



**TASMANIAN STATE**

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**Ms Jenny Mannering**  
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Parliament House  
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**Legislative Council Inquiry into the Wild Fallow Deer Population in Tasmania**

The Australian Deer Association (ADA) would like to make a submission on the Legislative Council Inquiry into the Wild Fallow Deer Population in Tasmania.

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**AUSTRALIAN DEER ASSOCIATION**

**Background:**

The Australian Deer Association (ADA) is a national organisation, established in 1969 to be advocates for wild deer herds, recreational deer hunting and conservation. The ADA has an established presence and members in every Australian state and Territory.

The ADA is dedicated to the conservation of habitat for deer and other wildlife, the preservation and extension of access to public land for hunting and other forms of recreation, and the sustainable management of deer as a valuable community resource.

ADA promotes safe, responsible and ethical hunting both as a legitimate cultural pursuit and as the most humane, cost effective and practical means of managing wild deer populations.

**Mission Statement:**

In pursuit of the key objective of the Association, the improvement of the status of deer in Australia, we strive for appropriate management of all free roaming deer populations in Australia.

To promote the safe, responsible and ethical pursuit of deer hunting and its acceptance by the community, undertaken by members who seek an environmentally sustainable experience in accordance with the ADA code of conduct.

## Objectives:

- The improvement of the status of deer in Australia,
- The promotion of research into the habits of deer; and the scientific study of deer in Australia and their relationship to the Australian environment,
- The promotion, application and publication of the methods of management and control of deer whether semi-domesticated or wild,
- The retention and improvement of habitat for deer and other wildlife, particularly by encouraging governments to pass legislation and make regulations based on sound management principles,
- The preservation, and where appropriate the generating of deer hunting as a legitimate sport,
- The preservation and extension of public access to the Australian bushland for recreational use, and the encouragement of such use,
- The preservation of the environment,
- The education of hunters in the safe handling of firearms,
- The personal adoption by members of the Association's Code

## HISTORY

### Deer and Deer Hunting in Tasmania:

Research conducted by Rockie Lee, Australian Deer Association

Dr. John Harris bought the first deer, Chital deer (*Axis Axis*) into Australia in 1803. They were enclosed near the Black Wattle Swamp, Ultimo, Sydney (Rolls 1977). In the following year the first stag in Australia was harvested (Dungey 2000). Tasmania soon began to take an interest in game, in 1826 the Tasmanian Game Association held a meeting in which subjects of importance were to be decided, in order to make remittance by the first ship to obtain English game species (Rolls 1977). The first record of deer being imported into Tasmania was in late 1829, arriving from London the ship bought two male and two female deer, which were originally destined for Western Australia (Bentley 1967). This first consignment of deer bought to Tasmania are through to be Chital deer (*Axis axis*). The consignment was established on a farming property in the north of the state (Bentley 1967). Later in the same year two deer were imported to from Mauritius (Bentley 1967). The following year it was reported that only one deer remained on the estate where the consignment was initially located. The others had either escaped into the bush or had been worried and destroyed by dogs (Bentley 1967).

Fallow deer (*Dama dama*) are the only species to successfully establish wild deer populations in Tasmanian. The first fallow deer to reach Australia were park animals imported from England and bought to the midlands area of Tasmania (Frith 1979). Another consignment of deer arrived into North-West Tasmania in 1836, consisting of six fallow males and six fallow females (Bentley 1967). By 1872 it was said that these were the first fallow deer, when the herd reached 100, which were released into the wild (Bentley 1967). The Van Diemen's Land Company received eight deer in 1837 for their deer park. The herd reached a population on 75 in 1849, shortly after which in 1851, the enterprise folded (Bruce 2015). There are reports of further releases of fallow deer in late 1862 and 1865 as well as several other imports of deer into Tasmanian following 1829 (Dungey 2000). During this period it is believed that in 1835/ 1836 fallow deer were delivered from England to private property in the south of the state (Bisdee and Lee 2001). These deer were intended for recreational hunting purposes. During some of the hunts a number of bucks escaped into the bush and became established in a wild state

(Bentley 1967). In 1863 there was an estimated population of between six hundred and eight hundred fallow deer established in wild populations in Tasmania (Bentley 1967). Mr. James Cox, of Campbell Town was said to be a successful breeder of Fallow deer and a leading figure in the early history of deer in Tasmania. He was reported to be selling fallow deer for five pound (AU\$10) per head in 1859 (Bentley 1967).

