

## Black tailed deer

(Gavin And Josh)

- A. The Black Tailed Deer has a Latin name this is important as every animal or plant has a regular name, Latin name and scientific name. These are important so any scientist or zoologist, so they don't name the same organism twice. Black Tailed Deer is called "*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*" in Latin and scientific form. Its common English name is the Black Tailed Deer. Not a single deer has a language although they communicate through vocal, territorial markings, and scent. Some types of communication skills are grunts, wheezes and bleats. Normally and injured deer communicates

with another through a "blatt" or a "brawl". Black Tailed Deer also wheeze very quietly when they feel they are in danger as black tailed deer have very good hearing and it doesn't take little to no noise for another buck to hear them.



- B. Black Tailed Deer are found anywhere along the Pacific Northwest coast in fact in B.C. they can be found around the coastal mountains. They are only found in temperate rain forests around the world. They also are found in clearings around a forest caused from forest fires or other reasons. Black Tailed Deer reproduce sexually, and they fertilize internally so they still do need a male to reproduce. A deer has a 200 – 205-day gestation period (7



months), and a gestation period is the time when and animal has her egg fertilized for humans it's 9 months. The mating season is in November and most fawns (baby deer) are live by May to June. When born the fawns are between 4 to 5 pounds and the

mother leaves her fawns while she goes to find food. To make the perfect rain forest you will need a lot for humidity and precipitation as well as a ton of trees, mosses, ferns and shrubs. During the wintertime the deciduous trees lose their leaves and with shorter days with sunlight in the fall means decreased plant grow and photosynthesis.

- C. Like any animal in the world, Black Tailed Deer depends on many parts of a forest and effects many parts of a forest. Black Tailed Deer have significantly increase in population over time because some key predators such as wolves and cougars have decreased in numbers. Deer are herbivores, meaning they feed on leaves and plants. Herbivores normally provide the middle link in a food chain. They gain energy from consuming grass or leaves but are themselves a food source for predators. Traditionally in North America, Black-tailed deer are eaten by wolves or cougars. To create the perfect ecosystem every organism within the ecosystem needs to pull their weight and not get out of place. Occasionally there are too many of one organism such as deer so sometimes they will allow or not allow hunting to raise or preserve the amount of a species. Black Tailed Deer depend on the leaves, twigs, plants, nuts, fruits, and grass for nutrients and energy. They also depend on many kinds of trees for shelter and cover from the rain. And finally, they depend on rivers and lakes for a source a water source. Black Tailed Deer are the first consumer and have many predators this is important because if the black tailed deer were

to ever go extinct it would affect a lot of other species such as coyotes, cougars, wolves, bobcats, brown bears and black bears. Black Tailed Deer also keep the forest in shape, by eating the plants, grass and other



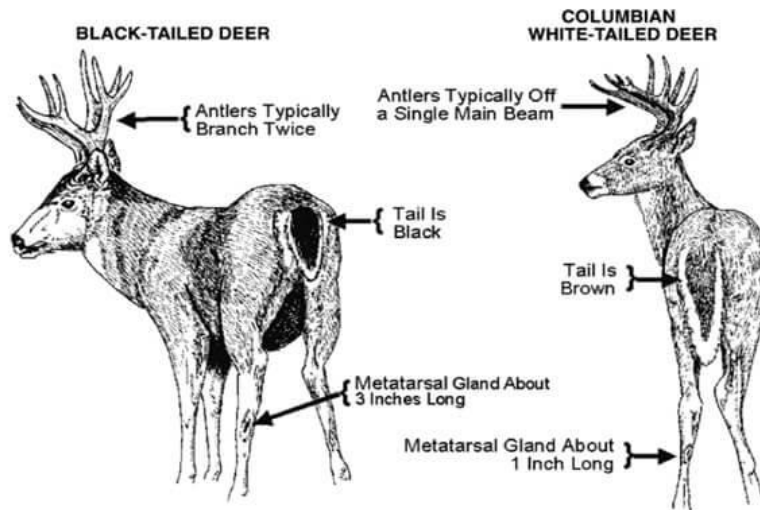
things they make sure they aren't and overload of one source. Also, if the Black Tailed Deer were extinct then any of the decomposers or animals that finish off the already dead animals would have nowhere to find food. Biotic factors are other living things, so the deer receives protection and vigilance from any other deer it chooses to be around, or the family they are raised by. It may mate with other deer to have a baby. It will consume other plants and plants are living. The deer may compete with other animals, including other deer and different species, for resources, such as water, space, food and shelter. Some abiotic factors are nonliving things such as the water the deer drinks. The actual space the deer occupies over the course of its life is made up of abiotic materials such as air and soil and the minerals in the soil. The deer may be chosen to feed in a grassy nearby meadow rather than a larger meadow that would require the deer to climb a steep elevation Therefore the slope of the land is affecting the deer's decision on where to eat from.

