Sports

TOP

MDC Reports November Firearms Deer Harvest Ends with 199,427

NOVEMBER 21ST 2018 BY DEE LOFLIN

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Top counties: Franklin with 4,021 deer checked, Howell with 3,858, and Callaway with 3,695.

Preliminary data from the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) shows that deer hunters in Missouri harvested a near-record 199,427 deer during the November portion of fall firearms deer season, Nov. 10- 20. Of the 199,427 deer harvested, 102,930 were antlered bucks, 19,924 were button bucks, and 76,573 were does.

Top harvest counties were Franklin with 4,021 deer checked, Howell with 3,858, and Callaway with 3,695.

Last year hunters checked 192,797 deer during the 2017 November portion of firearms deer season with 100,161 being antlered bucks, 20,267 being button bucks, and 72,369 being does.

The recent-record season was 2012 with 204,668 deer harvested, including 87,368 antlered bucks, 27,143 button bucks, and 90,157 does.

MDC reported eight firearms-related hunting incidents during the November portion of firearms deer season of which three involved fatalities -- two of which occurred incidental

to hunting while at hunting camps and one self-inflicted incident while in the field. Of the five non-fatal incidents, four were self-inflicted and the fifth occurred when the shooter struck a victim while swinging on game.

Deer hunting in Missouri continues with archery deer hunting from Nov. 21 through Jan. 15, 2019. The late youth portion of firearms deer season runs Nov. 23-25. The antlerless portion of firearms deer season runs Nov. 30 through Dec. 2. Lastly, the alternative methods portion will run Dec. 22 through Jan. 1, 2019. Learn more about deer hunting in Missouri at huntfish.mdc.mo.gov/hunting-trapping/species/deer

Missouri offers some of the best deer hunting in the country and deer hunting is an important part of many Missourians' lives and family traditions. Deer hunting is also an important economic driver in Missouri and gives a \$1 billion annual boost to the state and local economies.

Pictured is Ben Ray of Sikeston, Missouri with his first doe!

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Young Deer Hunters Harvest 13,500+ During Early Youth Portion

NOVEMBER 12TH 2018 BY DEE LOFLIN

Young Deer Hunters Harvest 13,500+ During Early Youth Portion

Preliminary data from the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) shows that young hunters ages 6 through 15 harvested 13,560 deer during Missouri's early youth portion of the 2018 deer hunting season, which ran Oct. 27-28. Top counties for the early youth portion were Howell with 350, Osage with 316, and Franklin with 263 deer checked. Last year's harvest total for the early youth portion was 17,412.

"Warm temperatures and gusty winds this weekend presented much more challenging hunting conditions compared to last year, but Missouri's youth still pulled off a respectable harvest," said MDC Cervid Program Supervisor Barb Keller.

Archery deer hunting continues through Nov. 9 and again from Nov. 21 through Jan. 15, 2019. Up next for deer hunting in Missouri is the November portion of firearms deer season, which runs Nov. 10-20. That will be followed by the late youth portion of firearms deer season on Nov. 23-25. The antlerless portion of firearms deer season runs Nov. 30-Dec. 2. Lastly the alternative methods portion will run Dec. 22- Jan. 1, 2019.

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MDC Eliminates More than 7,300 Feral Hogs from Missouri

NOVEMBER 01ST 2018 BY DEE LOFLIN

MDC Eliminates More than 7,300 Feral Hogs from Missouri

MDC and partners eliminate more than 7,300 feral hogs from Missouri's landscape in 2018 so far

Experts maintain trapping whole sounders is the most effective method in feral hog removal.

Jefferson City, Missouri - The Missouri Department of Conservation's (MDC) feral hog strike team has tallied up elimination numbers from January through September 2018. So far, they've yielded a total of 7,339 feral hogs removed by MDC, partner agencies, and private landowners. In 2017, 6,561 feral hogs were removed from the landscape.

Crews in southeast Missouri removed 3,849 feral hogs, which is where the highest density of feral hogs occurs. The Ozark region removed 2,358 and the Southwest region removed 823 feral hogs. St. Louis region removed 186 feral hogs, Kansas City Region removed 116 feral hogs, and Northeast Region removed one. The highest densities of feral hogs occur south of Interstate 44, with very few feral hog sightings in the north portion of the state.

"We've been very strategic in our efforts, focusing on removal of whole groups of feral hogs at a time, before moving onto another area," said Mark McLain, MDC's feral hog

elimination team leader. "This strategic approach is important because if we leave even a few feral hogs behind in an area, they can reproduce quickly and put us back where we started."

McLain said it's essential that the public understand why feral hogs must be eliminated.

"Feral hogs are a destructive, invasive species that don't belong here; they're not a native species," McLain said. "They out-compete native wildlife for habitat and food. For example, places with a lot of feral hogs will see their wild turkey and deer populations diminish."

McLain said feral hogs are known to carry diseases that could possibly spread to humans, pets, and livestock. He hopes the message that hunting is not an effective method for eliminating feral hog populations is starting to catch on.

"For over 20 years, unregulated hunting of feral hogs was allowed in Missouri, during which time our feral hog population expanded from a few counties to over 30 counties," he said.

In 2017, MDC, the Corps of Engineers, and the LAD Foundation established regulations against feral hog hunting on lands owned and managed by these three organizations. Other agencies have passed regulations similar to MDC's to eliminate hog hunting on land they own.

"A persistent piece of this story is continued illegal releases of feral hogs, which establishes populations and further spreads the problem," McLain said. "This is illegal and when caught, those who release feral hogs face hefty fines."

