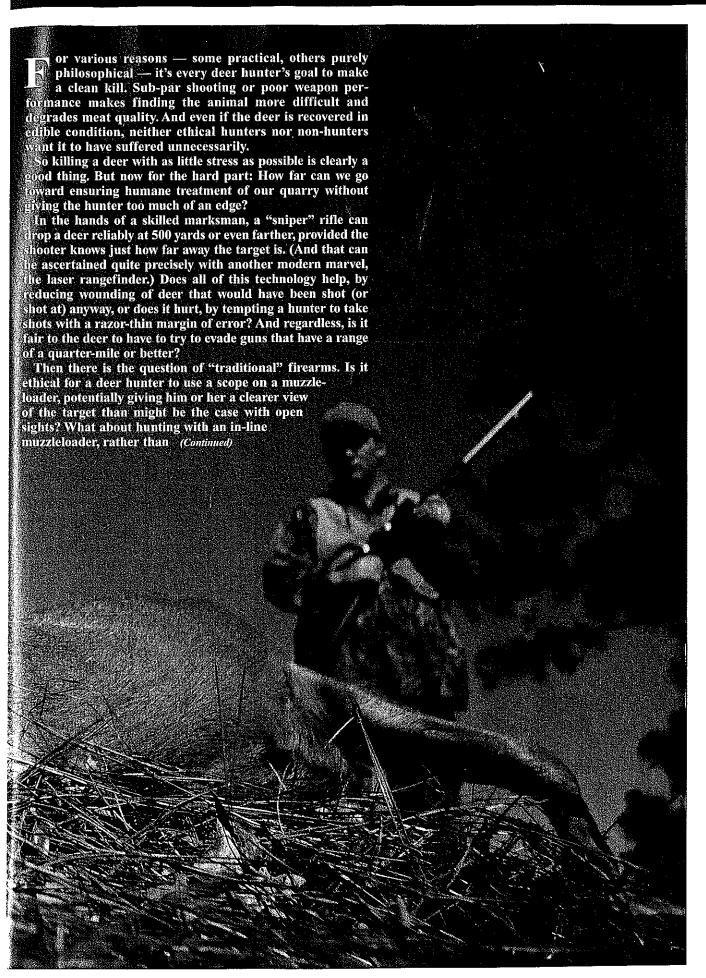
Fair Chase Whitetails PART 4

When outfitting ourselves for a deer hunt, where should the line be drawn between challenge and the humane treatment of our quarry? Here's what you told us.

by Gordon Whittington



one of more traditional (and perhaps less reliable) design? Do non-"primitive" elements of muzzleloader hunting take things too far, or do they just improve the chances of a clean kill?

By no means are such questions the exclusive domain of firearms hunters. What about the advantages of highlet-off compound bows, which allow an archer to draw before a buck gets close and then hold at full draw until the right shot is presented? Do we consider the use of such bows to be consistent with fair chase, because

they presumably allow for better arrow placement, or do we hold to the idea that they reduce hunting to tournament archery? And for that matter, what about using crossbows in bow season? Do they make it too easy to kill deer, leading to overharvest? Or should their use actually be encouraged, in an effort to cull overabundant deer and recruit new hunters?

To give you readers a chance to speak out on these and other questions related to whitetail hunting and management ethics, we published a special "fair chase" survey in our January 2001 issue. Many of you took the survey, and in the September issue we began revealing your responses.

Thus far we've looked at how you voted on such hunting methods and practices as baiting, waterhole hunting, drives, snow tracking and scouting with cameras. Now it's time to examine your responses to questions about actually shooting deer.

ULTRA-LONG-RANGE RIFLES Fair Chase: 69 Percent Unfair: 29 Percent

Long shots that hit their mark are the stuff of legends; in fact, in many hunting camps the person who can kill a deer at great range is held in high regard. Consistently making long shots on deer-sized targets is a practiced skill demanding the best of a marksman and his firearm.

Custom and semi-custom deer rifles capable of shooting tight groups at long range have burst onto the whitetail scene. Built and tuned to deliver "sniper" accuracy with hunting loads, these rigs allow a skilled shooter (particularly one using a rangefinder) to drop deer at a quartermile or even farther.

Do such guns have a place in ethical hunting? Nearly 70 percent of the voters on this question said yes.

Because many areas of the Midwest and Northeast offer little or no center-fire rifle hunting for deer, sharp regional differences in views might have been expected. Indeed, some were seen. Iowa and Illinois, which don't allow the use of centerfire rifles, had the lowest approval (45 and 49 percent, respectively). Meanwhile, three Southern states in which rifles are legal — Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina — came in at 90, 89 and 88 percent, respectively.

But the law apparently wasn't the only factor involved in readers' views on this question. In Kansas, where centerfires have long been legal, only 52 percent of respondents voted in favor of ultra-long-range rifles. In Indiana and Ohio, two states that don't allow modern rifles, 61 and 55 percent of voters, respectively, voted that ultra-long-range rifles are consistent with the principles of fair chase.