The Tasmanian Acclimatisation Society, formed in early 1862, played no part in the introduction of fallow deer into Tasmania. The wild deer population was already well established at the time of the formation of the society, (Bentley 1967). The objectives of the Tasmanian Acclimatisation Society were to; as far as possible to prevent the extinction of native game, and to acclimatise British and foreign game (Bentley 1967).

Many fallow deer from Tasmania were exported to the mainland states of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia at various times during the 1800s. Six fallow deer were exported to New South Wales in 1862, leaving the Tasmanian herd at a population of eighteen by the end of 1864 (Rolls 1977). Ten fallow deer, three males and seven females, were given to the Acclimatisation Society of Queensland in 1865. They were released at Maryvale and Westbrook near Toowoomba. The population were harvested as their population increased and they began raiding crops (Rolls 1977). Two males and four female fallow deer were exported to New Zealand in 1866, from the herd established in the states midlands region (Banwell 2003). It is believed that deer from a substantial Tasmanian herd were exported to New Zealand in 1867 (Bentley 1976). These animals cost 28 pounds and 19 shillings (AU\$57.90) per head (Banwell 2003). In mid 1869, a further twelve animals were purchased for 9 pounds and 10 shillings (AU\$19) (Banwell 2003).

There have been un-validated rumours and records of other species of deer being imported into Tasmania. It had been strongly rumoured that Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*) were released in regions of the northeast coast. There had also been un-substantiated of Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and chital deer being released in the central highlands regions. There is record of Rusa deer (*Rusa timorensis*) being present at the Westbury Zoo in the 1900's. There had also been un- substantiated rumours of Sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*) being released in the southwest region of the state, made by fishing boat occupiers and bushwalkers. The first 'official' report of deer poaching appeared in the Hobart Town Courier in 1842.

Today fallow deer are the only deer species to have fully adapted to Tasmanian conditions and persist in well-established populations throughout the state. The population of fallow deer was estimated to be 7000 to 8000 deer in 1974 (Bentley 1967). Natural expansion and numerous escapes/releases from 'failed' deer farms their habitat range is slowly spreading and this would be in a direct correlation with the steady increase in their population.

Tasmania has a long history of the management of wild fallow deer populations at government level, more than any other state of Australia. The first form of management was under *The Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1928 (Tasmania)*. The Act required that a deer hunter be licensed and that only one 'adult male deer' could be taken on any one day of the open season. It was also required that the successful hunter take the carcass (with head still attached) to a police officer within 48 hours of the taking, to have it identified and certificated (Bentley 1967).

A research program was instituted in 1970 by the Animals and Birds Protection Board (ABPB) and was continued by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) in 1971. The research program then sought to adjust the sex ratio and provide the basis for conditions applicable to the open season. Prior

to 1974 bucks only could be taken legally, as many as five male deer being allowed for each licence issued. In 1974 and 1975 each hunter was allowed to take one buck and two does. In 1976 deer of any age or sex could be taken, the season limit being three animals per hunter (Bentley 1967). Basing its estimates on hunter returns, the NPWS estimated that 1500 deer were taken in 1975. In 1976 deer licence sales rose to 3,345, double those of 1973 and twenty per cent more than 1975. There was selective hunting for bucks in 1976 imposed by the wildlife authority. Conditions for the 1977 open season were adjusted to suit the management requirements of individual herds. This year also saw the introduction of the Hunter's Authority Card and tagging system. Cards specified the number and sex of the animals, which the individual hunter could take on that particular property. The season limit was two deer per licence and the open season for bucks began on March 12 and closed on March 27, and for does, March 12 to April 10 (Bentley 1967).

In 1970/ 1971 Tasmania commenced trapping wild fallow deer for research projects. Presumed to be related to the research program initiated by the APBP (Dungey 2000).

