



a checklist

vegetation
of the
kerr wildlife
management area
and its preference
by white-tailed deer

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by
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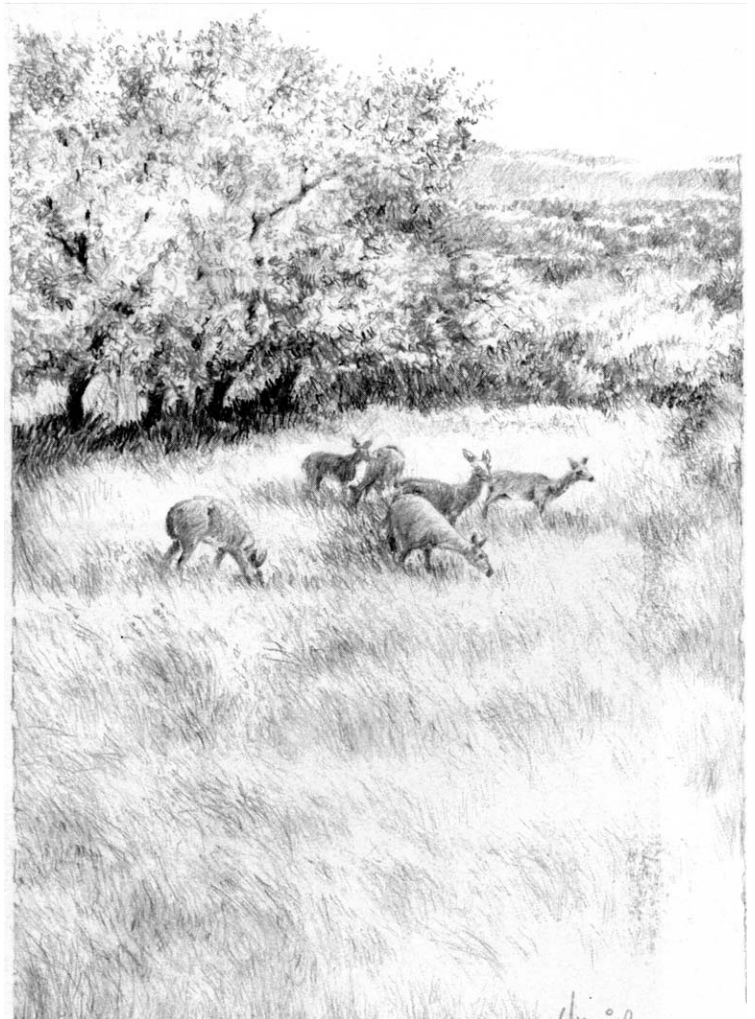
The common and scientific names used in this publication are taken from *Texas Plants-A Checklist and Ecological Summary* by Frank W. Gould and published by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A&M University.

a brief Introduction

the hill country was settled by european man in the 1800's. at this time, the country was a grassland with scattered stands of oaks and junipers (cedars).

It was maintained as a grassland savannah largely by grazing habits of bison and antelope as well as by frequent natural and man-made fires. The land supported a rich diversity of forbs and grasses. White-tailed deer were rarely found in the grasslands. With European settlement came fences, cows, sheep, goats and the control of fire. Livestock were continuously grazed in fenced pastures which disrupted the natural movement patterns of grazing animals. Plants were not allowed to rest and recover from grazing. By 1900, continuous overgrazing and control of fire had taken its toll. The land began to change from a grassland to a brushland. Many of the woody brush species were readily grazed by sheep, goats, cattle, and an increasing deer herd. These animals have selective eating habits and eat the more desirable plants first and leave the less desirable plants for last. By the 1940's, many of the good quality plant species were highly depleted and not readily found on most ranges. The Hill Country was now dominated by poor quality browse, forb, and grass plants. Ashe juniper (commonly called cedar) is a highly undesirable forage plant avoided by both domestic livestock and deer. In much of the Hill Country, cedar became the dominate plant species causing a once diverse and healthy landscape to become a "cedar brake" with very little plant diversity or vigor.

The Kerr Wildlife Management Area was purchased in the early 1950's. At the time of purchase it was a mature "cedar brake" which exhibited the effects of many years of overgrazing and range abuse. Soon after its purchase, range and wildlife scientists began studying ways to improve conditions for white-tailed deer



Introduction continued

and other related wildlife species. It soon became evident that the proper way to manage a deer herd was to manage its food supply. Since 1954, wildlife biologists have been learning how to manage the range to produce a diverse and healthy plant community. Through the control of animal numbers, use of controlled livestock grazing systems, controlling the kinds of livestock grazed, and the re-establishment of fire into the ecosystem, the Kerr Wildlife Management Area is now producing a wider variety of plant species than at any time in its recent history. Each year new forb species are being found. Many species that were once considered unusual are now common on the Area.

White-tailed Deer Food Habits

The plants that deer eat can be divided into 3 broad categories —browse (leaves of woody plants), forbs (broad leaf herbaceous plants), and grasses (including sedges). Several studies have been conducted on deer food habits and they have indicated similar results. Deer prefer forbs when they are available and as they become unavailable deer shift their diets to browse plants. This usually occurs in the summer and fall period. During the late summer and fall, mast (acorns, berries, and fruits) from browse plants can play an important role in deer diets. Grasses do not play a major role in

deer diet and generally comprise only a small percent of their annual diet. When deer do utilize grass, the plant is in a young and succulent growth stage, and forbs and browse plants are not readily available.

Species Usage By White-tailed Deer

The plant list in this pamphlet is a tentative list. The degree of food preference by deer for many plant species has yet to be determined. Those plant species that occur in large enough numbers to be of value, and where their importance to white-tailed deer has been determined, are rated from 1 to 4 depending on deer preference. A rating of 1 is a preferred species, a rating of 2 is a moderately preferred species, a rating of 3 indicates that the item is utilized but not desirable, and a rating of 4 indicates that the item is little utilized by deer. When no rating is given, the status of the plant as a deer food is unknown.

Because each category of plant is utilized at different periods of the year, the ratings of species preference by deer refers to preferences within that category of plants. Forbs are rated against forbs, browse against browse, and grass against grass. Ratings are based on data and observations made on the Kerr Wildlife Management Area and reflect the food habits of deer on the Area. Food habits of deer may vary in other ecological regions of Texas.



The common and scientific names used in this publication are taken from *Texas Plants - A Checklist and Ecological Summary*, by Frank W. Gould, April 1975.

forbs



Erect dayflower

Vegetative Ratings as to Deer Preference:

- (1) Preferred species
- (2) Moderately preferred species
- (3) Utilized but not desirable
- (4) Little utilized species

Acanthaceae

Dyschoriste linearis

Amaranthaceae

Alternanthera peploides

Amaranthus graecizans

Amaranthus retroflexus

Amaryllidaceae

Zephyranthes drummondii

Apocynaceae

Amosonia ciliata

Apocynum sp.