Wyoming's Bill McLean said he thinks such guns are allowable but noted, "Each hunter needs to know his or her own limits." Texas reader John



Hagier added that he'd approve of deer hunting with one of these rifles "if you can properly shoot it."

On the other end of the spectrum are readers such as John Neider of Ohio, who countered, "It's not really hunting when you are shooting over a quarter-mile." And Minnesota's Tom Boesch asked, "What chance does a deer have at 400 yards?"

LASER RANGEFINDERS Fair Chase: 80 Percent Unfair: 20 Percent

Knowing how far a bullet or arrow must travel to hit its target is one of the main factors in accuracy, and nothing equals a laser beam for making such measurements. With the price of laser rangefinders having fallen over the past few years, many have found their way into the hands of avid whitetail hunters.

Four of every five voters told us that using laser rangefinders is ethical. Among states and provinces from which we got at least 20 responses to this question, the highest approval was in West Virginia (97 percent), followed by Louisiana (92), Florida (91) and New Jersey (90). Michigan

hunters gave these devices the lowest approval rating, at 75 percent.

A number of you wrote that you approve of laser rangefinders because hunters need to make accurate shots. "Every bowhunter should have one," claimed Indiana's Randall Roark. Ben Powell of Georgia pointed out that even when using a rangefinder, "You still have to make the shot."

A number of you said that you approve of laser rangefinders because hunters need to make accurate shots. "Every bowhunter should have one," wrote Indiana's Randall Roark.

But one in five voters apparently agreed with Kentucky reader Rudy McKinney, who told us that hunters should just "learn to judge distance."

IN-LINE MUZZLELOADERS Fair Chase: 84 Percent Unfair: 14 Percent

In-line muzzleloaders designed to be more reliable and accurate than models with exposed firing mechanisms have been largely responsible for the huge recent increase in blackpowder interest. The National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association's Longhunter record book readily accepts trophies shot with in-lines.

However, many traditionalists argue that in-line rifles violate the spirit of "primitive" weapons hunting and thus shouldn't be legal during special seasons. Colorado even disallowed hunting with in-lines for a short time. However, that rule was dropped. (In Pennsylvania, muzzleloader season still is limited to flintlocks only, so no percussion-cap rifles of any design are allowed then.)

By a 5-to-1 margin, respondents approved of in-lines. Tennessee voters gave them unanimous approval, while 97 percent in Florida were in favor. Pennsylvania had the lowest support, but even there it was 75 percent.

Whether a rifle is of sidelock or inline design, "you still have to make the shot," wrote Kansan Stan Honas.

Bryan Gasper of South Dakota argued that in-lines are "okay, but they are basically centerfire rifles without a casing. Seasons need to be altered." And Alabama's Tim LeMay argued, "when a primitive weapon can shoot up

HILLIS Nursery Co., Inc.

92 Gardner Road • McMinnville, TN 37110

Ph: (931) 668-4364 Fax: (931) 668-7432

All of these plants can be planted from Nov. 1 thru May 1. We have cold storage to store plants until planting time in your state. Planting information will come with each order.

Happy Hunting,

Avold B. Sillis Dickey Sillis





CALL FOR A COMPLETE WHOLESALE WILDLIFE CATALOG.

WILDLIFE FOOD, COVERS, CRP, WETLAND AND TIMBER PLANTS

You can mix any plants. Must be 25 or more of each variety. \$350 minimum order. Add 10% for Shipping and Handling



Four Special Wildlife Food Offers

#1 - Oak Trees Trees – 2-4 Foot

price/ea.
.70
1.00
1.00
1.00
.80
.90
1.00
1. <i>7</i> 5

#1 - Oak Trees Trees – 2-4 Foot

price/ea. 25 - American Elderberry 1.00 25 - White Dogwood .90 25 - Autumn Olive .70 25 - Strawberry Bush :90 25 - South Privet 1,00 25 - Flameleaf Sumac 1.00 25 - Halls Honeysuckle 1.10 25 - Siberian Elm .70

#1-Oak Trees Trees – 2-4 Foot

·	
pri	ce/ea.
25 - Persimmon	.90
25 - Wild Crabapple	1.50
25 - Wild Pear	.80
25 - Zumi Crabapple	1.10
25 - Sassafras	1.75
25 - Paw Paw	3.00
25 - Serviceberry	2.00
25 - Washington Hawthorn	.80

1.25

25 - Blackgum

#4-Old Favorite Nut Trees Plants – 2-4 Foot

price/ea. 25 - Shagbark Hickory 3.00 25 - Shellbark Hickory 3.00 1.50 25 - Sweet Hardy Pecan 1.75 25 - Chinese Chestnut 25 - American Hazelnut 1.50 2.00 25 - Butternut Walnut 25 - Black Walnut 1.00 25 - Mockernut Hickory 3.00

to 225 yards, something is wrong." SCOPES ON MUZZLELOADERS

Fair Chase: 77 Percent Unfair: 21 Percent

In many places, you can't use a scope on a muzzeloader during primitive-weapons season. But a strong majority of readers who sent in surveys have no problem with

scopes.

