

Cervus elaphus [简体中文](#) [正體中文](#)

System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Cervidae

Common name Rotwild, Rothirsch (German), cerf elaphe (French), Ciervo colorado (Spanish), Rothirsch (German), deer (English), Edelhirsch (German), wapiti (Shawnee), elk (English), red deer (English), European red deer (English)

Synonym

Similar species

Summary

Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) were introduced to several countries, including North and South America, New Zealand and Australia. In Argentina they have invaded several National parks, influencing native flora and fauna and possibly disrupting ecological processes. Of particular concern is possible competition with an endangered deer endemic to the southern parts of Chile and Argentina. They also compete with livestock.



[view this species on IUCN Red List](#)

Species Description

Adult red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) are medium-sized and round-antlered, with a uniform, plain brown body, lighter below. Mature males have antlers with 10 or more tines, the uppermost pointing upwards in a cluster. The muzzle is blackish and hairless, and the hooves are grey to black. Both sexes are similar in colour. Adults typically have no spots, newborn fawns are brown or reddish-brown with a dark dorsal stripe and a creamy to light brown rump patch. White spots are scattered on the back and flanks (Nugent and Fraser 2005). Female live weights are 100-150kg, male live weights 200-300kg.

Notes

In southern Latin America the invasion of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) has occurred in temperate rain forests, ecotonal areas and tree-less steppe areas. The invasion is encouraged through plantations of exotic conifers in ecotonal and steppe areas. The only important predator is the native puma (*Puma concolor*).

Lifecycle Stages

In Patagonia, sexual maturity of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) females is at 1 or 2 years of age; gestation lasts approximately 240 days; males reach their maximum development at 12-14 years of age; life span in the wild in both sexes is 18-20 years.

Uses

Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) have been used to stock game parks for recreational and trophy hunting. Red deer have been farmed for venison, velvet and skins/hides, as well as for Asian medicines using antlers, velvet, tails and testicles, and teeth for jewellery (Auckland Regional Council- PestFacts).

Habitat Description

The habitat types occupied by red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) in southern Chile and Argentina include native forest types and grasslands and modified vegetation types. Currently red deer are established in most forested habitat types encountered between about 34E and 55E S. Inhabited native vegetation types include: alerce forests, *Fitzroya cupressoides*; Araucaria forest, *Araucaria araucaria*; Cordilleran Cypress forest, *Austrocedrus chilensis*; Roble-Rauli-Coihue forest, *Nothofagus obliqua*, *N. nervosa*, *N. dombeyi*; Rauli-Tepa-Coihue forest, *Nothofagus nervosa*, *N. dombeyi*, *Laureliopsis philipiana*; Valdivian Rainforest complex; Lenga forest, *Nothofagus pumilio*; Nire forest, *Nothofagus antarctic*; Magallan Coihue forest, *Nothofagus betuloides*; alto-Andean vegetation; Patagonian steppe; wet meadows and riparian wetlands; brush and grassland of anthropogenic origin - e.g. forests cleared for livestock; agricultural areas and forest plantations. The present distribution of red deer has the following environmental characteristics: it covers the latitudes between 37E 42' S and 54E 55' S (non-contiguous); the longitudes between 73E 36' W and 69E 50' W (non-contiguous); and altitudes between 300m and 2,450m.

Reproduction

Normally one offspring per female. In some parts of Argentina, 10-30% of yearling females breed.

Nutrition

The dietary breadth of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) is evidenced by the habitat types invaded so far, which range from temperate rain forests to cold-dry steppe habitat. Females feed on the more lush habitats whilst the males prefer the poorer feeding areas.

General Impacts

In South America there is now evidence of extensive dietary overlap of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) with an endangered native heudel (see [Hippocamelus bisulcus in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)) and likely with guanaco, another native ungulate. Red deer have reached high densities locally with measureable effects on the flora (Flueck, W., pers. Comm., 2003).

Deer prevent regeneration of favoured plant species, which causes significant changes to the structure and composition of native ecosystems. At critical sites, non-replacement of canopy species can lead to canopy collapse. There is no evidence in New Zealand, Chile or Argentina, that equilibrium has been reached between deer and the native ecosystems they inhabit. Deer continue to inhibit forest regeneration even at low density (Department of Conservation Policy Statement on Deer Control, 2002).

Management Info

Preventative measures: Risk Assessment models for assessing the risk that exotic vertebrates could establish in Australia have been further explored by the Western Australia Department of Agriculture & Food (DAFWA) to confirm that they reasonably predict public safety, establishment and pest risks across a full range of exotic species and risk levels.

The [Risk assessment for the Red deer \(*Cervus elaphus*\)](#), has been assigned a VPC Threat Category of **EXTREME**. Mammals and birds were assessed for the pest risk they pose if introduced to Australia, by calculating Vertebrate Pests Committee (VPC) Threat Categories. These categories incorporate risk of establishing populations in the wild, risk of causing public harm, and risk of becoming a pest (eg causing agricultural damage, competing with native fauna, etc). The 7-factor Australian Bird and Mammal Model was used for these assessments.

Physical: In Argentina, wild red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) are generally treated as a resource, mainly for trophy hunting, and currently there is no comprehensive strategy to monitor and control populations. Although considered an unwanted invasive species in National parks, current manipulations are restricted to trophy hunting. Only where densities have reached high levels on some private lands, red deer are specifically culled to decrease the density. Several provinces and National parks with wild red deer have established their hunting regulations, though not being based on population characteristics or conservation goals (Werner, F., pers. comm., 2004).

