



White Buffalo Inc.

Conserving Native Species and Ecosystems

**Summary Report
Griffy Lake Nature Preserve
Managed Hunt 2022
Bloomington, Indiana**

22 November 2022

**Ryan Rodts
White Buffalo, Inc.**

A nonprofit corporation
Tax ID # 06-1431342

whitebuffaloinc.org

(860) 385-4725
6B Kings Hwy
Chester, CT 06412



White Buffalo Inc.

Conserving Native Species and Ecosystems

Introduction

Bloomington city officials have voiced concerns over habitat degradation and the potential loss of biodiversity and impacts to native vegetation because of a locally abundant deer population in Griffy Lake Nature Preserve (GLNP). The potential for the furtherance of these conflicts prompted Park Board Members to consider implementing strategies to address the abundance of deer.

A culling program was considered in December 2015, but a heavy oak mast crop undermined the potential for a successful outcome of the slated sharpshooting program and the project was postponed. With a light mast crop and favorable weather, the successful removal of 62 deer was accomplished from 15–28 December 2017 using sharpshooting methodologies. Vegetation monitoring suggested minor positive impacts from the removal efforts and continued intensive deer management was determined to be necessary if habitat recovery and restoration goals were to be met.

In 2018, Park officials decided to implement a community-based deer hunt using the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Community Hunting Access Program (CHAP). CHAP provides communities with a financial grant award for providing access to hunters. The primary goal for the IDNR is to increase opportunities for hunting white-tailed deer and reducing human-deer conflicts. A City Council vote was needed to authorize the use of firearms in GLNP. However, the authorization was granted too late in the year to recruit enough hunters to successfully implement the project in 2018 and the hunt was delayed until 2019.

The first GLNP CHAP hunt commenced on 16 November 2019 and proceeded for the three consecutive weekends during the regular Indiana firearms deer hunting season, resulting in the harvest of 26 deer. Implementation of the GLNP CHAP hunt continued for the next two years resulting in the harvest of 40 and 47 deer in 2020 and 2021, respectively.

On December 31, 2021, the IDNR ended the CHAP program. Bloomington Parks and Recreation board determined that the continuation of a hunting program in GLNP was the best option to provide deer management in the park. A supervised hunt was conducted during the first two weekends of the Indiana Firearms Deer Season 2022; November 12/13 and 19/20. Over the 4-day period, 46 deer were harvested.

Site Description

Griffy Lake Nature Preserve encompasses 1200 acres in the north central portion of the city of Bloomington, Indiana. The preserve surrounds 106-acre Griffy Lake and contains an extensive hiking trail system and provides boating opportunities, creating a moderate to high seasonal user base. The area is dominated by mature hardwood forest and Karst type topography. Moderate density housing surrounds the southwest section of the park with low density housing, agricultural fields, a golf course, and additional wooded areas comprising the remainder of the park.



White Buffalo Inc.

Conserving Native Species and Ecosystems

Methods

Recruiting Applicants

In an effort to reduce cost, recruitment was limited to existing hunters who participated in the previous program and individuals who expressed interest directly to the city. We spent 31 hours recruiting and proficiency screening applicants. Our efforts resulted in the distribution of 87 hunt solicitations. Each solicitation requested that potential applicants share the letter and application link with others who might have interest in being a GLNP hunt participant.

Applicant Screening

We received 38 hunt applications from recruiting efforts in 2022. Each new applicant was allowed to sign up for a safety and proficiency screening, which they needed to pass to be considered for the hunt. Proficiency and safety screening took place at the Panther Ridge Training Center in Solsberry, IN on 24 July 2022. A brief orientation was conducted for each screening group concerning the training center as well as an explanation of the rules of the range and expectations of the applicants. The safety portion of the screening consisted of an evaluation of firearms handling characteristics. The basic rules of safety were explained; treat all guns as they are loaded, never let the muzzle cross anything you are not willing to destroy, keep your finger off the trigger until you are on target and ready to fire, and be sure of your target and what is beyond. Applicants were **not** informed they were being critiqued during the safety evaluation portion of the screening. Specifically, we monitored for proper firearms muzzle control (firearm always pointed in a safe direction), basic familiarity of the firearm they were using, and trigger control (finger off trigger until ready to fire). Any violation of the basic safety rules would result in immediate dismissal. We wanted to evaluate each applicant on how they “normally” handle their firearms and did not want to influence their habit by allowing them to know they were being evaluated.

After each applicant demonstrated they were competent in the safe operation and handling of their firearm, they were required to pass the proficiency examination, which required placement of 3 out of 3 shots within a 2” radius of a bullseye at 50 yards (4” group). This could be completed from any field shooting position or from a rested position at a shooting bench. Firearms were expected to be sighted in before they arrived and presented in the condition in which they would be used in the field. Each applicant was provided one opportunity to pass the screening.

