Game Mammals: The deer family
Whitetail deer native to eastern North America, extirpated (regionally extinct) from many areas by 1950 because of settlement and overhunting. Brought back by reintroductions and protective hunting laws. Now population likely exceeds pre-Colombian levels.

Feeds by browsing (feeding on shrubs and bushes). Likes mid succession vegetation.
Mule deer native to western N.A. Larger more heavily built than whitetail. Never suffered from as large population declines as whitetail.
American elk once native to both east and west, extirpated from east early in 1800s. In west, undergoes altitudinal seasonal migrations. Reintroduction to east slowed by prevalence of the menegial worm. Some success despite the parasite.
Moose, largest of the deer. Heavily aquatic. Native to the northern tier of states.
Isle Royale N.P. in Lake Superior.
Moose have inhabited Isle Royale since early 1900s. Because of island habitat (no emigration), suffered dramatic irruptions in population followed by loss of carrying capacity (appearance of browse line) and population crashes.

Park Service attempted to introduce wolves a predator in 1940s by using zoo wolves. They failed to naturalize or prey on moose.

Soon after wild wolves crossed ice and established themselves on the island. Soon wolf/moose populations began to cycle in moose no longer irrupted.
Starving moose and degraded habitat.
Pack of gray wolves on Isle Royale.
Wolves surround moose.
Wolves kill moose.
Cycling populations of moose and wolves. Prior to this moose populations exceeded 2000 in several irruptions.