

DMAP Harvest Summary

Date: 08/13/2025

*** Riverfront WMA ***

Club ID: 152762

Season: 2024	Acres: 1214
Location: Bolivar County, MS	Years on DMAP: 29
Soil Region: Batture	Biologist: Brad Holder
	% Data Collected: 100

Table 1. Harvest Summary

	Number Harvested	Acres Per Deer Harvested
Bucks	8	152
Does	2	607
Totals	10	121

Table 2. Harvest History

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	RG 2023	Club Avg
Acres	1214	1214	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	233533	1214
Total Deer	10	25	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3131	24
Buck	8	13	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1029	13
Doe	2	12	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2102	12
Acres/Deer	121	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75	50
Acres/Buck	152	93	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	227	93
Acres/Doe	607	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	111	106

Table 3. Age Distribution

	Bucks		Does		Management Bucks		Criteria Bucks	
Age	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0.5	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0
1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5	2	25	1	50	0	0	2	25
3.5	2	25	0	0	0	0	2	25
4.5	2	25	0	0	0	0	2	25
5.5	2	25	0	0	0	0	2	25
6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Table 6. Statistics for Yearling Bucks

	Number	Percent	Avg. Live Weight	Average Points
Spikes	0	0	0	0
Forks	0	0	0	0
Totals	0			

Table 7. Buck Statistics

	Live Weight		Points		Base		Length		Spread	
Age	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
0.5	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
1.5	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
2.5	2	185	2	8.5	2	3.9	2	17.5	2	14.5
3.5	2	218	2	8	2	4.6	2	19.6	2	17.2
4.5	2	195	2	9.5	2	5.1	2	22.7	2	16.0
5.5	2	200	2	8.5	2	5.7	2	23.6	2	18.0
6.5	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
7.5	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
8.5	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A

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Description of the Data and Glossary of Terms

This report is based on data MDWFP receives from DMAP clubs. The club/cooperator information in the heading, including acres under management and soil region, is based on the Annual DMAP Application. Please contact your DMAP Biologist if any of the information in the heading is incorrect. The “% Data Collected” field is the percentage of deer reported on the DMAP datasheet for which jawbones were received. Harvest totals in Tables 1 and 2 are based on deer harvest reported on the DMAP datasheet (regardless of whether a jawbone was received). All other tables are based on submitted jawbones in adequate condition to age using the tooth wear and replacement technique. For all tables including Soil Region Average data, the regional data column is labeled “RG20xx.” For all tables, Criteria Buck and Management Buck are defined below. Buck designations are made by the DMAP Biologist. If no designations are made, all bucks are classified as Criteria. If you have questions about Management and Criteria bucks, please contact your DMAP Biologist.

Soil Region Average (e.g., Regional Average or RG20xx) – the average of all deer in a specified parameter (i.e., harvest total, lactation, weight, etc.) reported for the year in question is used as an indicator of overall deer herd health by comparing club averages to other DMAP clubs in the same soil region.

Criteria Buck or perhaps a “trophy buck” – a buck deemed to have antler characteristics that satisfy the club’s goals for antler quality. This determination is generally made by the DMAP biologist in collaboration with the DMAP club and considers buck age, antler characteristics, soil region averages, and the goals of the DMAP club.

Management Buck or perhaps a “cull buck” – a harvested buck deemed to have below average antler characteristics compared to other bucks in the same age class and soil region. As with Criteria bucks, this determination is generally made by the DMAP biologist in collaboration with the DMAP club.

Lactation Index – the percentage of does for which a DMAP club recorded “detecting lactation” on the datasheet. Where sample sizes are sufficient, this index is used to determine the number of adult does that successfully raised fawns and is used to help estimate fawn recruitment. These data may be highly variable based on the timing of doe harvest in the annual cycle, as well as how thoroughly club members check for lactation. Generally, a favorable lactation index would be 60% or greater for adult does. A low lactation index (with adequate sample size) may indicate poor habitat, overpopulation, or a significant predation influence. Doe harvest early in the season (Oct- Dec) is generally better in estimating fawn recruitment vs late season harvest (after does finish lactating). For this report, lactation index is adjusted to account for late-season harvest.

Dressed Weights - average weight to the nearest pound of a dressed animal. A dressed animal should have both the forward (heart and lungs and rear (intestines) viscera removed but not any part of the remaining carcass. Comparing club average body weights from year to year or to the coordinating soil region average can be an indicator of overall herd health. Typically, doe carcass condition is a more reliable indicator of herd health than that of bucks due to the drastic fluctuation of buck body weights during the rut. Significant annual changes in carcass condition may indicate changes in habitat, mast crop, herd density, disease influence, or even severe weather conditions.

Age Distribution of Harvest – an estimate of age structure of the population, though generally only the doe segment is assessed, as buck harvest is often biased. Balanced deer herds typically show some harvest across all age classes. However, an age structure with more older animals (>40% 3 years old or greater) may indicate a stockpile of older animals which could signal an overabundant deer herd. Age distribution data is generally best considered in context with other harvest data (i.e., lactation index, doe body weights), as well as observation data (i.e., adult sex ratio, fawn recruitment) and even camera survey data (i.e., deer density, buck age structure).

Fawn Recruitment – a measurement of the number of fawns per adult doe that survive to at least 4-6 months of age. Recruitment tends to improve with increased harvest due to freeing up available resources. Generally fawn recruitment is measured using hunter observation data or camera surveys.

Adult Sex Ratio – ratio of the total number of does to total number of bucks in a deer herd. Typically, adult sex ratio is measured using observation data or camera surveys. Deer are born at nearly a 1:1 ratio of does to bucks. Thus, adult sex ratios closer to 1:1 are ideal. In trophy management scenarios adult sex ratio may be skewed towards more bucks, but most deer herds range from 1.5:1 to 3:1.

Important DMAP Reminders for Each Season

- For more information, visit www.mdwfp.com/DMAP and check out the Deer Managers Toolkit.
- If club acreages are incorrect, they should be updated on your DMAP Application. Contact your DMAP Biologist for help updating your DMAP Application.
- Calibrate your body weight scale(s) each year, especially if your club has multiple scales.
- Don't forget to retrieve jawbones from taxidermy bucks. The mature bucks are the most important to have aged.
- Do your best to collect all data completely. Check udders thoroughly for lactation.
- Hunter observation data can provide useful information, especially in clubs with small harvest data sets. Ask your biologist about hunter observation books.