McLain said MDC is partnered with many agricultural and environmental groups as well as hundreds of private landowners, that are all committed to eliminating feral hogs from Missouri. Landowners and the public are a crucial element of this effort, especially since most land in Missouri is privately owned.

"Landowners who've experienced feral hogs on their land have learned that hunting feral hogs pushes them onto neighboring property, which causes problems for their neighbors," McLain said.

When neighboring landowners try to control feral hogs through hunting, the hogs simply travel back and forth between the properties, escaping and causing more damage.

Trapping with no hunting interference is the best method to eliminate them. Landowners can seek help from MDC and USDA such as technical advice, on-site visits, loaning equipment and training.

Feral hogs are not wildlife and are a serious threat to fish, forests and wildlife as well as agricultural resources. Feral hogs damage property, agriculture, and natural resources by their aggressive rooting of soil in addition to their trampling and consumption of crops as part of their daily search for food.

Feral hogs have expanded their range in the U.S. from 17 to 38 states over the past 30 years. Their populations grow rapidly because feral hogs can breed any time of year and produce two litters of one to seven piglets every 12 to 15 months. Feral hogs are also known to carry diseases such as swine brucellosis, pseudorabies, trichinosis and leptospirosis, which are a threat to Missouri agriculture and human health.

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Young Deer Hunter Spotlights on the ShowMe Times!

OCTOBER 30TH 2018 BY DEE LOFLIN

Young Deer Hunter Spotlights on the ShowMe Times!

Want to feature your young deer hunter? Hunters must be 18 years or younger.

Send a photo with NAME, AGE, COUNTY Deer Killed, Parents Names to email news@showmetimes.com

Partial information will not be accepted.

Photos and information will not be accepted via Facebook, Twitter or Text.....ONLY email to news@showmetimes.com

Spotlights will be posted as time permits throughout the deer hunting season.

Thank you and have a great deer season!

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MDC Predicts Quail Season to be Good

OCTOBER 16TH 2018 BY DEE LOFLIN

MDC Predicts Quail Season to be Good

MDC predicts quail season to be good in parts of state Quail production for 2018 below 10-year average, but good hunting can still be found.

Missouri - With quail-hunting season starting Nov. 1, the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) advises hunters that overall quail production was about the same as last year, but below the 10-year average. MDC staff note that good hunting can be found in areas with quality habitat in north and west-central portions of the state.

Each August, MDC conservation agents record the numbers of quail they see while driving a 30-mile route – called the roadside index. A total of 110 routes are completed around the state. These numbers are then tallied and grouped by eight geographic areas of quail production – called zoogeographic regions. (SEE RELATED MAP)

According to MDC, this year's statewide average roadside index of 1.7 birds is the same as last year's and 15% below the previous 10-year average. Regionally, the roadside index ranged from 0 in the Northern and Eastern Ozark Border to 5.3 in the Northwest Prairie.

MDC Small Game Coordinator David Hoover points out that, although statewide production was down, three regions showed counts at or above last year's values.

According to Hoover, the Northwestern Prairie region is up 3.5% from last year and 42% over the 10-year average while the Northeast Riverbreaks region is unchanged from last year but still 12% above the 10-year average. The Western Prairie region had the greatest increase from last year at nearly 47% but is still 48% below the 10-year average. The Northern Riverbreaks region was down 26% from last year but is still 23% above the 10-year average.

"Having quality habitat is the most important factor for quail production, but weather also plays a very important, and often unpredictable, role," said Hoover. "This year's quail

production highlighted this complicated relationship between habitat and weather. The drier-than-normal conditions this summer likely benefited quail in many areas with good habitat, while being of little or no benefit to those quail in areas with marginal to poor habitat."

He added that it is no secret quail populations are much lower than they once were, but habitat conditions are also much different than 50 years ago when quail numbers were at their peak.

"Continued loss of habitat puts additional stress on the remaining quail populations, which are often isolated in islands of habitat, and thus more susceptible to the negative effects of weather and predation," Hoover said.

He added that the quail community still has much to learn about factors affecting quail production and survival.

"Missouri biologists have recently completed a study in the southwestern portion of the state that has the potential to change how we approach quail management in the future," said Hoover. "This study is examining how specific habitat management approaches affect quail nesting rates and success as well as brood habitat use and survival. This research, combined with other studies recently published from around the quail range, are shedding light on just how crucial the summer months are for quail populations, and how best to manage for the most favorable conditions."

More on the roadside survey

MDC Resource Scientist Beth Emmerich manages the August roadside survey, which has been conducted since 1983.

"It represents the best way we have to track quail populations on a statewide basis," Emmerich said. "The survey does a good job of tracking large-scale population changes and is a good barometer for how more localized populations may also be doing from year to year."

She added, that since 2013, quail populations in areas of good habitat have experienced relatively good production years.

"In 2015, we saw the highest statewide roadside index in nearly a decade," Emmerich explained. "That summer was extremely wet, resulting in many crop fields in northern

Missouri left unplanted, and many of which developed diverse annual plant cover that persisted well into August. This abundance of good brood cover led to a very good production year for quail, despite the abnormally wet summer conditions."

Fall hunting prospects

"In northern and west-central portions of the state, hunters should expect bird numbers at or above last year in areas with good habitat," said Hoover. "Look for large areas of diverse native grass cover intermixed with lots of low-growing woody cover and untilled crop fields and you are likely to find a covey."

Hunting season for quail is Nov. 1 through Jan. 15, 2019. The daily bag limit is eight with a possession limit of 16. Get more information from MDC online at huntfish.mdc.mo.gov/hunting-trapping/species/quail, or from MDC's 2018 Missouri Hunting and Trapping Regulations booklet, available where permits are sold.

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