

Supplemental Feed Effects at the Ranch Scale

Aaron Foley



EST.  1853
KING RANCH

Supplemental feeding

- **Became popular in South Texas 1980's**
- **Increases:**
 - **Fawn:doe ratios**
 - **Body size**
 - **Antler size**
- **Marginally productive rangelands and variable rainfall**

Impacts on free-ranging deer at ranch level?



Corral Continuum



Impacts on free-ranging deer at ranch level?

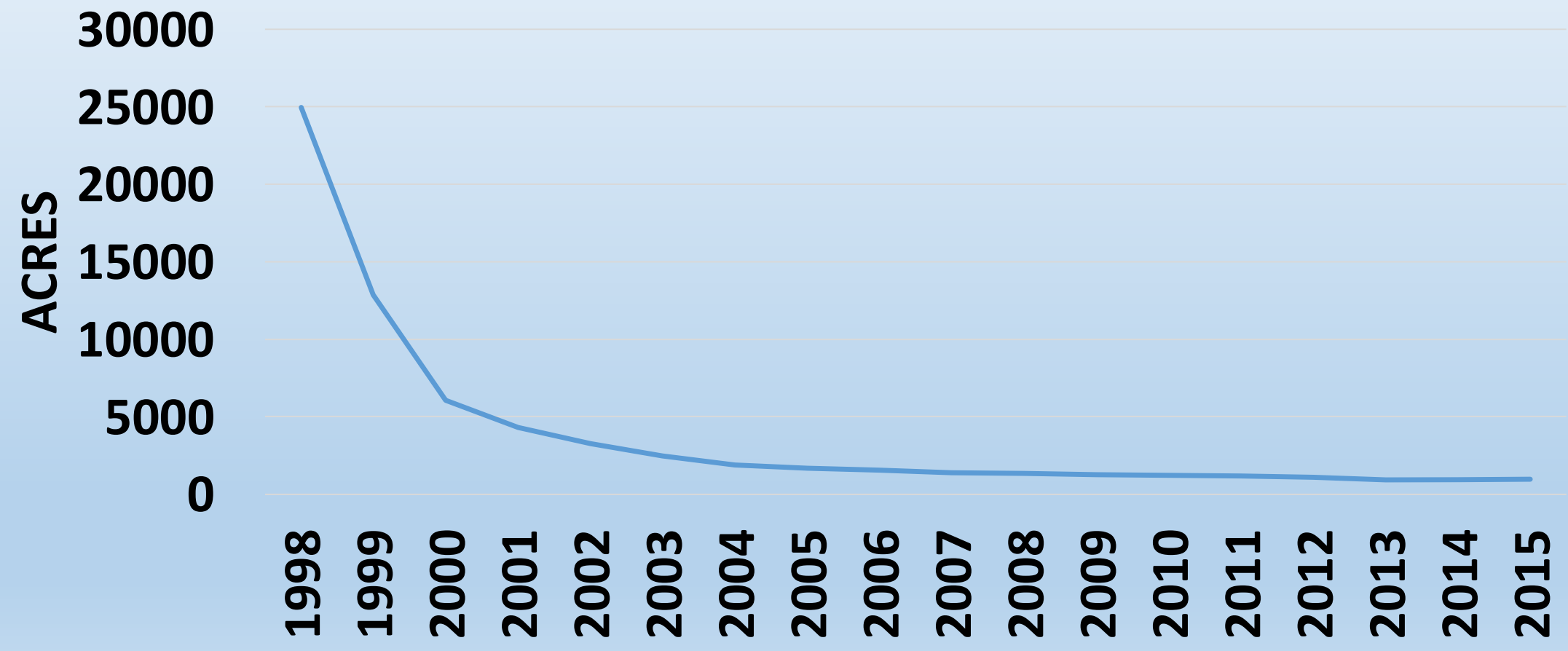


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Corral Continuum



Acres/feeder

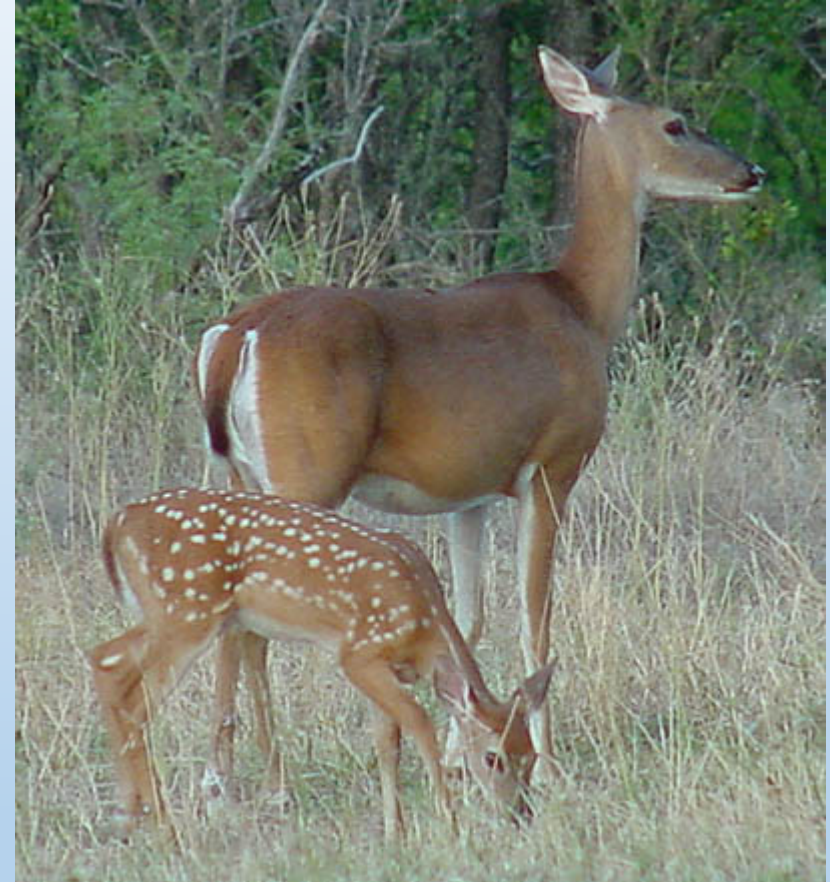


Typical feeder on King Ranch

- **Timed feeders (few free-choice)**
- **Year-around**
- **Switch from 100% protein to 50:50 protein:corn during hunting season (Oct-Dec)**
- **Fenced (not fawn friendly)**

Expectations

- **Higher fawn:doe ratios**



Fawn:doe ratios

- September helicopter surveys
- Lease level
 - 35 leases
 - 7,000 – 42,000 acres
 - Average: 19,000 acres



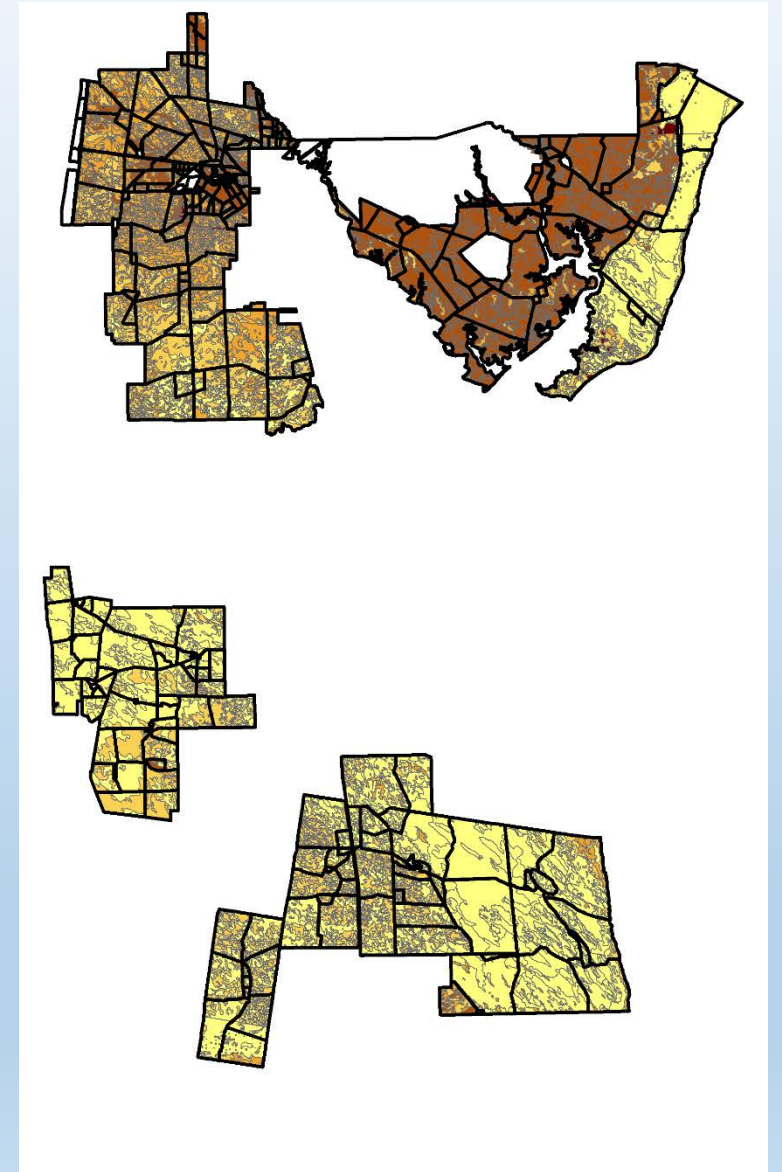
Need to use a model

- Account for other factors
 - Rainfall
 - Habitat/soils
 - Feeder density
 - Interactions



