

Landcover Category

0 - Comments

[#Reviewer]

Habitat Restrictions

Comments

Kaufman : Add Riley Co.
Finck : Add Riley Co. (10083)

05 - Ash-Elm-Hackberry Floodplain Forest

Choate and Fleharty, 1975

common along wooded portions of streams, especially Smoky Hill and Paradise Creek (Allen 1874); species extirpated from county in 1889-early1890s and likely gone from state by turn of century; species reintroduced and dispersal from surrounding states

Severson, 1981

species not characteristic of open grasslands, but depend on interspersed habitat types; wooded sites used more heavily for cover than grass- or forb-dominated sites

12 - Sandsage Shrubland

Coppock et al., 1983
Jensen, 1992

females used arroyos, swales and moist sites for feeding in summer and fall; grasslands avoided as bedding sites in summer and in fall; bedding sites related to topography and thermal regimes than by vegetation type

Archer et al., 1987

17 - Tallgrass Prairie

Finck et al., 1986

observed in upland prairie only

18 - Sand Prairie

Steuter et al., 1995
Severson, 1981

20 - Western Wheatgrass Prairie

Deisch et al., 1990
Pefaur and Hoffmann, 1975

22 - Mixed Prairie

Pefaur and Hoffmann, 1975
Coppock et al., 1983
Sullivan et al., 1989
Whitmer, 1966
Jensen, 1992
Severson, 1981

sumacs are well represented in draws in Kansas, these are interspersed with prairie--this habitat is extremely important to mule deer in Kansas

