Montgomery Parks Living with Wildlife

Living with White-tailed Deer

**NOTICE:** Information for emergency situations relating to deer that require immediate assistance can be found [HERE](#).

Montgomery County’s patchwork of natural areas and landscaped suburban yards provide ideal deer habitat. Deer populations have increased dramatically in recent decades, a result of many variables of land use and social changes. Continued development and human population growth, as well as the proliferation of “edge” habitat, concentrates deer into smaller and smaller areas resulting in increased deer-human conflicts including; deer-related automobile accidents, damage to agricultural crops and residential gardens/landscaping, impacts to forests and other natural vegetation and threat of communicable disease. Deer Management efforts are underway in the Parks to reduce these negative impacts associated with overabundant deer populations. The Department of Parks is committed to working toward striking a balance between deer and human priorities and land uses. – [Living with White-tailed Deer brochure](#) (pdf., 505kb)

**Automobiles and Deer**

Deer Vehicle Collisions represent a serious public safety hazard for motorists on Montgomery County roadways. This threat is intensified, due to very high densities of both deer and vehicular traffic, as well as, the prevalence of greenspace located in close proximity to roadways.

Deer will remain a part of Montgomery County’s natural areas and we must learn to live with them to the best of our abilities. Below are some ways to help reduce and prevent problems with deer. Deer Vehicle Collisions (DVC’s) in the county have increased dramatically in recent years.

Implementing Montgomery County’s Deer Management Plan will help reduce deer-human conflicts but will never eliminate them. For more information visit: [Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources](#).

**Driving in Deer County**

The most important way drivers can reduce the chances of an accident with a deer is to drive within the speed limit. At night, reduce speeds below the limit, especially in rain, snow or fog. Other precautions include: scanning.
Montgomery Parks Living with Wildlife

the roadside and surrounding areas for deer, and other threats to try and predict the possibilities of such a hazard.

▪ Deer are most active at dawn and dusk but remain very active throughout the night.
▪ Watch for deer where roads pass through wooded or rural areas.
▪ Deer crossing signs indicate areas where deer vehicle accidents have been known to commonly occur.
▪ Slow down and watch for the eye-shine of deer near the road edges.
▪ Be especially cautious during seasons of high deer activity including – October to January during the breeding season, and May and June when yearlings are seeking new territories.
▪ Deer usually travel in groups. If you see a deer cross the road, slow down and use caution. More are likely to follow.

What do I do if a deer suddenly jumps in front of my car?
Of course, every case is different, but it is important to remember is to maintain control of your vehicle.

Apply the brakes in a controlled manner, and avoid sudden, swerving maneuvers.

Deer are quick and agile animals. It is more likely that they will leap out of your path than it is that you will be able to slow down and steer around them. Most serious injuries occur when a driver skids out of control and leave the road or, worse, swerves into oncoming traffic.

Such circumstances arise quickly allowing very little time to react. Try to think ahead. When you see a deer crossing sign, think about what you would do if you suddenly had a deer jump into the road. Mentally practice keeping a cool head and reacting in a controlled fashion. If it should happen one day you will be more likely to react appropriately.

Damage Control
At Risk Crops, Gardens and Natural Areas
Forest understory with healthy growth of shrubs and ground cover.

Excluding deer, by means of fencing and similar measures, is the most effective means of preventing damage to agricultural and private landscapes. Additional prevention alternatives for farmers and home owners include mechanical noise-producing devices, chemical repellents, and selecting plantings that are not favored by deer (a list is available from the sources shown below). Landowners can open their land to hunters to reduce the number of deer on their property. To make a measurable difference on farmlands, hunters who are allowed to hunt must be expected to target and harvest antlerless deer, especially mature does.

Citizens can report deer-related problems by calling the Natural Resources Stewardship Section at: 301-962-1344. Information regarding techniques for preventing and/or reducing deer damage on your property is available through the Montgomery County Cooperative Extension Service at 301-590-9638 or the Nuisance Animal Information line at 1(877) 463-6497 (Maryland Residents Only)

Understory and ground cover severely impacted by deer. A browse line is evident.
Montgomery Parks Living with Wildlife

White-tailed deer are plant eaters (herbivores) and feed primarily on leaves, buds and twigs. Other foods include acorns, other nuts, clovers and crops, etc. An average deer eats six-to-eight pounds of plants per day or 1 1/4 tons per year. An overabundance of deer can have a profound impact on native vegetation and wildlife habitat, home landscape plantings, and agricultural crops. Preferred foods, some of which are rare plants like orchids and lilies, may completely disappear from the landscape. Understory and ground cover may be severely impacted by deer, and a browse line will be evident. Residents will see many of their favored flowers and shrubs are chewed to bare limbs or even to the ground, and farmers will see measurable decreases in crop yields, especially to preferred foods such as soy beans and corn.

In natural areas with extreme deer overpopulation, a “browse line” is very evident. Even in mid-summer, there is little vegetation on the forest floor, and the trees and shrubs look as if they have been neatly “clipped” of all leaves up to about five feet. When this happens, young trees are not produced, and habitat for nesting forest birds and other wildlife is destroyed. The only way to reduce the negative impacts of deer in natural areas is to reduce the deer population.

