**Quick Facts**

- **Weight**: 350 - 900 Pounds
- **Height**: 4 to 5 feet at the shoulder
- **Winter Coat**: Head, neck and legs are dark brown, while the sides and backs are much lighter
- **Summer Coat**: Deep and red-brown
- **Antlers**: Grow annually on male elk up to 40 pounds in weight
- **Food**: Grass, forbs, shrubs, fruits, and trees
- **Young**: Calves born late May early June, 25-30 pounds
- **Breeding**: Late September to early October
- **Goal Population**: 500-900

**Management**

Elk are primarily grazers and browsers. They prefer a landscape with open young habitat. The DNR manages state land by cutting old timber to create forests, by planting food plots, and by using prescribed burning.

**Hunting**

Elk hunting is frequently called the hunt of a lifetime for many Michigan residents. Elk hunting is the primary tool used to maintain the balance between elk numbers and habitat, while also addressing crop damage concerns. Elk hunting has occurred annually since 1984. Between 30,000 and 40,000 people apply for a chance to hunt elk every year. The number of licenses issued generally ranges from 100-400 and depends on the current population and condition of the habitat.

**Enhancing**

Through an important partnership effort with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the DNR is working to improve elk viewing areas and elk viewing education as well as materials and programs.

**Elk Viewing**

The most popular time to view elk is during the breeding season in September & October when they are feeding in open grassy areas and bulls are bugling. Summer observations are difficult due to leaf cover and viewing is limited. The best times to view elk are at dawn & dusk. Elk should be appreciated at a distance and individuals should not try to approach the animal. Most viewing locations may be accessed by roads; however, some may require a hike. The official viewing locations are marked although elk may not always be present. Elk can be found in many areas of the elk range.

- **mi.gov/elk**