

MULE DEER & SOUTHEAST IDAHO





HISTORY OF MULE DEER



- Fluctuate through time
 - Pre-colonization sporadic and inconsistent records
 - Native Americans did hunt mule deer
- Decline leading up to 1900s during homesteading era
- Dramatic increase in mule deer in 1930s-1960s
 - Profound and widespread
 - Evidence for ecological shift
 - Combination of many factors
- Settlement brought disturbance by grazing, suppression of fires (after a period of intense and frequent fires), irrigated crops
- Grasses converted to shrubs, forbs and woody plants
 - Predator control may have complimented this ecological shift



TIMELINE OF MULE DEER

Sporadic accounts of mule deer

Pre 1900s

Early 1900s

Over exploitation,
Minimal habitat
quality

1930s – 1960s

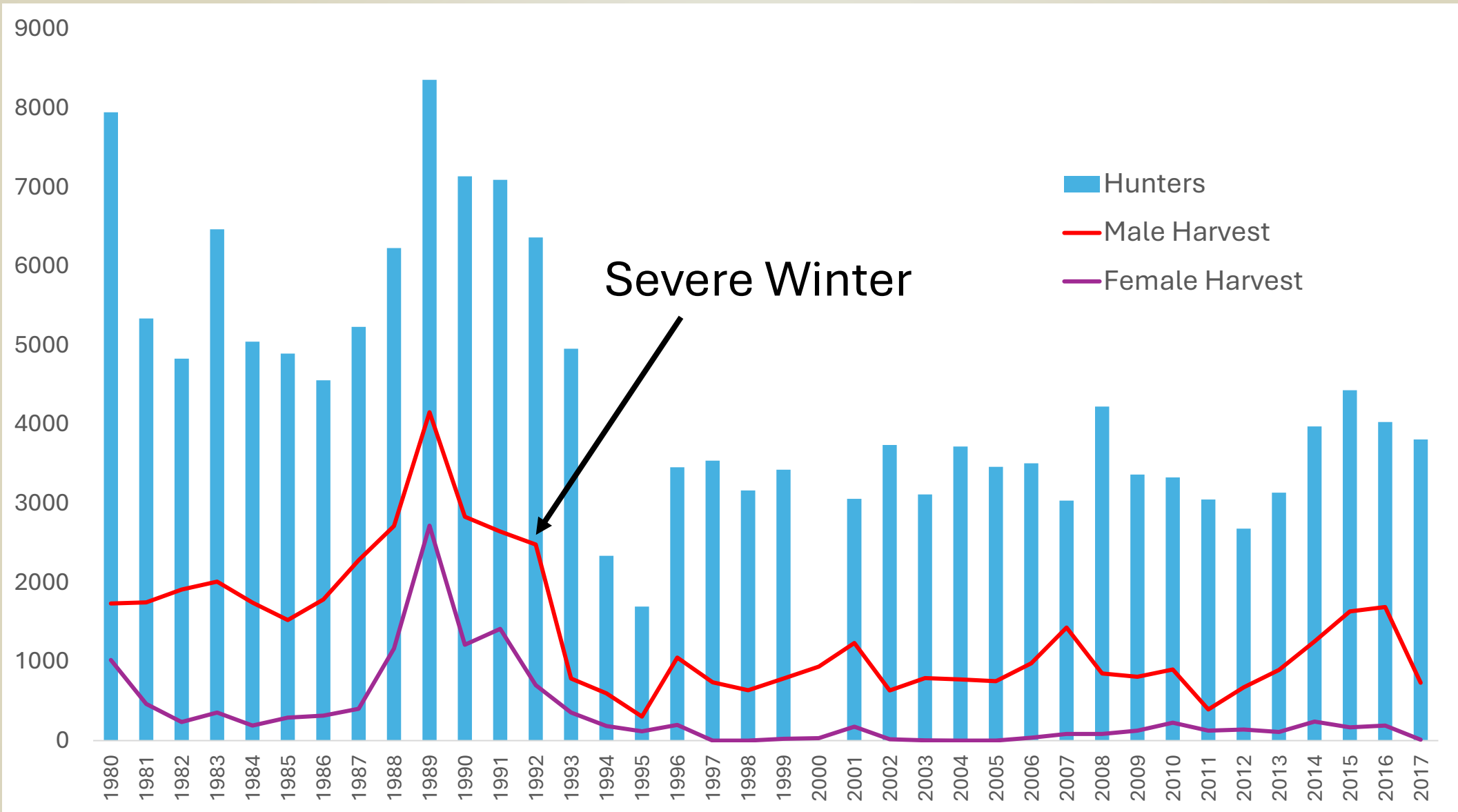
Mule Deer
Irruption

1980s – 1990s

Continuation of
elevated mule
deer numbers

1990s - Current

Decrease in
Mule Deer –
Threshold





WHERE ARE WE NOW?



