Fallow Deer Their History Distribution And Biology | 4870873f90b123f97c5dff5502271ba2

Deer of Essex
New Scientist
Proceedings of a Deer Course for Veterinarians
Competition and Resource Partitioning in Temperate Ungulate Assemblies
The Great and Small Game of Europe, Western & Northern Asia and America
Fallow Deer
Introduced Mammals of the World
Zoologist
Mammalia
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Deer of the Range
Journal of Mammalogy
Deer Farming in North America
Acta Theriologica
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Deer and Deer Hunting
The Deer of Great Britain and Ireland
The Wild Red Deer of Scotland - Notes from an Island
Forest on Deer, Deer Stalking, and Deer Forests in the Scottish Highlands
Fallow Deer
Deer of Britain and Ireland
Hoofed Mammals of British Columbia
Atlas of terrestrial mammals of the Ionian and Aegean islands
The complete book of Southern African mammals
Sika Deer
The American Midland Naturalist
European Ungulates and Their Management in the 21st Century
The Prairie Naturalist
Records of North American Whitetail Deer
California Fish and Game
The Handbook of New Zealand Mammals
Forest Record
Deer and People
The Natural History of Deer
Supplemento alle Ricerche di biologia della selvaggina
Archives of Natural History
Journal of Wildlife Diseases
Mammals of the Holy Land
The Mammals of Texas
Ecological Relationships of Cattle, Axis Deer, Fallow Deer, and Black-tailed Deer on Point Reyes Peninsula

Hoofed mammals (ungulates) are the most abundant large mammals in the world. They are also plentiful in British Columbia, which is home to nine wild native species: moose, elk, caribou, bison, mountain goat, two species of deer and two of sheep. There are also several introduced species. In Hoofed Mammals of British Columbia, David Shackleton presents a comprehensive summary of the most up-to-date information on these ungulates. In the well-illustrated introduction, he discusses their evolution and biology, survival adaptations, and social organization. He also covers conservation issues, tracking, and taxonomy. In the species accounts, he describes each species and subspecies and discusses their natural history: habitat, diet, behaviour, reproduction, life expectancy, and mortality factors, and predators. Each account includes a distribution map and data on taxonomy, recent population estimates, conservation status, and traditional aboriginal use. Excellent illustrations and two keys help identify each species by its external features or its skull. Hoofed Mammals of British Columbia is the third of six handbooks on the mammals of British Columbia, a Royal B.C. Museum project to update and expand the classic treatment by Ian McTaggart-Cowan and Charles Guiguet, The Mammals of British Columbia, last revised in 1965. This landmark book is the first comprehensive account of all 46 land-breeding mammal species known in New Zealand, native and exotic, wild and feral, living and extinct. With contributions from 29 leading authorities in the field, the book describes New Zealand mammal history, biology, and ecology, and brings together much information previously unpublished or scattered throughout diverse literatures. Standardized for easy reference, each species is arranged under conventional headings. The book emphasizes throughout that because the only native land-breeding mammals in New Zealand are bats and seals, the great majority of modern mammal fauna comprises introduced species whose arrivals have had profound effects--both for introduced and native species' changes in numbers, distributions, arrivals, habitat, and diet. Distribution maps, skull diagrams, dentition diagrams, and photographs of each species are included as well. The editor's introduction masterfully summarizes the general history and characteristics of New Zealand fauna and describes some of the problems that mammals present to research managers. The Handbook of New Zealand Mammals will surely be the subject's definitive reference for years to come and will appeal to researchers, students, and interested layperson's alike.

Deer have been central to human cultures throughout time and space: whether as staples to hunter-gatherers, icons of Empire, or the focus of sport. Their social and economic importance has seen some species transported across continents, transforming landscape as they went with the establishment of menageries and park. The fortunes of other species have been less auspicious, some becoming extirpated, or being in threat of extinction, due to pressures of over-hunting and/or human-instigated environmental change. In spite of their diverse, deep-rooted and long standing relations with human societies, no multi-disciplinary volume of research on cervids has until now been produced. This volume draws together research on deer from wide-ranging disciplines and in so doing substantially advances our broader understanding of human-deer relationships in the past and the present. Themes include species dispersal, exploitation patterns, symbolic significance, material culture and art, effects on the landscape and management. The temporal span of research ranges from the Pleistocene to the modern day and covers Europe, North America and Asia. Papers derived from international conferences held at the University of Lincoln and in Paris.
