathering deer data:

Joe Lyons, ESD
Kyle Lyons, ESD
Cierra Dickenson, ESD
Reynold Waukau, MTE
Tom Notinokey, MTE
Ron Waukau, Jr., MTE
Kenew LaTender, MTE

White Tailed Deer Survey Routes



White Tailed Deer Route Example



Find and Mark Plot Center

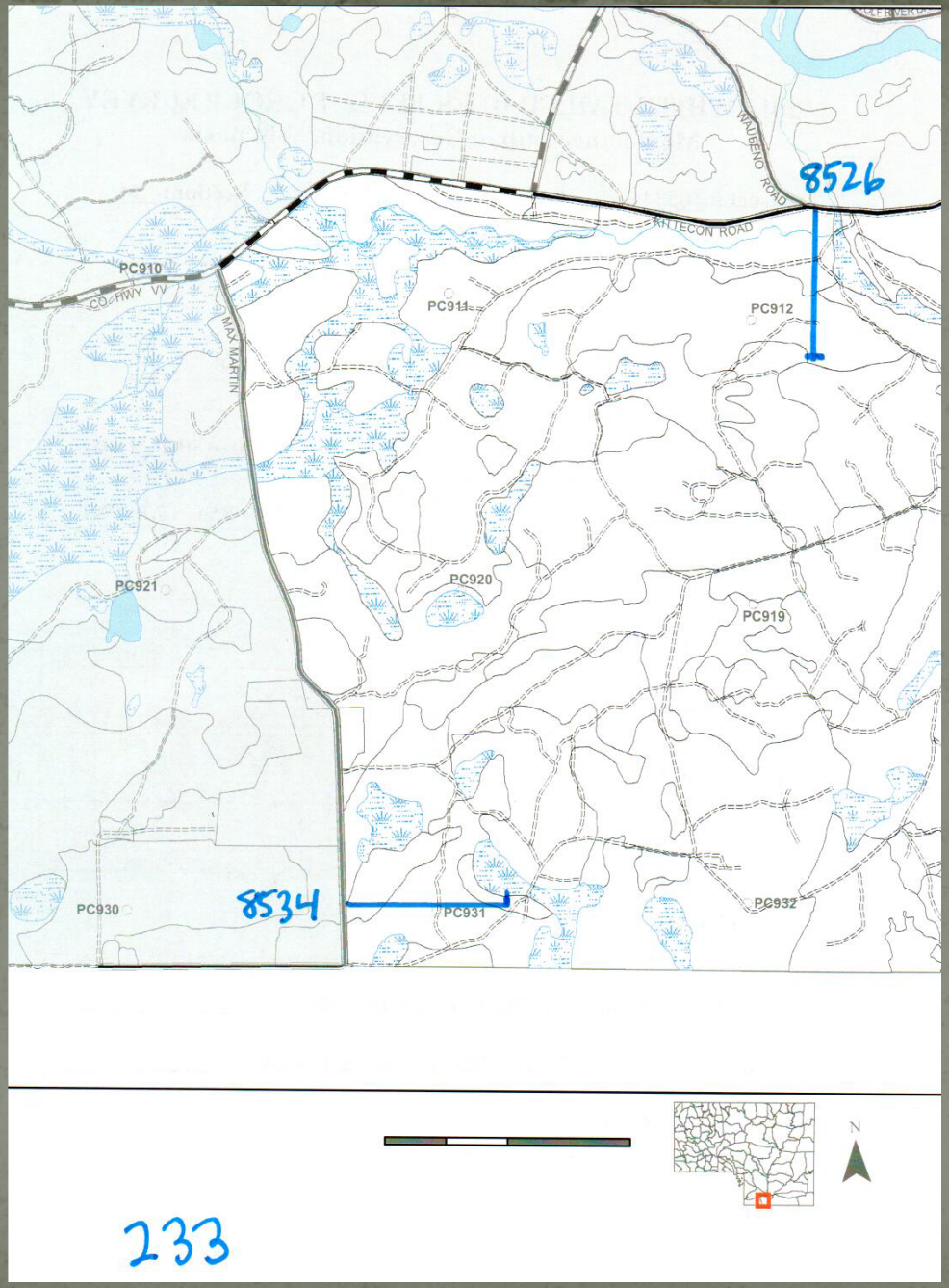
16.5 Radius (33 Feet Total)

Count All Deer Pellet Group Counts

Paint in Transect Line

Survey can go East, West North or South

4 Chains between Plots
4 Chains X 66 Feet = 264 Feet
Total Length = 1320 feet


WALBENO ROAD
8526
KNTECON ROAD
PC910
CO. HWY VV
MAX MARTIN
PC911
PC912
PC921
PC920
PC919
PC930
8534
PC931
PC932
N

233

2016 WHITE-TAILED DEER PELLET GROUP SURVEY
Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin

Transect # 9650 . Location: T29N,R16E . Section: 32 .

Surveyors: _____ Date: _____.

_____

GPS Start Location: N44.94707; W88.57485

PLOT #	COVER TYPE	# DEER PELLET GROUP COUNT	# RUFFED GROUSE ROOST	SNOWSHOE HARE PELLETS	
				PRESENT	ABSENT
1	OR				
2	OR				
3	PW				
4	Aspen				
5	OR				
TOTALS					

1.) Number of Dead Deer Observed along Transect: _____

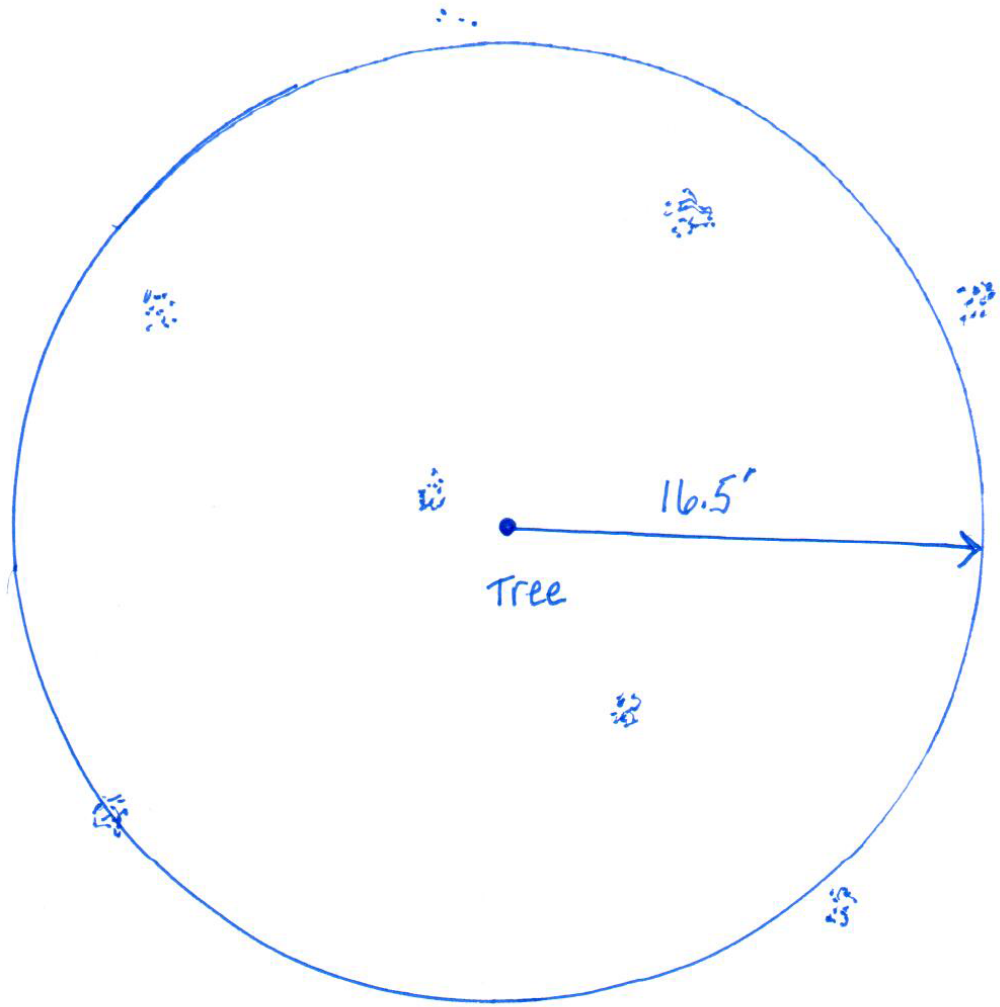
2.) Number of Ruffed Grouse Flushed along Transect: _____

3.) Comments for Transect:

White-Tailed Deer Route Example

White-Tailed Deer Route Example

White-Tailed Deer Route Example



What is total deer pellet group count?

Ruffed Grouse Droppings

Ruffed Grouse Droppings

2024 MENOMINEE RESERVATION
WHITE-TAILED DEER PELLET GROUP SURVEY RESULTS

TOWNSHIPS	TRANSECTS COMPLETED	TOTAL DEER PELLET #'S	2023	BY TOWNSHIP DEER/MI2
T30N,R13E	15	82	12.9	15.0
T30N,R14E	14	23	8.4	4.5
T30N,R15E	10	40	10.4	11.0
T30N,R16E	10	12	6.3	3.3
T29N,R13E	11	23	12.4	5.7
T29N,R14E	11	47	16.1	11.7
T29N,R15E	15	58	10.9	10.6
T29N,R16E	10	32	14.7	8.8
T28N,R15E	13	62	11.7	13.1
T28N,R16E	11	53	15.8	13.2
TOTALS:	120	432	11.9	9.8

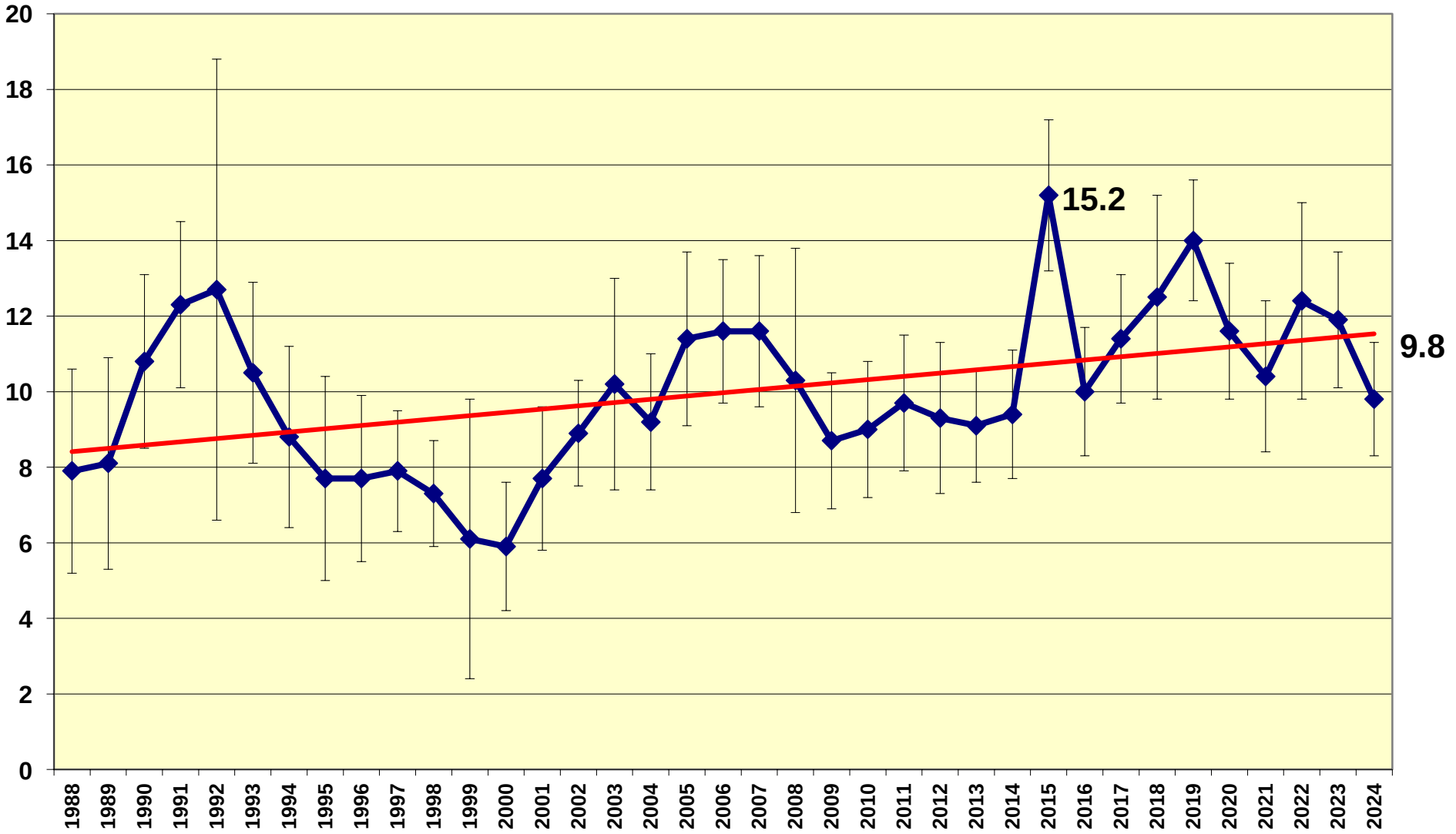
$$\text{Deer/Mi2} = \frac{(\text{Mean X Pellet})\ (1/0.1)\ (640\ \text{ac/mi})}{(\text{Deposition Period})\ (12.7\ \text{Groups/day})}$$

$$\text{Deer/Mi2} = \frac{(3.60)\ (10)\ (640)}{(185\ \text{Days})\ (12.7)} = 9.8$$

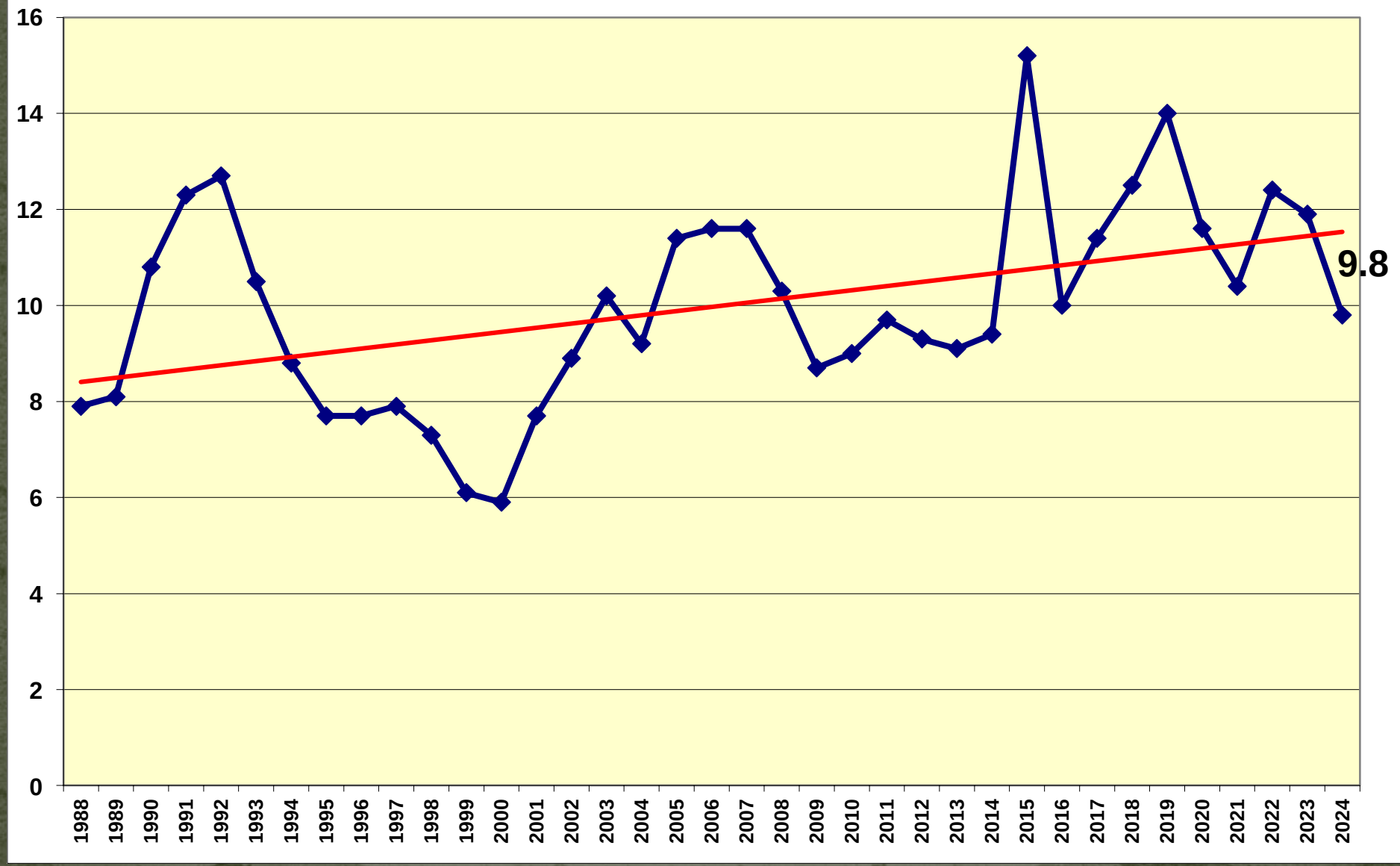
Deer/Square Mile = 9.8 +/- 1.8

(Range: 9.0 to 11.6)

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
Deer/Mi2 with 95% Confidence Interval



MITW Deer/Mi2



MENOMINEE WHITE-TAILED DEER MANAGEMENT GOAL:

The white-tailed deer management goal for the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin is 12.0-13.0 deer per square mile. This figure was based upon identifying the different forest habitat types available for the Reservation and examining the different deer carrying capacity for each of the habitats involved. Deer carrying capacity numbers were taken from a White-tailed Deer Study conducted in northern Wisconsin.

CARRYING CAPACITY is defined as the maximum number of animals that can live within a specific habitat and survive without causing damage to the habitat.

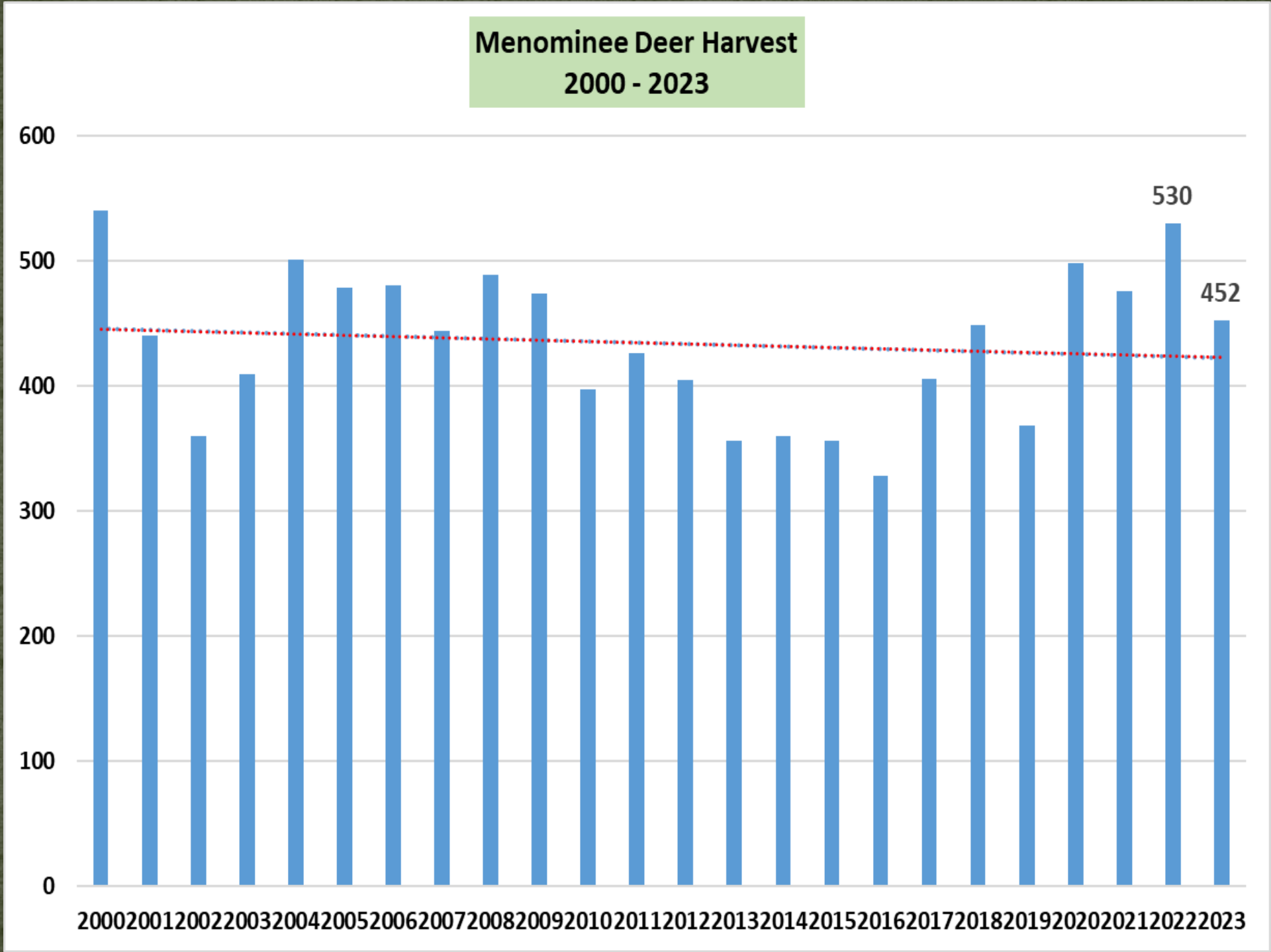
THE MENOMINEE FOREST
HAS FOUR DISTINCT FOREST HABITAT TYPES:

1.) The Northern Hardwood Forest
- Potential 8 deer per square mile

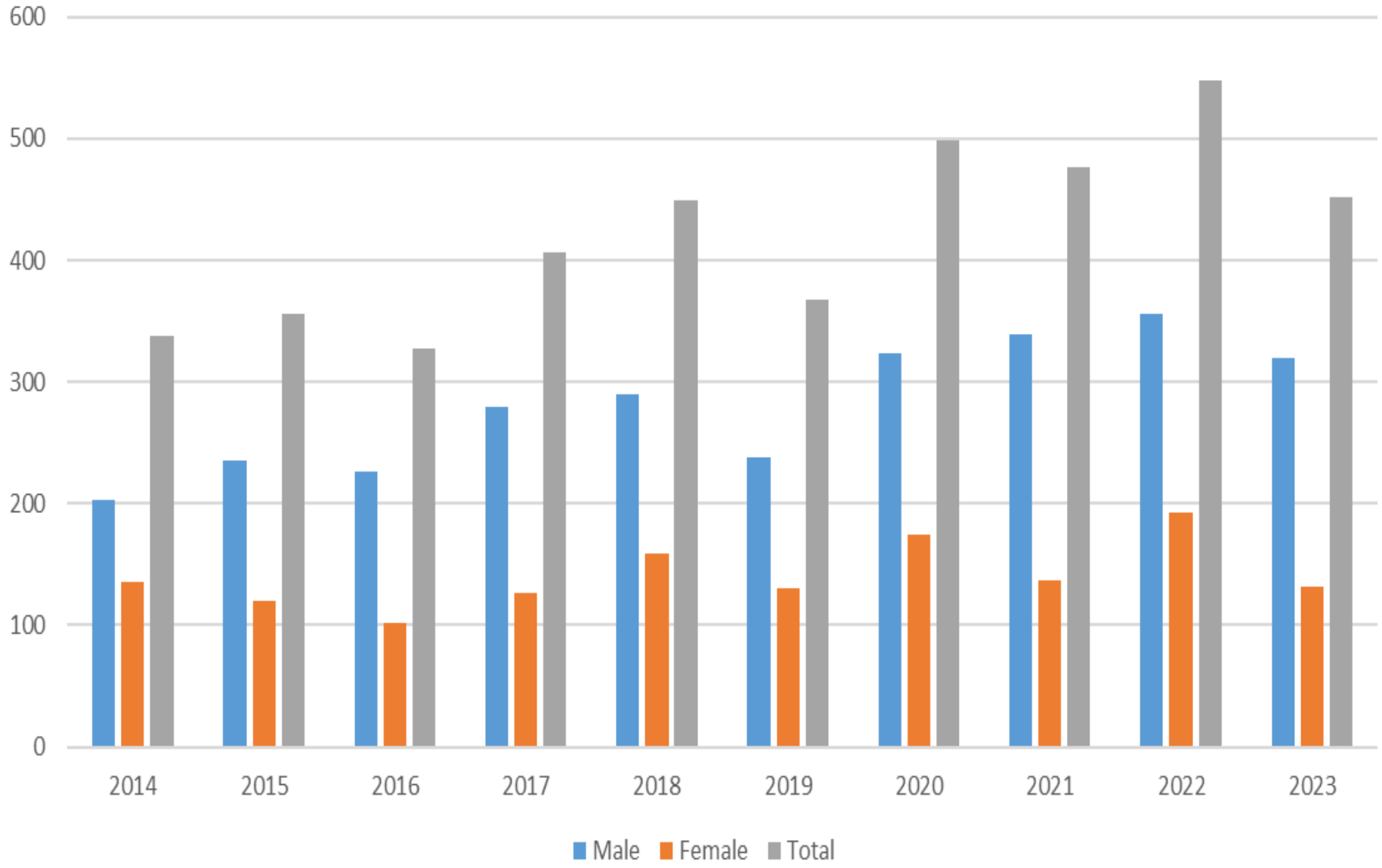
2.) The Hemlock Hardwood Forest
- Potential 9 deer per square mile

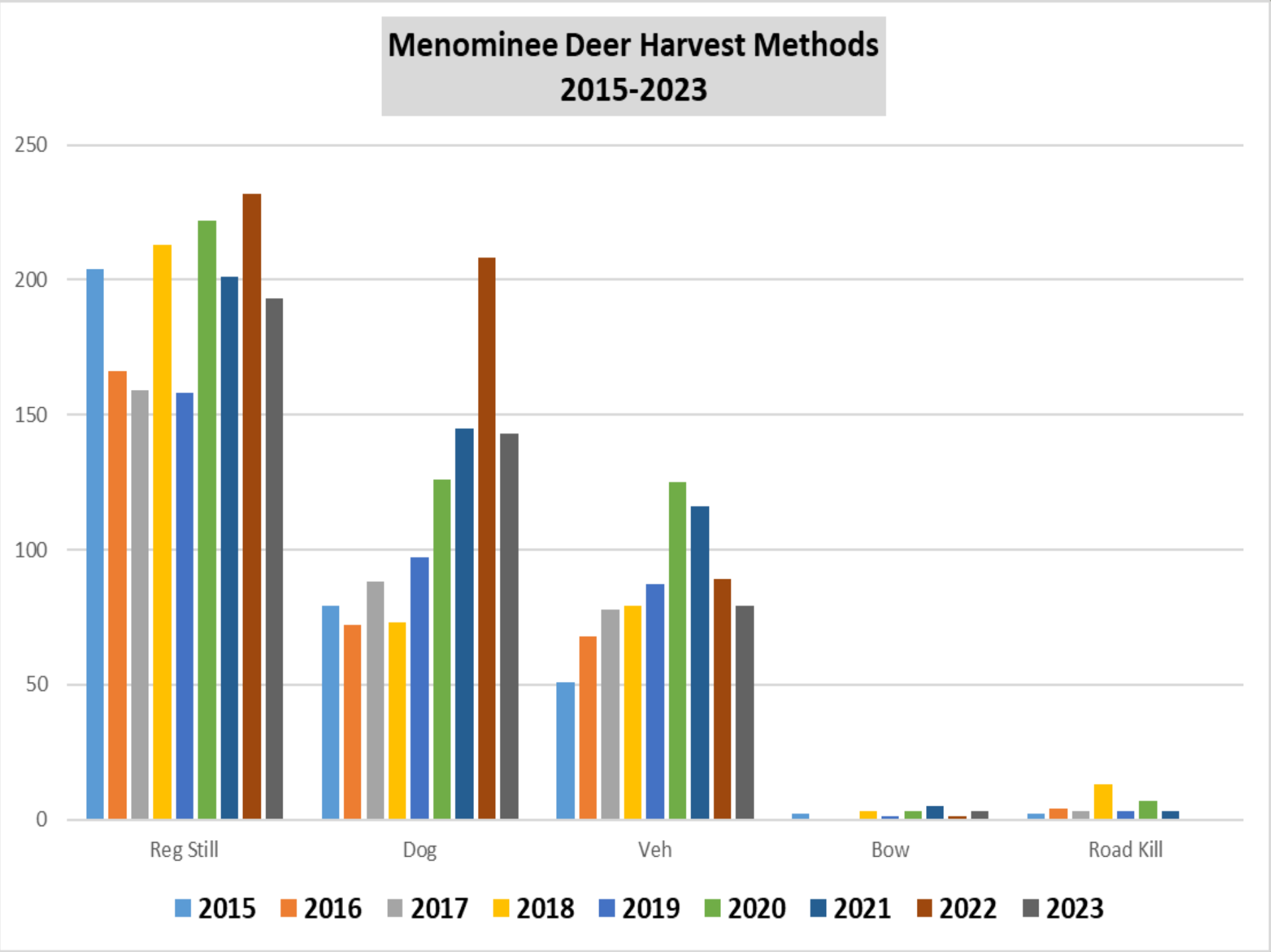
3.) The White Pine Forest
- Potential 18.5 deer per square mile

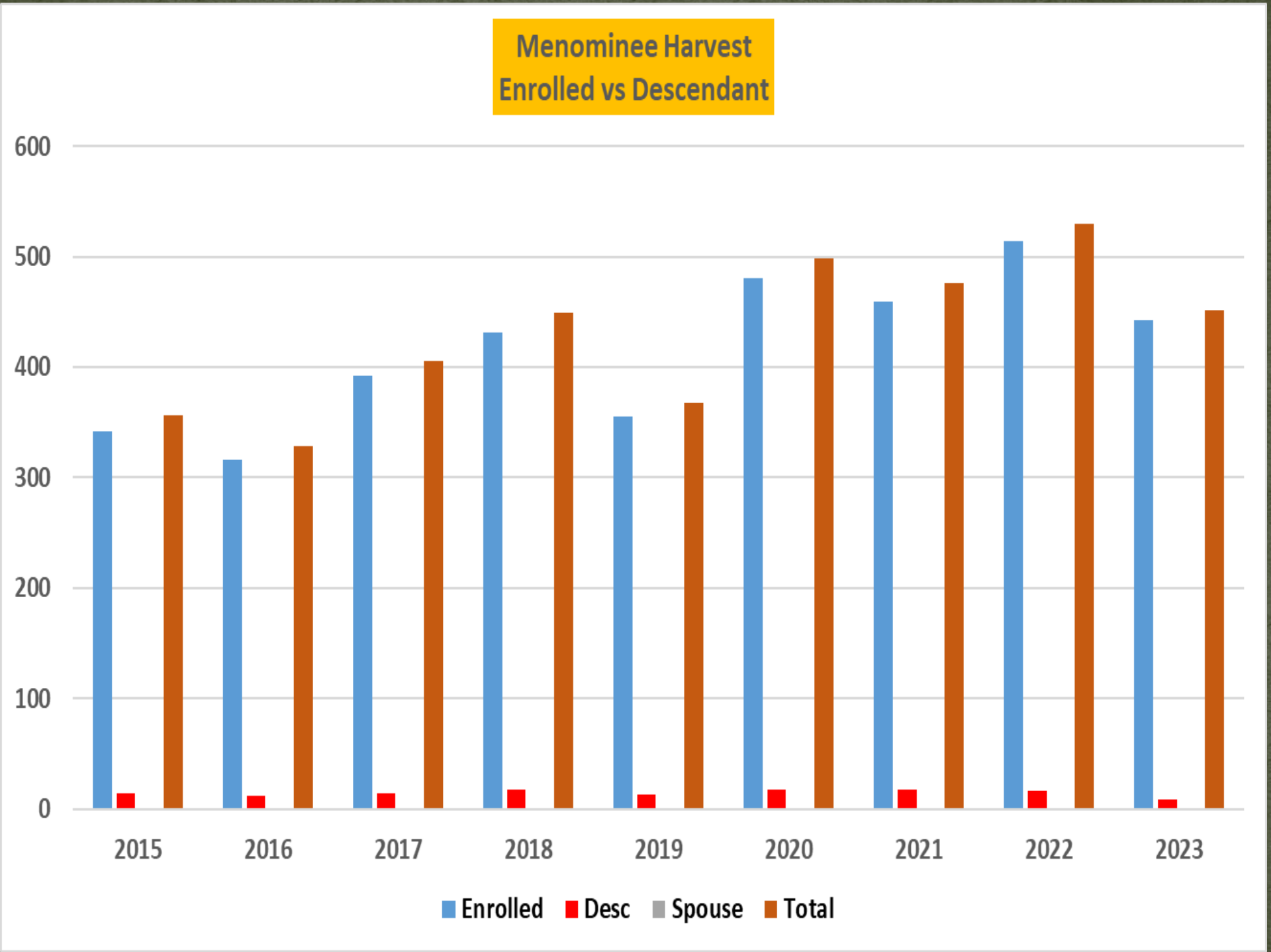
4.) The Aspen-Pulpwood Forest
- Potential 17.5 - 44.0 deer per square mile


Menominee Deer Harvest
2000 - 2023
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
530
452
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

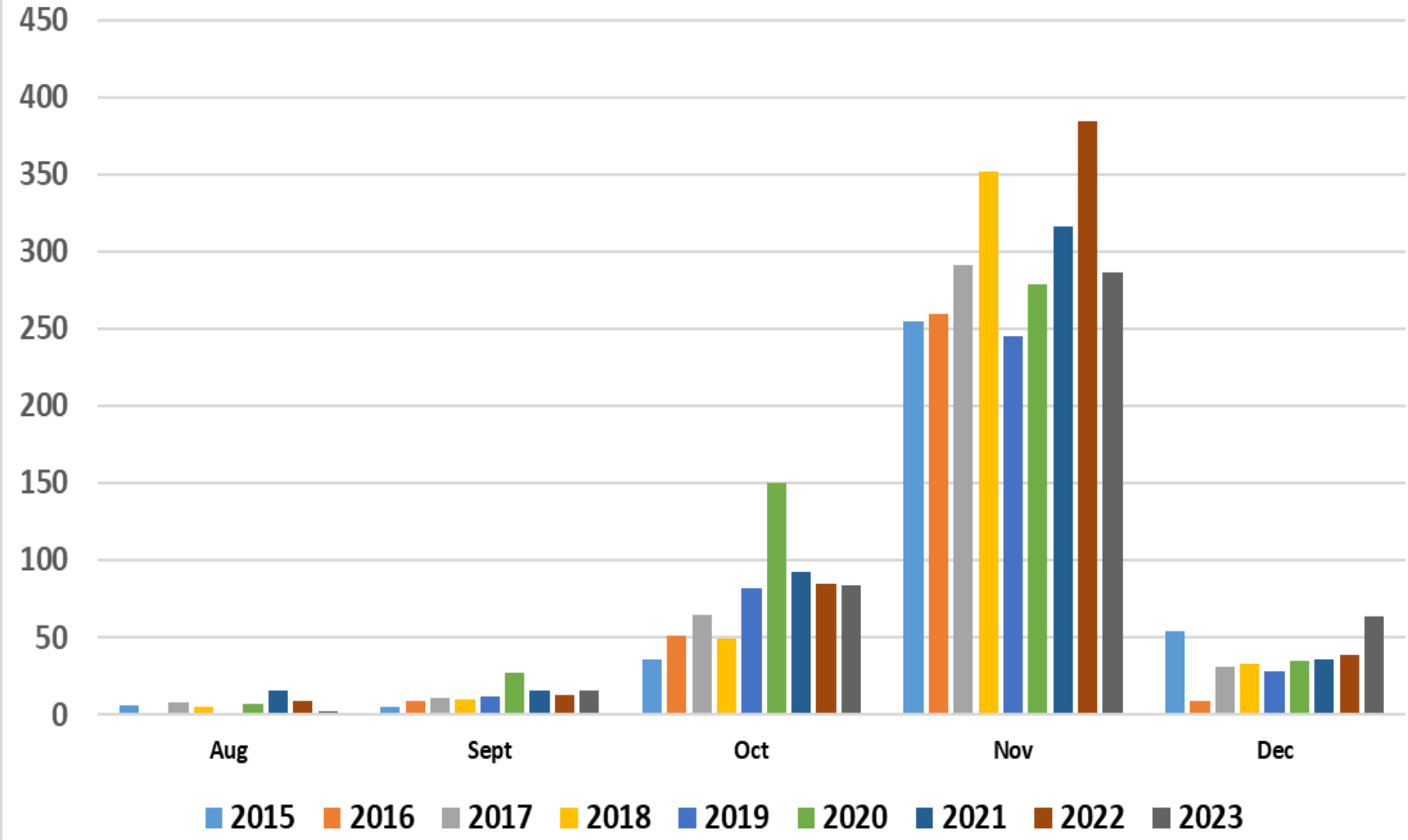
Menominee Deer Harvest
Male (66%) vs Female (34%)




Menominee Deer Harvest Methods
2015-2023
250
200
150
100
50
0
Reg Still
Dog
Veh
Bow
Road Kill
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023


Menominee Harvest
Enrolled vs Descendant
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
Enrolled
Desc
Spouse
Total

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin White-tailed Deer Harvest by Month 2015-2023



THE WINTER SEVERITY INDEX FACTOR

The Winter Severity Index or "WSI" is a measurement that many managers and researchers throughout the north use to determine how nasty Old Man Winter is during a given year. From the beginning of December through the end of April it's used to track temperature and snowfall. It gives each a numeric value and this is used to quantify the impact on deer.

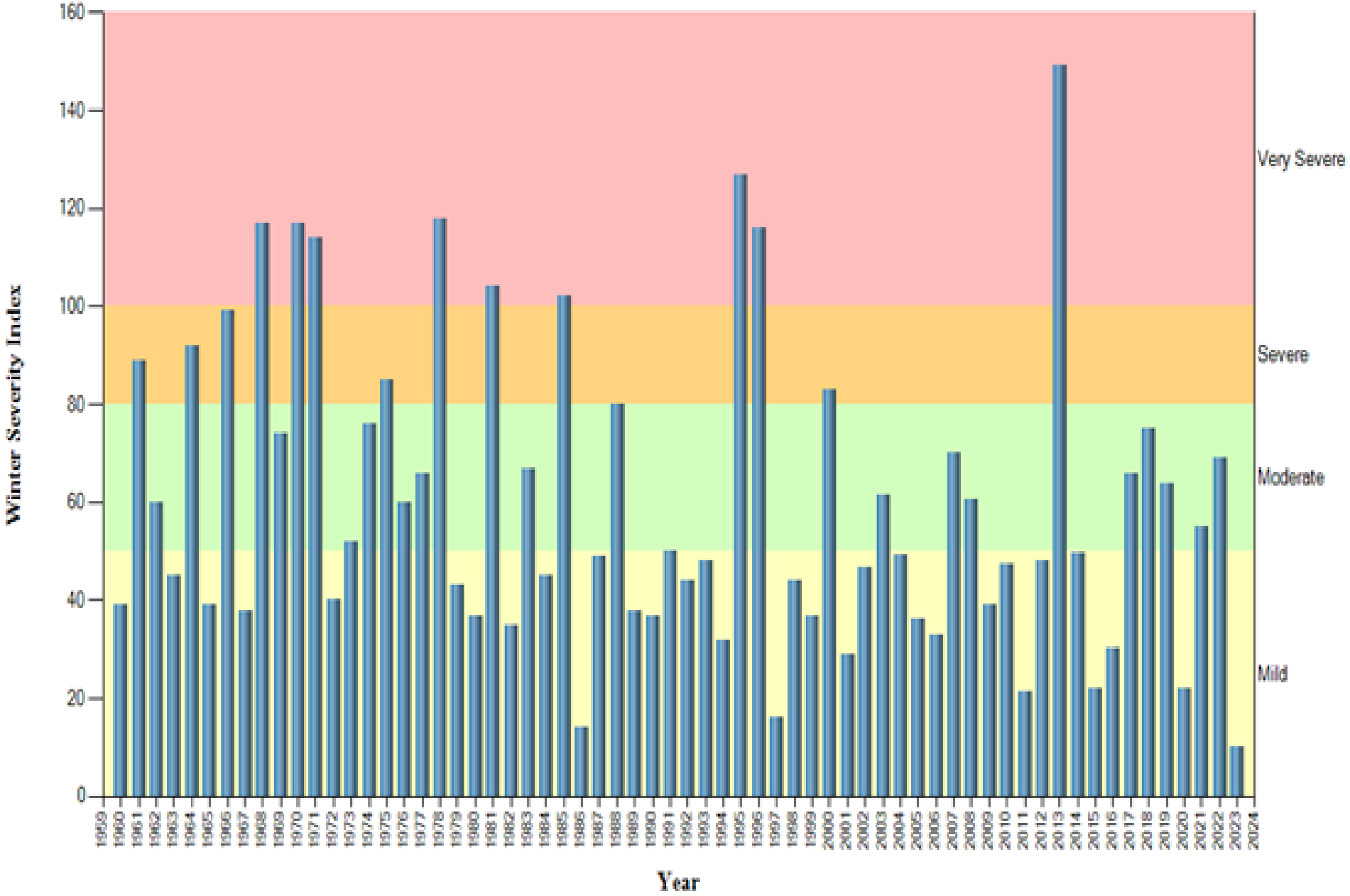
Any day the temperature dives to zero or below gets counted as a 1. Any day where the snow depth is 18 inches or more also gets scored as a 1. As an example, if during March there were 7 days with temperatures that were zero or below and 12 days when the snow depth was deeper than 18 inches, March would have a score of 19. Any "seasonal score" of 50 or under and it's considered a mild winter, 51 to 80 is measured as moderate, and 80 or above is severe. If during the period of December through April it collectively goes over 100 it's considered very severe.