Habitat

- Wide variation in habitat potential in West
- Most have older stage habitat types – limited production
- Existing shrub stands are old and vigor is low
- Conifer encroachment into aspen stands



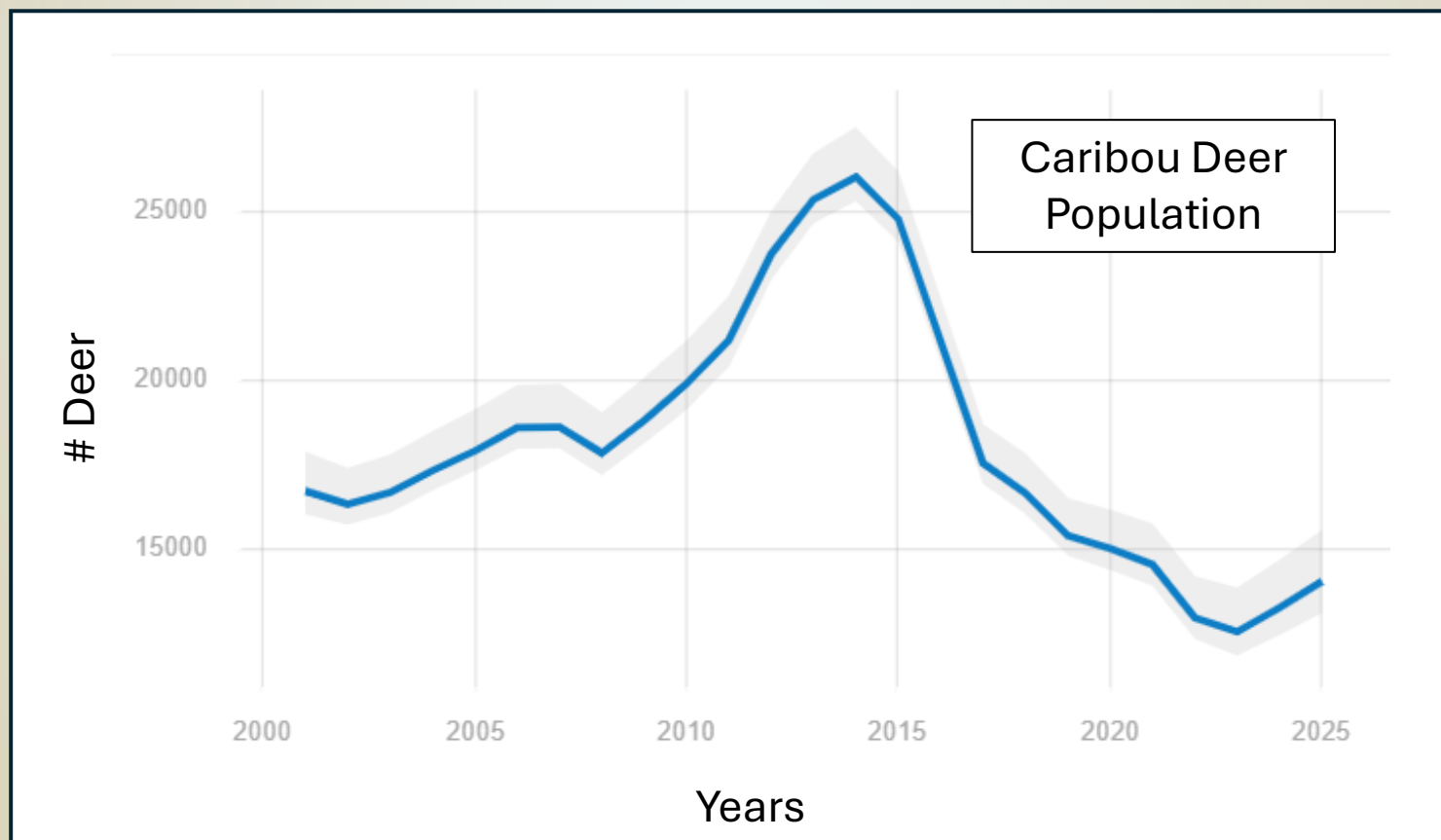


WHERE ARE WE NOW?



Population

- Suppressed deer herd in SE Idaho (majority of West)