The Australian Deer Association established a Tasmanian Branch, the 6th branch of the ADA in early 1977. The branch established as a strong voice for the betterment of deer in Tasmania. This branch was formed due to the perceived prevalence of deer poisoning at that time (Dungey 2000). In 1977, the Tasmanian Deer Advisory Committee (TDAC) was established as an incorporated body. Comprising the Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage, the Forestry Commission, The Farmers and Graziers Association, deer farmers and eight hunter organisations (Dungey 2000). In early 1978 property owner of Connorville, in the north midlands area of the state, allowed members of the Tasmanian branch of the ADA to install a deer trap on his property. The first sixteen deer trapped were relocated within the northern midlands area. The next lot caught were relocated to the Blessington area before the trap was dismantled in mid 1978 (James 2000)

In 1979 it became a policy to trap wild deer to establish a deer farming industry in Tasmania. A royalty payment system for the captured deer was established and all such payments were to be put into a trust fund to assist with future deer management programs. The trapping program began in 1980 with 1200 deer being captured (James 2000). There was a second trapping in 1988 to speed up the deer farming industry with royalty payments paid into the trust fund (James 2000). In 1980 the NPWS notified the TDAC committee that five permits to start deer farming had been granted. Trapping was to be allowed on the northern midlands property, Connorville and Beaufort. One thousand does were permitted for capture on Connorville and 200 on Beaufort. The captured deer were not to be sold for a period of two years (James 2000).

In 1985, the Tasmanian Branch of the ADA commenced trapping and tagging deer on a property in the northern midlands. A single clover trap was built and two male fawns were initially trapped. The trapping was continued for a number of years with varied success. The last deer trapped were in 1990, one doe and one spikey (James 2000).

In 1993, Mr. Brian Murphy, a wildlife biologist from the United States, was employed to investigate the wild deer herd in Tasmania, to come up with a plan of action to sustainably manage the wild populations. Brian's methods were extremely successful. He managed to weld the hunters, landowners and government agencies into a very cooperative group of people committed to looking after the best interests of the deer, and thereby ensuring the future of responsible deer hunting in Tasmania. As a result of Brian's research and work a Game Management Unit was established in 1996, to assist key stakeholders set up Property Based Game Management Plans and to offer sound advice to key interest groups on deer related matters. Brian's employment in Tasmania concluded in 1997 and nobody can

dispute that Brian's work has been the single, most important factor in maintaining hunter access to the wild deer herds of Tasmania. At the conclusion of his employment he produced a very detailed final report titled *Tasmanian Fallow Deer Project Report 1993-1997*. Without his influence, wild fallow deer management and recreational hunting, as we know it today, would probably be lost.

In 1999 Dr. Larry Marchington, a noted U.S. wildlife biologist, stated that "Tasmania has the best managed wild deer herd outside of the United States" (Hall 1999). This is a very high compliment by an eminent biologist. Tasmanian people over the years can be rightly proud of the role that they have played in bringing this situation about. Let us keep the good work going so that a properly managed, well balanced and healthy wild fallow deer herd continues to exist in this State for perpetuity.

*I would like to acknowledge that nearly all of this report has been based on the very good work of many others before me. Please refer to the following bibliography of reference material. My aim in preparing this report was to simply gather it all together and put it into one document for ease of reading.*

*Rockie Lee*

### **Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*)**

Fallow deer (*Dama dama*) are the small, spotted deer often seen in large groups on deer farms as you travel along country roads. In that semi-domesticated situation, they bear little resemblance to free-roaming fallow deer, which have the alertness and bearing of all the natural prey species that have learned how to survive and prosper in the wild by constant awareness of their surroundings.

Mature fallow bucks stand about 90cm at the shoulder and weigh approximately 90kg. Does are much smaller and lighter, standing about 76cm and weighing only about 40kg. Colour varies considerably in fallow deer and ranges from the common or 'red', through to the black and creamy white.

A mature fallow buck's antlers are quite different in shape and style to the antlers of any other deer species in this country. Brow and trez tines emerge from the beam as in some other species and, occasionally a bez tine is also produced. Above the trez tine, the beam flattens or 'palmates' into a broad palm-like area. The points on the rear edge of the palm are termed 'spellers', while the lowest of these is called the guard tine.

### **Recreational Hunting of Fallow Deer:**

Traditional hunting of wild fallow deer in Tasmania has been conducted since their introduction. Recreational hunting, the game hunting season and the crop protection tag system have been in constant change in coincidence with the population of both fallow deer and the requirements of both the landowner and hunter.