Fawn:doe ratios

- **Model**
 - **Soil profile (% lease $\geq 60\%$ sand)**
 - May-June rainfall (total inches)
 - Feeders per acre



Fawn:doe ratios

- Model
 - Soil profile (% lease $\geq 60\%$ sand)
 - March-July rainfall (total inches)
 - Feeders per acre

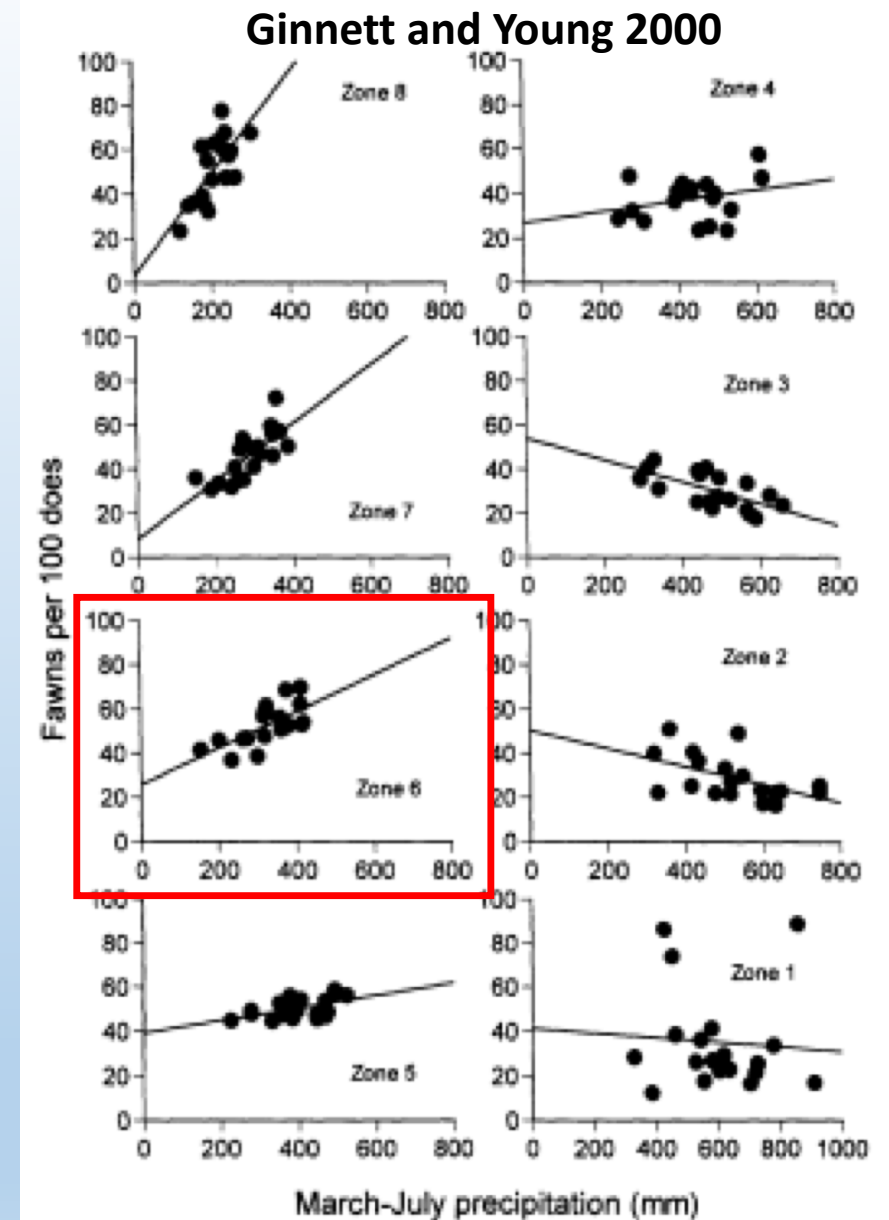


Fig. 2. Regression of recruitment (fawns per 100 does) against the sum of March-July precipitation for each of the 8 precipitation zones in Texas, USA. Zones are defined in Fig. 1 and Table 1.

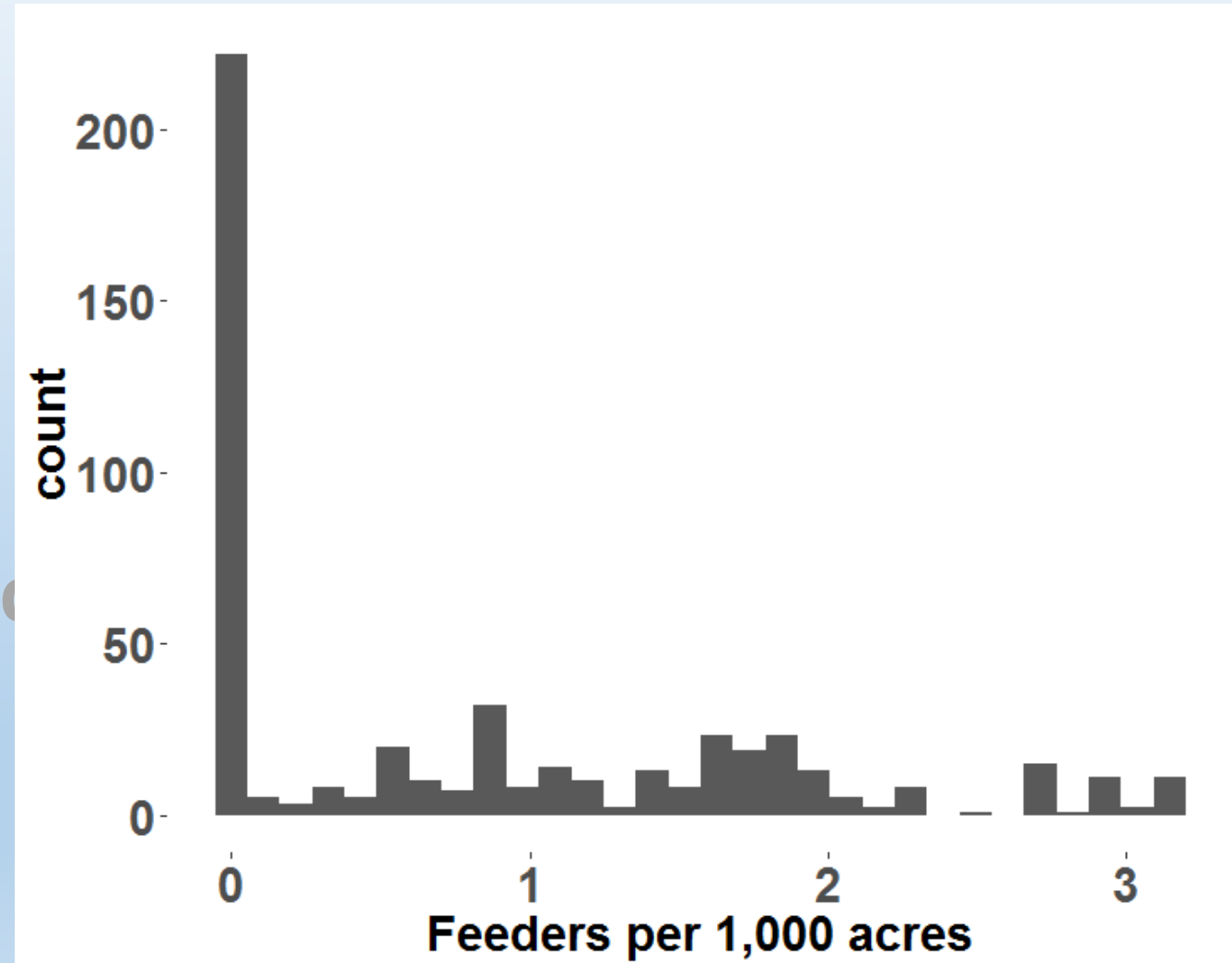
Fawn:doe ratios

- **Model**

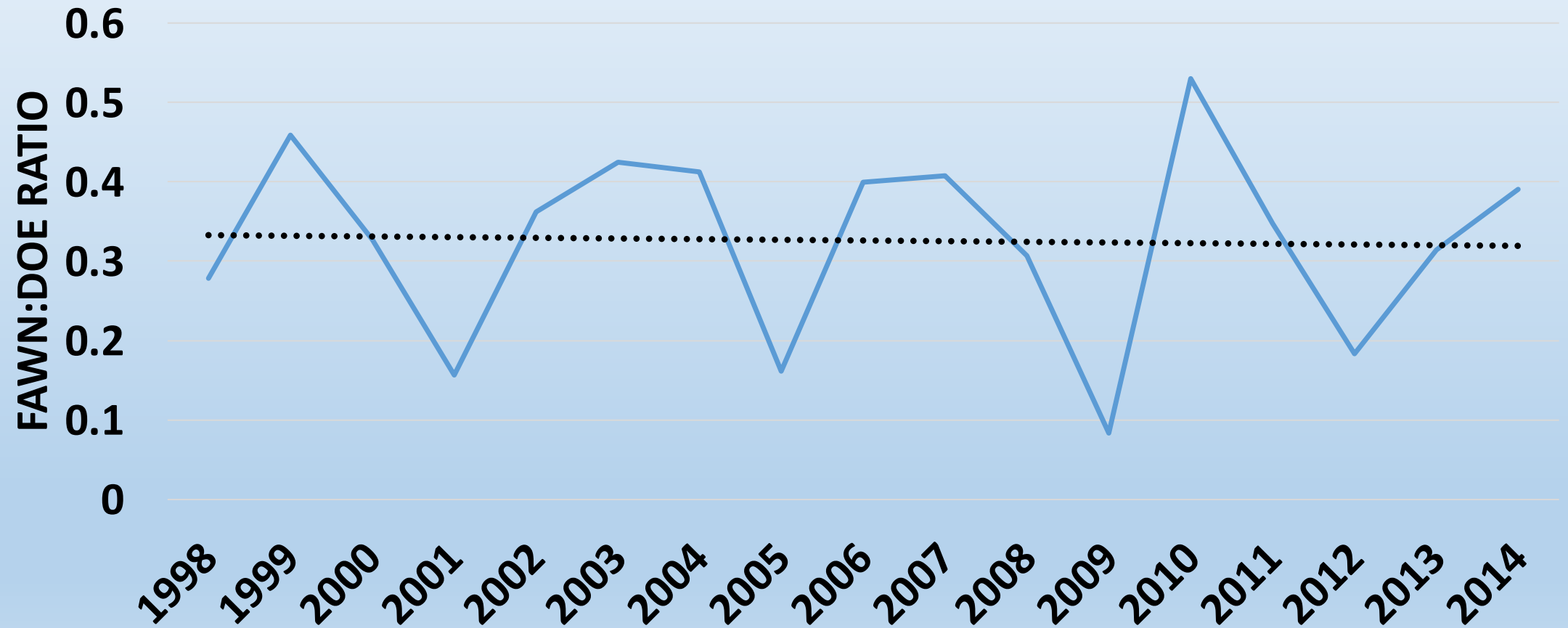
- Soil profile (% lease $\geq 60\%$)

