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Outline

Justification Background Information Objectives Study Site Study Design Methods Results Discussion Management Implications



Background Information

Research has failed to show trace mineral mixtures influence physical or physiological characteristics of white-tailed deer

Dietary intake of P and Ca by male deer should be adequate for antler growth (Ullrey et al. 1975,1982)

The natural diet of deer provides adequate nutrition in most cases (Jones and Weeks 1985)



Camera Survey

The type of supplement used to attract deer to camera sites is a major consideration



Study site

Tanasi Girl Scout Camp Union County, TN 45 min. north 500 acres ~ 85 deer / sq. mile

Two Rivers Pavilion Blount County, TN 20 min. south 200 acres ~ 90 deer / sq. mile

Objectives

Evaluate various mineral mixtures

Preference

Cost Efficiency





Mineral mixtures

NaCl: 90 – 95%

~ \$10.00 / bag

25 lb bag



Mineral mixtures

NaCl: 90 – 95%

~ \$5.00 / bag

50 lb bag



Mineral mixtures

NaCl: 91 – 96%

~ \$15.00 / rock

16 lb rock



Mineral mixtures

NaCl: 40-45%

~ \$10.00 / bag

6 lb bag



Mineral mixtures

NaCl: 40 – 45%

~ \$8.00 / bag

5 lb (20 lb bag)

















Discussion				
Need for salt				
Increased use of high sodium mixtures				
product	<u>cost / visit</u>			
Ranch House Trophy	\$ 0.21			
Ranch House Trace	\$ 0.07			
Trophy Rock	\$ 0.35			
Imperial Whitetail 30/06	\$ 0.36			
Whitetail Addiction	\$ 0.32			

Management Implications

Mineral mixtures with a high NaCl (>90%) content are most suitable for attracting white-tailed deer to camera sites for surveying population characteristics.

Trace mineral mixtures tend to be most attractive to white-tailed deer during late spring and early summer months (May – June)