Aristolochiaceae

Aristolochia coryi

Asclepiadaceae

Asclepias verticillata

Matelea bifora

Matelea reticulata

Sarcostemma crispum

Boraginaceae

Heliotropium tenellum

Lithospermum incisum

Bromeliaceae

Tillandsia recurvata

Campanulaceae

Triodanis coloradoensis

Triodanis leptocarpa

Triodanis perfoliata

Capparidaceae

Polanisia dodecandra

var. *trachysperma*

Caryophyllaceae

Paronychia sp.

Silene antirrhina

Stellaria media

Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium gigantospermum

Chenopodium leptophyllum

Commelinaceae

Commelina erecta

var. *angustifolia*

Commelina erecta var. *erecta*

Tradescantia gigantea

Tradescantia occidentalis

Compositae

Achillea millefolium

Ambrosia psilostachya

Aphanostephus ramossissimus

Artemisia ludoviciana

Carduus nutans

Centaurea melitensis

Chaetopappa bellidifolia

Chaetopappa belloides

Acanthaceae Family

Narrowleaf dyschoriste

Pigweed Family

Mat chaff-flower (1)

Tumbleweed (1)

Redroot amaranth (1)

Amaryllis Family

Eveningstar rainlily (1)

Dogbane Family

Texas slimpod

Dogbane

Dutchmanspipe Family

Cory dutchmanspipe

Milkweed Family

Whorled milkweed (4)

Twoflower milkvine (3)

Milkvine (4)

Waveleaf twinevine

Borage Family

Pasture heliotrope

Narrowleaf gromwell

Pineapple Family

Small ballmoss (3)

Bluebell Family

Colorado venuslookingglass (1)

Slimpod venuslookingglass (1)

Clasping venuslookingglass (2)

Caper Family

Roughseed clammyweed (3)

Chickweed Family

Nailwort

Sleepy catchfly

Chickweed starwort

Goosefoot Family

Bigseed goosefoot (3)

Slimleaf goosefoot (3)

Spiderwort Family

Erect dayflower (1)

Erect dayflower (1)

Giant spiderwort (1)

Prairie spiderwort (1)

Sunflower Family

Western yarrow

Western ragweed

Plains dosedaisy (4)

Mexican sagewort

Muskthistle (3)

Malta centaurea (4)

Hairy leastdaisy (4)

Manyflower leastdaisy (4)

forbs

continued



Rosering gaillardia



Texas filaree

Compositae (continued)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Cirsium texanum</i> var. <i>texanum</i> | Southern thistle (3) |
| <i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> | Horsetail conyza (1) |
| <i>Conyza coulteri</i> | Coulter conyza |
| <i>Conyza ramosissima</i> | Low conyza (4) |
| <i>Coreopsis basalis</i> var. <i>wrightii</i> | Rock coreopsis |
| <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> | Plains coreopsis (3) |
| <i>Engelmannia pinnatifida</i> | Engelmann-daisy (2) |
| <i>Erigeron modestus</i> | Plains fleabane (4) |
| <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> | Boneset |
| <i>Evax prolifera</i> | Bighead evax (4) |
| <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> | Rosering gaillardia (2) |
| <i>Gaillardia suavis</i> | Sweet gaillardia (1) |
| <i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i> | Fragrant cudweed (4) |
| <i>Helianthus annuus</i> | Common sunflower (3) |
| <i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>
var. <i>subaxillaris</i> | Camphorweed |
| <i>Hymenopappus tenuifolius</i> | Chalkhill woollywhite (2) |
| <i>Hymenoxys odorata</i> | Western bitterweed (4) |
| <i>Krigia oppositifolia</i> | Weedy dwarf dandelion |
| <i>Lactuca canadensis</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | Wild lettuce (2) |
| <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | Prickly lettuce (2) |
| <i>Lindheimera texana</i> | Texasstar |
| <i>Melampodium leucanthus</i> | Plains blackfoot |
| <i>Parthenium hispidum</i> | Ragweed parthenium |
| <i>Pinaropappus roseus</i> | White rocklettuce (3) |
| <i>Pyrrhopappus multicaulis</i> | Manystem false-dandelion |
| <i>Ratibida columnaris</i> | Upright prairie-coneflower (3) |
| <i>Rudbeckia</i> sp. | Coneflower sp. |
| <i>Senecio ampullaceus</i> | Texas groundsel |
| <i>Senecio plattensis</i> | Prairie groundsel |
| <i>Simsia calva</i> | Awnless bushsunflower |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> | Prickly sowthistle |
| <i>Tetragonotheca texana</i> | Plateau neveray (2) |
| <i>Tetraneuris linearifolia</i> | Fineleaf tetraneuris (4) |
| <i>Tetraneuris scaposa</i> var. <i>scaposa</i> | Plains tetraneuris (4) |
| <i>Thelesperma</i> sp. | Greenthread (4) |
| <i>Verbesina virginica</i> | White crownbeard (4) |
| <i>Xanthisma texanum</i>
var. <i>drummondii</i> | Sleepy daisy |
| <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> | Spiny cocklebur (4) |
| <i>Xanthocephalum sarothrae</i> | Broom snakeweed (4) |
| <i>Xanthocephalum texanum</i> | Texas broomweed |
| <i>Ximenesia encelioides</i> | Golden crownbeard (4) |
| <i>Zexmenia hispida</i> | Orange zexmenia (3) |

Convolvulaceae

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Convolvulus incanus</i> | Morningglory Family |
| <i>Cuscuta</i> sp. | Gray bindweed |
| <i>Evolvulus sericeus</i> | Dodder |
| <i>Dichondra</i> sp. | Silky evolvulus |
| <i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> | Poneyfoot |
| <i>Ipomoea lindheimeri</i> | Scarlet morningglory |
| | Blue morningglory (2) |

Crassulaceae

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Sedum nuttallianum</i> | Stoncrop Family |
| | Yellow stoncrop (3) |

Cruciferae

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Draba cuneifolia</i> | Mustard Family |
| <i>Draba platycarpa</i> | Wedgeleaf draba (1) |
| <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> | Broadpod draba (1) |
| <i>Lesquerella argyraea</i> | Virgina pepperweed (2) |
| <i>Lesquerella densiflora</i> | Silvery bladderpod (3) |
| | Denseflower bladderpod (3) |

