Oxfordshire Mammal Group

Roe Deer

Capreolus capreolus

Description: In summer the coat is reddish brown, turning to a greyish or pale brown in winter. The rump is cream or white with no visible tail. They have a distinctive black nose and white chin. Male has short ridged antlers less than 30cm long with three points. Shoulder height 60-75cm. Weight: 10-25kg

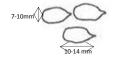


Field Signs

Footprints: Appear like an inverted heart shape. Dew claws common on soft ground. 30 x 45mm.



Droppings: Shiny black when fresh, cylindrical pellets. Pointed at one end, the other rounded.



Browsing: Deer leave a ragged end on browsed vegetation unlike hare and rabbit which have a clean cut.

Rump colour: Creamwhite rump which can be flared when alarmed. No visible tail. (In winter female has a tuft of hair between back legs.)

Diet: Browses on herbs, bramble, heather, bilberry, tree shoots and ivy.

Habitat: Prefers woodland with dense undergrowth and scrub. Will also be found in fields, heathland and uplands occasionally.

Lifespan: Up to 10 years.

Breeding: Rut occurs in mid-July to mid-August when males defend a territory with one or more does. The birth is then postponed through delayed implantation of the egg so that the young (1-3) are born in May to June.

UK Conservation Status: Common and widespread

Oxfordshire: Common and widespread. Legislation: Not currently protected.

Don't confuse with:

Sika deer: Larger with white spots and a white rump with a black upper border and black tail stripe. Male Sika have larger antlers with generally more than 4 points.

generally more than 4 points.

Muntjac deer: Smaller stocky deer with distinctive black markings on forehead. The males have short antlers about 10cm long without branches.

Chinese water deer: Rump the same colour as rest of coat, no antlers, with protruding upper canine teeth (tusks).

