Urban deer management studies have traditionally focused either on community dynamics and building support for management proposals or on effects hunting has on the behaviors and populations of deer. This case study utilized an ongoing urban deer management program and defined its urban hunters’ motivations, participation, harvest and satisfaction rates, as well as their landscape scene preferences. We also determined the effects of landscape preference on harvest and explored whether hunter backgrounds and motivations influence landscape scene preferences. Our methods included self-administered mail surveys that were completed following the 2008 urban archery season for the City of Columbia, Missouri’s Deer Management Program. Surveys were mailed to each of the 197 individuals who attended the mandatory orientation meeting. Questions included the motivations of the hunters and whether they participated, harvested, and were satisfied. Respondents were also asked to rank 15 black and white photos that represented the major habitat classifications on the properties included in the management program. Additionally, 8 hunter motivations were ranked and questions regarding hunting experience and perceived backgrounds were included. Our results were determined from the 103 (54.8%) surveys returned out of the 188 deliverable addresses. The top ranked motivations for participating were the expanded opportunity the hunt allowed (42.3%), nature (23.4%) and meat (18.9%). Our results showed 63 hunters took at least one trip and we found that 15 hunters harvested a total of 28 deer. However, satisfaction rates were 89% for those who participated. The Preferred landscape scenes were closed forests having a minimal understory and least preferred scenes were those that depicted either mowed fields, deciduous thickets, or closed canopy forests having a dense understory. For both the most preferred (45%, N=100) and least preferred (64.3%, N=98) hunter utility was the reason given for particular preferences followed by quality of deer habitat. Understanding these urban archers’ landscape preferences could enhance managers’ abilities to predict hunter densities and areas that game may receive more pressure. Considering that landscape preferences selection was more highly based on hunter utility, such as ability to use treestands and having clearer shooting lanes, than on perceived deer habitat managers may need to adapt programs to locate hunters to areas with the highest deer densities to meet their harvest goals.