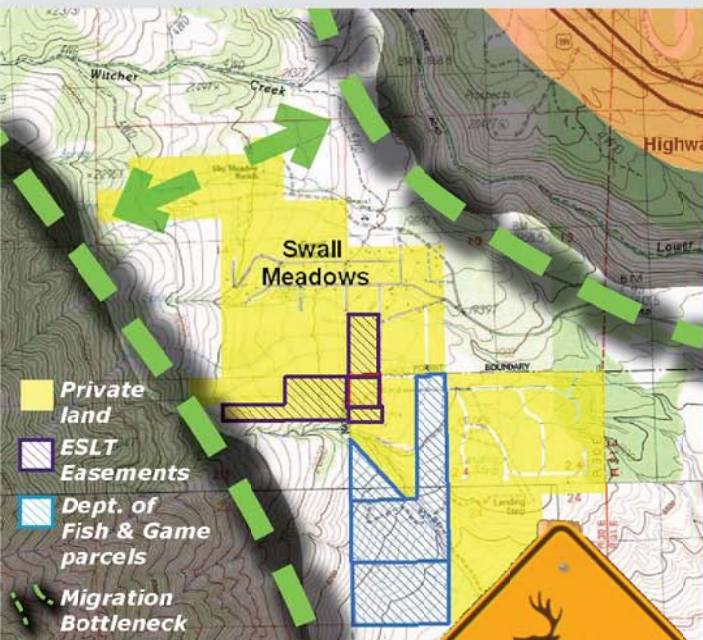


To balance the needs of people and wildlife, the Eastern Sierra Land Trust has been working with landowners who want to permanently protect the critical habitat on their land.



With voluntary land protection agreements, known as conservation easements, landowners are providing permanent protection for important lands by restricting subdivision and development, while keeping their land private and under their control.

So far, we have protected 72 acres in the migration corridor and we have the opportunity to assist more landowners.



EASTERN SIERRA LAND TRUST  
(760)873-4554

Contact us today to learn more about easements and other techniques for Living with Wildlife!

## 5 Ways You Can Help Our Local Wildlife...

Every landowner, with property large or small, can help maintain the miracle of migration. Butterflies, neotropical songbirds, bats, eagles and other predators use our local migration corridor. We need to act now to ensure permanent safe passage for migrating deer and other wildlife!

- 1 Maintain **native vegetation** on your property
- 2 Utilize **fire-safe practices** in your home and landscape
- 3 **Protect vulnerable wildlife** from rambunctious unleashed dogs
- 4 **Drive cautiously** during spring & fall migration
- 5 **Support open space** for wildlife by joining the Eastern Sierra Land Trust!

### For more information...



Eastern Sierra Land Trust  
[www.easternsierralandtrust.org](http://www.easternsierralandtrust.org)  
(760) 873-4554

California Department of Fish & Game  
Bishop office: (760) 872-1171



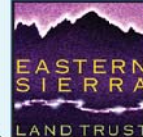
Eastern Sierra Wildlife Care  
(760) 872-1487

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California Deer Association  
[www.caldeer.org/](http://www.caldeer.org/)  
1-(888)-499-DEER



All photos © Stephen Ingram



Did you know...  
2200 deer will be coming to your neighborhood this fall?

