Culture & History

The Salish and Pend d'Oreille have many words for whitetail deer: Sxwllé(sšn) means whitetail buck, Ćuʔu(lixw) means whitetail doe, and Słpaʔpí means whitetail fawn. The Kootenai word for whitetail is Çupqa.

The Salish and Pend d'Oreille word for mule deer is Pwé(ščn) and the Kooentai word is Naqyiŧnik.

Both mule deer and whitetail deer were very important to the tribes. Deer are a common and consistent sources of food and their hides can be used to make a variety of clothing and tools.

Historically, deer were hunted year-round and whitetail deer were favored for their tastier meat. Meat often changes flavor based on what the animal eats and whitetail deer are much pickier than mule deer, who will eat nearly anything available.

Today, both whitetail and mule deer are hunted seasonally through hunting licenses and deer tags. On the reservation, only tribal members are allowed to hunt so that they can continue to utilize their traditional resources.

An Abundant Sight

Whitetail and mule deer are some of the most common animals found on the Bison Range. As they are free-roaming and not bothered by most fences, many of our deer live on and off the range as they please. The Mission Valley hosts a large population of both species and it is very common to see them out in the fields and along roads.

Due to the high population of deer in the valley, human and animal conflicts are common. The most frequent conflict is with vehicles, particularly during dawn and dusk, when deer are the most active.

Deer also cause issues with homeowners and farmers over gardens and livestock feed. Keep deer away from crops, flowers, and livestock feed can be a challenge. Roses and hay are often tastier and easier to digest than the plants found in the wild. Unfortunately, eating garden plants and livestock feed can cause deer to become reliant on people and may even boost an already large population. Like many other wild animals, it's best not to feed deer so they maintain their normal diet.



If you are interested in learning more about our wildlife, contact us at:

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Interesting Facts

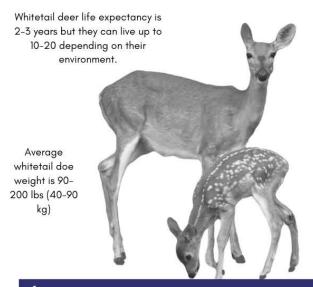
Whitetail and mule deer are part of the genus Odocoileus, which means 'hollow tooth'. There are three species of deer in this genus, whitetail, mule deer, and blacktail.

Mule deer are named for their large ears, like mules, while whitetails are named for their white tail, which goes up like a flag when they run from danger.

Both mule deer and whitetail bucks shed their antlers at the beginning of the year, January to February for whitetails and February to March for mule deer.

Both whitetail and mule deer are ruminants. A ruminants is an even-toed ungulate (hoofed) mammal that chews the cud regurgitated from its rumen (first stomach). The ruminants are comprised of cattle, sheep, antelopes, deer, giraffes, and their relatives.

Most deer are most active at dawn and dusk, when there is lower light. Deer have excellent hearing, sight, and smell so this is the best time for them to avoid predators.



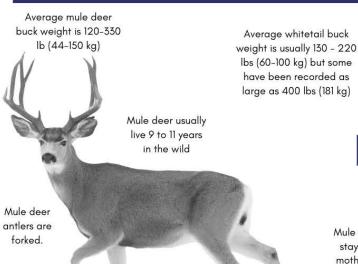
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Both mule deer and whitetails can have up to four fawns at a time. Whitetail fawns live with their mothers for about 1 year, though daughters can stay for up to 2 years.

Whitetail antlers are formed from a single beam.

Ću?u(lixw) & Słpa?pí - Whitetail Doe & Fawn

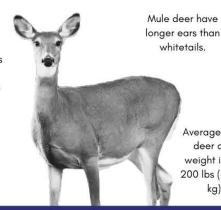


¢upga - Mule Deer Buck

Mule deer usually have white faces and a black tip at the end of their tails.

Sxwllé(sšn) - Whitetail Buck

Mule deer fawns stay with their mothers for 2-3 months.



Average mule deer doe weight is 95-200 lbs (43-90 kg)

Both mule deer

and whitetails can

run an average of 30 mph (48 kph)

Cupqa - Mule Deer Doe

Whitetail and Mule Deer: A Visitor Guide