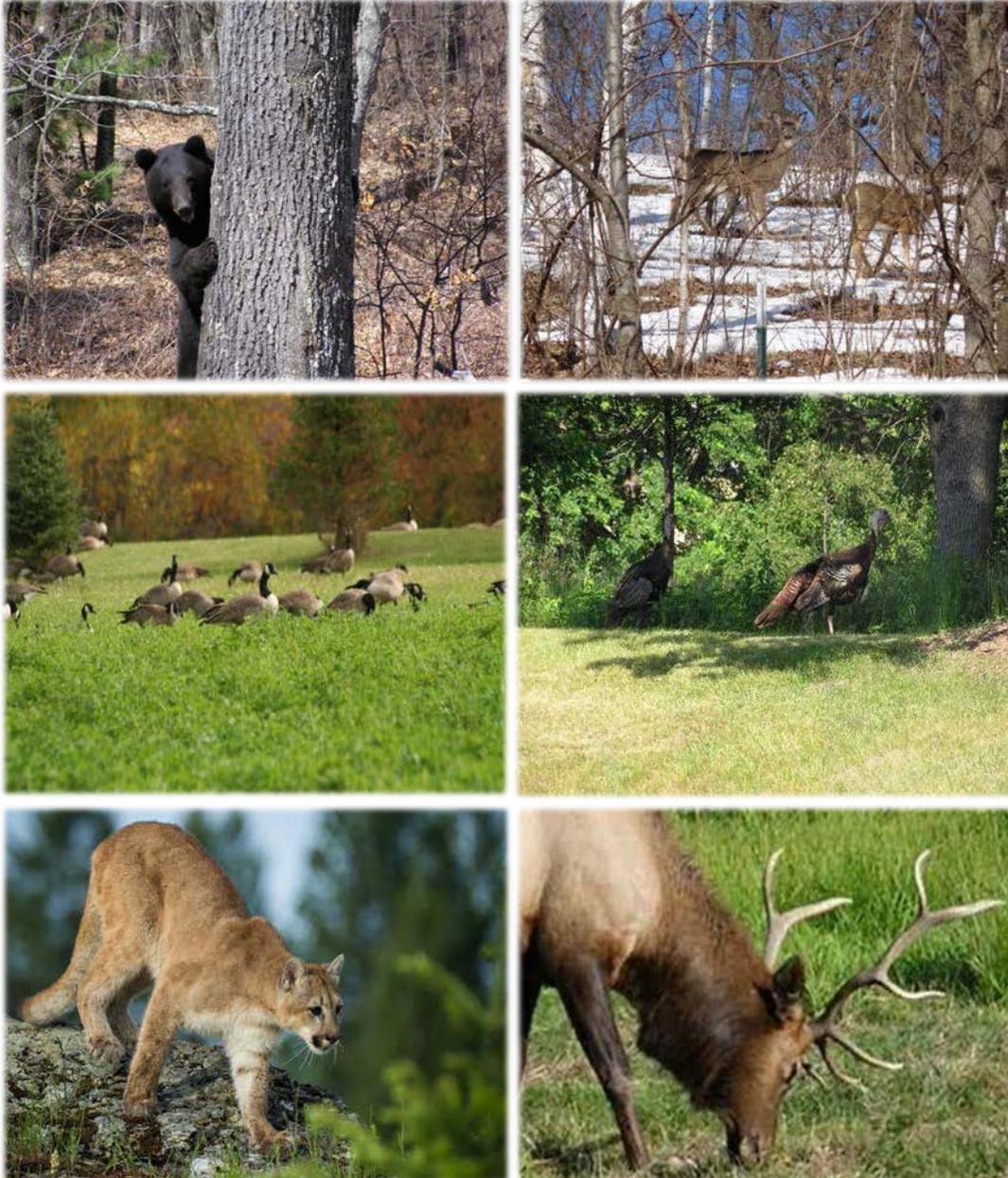


USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services Wisconsin Wildlife Damage Abatement and Claims Program - 2017 Summary Report



Prepared by:

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Wildlife Services

INTRODUCTION

The Wildlife Damage Abatement and Claims Program (WDACP) was enacted in 1983 by the State of Wisconsin. The purpose of the program is to assist producers with agricultural losses caused by white-tailed deer, black bear, Canada geese, wild turkey, elk, and mountain lions. Mountain lions were added to the WDACP in 2012 through the signing of ACT 280 by the Governor. Sandhill cranes may become eligible for the WDACP services if the Wisconsin Legislature authorizes a hunting season. (Note: gray wolves are not included in the WDACP, their management and any damage claims are funded through the Wolf Damage Program).