of previous editions: “This is the standard reference about Texas mammals.” —Wildlife Activist “A must for anyone seriously interested in the wildlife of Texas.” —Texas Outdoor Writers Association News “[This book] easily fills the role of both a field guide and a desk reference, and is written in a style that appeals to the professional biologist and amateur naturalist alike. . . . [It] should prove useful to anyone with an interest in the mammal fauna of Texas or the southern Great Plains.” —Prairie Naturalist The Mammals of Texas has been the standard reference since the first edition was coauthored by William B. Davis and Walter P. Taylor in 1947. Revised several times over the succeeding decades, it remains the most authoritative source of information on the mammalian wildlife of Texas, with physical descriptions and life histories for 202 species, abundant photographs and drawings, and distribution maps. In this new edition, David J. Schmidly is joined by one of the most active researchers on Texas mammals, Robert D. Bradley, to provide a thorough update of the taxonomy, distribution, and natural history of all species of wild mammals that inhabit Texas today. Using the most recent advances in molecular biology and in wildlife ecology and management, the authors include the most current information about the scientific nomenclature, taxonomy, and identification of species, while also covering significant advances in natural history and conservation. Over 110 species of mammals roamed the forests, mountains, and deserts of this ancient “Land of Canaan”—Jordan, Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine. Their impact on humans can be seen in cave drawings made by the Neanderthal inhabitants of northern Palestine some 200,000 years ago and gleaned from the writings of all Near Eastern civilizations. In recent centuries, encroachment by an increasing human population has resulted in the extinction of several species—auruchs (wild ox), red deer, onagers, Syrian wild asses roebucks (roe deer), fallow deer, Syrian brown bears, and cheetahs. Currently at risk are such large mammals as the leopard, wolf, wild cat, caracal, ibex, and desert gazelles as well as may small mammals especially small carnivores, insectivores, and bats. Mammals of the Holy Land summarizes the information that is known about the mammals that inhabit this historic land. With keys to identification, a glossary of terms, a basic introduction to the study of mammals, and a discussion of the impact these mammals have had on humans, a well as taxonomic and natural history information for each species, this book will be useful to both the professional and non-professional. Records of North American Whitetail Deer is the definitive history book of trophy whitetail deer in North America. This greatly expanded fourth edition features: Over 7,500 listings of whitetail deer from the Boone and Crockett Club’s Records Program dating back to the late 1800s up through December 31, 2002; that’s nearly double the entries from the previous edition published just seven years ago. Over 35 new state and provincial records; geographic analysis of each state in the U.S., highlighting the top trophy-producing counties; individual state and provincial lists of typical and non-typical whitetail and Coues’ deer; photos of all the state, provincial, and Mexican typical and non-typical whitetail deer records; numerous field photos of trophy quality whitetail deer; reproductions of typical and non-typical whitetail deer score charts with basic scoring instructions. New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 “for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences”. The brand’s mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture. Discusses the diversity—in habitat, diet, social organization, and behavior--of the world’s forty species of deer summarizes all that is known about their biology and natural history. THE WILD RED DEER OF SCOTLAND Notes from an Island Forest on Deer, Deer Stalking, and Deer Forests in the Scottish Highlands. By Allan Gordon Cameron. Originally published in the early 1920's this scarce deer stalking title is now very hard to locate in its first edition. READ COUNTRY BOOKS have now republished it using the original text, maps and illustrations. The author was an experienced stalker and naturalist who wrote many articles for the sporting journals of that era. The life of a Scottish hill stag is a phenomenon without parallel in the natural history of the species and this book will prove of great interest to all with an interest in field sports and nature. Two hundred and sixty five pages contain fifteen detailed chapters including: - Deer Stalking Old and New. - The Hill Stag and the Hill Stalk. - A Naturalist in the Deer Forest. - Calving, Birth Rate etc. - Habits. - Duration of Life. - Stalking Methods. - Antlers (four chapters) - Deer Forest Reforms. - The Ideal Forest. - Deer Distribution etc. This is a fascinating read for any stalking enthusiast or historian of the species, and contains much information that is still useful and practical today. Many of the earliest sporting books, particularly those dating back to the 1800s, are now extremely scarce and very expensive. READ COUNTRY BOOKS are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork. The published works are derived from the Zoological catalogue of Australia database. Taxa in the Australian fauna are divided among volumes to form sets of about 1800-2000 species available names, such that each volume