## The Round Valley Mule Deer Herd



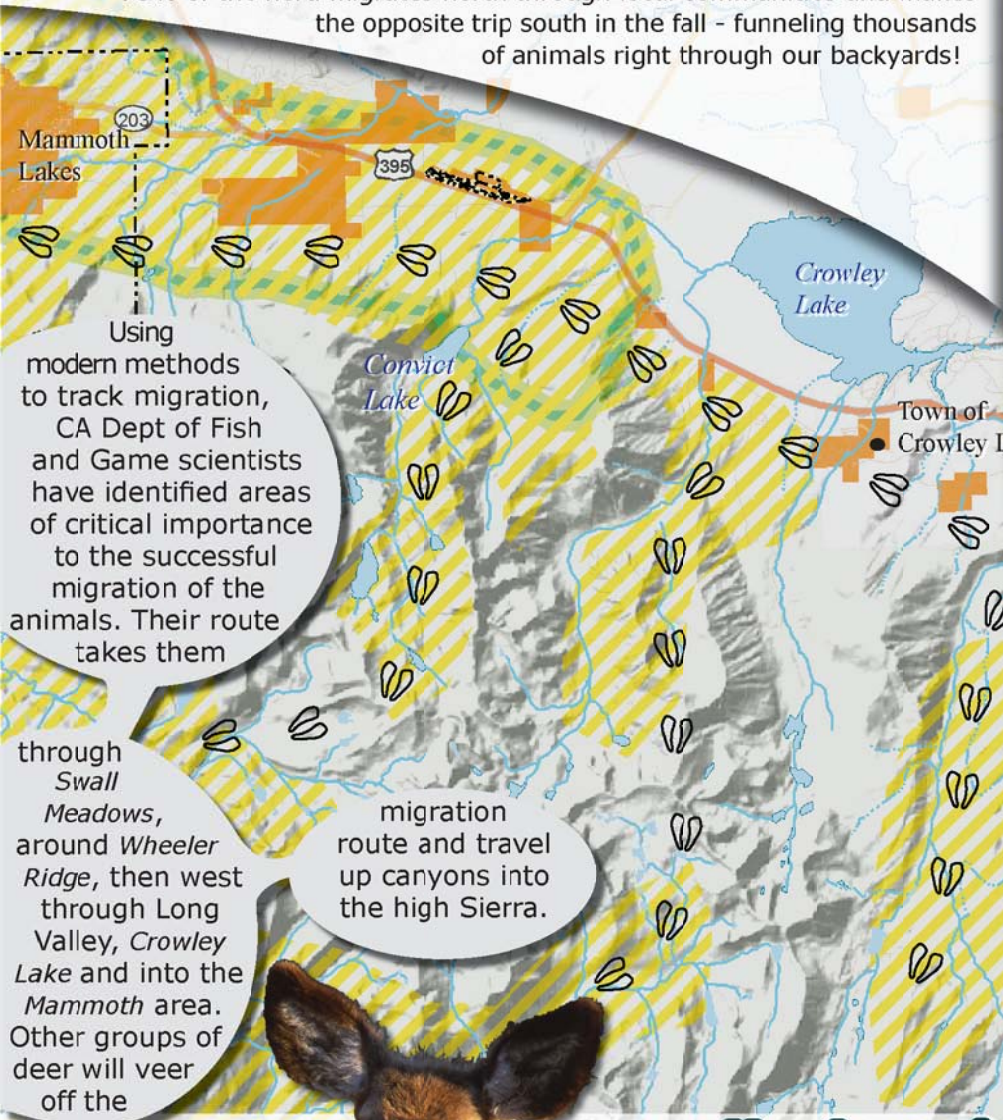
“About our local wildlife migration corridor & what you can do to secure a safe passage for our Sierra wildlife”

## Living with Wildlife

EASTERN SIERRA LAND TRUST

# About the Round Valley Mule Deer

The Round Valley deer herd consists of approximately 3,000 Rocky Mountain mule deer whose winter range is in Round Valley. In the spring, about 75% of the herd migrates north through local communities and makes the opposite trip south in the fall - funneling thousands of animals right through our backyards!



Using modern methods to track migration, CA Dept of Fish and Game scientists have identified areas of critical importance to the successful migration of the animals. Their route takes them

through Swall Meadows, around Wheeler Ridge, then west through Long Valley, Crowley Lake and into the Mammoth area. Other groups of deer will veer off the

migration route and travel up canyons into the high Sierra.



## Map Legend

- Winter Range
- Summer Range
- Migration Route
- Migration Bottleneck
- Holding Area
- Private Land

Some deer travel over 50 miles to their high elevation summer range. Does find quiet willow thickets to give birth and nurture their young fawns. Bucks stay separate from the does and travel far in search of forage.



## Summer

Come spring, the herd migrates up through the mid-elevations, and the one-mile wide bottleneck in Swall Meadows, to the alpine meadows of the central Sierra. The deer will linger and feed on the spring "green-up" of native vegetation in holding areas below Mammoth Lakes. Many females are pregnant during the spring migration and are very sensitive to stresses such as dogs and noise.



## Fall & Spring

The first big storm of the winter will



bring the deer down to lower elevations in search of bitter-brush.

## Winter



Viable winter range habitat is critical for a migrating deer herd. In severe winters with heavy snow, the deer must have access to the lowest elevations in Round Valley where forage is still accessible and movement is not hampered by deep snow. Mule deer mate in the winter, with the bucks dropping their antlers soon afterwards. In early spring their new antlers emerge covered with soft velvet, retaining the general structure from previous years. If healthy, the buck may add another point each year to his antlers.

