



Finding Hunters

Check local newspaper classified ads for hunters and/or hunting clubs seeking land.

The New Jersey Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs has county chapters.

See

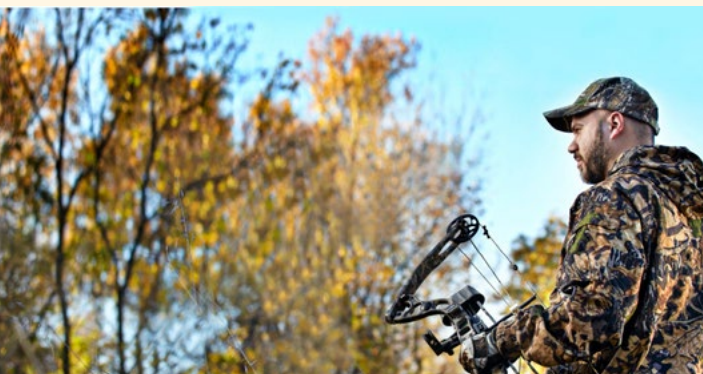
www.njsfsc.org/counties/
or
Facebook for contact information.

Deer Depredation Permits

These permits are valid 24-hours a day, seven days a week, on farmland assessed as cultivated lands with existing crop damage. Note that these permits can be issued to include the entire growing season if necessary. Permits can also be issued during February and March with documented past dam-age. Note that the permit is no longer valid once the crop is harvested.

For more information see:

NJFishandWildlife.com/pdf/farmerapp_pos.pdf.



Did You Know?

Landowners granting permission to hunt are protected from liability under the New Jersey Landowner's Liability Act (NJ Statutes 2A:42A-2 et seq.), provided you do not charge a fee to hunt.

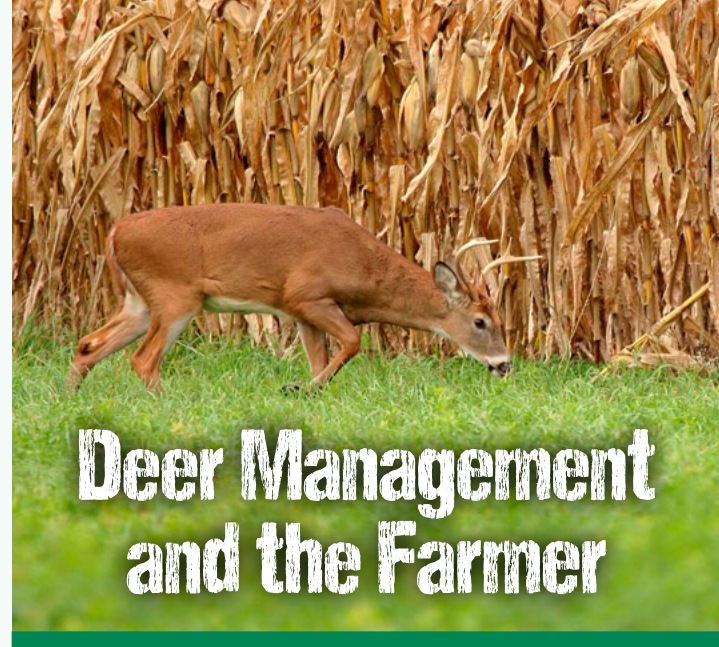
Some hunting clubs, like the NJ Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, cover their members with \$1 million in liability insurance. Other clubs or organizations may also have liability insurance, or you can stipulate that a hunting club must have insurance to hunt on your property.

Questions?

Contact NJ DEP Fish and Wildlife Bureau of Wildlife Management

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Deer Management and the Farmer

A Farmer's Guide to the Reduction of White-tailed Deer



NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



www.NJFishandWildlife.com



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Farmers have these options to control deer populations on their properties:

1 - Participate in the hunting season. Farmers and their immediate families can receive FREE deer season permits for all the properties they farm, and hunting licenses are not required on lands upon which the farmer and immediate family occupy.

2 - Allow hunters onto your property. Nearly 80% of the State remains in private ownership, so allowing access to hunters is key to successfully managing deer in New Jersey (see Guidelines section).

3 - Apply for a farmer depredation permit. This FREE permit is available to farmers in response to or in anticipation of deer damage. Farmers recruit their own agents (i.e., shooters). These permits are generally issued during periods when the deer hunting season is closed (see Deer Depredation Permits section).

4 - Apply for a DMAP permit. Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) permits are available to all landowners in deer management zones with restrictive bag limits and allows the permittee to harvest more antlerless deer. See www.njfishandwildlife.com/dmap.htm for more information.



Harvesting antlerless deer should be mandated.

Guidelines for Managing Hunters

Allowing hunting is not enough. Landowners must actively manage hunters and hunting practices to ensure that deer control objectives are being met. Hunting is usually the most efficient method of deer control, minimizing impacts on the landowner's time and expense.

Within the established deer season framework, it should be the landowner who decides when, where, how and who will hunt. Often, the landowner has little or no involvement with the hunting program and thus little control over what is achieved. To ensure success, **landowners must get involved.**

- Use as many of the available deer hunting days as possible. Make it a condition of access that an established amount of hunting be focused on antlerless deer. Archery seasons may be more useful in sensitive areas where noise or blaze orange might be troubling for neighbors.
- Maximize hunter density on as many days as possible. A recommended density guideline for bow is one hunter per every 10 acres. For firearm it is one hunter per every 15 acres.
- REQUIRE HUNTERS TO TAKE ANTLERLESS DEER (two or more adult females) for each buck they harvest. Landowners with significant damage may require that hunters take a specific number of antlerless deer by the end of the seasons.
- Require information from your hunters about the deer harvested on your property. Have hunters fill out a daily hunt log and inspect each day's harvest to ensure that enough females are being taken.
- Offer incentives, which could include a reduced lease fee for an adequate antlerless harvest.
- Try to coordinate hunting efforts with neighboring landowners.



Landowner/Hunter Communication

The landowner should make it clear to hunters what is expected in terms of deer harvest and conduct while hunting. This may include:

- Times and dates when hunting is permitted.
- Specific hunting and parking locations (i.e., areas to be avoided like buildings or where livestock is kept).
- Property boundaries and locations of structures within the 450-foot safety zone for firearms or 150-foot safety zone for archery (or the landowner may grant permission to hunt within the safety zone).
- Number and sex of deer to be taken.
- Penalties of non-compliance (revoking the privilege to hunt on your land).