Currently the first season, which is for male deer, runs for 6 weekends and 5 weeks during March. The last 4 weekends and 3 weeks of this period is also open for antlerless deer. The second season opens again in mid May for 8 weekends and 7 weeks. Each licensed hunter is issued with three tags per game licence, 1 antlered (male) and 2 antlerless deer or 3 antlerless deer been allowed to be taken.

This year's season has again seen the latest change; after a consultative process by hunting association, the Tasmanian Deer Advisory Committee (TDAC), Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association (TFGA), and the Department the season has an extra week to the male season and an extra antlerless tag to the wild fallow deer hunting game license.

### **Farming of Fallow Deer:**

The industry developed in Tasmania during the mid-1970s, when a small number of farmers attempted to establish deer farming enterprises based on wild-caught foundation stock. This generated considerable conflict between hunters and farmers due to concerns from the hunting community that wild fallow deer numbers would be severely impacted and hunters would lose access to land for the traditional hunting of wild fallow deer. Neither outcome eventuated.

During the late 1980s, the number of deer farms greatly increased. However the new industry was unable to establish itself on a broad-scale and the early 1990s saw a rapid exodus from the sector. As a consequence, there are only approximately five commercial (i.e. producing commercial meat and velvet) deer farms currently operating. In recent years, small-scale fallow deer farming has increased greatly in popularity. These are only in terms of personal use, hobby farms and wildlife display, rather than for commercial meat and velvet production.

The decline of commercial deer farming has had an unplanned impact on the range of fallow deer in Tasmania. Some farmed deer herds were released or escaped into areas that were outside the traditional/ core wild fallow deer range. As a result fallow deer herds became established in new areas outside of the traditional / core wild fallow deer range.

### **The Partly Protected Status of Fallow Deer:**

Fallow deer (*Dama Dama*) have always enjoyed protection under various Government edicts, until 1928, when the *Animals and Birds Protection Act* was passed. This was the first act that provided protection to animals other than those animals that existed on reserved land. Seasons and bag limits were regulated to provide hunting opportunities into the future.

Tasmanian's fallow deer herd is the largest wild fallow deer herds left in the world and are considered the most sustainably and best managed by many. Wild Tasmanian fallow deer are a highly prized hunting resource, both as meat and trophy animals. This is reflected in the high number of license sales. Hunting them has become more popular over-time and has steadily continued to rise. 5,050 game licenses to hunt wild fallow deer were sold in 2016, up from 2735 in 2000. License sales in 2016 alone generated approximately \$327,000 income to state.

Fallow deer are a catalyst in under-pinning many Property Based Game Management Plans (PGBMP), an initiative of Department of Primary Industries Parks Water and Environment (DPIPWE) in the 1980's. This initiative further advanced in 1993 to 1997 by the work of Brian Murphy, wildlife biologist, who was engaged by the TDAC in cooperation with the Government to undertake a comprehensive study into all aspects of wild deer management in this state.

Following comprehensive research into all aspects of the issues and engaging with all stake holders Mr. Murphy produced a 120 page report which, with some minor variations, forms the basis of current

management practices, encompassing “Quality Deer Management” and “Property Based Game Management”.

The latter of these two initiatives, provides a very real service to those landowners who adopt it, by controlling all nuisance wildlife, weeds and infrastructure matters on their properties. This provides access to deer hunting as the reward to those hunters who participate in the later.

Further, the role of a managed wild fallow deer herd under the above scenario, both at property and regional level, has demonstrated its ability to contribute toward state government policy objectives. Specifically, a key objective under previous governments has been to meet reduced usage targets of 1080 poison for native browsing animal control purposes. Landowners who have a managed wild fallow deer herd on their property are in the fortunate position (via freely available shooting control) of having a limited reliance on 1080 poison to manage native browsing animal damage and in doing so, have an investment in terms of how they manage this issue beyond 2016.

### **Wild Fallow Deer Range in Tasmania:**

The traditional or core wild fallow deer range in Tasmania is largely on pre impacted landscape and is, in broad terms, from Kempton in the south to Launceston in the north and from Ouse in the west to the East Coast. The deer exist in varying densities in this area due to a number of factors i.e. suitable habitat, food, human population, etc. Wild fallow deer are very much part of the social and cultural fabric of rural life in this area.