Archer et al., 1987

25 - Shortgrass Prairie

Severson, 1981

42 - Salt Cedar or Tamarisk Shrubland

Severson, 1981

55 - Deciduous Woodland

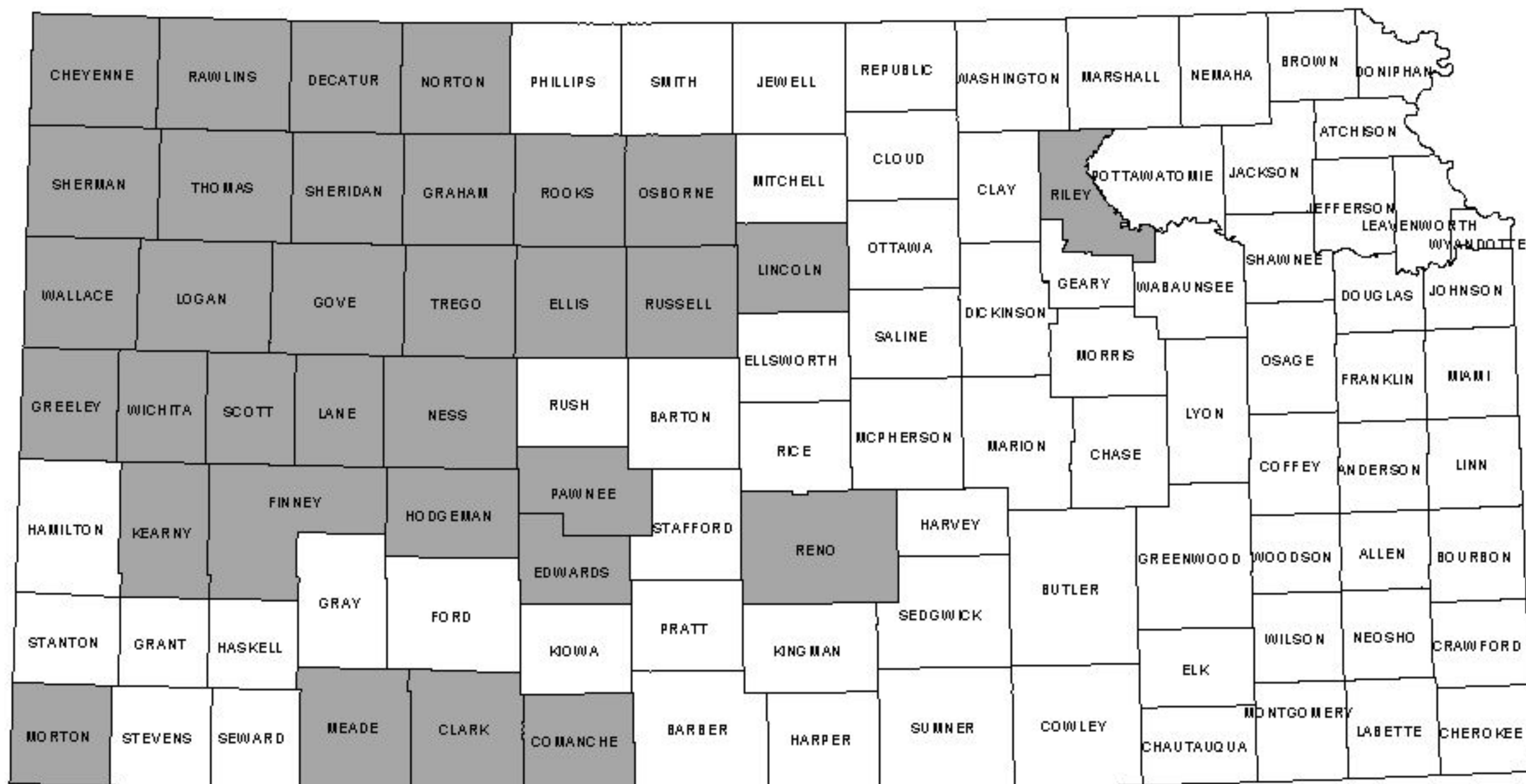
Whitmer, 1966

habitat consisted of shelterbelts, farmstead plantings, and isolated woody vegetation in ravines (*Gleditsia triacanthos*, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Ribes odoratum*, *Ulmus americanus*, *Elaeagnus angustifolia* dominated)

Reference List

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3. Coppock, D. L., J. K. Detling, J. E. Ellis, and M. I. Dyer. 1983. Plant-herbivore interactions in a North American mixed-grass prairie. I. Effects of black-tailed prairie dogs on intraseasonal aboveground plant biomass and nutrient dynamics and plant species diversity. *Oecologia (Berlin)* 56:1-9.
4. Deisch, M. S., D. W. Uresk, and R. L. Linder. 1990. Effects of prairie dog rodenticides on deer mice in western South Dakota. *Great Basin Naturalist* 50:347-353.
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6. Jensen, W. F. 1992. Mule deer habitat use in the North Dakota badlands. *The Prairie Naturalist* 24:97-108.
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8. Severson, K. E. 1981. Plains habitats. Pp. 458-485 in *Mule and black-tailed deer of North America*. (O. C. Wallmo, ed.). University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska.
9. Steuter, A. A., E. M. Steinauer, G. L. Hill, P. A. Bowers, and L. L. Tieszen. 1995. Distribution and diet of bison and pocket gophers in a sandhills prairie. *Ecological Applications* 5:756-766.
10. Sullivan, M. G., L. R. Irby, and C. B. Marlow. 1989. Potential green ash browse in hardwood draws in Theodore Roosevelt National Park. *The Prairie Naturalist* 21:211-217.
11. Whitmer, E. L. 1966. Some ecological observations on the mammals of east central Russell County, Kansas. M.S. Thesis. Fort Hays State College. Hays, Kansas.

