

White Tailed Deer Species

== Biology == In a March 2022 joint statement regarding animal monitoring, the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) specifically cited white-tailed deer as an example of a newly formed wild animal reservoir. An August 2023 study appeared to confirm this assertion, showing high SARS-CoV-2 deer positivity not only in urbanized areas but in rural counties with less likelihood of human-to...

== Distribution ==

White-tailed eagle the average European white-tailed eagle and the bald eagle species as a whole about 10% less than the white-tailed eagle species. One of up to eleven members in the genus *Haliaeetus*, which are commonly called sea eagles, it is also referred to as the white-tailed sea-eagle. Like other eagles, it is a member of the family Accipitridae (or accipitrids) which also includes other diurnal raptors such as hawks, kites, and harriers. The most reliable method The white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), sometimes known as the "sea eagle", is a large bird of prey, widely distributed across temperate Eurasia. Sometimes, it is known as the ern or erne (depending on spelling by sources), gray sea eagle and Eurasian sea eagle

== Taxonomy == Mule deer can be divided into two main groups: the mule deer (*sensu stricto*) and the black-tailed deer. The first group includes all subspecies, except *O. h. columbianus* and *O. h. sitkensis*, which are in the black-tailed deer group. The two main groups have been treated as separate species, but they hybridize, and virtually all recent authorities treat the mule deer and black-tailed deer as conspecific. Mule deer apparently evolved from the black-tailed... While found across a wide range, breeding from as far west as Greenland and Iceland across to as far east as Hokkaido, Japan, they may be scarce and have thinly distributed nesting due to human activities, including habitat alteration and destruction of wetlands, about a century of systematic human persecution (from the early 1800s to around World War II) followed by inadvertent poisoning and epidemics of nesting failure due to chemical pesticides and organic compounds, which have threatened eagles since the 1950s and continue to be a concern. For these reasons, the white-tailed eagle was considered endangered or extinct in...

Hilton Head white-tailed deer The deer live in a mainly suburban environment and have developed (according to a study) home range areas on the island. Hilton Head white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus hiltonensis*) are a subspecies of white-tailed deer indigenous to Hilton Head Island in South Carolina Hilton Head white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus hiltonensis*) are a subspecies of white-tailed deer indigenous to Hilton Head Island in South Carolina

In North America, the white-tailed deer is very common (even considered a nuisance in some areas) in states to the east and south of the Rocky Mountains, including

southwestern Arizona, with the exception of the American West Coast and Baja California Peninsula, where its ecological niche is filled by the black-tailed deer (in the Pacific Northwest) or the mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) from that point west except for mixed deciduous riparian corridors, river valley bottomlands, and lower foothills of the northern Rocky Mountain region from... ae6e940063 == Etymology and history == ae6e940063 == Habitat and description == ae6e940063 Hilton Head white-tailed deer are listed as a "species of concern" by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service although culling of the deer is regularly approved in order to reduce the population and prevent accidents. The culls caused controversy amongst area residents and wildlife groups. Before culling was approved many of the deer were relocated across the island to spread out the herd. Sea Pines Plantation, a mixed residential and natural area, became a site of controversy when residents complained about the deer eating their shrubbery, and causing property damage. A University of Georgia professor formulated a plan to cut the subspecies population in half, which was met with a lawsuit against the university by local wildlife groups seeking to stop the program. The professor stated that the animals lack a natural predator on the island. On August 27, 1998, an injunction by a local judge temporarily blocked... ae6e940063

Mule deer Two subspecies of mule deer are grouped into the black-tailed deer. Despite this, the mtDNA of the white-tailed deer and mule deer is similar, but differs The mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) is a deer indigenous to western North America; it is named for its ears, which are large like those of the mule. [excessive citations] Mule deer apparently evolved from the black-tailed deer ae6e940063

White-tailed deer Highly adaptable, the various subspecies of white-tailed deer inhabit many different ecosystems, from arid grasslands to the Amazon and Orinoco basins; from the Llanos to the high-elevation terrain of the Andes. The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), also known commonly as the whitetail and the Virginia deer, is a medium-sized species of deer native to The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), also known commonly as the whitetail and the Virginia deer, is a medium-sized species of deer native to North and South America. It is the most widely distributed mainland ungulate herbivore in the Americas; coupled with its natural predator, the mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), it is one of the most widely distributed terrestrial mammal species in the Americas and the world ae6e940063

The refuge was specifically created to provide a protected habitat for endangered Columbian white-tailed deer. By 2015, the deer population in the Lower Columbia River region, which includes Julia Butler Hansen and the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge, had doubled to 900, allowing the species to receive a recommendation to be reclassified as threatened. In April, 2012, a dike that keeps the Columbia River from flooding the Julia Butler Hansen Refuge collapsed during high river flow levels. The potential... ae6e940063

Deer hunting The mule deer have taller skinnier tines on their antlers where white-tailed deer typically have shorter thicker tines. annually. Deductions occur when the opposite tine is not the same length as it is opposite. They are typical and nontypical. This score is the score without deductions. They will add all these measurements up to get a score. They measure tine length, beam length, and beam mass by each tine.

