A Deer's Diet Along the Edge

Soft Mast:

- Blackberry
- Blueberry
- Elderberry
- Persimmon
- Plum
- Crabapple

Do Your Woods Look Like This?



Timber Management

- In hardwoods, aesthetics are nice, but mast and browse (aka food) is priority
- Retention Cut for Wildlife (or Thinning)
- Reduce canopy cover to ~30%
- Release favored crowns
- Stimulate understory
- Ask a professional



It's All About Managing Sunlight

Shade Intolerant

 species of trees and shrubs are those that require full sunlight to thrive. They are sometimes called pioneer species because they are the first to become established on large, open, disturbed sites. They include cedar, blackgum, dogwood, hazelnut, blackberry, cherry and redbud.

Shade Tolerant

 species of trees and shrubs are those that grow well with limited or very little sunlight, and may out compete pioneer species over time. They include beech and sugar maple.

Timber Stand Improvement Techniques

- Cut and Fell
- Girdle and Spray
- Hack and Squirt

Edge Feathering/Patch Clearcut



Plant Soft Mast



Results...



Wetlands/Waterholes



FOOD PLOTS





Think of Your Food Plots as a Checkerboard, Not a Monoculture



Food Plots

- Various forbs (broadleaf herbaceous plants) make up approximately 70 percent of a whitetailed deer's diet during the warm growing season.
- Legume-dominated, warm-season forage plots provide high levels of protein and total digestible nutrients – exactly what growing deer need during summer.

Food Habits

- All green stuff doesn't make good deer food. It's seasonal
- Stress Periods: Late Summer and Winter
- Focus on High Protein
- Annual vs Perrenial Plots

Diversity of Plantings Throughout the Year Are Critical



Fig. 6.7 These data show standing crop (forage available) of two perennial and four annual forages averaged across three fields in Tennessee (all forages present in separate plots in each field) over several years. Standing crop will vary greatly depending upon deer density and habitat quality. Here, standing crop has been averaged across three areas where deer density ranged from 30–90 deer per square mile. Of particular interest is forage

They Don't Like Everything

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			White-tailed De	er
	field shown in Fig. 6.48 an the end of each month, ex forages. It is clear these a	hree annual forages and orchardgrass grown in separate plots in the nd 6.49 from October 2005 to April 2006. These data were collected at kcept April, when data were collected prior to flowering for each of the annual forages out-produce and are highly preferred over orchardgrass deer density in this area was approximately 70 per square mile.		
		Forage produced (pounds per acre – dry weight)	Percent eaten by deer	
	crimson clover	4050	97	
	oats	3676	92	
	triticale	4049	89	
	wheat	3952	85	
	orchardgrass	2212	2	
				-

0

0

LOY

2

EO

Alfalfa



SOY BEANS



Grain



Size Matters....Exclusion Fences



Nothing Magic to Food Plot Mixes

Experiment to see what works on Your Farm



Warm Season Annuals

- 40# Quail Haven soybeans
- 5# peredovik sunflowers

- 50# iron-clay cowpeas
- 10# lablab
- 5# peredovik sunflowers

- 60# iron-clay cowpeas
- 8# corn

- 15# American jointvetch (Aeschynomene)
- 5# alyceclover
- 20# buckwheat

Cool Season Perennials

- 5# alsike clover
- 4# ladino white clover
- 5# berseem clover
- 40# oats or wheat

- 10# alfalfa
- 5# red clover
- 3# chicory
- 30# oats or wheat

- 4# ladino white clover
- 5# red clover
- 2# chicory
- 1# dwarf essex rape
- 40# oats or wheat

Cool Season Annuals

- 100# wheat or cereal rye
- 20# Austrian winter peas
- 2# dwarf essex rape (or other forage rape

- 10# crimson clover
- 5# arrowleaf clover
- 20# Austrian winter peas
- 40# wheat or oats

The Key to Food Plots

ROTATION ROTATION

1 YR OLD MILO FIELD



1 YR OLD CORN FIELD



