

Doe A Deer A Female Deer

The deer also symbolizes a connection to the supernatural, the Otherworld, or the fairy realm, e.g., being a messenger or an entity's familiar.

White-tailed deer *O. couesi* doe at Grand Canyon Deer Farm. *O* The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), also known commonly as the whitetail and the Virginia deer, is a medium-sized species of deer native to North and South America. *v. v.* Highly adaptable, the various subspecies of white-tailed deer inhabit many different ecosystems, from arid grasslands to the Amazon and Orinoco basins; from the Llanos to the high-elevation terrain of the Andes. *nemoralis*, female, Costa Rica *O. nelsoni*, fawn about two weeks old, Belize Closeup of *O. v.* It is the most widely distributed mainland ungulate herbivore in the Americas; coupled with its natural predator, the mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), it is one of the most widely distributed terrestrial mammal species in the Americas and the world. *borealis* fawn

In the English language, this deer was originally simply called a 'roe', but over time the word 'roe' has become a qualifier, and it is now usually called 'roe deer'. This deer can be recognized by its characteristic size, smaller than all other white-tailed deer. Adult males (known as bucks) usually weigh 25–34 kg (55–75 lb) and stand about 76 cm (30 in) tall at the shoulder. Adult females (does) usually weigh between 20 and 29 kg (44 and 64 lb) and have an average height of 66 cm (26 in) at the shoulders. The deer is a reddish-brown to grey-brown in color. Antlers are grown by males and shed between February and March and regrown by June. When the antlers are growing, they have a white velvet coating. The subspecies otherwise generally resembles other white-tailed deer in appearance. *== Distribution ==* A deer also appears as a helper, such as in Italian... The Koiné Greek name πύγαργος, transliterated pygargos, mentioned in the Septuagint and the works of various writers such as Hesychius, Herodotus and later Pliny... The word is attested on the 5th-century Caistor-by-Norwich astragalus – a roe deer talus bone, written in Elder Futhark as ᚱᚢᚰᚰᚰᚰ, transliterated as *raihan*.

Deer For many types of deer in modern English usage, the male is a buck and the female a doe, but the terms vary with dialect, and according A deer (pl. : deer) or true deer is a hoofed ruminant ungulate of the family Cervidae (informally the deer family). Cervidae is divided into subfamilies Cervinae (which includes muntjac, elk, red deer, and fallow deer) and Capreolinae (which includes reindeer, white-tailed deer, roe deer, and moose). Norwegian *dyr* mean ‘animal’. These antlers are bony extensions of the skull and are often used for combat between males. Male deer of almost all species (except the water deer), as well as female reindeer, grow and shed new antlers each year

Some taxonomists include the rarer Persian fallow deer as a subspecies (*D. d. mesopotamica*), with both species being grouped together as the fallow deer, while others treat it as a different species (*D. mesopotamica*). The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) was once classified as *Dama virginiana* and the mule deer or black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) as *Dama hemionus*; they were given a separate genus in the 19th century.

Key deer Adult females (does) usually weigh between 20 and 29 kg (44 and 64 lb) and have an average height of 66 cm (26 in) at the shoulders. The deer is a reddish-brown The Key deer (*Odocoileus virginianus clavium*) is an endangered subspecies of the white-tailed deer that lives only in the Florida Keys. It is the smallest extant North American deer species

The English roe is from the Old English *rā* or *rāha*, from Proto-Germanic **raihō*, cognate with Old Norse *rá*, Old Saxon *rēho*, Middle Dutch and Dutch *ree*, Old High German *rēh*, *rēho*, *rēia*, German *Reh*. It is perhaps ultimately derived from a PIE root **rei-*, meaning "streaked, spotted or striped". Deer appear in art from Paleolithic cave paintings onwards, and they have played a role in mythology, religion, and literature throughout history, as well as in heraldry, such as red deer that appear in the coat of arms of Åland. Their economic importance includes the use of their meat as venison, their skins as soft, strong buckskin, and their antlers as handles for knives. Deer hunting has been a popular activity since the Middle Ages and remains a resource...

Do-Re-Mi Ray: ‘a drop of golden sun’ refers to the second solfège syllable, re. Me: ‘a name "Do-Re-Mi" is an American show tune from the 1959 Rodgers and Hammerstein musical The Sound of Music. Each syllable of the musical solfège system appears in the song's lyrics, sung on the pitch it names. Doe: ‘a deer, a female deer’ refers to the first solfège syllable, do. Rodgers was helped in its creation by long-time arranger Trude Rittmann who devised the extended vocal sequence in the song

European fallow deer It is one of two living species of fallow deer alongside the Persian fallow deer (*Dama mesopotamica*). The male fallow deer is known as a buck, the female is a doe, and the young a fawn. they were given a separate genus in the 19th century. It has also been introduced to other regions in the world. During the Pleistocene it inhabited much of Europe, and has been reintroduced to its prehistoric distribution by humans. Globally, adult The European fallow deer (*Dama dama*), also known as the common fallow deer or simply fallow deer, is a species of deer native to Eurasia. It is historically native to Turkey and possibly the Italian Peninsula, Balkan Peninsula, and the island of Rhodes near Anatolia