Cucurbitaceae <i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	Gourd Family Buffalogourd (4)	Liliaceae (<i>continued</i>) <i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i> Yellow falsegarlic <i>Schoenocaulon drummondii</i> Drummond sabadilla
Euphorbiaceae <i>Acalypha lindheimeri</i> <i>Argythamnia humilis</i> <i>Argythamnia mercurialina</i> <i>Bernardia myricaefolia</i> <i>Bernardia</i> sp. <i>Croton monanthogynus</i> <i>Croton texensis</i> <i>Euphorbia angusta</i> <i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i> <i>Euphorbia serpens</i> <i>Euphorbia spathulata</i> <i>Phyllanthus polygonoides</i> <i>Stillingia texana</i> <i>Tragia nepetaefolia</i>	Spurge Family Lindheimer copperleaf (3) Low wildmercury (3) Tall wildmercury (3) Brush myrtlecroton Myrtlecroton Oneseed croton (4) Texas croton (4) Blackfoot euphorbia Wild poinsettia Mat euphorbia (1) Warty euphorbia Knotweed leafflower (2) Texas stillingia (4) Catnip noseburn (3)	Linaceae <i>Linum</i> sp. Flax Family Flax sp.
Gentianaceae <i>Centaurium beyrichii</i>	Gentain Family Rock centaury (3)	Krameriaceae <i>Krameria lanceolata</i> Ratany Family Trailing ratany
Geraniaceae <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> <i>Erodium texanum</i> <i>Geranium carolinanum</i>	Geranium Family Alfilaria (2) Texas filaree (2) Carolina geranium	Loasaceae <i>Eucnide bartonioides</i> Loasa Family Yellow rocknettle <i>Mentzelia oligosperma</i> Chickenthiel mentzelia (3)
Guttiferae <i>Hypericum drummondii</i>	St. Johnswort Family Drummond St. Johnswort (3)	Loranthaceae <i>Phoradendron bolleanum</i> Mistletoe Family <i>Phoradendron serotinum</i> Rough mistletoe (1) var. <i>pubescens</i> Christmas mistletoe (1)
Hydrophyllaceae <i>Phacelia congesta</i>	Waterleaf Family Spike phacelia	Malpighiaceae <i>Thryallis angustifolia</i> Malpighia Family Narrowleaf thryallis
Iridaceae <i>Sisyrinchium ensigerum</i>	Iris Family Swordleaf blue-eyegrass	Malvaceae <i>Abutilon incanum</i> Mallow Family Indianmallow (3) <i>Callirhoe digitata</i> Finger poppymallow <i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i> Wright pavonia (1) <i>Sida filicaulis</i> Spreading sida (3) <i>Sphaeralcea angustifolia</i> Narrowleaf globemallow
Labiatae <i>Brazoria scutellarioides</i> <i>Hedeoma acinoides</i> <i>Hedeoma drummondii</i> var. <i>drummondii</i> <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Monarda citriodora</i> <i>Monarda punctata</i> <i>Salvia farinacea</i> <i>Scutellaria drummondii</i> <i>Salvia reflexa</i>	Mint Family Prairie brazoria Slender hedeoma Drummond hedeoma (3) Henbit deadnettle Common horehound (3) Lemon beebalm Spotted beebalm (3) Mealycup sage (4) Drummond skullcap Lanceleaf sage	Martyniaceae <i>Martynia louisianica</i> Martynia Family Common devilclaws
Leguminosae <i>Astragalus crassicaarpus</i> <i>Astragalus nuttallianus</i> <i>Cassia roemeriana</i> <i>Dalea aurea</i> <i>Desmanthus velutinus</i> <i>Lepedeza stuevei</i> <i>Lupinus texensis</i> <i>Medicago hispida</i> <i>Rhynchosia texana</i> <i>Schrankia roemeriana</i> <i>Vicia leavenworthii</i> var. <i>leavenworthii</i>	Legume Family Groundplum milkvetch Nuttall milkvetch Twoleaf senna Golden dalea Velvet bundleflower (2) Stueve lespedeza (3) Texas bluebonnet (3) Burclover (2) Texas snoutbean (2) Roemer sensitivebriar Leavenworth vetch (2)	Menispermaceae <i>Cocculus carolinus</i> Moonseed Family Carolina snailseed (2)
Liliaceae <i>Allium canadense</i> <i>Allium drummondii</i> <i>Anthericum torreyi</i>	Lily Family Canada garlic (1) Drummond onion (1) Torrey anthericum	Nyctaginaceae <i>Boerhaavia</i> sp. Four-o'clock Family <i>Mirabilis albidia</i> Spiderling White four-o'clock (1)
		Onagraceae <i>Gaura</i> sp. Evening primrose Family <i>Oenothera engelmanni</i> Gaura <i>Oenothera triloba</i> Engelmann eveningprimrose (1) Stemless eveningprimrose (1)
		Oxalidaceae <i>Oxalis dillenii</i> Wood sorrel Family <i>Oxalis drummondii</i> Yellow woodsorrel (2) Drummond oxalis (2)
		Papavesaceae <i>Argemone</i> sp. Poppy Family <i>Corydalis aurea</i> Pricklepoppy Golden coryadalis (3)
		Passifloraceae <i>Passiflora lutea</i> Passionflower Family <i>Passiflora tenuiloba</i> Yellow passionflower Spreadinglobe passionflower
		Phytolaccaceae <i>Phytolacca americana</i> Pokeweed Family Common pokeberry (2)
		Plantaginaceae <i>Plantago purshii</i> Plantain Family <i>Plantago rhodosperma</i> Woolly plantain (2) Redseed plantain (2)
		Polemoniaceae <i>Gilia rigidula</i> Phlox Family <i>Phlox roemeriana</i> Prickleleaf gilia Roemer phlox
		Polygonaceae <i>Eriogonum havardii</i> Wildbuckwheat Family Havard wildbuckwheat (3)

forbs

continued



Southwestern carrot



Stemless eveningprimrose

Portulacaceae

- Portulaca pilosa*
- Portulaca retusa*
- Talinum aurantiacum*

Ranunculaceae

- Anemone caroliniana*
- Anemone decapetala*
- Delphinium carolinianum*
- Clematis drummondii*

Rubiaceae

- Galium aparine*
- Galium texense*
- Galium virgatum*
- Hedyotis nigricans*

Scrophulariaceae

- Gerardia edwardsiana*
- Linaria texana*
- Maurandia antirrhiniflora*
- Penstemon cobaea*
- Penstemon jamesii*
- Verbascum thapsus*

Solonaceae

- Chamaesaracha coronopus*
- Datura stramonium*
var. *stramonium*
- Physalis* sp.
- Solanum americanum*
- Solanum elaeagnifolium*
- Solanum rostratum*
- Typhaceae typha* sp.