While the WDACP provides financial compensation, the program emphasis is one of abatement. The state placed a \$1.00 surcharge on hunting licenses to help fund the cost of program administration, abatement, and compensation. By 1991, requests for assistance by producers with crop damage by the eligible species had expanded throughout the state, with deer identified in the majority of the complaints. To offset the increased costs, the state initiated a \$12 for resident, \$20 for non-resident bonus antlerless deer tag fee with the proceeds directed towards the WDACP. In 2005, the license surcharge was increased to \$2.00 (\$4.00 for patron licenses) to help offset reduced funding levels coming from the bonus tag sales. A reduction in WDACP funds resulted from changes to the deer season structure that reduced bonus tag sales and legislation that expanded the use of WDACP funds for the Deer Donation Program, Chronic Wasting Disease Management (CWD), and the Urban Wildlife Grant Program. In 2015, further reductions included the redirection of \$5.00 from the sale of bonus tags in the CWD affected area. These redirected funds were allocated to CWD management in Wisconsin.

The WDACP is a voluntary program that is available to all Wisconsin counties. However, State Statute 29.889(3) requires county government to participate in the administration of the WDACP for their producers to receive assistance. Currently, 70 counties participate in the WDACP statewide. There is no direct program cost for counties that participate in the WDACP, funding is provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) through hunter dollars and from federal cost-share in those counties that cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services (USDA-WS). The WDNR role is to coordinate the WDACP statewide, including administration and distribution of program funding.

As wildlife populations eligible for WDACP assistance continued to grow in the state, so did interest in the WDACP. With this growth, the WDACP started consuming a significant amount of time, and in many cases exceeded the area of expertise for county staff. Numerous counties were experiencing increased requests for crop appraisals, which required significant commitment of time and staff training. In the mid 1980's the counties were afforded another option for implementation of the WDACP when USDA-WS opened two offices in the state. USDA-WS brought wildlife damage management knowledge and staff expertise necessary to implement the WDACP. For those counties that wished to offload the day-to-day field administration of the WDACP, USDA-WS has been a welcome option.

COOPERATIVE PARTNERS

In 1986, USDA-WS began work in Wisconsin with the opening of a state office in Sun Prairie and a district office in Waupun. In 1987, USDA-WS entered into Cooperative Service Agreements (CSA) with three Wisconsin counties (Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Green Lake) to administer the WDACP on their behalf. A year later, USDA-WS opened a second district office in Rhinelander and signed a fourth CSA to administer the WDACP for Langlade County. In 2017, USDA-WS administered the WDACP on behalf of 52 Wisconsin counties (Figure 1).