- May-June rainfall (total inches)

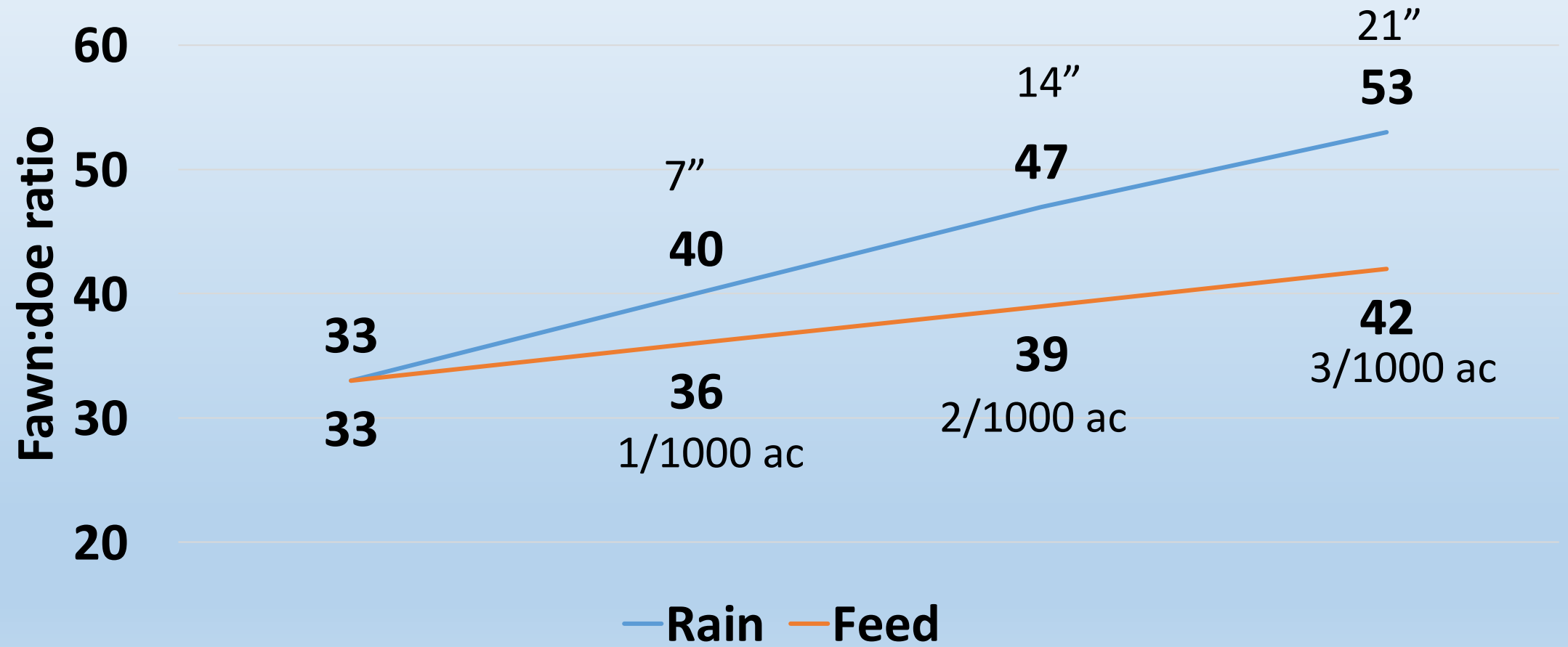
- **Feeders per 1000 acres**



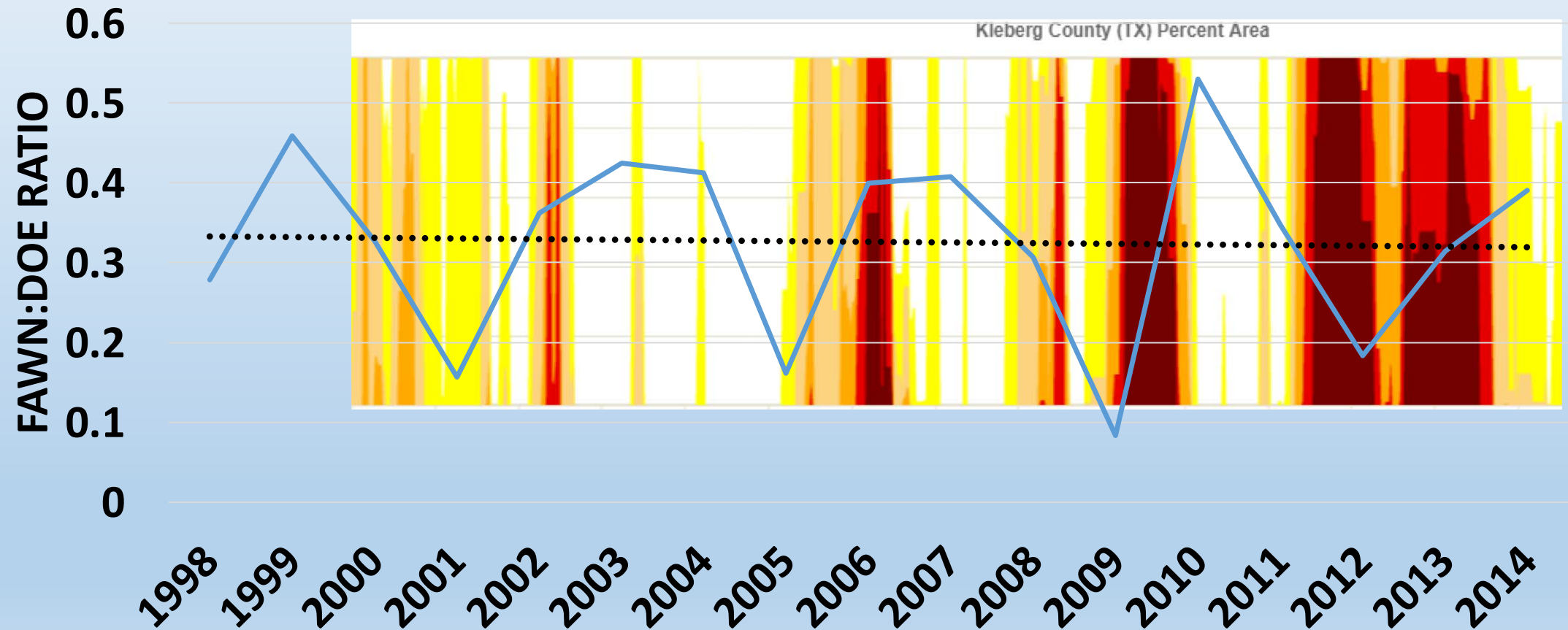
Fawn:doe ratios (September)