Venison, the name for deer meat, is a nutritious and natural food source of animal protein that can be obtained through deer hunting. There are many different types of deer around the world that are hunted for their meat. There are two different categories of antlers. For sport, often hunters try to kill deer with the largest and most antlers to score them using inches. White-tailed bucks are slightly Deer hunting is the act of hunting deer for meat and sport, and, formerly, for producing buckskin hides, an activity which dates back hundreds of thousands of years. That score is the deducted score ae6e940063

Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer The refuge contains over 5,600 acres (23 km²) of pastures, forested tidal swamps, brushy woodlots, marshes, and sloughs along the Columbia River in both Washington and Oregon. It was established in 1972 specifically to protect and manage the endangered Columbian white-tailed deer. The Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer is a wildlife refuge located in southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon, United States The Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer is a wildlife refuge located in southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon, United States ae6e940063

Leucism is a rare genetic pattern that causes a reduction in the pigment of an animal's hair and skin. The natural colour of the red deer ranges from dark red to brown. They are often thought to be albinos; however, unlike albinos, who have characteristically red eyes, deer with leucism have normal colouring in their eyes. It is distinguished biologically from albinism in that it causes a reduced pigmentation in all skin types, and not just melanin. There is also a black color morph of the white-tailed deer which exhibits melanism. While rare in their natural distribution, there is an incidence of up to 8.5% occurrence of black deer in certain regions of central Texas. ae6e940063 Mule deer are found in the western and central parts of North America. Various subspecies range from the western Great Plains to the Rocky Mountains, the southwest United States and northern Mexico, and the west coast of the continent. Their range is smaller than the related white-tailed deer, which are found throughout most of North America east of the Rocky Mountains and in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains from Idaho and Wyoming northward. Mule deer have also been introduced to Argentina and Kauai, Hawaii. ae6e940063

Black-tailed deer Black-tailed deer or blacktail deer occupy coastal regions of western North America. There are two subspecies, the Columbian black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) which ranges from the Pacific Northwest of the United States and coastal British Columbia in Canada to Santa Barbara County in Southern California, and a second subspecies known as the Sitka deer (*O. h. sitkensis*). The black-tailed deer subspecies are about half the size of the inland mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*) subspecies, the latter ranging further east in the western United States. *h. sitkensis*) which is geographically disjunct occupying from mid-coastal British Columbia up through southeast Alaska, and southcentral Alaska (as far as Kodiak Island). There are two subspecies, the Columbian black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus* Black-tailed deer or blacktail deer occupy coastal regions of western North America ae6e940063

The black-tailed deer lives along the Pacific coast from Santa Barbara County,

California, north to southeastern Alaska. East of the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada in Washington, Oregon and California, black-tailed deer are replaced by phenotypically different inland mule deer, the latter being much larger, with lighter pelage, more prominent rump patches and larger ears. Black-tailed deer adult live weights range from 35–65 kg (77–144 pounds) in California... ae6e940063

Columbian white-tailed deer The Columbian white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*) is one of the several subspecies of white-tailed deer in North America. It is a member The Columbian white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*) is one of the several subspecies of white-tailed deer in North America. It is a member of the Cervidae (deer) family, which includes mule deer, elk, moose, caribou, and the black-tailed deer that live nearby ae6e940063

This white-tailed deer usually lives in and around riparian areas. It can also be found in brushy woodlots that contain cottonwood, willow, alder, spruce, and dogwood trees. ae6e940063 Hunting deer is a regulated activity in many territories. In the United States, a state government agency such as a Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) or Department of Natural Resources (DNR) oversees the regulations. In the United Kingdom, it is illegal to use bows or rifles chambered in bores smaller than .243 caliber (6 mm) for hunting.... ae6e940063 Unlike other white-tailed deer subspecies, which may breed at six months of age, female Columbian white-tailed deer first breed at about 18 months; they commonly have a single fawn. Male deer, or bucks, are also capable of breeding at 18 months of age. ae6e940063 == Range == ae6e940063 The Columbian white-tailed deer is named after the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington where it congregates. Columbian white-tailed deer are found along the lower Columbia River, on a series of islands in Clatsop and Columbia counties in Oregon, and Wahkiakum County, Washington. Other populations are found in the valley floors of the Umpqua River basin. ae6e940063

White stag The all-white coloration is the result of leucism, a condition that causes hair and skin to lose its natural pigmentation. The all-white coloration A white stag (or white hind for the female) is a white-colored red deer, elk, sika deer, chital, reindeer, or moose. fallow deer, roe deer, white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer, or rusa, is instead referred to as a “white buck” or “white doe”. The white deer has played a prominent role in the mythology of many cultures. A white deer from species such as fallow deer, roe deer, white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer, or rusa, is instead referred to as a “white buck” or “white doe” ae6e940063

The refuge is named for Julia Butler Hansen, a former member of the United States House of Representatives for Washington state. Originally named the Columbian White-Tailed Deer Refuge, the name was changed in 1990. ae6e940063

SARS-CoV-2 in white-tailed deer A later study by Penn State University and wildlife officials in Iowa showed that up to 80% of Iowa deer sampled from April 2020 through January 2021 had tested positive for active SARS-CoV-2 infection, rather than solely antibodies from prior infection. This data, confirmed by the National Veterinary Services Laboratory, alerted scientists to the possibility that white-tailed deer had become a natural reservoir for the coronavirus, serving as a potential "variant factory"

for eventual retransmission back into humans. samples gathered by USDA researchers in 2021 showed that 40% of sampled white-tailed deer demonstrated evidence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies, with the highest percentages Blood samples gathered by USDA researchers in 2021 showed that 40% of sampled white-tailed deer demonstrated evidence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies, with the highest percentages in Michigan, at 67%, and Pennsylvania, at 44% ae6e940063

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