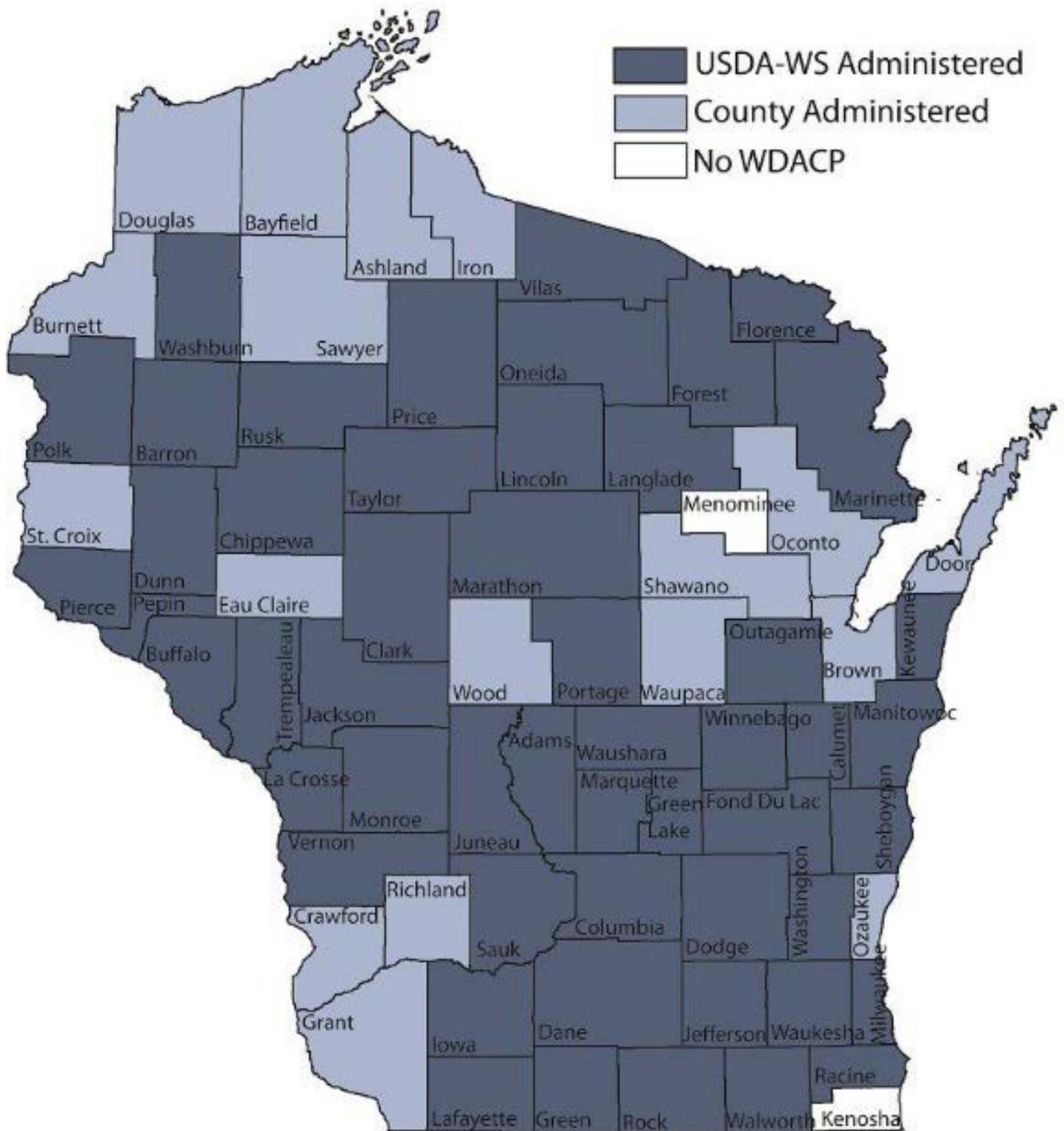


Figure 1. Wisconsin Counties enrolled in the WDACP and their method of implementation in 2017.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

During 2017, USDA-WS offices were contacted by over 1,300 agricultural producers who reported wildlife damage to their crop(s). After initial consultation and site visits, 799 producers enrolled in the WDACP. Enrolled acres totaled 181,449 (Table 1).

WILDLIFE DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE

USDA-WS verified damage to 31 different agricultural crops (including livestock) by white-tailed deer, black bear, Canada geese, wild turkeys, or elk (Table 2). The number of agricultural crops reported included, 24 crops verified as deer damage, 6 crops verified as bear damage, 5 crops verified as goose damage, 3 crops verified as turkey damage, and 5 crops verified as elk damage.



White-tailed Deer

White-tailed deer range throughout the state, as a generalist they adapt to most habitat types in Wisconsin. Their ability to live in close proximity to people has allowed deer to flourish in environments with increasing human development, thus the agriculture damage they cause is no longer restricted to traditional rural areas. During 2014/2015 the WDNR changed their management objectives strategy and system. No longer will the pre-hunt/post-hunt numbers be used to report deer herd numbers. Instead, the WDNR will

seek to maintain a deer herd in balance with its range and at deer population goals reasonably compatible with social, economic, and eco-system management objectives at the county level. Each Wisconsin county will be managed to either increase, maintain, or decrease the deer herd based on County Deer Advisory Council (CDAC) recommendations and WDNR staff input. Regardless of the population management system used to regulate hunter harvest, deer will likely continue to create conflicts for agricultural producers. Deer damage complaints outnumber the other five eligible species combined. Corn, soybeans and hay account for the majority of acreage damaged by deer.

Black Bear

The majority of Wisconsin's black bear population inhabits the northern two-thirds of Wisconsin and bear damage occurs most often in these areas. However, the black bear population is expanding and bears may be found in many of Wisconsin's southern counties. An increasing number of bear damage complaints are reported from counties in the expanded range. Black bears frequently inhabit areas near people if a food source is available. The majority of agricultural bear damage complaints are associated with corn and apiaries (beehives).



