

## CENSUS

This activity provides an estimate of species numbers, population trends, population density, age structure, or sex ratio using accepted survey techniques. Results of annual surveys should be recorded on appropriate forms as evidence of completion of this practice. Selection of specific survey techniques should be appropriate to the species of interest and at a level of intensity to achieve proper management of the resource in connection with a comprehensive wildlife management plan.



**Note:** For census activity to qualify for deer, a combination of methods must be used to obtain a reasonable assessment of the deer herd for habitat and harvest management. For most (but not all) properties, this will require spotlight surveys, daylight or incidental observations, and harvest data for all deer (age, weight, and antler measurements). Similar intensity should be applied for other species to qualify in this activity.

### SPOTLIGHT COUNTS

Counting animals at night along a predetermined route using a spotlight. Spotlight counts should follow accepted methodology. **A minimum of three counts must be completed annually. At least 10% of the total acreage should be observed during the spotlight survey.**

### AERIAL COUNTS

Use of a fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter to count animals. **Counts should employ accepted methodology for the region and be performed by a trained individual annually.**

### DAYLIGHT DEER HERD, WILDLIFE COMPOSITION COUNTS, PHOTO STATIONS

Counts used to census deer in daylight hours to improve information of sex/age structure (buck/doe/fawn), as well as to determine annual trends in populations through dove, quail, and turkey sightings. **Counts to evaluate trends in wildlife**

**numbers should be conducted on a standardized route that is at least 5 miles in length and run at least 3 times.** If shorter routes are used, a total of at least 15 miles must be surveyed. Other standardized methodology may be used to obtain at least 100 observations. For example, sex and age information for deer may be obtained from areas where deer concentrate, such as watering sites, crop fields, food plots, deer feeders, etc. **Observations from stationary blinds should involve at least 5 separate, 2-hour counts during early morning or late afternoon.**

## **HARVEST DATA COLLECTION/RECORD KEEPING**

**Collect all age, weight, and antler development data from harvested deer. Age and sex information should be obtained from game birds and waterfowl to determine sex ratios and annual production.**

### **BROWSE UTILIZATION SURVEYS**

Annually (normally during the winter) examine deer browse species for degree of utilization on each major vegetative site on the property through vegetation analysis and stem counts.

### **CENSUS OF ENDANGERED, THREATENED, OR PROTECTED WILDLIFE**

Regular, periodic counts of the target species used to enhance management or increase knowledge of local, regional, or state status.

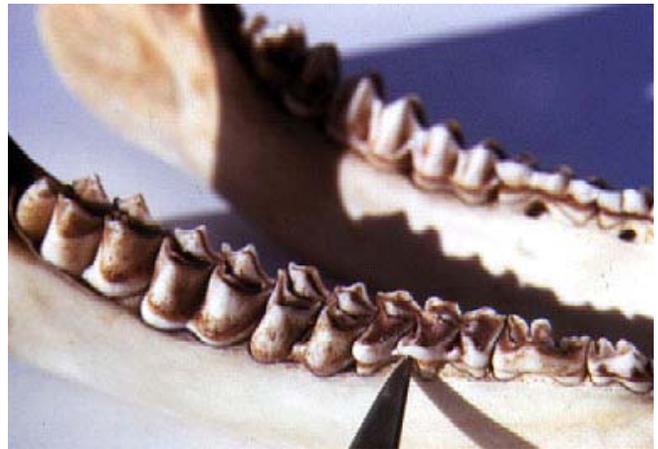
### **CENSUS AND MONITORING OF NONGAME WILDLIFE SPECIES**

Regular, periodic counts of nongame wildlife species used to enhance management or increase knowledge of local, regional, or state status. This practice would also include developing checklists of wildlife diversity for the property, and should be a part of a comprehensive wildlife management plan.

### **MISCELLANEOUS COUNTS:**

Specific species may require special survey techniques. These may include the following and should be addressed in the management plan:

- Time/area counts
- Roost counts
- Song bird transects and counts



Keeping good harvest records is essential to understanding effects on target populations. Lower jaw bones are used to age deer, and deer aging publications may be obtained from Texas Parks and Wildlife or your County Extension Agent.

- Quail call and covey counts
  - Point counts
  - Drift fences and pitfall traps
  - Small mammal traps
  - Bat census (ex. Departures)
  - Other. Describe:
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