

## **ANSWERS for "White-tailed Deer, Wildlife Notes" Study Guide**

1. Split-hoofed, no incisors on front of upper jaw.
2. Has four-chambered stomach, chews cud.
3. Depends on age, sex, diet, and time of year.
4. No, they grow new antlers annually which tend to be larger & heavier. But genetics, diet, and injuries can all affect antlers. They may grow more points as they grow older until reaching a maximum and then continue to grow the same number.
5. Antlers begin to grow in March or April, Antlers are shed after mating season which may last until February.
6. Antler cycle is affected by the length of day and possibly temperature change.
7. Mid-November.
8. Age and nutrition.
9. Spring-summer - green leaves, herbaceous plants, new growth on woody plants.  
Late summer to fall - fruits and nuts. Winter - browse, dry leaves, evergreen leaves.
10. Brush stage forest, provides both cover/concealment and food.
11. Clear-cutting provides herbaceous openings which will eventually grow into brush stage forest. Conifer plantations provide warm and dry shelter in severe weather.
12. Restricting the number of persons hunting, the number of deer each hunter may harvest, and the length of the season.

## **ANSWERS for Video Guides "Pennsylvania Whitetails, Living With Change"**

### **PART 1:**

1. Mid-May
2. 2 to 3 months
3. horns are permanent and antlers are replaced yearly.
4. immature bucks
5. age and diet
6. not enough nutrition available from food
7. marks on sapling left by buck's rubbing of antlers, possibly to mark territory.
8. the mating season
9. under hemlocks and pines
10. Eastern coyote

### **PART 2:**

1. 40,000 to 50,000
2. Managing/hunting females
3. when resting, inactive, laying down
4. chewing food is time consuming, can chew food later while laying down and can watch for danger at same time.
5. body language and tail wagging.
6. moving out of the area where they were born
7. home range
8. they can't swat them
9. Lyme disease
10. accidents or damage to flowers & shrubs