Hunter Field Distribution

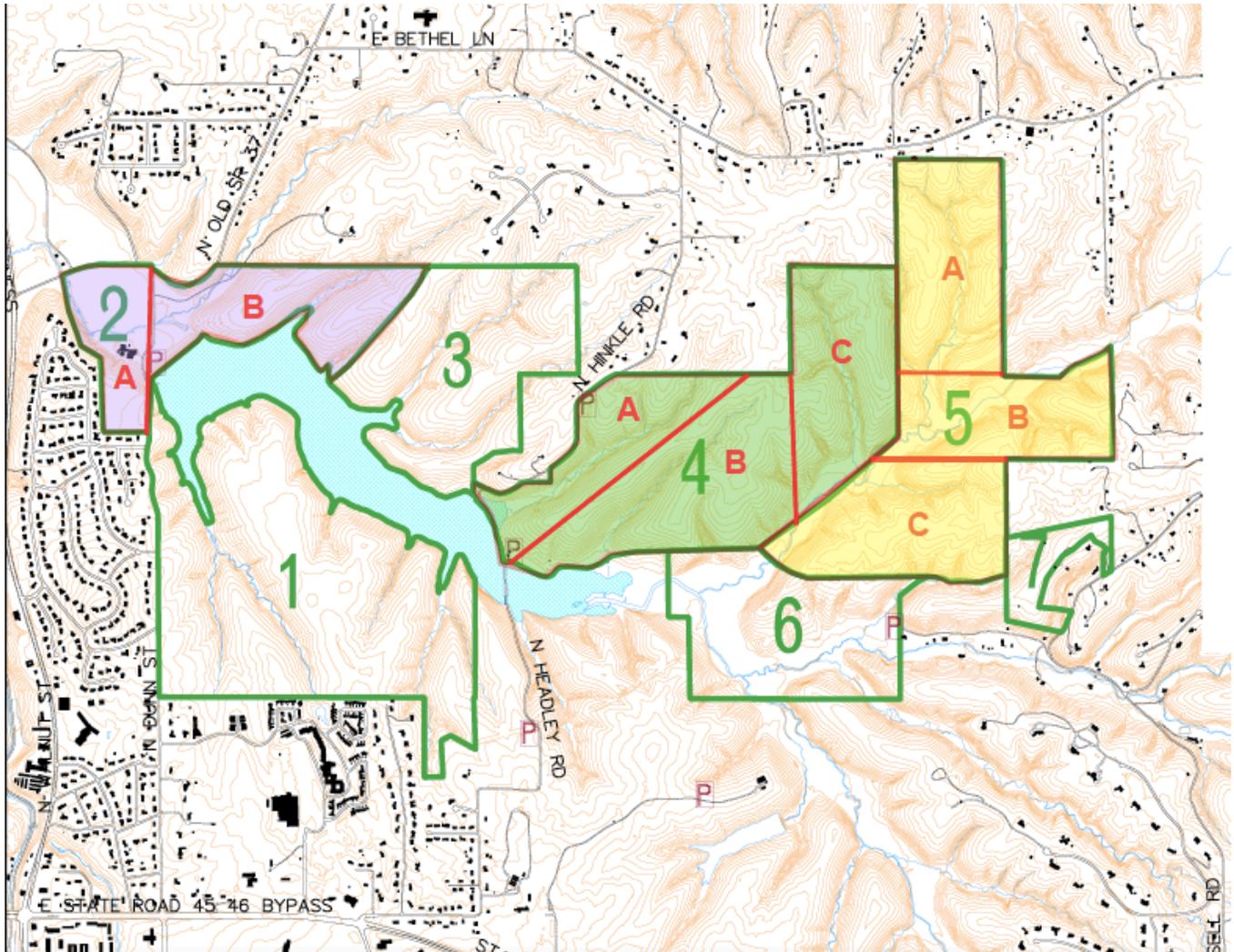
Griffy Lake Nature Preserve was divided into 7 zones (Exhibit 3). Each zone was delineated by landmarks (i.e., roads, pathways, or waterways), property boundaries, or topographical features (i.e., ridges or valleys). Zones 2, 4, and 5 were further subdivided, indicated by red subsection lines, to provide further refinement of hunter distribution.



White Buffalo Inc.

Conserving Native Species and Ecosystems

Exhibit 3. Griffy Lake Nature Preserve Hunting Zone Map



We assigned hunters to zones based on questions they answered on their applications and their experience level. Hunters with more experience were generally assigned closer to the developed edges of the park. Hunter zone requests were also taken into consideration. Hunter allocations ranged from a high of 10 in Zone 1 to a low of 1 in Zone 7.

Every hunter was required to check in/out of their zone each day and report their harvest, if successful. Check in/out could be accomplished via in person communication or via text message.



White Buffalo Inc.

Conserving Native Species and Ecosystems

Safety and Security

Notification of park closures for the hunt was accomplished via a media release. “Park Closed” placards were placed at all designated entry points and most unauthorized, but habitually used, entry points on the Friday evening before each hunt and were removed early Monday morning before the park opened. Security personnel were stationed at the main entry points to the park (i.e., Dam area, IURTP, Lanam Road, and Boat Launch) to inform park visitors of the park closure during the hunt.