Umbelliferae

- Bifora americana*
- Chaerophyllum tainturieri*
var. *dasycarpum*
- Daucosma laciniatum*
- Daucus pusillus*
- Eryngo leavenworthii*
- Parietaria pennsylvanica*
var. *pennsylvanica*

Valerianaceae

- Valerianella stenocarpa*
var. *stenocarpa*

Verbenaceae

- Phyla* sp.
- Verbena bipinnatifida*
var. *bipinnatifida*
- Verbena canadensis*
- Verbena canescens*
var. *roemeriana*
- Verbena pumila*

Violaceae

- Hybanthus verticillatus*

Zygophyllaceae

- Kallstroemia hirsutissima*
- Tribulus terrestris*

Moss Rose Family

- Shaggy purslane
- Roughseed purslane (1)
- Orange flameflower

Buttercup Family

- Carolina anemone (3)
- Tenpetal anemone (3)
- Carolina larkspur
- Texas virgins bower (3)

Madder Family

- Catchweed bedstraw (3)
- Texas bedstraw (3)
- Southwest bedstraw (3)
- Prairie bluets (2)

Figwort Family

- Plateau gerardia
- Texas toadflax
- Snapdragon maurandia
- Foxglove
- James penstemon
- Flannel mullein (4)

Nightshade Family

- Green false-nightshade
- Jimsonweed
- Groundcherry (2)
- Blueflower buffalobur (2)
- Silverleaf nightshade
- Buffalobur
- Cattail

Celery Family

- Prairie bishop (2)
- Hairyfruit chervil (3)
- Meadow daucosma
- Southwestern carrot (2)
- Leavenworth eryngo (4)
- Pennsylvania peltitory (2)

Valerian Family

- Narrowcell cornsalad

Verbena Family

- Frogfruit (4)
- Dakota verbena (3)
- Rose verbena
- Roemer verbena (3)
- Pink vervain

Violet Family

- Whorled nodviolet (1)

Caltrop Family

- Hairy caltrop
- Puncturevine

Browse plants are rated by deer preference for leaf forage — not for preference for mast. Deer readily eat acorns, persimmon fruits, mesquite beans, and cedar berries. Because of erratic rainfall patterns, mast is not always produced by the various browse species and is not considered a reliable food source for white-tailed deer.

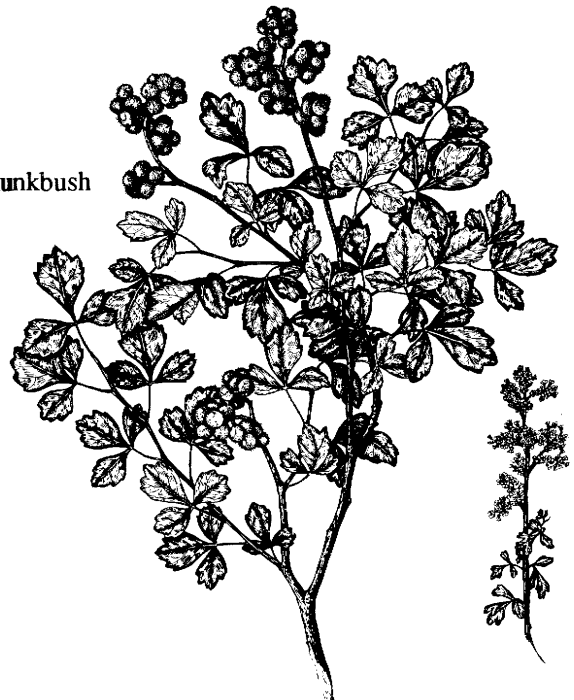
browse

Possumhaw



White honeysuckle

Skunkbush



Anacardiaceae

- Rhus aromatica*
var. *flabelliformis*
- Rhus copallina*
- Rhus virens*
- Rhus toxicodendron* var. *vulgaris*

Sumac Family

- Skunkbush (2)
- Flameleaf sumac (2)
- Evergreen sumac (2)
- Poisonivy (2)

Aquifoliaceae

- Ilex decidua*

Holly Family

- Possumhaw (2)

Berberidaceae

- Berberis trifoliolata*

Barberry Family

- Agarito (3)

Cactaceae

- Echinocactus texensis*
- Echinocereus reichenbachii*
- Mammillaria heyderi*
- Opuntia leptocaulis*
- Opuntia lindheimeri*
var. *lindheimeri*
- Opuntia* sp.

Cactus Family

- Devils pincushion (4)
- Lace echinocereus (4)
- Heyder mammallaria (4)
- Pencil cactus (4)
- Texas pricklypear (4)
- Cholla (4)

Caprifoliaceae

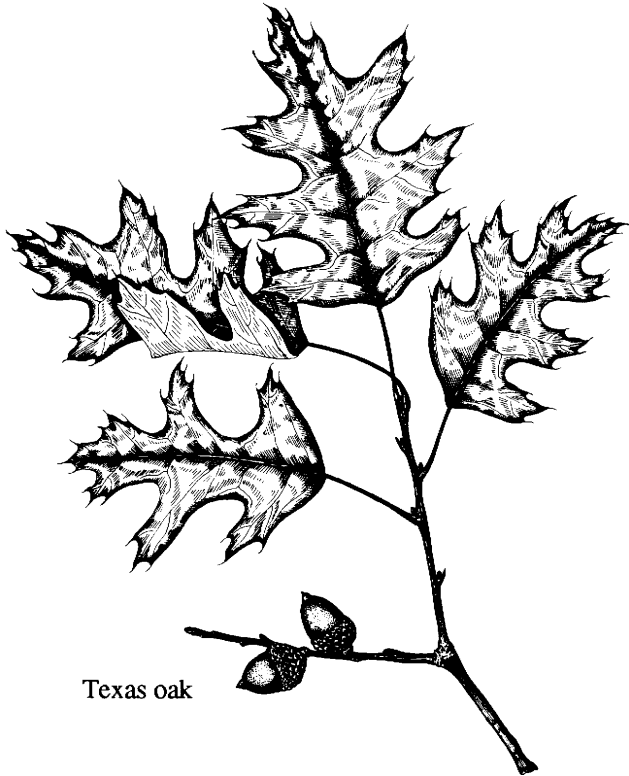
- Lonicera albiflora* var. *albiflora*
- Viburnum rufidulum*

