American Bison Weights and Measurements From the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge

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The history of the American bison (Bison bison) has been well documented by Garretson (1934), Roe (1951), and others. However, there appears to be a dearth of information concerning weights and measurements of bison of known ages. The purpose of this paper is to present some of this information obtained from the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge herd.

Gabrielson (1943) has described the beginnings of the bison herd on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge of southwestern Oklahoma. The area is now under the administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

I wish to acknowledge the encouragement and assistance of Refuge Manager Julian A. Howard and others of the refuge staff. Without this aid the bison data could not have been secured.

There are many factors affecting the size and weight of a bison. In addition to age and sex, these include origin, range type, and management methods. The establishment of the refuge herd by the introduction of 15 bison from the New York Zoological Park in 1907 was officially outlined in the U.S. Forest Service publication (Anon 1928). It is less well known, however, that the New York Zoological Park bison herd was originally obtained from the Jones and Bedson herds (Gray, 1932). The foundation for the Jones herd was 57 wild calves captured in the Panhandle of Texas during the period 1885 to 1889 (Garretson, 1934). According to the same author, Jones added to this nucleus by purchase from individual owners. One of these acquisitions was from the Sam I. Bedson herd. The Bedson bison originated from wild calves captured for the Hon. James McKay, Provincial Secretary of Manitoba (Garretson, 1934). These historical notes trace the sources of the Wichita herd to both Texas and Canadian animals. In addition to the original 1907 plant, four bulls from the Fort Niobrara National Refuge in Nebraska were added to the Wichita herd in 1940 (Halloran & Glass, 1959). The Niobrara herd, established in 1913 was derived from eight bison; six of these were donated by J. W. Gilbert of

Friend, Nebraska; two bulls came from the Yellowstone herd (Garretson, 1934).

The Wichita bison roam in fenced pastures feeding on native grasses and other plants. No supplements other than salt are fed. The 59,000acre Wichita Refuge embraces some of the area formerly occupied by the great southern herd of American bison (Anon, 1928). When all of these factors are brought to mind it is seen that, in all likelihood, the bison of the present study probably are comparable in weights and measurements to individuals of native wild herds of the past century.

The management of the Wichita herd has included vaccination for brucellosis. Dr. D. C. Bostwick, U.S.D.A. Agriculture Research Service, Ardmore, Oklahoma, recently stated (Pers. comm.), "No (brucella) reactors have been seen in (the Wichita) buffalo herd for years. In 1940-42 incidence of reactors was very high." The elimination of this disease is another factor that has tended to produce a herd more typical of indigenous animals of the last century as Roe (1951) states, "... but here again, hardly one single authenticated instance of disease among wild buffalo has ever been recorded." Hones and Winter (1956) say, "When considering the relationship of brucellosis among ruminants, it is believed that the disease spread from domestic cattle to buffalo who in turn gave it to elk."

The bison weight data (Tables I & II) represent seven years (1953-1959) of records plus a few selected weights of older animals from the 1960 season. Both butchered and live weights were secured in the fall and winter months during the annual disposal season when bison are sold or donated to keep herd numbers in line with range capacity (Halloran, 1957). The weight categories are labeled, " $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, etc." to indicate more accurately the age of these spring-born animals. The ages were determined from brands. All calves are branded with the last digit of their year of birth. Live weights were taken to the nearest five pounds and dressed weights to the nearest pound. In all cases, averages were calculated to the nearest pound. There is wide variation in the various weight classes. For example, the butchered weight of 209 $2\frac{1}{2}$ year old bulls varied from 283 to 518 pounds.

Weights of males between six months and $17\frac{1}{2}$ -years were obtained. Five hundred and ten animals were used to secure the average dressed weight in seventeen age classes. Data are scanty in the younger and older categories. Two hundred and thirty-seven live weights were taken. The record indicates that bulls continue to gain weight until they are approximately ten to twelve years of age. After that age, weights start to decrease. The heaviest bull was in the $12\frac{1}{2}$ -year class and tipped the scales at 1,795 pounds. Percentage of yield varies by age class between 47 and 58 percent, but centers around 54 percent.

Table II contains weight records of 251 butchered cow bison. As in the case of bulls, the butchered or dressed weight is that of the four quarters of the carcass with the hide, head, and viscera removed. All dressed weights were taken immediately after butchering. The heaviest cow on the live weight record was $6\frac{1}{2}$ -years of age and was recorded at 1,075 pounds. One hundred and twenty-seven cows of various ages from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ -years of age comprise the cow bison live-weight table.

Through the years many queries have been received concerning the size of Wichita bison in relation to those from other areas. As a first step in determining body size in animals of the local herd, 21 bulls and 17 cows (Tables III and IV) were measured. Standard measurements, including height at the shoulder, were taken just after the animals were killed. In addition to standard measurements, the tables include, butchered