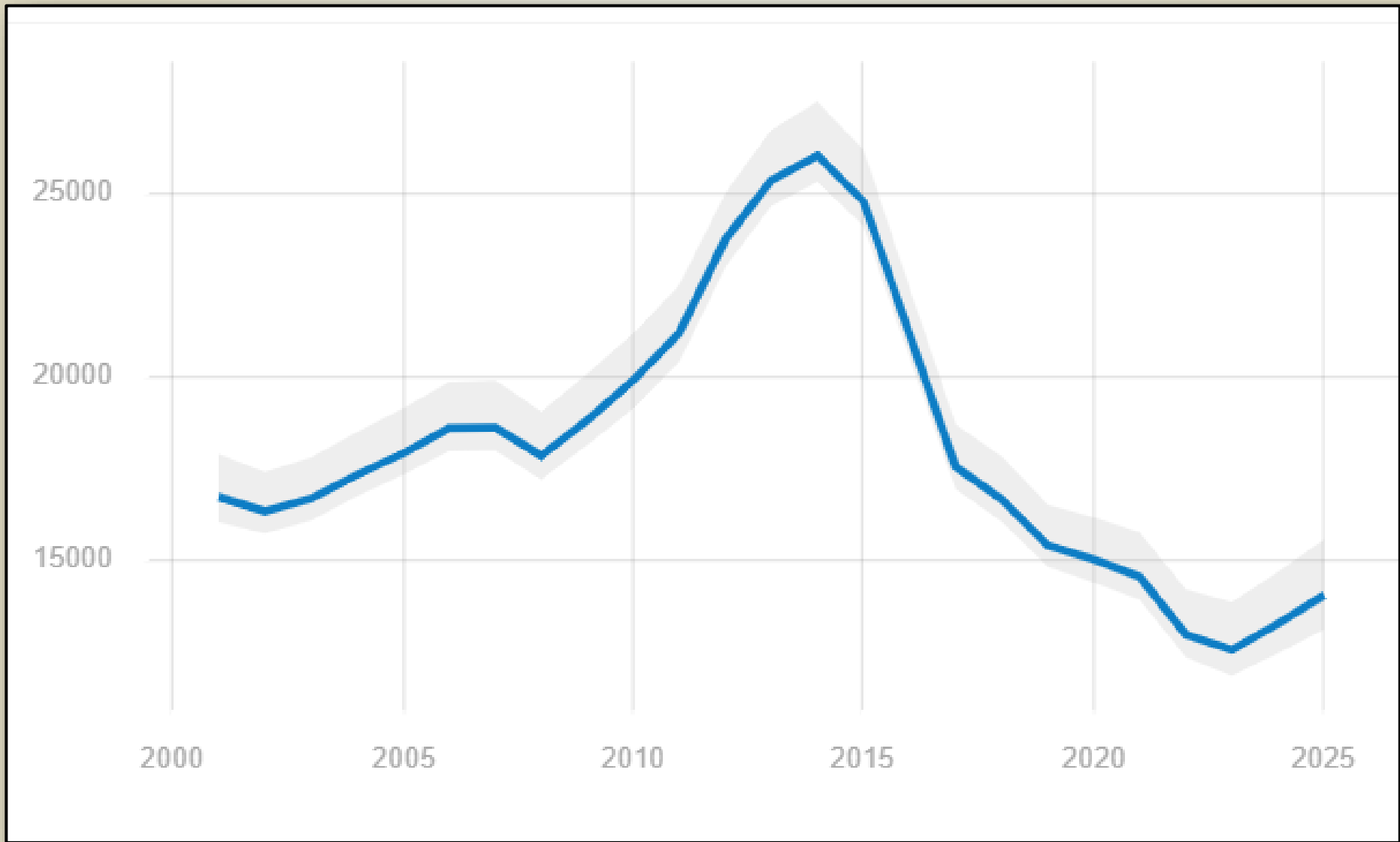


MULE DEER IN SE IDAHO

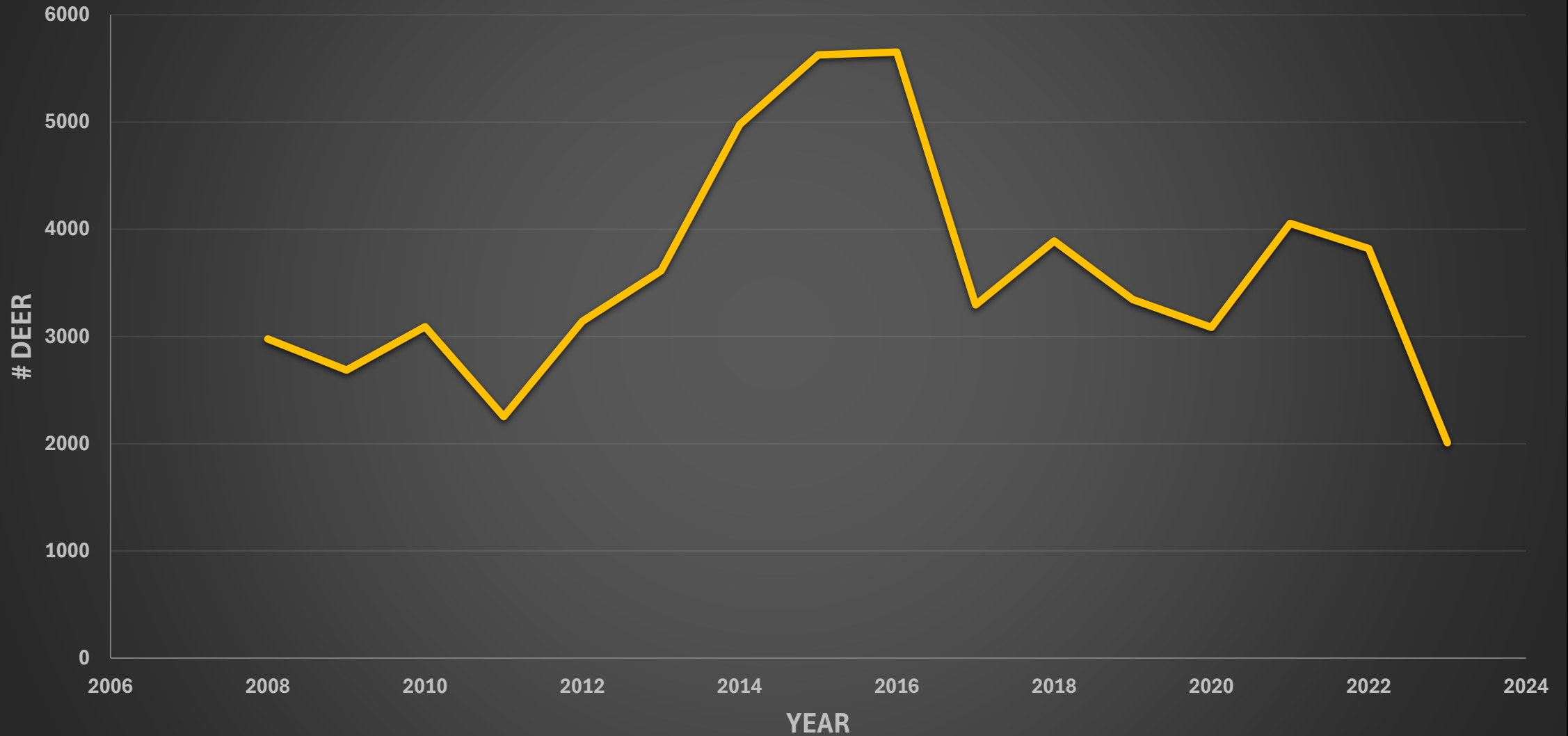


- Many factors contribute to mule deer populations
- SE Idaho - Winter driven system





Southeast Idaho Antlered Harvest

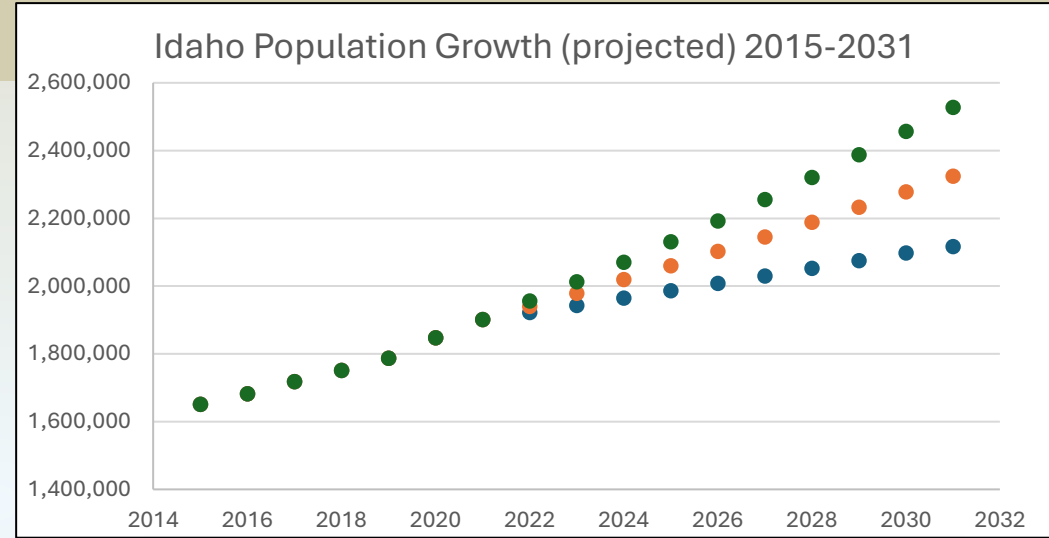




CURRENT CHALLENGES FACING MULE DEER



- Modern habitat capacity issues
- Urban expansion
- Winter range degradation and elimination
