QDMA's Trail-Camera Survey Computation Form

Year: _____

Survey Dates:

From: _____ To: _____

Property: _____

Acres: _____

Bucks^U (unique) [ ]

Bucks^T (total) [ ]

Bucks^U [ ] ÷ Bucks^T [ ] = Pop. Factor [ ]

Does^T (total) [ ] ⟶ [ ] X [ ] = Does^U [ ]

Fawns^T (total) [ ] ⟶ [ ] X [ ] = Fawns^U [ ]

Bucks^U [ ] X Correction Factor [ ] = Bucks [ ]

Does^U [ ] X [ ] = Does [ ]

Fawns^U [ ] X [ ] = Fawns [ ]

Adjusted Population Estimates

Carry Down to Additional Formulas

For a 14-day survey, enter a correction factor of **1.11**
For a 10-day survey, enter a correction factor of **1.18**
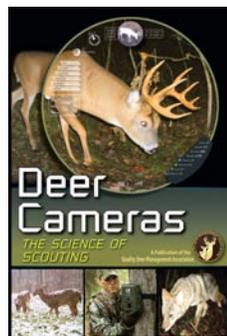*Assuming camera density of 1 per 100 acres.

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Does [ ] ÷ Bucks [ ] = Does per Buck [ ]

Fawns [ ] ÷ Does [ ] = Fawns per Doe [ ]

Acreage Surveyed [ ] ÷ Total Pop. [ ] = Acres/Deer [ ]

Total Pop. [ ] x 640 = [ ] ÷ Acreage Surveyed [ ] = Deer/Square Mile [ ]

Notes on Using this Computation Form:

Total Deer: In sorting photos from a 14-day survey, count the total number of antlered bucks, total number of does, and total number of fawns (deer under 1 year of age). "Total" includes known repeats, so an individual deer photographed 10 times in one visit would count 10 times toward the "total" number.

Unique Bucks: This is the number of unique, individual bucks that appear in your total set of photos from the 14-day survey period. For example, you may have a total of 1,000 photos of bucks, and this number includes 30 unique bucks photographed multiple times each.

Unidentified: Remember to be conservative in your sorting. If you cannot confidently identify a deer as a buck, doe or fawn, do not include it in the "total" numbers for your survey.