Mule Deer



Recorded presence



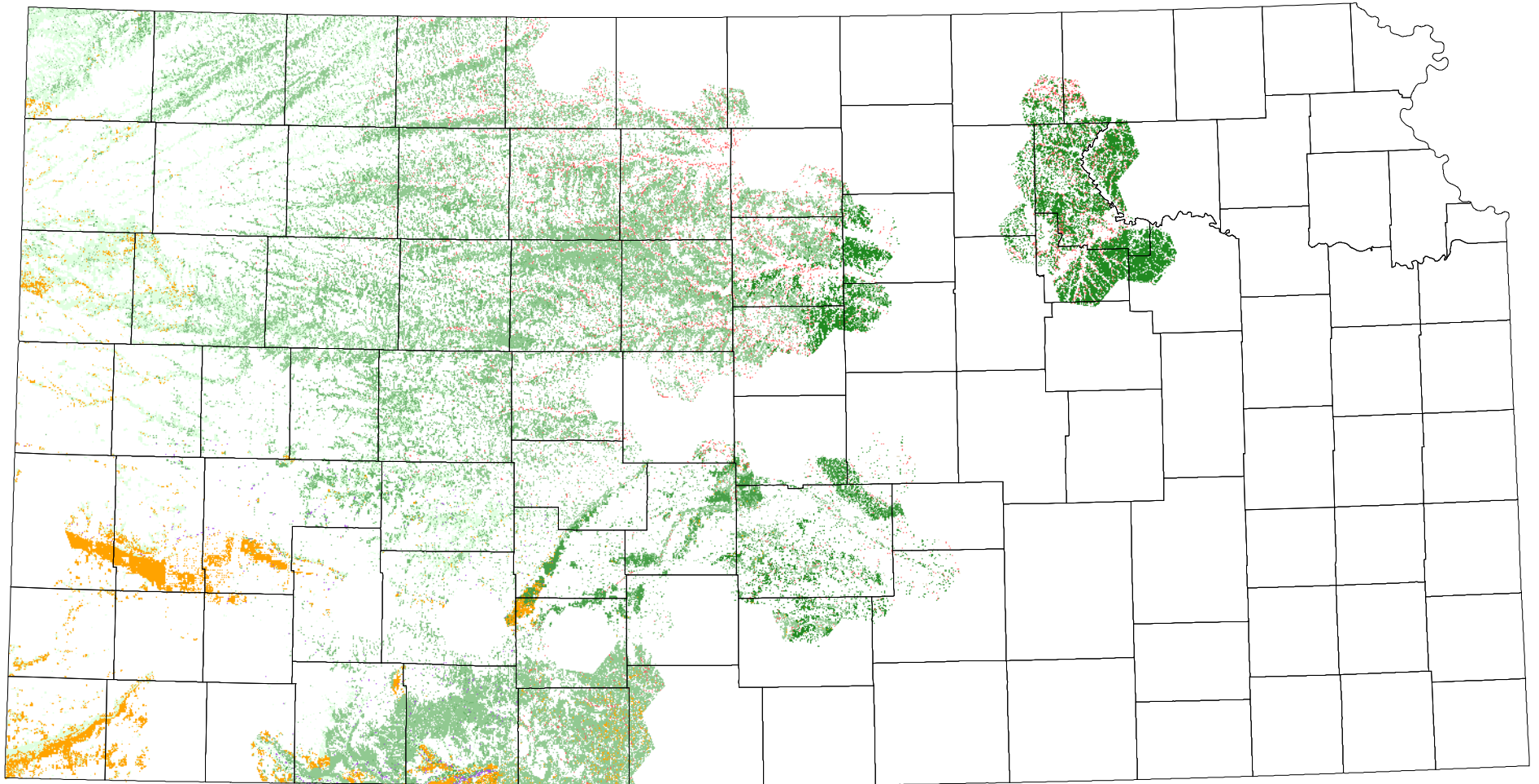
No records



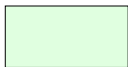





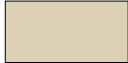
Recorded distribution include specimen records and observations collected during 1941-2000 from University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, a large to mid-sized mammal survey conducted by regional biologists and conservation officers from the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, and personal observations from professional mammalogists.

[Habitats](#)

[Habitat Map](#)

Mule Deer



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|---|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
|  | Ash-Elm-Hackberry Floodplain Forest |  | Sand Prairie |  | Shortgrass Prairie |
|  | Sandsage Shrubland |  | Western Wheatgrass Prairie |  | Salt Cedar/Tamarisk Shrubland |
|  | Tallgrass Prairie |  | Mixed Prairie |  | Deciduous Woodland |