comprises the whole or part of one or more major groups. An account of the history and distribution of deer in Britain and Ireland. It describes the various species found in the wild and examines the environmental impact of their rising numbers, management trends and problems arising from them. The author is a contributor to "Stalking Magazine". Newly reprinted with updated references and a new preface by Mrs Chapman. Fallow deer are the most widely distributed deer within the United Kingdom. They have been present for many centuries and are the species most favoured in deer parks. The disbandment of many parks, especially during the first half of the twentieth century, has led to the establishment of wild populations in the countryside. Fallow deer have been translocated around the world, now being present in at least thirty-five countries. In recent years fallow deer farms have been established in several continents. In 1975 Donald and Norma Chapman produced a definitive work on this species, including a chapter on the endangered Mesopotamian fallow deer. This 1997 reprint was published by Coch-y-Bonddu Books, Machynlleth, in response to the continuing demand for the book. A Preface and a Further Reading list have been added. Sika deer, the graceful spotted deer of Japanese and Chinese art, originally were native to Asia from far-east Russia to Vietnam to the islands of Japan and Taiwan. They are widely raised in captivity to supply velvet antler for traditional medicine. They also were introduced to Europe, North America, and New Zealand, where they compete or interbreed with native deer. Sika deer typically occupy lowland hardwood forests with low winter snow depths, where they thrive in sites disturbed by fire, storm, or logging. In high numbers they can severely impact vegetation though overgrazing, stripping bark from trees and damaging crop fields and forest plantations. Their numbers are high in many parts of Japan, moderate in Russia, and reduced or extinct in the wild in China, Korea, Vietnam, and Taiwan. This book explores their basic biology, behavior, and ecology, including management for sport hunting, conservation or recovery of threatened populations, and resolution of conflict with humans in native and introduced lands. The atlas presents the current state of knowledge of the past and present distribution of the non-flying terrestrial mammals of the Ionian and Aegean islands. It provides a distribution map for each species with extensive references and a description of all the mammalian taxa. The book also focuses on the important role of human beings in the redefinition of the insular ecological equilibrium, as well as on the environmental impact of biological invasions. The study of this fauna can provide an opportunity for testing a range of different evolutionary theories. The first book to summarise management objectives for ungulates across Europe. For the first time, the unique wildlife situation involving Texas "exotics, " non-native hoofed animals living and breeding on Texas rangeland, has been documented in a comprehensive form. After summarizing the development of this situation in the 1920s and 1930s, all eight established exotic species are characterized and twenty-five other animals (combined into fifteen groupings) are given to illustrate both successes and failures. Then the variety of prevailing management techniques are discussed. Of special interest is a state-of-the-art carrying capacity evaluation method simple enough for repeated use. To assist readers in identifying further written material, the book ends with a detailed section listing publications on all topics covered. Written in a clear, interesting style, the content is informative and of practical use to the non-specialist. At the same time, it is technically oriented for scientists, professionals, and students in natural resource disciplines. It is a compilation of the current information available on exotic ungulates on Texas rangelands. This is of instant use to ranchers and other decision makers, such as exotics managers, as a reference book. Additionally, it offers much to zoo staff, academics, and anyone from around the United States or around the world interested in these animals or in what can happen when new wildlife species establish themselves alongside natives in rangeland environments. Winner in the Scholarly Reference section of the 2004 Australian Awards for Excellence in Educational Publishing. Introduced Mammals of the World provides a concise and extensive source of information on the range of introductions of mammals conducted by humans, and an indication as to which have resulted in adverse outcomes. It provides a very valuable tool by which scientists can assess future potential introductions (or re-introductions) to avoid costly mistakes. It also provides tangible proof of the need for political decision makers to consider good advice and make wise and cautious decisions. Introduced Mammals of the World also provides a comprehensive reference to students of ecological systems management and biological conservation. This book is a companion volume to Introduced Birds of the World, by the same author, published in 1981, and which remains the premier text of its kind in the world more than twenty years after it was published. Introduced Mammals of the World provides the most comprehensive account of the movement of mammals around the world providing details on the date(s) of introduction, the person/agency responsible, the source populations, the location(s) of release, the fate of the introductions, and the impact if known, for over 300 species of
mammal. Offers profiles of famous deer hunters, discusses deer habits and behavior, and looks at bow hunting, deer camps, and hunting ethics. Rory Putman addresses the question of how, in many temperate ecosystems, diverse and species-rich assemblies of ungulates manage to co-exist despite often quite extensive overlap in ecological requirements. Putman explores the potential for competition, competition tolerance and even positive facilitation amongst the members of such guilds of ungulates. As a central worked example, the author employs data resulting from over 20 years of personal research into the ecology and population dynamics of various large herbivores of the New Forest in Southern England. With these, he applies formal protocols in resource use, evidence for resource limitation and evidence for interaction between species in changing population size over the years.

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