- Road-kill
- Winter severity/drought
- Ungulate competition?

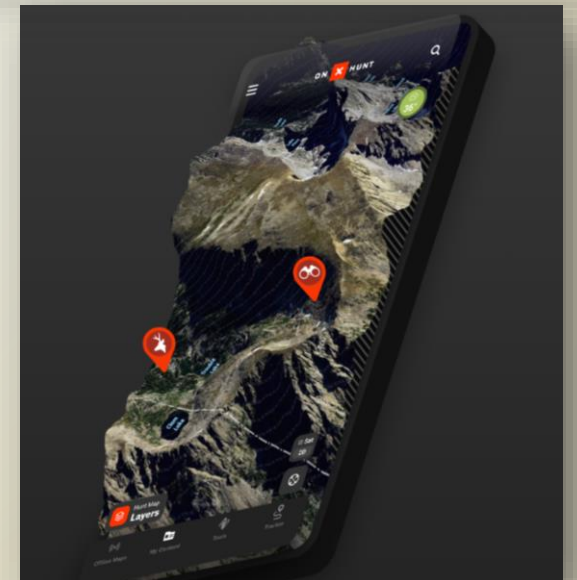




TECHNOLOGY



- Trail cameras
- Long range rifles and ballistic calculators
- Closed ignition systems
- Compound bows
- Optics
- Information (OnX, mapping software, social media, forums)
- Communication devices
- Night vision technology
- Rangefinders
- Lightweight gear
- ATVs

