

Black Pine Animal Park

Animal Facts

Breed: FALLOW DEER

Names / Sex / Age:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|----|
| Butterscotch | F | 13 |
| (Not named yet) | F | 2 |
| (Not named yet) | F | 2 |

Previous Home: Former pets.

Native to: Europe

Weight: Females weigh up to about 90 pounds.

Life Expectancy: 11-15 years.

Status: Not in danger.

Diet: grasses, tree leaves, berries. At Black Pine diet includes grass hay and horse feed.

Facts:

- This small to medium-sized “rangy” deer is native to the Mediterranean region of Europe and Asia Minor
- Fallow deer have been introduced to all populated continents
- They were introduced into Britain by the Normans in the eleventh century
- Most fallow deer are fawn-colored to reddish brown, though they do occur in white and other colors.
- Fallow deer typically live in groups of up to 150 animals; groups break down into smaller units during breeding season
- Fallow deer have been introduced into the U.S. and today are sometimes hunted on game preserves; living “wild” in Georgia, with no natural enemies, populations have become overgrown causing damage to forests.

Personal History:

Butterscotch was someone’s pet before coming to Black Pine. Living alone her owners were concerned for her welfare and wanted her to have more interaction with others. Her introduction into the field was a little scary for her, and she did not bond with any other animals after her arrival.

In early March 2009 the park agreed to adopt two additional female fallow deer that were among a large population at a nearby farm. The farm’s owner was looking to sell the deer but agreed to allow Black Pine to adopt two, thereby culling his herd and helping to provide some pals for Butterscotch. Two female yearlings arrived in late March and have since become fast friends with Butterscotch.

Butterscotch has a hole in one ear because she once had to have an ear tag. In 2008 the

Updated 3/1/10

Black Pine Animal Park

Animal Facts

regulations changed and fallow deer are no longer inspected or tracked by state DNR because they are not considered susceptible to chronic wasting disease, a disease that affects native white-tail deer..