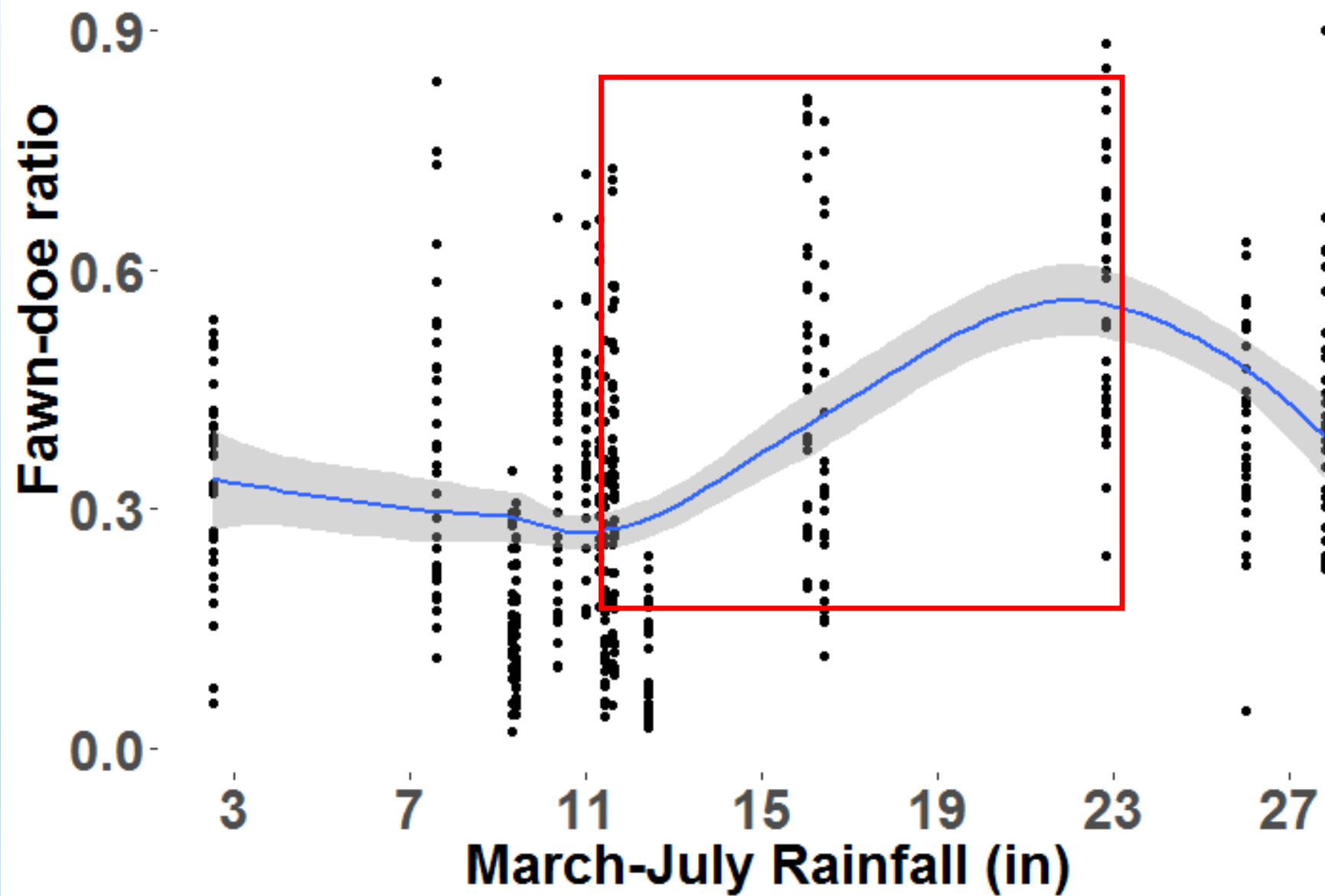


Results



Fawn:doe ratios (September)