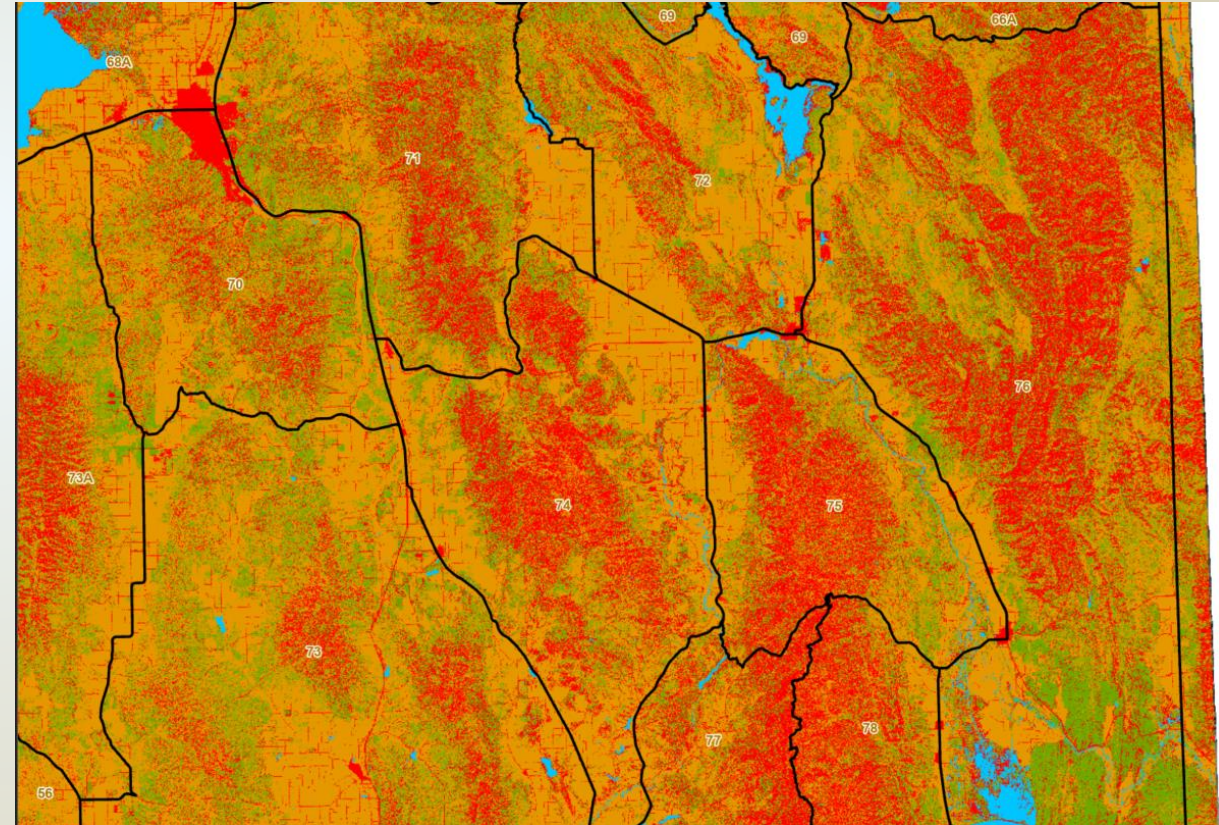
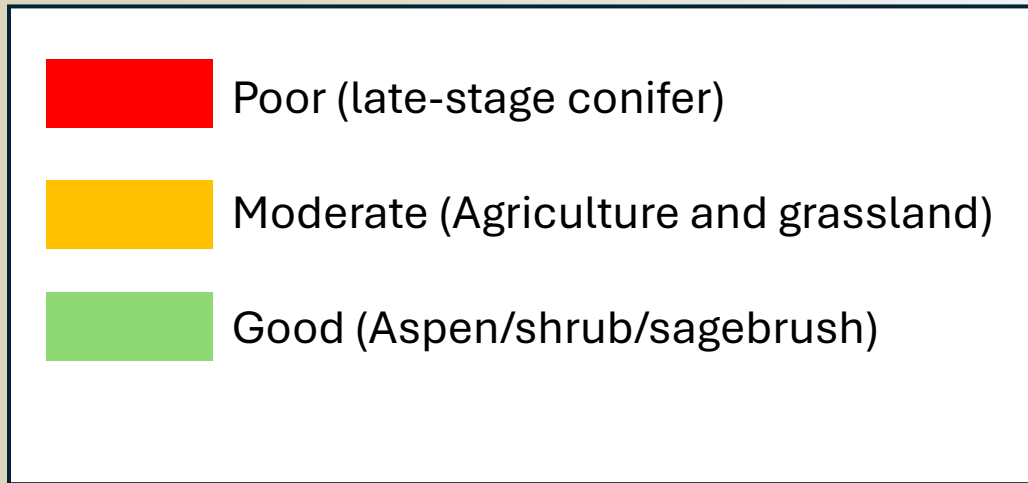




NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTION



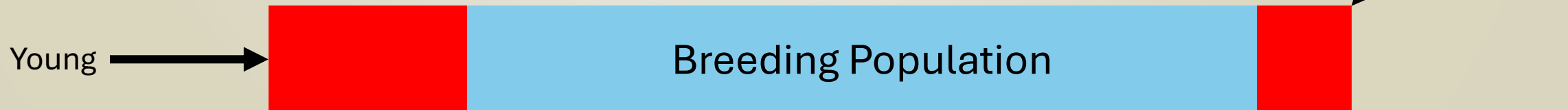
- Nutrition – building block for populations
 - Adaptations to meet energy requirements
 - Selective diets that vary seasonally





NUTRITION AND REPRODUCTION

- Limited reproduction
 - 1.8 fawns/female
 - Slow and low compared to white-tailed deer
 - How fast can mule deer rebound from winter or other scenarios?
- Does and breeding
 - High pregnancy rates for mule deer in SE Idaho (~95%)
 - Segment of population that can breed





WHAT DO WE NEED ON THE LANDSCAPE?



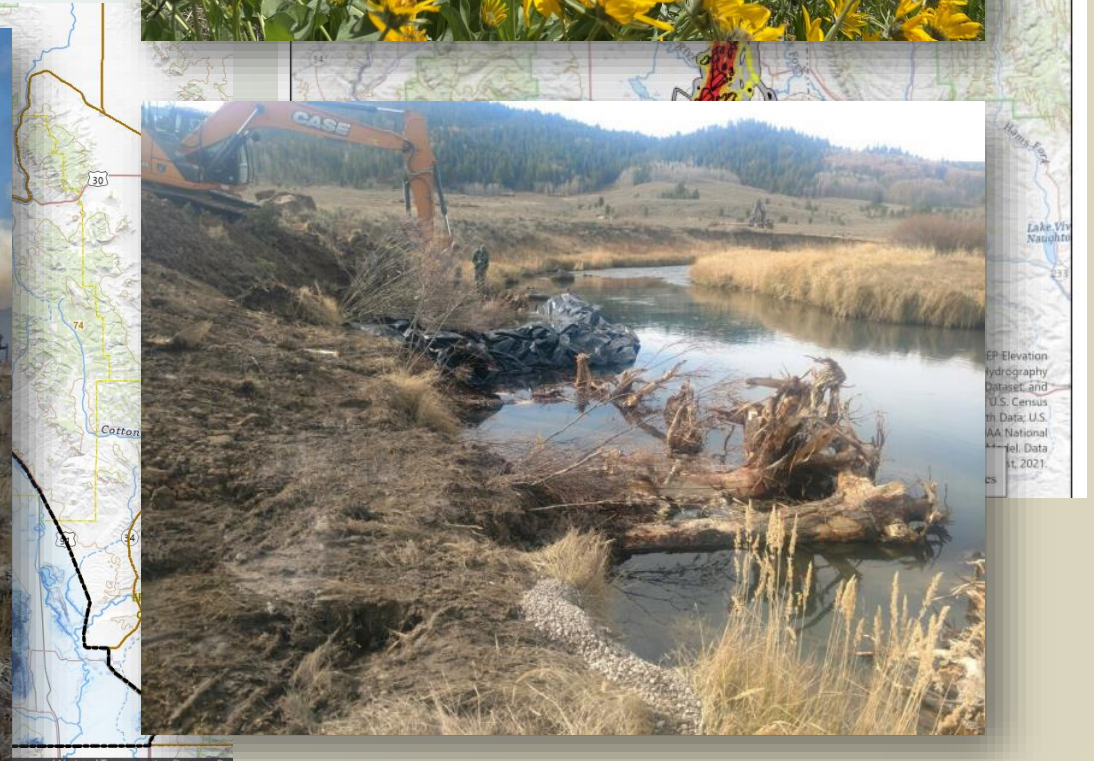
- Habitat to ensure successful survival
 - Intact, productive spaces
 - Fawning areas/summer range
 - Winter range
- Unobstructed paths for migrations
- Enough bucks to breed does
 - ~10 bucks to 100 does
- Sufficient fawn to doe ratios
 - 60-70 fawns per 100 does = stable





WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Habitat team
 - Map migration of habitats
 - Map "protected" additional lands
- Forest Service and BLM