2023-2024 Winter Severity Index

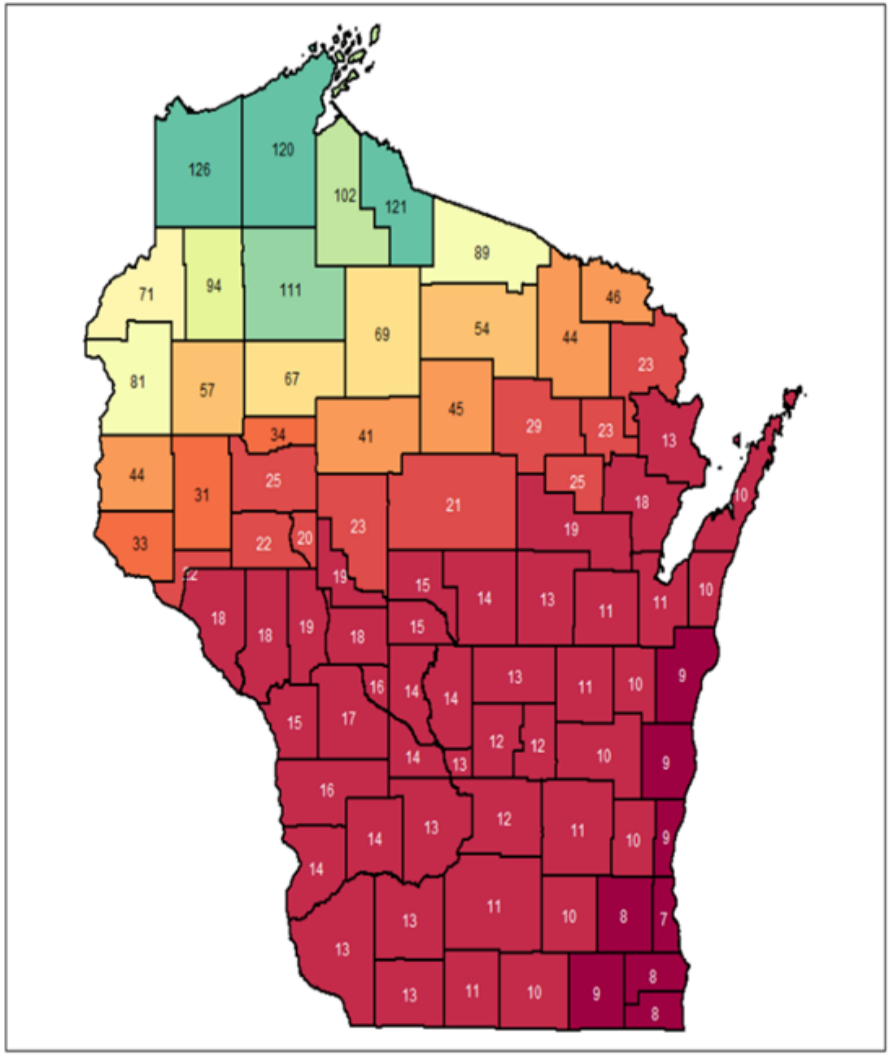
Location	Temperature	Snow Depth	WSI Index
Langlade Forest	16	13	29 (Mild)
Menominee Forest	14	11	25 (Mild)
Oconto Forest	14	08	22 (Mild)
Shawano	13	06	19 (Mild)

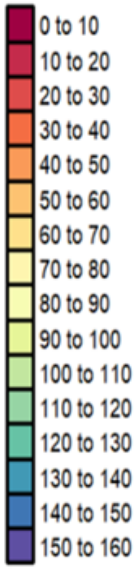
2023-2024 WI. Winter Severity Index was 69
"Moderate Winter"
"50 or less is Mild"

Winter Severity Index



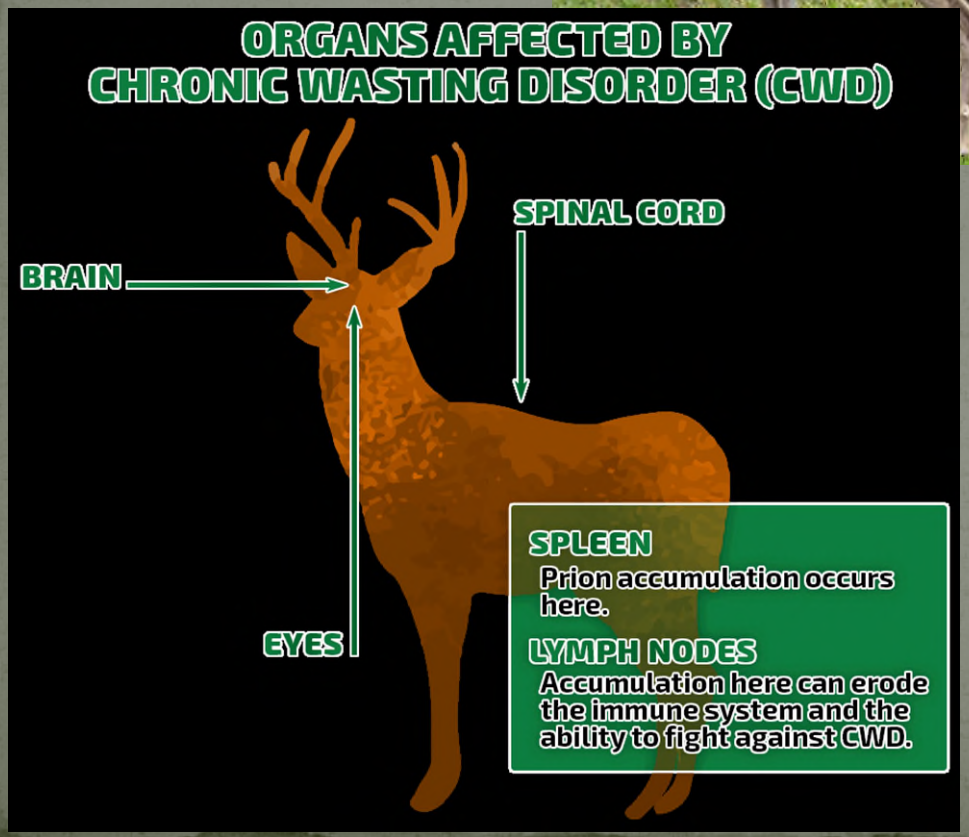
Winter Severity Index 2022-2023





This map depicts the Winter Severity Index (WSI) across Wisconsin. WSI is calculated by adding the number of days with a snow depth of at least 18 inches (snow points) to the number of days when the minimum temperatures were 0°F or below (temperature points). These points accumulate throughout the winter from December 1 – April 30. A WSI of 49 or less is considered mild, 50-79 is moderate, 80-99 is severe, and 100 or greater is very severe. Many WSI snow depth readings are taken by WDNR staff biologists and additional snow depth and temperature readings come from National Weather Service stations across the state. The WSI points displayed in each Deer Management Unit represent the mean of WSI values for that DMU. Questions can be directed to DanielJ.Storm@wisconsin.gov.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE FACTORS



CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

A summary of Center of Disease Control (CDC) Recommendations: To date, there have been no reported cases of CWD infection in humans. However, some animal studies suggest CWD poses a risk to certain types of non-human primates. To be as safe as possible and decrease the potential risk of exposure to CWD, hunters should take the following steps when hunting in areas with CWD:

Have your deer tested for CWD before eating it. If it tests positive, do not eat the deer.

When field-dressing or processing a deer:

- Wear latex or rubber gloves
- Minimize how much you handle the organs, particularly the brain or spinal cord tissues.
- Do not use household knives or other kitchen utensils

If you have your deer or elk commercially processed, consider asking that your animal be processed individually to avoid mixing meat from multiple animals.

What is Chronic Wasting Disease?

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a contagious neurological disease affecting deer, elk and moose. It causes a characteristic spongy degeneration of the brains of infected animals resulting in emaciation, abnormal behavior, loss of bodily functions and death.

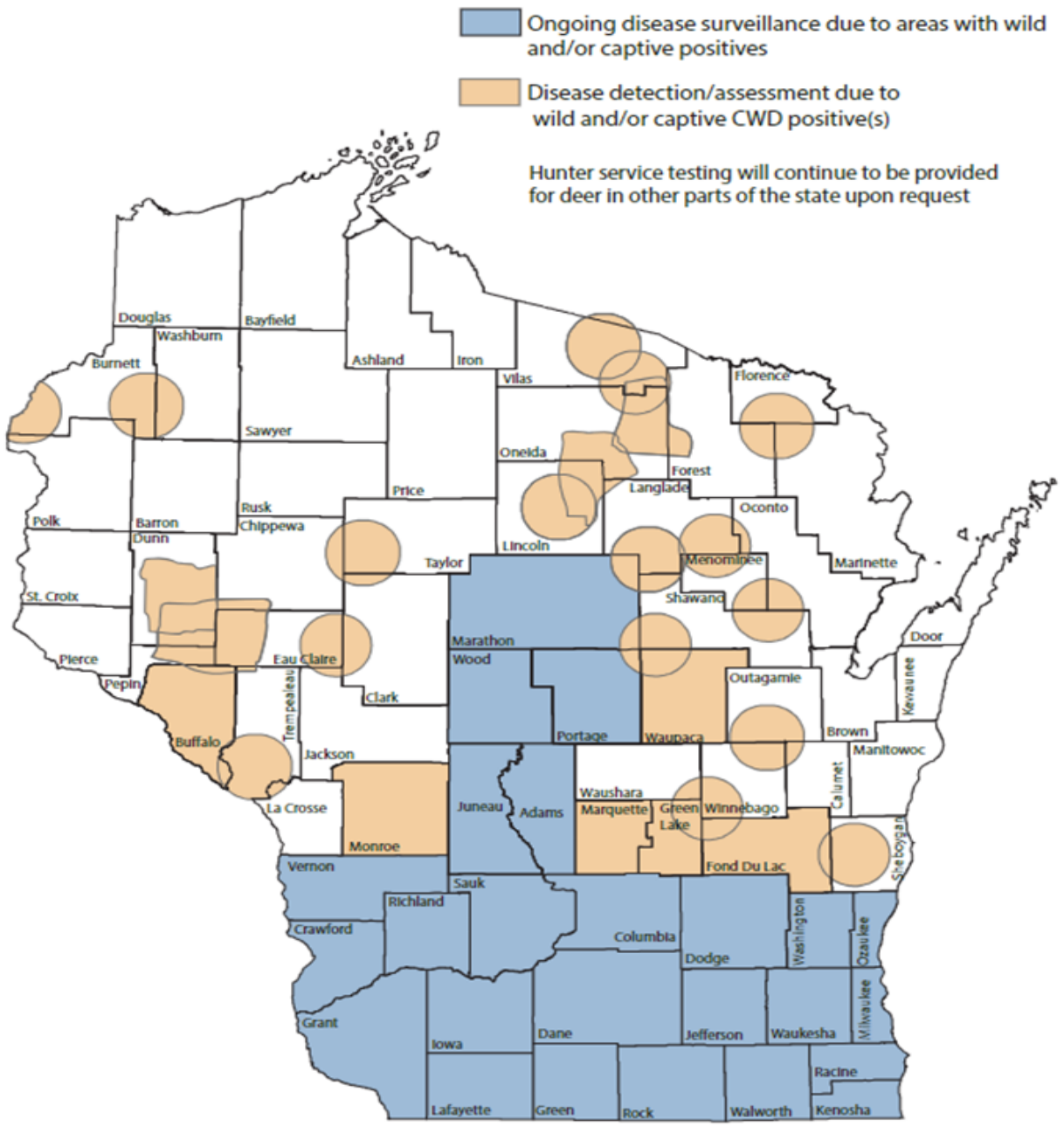
HOW IS CWD SPREAD?

CWD can be spread by close contact with infected animals by:

- Soil (other surfaces)
- Saliva
- Feces
- Decomposing
- Infected Carcasses

Why should this be important for Menominee?

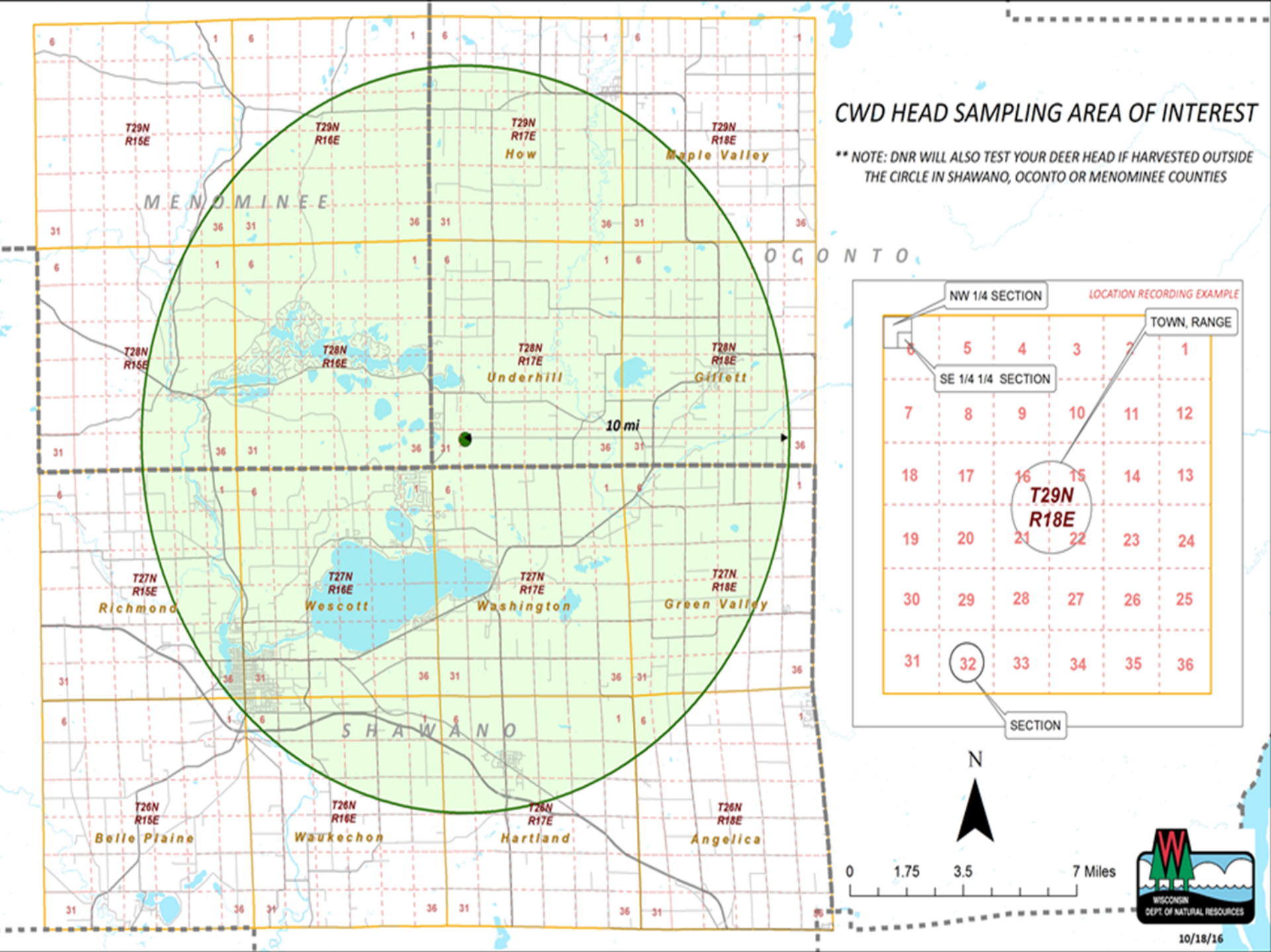
CWD Sampling Areas for 2023



Every wild or farm-raised deer CWD positive detection in a new area outside of the endemic area has a 10-mile surveillance area created per standard operating procedures. While the inital 10-mile radius is maintained, the outline may be adapted to road or county boundaries for planning purposes.