Canada Geese

Canada geese can be found throughout Wisconsin. Within the state, goose populations are grouped into migratory geese (those that migrate through the state) or resident geese (those that nest in the state). Generally, larger wetland complexes associated with migration corridors will attract higher numbers of birds. Agricultural crops, specifically corn and soybeans, in close proximity to these areas are an attractive food source for both populations of geese.



Wisconsin's goose population continues to expand and damage can occur in all

areas of the state.

Wild Turkey

The Wild turkey population has increased significantly since their successful reintroduction in 1976. Turkey hunting is allowed statewide. Turkeys are diurnal, thus they are readily seen in agricultural fields during the day. Agricultural producers often blame turkeys for damage because of their presence in a field that may have been damaged by other species or causes. The agricultural crops that are most susceptible to turkeys are small grains, ginseng and stored feed/crops.



Elk

Elk were reintroduced in northern Wisconsin in the Chequamegon National Forest in 1995. A series of 3 consecutive mild winters has resulted in an increase in the northern deer herd, which has helped reduce the elk population losses to predators. In spring 2016, there were approximately 165 elk in the core Clam Lake area, with a small number of elk near Butternut. The population has an average population growth of 13 percent.

In an effort that started in 2000, a second herd of elk were reintroduced in Wisconsin during 2015 and 2016. Seventy-three elk from Kentucky have been released in the Black River State Forest, thus re-establishing elk in the central forest area of Wisconsin. USDA-WS and WDNR received complaints of elk damaging corn and soybeans on two farms, appraising damage to both crops. Additionally, due to concerns raised by the Wisconsin Cranberry Association regarding elk damage to cranberry beds, the WDNR proactively installed 5 permanent fences in 2016, totaling over 60,120 linear feet of 8' high tensile woven wire fence at a cost of \$243,773. The central forest elk have been observed regularly outside of the core elk zone, utilizing agricultural fields in neighboring counties.

Statewide, the long-term goal is for up to 1,400 elk in the Clam Lake herd and up to 390 in the Black River State Forest herd. Agricultural damage complaints are expected to increase as elk populations increase in these areas, requiring abatement measures to be developed and implemented.

Mountain Lion

In 2012, mountain lions (a.k.a., cougars) were added to the WDACP through ACT 280. Enrollees must follow all WDACP rules, except for the public hunting access requirement given there is no hunting or trapping season for mountain lions in Wisconsin. Currently, rules allow a landowner or anyone with the landowner's permission (without a hunting license or DNR permit) to shoot a mountain lion in the act of killing, wounding, or biting a domestic animal. Animals killed under this authority shall be reported within 24 hours to a conservation warden and the carcass of the mountain lion shall be turned over to the department. Wisconsin lions are considered rare dispersers from known western populations. A resident population has not been documented.



Non-WDACP Wildlife Species

While the six species listed above are eligible for assistance through the WDACP, not all damage to crops are caused by these species. Annually, USDA-WS responds to damage complaints that implicate eligible species only to be verified as non-wildlife related or caused from an ineligible wildlife species. For example, it is

common for USDA-WS to receive complaints of corn damage by deer or bear, only to verify that raccoons are the cause. Less common are those complaints that are non-wildlife related, including weather, insects, domestic animals, and/or crop management issues. In these two instances, USDA-WS provides technical assistance to the producer so they can alleviate their wildlife damage or they are directed to an appropriate professional so they can address the non-wildlife issue. As mentioned, Sandhill cranes may become eligible for WDACP assistance once they become a hunted species. In 2017, USDA-WS received complaints resulting in 149 Sandhill Crane permits for agricultural crops being issued. The majority of complaints were associated with corn, wheat, and potatoes.

INTEGRATED ABATEMENT

USDA-WS incorporates an integrated approach when recommending abatement strategies to reduce ongoing wildlife damage to crops. The goal of the WDACP is to recommend abatement methods that are successful in minimizing the damage, practical to the producer, and cost-effective to the program. The abatement methods that were recommended and/or utilized during 2017 include pyrotechnics, propane cannons, flagging, balloons, effigies, lights, exclusion/fence systems (including fence energizers, temporary electric, temporary plastic woven and permanent woven wire), stored-crop armor, agricultural shooting permits, trap and relocate, habitat modification, relocation of stored feed/crop, and changing crop variety (Table 3).