Honeysuckle Family

- White honeysuckle (1)
- Downy viburnum (1)

browse

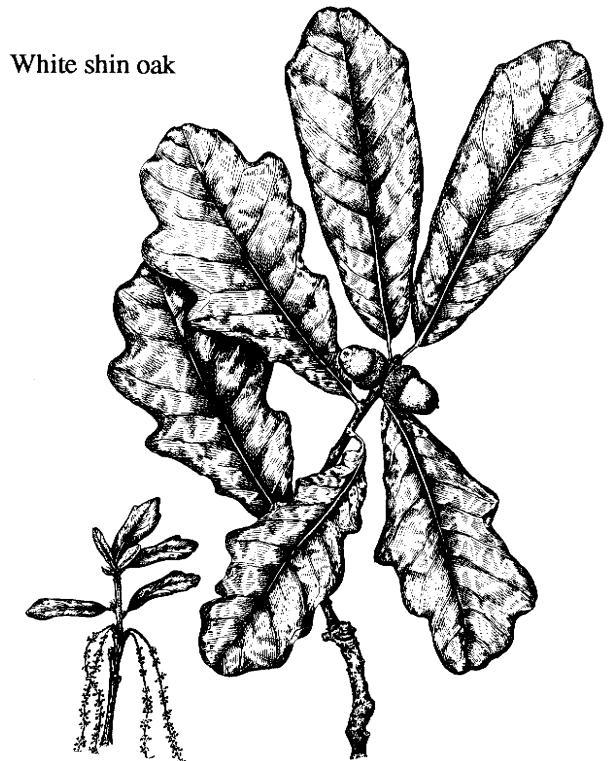
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Texas oak



Live oak



White shin oak

- | | |
|---|--|
| Chenopodiaceae
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> | Goosefoot Family
Fourwing saltbush (3) |
| Compositae
<i>Baccharis salicina</i> | Sunflower Family
Willow baccharis (4) |
| Cornaceae
<i>Cornus drummondii</i>
<i>Garrya lindheimeri</i>
<i>Garrya ovata</i> | Dogwood Family
Roughleaf dogwood
Lindheimer silktassel
Eggleaf silktassel (4) |
| Ebenaceae
<i>Diospyros texana</i> | Persimmon Family
Texas persimmon (3) |
| Ericaceae
<i>Arbutus texana</i> | Heath Family
Texas madrone (1) |
| Euphorbiaceae
<i>Croton fruticosus</i> | Spurge Family
Bush croton |
| Fagaceae
<i>Quercus durandii</i> var. <i>breviloba</i>
<i>Quercus laceyi</i>
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
<i>Quercus shumardii</i> var. <i>texana</i>
<i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>stellata</i>
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
var. <i>virginiana</i> | Beech Family
White shin oak (2)
Lacey oak (2)
Blackjack oak (2)
Chinkapin oak (2)
Texas oak (1)
Post oak (2)
Live oak (3) |



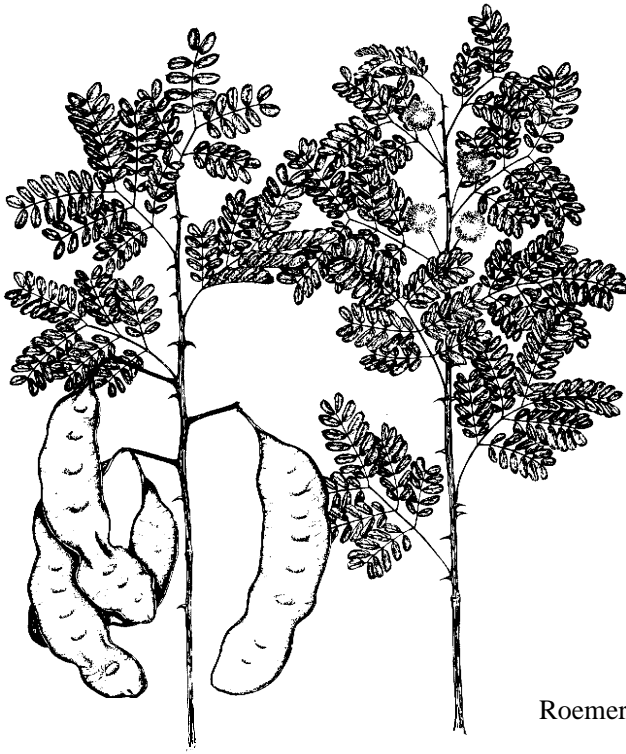
Much of Texas' deer habitat is of poor quality, primarily a result of overgrazing by domestic livestock, exotics and native wildlife. Overgrazed pastures have few preferred forage species and trees are uniformly browsed to a height of about 4 feet.



Good deer habitat is characterized by an abundance of weeds and shrubs of highly preferred species. Trees have low branches that show little evidence of browsing.

browse

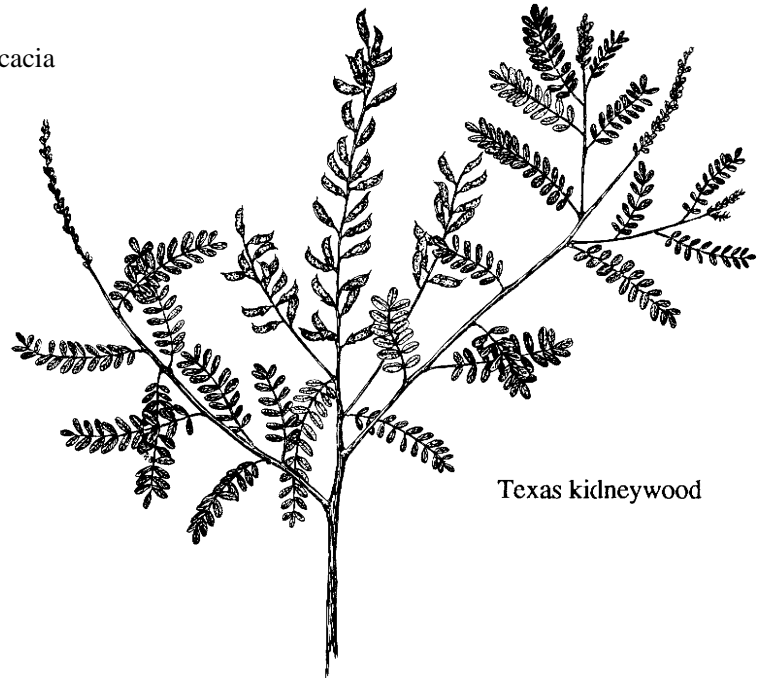
continued



Roemer acacia



Common greenbriar



Texas kidneywood

Hippocastanaceae

Aesculus glabra var. *arguta*

Buckeye Family
Texas buckeye

Juglandaceae

Carya illinoensis
Juglans microcarpa

Walnut Family
Pecan (3)
Texas black walnut (3)

Leguminosae

Acacia greggi
Acacia roemeriana
Cercis canadensis var. *texensis*
Dalea frutescens var. *frutescens*
Eysenhardtia texana
Leucaena retusa
Mimosa borealis
Prosopis glandulosa
var. *glandulosa*
Sophora affinis

Pea Family
Catclaw acacia
Roemer acacia (2)
Texas redbud (2)
Black dalea (3)
Texas kidneywood (1)
Littleleaf leadtree (1)
Fragrant mimosa (3)
Honey mesquite (4)

Texas sophora (1)

Liliaceae

Smilax bona-nox
Smilax rotundifolia
Yucca rupicola
Yucca sp.

