

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The students should go to the location where the deer was hit. This should be about 25 yards (Bow Hunter Safety) or 50 yards (Hunter Safety) away from the shooting location or tree stand. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Look for blood, hair, and bone signs that the deer was hit and mark with tape or toilet paper ▪ If there is a blood trail follow the blood trail. • If there is no sign where the deer was hit, the students should go to the last location that the deer was seen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using identifying landmark and/or compass bearing from stand. ▪ Look for blood, hair, and bone signs that the deer was hit and mark with tape or toilet paper ▪ There should be blood for the students to find • Students should follow a fairly easy to find blood trail for about 50 yards to find the deer decoy or anatomy deer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There should be blood for the students to find on grass, leaves, branches...etc. ▪ Each blood sign should be marked by students with tape or toilet paper. ▪ At the last blood sign location the students should be able to look ahead of them and observe the deer decoy. • Instructors show the students how to approach downed deer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approach from behind the head, and watch for the rise and fall of the chest to indicate the deer is alive ▪ Deer die with eyes wide open (poke with stick) 	<p>Fake Blood</p> <p>Tape or Toilet Paper</p>
<p>3. The Tagging Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructor now tells the group that the deer must now be properly tagged. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct Student Shooter to get out carcass tag ▪ Instructor will demonstrate how to properly validate carcass tag by using a knife with tag on a tree, stump or the deer. ▪ Student Shooter will tag antler or ear using a string or zip tie ▪ Tell students the deer must be tagged before gutting or moving • Instructor tells group that a blaze orange jacket could be placed on a branch or brush nearby for safety reasons. 	<p>Fake Carcass Tag</p> <p>Knife</p> <p>Zip Tie or String</p> <p>Orange Jacket</p>
<p>4. The Tagging Rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructor explains to the students that if they hunt with a group during the gun deer season that practices “group bagging” of deer, the responsibility of the deer being tagged properly belongs to the shooter of the deer. • This does <u>not</u> apply to bow hunting as archers are responsible for shooting and tagging their own animal and <u>group deer hunting is not allowed.</u> 	<p>Deer Hunting Regulations</p>
<p><u>CONGRATULATE:</u> Give praise throughout and at the conclusion to the group.</p>	

HE Lesson Plan 9

Blood Trail/Deer Tagging Exercise – Additional Information

Instructor Training Aids and References:

- Ingredients/Recipes for Fake Blood
- Tips for laying out a blood trail

OBJECTIVE(S)

- Enable the instructors to lay out a realistic looking blood trail
- To enhance the students experience with the training received in the Blood Trailing and Tagging exercise lesson plan.

Fake Blood Recipes: Use whichever one that the instructor prefers

1. 8 oz. of Glycerin, 2 oz of Water and 0.75 oz of Red Food Coloring

Fake Blood Characteristics

- Has a shiny consistency
- Holds color well as it dries
- Holds up better in wet conditions
- Most expensive to make

2. Whole Milk or Half & Half Cream and Red Food Coloring.

Fake Blood Characteristics

- Mix to desired color
- Blood has a high protein and fat content similar to blood
- Readily available ingredients
- Can be lightened or darkened to simulate arterial or venous blood
- Can be made frothy to simulate a lung hit
- Has realistic color when dry
- Does not hold up well in wet conditions

3. Karo Syrup and Red Food Coloring

Fake Blood Characteristics

- Mix to desired color
- May need to add water to thin mixture
- Shiny consistency
- Holds color well
- Readily available ingredients
- Holds up well in wet conditions

Tips for laying out a blood trail:

1. Put mixture in plastic squeeze bottle.
2. Walk along path with bottle and squeeze out drops or spurts of blood
3. Create blood trail on ground, brush, leave, tree branches...etc
4. Blood on both sides of trail to simulate a pass through shot.
5. Blood on one side of trail to simulate a non pass through shot.
6. To simulate a lung hit the blood can be put in a spray bottle and misted
7. The use of deer hair at the spot of the initial "hit" can add to realism
8. Different types of hair can be used to simulate area of hit on deer.
9. For Hunter Safety lay out a blood trail that is fairly easy to follow.
10. For Bow Hunter Safety lay out a more difficult blood trail.