Highest approval came from Indiana and North Carolina (96 percent each), with Florida (94), Iowa (92) and Maine (91) also well above average. Meanwhile, just 65 percent of Minnesota voters approved, with those in West Virginia and Pennsylvania (66 each) right behind. (None of these three states allows the use of scopes during primitive-weapons season.)

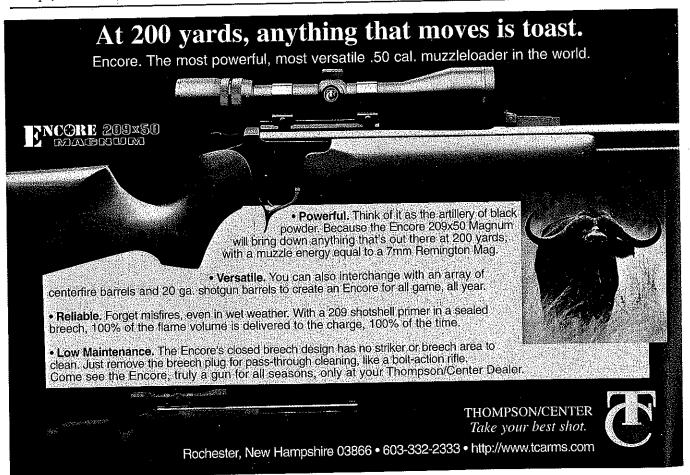
A scope "doesn't change the range of the rifle," argued North Dakota's Scott Wolff. "It might make for a bet-

ter-placed shot."

Arkansas reader Jason James told us that scopes "help with identification and accuracy." Fellow Arkansan Edd Ridings, countered, "If you need a scope, he's too far!"



Mike Beatty's 304 6/8-inch Ohio giant has been rejected by the Pope and Young Club because the archer's bow had a let-off exceeding 65 percent. But a strong majority of survey respondents approve of such bows. Photo by Ron Sinfelt.



BOWS WITH OVER 65 PERCENT LET-OFF Fair Chase: 79 Percent Unfair: 18 Percent

Most hunting bows now on the market have higher than 65 percent effective let-off. At odds with this is a Pope and Young Club rule against accepting trophies shot with bows having more than 65 percent effective let-off. Last spring, by a margin of nearly 3 to 1, P&Y members and senior members voted to keep this rule in place, based on their concern that dropping it might remove too much "challenge" from bowhunting.

As a group, our readers came to a far different conclusion. By a margin of 4 to 1, you told us that high-let-off bows *are* consistent with fair chase.

Support for this equipment was 96 percent in Virginia and nearly as high in South Carolina (95) and Indiana (94). Lowest support (71 percent) was in Kansas, with Alabama and Minnesota coming in at 72.

Some readers noted that age and/or ailments (not all of them true "disabilities") can make it hard for an archer to shoot a bow with 65 percent or less let-off. "Without a high-let-off bow, my father could not hunt with me," wrote Florida's Eric Butler.

Other readers claimed that regardless of let-off, bowhunting is still tough. "You still need to get near the deer," wrote Virginia's Sid Johnson. Minnesota's Gary Schaefer added, "You still have to manually hold the bow. Plenty of things still can go wrong." And Oklahoma's Randy Devine pointed out that "let-off has nothing to do with skill."

CROSSBOWS IN BOW SEASON Fair Chase: 51 Percent Unfair: 47 Percent

Crossbow opportunities are on the rise, to the satisfaction of some hunters and the consternation of others.

Opinions on using crossbows during bow season were split nearly down the middle. But many of you who approved wrote that only disabled hunters should be allowed to use them during that time. This suggests that fewer than half of the voters support allowing able-bodied hunters to use crossbows during bow season.

South Carolina voters gave crossbow hunting the highest support, with 85 percent calling it "fair chase." Ohio was next, at 75 percent, with Arkansas at 70. (Crossbows are legal for use during archery season by nondisabled hunters in Ohio and Arkansas, but not in South Carolina.) Conversely, just 32 percent of Kansas voters approved, with Iowa at 35 percent, Missouri 41 and Minnesota 42.

"The only advantage of crossbows is that movement is minimized at the time of the shot," wrote West Virginian Steve Mathess. "They're no more accurate or powerful (than a compound). You still must be more than a gun hunter to kill with a crossbow."

Wisconsin's G.E. Hunter has no use

for crossbows, however. "If you have one arm and teeth," he argued, "you can draw a (compound) bow."

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

There's plenty more to come in this series, including the ethics of various management practices. Next month, we'll see how readers across North America voted on such topics as supplemental feeding, importing nonnative genetics and using food plots to boost deer size and numbers.