White-tailed Deer

USDA-WS received deer damage complaints in 51 of the 52 administered counties, enrolling 502 agricultural producers in the WDACP. In response to these damage complaints, USDA-WS loaned temporary electric or plastic mesh fence, energizers, stored-crop armor bags, and pyrotechnics (Table 3). USDA-WS recommended 418 shooting permits which resulted in the harvest of 2,180 deer, and conducted annual inspections on 72 permanent high-tensile woven wire fence projects totaling 404,484 linear feet of fence. USDA-WS recommended and provided oversight on the installation of 4 new permanent woven wire fences during 2017, totaling an additional 29,380 linear feet of fence.

Black Bear

USDA-WS received agricultural bear damage complaints in 32 of the 52 administered counties, enrolling 222 agricultural producers in the WDACP. In response to these damage complaints, USDA-WS loaned propane cannons, temporary electric fence and energizers (Table 3). Additionally, in response to the damage complaints USDA-WS captured 325 bears (322 relocated and 3 euthanized). Shooting permits were recommended for 8 cooperators, which resulted in the harvest of 31 bears. USDA-WS received 49 complaints requesting bear trapping assistance for agricultural damage from 5 counties in which the USDA-WS does not administer the WDACP but has agreements to provide those services. In these counties, USDA-WS captured and relocated 54 bears from agricultural sites (included in previous total of 325 bears).

Wild Turkey

USDA-WS received turkey damage complaints in 16 of 52 counties administered, enrolling 68 agricultural producers in the WDACP. In response to these damage complaints, USDA-WS loaned plastic mesh fence, pyrotechnics, stored-crop armor bags, flags, coyote effigy, and propane cannon (Table 3). In response to these complaints, USDA-WS also recommended 18 shooting permits which resulted in the harvest of 49 turkeys.

Canada Geese

USDA-WS received goose damage complaints in 27 of 52 counties, enrolling 90 agricultural producers for goose damage. In response to these complaints, USDA-WS loaned plastic mesh fencing, pyrotechnics, human effigy, coyote effigy, balloons, and propane cannons. WS also recommended 64 shooting permits which

resulted in the harvest of 327 geese.

Elk
USDA-WS received an elk damage complaint in 2 of 52 counties administered, enrolling 8 agricultural producers in the WDACP. Five permanent fences were inspected, totaling 60,120 linear feet. In response to the damage complaint, USDA-WS loaned plastic mesh fencing, pyrotechnics, propane cannons, paint balls, and fox lights to reduce elk damage (Table 3).

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE

Annually, USDA-WS assess loss on a diverse variety of agricultural crops. In 2017, producers in 39 of the 52 administered counties requested appraisals on 30 different agricultural crops/commodities (Table 2, Table 5). The appraised crops were associated with standard, certified organic, fresh market, canning, wholesale, and/or retail production. Appraisal requests also included livestock, apiaries, and/or other commercial commodities. These requests resulted in USDA-WS appraised losses totaling \$809,526 (182 claims). Total appraised loss due to damages caused by white-tailed deer in 2017 was \$684,880 (132 claimants), appraised loss damages caused by black bear totaled \$57,480 (38 claimants), appraised loss damages caused by Canada geese totaled \$60,370 (23 claimants), appraised loss damages caused by wild turkey totaled \$1,716 (5 claimants), and appraised loss damages caused by elk totaled \$5,080 (2 claimants) (Table 5). *Note: Several claimants incurred losses from multiple species.*

DEER DONATION/TURKEY DONATION

The Deer Donation Program continues to receive support at the local and state levels since it first began in 2000. The Turkey Donation Program was piloted in 2017. Annually, the WDACP county committees approve participation in the programs, hunters voluntarily donate surplus deer or turkey, and those in need continue to utilize the ground venison/turkey meat provided by their local food pantries.

The programs, funded through the WDACP, allow hunters to donate deer and/or turkey to participating processors free of charge. Participating processors are reimbursed through the WDACP at a rate of \$65.00 or \$75.00 per deer. The higher rate is paid to processors that agree to take in deer harvested from counties inside the CWD affected areas due to increased costs incurred for handling and storing the deer requiring testing. Processors participating in the Turkey Donation Program are reimbursed through the WDACP at a rate of \$15.00 per bird. The donated ground venison/turkey is then distributed to local food pantries to help feed those in need.