Each hunter was required to follow all Indiana firearms deer season hunting regulations. For example, hunters must wear “Hunter Orange” to be easily identifiable. In addition to state restrictions, we required each hunter to be a minimum of 50 yards from any developed park boundary. Moreover, each hunter was required to hunt from a treestand (using a safety line) with a minimum height of 12 feet to ensure a steep downward trajectory in the event of an errant shot. We allowed no ground hunting.

Results

The duration of the hunt was reduced by one weekend to lower the cost of the program and reduce the amount of time park patrons were excluded from “normal” park activities. Forty-six deer were harvested over the two hunting weekends. The overall harvest demographics are summarized in Table 1. Harvest by day is summarized in Table 2. Harvest by zone per year is summarized in Table 3.

Table 1. Sex and age class of deer harvested in Griffy Lake Nature Preserve Bloomington, Indiana 12–13 and November, 19–20 2022.

AGE	# MALE (%)	# FEMALE (%)	# COMBINED
Yearling/Adult	9 (20%)	24 (52%)	33 (72%)
Fawns	6 (13%)	7 (15%)	13(28%)
Total	15 (51%)	31 (49%)	46 (100%)

Table 2. Number of deer harvested by day during the 4 hunting days of the Griffy Lake Nature Preserve hunt from 12–20 November 2022.

<u>DATE</u>	# Harvested	<u>DATE</u>	# Harvested
11/12/22	33	11/19/22	5
11/13/22	3	11/20/22	5



White Buffalo Inc.

Conserving Native Species and Ecosystems

Table 3. Deer harvested by zone during the Griffy Lake Nature Preserve managed hunts.

	Zone 1	Zone2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Totals
2019	9	2	0	1	8	4	2	26
2020	12	3	0	7	13	5	0	40
2021	18	3	5	3	14	2	2	47
2022	15	4	3	4	14	6	0	46

Twenty percent of new hunt applicants in 2022 were authorized to participate in this year’s program, which was identical to 2021. Several applicants did not attend the proficiency screening and were automatically removed from consideration. Of those that attended the screening, 50% (3/6) passed and were integrated into the hunt. None of the screening failures were related to safety concerns. These statistics are similar to what we have seen on other controlled hunts that we have managed. Twenty applicants from the 2021 program participated again this year. Several past participants were removed from the hunt roster due to the limited amount of time they allocated to hunting in the park in prior years. While the overall number of hunters participating decreased, the average harvest per hunter increased significantly.

Harvest per hunter for the 2022 GLNP hunt was 2.0 (46 deer/23 hunters), an 82% increase over 2021. This is a direct result of a smaller number of more experienced hunters. Harvest per hunter per day ranged from a high of 100% (33 deer/23 hunters) on 12 November 2022 to a low of 21% (3 deer/14 hunters) on 13 November 2022. Harvest per individual hunter ranged from a high of 5 to a low of zero. Eleven hunters harvested two or more deer while an additional 10 hunters harvested one. We expended 61.5 hours supervising the hunt.

Overall, 29 hunters were given permission to hunt during the first two weekends of the regular Indiana Firearms Deer hunting season, providing 116 unique hunter opportunities. Sixty-one of the 116 opportunities were used, resulting in a participation rate of 53%. In comparison, 90 of the 224 opportunities provided were used in 2021, resulting in a participation rate of 40% (90/224). Twenty-three participants (79%) spent at least one day hunting. Six participants (26%) hunted all 4 days.

Discussion

The weather presented challenging hunting conditions again in 2022. Low ambient temperatures, wind and snow provided difficult hunting conditions on “opening” morning. Hunter success was high for those that braved the weather with 19 out of 23 (83%) participants harvesting at least one deer. This accounted for 72% of the overall harvest. Weather plays an important role in hunter participation rates. Poor weather conditions on a few days can have a dramatic effect on participation rates, and subsequently, the number of deer harvested. After the first day hunt participation rates dropped to <50% of vetted hunters for the rest of program. The importance of scheduling multiple weekends for the hunt cannot be overstated. The loss of just



White Buffalo Inc.

Conserving Native Species and Ecosystems

a few days, due to weather conditions, can reduce harvest numbers significantly. In addition, missing “opening day” can have a dramatic effect on harvest regardless of the weather.

The hunt harvest quota was enhanced by the inclusion of GLNP as an Indiana Deer Reduction Zone (DRZ) beginning in 2020, effectively increasing the harvest total for this specific property by up to 10 deer per hunter. Numerous hunters took advantage of the DRZ tags to record their harvest. Over 30% of the hunters harvested more deer than would have been permitted if GLNP was not a DRZ.

Overall, we believe that the GLNP supervised hunt was successful again in 2022. We demonstrated that with the right screening and oversight, a hunt can be conducted in GLNP safely and effectively. The hunt was limited to ~1% of the available recreation days to regular park visitors. The limited duration of the hunt appears reasonable based on the importance of the park’s goals of increasing biodiversity and restoring threatened and endangered native species. In addition, after four years of implementation, we have a good base of participants to serve as a foundation of the program.

We would like to thank Bruce Wilds Security and Bloomington Natural Resources Staff for providing assistance during the hunt.