147 334 437		Number Weighed	Average Liv (W1.	e (Entire) - Range)	Weight	Number Weighed	Percent of Yield
334 437	1	I		I		1	l
437	(299 - 391)	7	620	(575 -	675)	S	5
	(283 - 518)	209	803	. 585 -	995)	109	25
507	(390 - 667)	116	962	(755 -)	1225)	49	53
607	(383 - 775)	28	1126	. 925 - 3	(1300)	19	54
670	(471 - 827)	32	1181	860 -	[415]	15	57
724	(547 - 899)	27	1358	(1015 - 3	1590)	12	53
774	(652 - 854)	12	1417	(1345 - 3	1525)	9	55
788	(857 - 911)	13	1463	(1285 -)	1620)	5	54
781	(676 - 929)	œ	1343	(1315 -)	1375)	n	58
837	(762 - 986)	9	1534	(1425 - :	1695)	4	55
759	(667 - 869)	œ	1422	(1300 -)	1605)	က	53
843	(720 - 989)	က	1795	ļ	1		47
796	(193 - 799)	6	1405	(1380 -)	1430)	63	57
179	(730 - 823)	5	1400	(1360 - :	1440)	6	56
669	-	1	1345				52
751		1	1425	-		1	53

TABLE I. BULL BISON WEIGHTS

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	₹	/t Range	(Weighed	C	Wt Rang	(4	Weighed	Yield
%	133			1					
1	228	(174 -	329)	4					
74	464	(429 -	559)	12	852	- 082)	985)	5	54
7	464	(409 -	538)	30	808	(740 -	6066	22	57
*	477	(348 -	624)	52	849	(725 -	1025)	21	56
1	467	(390 -	591)	42	853	(755 -	610	19	55
7	485	(388 -	650)	32	853	(735 -	1075)	15	57
7	461	(400 -	542)	19	832	(760 -	930)	7	55
1	475	(400 -	557)	22	869	- 022)	1020)	16	55
*	476	(404 -	590)	12	882	- 061)	980)	7	54
24	477	(438 -	510)	7	890	(860 -	940)	ę	54
1	473	(420 -	551)	90	867	(820 -	940)	ę	55
1	474	(438 -	500)	S	878	(800 -	910)	ت	54
1	449	(420 -	478)	5	850	1		-	53
*	431			7	780	1		1	55
1	416			7	855	-		7	49
2	470		ļ	1	960	I		T	49

TABLE II. COW BISON WEIGHTS

Fall, 1953 - Fall, 1960

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•	Total	Length	Hind	Ear	Height	Butchered	Entire	Ĭ	orns
hered	Length	Of Tail	Foot	(Notch)	At Shoulder	Weight	Weight	Tip-to-tip	Greatest Spread
1/58	105	16	24 ½	5-%	581%	445	790	24-14	25-14
1/58	101-14	13	22 14	5-%	58	463	835	25-14	24-%
1/58	103	16	23 14	5-%	57-45	444	062	23-14	23-16
1/58	109	17	25	5-2	61	506	810	25	26-14
3/58	105 1/2	14 1/2	231/2	5-1/2	58-14	497	810	28	28
3/58	1091/2	16	24	5-14	09	482	880	24	24-14
29/59	105	11	$22 \frac{1}{2}$	Ω.	54	470	835	22	23-14
4/60	1051/2	13 1/2	22 1/2	5-%	62	548	965	26-1/2	27
30/58	112	15 1/2	231/2	5-3	60- 1/2	630	1110	18	25-14
1/28	114 ½	151/2	23 14	5-1/2	64-12	558	1125	23-1/2	52
1/59	109	14	22	5-%	60-1 ²	600	1130	25-1/2	27-14
19/58	107	17	23 14	5-7%	99	471	066	18-1/2	23
29/59	102	13	$21\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	481	860	21-14	23-1/2
2/59	110	15	23 1/2	$5 - \frac{1}{2}$	63	673	1295	20-%	24-15
27/58	113	16	24 1/2	9	11	796	1474	22-14	26
29/59	125	17	24 1/2	9	68	752	1420	25	27-14
13/59	121	16	23 1/2	5-%	72	986	1695	24	26
27/59	115	15	23 1/2	5-%	66	714	1360	23-%	7 8
28/59	123	14	23 1/2	5-1/2	64	667	1300	28	32
13/60	125	17	26	8	73-14	989	1795	24-1/2	29
27/59	117	15	24 \2	5-1/2	66	669	1345	24-14	27

TABLE III. EXTERNAL MEASUREMENTS AND WEIGHTS OF BULL BISON UNIVERSITY MADE UTTINGTON DEPENDENCY CONTINUES CONTINUES OF SUCH AUGUAL

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N BISON	LAHOMA	
TS OF COV	JNTY, OKI	pounds.
D WEIGH'	VCHE COL	ghts in]
ENTS ANI	E, COMAN	ies. Wei
LEASUREM	TE REFUG	s in inch
TERNAL M	WILDLIF	surement
IV. Ex1	IITA MTS.	Mea
ABLE	VICH	

With calf. With calf. With calf. Without calf. With calf. With calf. With calf. With calf. With calf. Without calf. With calf. With calf. calf. With calf. calf. calf. Calf Notes With With With Horns ip Greatest Spread Tip-to-tip **Butchered Entire** Weight Weight at shoulder Height (notch) Ēa foot 113 X ength of tail ength Total 11/18/58 11/18/58 19/29/59 19/29/58 11/19/58 9/29/59 11/19/58 11/20/58 11/20/58 11/20/58 11/25/58 11/26/58 11/2 11/19/58 Butchered Date in yrs. ÷ V

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weight, live weight, tip-to-tip horn length, greatest spread, age, sex, and date of killing to make the record more complete. One 12½-year-old bull stood 1½ inches over 6 feet at the shoulder and measured 10 feet 5 inches in length. The tallest cow stood 5 feet 2 inches at the shoulder. Most of the measurements of Tables III and IV are from average-run animals of various ages from the butchering programs of 1958 and 1959.

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