Statewide during 2017, there were 1,527 deer donated to 94 processors in 51 participating counties providing an estimated 61,080 pounds of ground venison. Since the inception of the program, 91,128 deer have been donated by Wisconsin hunters, resulting in over 3,645,000 pounds of venison utilized by food pantries throughout the state.

USDA-WS coordinated the administration of the Deer Donation Program on behalf of 38 counties (Table 6). Participating processors (66) received 1,179 donated deer, resulting in over 49,000 pounds of ground venison distributed to 113 pantries and charitable organizations in Wisconsin.

In fall of 2017, a pilot Turkey Donation Program was initiated for the fall turkey season. Statewide during

2017, 15 counties agreed to participate in the Turkey Donation Program. USDA-WS coordinated the administration of this program in 14 of the 15 counties. Statewide there was only one turkey donated in Fond du Lac County, resulting in 4 pounds of ground turkey meat being distributed to a local food pantry.

PROGRAM BENEFITS

USDA-WS continues to see significant participation in the WDACP from a diverse and expanding group of agricultural producers. While this agricultural diversity presents challenges with regard to wildlife damage management, it has afforded USDA-WS the opportunity to modify/develop methods to address abatement and claims issues associated with the WDACP. This effort has allowed USDA-WS to not only better assist producers in the 52 WDACP cooperating counties, but has benefited the statewide program as well.

Given Wisconsin's strong dedication to both agriculture and natural resources, wildlife damage issues will continue to be at the forefront. With statewide populations of deer, bear, geese, turkey, and elk either stable or trending upwards and land-use changes that inhibit hunting access, the demand for the WDACP is expected to remain high. The cooperative partnership between WDACP counties, USDA-WS, and WDNR will continue to be the foundation in managing wildlife damage issues associated with Wisconsin agriculture.

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Dave Terrall	800-433-0663	Dane, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Rock

Table 1. WDACP Species Enrollment and Total Acreage by County in USDA-WS Managed Counties during 2017.

COUNTY	TOTAL ENROLLEES	NUMBER ENROLLED	ACREAGE ENROLLED
Adams	13	13-D	4,694
Barron	16	3-D, 8-B, 2-G, 5-A	6,085
Buffalo	11	6-D, 1-B, 4-A	3,763
Calumet	5	1-D, 5-G	808
Chippewa	17	4-D, 4-B, 8-A, 1-G	1,037
Clark	28	15-D, 3-B, 8-A, 3-T	2,990
Columbia	24	15-D, 5-A, 3-G	3,548
Dane	8	7-D, 2-G	984
Dodge	27	8-D, 19-G	4,625
Dunn	10	5-D, 2-B, 3-A	2,429
Florence	5	5-D, 1-B	2,382
Fond du Lac	7	5-D, 1-G, 1-T	740
Forest	3	2-D, 1-B	697
Green	1	1-D	292
Green Lake	23	22-D, 1-A	5,560
Iowa	18	19-D, 1-G	5,086
Jackson	23	9-D, 2-B, 7-A, 6-E	4,828
Jefferson	8	4-D, 4-G	939
Juneau	3	2-D, 1-B, 1-A	230
Kewaunee	12	9-D, 6-G, 2-T	1,751
La Crosse	12	11-D, 1-A	2,528
Lafayette	8	8-D	1,138
Langlade	16	10-D, 5-B, 1-A, 1-T	2,507
Lincoln	13	7-D, 1-B, 6-A, 2-T	1,561
Manitowoc	9	4-D, 5-G, 3-T	1,510
Marathon	79	26-D, 9-B, 10-A, 4-G, 43-T	15,033
Marinette	35	28-D, 4-B, 6-A, 1-T	14,117
Marquette	15	12-D, 2-A, 1-G	3,393
Milwaukee	2	2-D	29
Monroe	13	11-D, 1-B, 2-A, 1-G, 1-T	1,777
Oneida	12	8-D, 4-B, 2-A	1,876
Outagamie	33	31-D, 3-G, 1-T	5,914
Pepin	5	3-D, 2-B, 1-G	436
Pierce	18	5-D, 7-B, 11-A	718
Polk	19	12-D, 6-B, 1-A, 4-G,	7,590
Portage	16	13-D, 1-B, 1-G, 1-T	3,296
Price	13	9-D, 6-B, 2-T, 1-G	4,322
Racine	1	1-D	74
Rock	2	2-G	132
Rusk	27	12-D, 22-B, 2-G, 2-E	23,502
Sauk	11	8-D, 3-A	2,065
Sheboygan	7	2-D, 5-G	752
Taylor	21	9-D, 7-B, 5-A, 4-G, 3-T	4,557
Trempealeau	17	11-D, 6-A	2,214
Vernon	55	49-D, 2-B, 5-A, 1-T	8,096
Vilas	5	2-D, 3-A	1,539
Walworth	7	6-D, 1-G	760
Washburn	14	5-D, 11-B, 1-A	8,873
Washington	16	13-D, 4-G, 2-T	1,763
Waukesha	9	9-D, 2-G, 1-T	1,116
Waushara	18	14-D, 3-B, 1-A	2,914
Winnebago	9	6-D, 5-G	1,879
TOTAL	799	502-D, 222-B/A, 90-G, 68-T, 8-E	181,449