CWD HEAD SAMPLING AREA OF INTEREST

** NOTE: DNR WILL ALSO TEST YOUR DEER HEAD IF HARVESTED OUTSIDE THE CIRCLE IN SHAWANO, OCONTO OR MENOMINEE COUNTIES

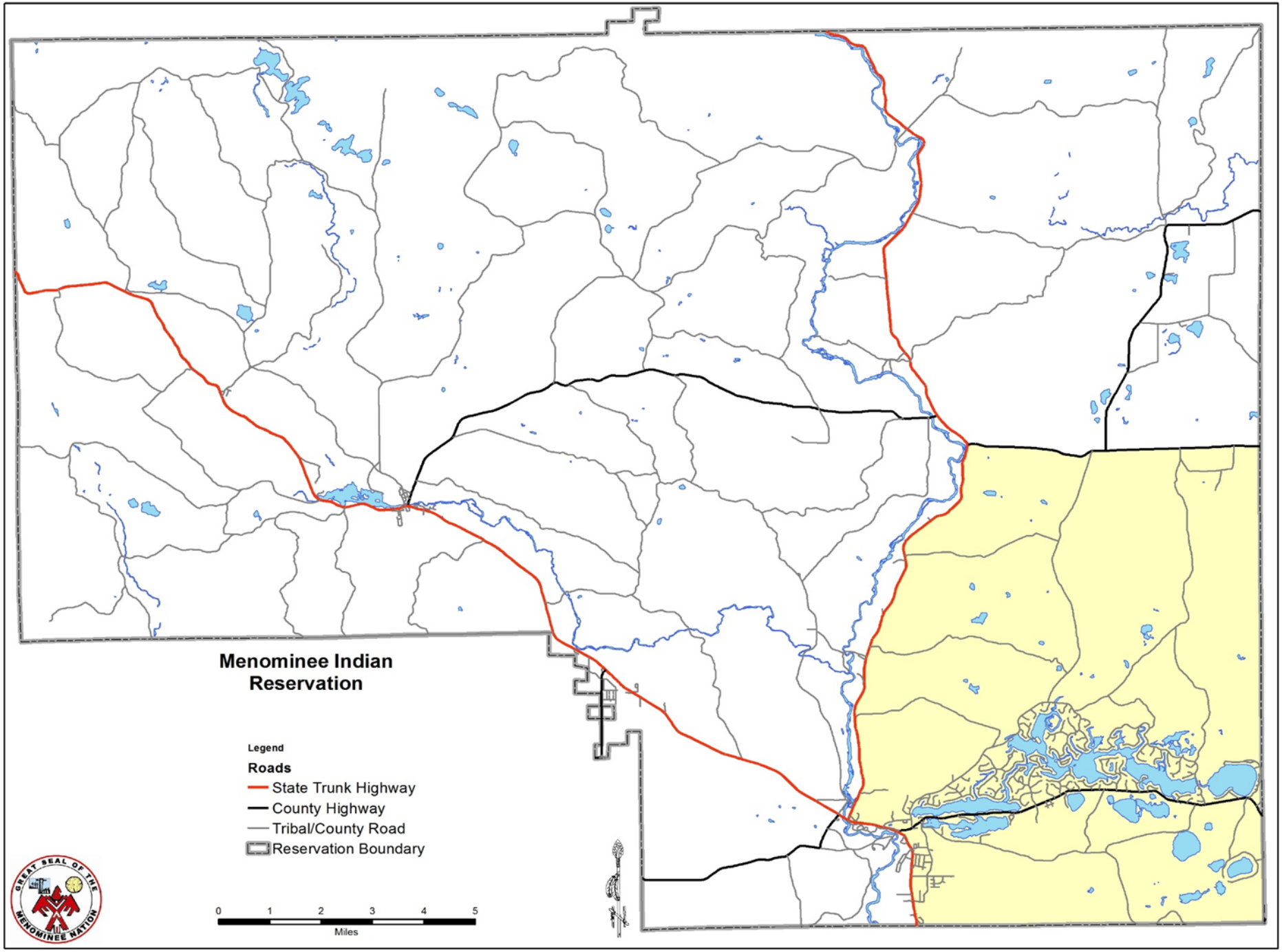


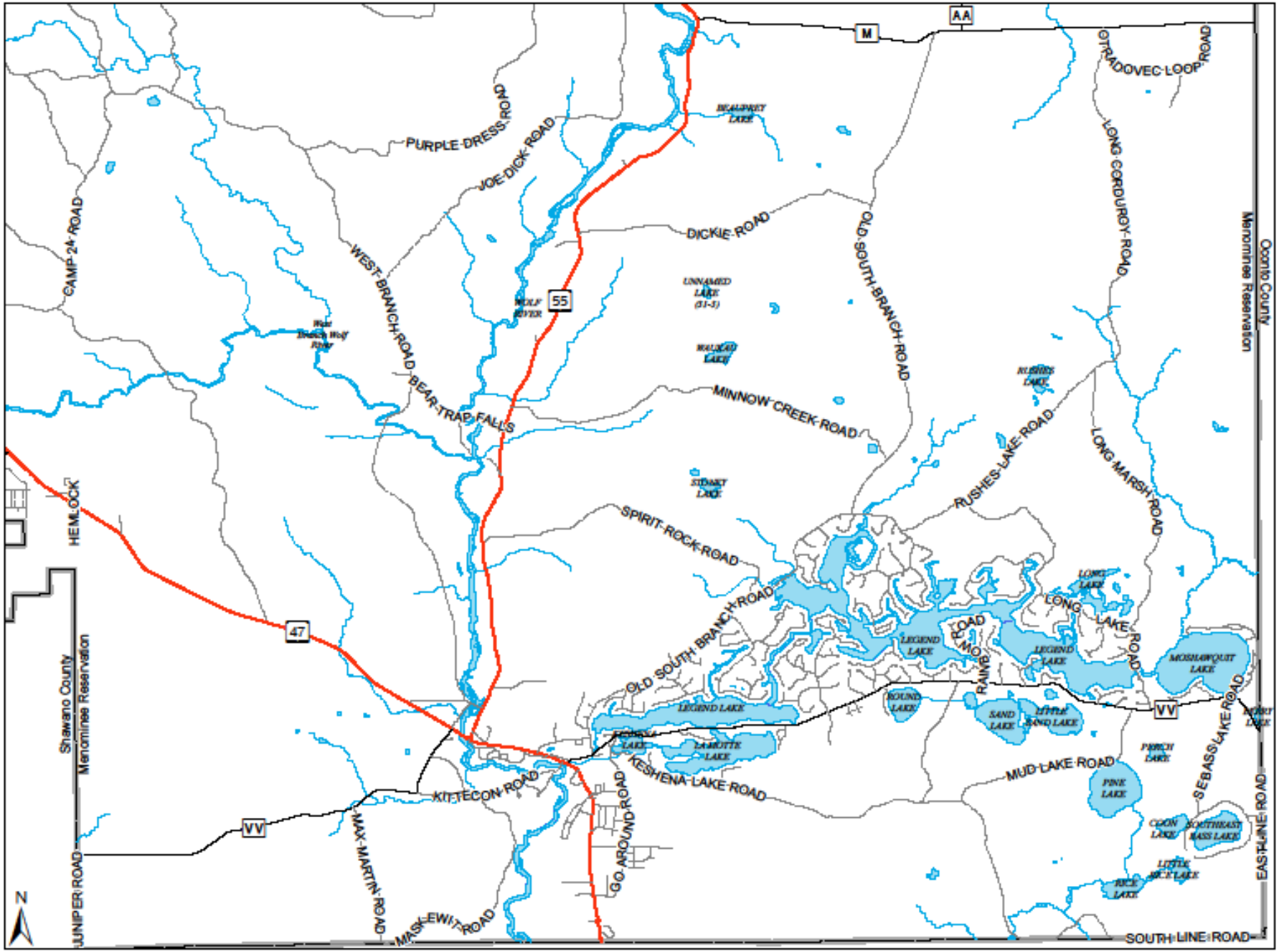
N

0 1.75 3.5 7 Miles

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

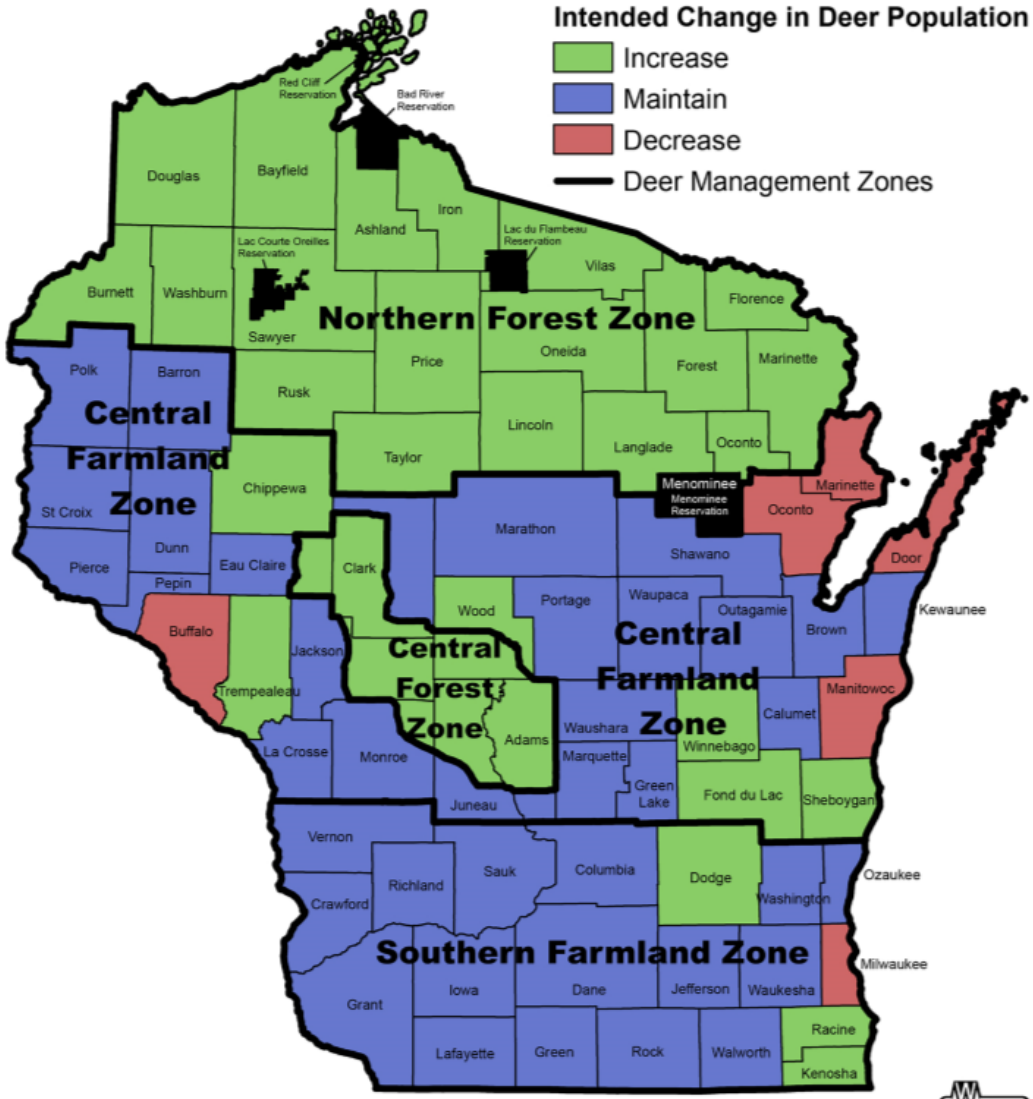
10/18/16


Menominee Indian Reservation
Legend
Roads
State Trunk Highway
County Highway
Tribal/County Road
Reservation Boundary
0 1 2 3 4 5
Miles
GREAT SEAL OF THE MENOMINEE NATION


M
AA
STRADOVEC LOOP ROAD
LONG CORDUROY ROAD
Menominee Reservation
Oconto County
PURPLE DRESS ROAD
JOE DICK ROAD
CAMP 24 ROAD
DICKIE ROAD
OLD SOUTH BRANCH ROAD
WEST BRANCH ROAD
BEAR TRAP FALLS
55
MINNOW CREEK ROAD
RUSHES LAKE ROAD
LONG MARSH ROAD
SPIRIT ROCK ROAD
HEMLOCK
47
OLD SOUTH BRANCH ROAD
LONG LAKE ROAD
MOSHAWQUIT LAKE
VV
SEBASS LAKE ROAD
MUD LAKE ROAD
KESHENA LAKE ROAD
KITTECON ROAD
GO AROUND ROAD
MAX MARTIN ROAD
MASKEWIT ROAD
JUNIPER ROAD
EASTLINE ROAD
SOUTH LINE ROAD
Shawano County
Menominee Reservation
N

County Deer Advisory Council

2014 Final Recommendations
Deer Population Objectives



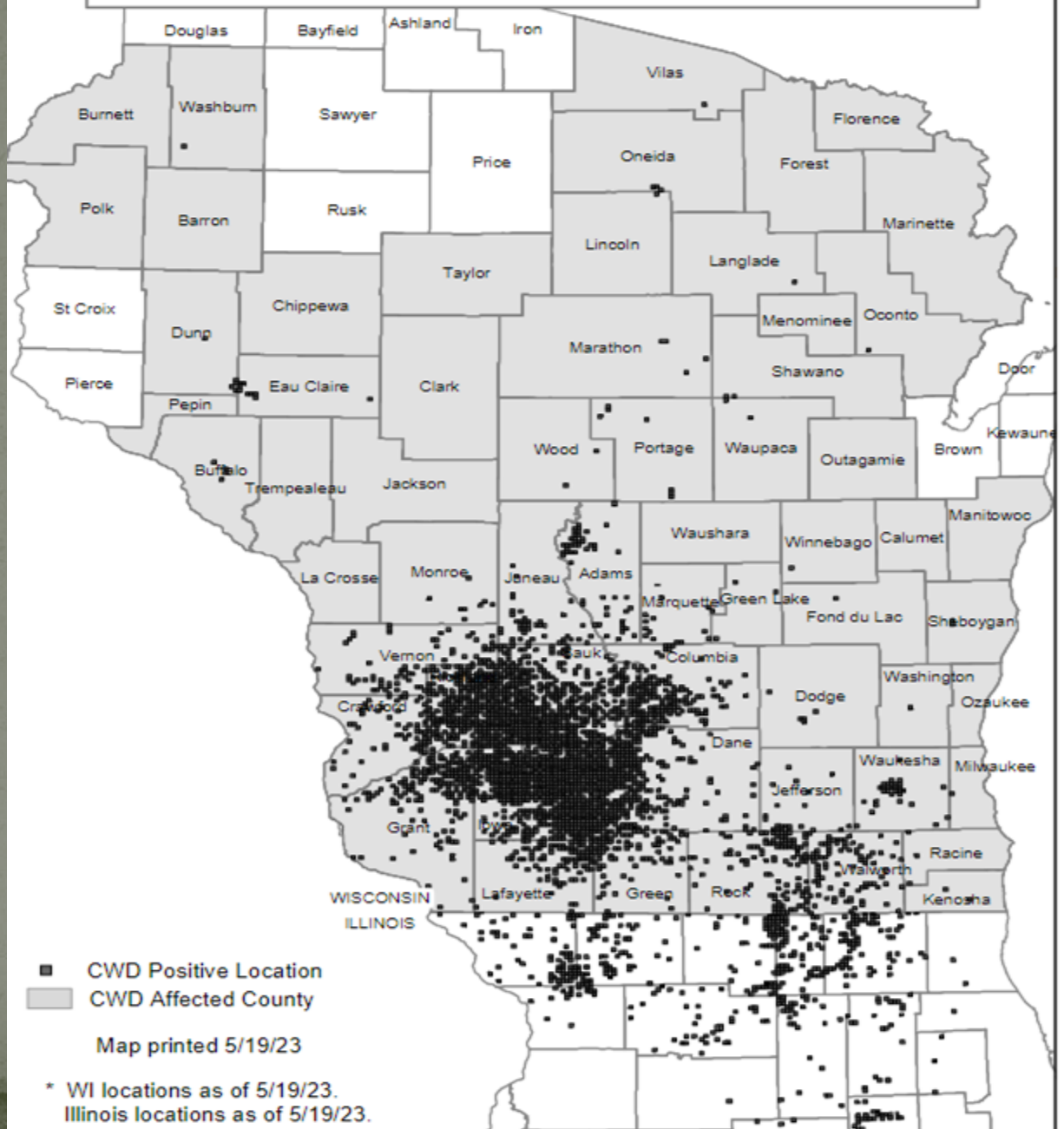
Population objectives are not established for tribal reservation units as identified on this map.

Revised 12/19/14

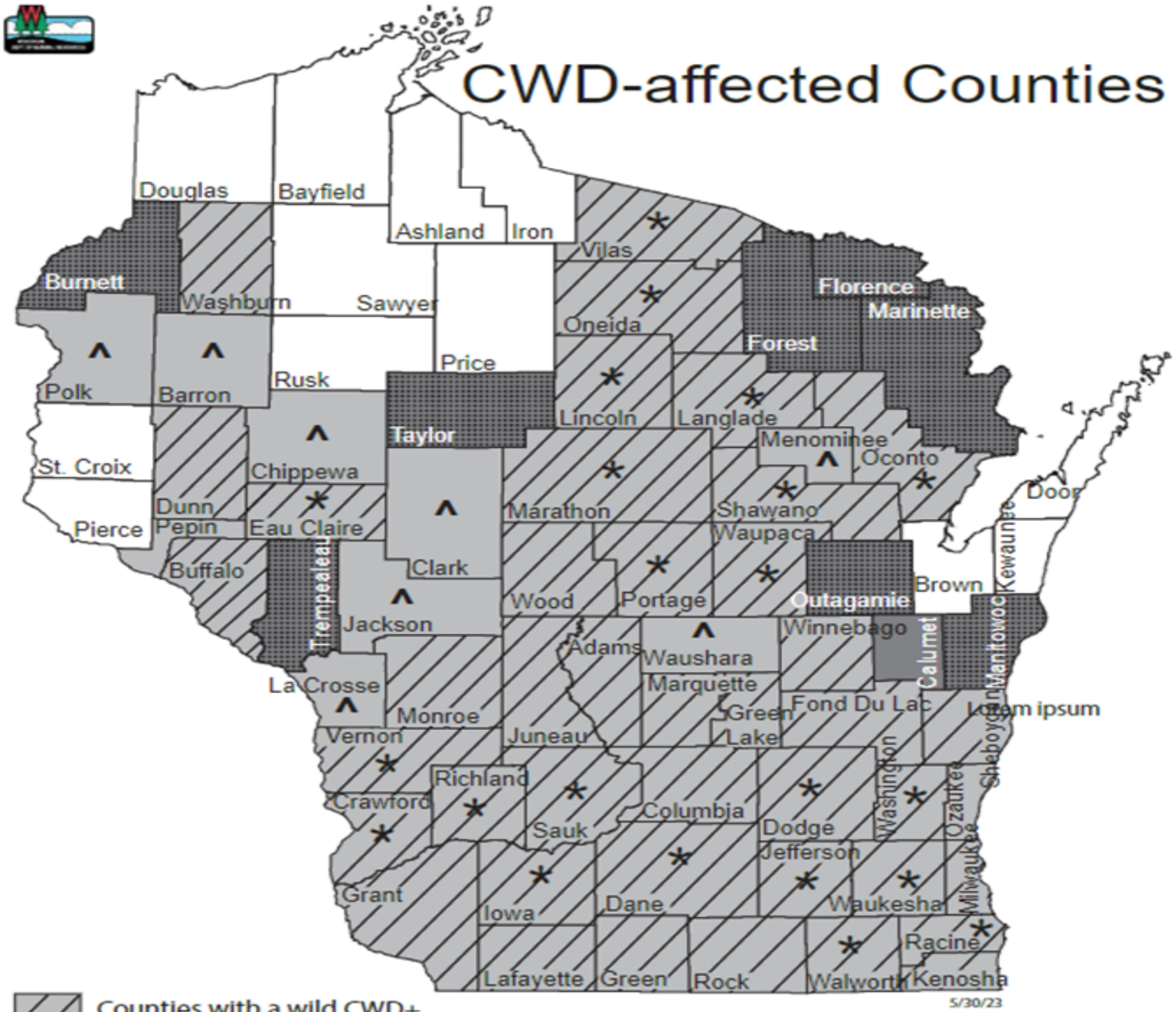
2024 MENOMINEE RESERVATION
WHITE-TAILED DEER PELLET GROUP SURVEY RESULTS

TOWNSHIPS	TRANSECTS COMPLETED	TOTAL DEER PELLET #'S	2023	BY TOWNSHIP DEER/MI2
T30N,R13E	15	82	12.9	15.0
T30N,R14E	14	23	8.4	4.5
T30N,R15E	10	40	10.4	11.0
T30N,R16E	10	12	6.3	3.3
T29N,R13E	11	23	12.4	5.7
T29N,R14E	11	47	16.1	11.7
T29N,R15E	15	58	10.9	10.6
T29N,R16E	10	32	14.7	8.8
T28N,R15E	13	62	11.7	13.1
T28N,R16E	11	53	15.8	13.2
TOTALS:	120	432	11.9	9.8

Cumulative CWD Positive Locations of Wild Deer in Wisconsin and Illinois.

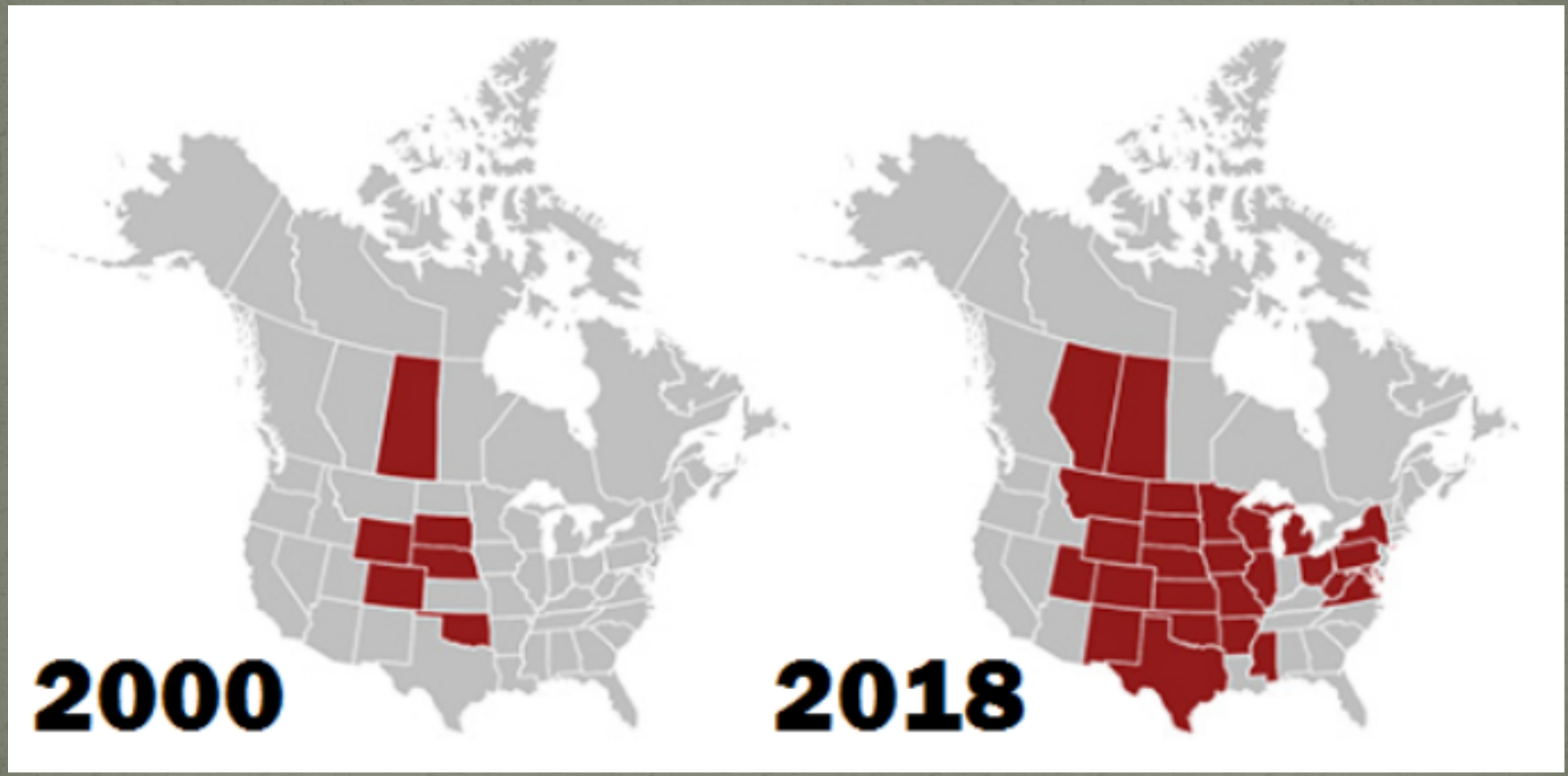


CWD-affected Counties

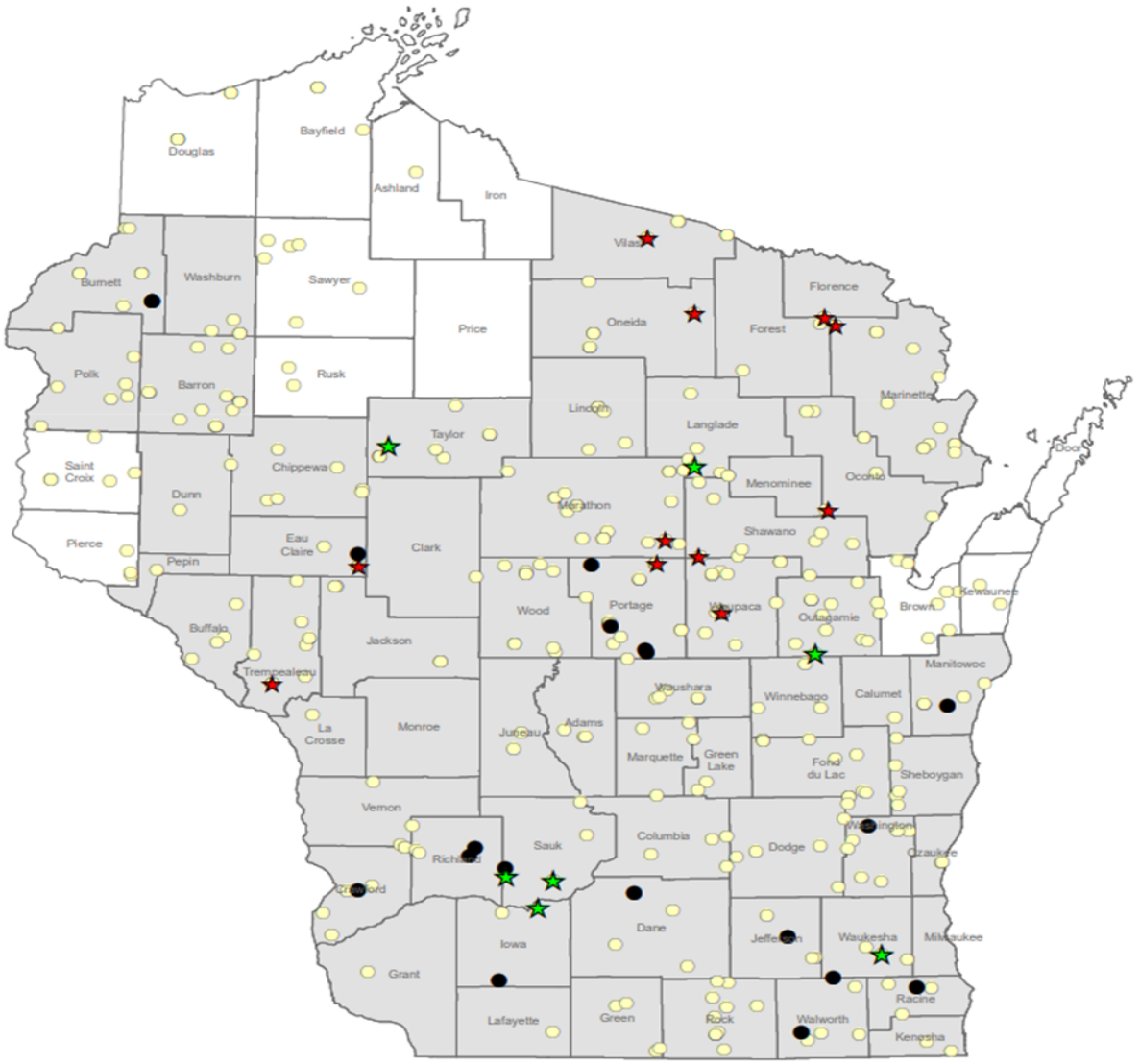


Note: For all counties a wild CWD+ in a county will take precedence over a captive CWD+ in a county for shading. A captive CWD+ in a county will take precedence over a wild or captive CWD+ within 10 miles of a county.

