

Mule Deer Quiz

1. Unlike whitetail deer, mule deer:
 - A. Do not make scrapes
 - B. Do not have wide racks
 - C. Have small ears
 - D. Do not rub during the rut
2. The two most popular types of favorite mule deer to hunt are:
 - A. Columbia and Desert
 - B. Sitka and Desert
 - C. Desert and Rocky Mountain
 - D. Rocky Mountain and Sitka
3. The lower 1/3 (tip) of the mule deer's tail is:
 - A. White
 - B. Black
 - C. Brown
 - D. Curved upward
4. What part of the body has a distinctive white patch?
 - A. Belly
 - B. Back
 - C. Rump
 - D. Left side
5. Mule deer run as if on a pogo stick, with all their feet leaving the ground all at once. This is called:
 - A. Hopping
 - B. Stotting
 - C. Gaiking
 - D. Pogoing
6. From late spring until early fall most male and female mule deer live apart.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. Mule deer have racks similar to whitetails.
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. Mule deer live in the eastern United States.
 - A. True
 - B. False

9. Mule deer have relatively small ears.
- A. True
 - B. False
10. The nickname for mule deer is "muley."
- A. True
 - B. False
11. What happens to the fawn after it is delivered?
- A. It is kept concealed from predators up to a month
 - B. It is licked by everyone in the family group
 - C. It gains 12 pounds in two days
 - D. It eats within six days
12. How do mule deer let others know danger is around?
- A. With high pitched bleating sounds
 - B. Imitating the sound the predator makes by howling
 - C. Flaring the hair on their rump
 - D. Fixing their ears in a forward position
13. What do the ears of mule deer do?
- A. They stay in a forward, fixed position
 - B. They each can move in different directions at the same time
 - C. They are so hairy, sometimes they become clogged with hair
 - D. They always move together at the same time
14. Except for breeding season, mule deer bucks live in their own groups, as do the does and fawns together. The groups with the females do not live in close proximity. Why is this?
- A. When does come in contact with each other, they usually fight
 - B. Spacing out helps to avoid predators
 - C. Spacing out helps to form strong bonds within families
 - D. Because females like to be alone with their fawns
15. What happens if antlers become locked during battle?
- A. The males calm down and slowly withdraw, unlocking their antlers carefully
 - B. Females sometimes try to assist
 - C. They gnaw the antlers off each other
 - D. Nothing- once locked, they stay locked
16. What is common with does?
- A. After their first litter of one fawn, they usually have twins in subsequent litters

- B. They fight with bucks
- C. They lose hair on their ears after seven years
- D. They keep several of the spots they had as fawns

Answers:

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. True
- 7. False
- 8. False
- 9. False
- 10. True
- 11. A
- 12. C
- 13. B
- 14. A
- 15. D
- 16. A