

Fallow Deer

Fallow deer are native to Asia Minor, Macedonia, and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. They were prized for their high-quality venison and thrived in captivity. As a result, they are one of the most widely distributed species of deer in the world.

Fallow deer were introduced here by Hillman Land Company around 1918, but they are **currently prohibited to be hunted on Land Between the Lakes**. The fallow deer herd in Land Between the Lakes is probably the oldest established population of fallow deer in the United States.

Most fallow deer in Land Between the Lakes are located in the Woodlands Nature Watch Area, near Woodlands Nature Station. They can be seen at any time of the day, but the most consistent time to view them is late afternoon and evening. They can often be seen in the wildlife viewing area along Bugg Spring Road, and in the fields along Mulberry Flat Road near Lake Barkley. Captive fallow deer can be viewed at Woodlands Nature Station.

White-tailed Deer

White-tailed deer historically ranged from the Northwest Territories of Canada to central South America. The term “white-tail” refers to the color that is seen when the deer becomes alarmed and raises its tail, revealing the white underside. When a doe flees danger, it is easy for her fawns to locate and follow this bouncing white trademark.

White-tailed deer can be seen throughout Land Between the Lakes and are most active in the early morning and evening hours. Captive white-tailed deer can be viewed at Woodlands Nature Station.

Visit the **Woodlands Nature Station at Land Between the Lakes** to view captive fallow and white-tailed deer as well as our other rescued animals.

Woodlands Nature Station is located at:
3146 Silver Trail Road, Cadiz, KY 42211
Phone: 270.924.2299

Open seasonally, Entrance fees apply. See our *Rates and Hours* brochure, visit our website, or call for more information.



White-tailed fawns remain in hiding and do not begin accompanying their mother in daily activity until about two months of age. If you see a fawn unattended, do not attempt to pick it up. Its mother will return.

USDA Forest Service

Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area

General Information:

1.800.525.7077 or 270.924.2000

Website:

www.landbetweenthe lakes.us

EMERGENCY or reporting:

911 or 1.877.861.2457

Check out our Facebook page:

facebook.com/LBLNatlRecArea

Deer Identification Fact Sheet

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES National Recreation Area

KENTUCKY | TENNESSEE



Fallow Deer: Doe



White-tailed Deer: Buck



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Deer Identification

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES *National Recreation Area*

Fallow Deer

Dama dama

- Summer coat is light to dark reddish-brown with white spots on sides and hips; winter coat turns darker, becoming dull, grayish-brown, and spots become faint
- Color variations can range from dark brown (chocolate) to nearly all white
- Black line extending down back to tip of tail and appears as a black "T"
- Tail is white on underside
- Stocky body with short head, ears, and legs
- Young bucks have knobs or spikes that grow and flatten over time; older bucks have distinctly flattened, or palmated, antlers
- Antlers are shed each spring and eaten by deer and rodents for the minerals they contain
- Stiff-legged run when excited, appearing to bounce on all four legs
- Grass diet, but will also eat wide variety of herbs, shrubs, and fruits
- Peak of breeding season, or "rut", is October
- Does rarely breed before 2 1/2 years, producing only a single fawn each year
- Native to Asia



White-tailed Deer

Odocoileus virginianus

- Summer coat is reddish-brown; winter coat is grayish-brown
- Young fawn have white spots
- Adults have white belly with white around nostrils and throat
- Tail is white on underside and may rise when deer is startled
- Slender body with elongated head, long ears and legs
- Young bucks have spikes or forked antlers; older bucks have antlers that consist of main beams extending out and forward with vertical tines extending from main beams
- Run appears as graceful leaps
- Diet consists of grasses, fruits, nuts, mushrooms, acorns, and portions of trees and shrubs
- Peak of breeding season, or "rut", is early November
- Most do begin breeding at 1 1/2 years, but can begin as early as six months
- One fawn produced during first pregnancy; twins, occasionally triplets, are common in subsequent pregnancies
- Native to the United States