CWD AFFECTED AREAS PROGRESSION

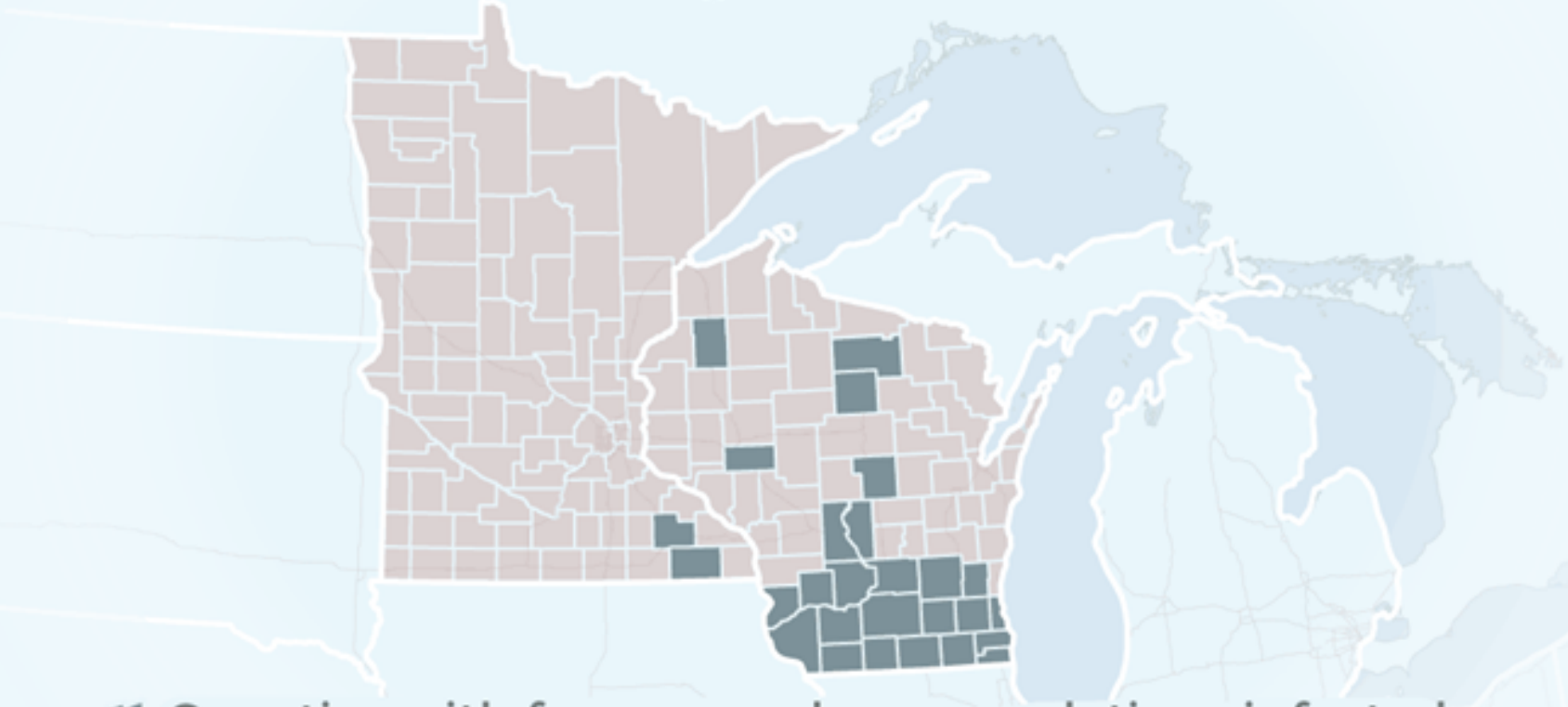


Registered Deer Farms and Past/Current CWD Farms
January 2022



- Hunting Ranches Infected with CWD Currently in Operation
- Deer Farm Infected with CWD Currently in Operation
- Past Positive CWD Farms, Depopulated
- Currently Registered Farm-Raised Deer Farms
- CWD Affected Counties

Chronic wasting disease in the wild



Counties with free range deer populations infected with chronic wasting disease in Wisconsin and Minnesota as of October.

Source: USGS | National Wildlife Health Center

Chronic Wasting Disease
Positives in Farm-raised Deer

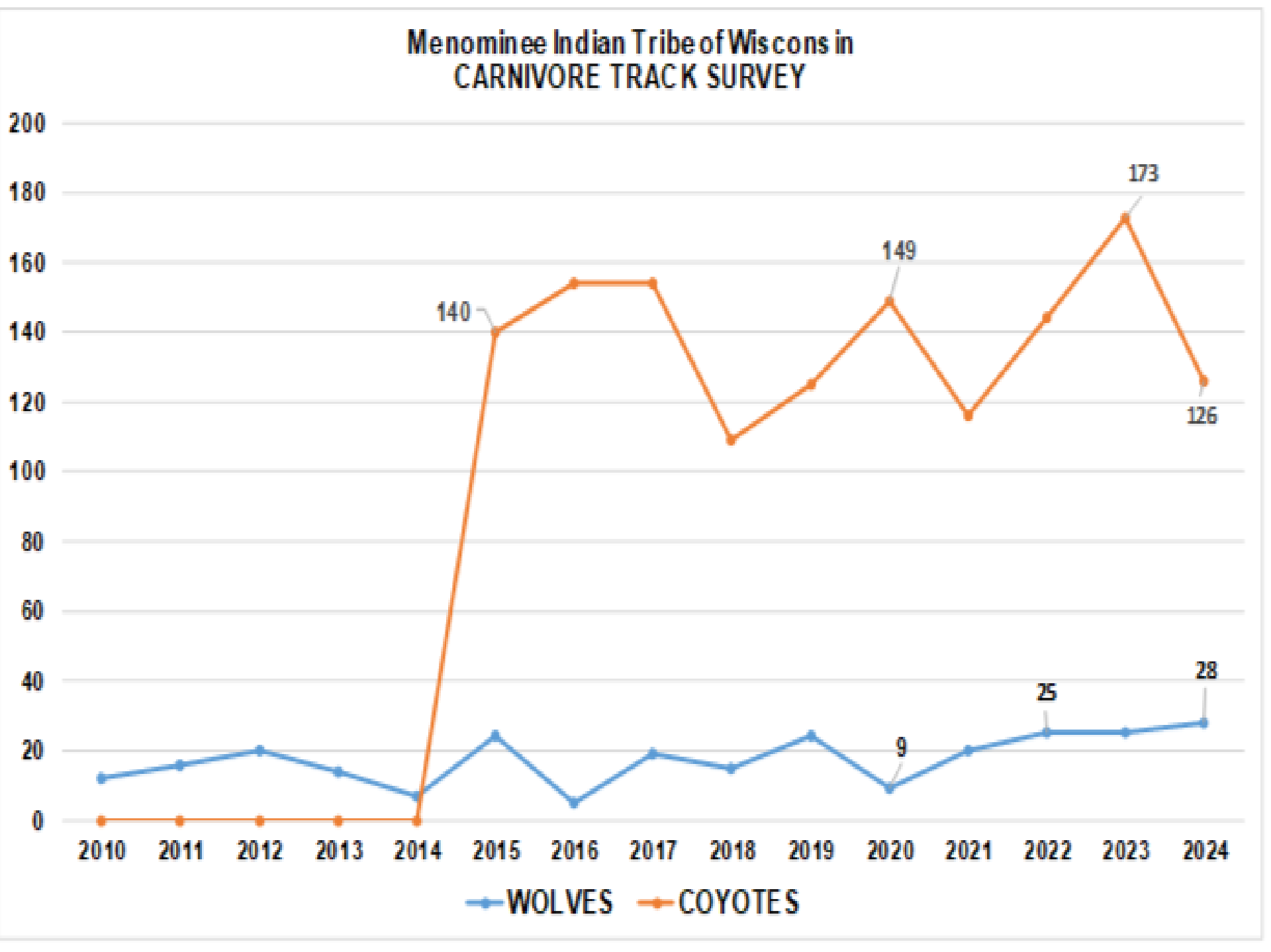
Revised: 1/13/2023

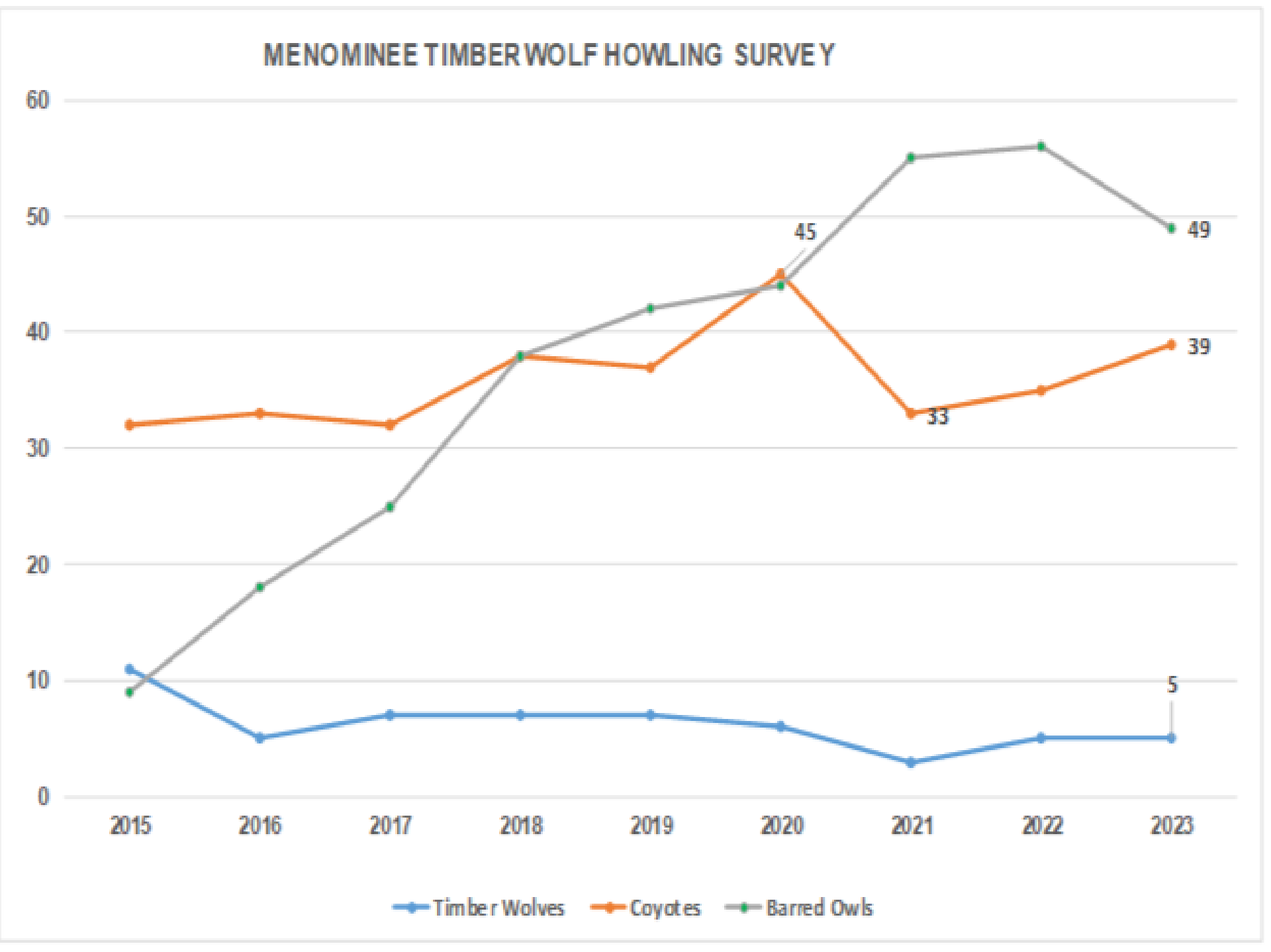
County (Premises #)	Sample Collection Date of First CWD Positive in Farm-raised Deer	Sample Collection Date of Last CWD Positive in Farm-raised Deer	Total CWD Positive in Farm-raised Deer
Portage(1)	9/4/2002	1/18/2006	82
Walworth(1)	9/20/2002	12/13/2002	6
Manitowoc	3/5/2003	3/5/2003	1
Sauk(1)	10/3/2003	10/3/2003	1
Racine	5/1/2004	5/1/2004	1
Walworth(2)	7/28/2004	11/3/2004	3
Crawford	1/19/2005	1/25/2007	2
Portage(2)	9/22/2008	11/18/2008	2
Jefferson	12/1/2008	12/1/2008	1
Marathon	11/7/2013	11/3/2021	114
Richland(1)	9/13/2014	11/19/2014	8
Eau Claire(1)	6/8/2015	11/24/2015	34
Oneida	11/4/2015	11/8/2022	44
Iowa(1)	1/22/2016	5/4/2022	6
Oconto	9/4/2016	11/23/2022	605
Shawano	9/18/2017	11/17/2022	105
Waupaca	9/21/2017	12/7/2017	12
Washington	2/18/2018	11/15/2018	12
Richland(2)	5/11/2018	5/11/2018	1
Dane	5/16/2018	5/16/2018	1
Iowa(2)	5/18/2018	5/18/2018	21
Marinette	5/19/2018	11/7/2022	4
Sauk(2)	6/4/2018	6/11/2022	5
Portage(3)	10/23/2018	10/23/2018	1
Portage(4)	11/16/2018	5/1/2019	8
Forest	1/8/2019	10/31/2022	20
Burnett(1)	7/30/2019	7/30/2019	1
Trempealeau	11/7/2019	11/1/2022	6
Burnett(2)	9/3/2020	9/3/2020	1
Sauk(3)	7/19/2021	7/19/2021	1
Taylor	7/24/2021	7/28/2022	84
Outagamie	8/12/2021	9/3/2021	2
Langlade	8/13/2021	8/13/2021	1
Portage(5)	9/8/2021	11/17/2022	11
Vilas	9/9/2021	9/9/2021	1
Eau Claire(2)	10/13/2021	11/1/2021	3
Waukesha	12/3/2021	8/3/2022	11

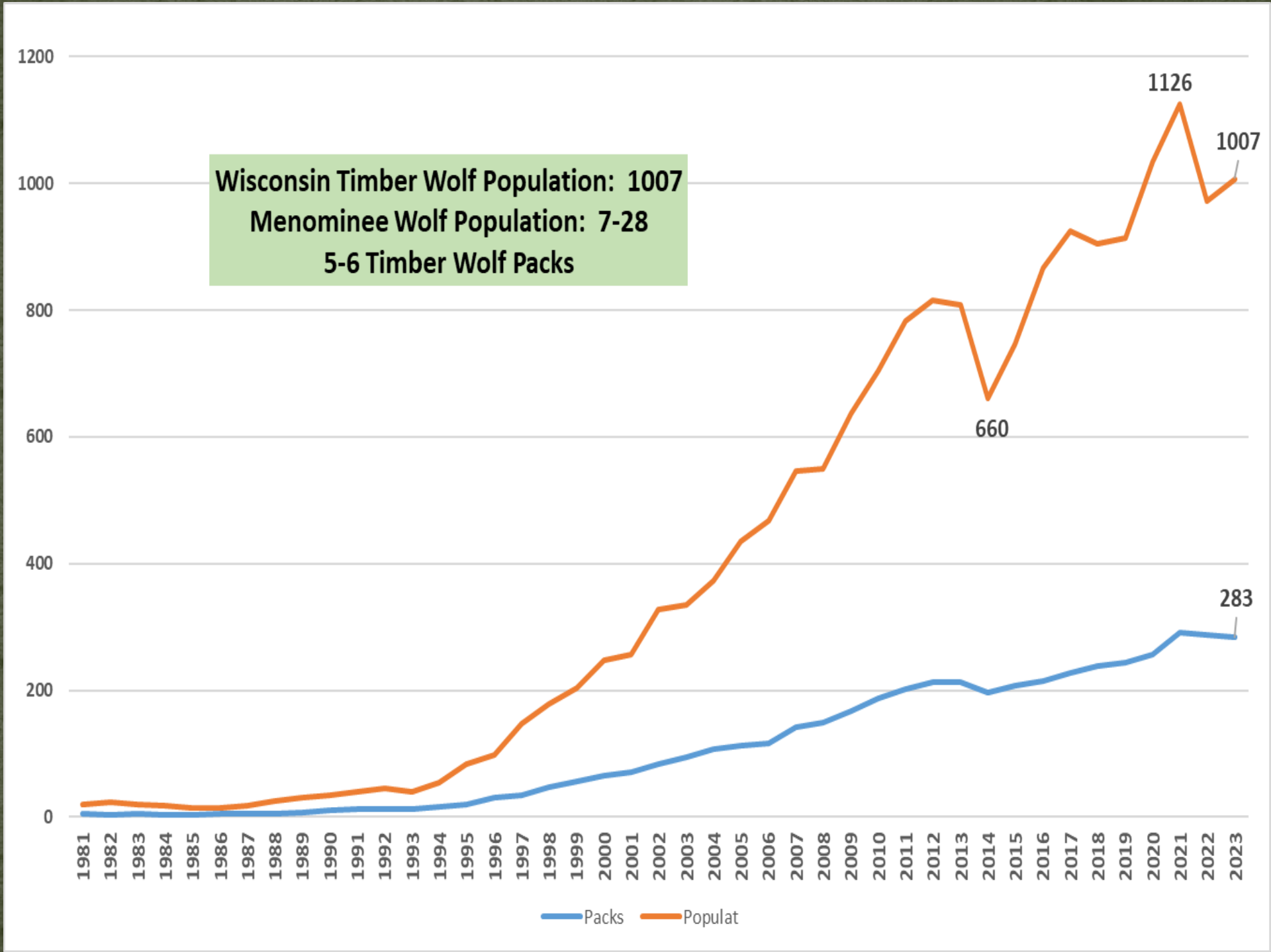
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Division of Animal Health
2811 Agriculture Dr., P.O. Box 8911, Madison, WI 53708
https://www.datcp.wi.gov

Chronic Wasting Disease Positives in Farm-raised Deer Revised: 1/30/2024			
County (Premises #)	Sample Collection Date of First CWD Positive in Farm-Raised Deer	Sample Collection Date of Last CWD Positive in Farm-Raised Deer	Total CWD Positive in Farm-Raised Deer
Portage(1)	9/4/2002	1/18/2006	82
Walworth(1)	9/20/2002	12/13/2002	6
Manitowoc	3/5/2003	3/5/2003	1
Sauk(1)	10/3/2003	10/3/2003	1
Racine	5/1/2004	5/1/2004	1
Walworth(2)	7/28/2004	11/3/2004	3
Crawford	1/19/2005	1/25/2007	2
Portage(2)	9/22/2008	11/18/2008	2
Jefferson	12/1/2008	12/1/2008	1
Marathon	11/7/2013	11/28/2023	117
Richland(1)	9/13/2014	11/19/2014	8
Eau Claire(1)	6/8/2015	11/24/2015	34
Oneida(1)	11/4/2015	10/31/2023	52
Iowa(1)	1/22/2016	5/4/2022	6
Oconto	9/4/2016	1/31/2024	723
Shawano	9/18/2017	12/3/2023	113
Waupaca	9/21/2017	12/7/2017	12
Washington	2/18/2018	11/15/2018	12
Richland(2)	5/11/2018	5/11/2018	1
Dane	5/16/2018	5/16/2018	1
Iowa(2)	5/18/2018	5/18/2018	21
Marinette	5/19/2018	11/10/2023	16
Sauk(2)	6/4/2018	1/24/2023	6
Portage(3)	10/23/2018	10/23/2018	1
Portage(4)	11/16/2018	5/1/2019	8
Forest	1/8/2019	9/30/2022	16
Burnett(1)	7/30/2019	7/30/2019	1
Trempealeau	11/7/2019	10/31/2023	7
Burnett(2)	9/3/2020	9/3/2020	1
Sauk(3)	7/19/2021	7/19/2021	1
Taylor	7/24/2021	7/28/2022	84
Outagamie	8/12/2021	1/25/2024	12
Langlade	8/13/2021	8/13/2021	1