Getting Help

Controlling Deer Damage to Home and Farm Landscapes
Damage prevention alternatives for farmers and home owners include mechanical noise-producing devices, chemical repellents and fencing. In addition, home owners may choose to landscape their property with plants that are not favored by deer (a list is available from the sources shown below). As stated previously, landowners can/should open their land to hunters to reduce the number of deer on their property. However, to make a measurable difference, hunters must be expected to target, and harvest, antlerless deer, especially mature does. Landowners must help themselves by selecting responsible hunters who will set selfish interests aside to help achieve the landowner’s goals.
Montgomery Parks Living with Wildlife

- Citizens can report deer-related problems by calling the Natural Resources Stewardship Section at: 301-962-1344 or by emailing mcp-deermanagement@montgomeryparks.org.
- Information about controlling deer damage on your property is available through the Montgomery County Cooperative Extension Service at 301-590-9650 or The Nuisance Animal Information line at 1(877) 463-6497 (Maryland Residents Only).
- Here is a list of deer resistant plants.

Using Deer Fencing to Reduce Deer Damage on Residential Property

An amendment was made to the Montgomery County Zoning Ordinance in 2003 to allow property owners to install “deer fencing” up to 8 feet tall to protect their property from deer impacts. A deer fence, as defined below, can be constructed in any side or back yard provided that there are no community or Home Owner Association restrictions or covenants. On corner lots in residential zones, the side yard fence may not extend farther forward than the front of the house. An 8-foot fence of any material may be used on lands zoned for agriculture.

Deer Fence: A fence that is up to 8 feet high and constructed of an open mesh ranging in size from 1.5” x 1.5” to 2” x 2.75” made of heavy weight, plastic or similar material (not chain link) that allows a clear view through the fence and may be constructed with wood, metal, or fiberglass posts.

Please Note: The installation of any new fence in Montgomery County requires a permit; replacement of an existing fence does not. For more information, contact the Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services (DPS) at 240-777-0311 or visit here.

Using Archery Hunting to Reduce Deer Populations in Communities

In order to provide more opportunity to manage deer populations within the urban zone, legislation was passed reducing the safety zone for archery hunting in Montgomery County to 50 yards form any occupied structure without written permission (Note: Hunters hunting 50-100 yards of any occupied structure, must be in an elevated position). Archery hunters may hunt anywhere where he/she has written permission of the landowner AND he/she is not within the safety zone of any landowner where such permission has not been granted. It needs to be noted that the discharge of bows is not legal within the incorporated municipalities of Gaithersburg and Rockville. This means that, as long as the discharge of bows is legal in a given area, an archery hunter can...
potentially hunt in a suburban community anywhere he or she has written permission from the landowners(s). Hunters hunting on properties near M-NCPPC Montgomery County parklands should be aware of the Guidelines for Hunters Retrieving Deer from M-NCPPC Parkland.

Workshops
Part of the County’s Deer Management Plan includes a program of workshops for landowners on how to prevent deer damage around the home. Workshops designed to help citizens cope with deer damage on the landscape is offered free of charge to Homeowner Associations and other community groups. Co-sponsored by the Montgomery County Cooperative Extension Service Master Gardeners and The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, damage prevention alternatives for farmers and home owners include mechanical noise-producing devices, chemical repellents and fencing. In addition, home owners may choose to landscape their property with plants that are not favored by deer. For a list of deer resistant plants download: https://extension.umd.edu/sites/default/files/_docs/articles/FS655-ResistanceDeer.pdf

As stated previously, landowners can/should open their land to hunters to reduce the number of deer on their property. However, to make a measurable difference, hunters must be expected to target, and harvest, antlerless deer, especially mature does. Landowners must help themselves by selecting responsible hunters who will set selfish interests aside to help achieve the landowner’s goals. These workshops provide homeowners with the latest information on effective uses of repellents, fencing and vegetation management as well as educational information on other deer impacts and solutions, including hunting. Workshops are promoted through local papers, libraries and mailings.

For information on upcoming workshops, call the Montgomery County Cooperative Extension Service at 301-590-9638.

Lyme Disease and Deer
Lyme disease is a bacterial illness transmitted through the bite of the black-legged tick. Early symptoms range from flu-like symptoms, e.g. headache, fever, and general fatigue, to joint and muscle pain. A circular rash, surrounding the bite location, occurs in 70-90% of individuals. If left untreated, the disease can become chronic and debilitating. Lyme disease continues to be a growing concern in the county.

While Lyme disease is often linked to deer management in the mind of the public because it is transferred through the bite of the so-called deer tick (the new accepted name is the black-legged tick), it is widely accepted that reducing deer numbers cannot effectively control the spread of the disease. Black-legged ticks feed on many species of mammals and birds and most often pick up the disease by feeding on infected mice and chipmunks, not deer. For these reasons, Lyme disease is best viewed as a public health issue. Find out more about Lyme disease.