

Instructions

Calling Technique:

Calling should be attempted in areas with good buck sign such as active scrapes and antler rubs. Preseason scouting is useful in identifying these areas; or hunters can return to hot spots located the previous year. Calling is effective during the entire season and during all types of weather conditions. Best results are obtained when calling a deer within sight because you can judge his reactions. This reduces the chances of overcalling or allowing a buck to pinpoint your location. Refrain from calling when a buck is moving toward you or is looking your way. Calling will usually not alarm a deer and just may provide that edge you need to be successful when combined with other basic hunting techniques.

To use the BucGrunder, blow softly into the open end of the plastic tube. The reed is designed to duplicate whitetail grunts with very little airflow. A flexible, ribbed tube that can be used to channel sound in any direction is attached to provide realistic, deep guttural grunts. Tone can also be changed by cupping your hand over the end.

Calling Sequence:

1. **Tending Grunt.** This important sound relates to a buck's behavior during rutting season. This is an excellent call to intersperse with antler rattling sequences. A tending grunt sequence includes 3 to 5 long drawn out notes within a 30 to 60-second timeframe. Wait 10 to 15 minutes between calling sequences. Tending grunts

are very low and guttural sounds that can be best described as an old rusty gate swinging open. These sounds have also been equated to the grunts of a hog. Bucks make these calls while trailing or accompanying a doe in estrus.

2. **Threatening Grunt.** This warning sound is made by bucks during dominance confrontations which may involve antler displaying, aggressive posturing, or even battle. These grunts are usually accompanied by snorting and wheezing to add intensity to the warning sounds. Again, this is an excellent call to use while antler rattling prior to the peak of rutting activity. Threatening grunts are higher pitched, crisper, and more excited calls than tending grunts. This call is a short

grunt that is usually made only once in a 30 to 60-second rattling and calling sequence. Wait 10 to 15 minutes between calling sequences.

3. **Reassuring Grunt.** These grunts can be made by reducing intensity and lowering the pitch of the threatening grunt. This subtle grunt is made 2 to 3 times during a 30 to 60-second calling sequence, and is repeated every 10 to 15 minutes. These grunts imply a contented feeling among bucks, does, and fawns and can be made throughout the hunting season. Whitetails utilize this grunt when feeding, locating family members, or while travelling from bedding to feeding areas.