Outside of this traditional range small satellite herds of fallow deer have been established over recent years. May be “possible since the demise of commercial deer farms in those areas” and illegal release of small deer herds. Some of this herd have increased in population and have shown to be problematic in some areas.

As an association ADA Tasmania does not support or encourage further releases of fallow deer and has not been involved in these practices in since 1978. We are also against importing any subspecies of fallow deer or any other species of deer into Tasmania.

### **Environment Impacts on Public and Private Lands:**

An increase in awareness of wild fallow deer and an increase in reporting of alleged damage are not necessarily proven to be a real representation of increase in damage. In Tasmania, there are many claims of damage caused by wild fallow deer, but there are very few published, scientific studies that demonstrate actual damage caused by wild fallow deer. Forests and woodlands in Tasmania are browsed and grazed by many native and exotic mammals such as macropods, marsupials, livestock, and rabbits. Wild fallow deer are just another mammal group among these other species. Even when terminal buds are high enough to be outside of browsing range, damage may occur when macropods and marsupials climb on them or when male wild fallow deer rub and thrash their antlers during velvet stripping on immature trees, which are subject to bark-stripping damage. But does this damage relate to economic damage? Deer have also been blamed for impacting on the agricultural industry (i.e., horticulture, field crops and pastures). Studies in the United Kingdom show that red and fallow deer do graze on forage crops and impact pasture, silage yields, and early growth of cereals (Putman and Moore 1998). While no similar documented impacts are published for wild fallow deer in Australia, it would

be naive to assume that large concentrations of deer on Tasmanian improved farmland do not have some impact. It is accepted that in some circumstances wild fallow deer have the potential to cause economic impacts, then how do we quantify the size of this impact? The added challenge is to tease out the economic impact of the wild fallow deer from the impacts of the other browsing and grazing species, including native wildlife, on this farmland. There are no published studies on the economic impact of wild fallow deer in Tasmania. In contrast, Cause (1990) calculated the economic value of recreational deer hunting in Australia at A\$77 million per annum. Wild fallow deer are regularly observed grazing in standing crops; this grazing may be particularly heavy during autumn and spring when crops are becoming established or prior to harvest. Deer are also reported to damage high value crops such as poppies by bedding in them but the economic impact has not yet been quantified (Hall and Gill 2005).

Wild fallow deer can become a problem on primary production land for both farmers and forestry. Where this occurs permits are issued to control numbers and assist in dispersing herds. In some cases pre-emptive permits are issued to landowners/managers prior to crops being planted when problems can reasonably be expected to occur.

Since 2007, The Parks and Wildlife Service have authorised a ballot system for the hunting of deer on three Conservation Areas in the Central Highlands, including some 6000 ha. For the past nine years the coordination, communication, liaison with hunters, issuing of permits and maps and drawing of this ballot has been undertaken within the Wildlife Management Branch, by the Game Management Unit (GMU).

With the continued growth of deer licence sales from 2735 in 2000 to 5050 in 2016, is putting more pressure on access to private and state owned land viable? We promote the opening/ reopening of public land to all recreational activities not limited to hunting alone. Current management practices of Forestry Tasmania and Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) has received positive feedback. In addition this process works through issues of access, maximum and minimum hunter densities, addresses hunter safety and ensures that hunters have the appropriate permits, licences and insurances.

The ADA has worked closely with the TDAC and PWS to establishing hunting in a further 26500 ha in Regional Reserve and Conservation Areas for the 2017 season. The ADA also acknowledges that the current draft of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) recognises deer hunting as a legitimate activity in part of the TWWHA. We are also now working closing with a large private forestry company in managing recreation hunting access to over 4000 ha in the north of the state. With the success of this project this area of land should be increase over the next period.

### **Commercial Opportunities for the use of Wild Population Stocks:**

A survey conducted in 1990 of over 3,200 licenses on the economic value of deer hunting concluded that, at that time, they contributed from \$2.2 to \$2.6 million to the economy. This figure did not include License sales or property payments (Murphy 1997).

