

Life Habits, Population Dynamics, and Ecology
of Mule Deer in Grand Teton Park

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The second summer of field work concentrated on food habits, distribution, vegetation type use, population structure, and natality.

Forbs remained the most important forage group followed by browse. Use of vegetation types in percent was as follows: sagebrush 32.4, aspen 14.7, lodgepole pine 13.2, willow 10.3, sedge 10.3, lodgepole pine and aspen parks 8.8, cottonwood 7.4, and grassland 2.9. An edge situation was involved in 80.7 percent of the observation.

The deer population was considerably smaller than the previous summer. Sixty-three animals were observed including 20 males, 29 females, 2 fawns (twins), and 11 unidentified. Most of the unidentified were probably females. Only one female was observed with fawns and these were twins.

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