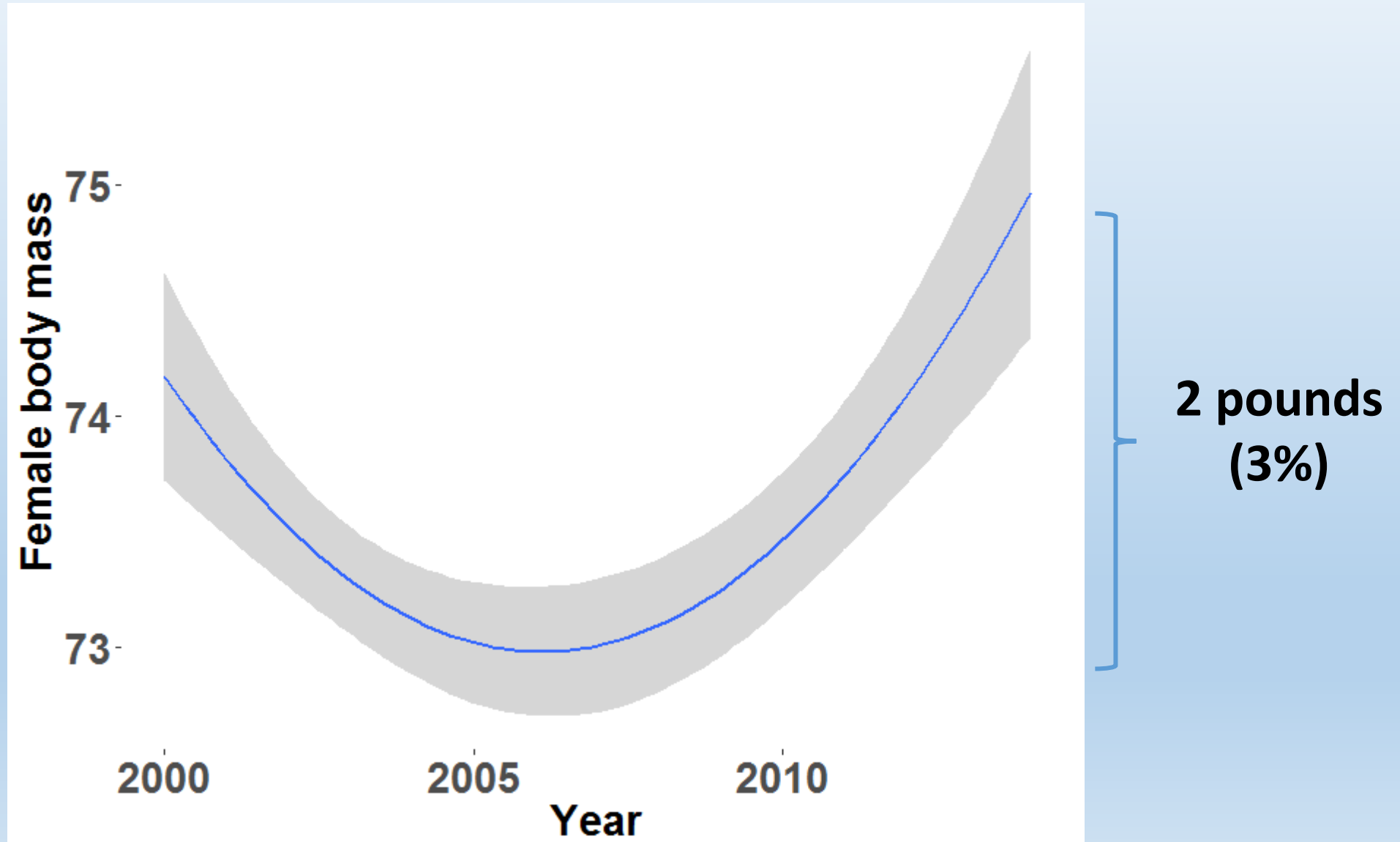




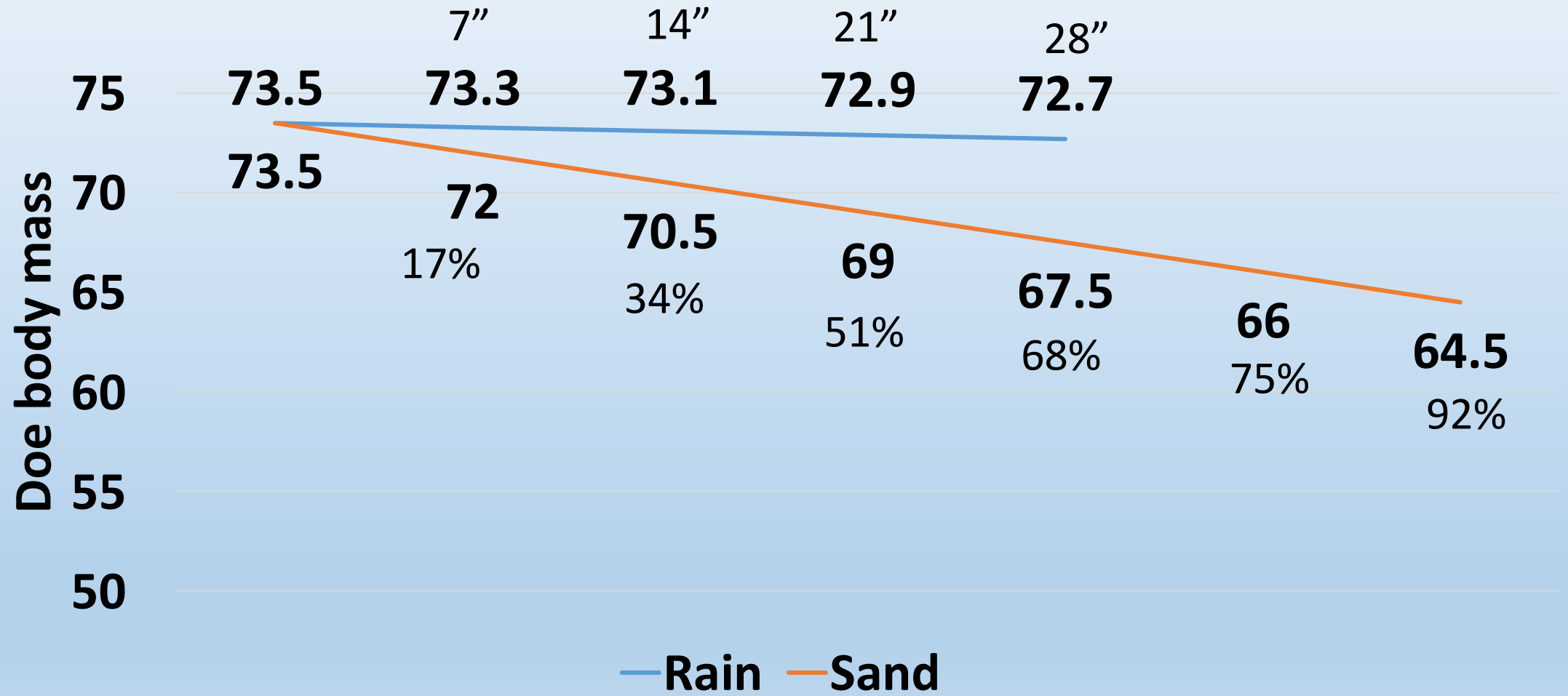
Other expectations

- **Larger body mass**
- **Larger antler size**

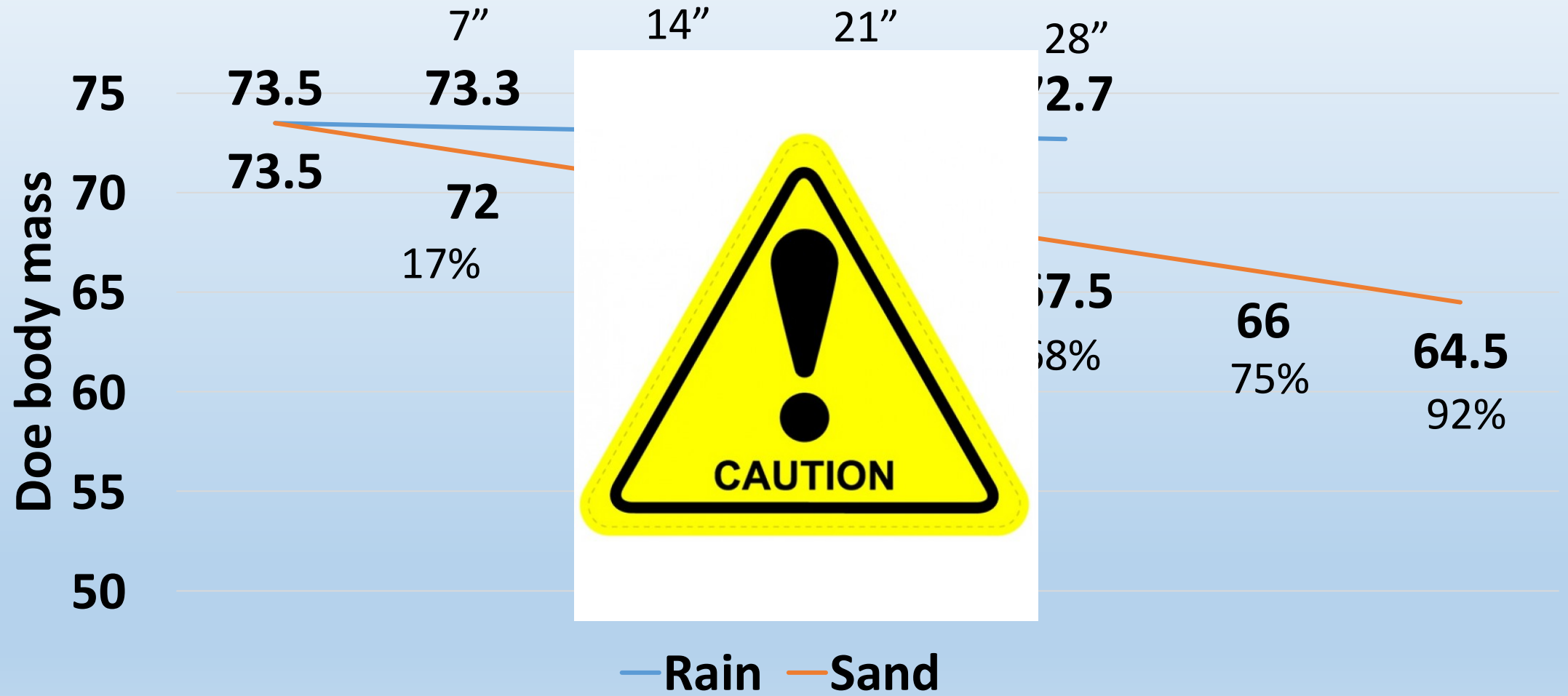
Doe body mass (dressed) ≥ 2.5 years old



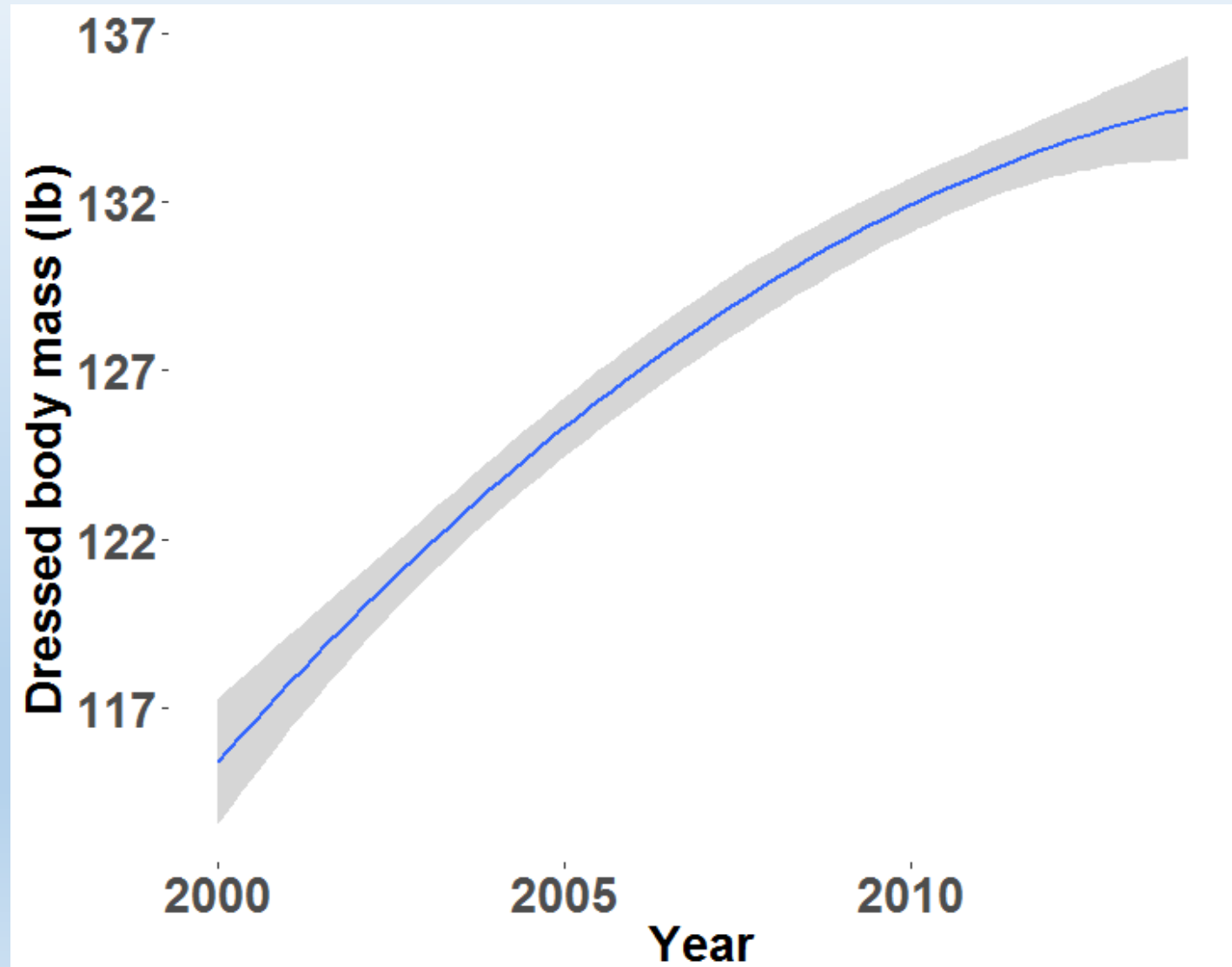