Integrated management: The Department of Conservation in New Zealand has released a policy statement on deer control, ([Department of Conservation Policy Statement on Deer Control, 2001](#)), which adopts an integrated approach to control of deer, working with all interest groups.

Please follow this link for a [case study on the management of red deer in New Zealand](#) compiled by the IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG).

Pathway

Introduced by acclimatisation societies.

Principal source: Dr. Werner T. Flueck, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnologica and Centro de Ecologia Aplicada del Neuquen, Argentina

Compiler: IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Review: Dr. Werner T. Flueck, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnologica and Centro de Ecologia Aplicada del Neuquen, Argentina.

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ALIEN RANGE

[2] ARGENTINA

[5] NEW ZEALAND

[1] PERU

[1] VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.

[1] CHILE

[1] PATAGONIA

[1] SOUTH AMERICA

Red List assessed species 7: CR = 1; EN = 3; VU = 1; LC = 2;

[Callaeas cinereus](#) EN

[Cyanoramphus malherbi](#) CR

[Lama guanicoe](#) LC

[Porphyrio hochstetteri](#) EN

[Cervus elaphus](#) LC

[Hippocamelus bisulcus](#) EN

[Nestor notabilis](#) VU

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Management information

Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2026. Species profile *Cervus elaphus*. Available from: <https://iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=119> [Accessed 03 May 2026]

[Bomford, M., 2003. Risk Assessment for the Import and Keeping of Exotic Vertebrates in Australia. Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://www.feral.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/PC12803.pdf> [Accessed August 19 2010]

[Cossio E. Daniel, 2010. Vertebrados naturalizados en el Perú: historia y estado del conocimiento \(Naturalised vertebrates in Peru: history and state of knowledge\) Rev. peru. biol. 17\(2\): 179 - 189 \(Agosto 2010\)](#)

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[Duncan, R., Ruscoe, W., Richardson, S. and Allen, R. 2006. Consequences of Deer Control for Kaweka Mountain Beech Forest Dynamics \(Landcare Research Contract Report: LC0607/021\).](#)

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<http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/conservation/threats-and-impacts/animal-pests/kaweka-deer-control.pdf> [Accessed 23 March 2007]

[Díaz, N. I. and J. Smith-Flueck. 2000. The Patagonian huemul. A mysterious deer on the brink of extinction. Literature of Latin America, Buenos Aires. 149 pp. \(English and Spanish version available\).](#)

[Flueck, W.T. 1996 Interactions between free-ranging guanaco \(*Lama guanicoe*\) and introduced red deer \(*Cervus elaphus*\) in Argentina. Zeitschrift Jagdwissenschaft, Vol. 42, No. 1 \(12-17\).](#)

Summary: Impacts of red deer on native mammals.

[Flueck, W.T. 2001 Pregnancy rates of introduced red deer in Patagonia, Argentina after a period of drought. Ecología Austral, Vol. 11 17-24](#)

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[Flueck, W.T, M. Franken, and J.M. Smith-Flueck 1999 Red deer, cattle and horses at high elevations in the Andean precordillera: habitat use and deer density Journal of Neotropical Mammalogy \(SAREM\), Vol. 6, No. 2 5-12](#)

Summary: Notes on red deer in Argentina.

[Fraser, K.W., Parkes, J.P. and Thomson, C. 2003. Management of New Deer Populations in Northland and Taranaki, Science for Conservation 212.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/science-and-technical/SFC212.pdf> [Accessed 23 March 2007]

[Massam M, Kirkpatrick W and Page A., 2010. Assessment and prioritisation of risk for forty introduced animal species. Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre, Canberra.](#)

Summary: This report documents work contributing to a project commissioned by the Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre to validate and refine risk assessment models used in decisions to import and manage introduced vertebrate species. The intent of the project was to: a) increase predictive accuracy, scientific validation and adoption of risk assessment models for the import and keeping of exotic vertebrates, and b) reduce the risk of new vertebrate pests establishing introduced populations in Australia.

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[Page, Amanda; Win Kirkpatrick and Marion Massam, August 2008. Red Deer \(*Cervus elaphus*\) risk assessment for Australia. Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia](#)

Summary: Models for assessing the risk that exotic vertebrates could establish in Australia have been developed for mammals, birds (Bomford 2003; Bomford 2006, 2008), reptiles and amphibians (Bomford 2006, 2008; Bomford *et al.* 2005). These Risk Assessment models have been further explored by Western Australia Department of Agriculture & Food (DAFWA) to confirm that they reasonably predict public safety, establishment and pest risks across a full range of exotic species and risk levels. Mammals and birds were assessed for the pest risk they pose if introduced to Australia, by calculating Vertebrate Pests Committee (VPC) Threat Categories. These categories incorporate risk of establishing populations in the wild, risk of causing public harm, and risk of becoming a pest (eg causing agricultural damage, competing with native fauna, etc). The 7-factor Australian Bird and Mammal Model was used for these assessments.

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Summary: Notes on competition and impacts.

General information

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GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: *Cervus elaphus*

Flueck, Werner T.; and Arlene Jones., 2005. Potential existence of a sylvatic cycle of *Taenia ovis krabbei* in Patagonia, Argentina. *Veterinary Parasitology* Volume 135, Issues 3-4, 18 February 2006, Pages 381-383

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[ITIS \(Integrated Taxonomic Information System\), 2004. Online Database *Cervus elaphus*](#)

Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.

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