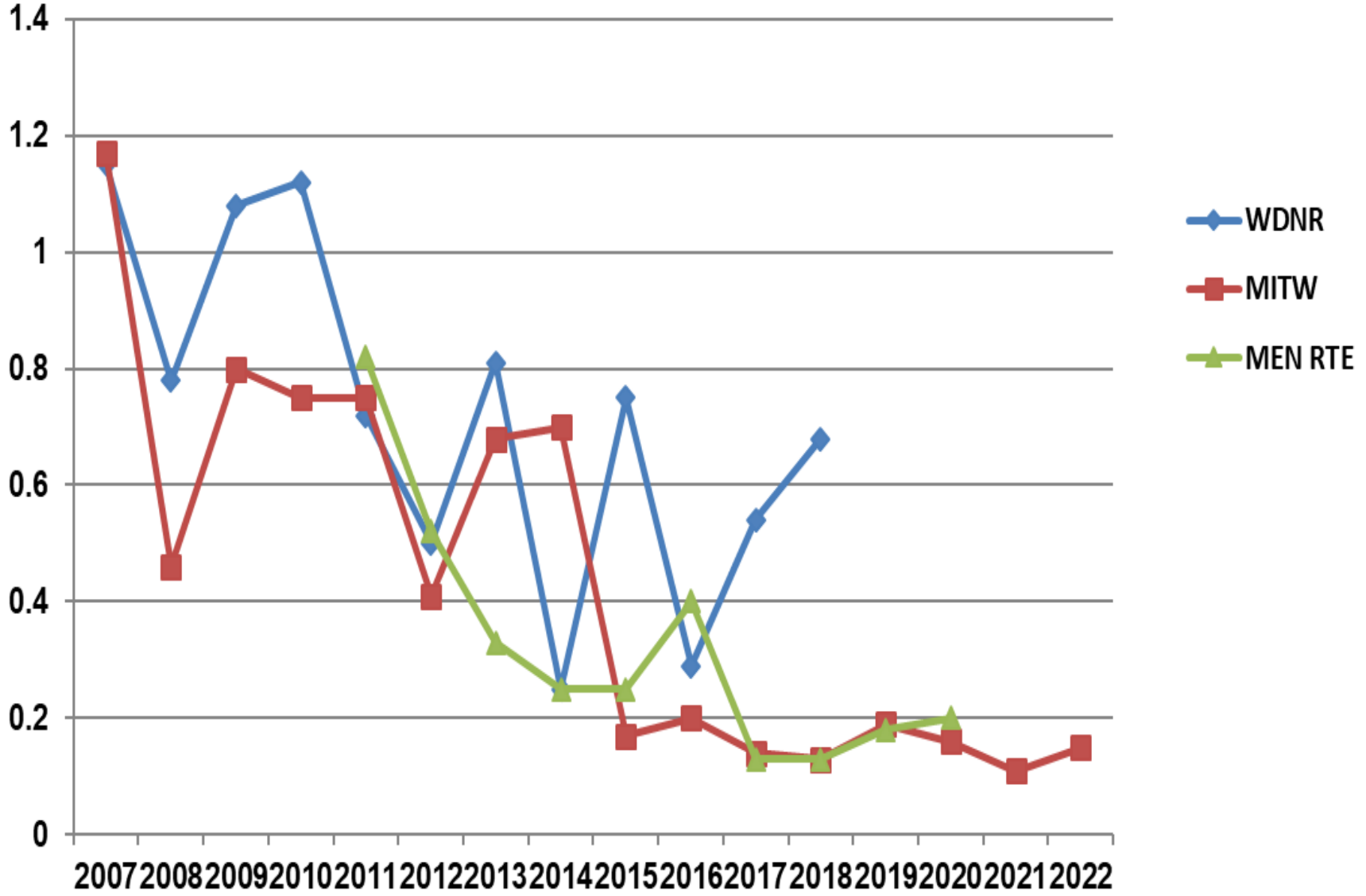
PREDATORS

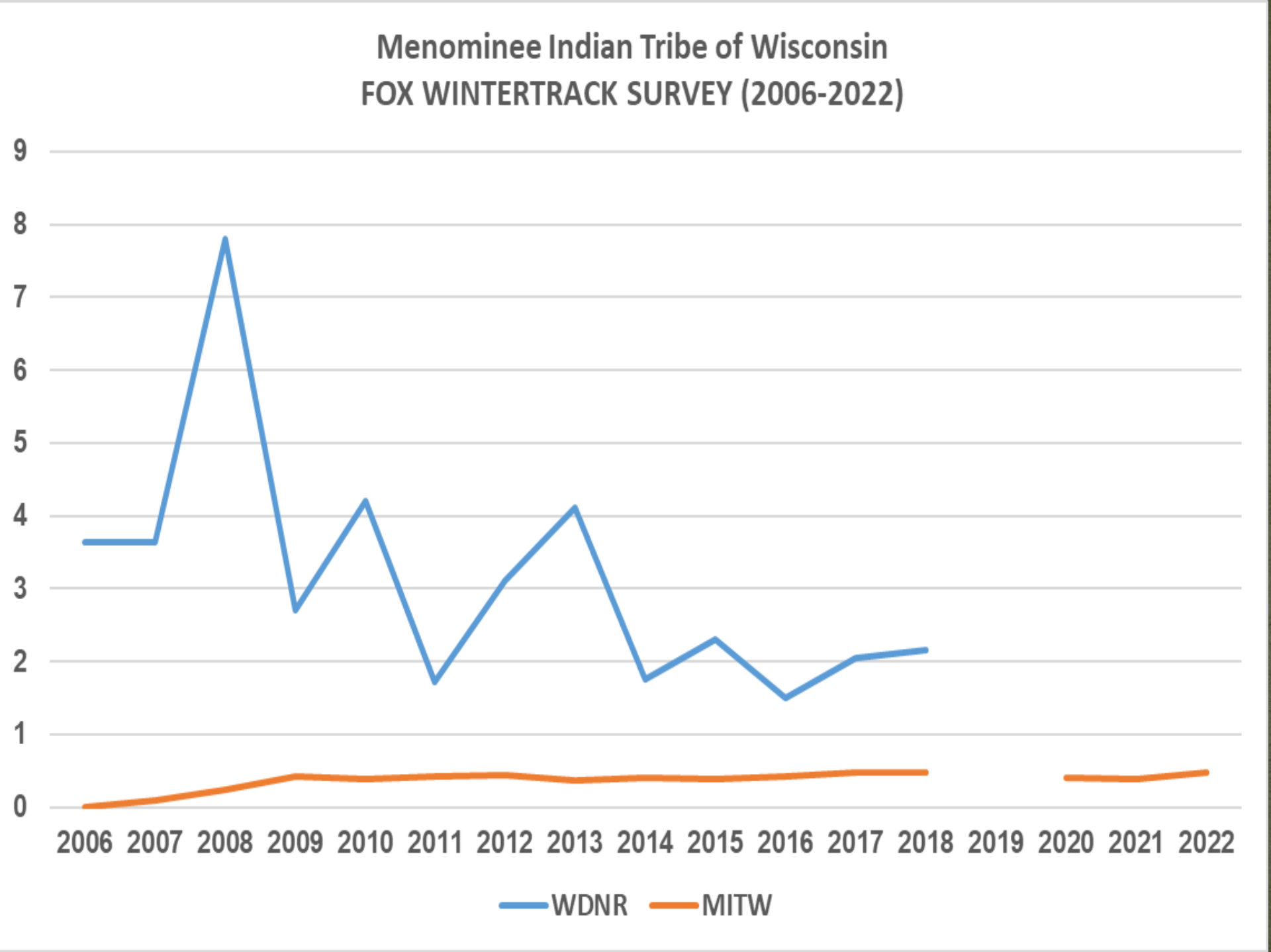

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wiscons in
CARNIVORE TRACK SURVEY
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
140
149
173
126
9
25
28
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
WOLVES
COYOTES

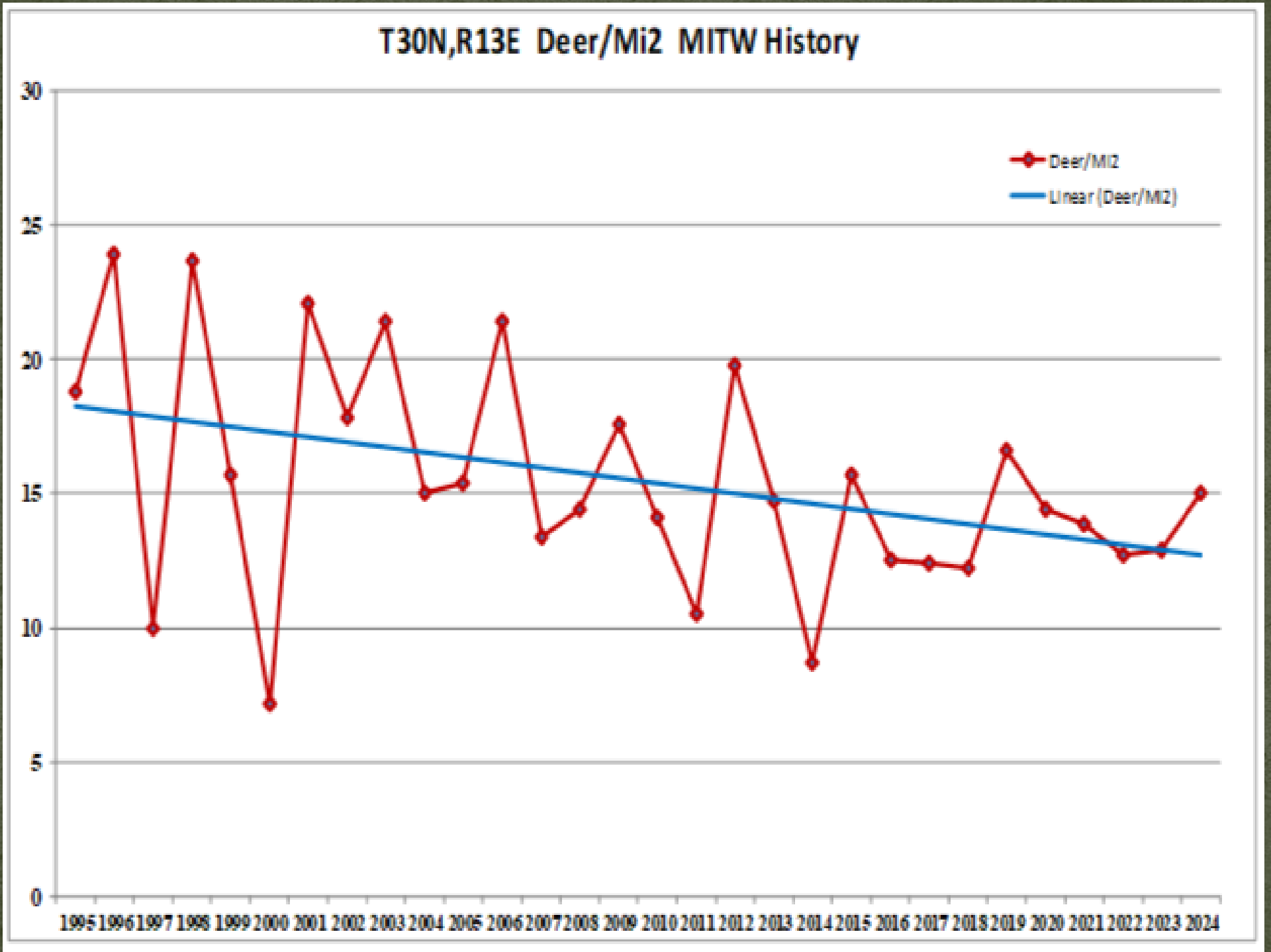

MENOMINEE TIMBER WOLF HOWLING SURVEY
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
45
49
39
33
5
Timber Wolves
Coyotes
Barred Owls

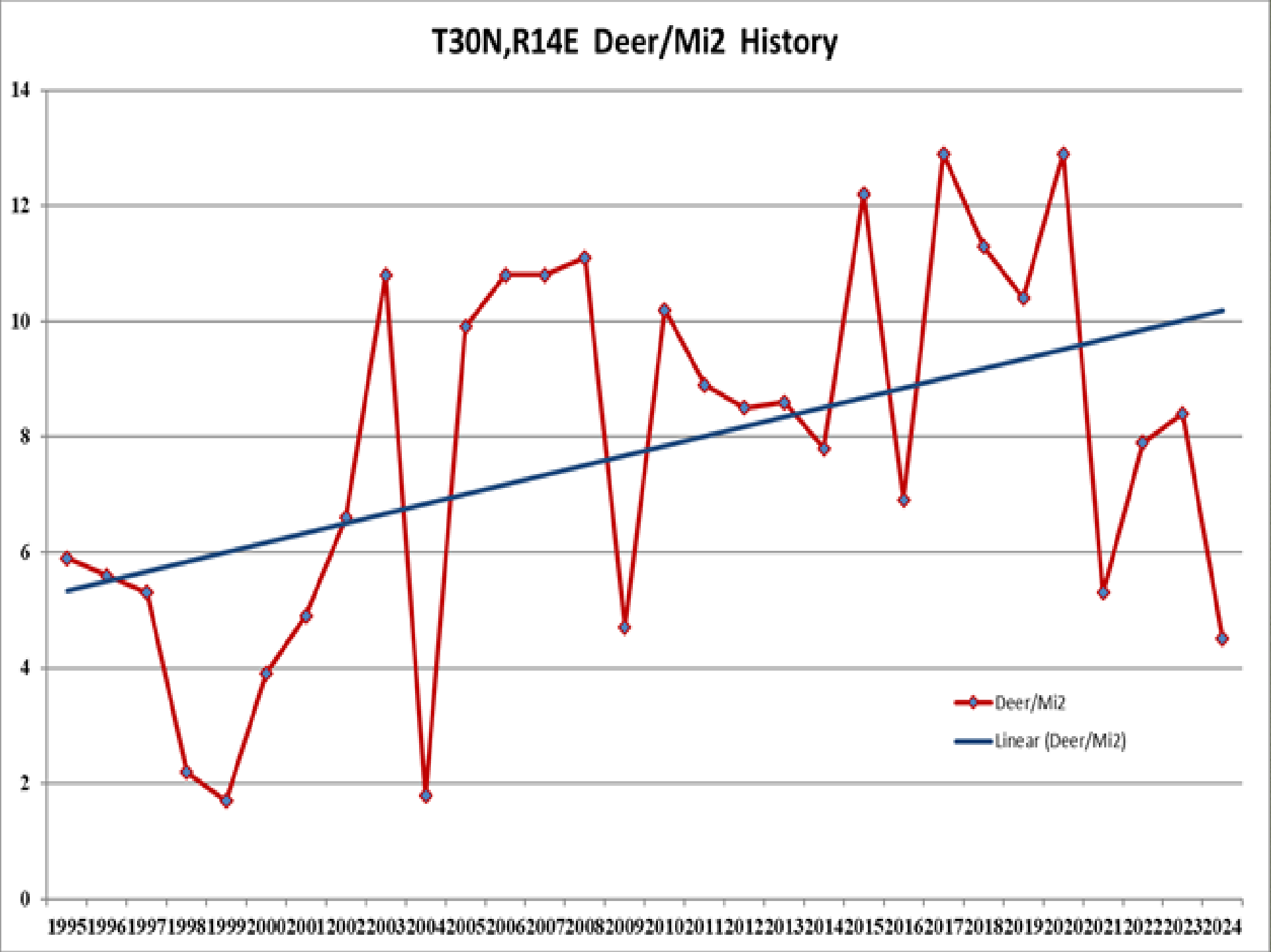

Wisconsin Timber Wolf Population: 1007
Menominee Wolf Population: 7-28
5-6 Timber Wolf Packs
1126
1007
660
283
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
Packs
Populat