Results



Results

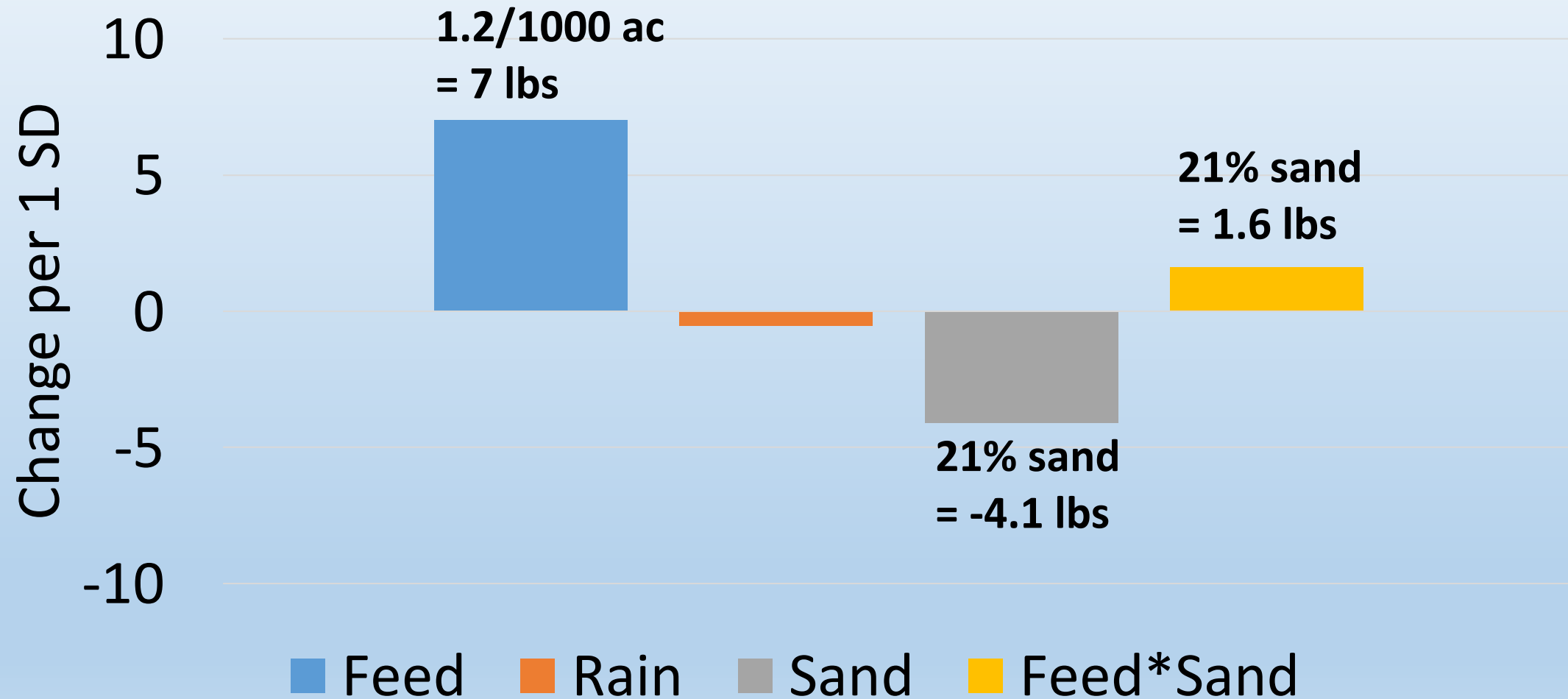


Buck body mass (dressed) 5.5-7.5 years old

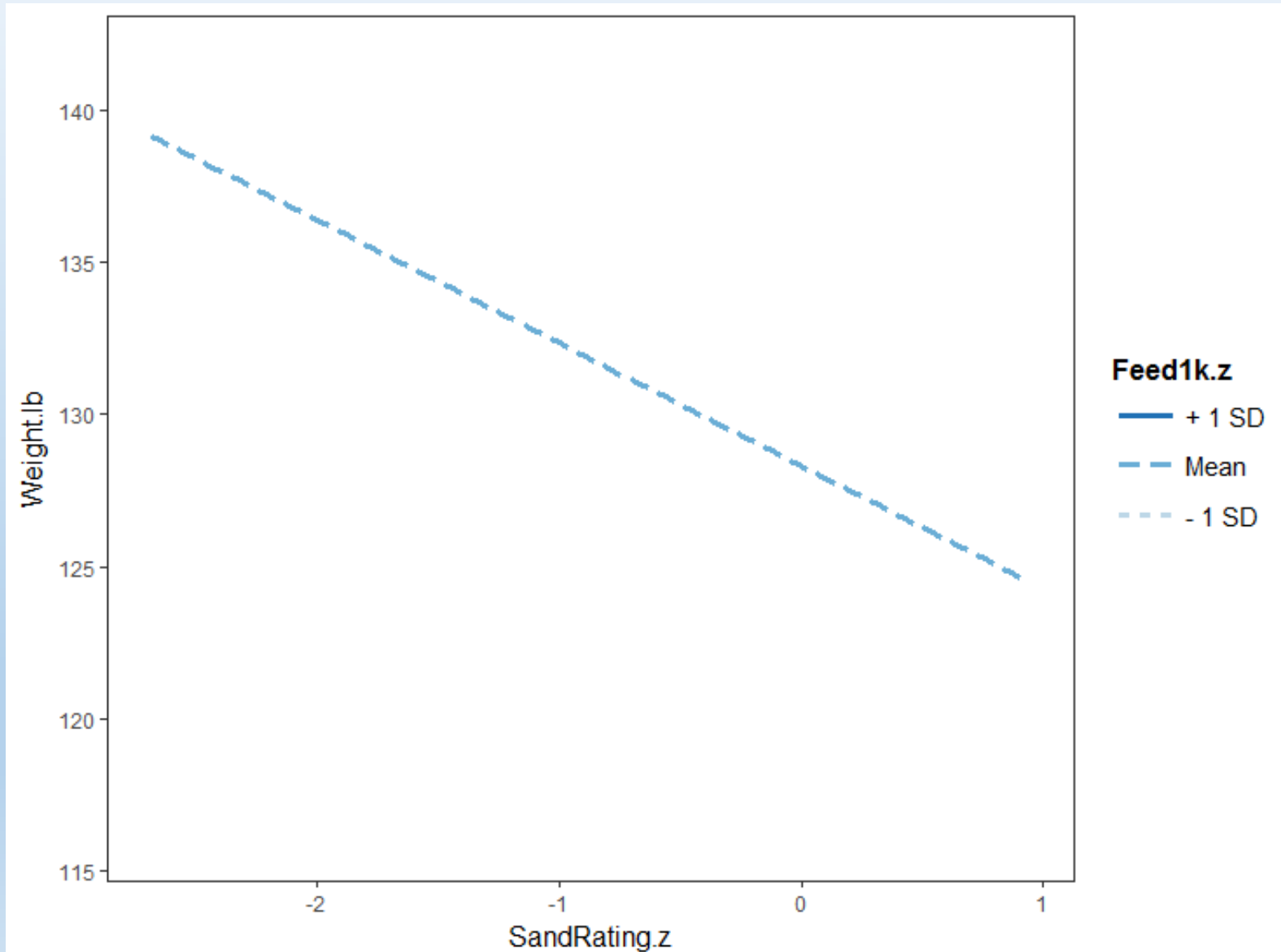


**20 pounds
(15%)**

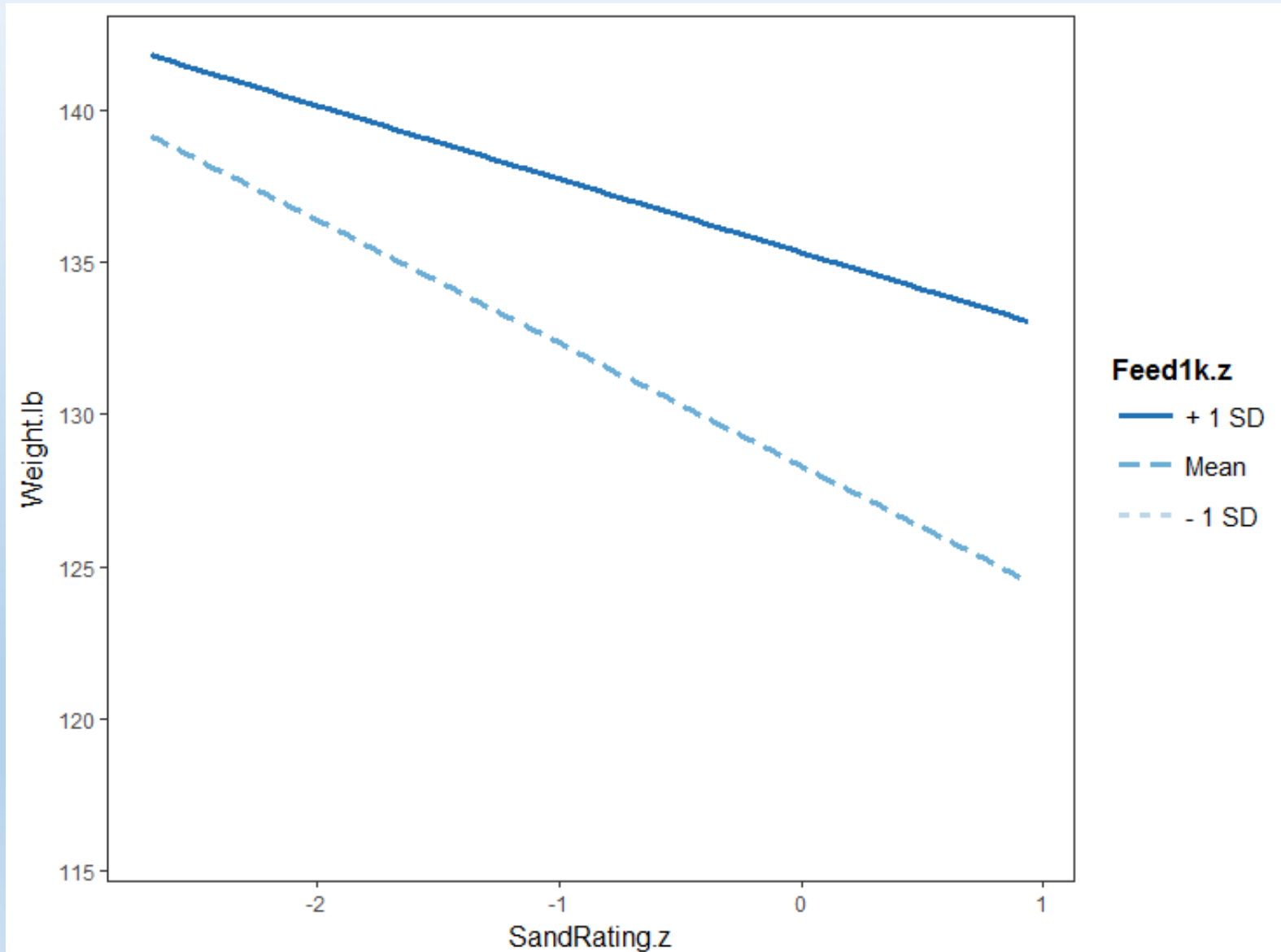
Buck body mass (dressed) 5.5-7.5 years old