Lily Family
Saw greenbriar (2)
Common greenbriar (2)
Texas yucca (4)
Yucca (4)

Meliaceae

Melia azedarach

Mahogany Family
Chinaberry (1)

wildlife section

Moraceae

- Morus nigra*
- Morus microphylla*

Mulberry Family

- Black mulberry (1)
- Texas mulberry

Oleaceae

- Forestiera neomexicana*
- Forestiera pubescens*
var. *pubescens*
- Forestiera reticulata*

Olive Family

- New Mexico forestiera
- Elbowbush (3)
- Netleaf forestiera (3)

Pinaceae

- Juniperus ashei*

Pine Family

- Ashe juniper (4)

Rhamnaceae

- Colubrina texensis*
- Condalia obtusifolia*
- Condalia viridis*
- Rhamnus caroliniana*
var. *caroliniana*

Buckthorn Family

- Texas colubrina (2)
- Lotebush (4)
- Green condalia
- Carolina buckthorn (1)

Rosaceae

- Cercocarpus montanus*
- Crataegus crusgalli*
- Prunus gracilis*
- Prunus serotina* var. *eximia*

Rose Family

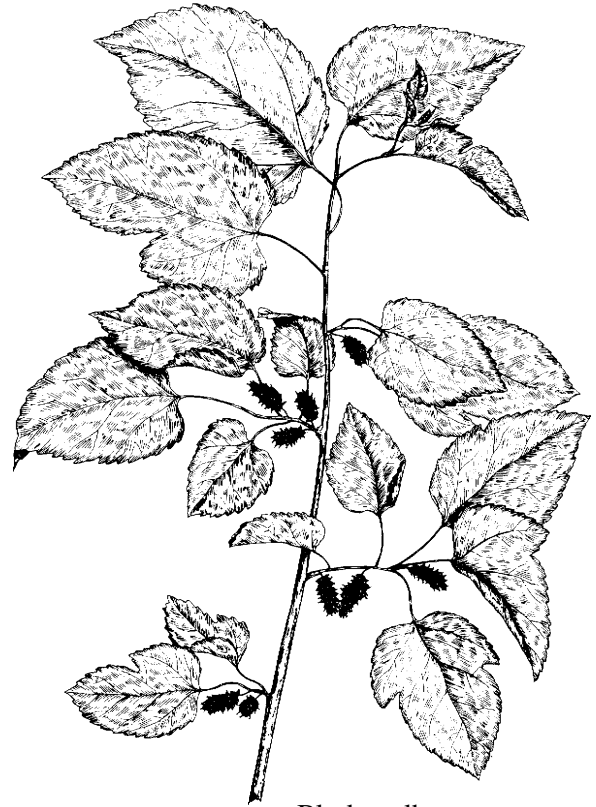
- True mountainmahogany (1)
- Cockspur hawthorne (1)
- Oklahoma plum (1)
- Escarment blackcherry (2)

Rubiaceae

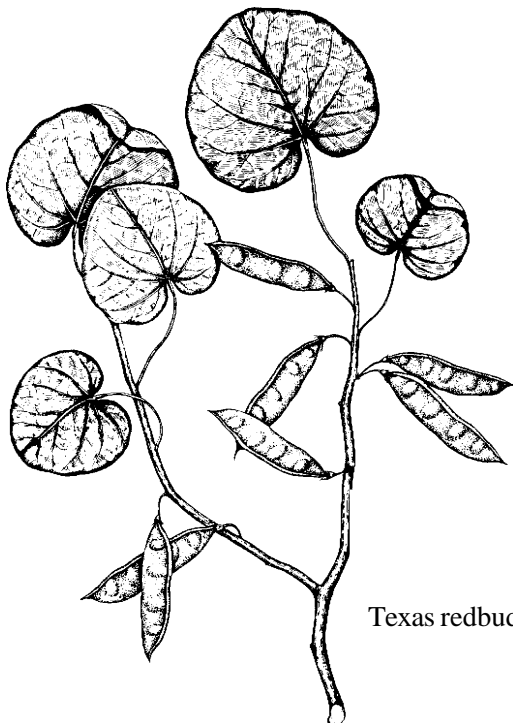
- Cephalanthus occidentalis*

Madder Family

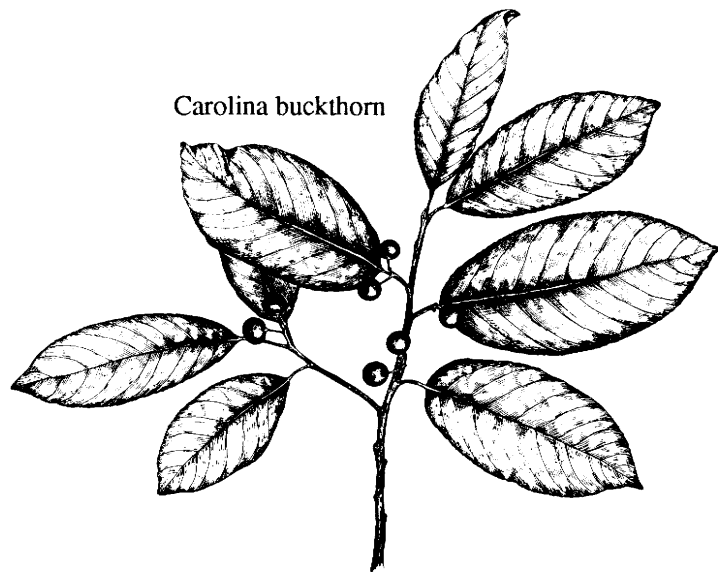
- Common buttonbush (3)



