

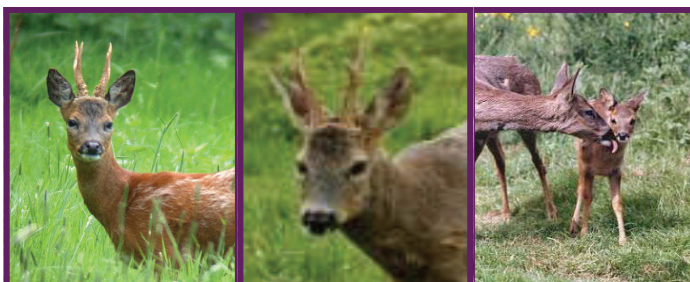


SIBERIAN ROE DEER

Capriolus pygargus



The Siberian Roe Deer has short, relatively unbranched antlers. As in most other species of deer, only the males have antlers. The fur, which is golden red in summer, becomes brown, sometimes almost black, in winter. The undersides are always lighter, and there is a white rump patch, which is heart-shaped on females and kidney-shaped on males. The Siberian Roe Deer is primarily active at dawn and at dusk and is thus described as crepuscular. It lives solitarily except during the breeding season. When alarmed, it will make a sound much like the barking of a dog and flash its white rump patch.



SPECIES QUICK FACTS

SIZE

The Siberian Roe Deer has a body length of 3 to 4.5 feet and a shoulder height of about 2.5 feet.

WEIGHT

The Siberian Roe Deer ranges in weight from 45 to 65 lbs.

FOOD HABITS

The Siberian Roe Deer eats grass, leaves, and berries. In the winter, this species will also eat the needles of conifers if other food sources are not available.

HABITAT

The Siberian Roe Deer can be found in a variety of habitats, but it tends to prefer wooded areas over open grasslands.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The Siberian Roe Deer is found from the Ural Mountains of Russia eastward to China, Korea, and Siberia.

FUN FACT

The Siberian Roe Deer eats between five and eleven times per day because it has a small stomach and a rapid metabolism.