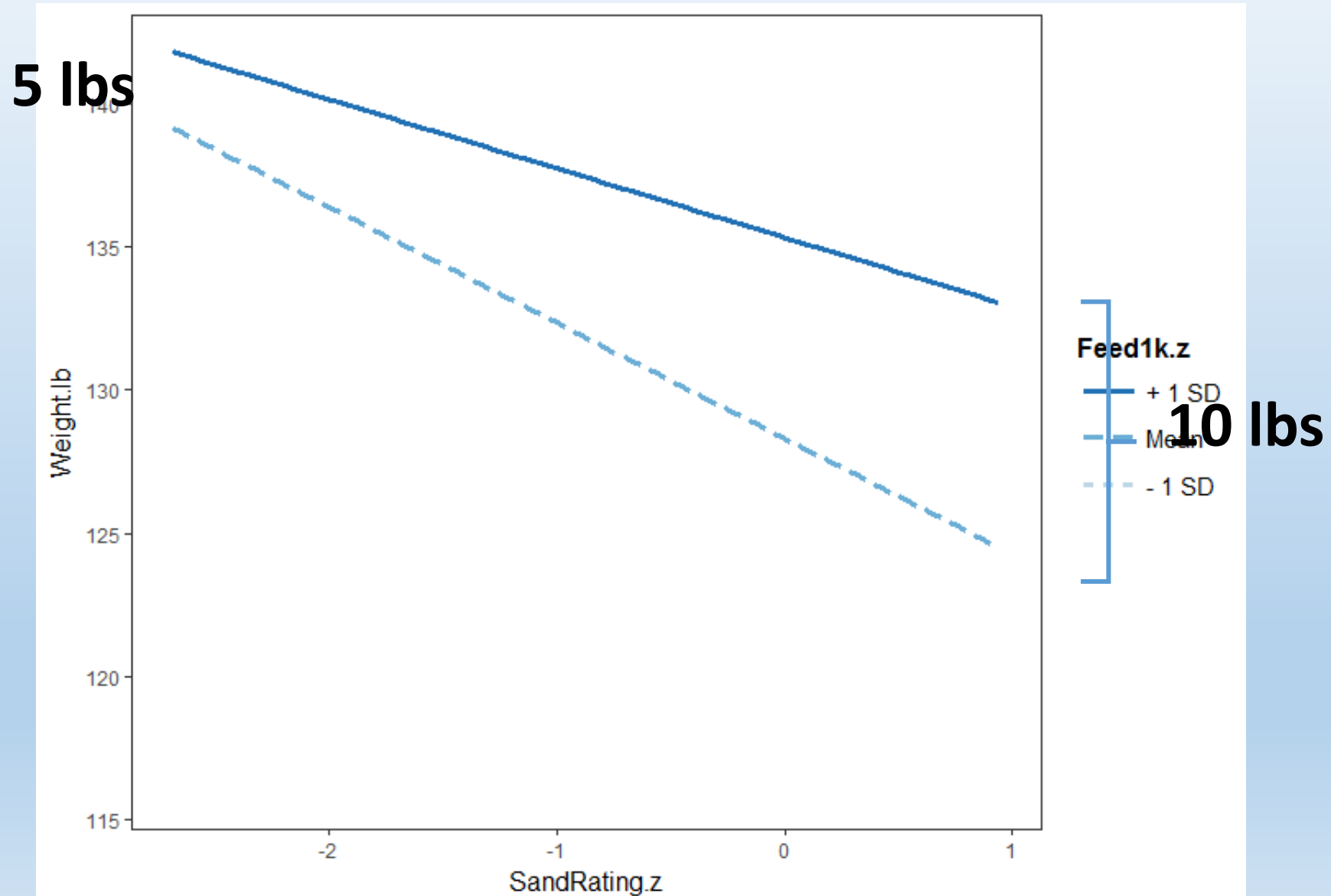
Effect of feeding depends on soils (sandiness)



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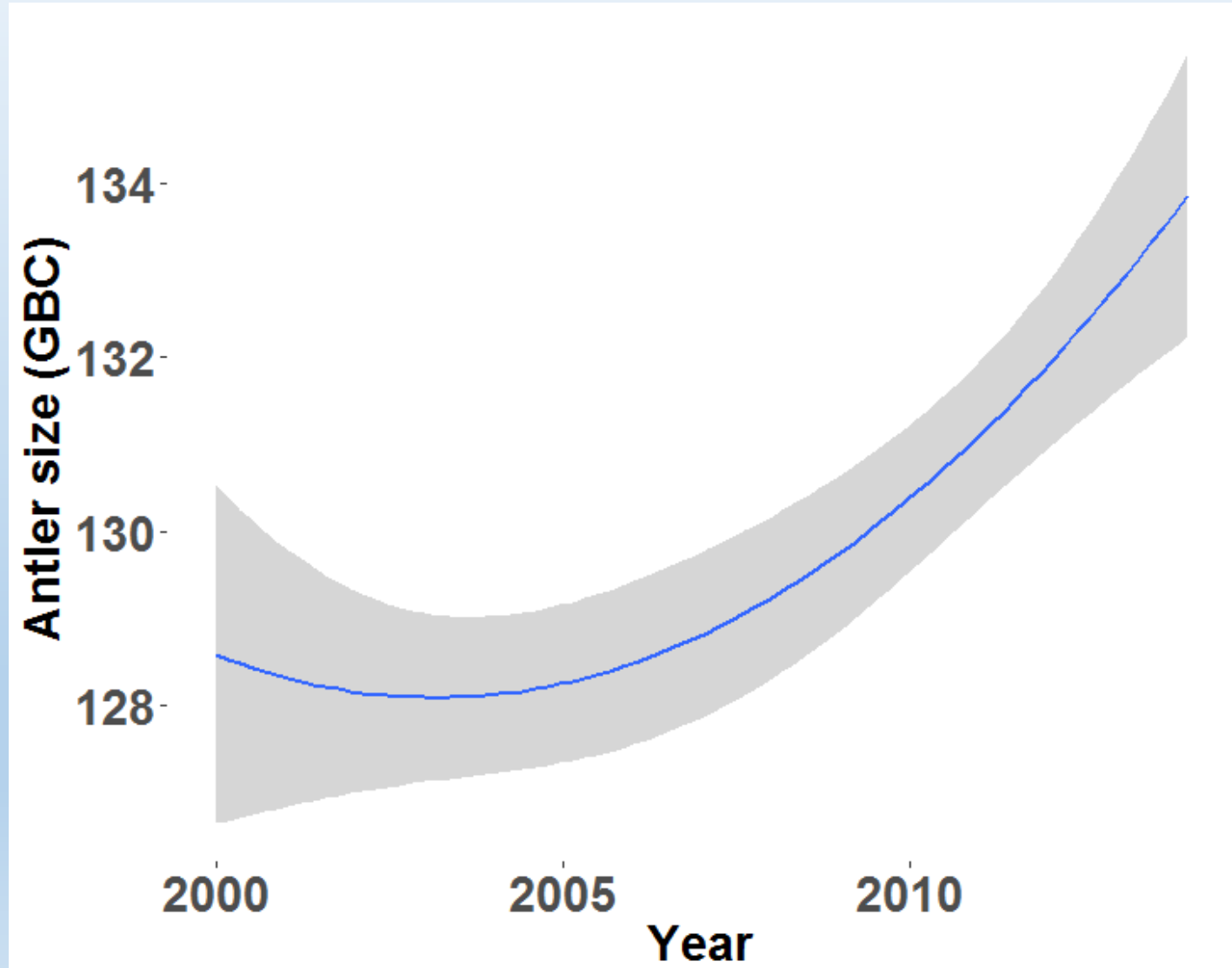


Effect of feeding depends on soils (sandiness)



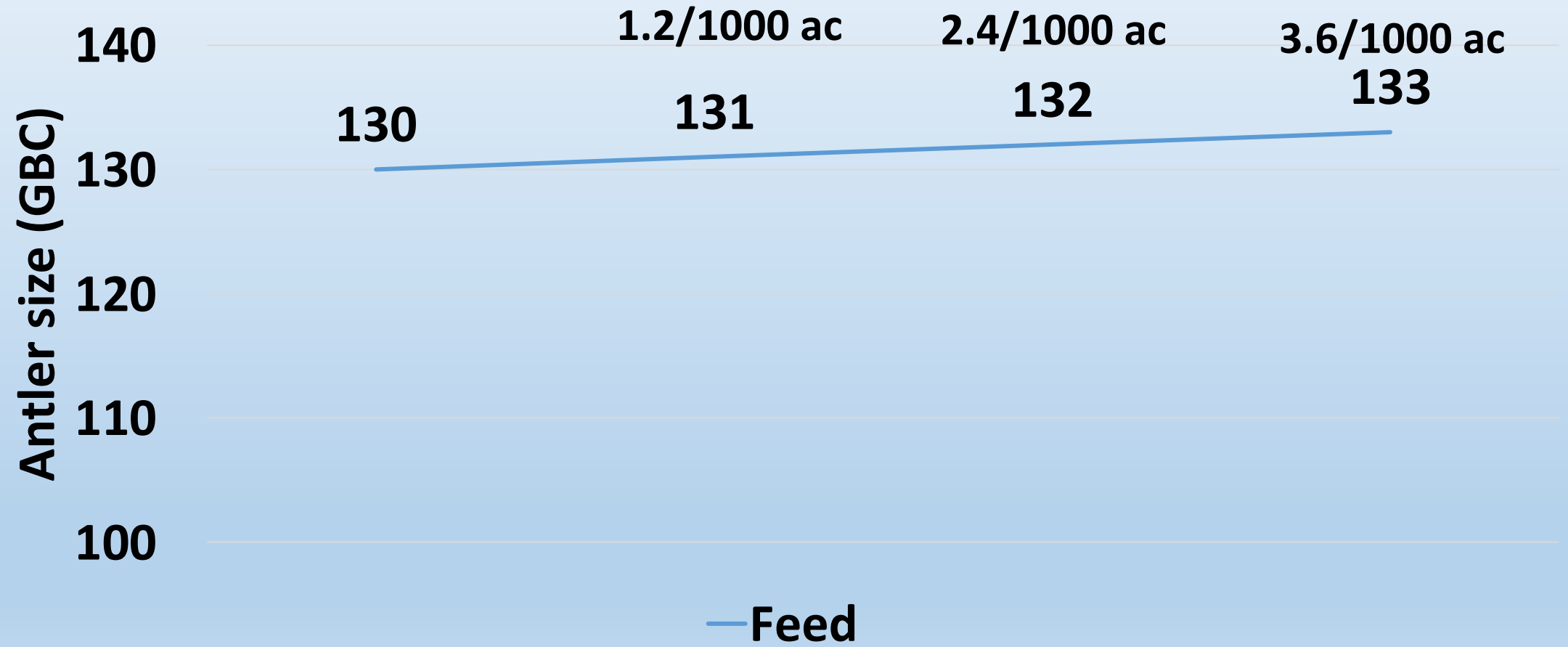
Antler size

5.5-7.5 years old



5 inches
(4%)