D=Deer, B=Bear, A=Apiary, G=Goose, T=Turkey, E=Elk

Table 2. USDA-WS Verified Agricultural Crop Damage by WDACP Species during 2017.

CROPS	D	B	G	T	E	CROPS	D	B	G	T	E
Alfalfa	x		x		x	Small grains, oats	x				
Alfalfa, mixed					x	Small grains, wheat	x			x	
Apiaries (beehives)		x				Soybeans	x		x		x
Corn, grain/field	x	x	x	x	x	Sweet corn	x				
Corn, silage		x				Trees, apple	x				
Fowl, chickens		x				Vegetables, pumpkins	x				
Fruit, apples	x					Vegetables, snap beans	x		x		
Fruit, cranberries					x	Vegetables, spring lettuce	x				
Fruit, melons/watermelons	x					Vegetables, beets	x				
Fruit, strawberries	x					Vegetables, cabbage	x				
Stored Hay		x				Vegetables, carrots	x				
Livestock, goats		x				Vegetables, cucumbers	x				
Nursery, mixed	x					Vegetables, peas	x				
Potatoes	x					Vegetables, squash	x				
Small Grains, barley	x		x	x		Vegetables, tomatoes	x				
Small grains, buckwheat	x										
						TOTALS	24	6	5	3	5

D=Deer, B=Bear, G=Goose, T=Turkey, E=Elk

Table 3. Equipment Distribution/Loaned for Enrolled Species by USDA-WS during 2017.

Equipment Type	Species					TOTALS
	Deer	Bear	Goose	Turkey	Elk	
Pyrotechnics	100	-	1,945	101	200	2,346
Balloons	-	-	13	-	-	13
Flags	-	-	-	9	-	9
Coyote Effigy/ Other/Scare Crow	-	-	9	1	-	10
Fox Lights	-	-	-	-	2	2
Stored Crop Armor Bags	9	-	-	9	-	18
Propane cannons	-	2	1	3	1	7
Paint Balls	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,300
Energizers	29	661	-	-	-	690
Temp. Electric Fence (linear yards)	15,641	3,870	-	-	-	19,511
Temp. Non-Electric Fence (linear yards)	49,300	-	1,508	93,120	1,320	145,248
Permanent Woven Wire Fence (linear yards)	433,864	-	-	-	60,120	493,984

Table 4. Agricultural Crops Formally Appraised by USDA-WS during 2017.

FORMAL APPRAISALS CONDUCTED ON LISTED CROPS	APPRAISED LOSS ON LISTED CROPS
Alfalfa	\$26,445
Alfalfa, mixed	\$3,148
Apiaries (beehives)	\$13,060
Apple trees	\$100
Corn, grain/field	\$308,693
Corn, silage	\$45,346
Fruit, apples	\$23,827
Stored Hay	\$2,150
Nursery, mixed	\$40,006
Other	\$22,576
Potatoes	\$13,749
Small Grains	\$6,844
Soybeans	\$240,965
Strawberries	\$9,851
Sweet corn	\$33,340
Vegetables	\$47,386
	\$837,486

Statewide formally appraised damage = \$1,159,922

Table 5. USDA-WS Total Appraised Loss by Species and County during 2017.