Water deer It has prominent tusks, unlike all other living true deer. It was first described to the Western world by Robert Swinhoe in 1870. The water deer (*Hydropotes inermis*) is a small deer species native to Korea and China. It was The water deer (*Hydropotes inermis*) is a small deer species native to Korea and China. It has prominent tusks, unlike all other living true deer
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== Etymology == 5e32b11616 == Taxonomy == 5e32b11616 == Taxonomy == 5e32b11616 == Taxonomy == 5e32b11616 == Background == 5e32b11616 A deer or a doe (female deer) usually appears in fairy tales as the form of a princess who has been enchanted by a malevolent fairy or witch, such as The White Doe (French fairy tale) and The Enchanted Deer (Scottish fairy tale), or a transformation curse a male character falls under. Sometimes, it represents a disguise a prince dons to escape or to achieve a goal, e.g., What the Rose did to the Cypress (Persian fairy tale). Tale types that include a transformation into deer or hind are ATU 401, "The Princess Transformed into Deer" and ATU 450, "Brother and Sister" (male relative changed into deer; see: Brother and Sister, German fairy tale; The Golden Stag, Romanian fairy tale). 5e32b11616

Mule deer Two subspecies of mule deer are grouped into the black-tailed deer. Two The mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) is a deer indigenous to western North America; it is named for its ears, which are large like those of the mule. The mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) is a deer indigenous to western North America; it is named for its ears, which are large like those of the mule
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In The Sound of Music, the song is used by the governess Maria to teach the solfège of the major scale to the Von Trapp children, who are learning to sing for the first time. According to assistant conductor Peter Howard, the heart of the number—in which Maria assigns a musical tone to each child, like so many Swiss bell ringers—was devised in rehearsal by Rittmann (who was credited for choral arrangements) and choreographer Joe Layton. The fourteen note and tune lyric—"when you know the notes to sing..."—were provided by Rodgers and Hammerstein; the rest, apparently, came from Rittmann. According to Howard, "Rodgers allowed her to do whatever she liked. When we started doing the staging of it, Joe took over. He asked Trude for certain parts... 5e32b11616 In North America, the white-tailed deer is very common (even considered a nuisance in some areas) in states to the east and south of the Rocky Mountains, including southwestern Arizona, with the exception of the American West Coast and Baja California Peninsula, where its ecological niche is filled by the black-tailed deer (in the Pacific Northwest) or the mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) from that point west except for mixed deciduous riparian corridors, river valley bottomlands, and lower foothills of the northern Rocky Mountain region from... 5e32b11616 The name "sika deer" comes from shika (鹿), the Japanese word for "deer", and in Japan, the species is known as the nihonjika (日本鹿 (鹿)), "Japan deer"). In Chinese, it is known as Chinese: 梅花鹿; pinyin: méihuālù, "plum blossom deer", referring to the white fur spots on the deer's back resembling plum blossoms. 5e32b11616

Roe deer The species is widespread in Europe, from the Mediterranean to Scandinavia, from Scotland to the Caucasus, and east as far as northern Iran. The male of the species is sometimes referred to as a roebuck. The roe is a small deer, reddish and grey-brown, and well-adapted to cold environments. while the territories of a male and a female might overlap, other roe deer of the same sex are excluded unless they are the doe's offspring of that year The roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), also known as the roe, western roe deer, or European roe, is a species of deer
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== In folk and fairy tales == 5e32b11616 The two subspecies are the Chinese water deer (*H. i. inermis*) and the Korean water deer (*H. i. argyropus*). The water deer is superficially more similar to a musk deer than a true deer; despite anatomical peculiarities, including a pair of prominent tusks (downward-pointing canine teeth) and its lack of antlers, it is classified as a cervid, yet its unique anatomical characteristics have caused it to be classified in its own genus (*Hydropotes*), as well as historically its own subfamily (*Hydropotinae*). However, studies of mitochondrial control region and cytochrome b DNA sequences placed it near *Capreolus* within an Old World section of the subfamily *Capreolinae*, and all later molecular analyses show that *Hydropotes* is a sister taxon of *Capreolus*. 5e32b11616 == Etymology == 5e32b11616

Deer in mythology entity's familiar. A deer or a doe (female deer) usually appears in fairy tales as the form of a princess who has been enchanted by a malevolent fairy or witch Deer have significant roles in the mythology of various peoples located all over the world, such as object of worship, the incarnation of deities, the object of heroic quests and deeds, or as magical disguise or enchantment/curse for princesses and princes in many folk and fairy tales 5e32b11616

The tune finished at #88 in AFI's 100 Years...100 Songs survey of the top tunes in American cinema in 2004. 5e32b11616 Mule deer can be divided into two main groups: the mule deer (*sensu stricto*) and the black-tailed deer. The first group includes all subspecies, except *O. h. columbianus* and *O. h. sitkensis*, which are in the black-tailed deer group. The two main groups have been treated as separate species, but they hybridize, and virtually all recent authorities treat the mule deer and black-tailed deer as conspecific. Mule deer apparently evolved from the black-tailed...
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Sika deer The sika deer (*Cervus nippon*), also known as the northern spotted deer or the Japanese deer, is a species of deer native to much of East Asia and introduced The sika deer (*Cervus nippon*), also known as the northern spotted deer or the Japanese deer, is a species of deer native to much of East Asia and introduced to other parts of the world. Previously found from northern Vietnam in the south to the Russian Far East in the north, it was overhunted to the brink of extinction in the 19th century. Protection laws were enacted in the mid-20th century, leading to a rapid recovery of their population from the 1950s to the 1980s 5e32b11616

== Description == 5e32b11616 Mule deer are found in the western and central parts of North America. Various subspecies range from the western Great Plains to the Rocky Mountains, the southwest United States and northern Mexico, and the west coast of the continent. Their range is smaller than the related white-tailed deer, which are found throughout most of North America east of the Rocky Mountains and in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains from Idaho and Wyoming northward. Mule deer have also been introduced to Argentina and Kauai, Hawaii. 5e32b11616 The musk deer (Moschidae) of Asia and chevrotains (Tragulidae) of tropical African and Asian forests are separate families that are also in the ruminant clade Ruminantia; they are not especially closely related to Cervidae. 5e32b11616

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