

Weston's Deer Management Program

Frequently Asked Questions

What hunting plan has the Weston Conservation Commission (WCC) developed?

The Commission open eight conservation land parcels for bow hunting for deer from October 1 to December 31, which is the state bow hunting season in 2018. Hunter selection preference is given to Weston residents and employees. Hunters are assigned to one of the following Conservation Properties: Blaney Aquifer, College Conservation Area, Coburn Meadows, Dickson Fields, Doublet Hill, Highland Forest, Jericho & Ogilvie Town Forests, Old Road, Trailside Road and Sears Land. Hunting areas will be posted.

Well-seasoned and proficient bow hunters have been selected by the Conservation Commission. Hunters must pass a Town of Weston proficiency test as well as a State of Massachusetts certified bow hunting safety course. Hunting is done only from portable tree stands within specifically designated areas. The tree stands are located high in the trees, away from walking trails. Stalking is not allowed. The bow range averages 20 yards from the tree stand down to the ground, and the deer must be broad-side and stationary before the shot can be taken.

The Town's hunting regulations can be found Weston's deer management web page at <http://www.weston.org/512/Deer-Management-Program>. They complement state regulations, which take precedence.

Will hunting disrupt walking and other recreational uses of conservation land?

Walking and recreational uses of conservation land will not be disrupted. The deer hunting stands are located away from main trails. The hunters are aware that Weston's Conservation Lands are heavily used by people and dogs.

Several MetroWest Communities including Framingham, Sudbury, and Dover have launched successful hunting programs on conservation lands where people frequently walk dogs, jog, bike and horse-back ride. Weston, like these other towns, has received no complaints since the inception of the hunting programs.

Since the Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game began keeping records there have been no reports of non-hunter injuries during bow hunting season.

Unfortunately, illegal hunting does take place on conservation land. The Conservation Commission occasionally finds deer stands and blinds. Despite the Commission's best efforts to police the properties, it does not have the resources to be ever-present on all properties. Legally permitted hunters who have a stake in the program help the Commission remove illegal deer stands, deter illegal hunting, and improve safety for everyone in the woods.

Will this deer hunting program open Conservation Lands to other forms of hunting?

No. The purpose of this deer hunting program is to stabilize the deer population in a safe manner as part of our land stewardship obligations. We do not foresee hunting with firearms.

Is hunting inconsistent with the purpose of conservation land? Why can't we just let nature take its course?

To protect other species that we appreciate, we must actively manage these human-influenced parcels. Humans are already a key element in the ecological equation that governs these properties. Furthermore, humans have been key predators of deer for many thousands of years. An unrestricted deer population is a powerful disruptive force in Weston's forests, wetlands, and fields. In this case, proper management of conservation land requires human intervention to protect and preserve diversity of both flora and fauna. A hands-off approach would allow deer to threaten many native species.

All the evidence we have received from long-time residents indicates that 20 years ago there were few deer in Weston, whereas today there are many. There's no way to know the exact deer population of Weston; however the evidence gathered is consistent with Massachusetts Department of Fish and Wildlife estimates for our region of about 25 deer/square mile. The Commission's goal is a population of 8 per square mile.

While most residents enjoy having some deer in Weston, 72 percent of those who responded to the Conservation Commission Deer Impact online survey felt that the deer population had reached a level that should be controlled. The negative impacts caused by deer include:

- *Damage to yards and crops.* 72 percent of respondents reported yard damage, and farms such as Land's Sake have been at great expense to fence crops against deer for the past 15 years, with mixed success and significant crop losses.
- *Damage to forest ecosystems.* Our preliminary surveys of Weston's forests have revealed excessive deer browse in many areas, resulting in declines in several species of wildflowers and shrubs, and declining regeneration of some trees, particularly maple and oak.
- *Vehicle collisions.* On average, 25-30 deer/car collisions are reported annually to the Weston police department. Such collisions cause damage to vehicles and are usually fatal to deer, and can also cause injuries and (rarely) fatalities for drivers and passengers.
- *Lyme disease.* The number of cases of Lyme disease (along with other tick-borne illnesses) has been increasing in Weston, as well as in surrounding towns, among both people and pets. Over 40 percent of survey respondents reported that they or someone in their family had contracted Lyme disease. Lyme disease is part of a complex relationship involving the life cycle of deer ticks and several different animal hosts. Deer do not carry the disease (the major reservoir of the disease is field mice); however, deer play a critical role in supporting large populations of adult deer ticks and spreading them throughout the landscape. While there is scientific debate about how low the deer population must be driven to have a beneficial effect on the deer tick population, several studies have indicated that if it can be reduced below 10 deer/square mile, tick population and Lyme disease rates decline.

Questions about Weston's Deer Management Program? Contact the Conservation Commission at 781-786-5068 or conservation@westonmass.org