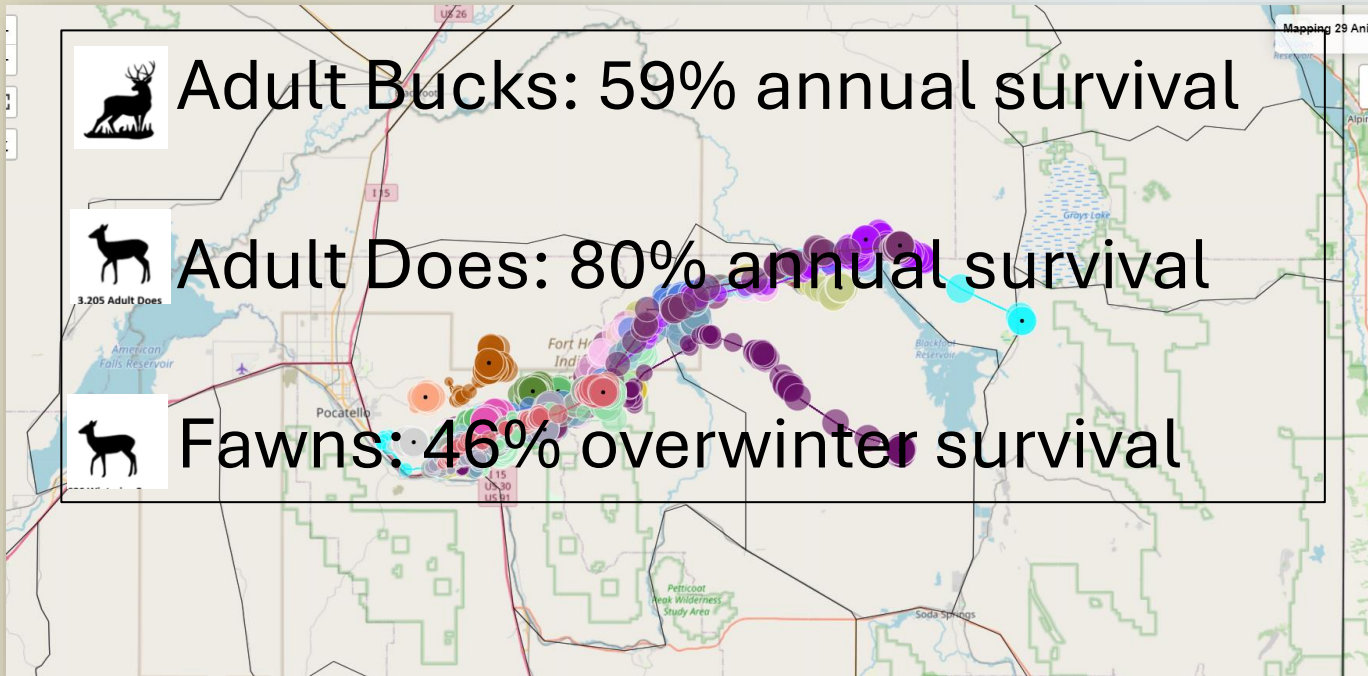


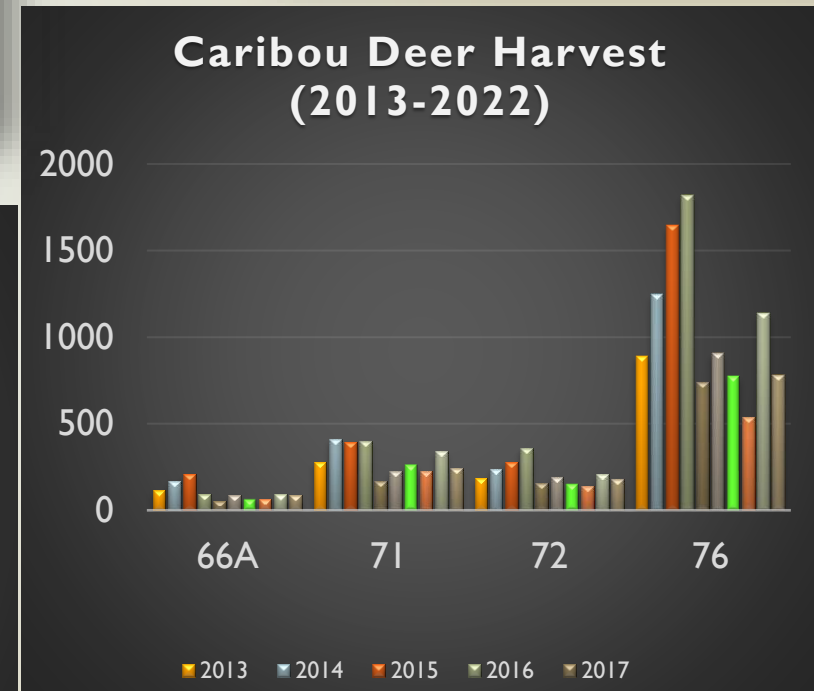
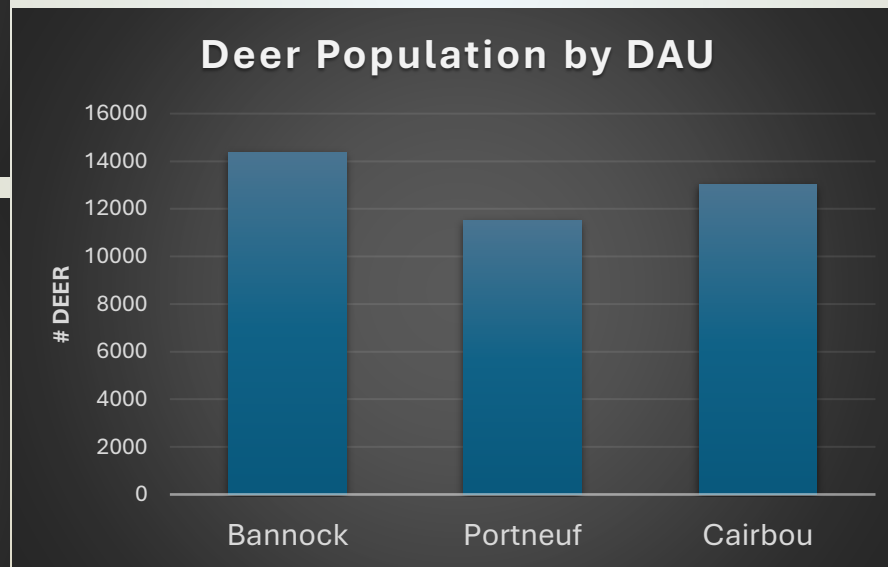
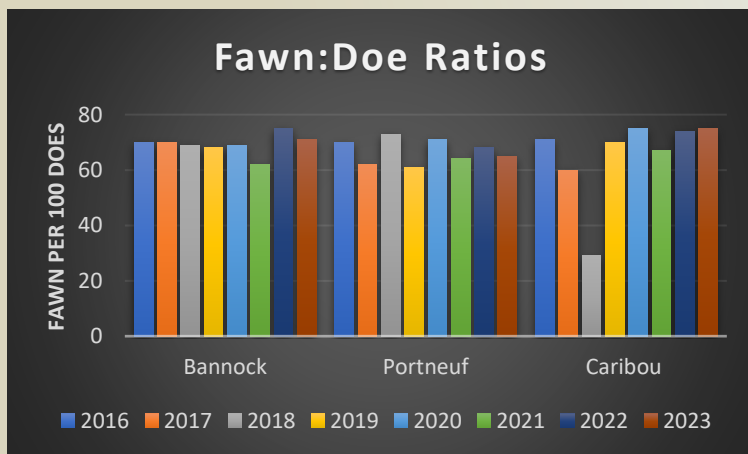
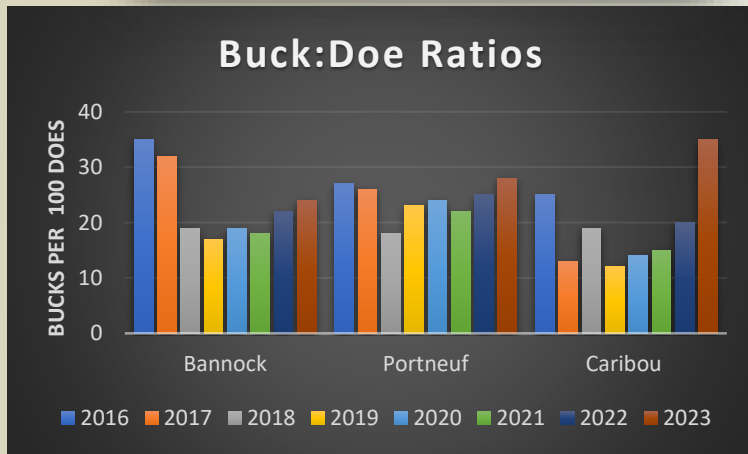