For the past 20 years, the Tasmanian Government has committed to and promoted a collaborative wildlife management program in relation to wild deer management. This program has combined Property Based Wildlife Management Plans, Quality Deer Management and wildlife damage



management. Currently the Department has over 135 such plans implemented specifically for deer management on private property. The Department also has similar plans for public land.

As an association representing recreational deer hunters we opposed to any proposal to allow commercial harvest of Tasmania's wild fallow deer herd. It is our association's opinion that any commercial harvesting of wild fallow deer would see an unsustainable decline in our wild fallow deer population. This will impact the quality of hunting and potentially compromise Property Based Wildlife Management and Quality Deer Management and thus we could see a population explosion of rufus and bennets wallaby and brushtail possum throughout the state.

We are yet to see any business plans or cost benefit analyst studies on commercial harvesting of Tasmania's wild fallow deer, this over shadows the financial viability of such a program. Taking into account the requirements of the *Meat Hygiene Act 1985* and the Meat Hygiene Regulations 2003 and the ten or more associated Australian Standards that apply to Game Meat for Human Consumption, it is unclear to us of the viable on any such proposition for the commercial harvest of our wild fallow deer herd.

As our wild fallow deer are already a commercial commodity for landowners in Tasmania, our landowners have adopted differing systems across the state to charge or barter recreational hunters for the privilege to access their properties to hunt our wild fallow deer. Land owners can ask for fee to access their properties or trophy fees for animals taken, work in kind is often done on these properties such as but not limited to fence, road and building maintenance, browsing animal control and associated activities such as fire wood collecting often undertaken by whole family groups.

Guided hunting businesses are also operated on private properties by outfitters charging up to approximately \$3000 for multiple day hunting trips for both male and female fallow deer and thus payments are then made to those landowners.

Our association strongly supports the commercial deer farms industry operating across our state; deer farming should be supported and encouraged to grow to support the commercial venison industry to ensure a sustainable and quality product is produced.

Allowing the use of wild sourced product would create direct competition between deer farmers and any potential commercial wild harvest operation. As deer farmers are subject to high establishment and running costs that could place them at a financial disadvantage to harvesters of wild fallow deer.

Commercial harvest of wild fallow deer could also lead to increasing levels of game theft, trespassing on private property and other associated issues that come with such illegal activities.

### **Wild Fallow Deer Population Control:**

Our Association has taken a proactive role in lobbying on several points to counter the increase in population of Tasmania's wild fallow deer herd.

We have been successful in the adoption of several of these points:

- Increase of the female/ antlerless licence tag by one to a total of three tags.
- Extension of the "March"/ first season by one week to a total of five weeks.
- Reopening of some 26500 ha in Regional Reserve and Conservation Areas to recreational hunting.

We are still lobbying for an extension of the “May – June”/ antlerless second season, to run from the 1<sup>st</sup> of May to the 30<sup>th</sup> of September. We feel this would give recreational hunters a great time to fill their licence tags over a longer period pushing into the spring period to assist farmers/ landowners in management of their wild fallow deer herds. This would increase the second season to some twenty-two weeks from the current seven weeks.

Our association supports the continuation of the current classification of wild fallow deer of semi-protected status as a game animal and thus the game seasons that comes with this classification. We support the continuation of the current crop protection tag system that is controlled by the Wildlife Management Branch, GMU.

We support and encourage a higher level of control of fallow deer that currently exist outside of the traditional/ core deer range. As an Association we have offered our services to several organisations in the control of these fallow deer numbers but have yet to see any take up off these offers.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this paper. I am, as representative of our association available to meet with your committee to discuss these issues further if you wish.

Yours Sincerely

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Australian Deer Association.  
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## Allison Waddington

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**From:** Scott Freeman <northerntas.pres@austdeer.asn.au>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 29 June 2016 4:32 PM  
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**Subject:** Australian Deer Association's Submission into the Inquiry into Wild Fallow Deer Population in Tasmania  
**Attachments:** ADA - Inquiry into Wild Fallow Deer Population in Tasmania.doc

Ms Jenny Mannering  
Inquiry Secretary  
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Please find attached our association's submission into the Legislative Council Inquiry into the wild fallow deer population in Tasmania.

Please reply to myself to confirm our submission has been received.

Kind Regards

*Scott Freeman.*  
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**Tasmanian State Executive**  
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