Black mulberry



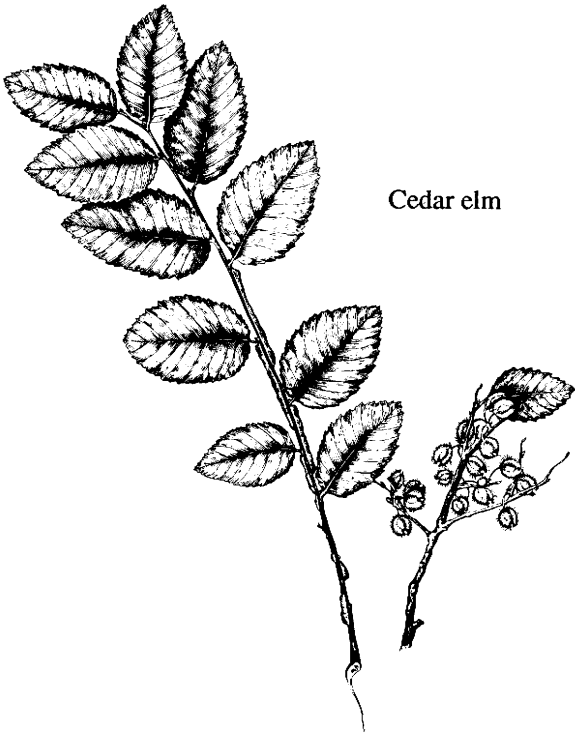
Texas redbud



Carolina buckthorn

browse

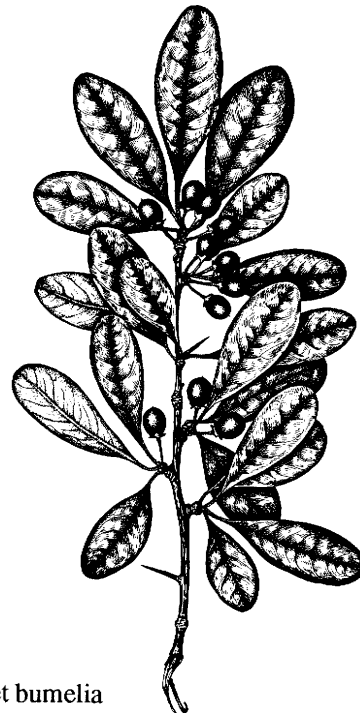
continued



Cedar elm



Netleaf hackberry



Woollybucket bumelia

Rutaceae

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis
var. *fruticosum*

Rue Family

Herculesclub pricklyash (3)

Sapindaceae

Sapindus drummondii
Ungnadia speciosa

Soapberry Family

Western soapberry (3)
Mexicanbuckeye (4)

Sapotaceae

Bumelia lanuginosa
var. *oblongifolia*

Sapodilla Family

Woollybucket bumelia (2)

Ulmaceae

Celtis laevigata
Celtis reticulata
Ulmus crassifolia
Ulmus rubra

Elm Family

Sugar hackberry (1)
Netleaf hackberry (2)
Cedar elm (1)
Slippery elm (1)

Verbenaceae

Aloysia lycioides

Vervain Family

Whitebrush (4)

Vitaceae

Ampelopsis cordata
Cissus incisa
Parthenocissus heptaphylla
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Vitis

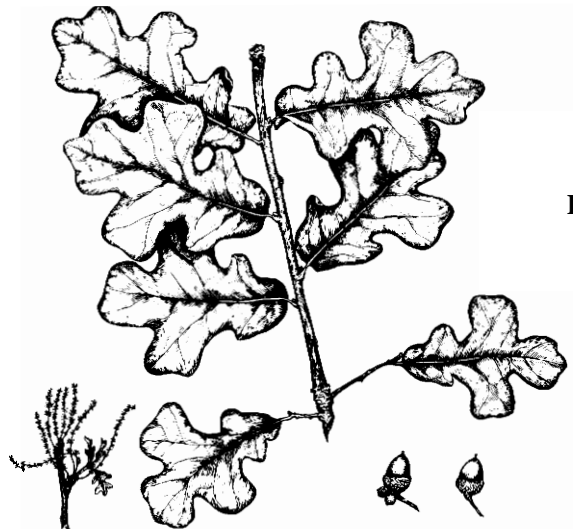
Grape Family

Heartleaf ampelopsis (2)
Ivy treebine (2)
Sevenleaf creeper (2)
Virginia creeper (2)
Sweet Mountain Grape (2)

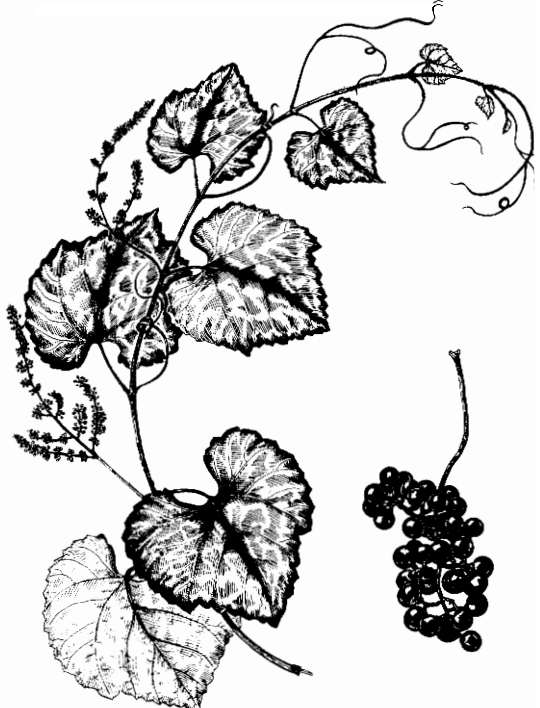
Evergreen sumac



Post oak



Winter grape



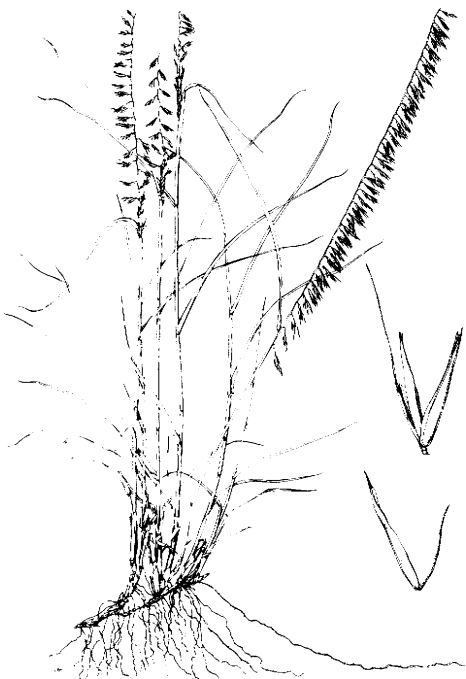
Flameleaf sumac



grasses and sedges



Big bluestem



Sideoats grama

Cyperaceae

Carex planostachys

Sedge Family

Cedar sedge (3)

Gramineae

Andropogon gerardii

var. *gerardii*

Andropogon glomeratus

Aristida glauca

Aristida oligantha

Aristida purpurea

Aristida wrightii

Avena fatua var. *sativa*

Bothriochloa barbinodis

var. *barbinodis*

Bothriochloa barbinodis

var. *perforata*

Bothriochloa edwardsiana

Bothriochloa ischaemum

var. *songarica*

Bothriochloa saccharoides

var. *torreyana*

Bouteloua curtipendula

Bouteloua hirsuta

Bouteloua rigidiseta

Bouteloua trifida

Bouteloua uniflora

Bromus japonicus

Bromus tectorum var. *tectorum*

Bromus unioloides

Buchloe dactyloides

Cenchrus incertus

Chloris andropogonoides

Chloris cucullata

Chloris verticillata

Cynodon dactylon

Dicanthelium oligosanthes

Dicanthelium pedicellatum

Digitaria californica

Echinochloa colonum

Elymus canadensis

Eragrostis cilianensis

Eragrostis curtipedicillata

Eragrostis intermedia

Eragrostis lugens

Eragrostis trichodes

Eriochloa sericea

Eriochloa contracta

Erioneuron pilosum

Hilaria belangeri

Hordeum jubatum

Hordeum pusillum

Leptochloa dubia

Leptochloa filiformis

Grass Family

Big bluestem (4)