Results

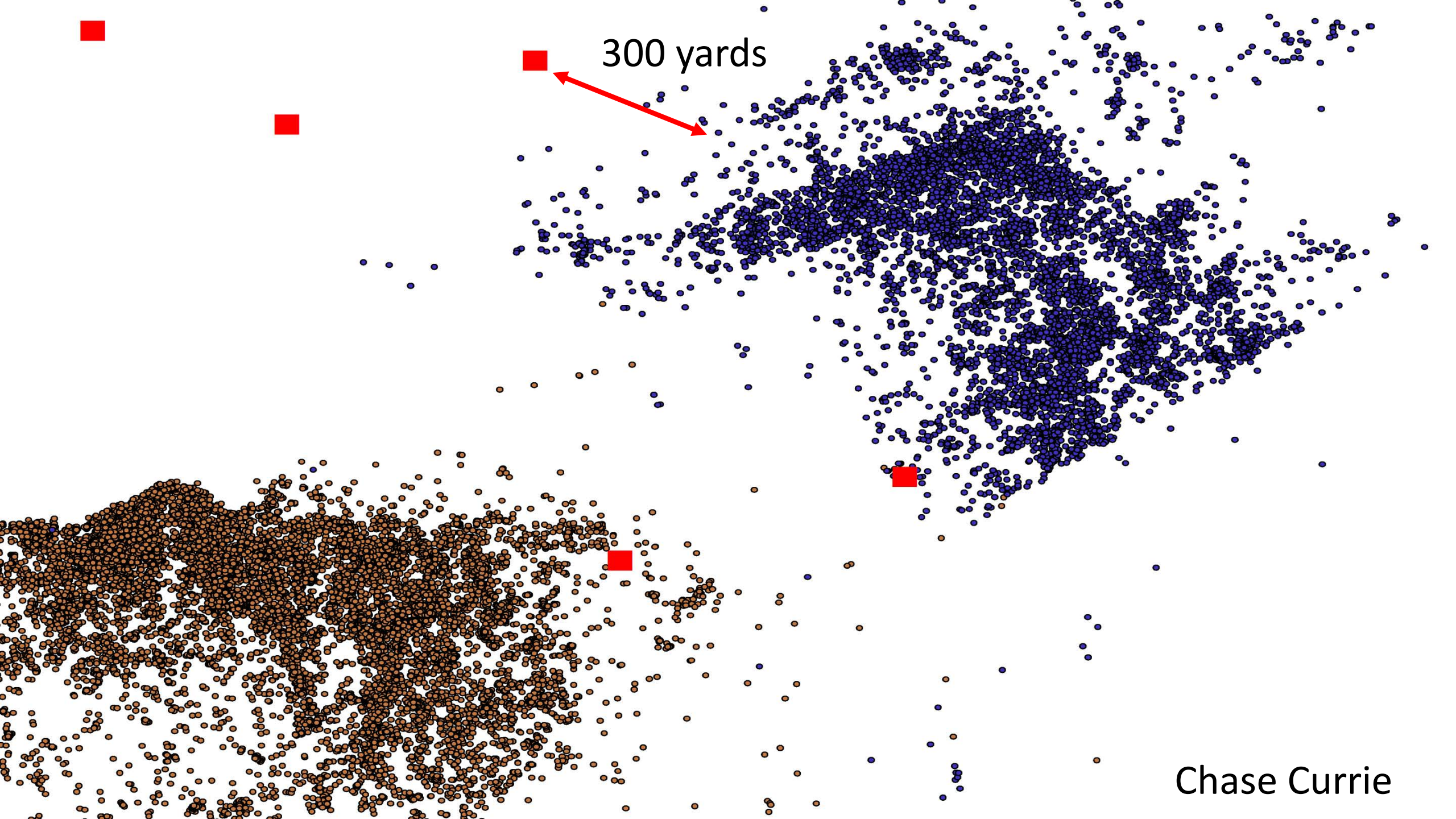


Summary

- **Primarily timed feeders =**
 - **Slight increase in fawn:doe ratios**
 - **No change in female body mass**

Previous studies

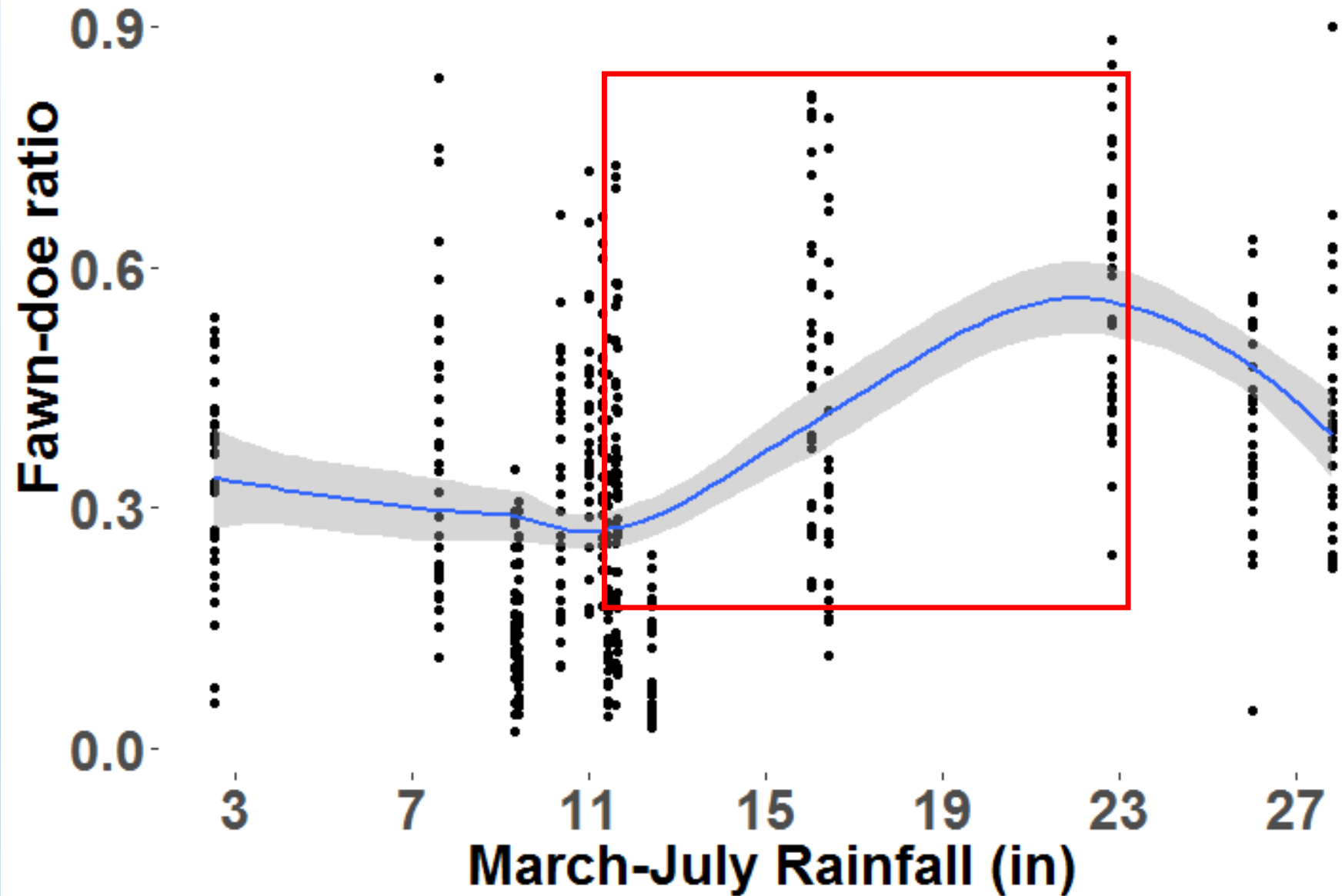
- **0-27% females ate feed (Bartoskewicz et al 2003)**
- **~20% accessed feed stations (Currie 2013)**



300 yards

Chase Currie

Rainfall critical!



Summary

- **Primarily timed feeders =**
 - **Increase in buck body mass**
 - **Slight increase in buck antler size**

Previous studies (Bartoskewitz 2003)

- **Body mass increased 12-23%**
- **Antler size increased 14% on 1 ranch* but not on 2**

***Barrier island**

- **23-48% ate feed**
- **1 feeder/400, 850, and 1000 ac**

Points to consider

- **Results indicate *average* change**
 - **Buck harvest not random**
 - **Management vs trophy**
- **Individual bucks respond differently**

Points to consider

- **Feeders not uniformly distributed**
- **Lease system....different management goals**
 - **Lease A: 0 feeders/14,800 ac**
 - **Lease B: 42 feeders/18,000 ac (430 acres/feeder)**

Does feeding work?

- **Yes but magnitude depends on:**
 - **Scale**
 - **Goals**
 - **Habitat**
- **Each ranch is unique...**