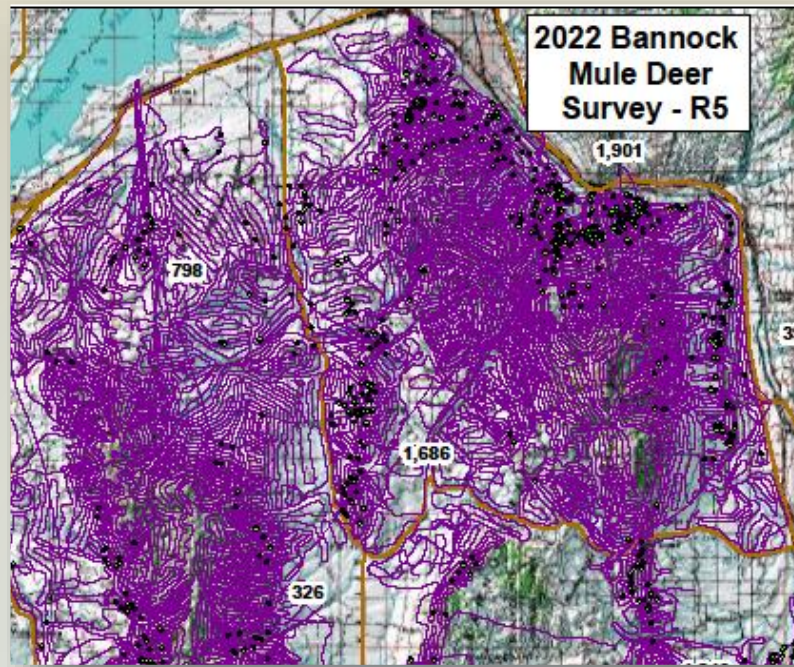


DATA WE COLLECT



- GPS Collars
 - Ungulate migrations – link populations
 - Survival information





Deer Population by DAU