- D. They (men) would get together in groups from each tribe and hunt these animals. They often hunted them in the winter as it was easier to track them. They would travel using snowshoes, which were able to grip the snow better. They would use various traps and weapons such as a snare, bow and arrow, etc. The first people used the whole animals when harvesting it. They would use the skin, meat, and bones. They would use

the skin for all clothing items like, tunics, loincloths, leggings and moccasins. Their bones were constructed into musical rasps, flutes,

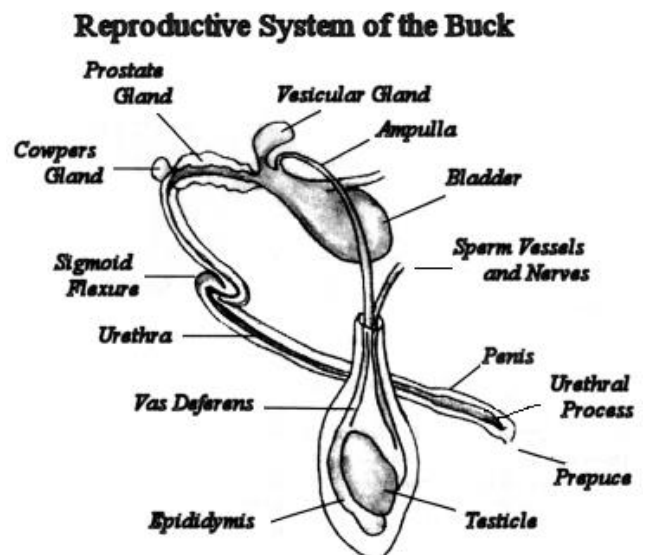
whistles as well as toys.

However, the antlers were constructed into spoons, knives, awls, pins, fishhooks, needles, flakers, hide scrapers, beamers, etc. They proceeded to thank the



animals and nature in general for their sacrifice, which was a part of their culture. The black tailed deer didn't have medicinal properties to it. The black tailed deer is low in Sodium and is also a good source of Thiamin, Riboflavin, Vitamin B6, Phosphorus and Zinc. Also, deer meat is a very good source of Protein, Niacin and Vitamin B12.

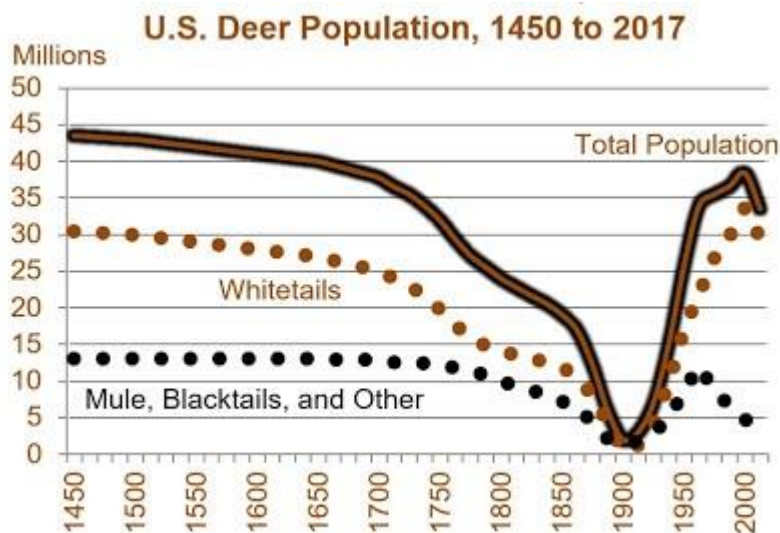
- E. The black tailed deer starts off in a 7-month gestation period, it is birthed in May all the way to October. Each child is born within 32 days of each other and are isolated in a bed of tall grass. They will be isolated in this bed for 6-8 weeks, which should develop muscle and fat. This period is known as the hiding period. A yearling female black tailed deer will usually give birth to one child, however, and adult black tailed deer will give birth to twins. These twins will be equal in



weight unless they are of different sex. If they were to have different sexes, then the male fawn will have more weight. Going back to the hiding period, the female black tailed deer will produce milk for its children. This milk is loaded with protein, vitamins, sugars, fats, etc. After the first week of the hiding period, the fawn will begin to feed on green vegetation. The fawn won't move far from their bed unless they are being nursed by their mother or eating green vegetation. The mother is able to protect her children by limiting the scent of them. She uses urine and feces from her young to do this. After about a year the fawn will leave the mother and grow into an adult to repeat this same process. Their life cycle for females is around 16 years old, as for males they only live to about 8 years old. The oldest wild black tailed deer that was female was 20 years old and the oldest wild male was 19 years old. Black tailed deer's live in forest mountains and foothills. Their diet consists of many types of grass, berries, and some crops (when they get the chance), therefore, to sustain this population you need grass, berries, and crops and some sort of forest or hill. The traditional practices regarding the black tailed deer, was to use all parts of the deer, bone, meat, skin, antlers, etc, was used which means there wasn't any waste produced. This was a very sustainable process. They wouldn't kill all the deer at once which makes it very hard for the deer to go extinct. The first nations would only kill a couple at a time, mainly the males so that the females could produce more in the future. Plus the males don't live as long therefore their meat will be tender instead of rough.

- F. Based on the fact that some indigenous tribes are still living on Vancouver Island we are making an educated guess that the hunting of black tailed deer continues to this day. It is their culture and way of life plus the black tailed deer's habitat is on Vancouver Island which makes it easy to hunt them. Their methods have most likely changed. This is due to the fact that clothing, tools, and toys made out of other things are able to be purchased. Therefore, they may only need the meat of animal. Though this organism isn't commonly used in BC it is used. People can eat deer, and some do,

however, eating black tailed deer besides any other deer. Plus, this deer is found on the island, which could make it hard for others to access it. Our methods of harvesting don't usually incorporate the use its bones or antlers, however, they may be used for some vanity items. Unfortunately, the species population has dropped exponentially, it spiked up in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but is dropping since then. This means that the way we are



harvesting the black tailed deer is not sustainable. Some people aren't even interested in eating the deer, they just kill the deer for game or fun. With this continuing in the future I don't see much black tailed deer living anymore.

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