COUNTY	WHITE-TAILED DEER (# of claims)	BLACK BEAR (# of claims)	CANADA GOOSE (# of claims)	WILD TURKEY (# of claims)	ELK (# of claims)	TOTAL APPRAISED LOSS (# of claims)
Adams	\$10,261 (4)					\$10,261 (4)
Barron	\$7,240 (4)	\$10,295 (4)	\$3,189 (1)			\$20,724 (9)
Calumet	\$6,909 (1)		\$107 (1)			\$7,016 (1)
Chippewa		\$2,150(1)				\$2,150(1)
Clark	\$7,576 (3)					\$7,576 (3)
Columbia	\$27,382 (5)					\$27,382 (5)
Dane			\$1,346 (1)			\$1,346 (1)
Dodge			\$9,180 (2)			\$9,180 (2)
Dunn		\$335 (1)				\$335 (1)
Florence	\$4,038 (1)					\$4,038 (1)
Fond du Lac	\$8,063 (1)					\$8,063 (1)
Green Lake	\$82,599 (9)					\$82,599 (9)
Iowa	\$31,460 (6)					\$31,460 (6)
Jackson		\$3,064 (1)			\$3,991 (1)	\$7,055 (2)
Jefferson			\$15,383 (1)			\$15,383 (1)
Kewaunee	\$17,043 (3)		\$704(1)	\$290 (1)		\$18,037 (4)
La Crosse	\$1,723 (1)	\$920 (1)				\$2,643 (1)
Lincoln	\$4,276 (3)					\$4,276 (3)
Manitowoc	\$6,544 (2)		\$5,523 (3)	\$552 (2)		\$12,619 (4)
Marathon	\$65,340 (9)		\$618 (1)			\$65,958 (10)
Marinette	\$82,580 (19)	\$726 (2)				\$83,306 (19)
Marquette	\$54,140 (4)					\$54,140 (4)
Monroe	\$5,195 (3)					\$5,195 (3)
Outagamie	\$78,595 (17)					\$78,595 (17)
Pepin	\$6,388 (1)	\$163 (1)	\$1,199 (1)			\$7,750 (2)
Polk	\$26,149 (5)	\$4,368 (5)	\$1,692 (1)			\$32,209 (9)
Portage	\$18,540 (5)	\$3,504 (1)	\$3,787 (1)			\$25,831 (7)
Price	\$3,155 (1)	\$13 (1)		\$653 (1)		\$3,821 (2)
Rock			\$2,745 (2)			\$2,745 (2)
Rusk	\$17,891 (2)	\$22,329 (13)	\$676 (1)		\$1,089 (1)	\$41,985 (14)
Sauk	\$3,039 (1)					\$3,039 (1)
Sheboygan			\$6,956 (2)			\$6,956 (2)
Taylor	\$5,619 (1)	\$51 (1)				\$5,670 (1)
Trempealeau	\$11,183 (3)					\$11,183 (3)
Vernon	\$43,351 (3)					\$43,351 (3)
Washburn	\$1,539 (1)	\$8,033 (5)				\$9,572 (6)
Washington	\$7,927(3)		\$169 (1)	\$221 (1)		\$8,317 (4)
Waushara	\$28,129 (7)	\$1,529 (1)				\$29,658 (8)
Winnebago	\$11,006 (4)		\$7,096 (3)			\$18,102 (6)
	\$684,880 (132)	\$57,480 (38)	\$60,370 (23)	\$1,716 (5)	\$5,080 (2)	\$809,526 (182)

Table 6. WDACP funded Deer Donation &/or Turkey Donation Totals in Counties Managed by USDA-WS during 2017.

COUNTY	NUMBER OF DEER DONATED	NUMBER OF TURKEY DONATED
Adams	8	0
Barron	71	0
Buffalo	101	0
Calumet	10	0
Chippewa	34	0
Columbia	25	0
Dane	106	0
Dodge	24	0
Dunn	32	0
Fond Du Lac	75	1
Forest	3	0
Jackson	28	0
Jefferson	15	0
Juneau	52	0
Kewaunee	21	0
La Crosse	32	0
Lafayette	41	0
Langlade	3	0
Lincoln	10	0
Manitowoc	12	0
Marathon	42	0
Marinette	72	0
Milwaukee	8	0
Monroe	6	0
Oneida	13	0
Outagamie	43	0
Pierce	77	0
Polk	27	0
Portage	18	0
Rusk	9	0
Sheboygan	4	0
Taylor	13	0
Trempealeau	48	0
Vernon	28	0
Vilas	2	0
Washington	12	0
Waushara	48	0
Winnebago	6	0
USDA-WS participating Counties Total:	1,179 DEER	1 TURKEY
Statewide Total:	1,527 DEER	1 TURKEY