

5. Appendices

5.1. Appendix 1 – Aerial survey transect coordinates

The following series of points when joined in ascending order define the route flown during the aerial survey.

LMK	Latitude (deg min sec) south	Longitude (deg min sec) east
Route 1		
1	-41 58 33	146 36 06
2	-41 52 27	146 23 07
3	-41 50 50	146 23 08
4	-41 57 55	146 38 17
5	-41 56 50	146 40 06
6	-41 48 40	146 22 57
7	-41 45 57	146 21 01
8	-41 55 13	146 40 28
9	-41 53 36	146 41 12
10	-41 43 37	146 20 19
11	-41 41 47	146 20 20
12	-41 51 26	146 40 29
13	-41 49 16	146 39 46
14	-41 38 55	146 18 13
15	-41 37 17	146 18 35
16	-41 47 16	146 39 47
17	-41 44 24	146 37 38
18	-41 49 18	146 47 43
19	-41 48 36	146 50 37
20	-41 44 02	146 40 49
21	-41 43 53	146 44 08
22	-41 45 47	146 48 27
23	-41 44 26	146 49 32
24	-41 43 34	146 47 44
25	-41 43 21	146 50 37
Route 2		
1	-41 52 16	146 52 03
2	-41 55 47	146 47 42
3	-41 56 52	146 49 08
4	-41 52 33	146 54 13
5	-41 52 33	146 56 23
6	-41 57 57	146 49 52

5.3. Appendix 3 – Fallow deer sighting report register entry sheet

Name of observer:.....		Ph	
(Tick appropriate box)	DTAE staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hunter
	DPIW staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bushwalker
	Angler	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
Date:		Time of Day:	
Location: (grid reference if possible)			
.....			
Distance from observer:		Number of deer seen:	
Bucks:.....	Does:	Fawns:	Spikies:
Unknown			
Other evidence (hoof prints, pellet groups, tree rubs, scrapes)			
.....			
Further comments:.....			
.....			

5.4. Appendix 4 – Evidence of fallow deer presence

Cast Antlers

Male fallow deer shed or cast their antlers every year and these can sometimes be found indicating at least the seasonal presence of male deer in an area.



A cast antler in the CPCA.

Tree rubs

Male fallow deer damage trees by thrashing and rubbing their antlers on them. The damage may be related to the male's scent marking behaviour during the rut or when the males are shedding antler velvet. Sometimes the tree rubs may be associated with a scrape in the earth caused by the male's front hooves or antlers.



A tree rub and scrape close to the CPCA.



A tree rub in the CPCA.



A tree rub.

Pellets and pellet groups

The faecal pellets of fallow deer are generally cylindrical in shape with one end pointed and the other usually slightly concave or sometimes flat. Their average size is 16mm × 11mm for males and 15mm × 8mm for females (Chapman and Putman 1991 cited Mayle *et al.* 1999). They often have a blackish sheen when fresh and consist of finely processed material compared to the pellets of other herbivores present in the CPCA. Fallow deer deposit many pellets (40-60) during each defecation and these make up one pellet group. The pellet group may form a cluster of loose pellets on the ground or a clump of pellets fused in a single mass or a combination of the two. If the animal is moving while defecating then the pellet group may consist of pellets strung out over one or two meters forming a line of pellets.

The distinctive shape of fallow deer pellets means they can always be distinguished from rabbit and European hare pellets, which are rounded. Tasmanian pademelon pellets can occasionally have a similar shape to those of fallow deer making the identification of a single pellet sometimes confusing. However, a distinction can be made in that the pellets that make up a pellet group of a Tasmanian pademelon are usually irregular in shape and size whereas those of a fallow deer are much more regular in size and shape and more numerous within each pellet group. Fallow deer pellets are similar to sheep and goat pellets and it would be difficult to distinguish between these species with certainty.



A fallow deer pellet.



Various fallow deer pellet groups.



A Bennett's wallaby pellet group.

Hoof prints

It is difficult to distinguish between fallow deer, sheep and goat hoof prints with certainty as there is variation between individuals within as well as between species and there is variation related to soil conditions. Occasionally in soft ground a fallow deer hoof print will have two marks to the rear of the main print made by the dewclaws.



Fallow deer hoof prints showing the marks made by the dewclaws and relative size.



Various fallow deer hoof prints.

Direct observations

Fallow deer are slender, long-legged animals with a body size similar to a domestic goat or sheep. Several colour variations exist in fallow deer including common (brown), menil (reddish with white spots), black (very dark brown) and white. Fallow deer are a relatively unmistakable species in the CPCA.



Female fallow deer.



Male fallow deer.



A female and juvenile fallow deer.



A yearling male fallow deer.