Bushy bluestem (4)

Blue threeawn (4)

Oldfield threeawn (4)

Purple threeawn (4)

Wright threeawn (4)

Common oats (1)

Cane bluestem (4)

Pinhole bluestem (4)

Merrill bluestem (4)

King ranch bluestem (4)

Silver bluestem (4)

Sideoats grama (2)

Hairy grama (4)

Texas grama (4)

Red grama (4)

Nealley grama (4)

Japanese brome

Downy brome

Rescuegrass (1)

Buffalograss (4)

Common sandbur (4)

Slimspike windmill grass

Hooded windmillgrass (4)

Tumble windmillgrass (4)

Bermudagrass (4)

Scribners dicanthelium (1)

Cedar dicanthelium (4)

Arizona cottontop (4)

Jungle rice

Canada wildrye (4)

Stinkgrass (4)

Gummy lovegrass (4)

Plains lovegrass (2)

Mourning lovegrass (4)

Sand lovegrass (4)

Texas cupgrass (4)

Prairie cupgrass (4)

Hairy tridens (4)

Common curleymesquite (3)

Foxtail barley

Little barley

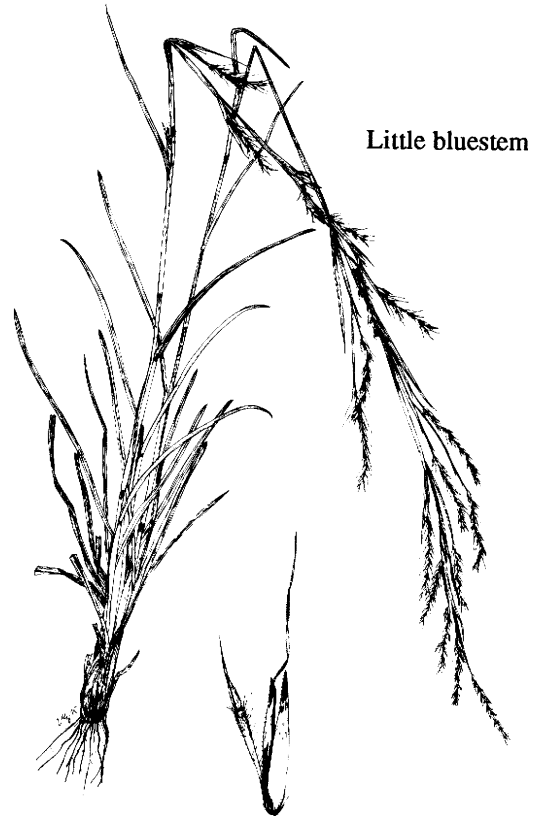
Green spranglctop (2)

Red sprangletop

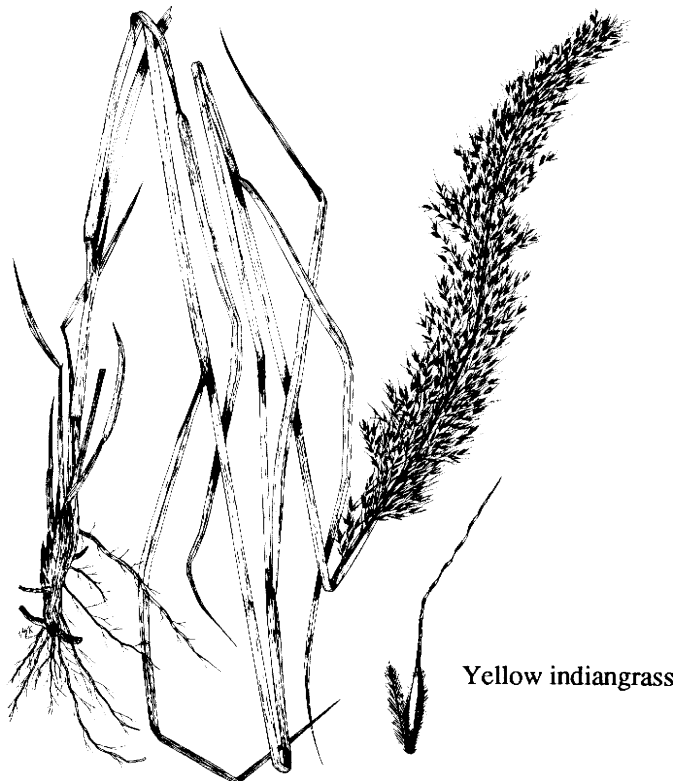
Gramineae (continued)

- Limnodea arkansana*
- Melica nitens*
- Muhlenbergia reverchonii*
- Panicum coloratum*
- Panicum fasciculatum*
- Panicum hallii*
- Panicum obtusum*
- Panicum virgatum*
- Paspalum dilatatum*
- Schedonnardus paniculatus*
- Schizachyrium scoparium*
var. *frequens*
- Setaria glauca*
- Setaria scheelei*
- Sorghastrum nutans*
- Sorghum halepense*
- Sporobolus asper* var. *asper*
- Sporobolus asper*
var. *drummondii*
- Sporobolus cryptandrus*
- Sporobolus vaginiflorus*
- Stipa leucotricha*
- Tridens albescens*
- Tridens muticus* var. *muticus*
- Tridens muticus* var. *elongatus*
- Tripsacum dactyloides*
- Trisetum interruptum*
- Triticum aestivum*
- Vulpia octoflora* var. *hirtella*

- Ozarkgrass
- Threeflower melic
- Seep muhly (4)
- Kleingrass (3)
- Halls panic (3)
- Vine mesquite (4)
- Switchgrass (4)
- Dallisgrass (4)
- Tumblegrass (3)
- Little bluestem (3)
- Yellow bristlegrass (4)
- Southwestern bristlegrass (4)
- Yellow indiagrass (4)
- Johnsongrass (2)
- Tall dropseed (4)
- Meadow dropseed (4)
- Sand dropseed (4)
- Poverty dropseed (4)
- Texas wintergrass (3)
- White tridens (4)
- Slim tridens (4)
- Rough tridens
- Eastern gamagrass
- Prairie trisetum
- Wheat (1)
- Hair sixweeksgrass (4)



Little bluestem



Yellow indiagrass

Fall witchgrass



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