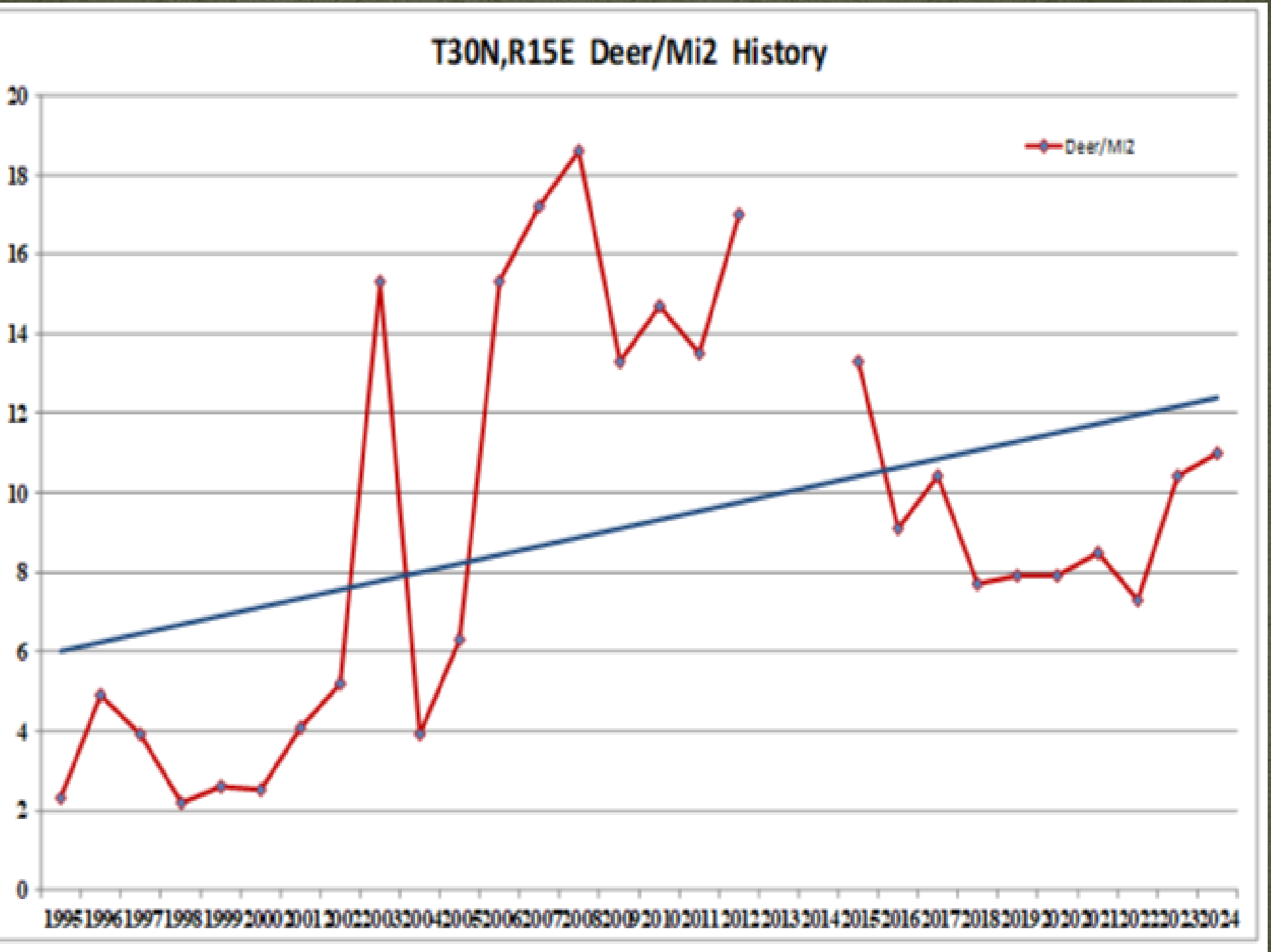
Menominee Winter Track Survey
Bobcat

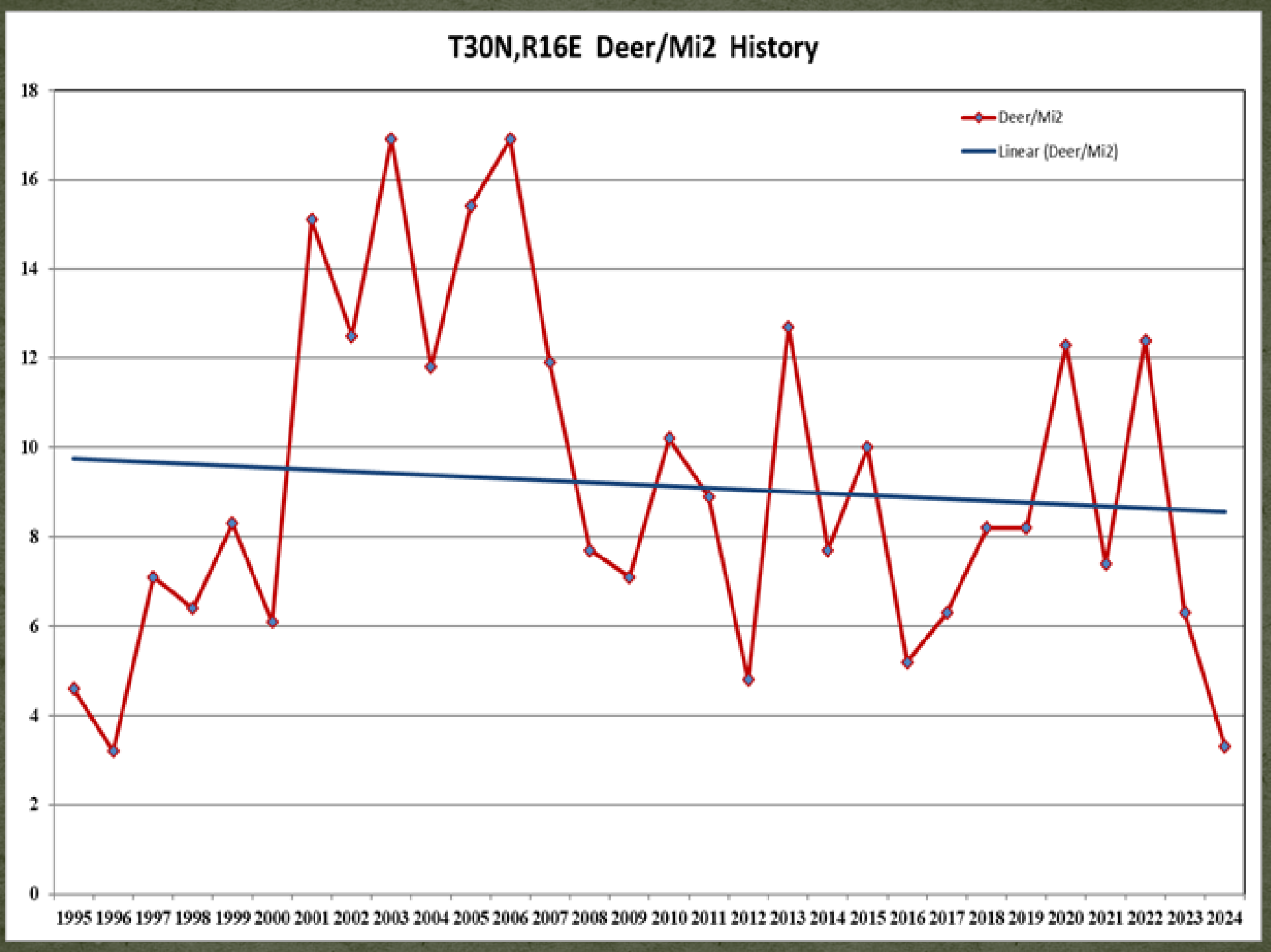


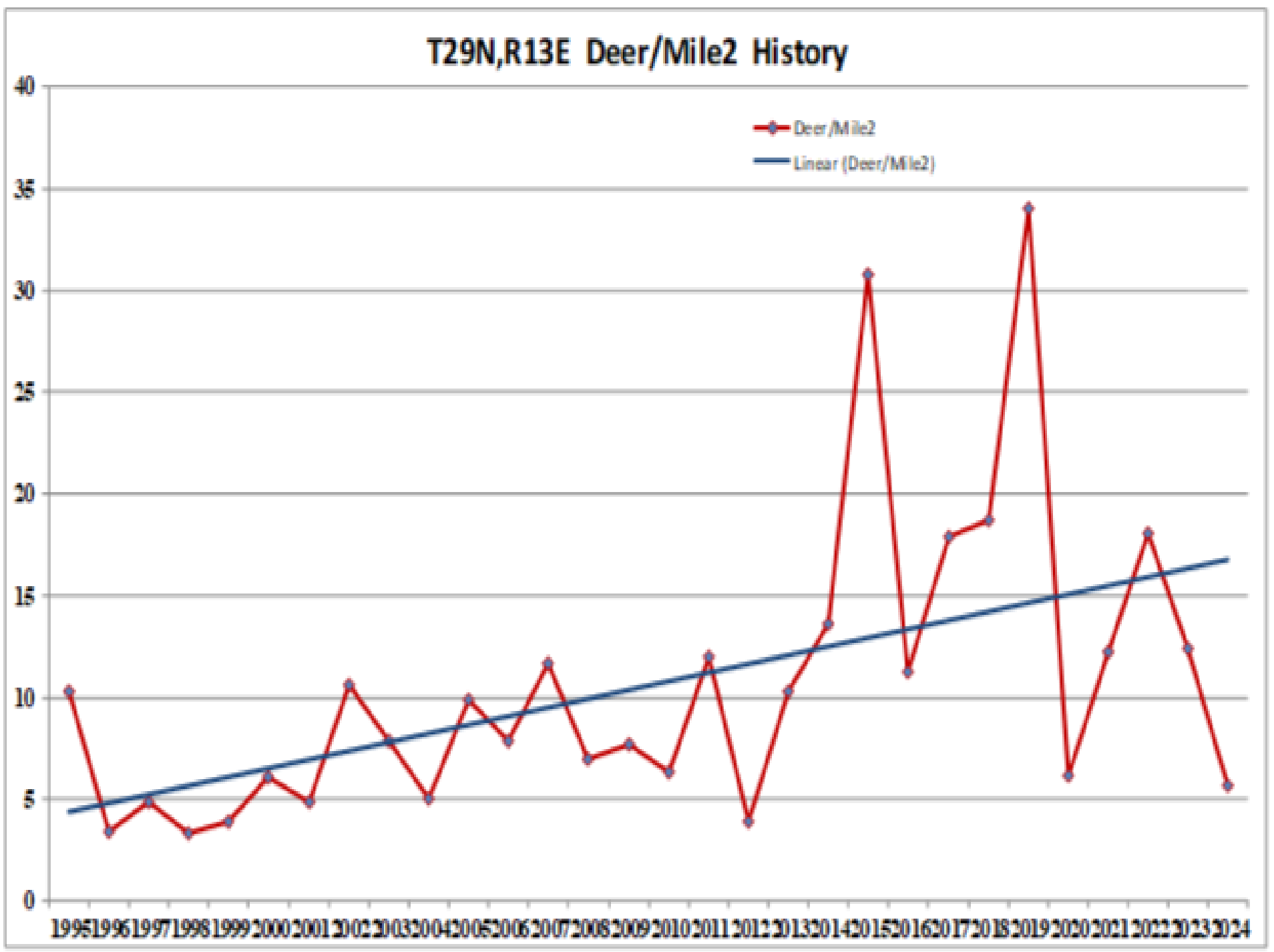

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
FOX WINTERTRACK SURVEY (2006-2022)
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022
WDNR
MITW

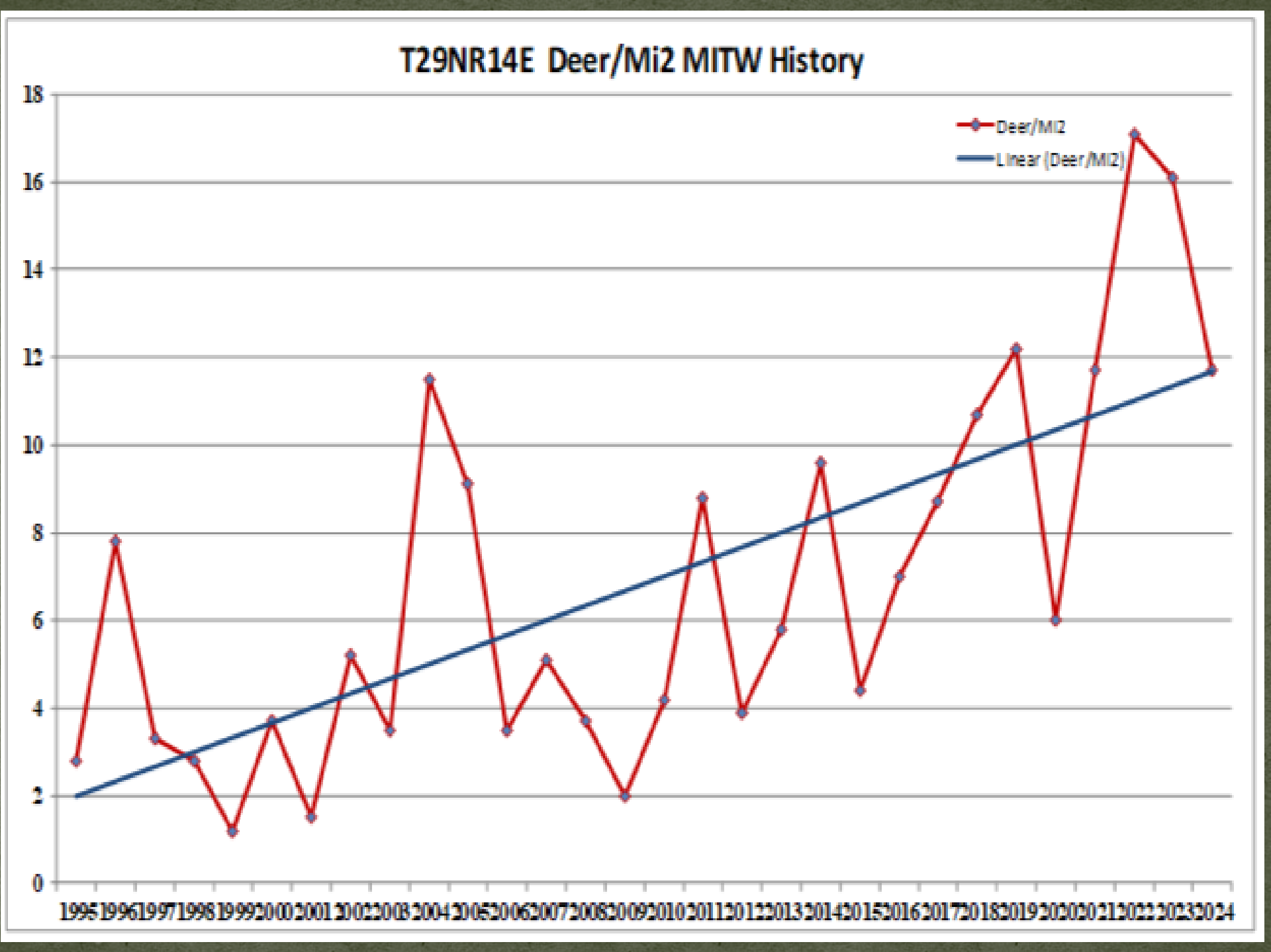

T30N,R13E Deer/Mi2 MITW History
Deer/MI2
Linear (Deer/MI2)
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

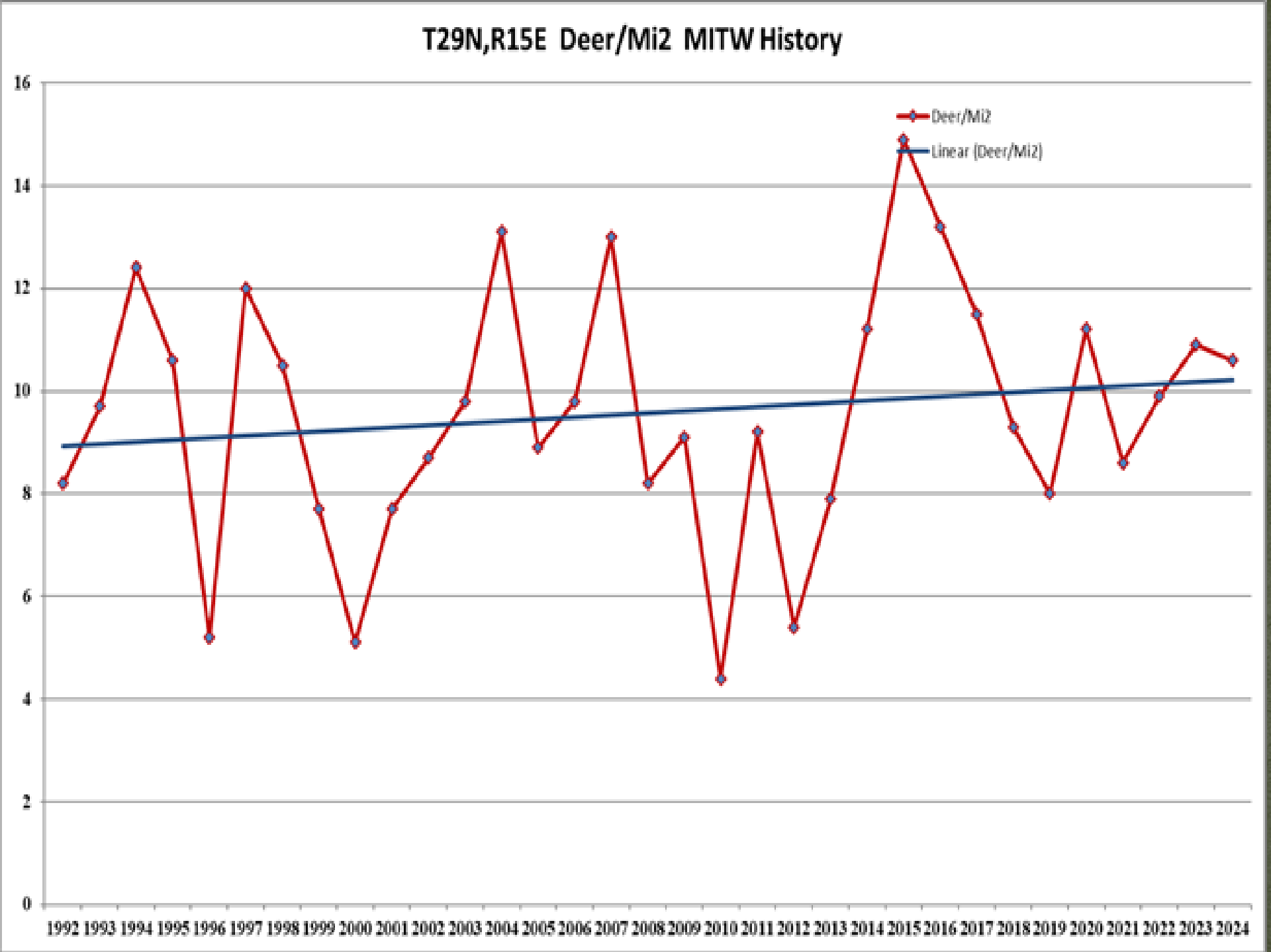

T30N,R14E Deer/Mi2 History
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024
Deer/Mi2
Linear (Deer/Mi2)

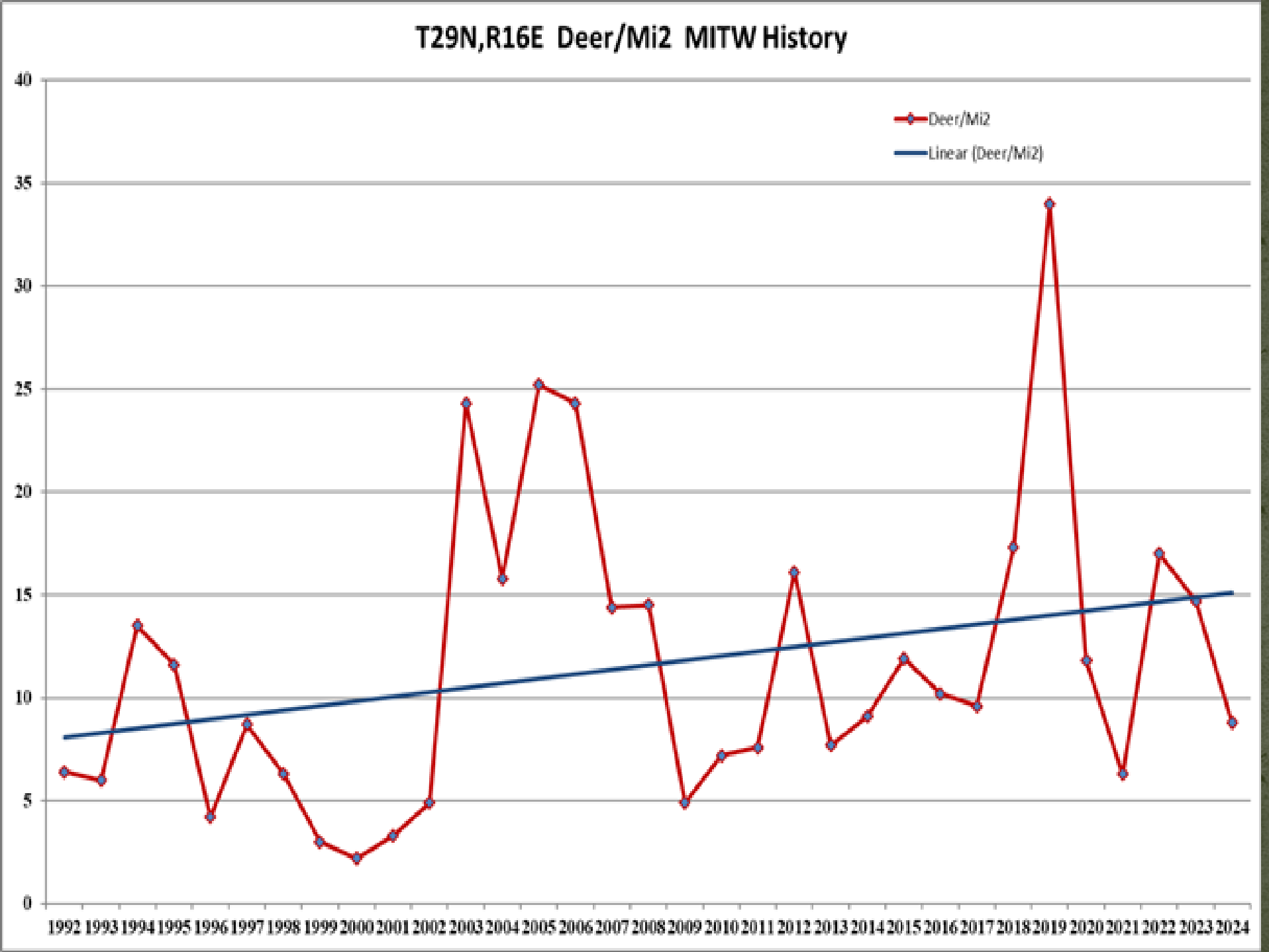

T30N,R15E Deer/Mi2 History
Deer/MI2
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

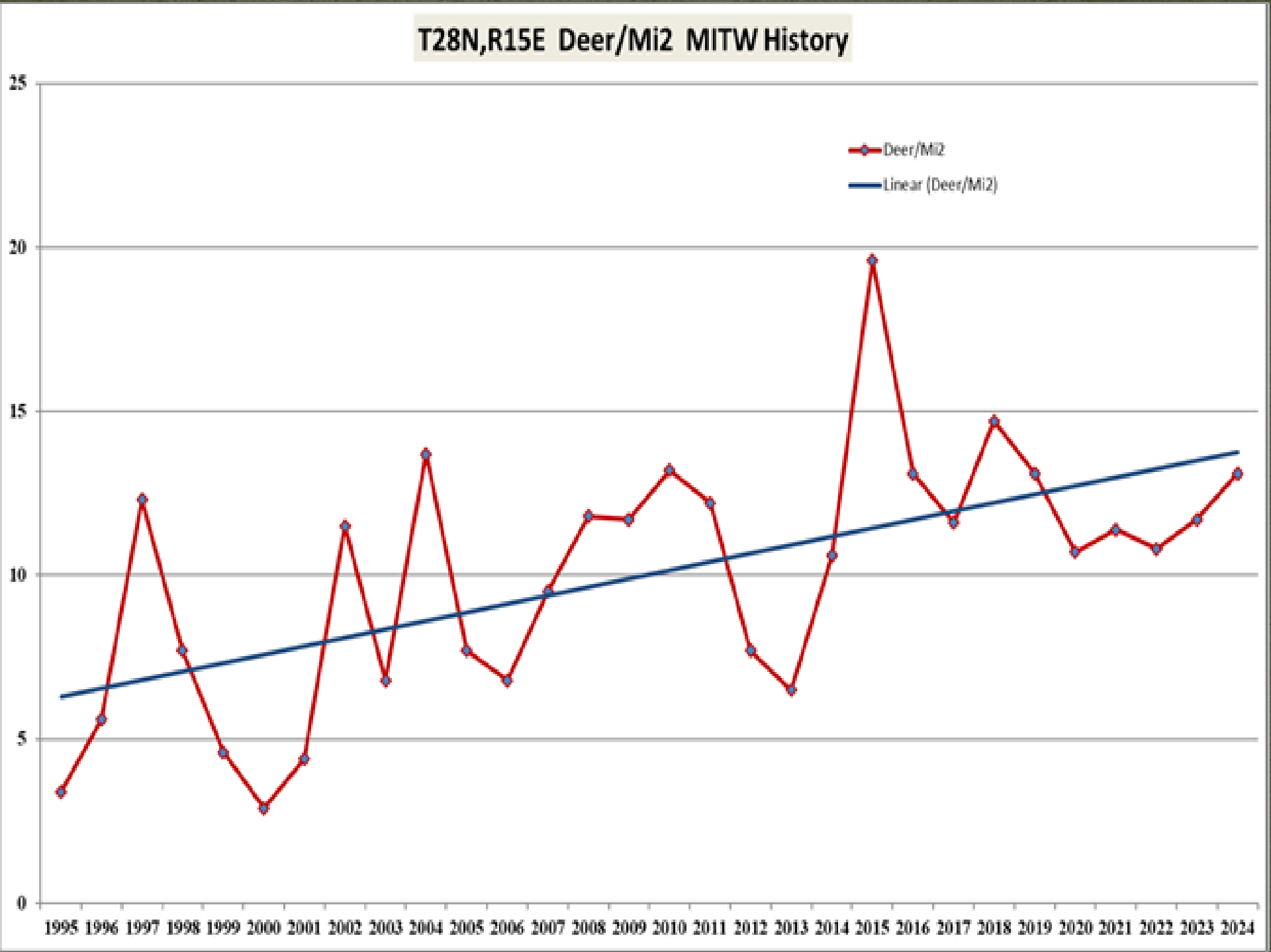

T30N,R16E Deer/Mi2 History
Deer/Mi2
Linear (Deer/Mi2)
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

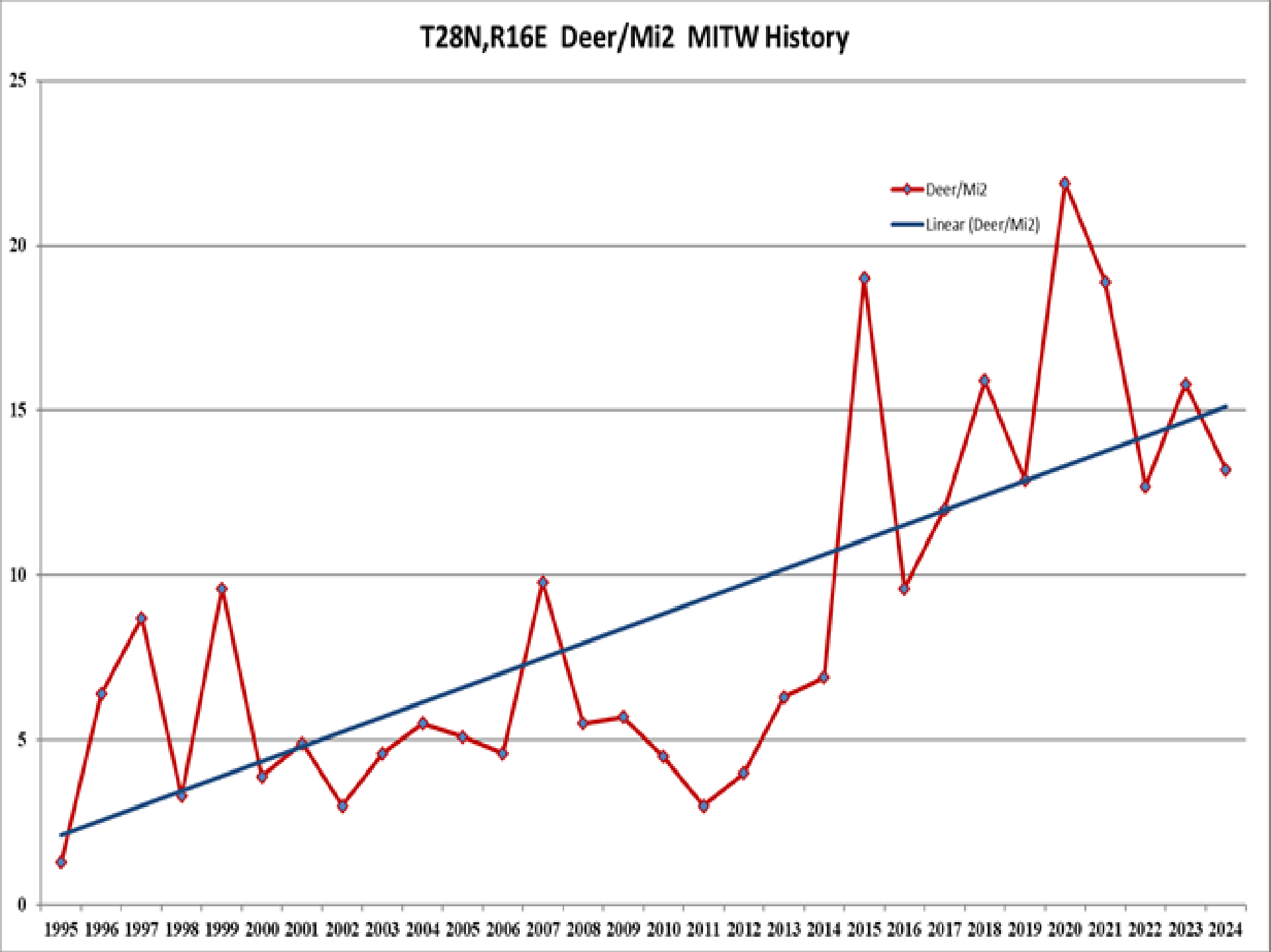

T29N,R13E Deer/Mile2 History
Deer/Mile2
Linear (Deer/Mile2)
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024


T29NR14E Deer/Mi2 MITW History
Deer/MI2
Linear (Deer/MI2)
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

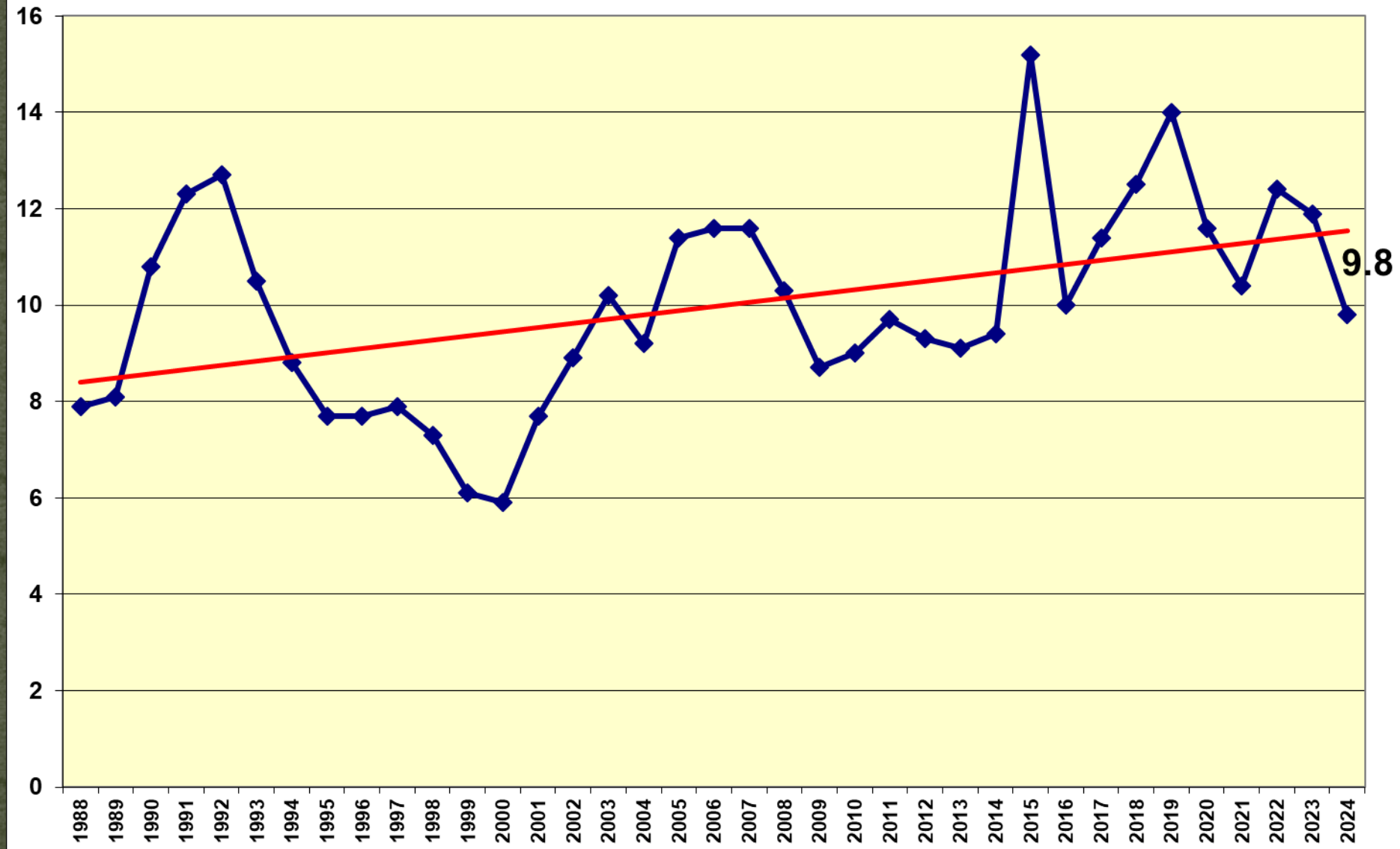

T29N,R15E Deer/Mi2 MITW History
Deer/Mi2
Linear (Deer/Mi2)
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

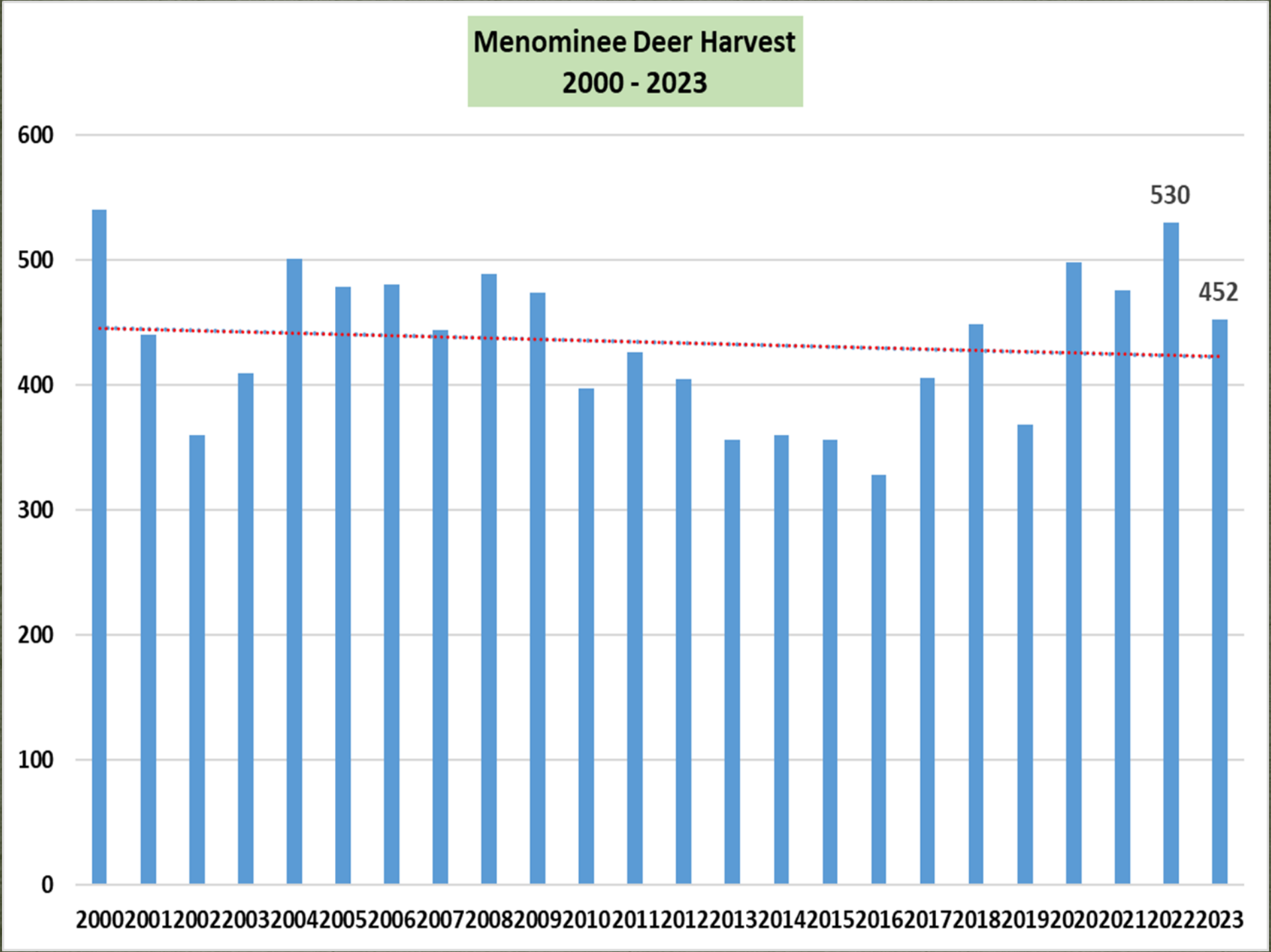

T29N,R16E Deer/Mi2 MITW History
Deer/Mi2
Linear (Deer/Mi2)
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024


T28N,R15E Deer/Mi2 MITW History
Deer/Mi2
Linear (Deer/Mi2)
25
20
15
10
5
0
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024


T28N,R16E Deer/Mi2 MITW History
25
20
15
10
5
0
Deer/Mi2
Linear (Deer/Mi2)
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

MITW Deer/Mi2




Menominee Deer Harvest
2000 - 2023
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
530
452
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

MENOMINEE DEER MANAGEMENT

Each and every spring, Menominee Tribal Enterprises Marking Crew, Environmental Services Department. MITW and others help determine how many deer the forest holds by counting the most visible part of a deer. Deer pellets, which is the nice term for deer waste. This technique, known as white-tailed deer pellet group counts, is a widely used approach to estimate deer densities. Calibrated years ago by observing how many times per day white-tailed deer eliminate waste. The method consists of counting the pellet groups found along miles of unmarked paths in very early spring to obtain estimates of how many deer inhabit a given area over the winter. Deer population estimates calculated from the pellet group counts are indispensable because they allow scientists to track how variation in deer population densities affects plant diversity.

In this report will look at:

1.) Menominee Deer per Square Mile
2.) Menominee Deer Harvest
3.) Menominee Winter Severity Index
4.) Chronic Wasting Disease
5.) Predators: Coyote and Wolf

MENOMINEE DEER PER SQUARE MILE:

Is there significant Habitat? Yes there is. Checking deer yards and different forest management cover types indicate no loss of habitat. There is no presence of an established browse line. There is enough habitat present on the Menominee Forest to maintain an average deer herd of 12 deer per square mile. The 2023 Menominee White-tailed deer population estimate was 11.7 deer per square mile. The 2024 White-tailed Deer Population is 9.8 deer per square mile. The deer population is in good shape. A total of 120 of 120 transacts were completed across the ten townships. The completion rate was one hundred percent (120/120 = 100%). The deer per square mile was pretty uniform per township from previous years.

MENOMINEE DEER HARVEST:

No wild animal in Menominee is as recognizable as the white-tailed deer. The 2022 White-tailed Deer Harvest was 432 (page 29). The 2024 White-tailed Deer Estimate is 9.8 deer per square mile.

Menominee Hunters are allowed to harvest deer by Regular Still Hunt, Vehicle and Bow Hunt as means of harvesting deer. “Buck only season” is from August 1 through August 31. Bucks and Does Season will run from September 1-December 31.

MENOMINEE DEER MANAGEMENT

Season for Tribal Members:
Tribal members may hunt Deer from August 1 to December 31 in accordance with all applicable laws and rules specified herein as well as in Chapter 287 Conservation Code and all laws of the Menominee Indian Tribe. No tags will be issued to any person under the age of 10 years.

Season for Descendants:
Descendants may hunt deer from November 1 to November 30. In accordance with all applicable laws and rules specified herein as well as in Chapter 287 Conservation Code and all laws of the Menominee Indian Tribe. Bow hunting is prohibited unless done within the season of November 1 to November 30. Permit required for all persons years or older, individuals younger than 10 years will not be eligible for any tags.

Season for Spouses:
Spouses may hunt deer from the Saturday before Thanksgiving to the following Sunday, totaling (9)-days. In accordance with all applicable laws and rules specified herein as well as in Chapter 287 Conservation Code and all laws of the Menominee Indian Tribe. Bow hunting is prohibited except within the (9)-day period listed above and bow must have a minimum 35-LB pull.

WINTER SEVERITY INDEX FOR WINTER 2022-2023

The State of Wisconsin had an overall Winter Severity Index of 69 which labelled as "Moderate" The Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin a is listed as a "Mild" Winter. The Winter Severity Index for Menominee during the winter of 2022-2023 is 25 (Page 11) which could indicate Deer will have an incredibly high reproductive potential with mature females 2-1/2 to 5-1/2 years old nearing a 100 percent pregnancy rate each fall. If mild conditions persist, we could expect to see good fawn production with healthy birth weights, along with does that are in good condition to meet the physical demands of nursing. Fluctuations in deer populations are a normal aspect of wildlife management and with management and favorable conditions, populations can rebound quite quickly.

MENOMINEE CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE:

The Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin (MITW) Chronic Wasting Disease Monitoring and Response Plan is a comprehensive approach to identify the earliest possible intrusion of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) into Menominee Reservation. The highest priority is to collect lymph nodes and/or brain stems to test sick and harvested deer to determine cause of death. Testing will be required within ten mile radius of a positive identified CWD Sample Site. Risk factors were informed by field surveys conducted by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and Environmental Services Department, MITW.

In 2023 Environmental Services Department, MITW will work on key objectives of this MITW Chronic Wasting Disease Response Plan are to:

- **Prevent new introductions of CWD in areas where disease is not currently believed to be present .**

  Enforcement of baiting ban.
  Wild Deer Herd Response
  Public notification.

- **Monitor for new areas of CWD infection (new foci)**

  Collect biological samples.
  Work in cooperation with other agencies

- **Monitor and collect biological samples in High Priority Areas of CWD infection (new foci)**

  T30N,R14E; T30N,R15E;
  T28N,R15E; T28N,R16E,
  T29N,R16E

COYOTES AND WOLVES:

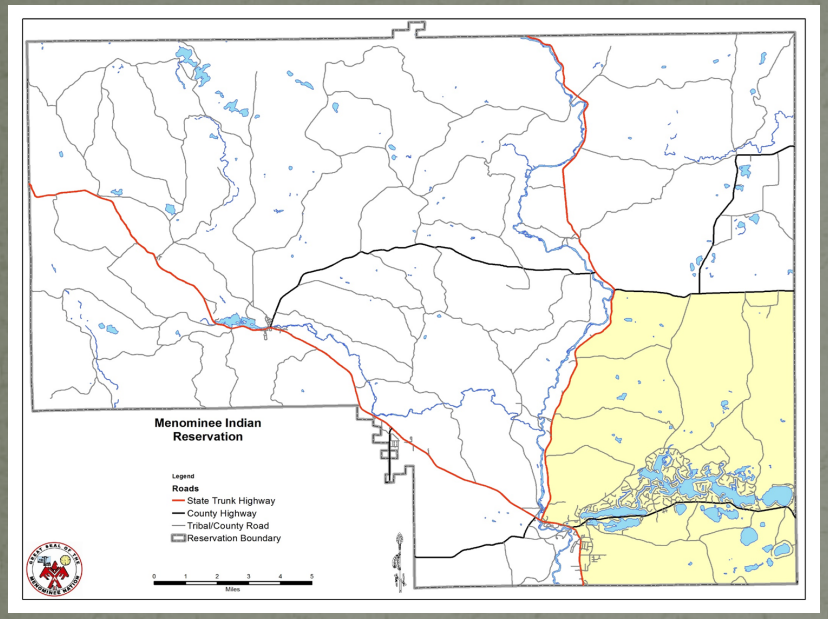
Predation: Along with coyotes, wolves, bobcats and black bears, coyotes are one of the few remaining predators of white-tailed deer . Many deer hunters believe that “coyotes keep down the white-tailed deer population." This has led to many coyotes being killed by deer hunters in the name of “saving" the deer herd, but is this true? No. Coming to this seemingly simply answer requires an understanding of population dynamics—how populations change over time and the ecology of each species.

Since coyotes and wolves struggle to take down healthy adult deer, they mainly predate fawns. But fawns are hard to find, they are camouflaged, almost scentless, and spend most of the day motionless in dense vegetation. If a fawn survives its first 30 days, it is highly likely to survive to adulthood, as it will be able to outrun potential predators.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES RECOMMENDATION:

The recommendation from the Environmental Services Department shall be to leave the season “As Is” The White-tailed Deer herd has decreased from 11.9 deer per square mile to 9.8 deer per square mile. As a Manager I would exercise caution. There is no significant increases or decreases seen the population that would warrant drastic objectives to be followed.

MENOMINEE DEER MANAGEMENT



Chronic Wasting Disease Sampling

The 2024 White-tailed Deer Season:

1.) The Environmental Services Dept. will be developing a CWD Testing Plan with options in the yellow highlighted area.

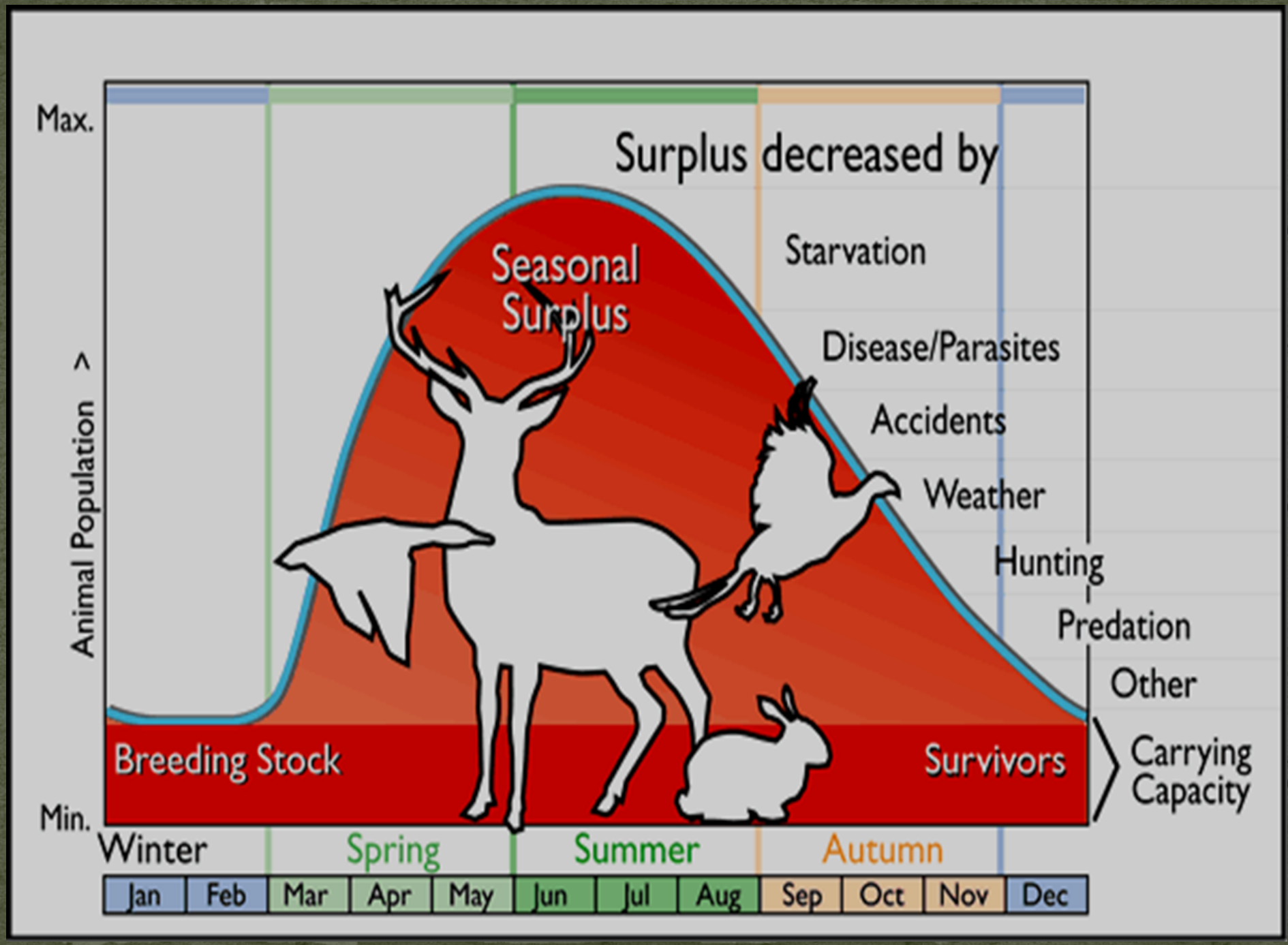
2.) Try to get a freezer in Neopit and Zoar for deer head drop off.

3.) For every sample you will be provided another deer tag providing on MCC Assistance. Limit 2 CWD Samples (Will not look at this option)

4.) Department will go and request deer heads from hunters to test for CWD

5.) To test for CWD you would need Mandatory Registration (Will not look at this option)

6.) We will go "As Is" this year.


Max.
Min.
Animal Population >
Surplus decreased by
Seasonal Surplus
Starvation
Disease/Parasites
Accidents
Weather
Hunting
Predation
Other
Breeding Stock
Survivors
Carrying Capacity
Winter
Spring
Summer
Autumn
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec