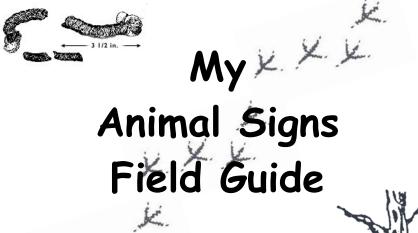


This field guide belongs to:









wildlife signs checklist

Signs of Feeding Homes beaver lodge carcasses ___ chewed leaves ___ bird nest ___ drilling dust dens in ground ___ feathers (a lot - plucked) holes in banks ___ fur and bones holes in trees hidden store of nuts, ____ matted down vegetation seeds, cones muskrat house holes in trees ___ squirrel nest nipped twigs opened nut Tracks & Trails pine cone scales deer trails slides stripped logs runways tunnels in snow

Bounders

- Have long narrow bodies and short legs
- ❖ Move like "accordions"
 - * first crouch and jump off from hind feet
 - * when in air bodies are fully stretched
 - * when landing, one front foot arrives before the other then both front feet lift up allowing back feet to land
- ❖ All are members of weasel family least weasel, shorttail weasel, longtail weasel, mink, martin, fisher, otter











How do you know an animal has been in an area? By looking at the signs or clues it leaves behind! Some signs may include: tracks, scat, homes, sounds, and signs of feeding.

Oftentimes these signs will tell a story about that animal. Use this "field guide" to discover your own animal stories.

When looking at animal tracks, there are four different movement patterns:

- * bounders
- * hoppers
- * waddlers
- * walkers & trotters

Hoppers

- ❖ Have large hind feet which are longer than front feet
- Jump & leave sets of four tracks with hind feet ahead of front feet
 - * first push off with hind feet
 - * land on front feet
 - * swing back legs to front
- Rodents mice, red squirrel, grey squirrel (shrews & chipmunks alter patterns more than others) & lagomorphs hare and cottontail rabbit









<u>Markings</u>	<u>Sounds</u>
 antler rubs claw marks on trees digging in dirt dust baths wallows and scrapes on ground 	bird calls frog calls mammal insect Other
Body Waste & Castoffs bones clumps of fur feathers pellets of undigested	
bones and hair scat snake skin urine (spray or smell) whitewash	

weasel track pattern





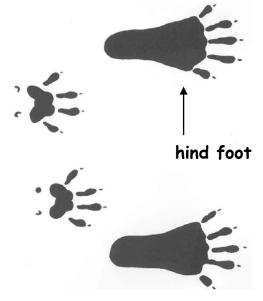


weasel track



*note: actual track will be smaller

squirrel track



Waddlers

- Have heavy bodies and short legs
- Waddle slowly on flat feet smaller front feet
 - * move both feet on one side of body
 - * move feet one at a time
 - * shift weight to move each foot on other side
 - * hind leg often oversteps front foot
- Bears, beavers, porcupines, raccoons, opossums muskrats skunks and woodchucks



notes & observation page

Walkers & Trotters

- ❖ Body length from shoulder to rump is about length of legs
- ❖ Walk smoothly on their toes track pattern smooth line
 - * move front foot on one side of body
 - * then move back foot on other side
 - * repeat starting with front foot on opposite
- Trotting gait (cats & dogs)
 - Right front & left rear feet move at same time
 - * Switches to left front & right rear
- Cats, dogs, hoofed mammals

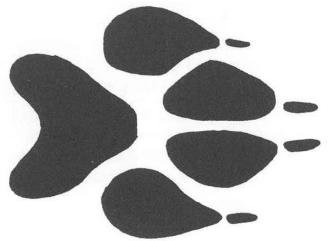


squirrel track pattern



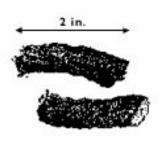
*note: front feet land almost side by side

coyote track



*note: coyote track is bigger than fox track

raccoon scat

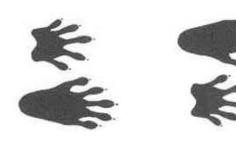


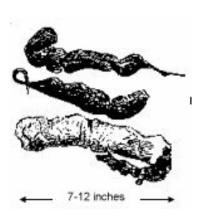
*note: will contain berries, seeds, corn, maybe crayfish parts

raccoon track pattern

coyote scat

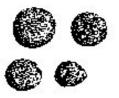




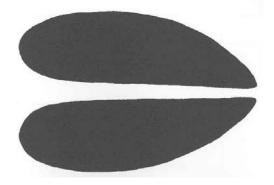


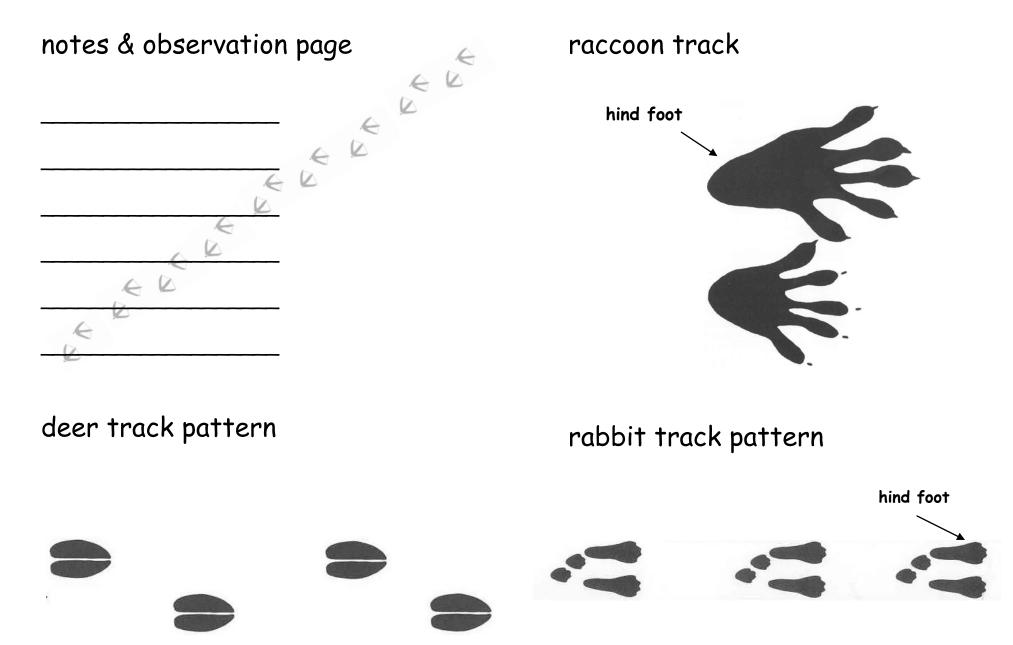
*note: similar to fox, but larger

rabbit scat



deer track

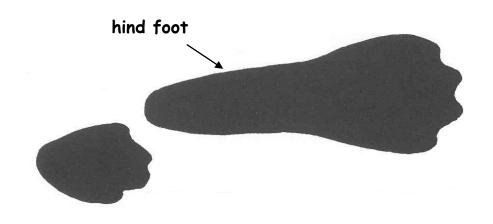




*note: front feet land diagonal - usually they are one in front of the other

rabbit track

deer scat



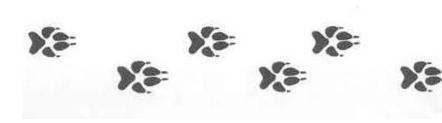


*note: generally will be found in a pile, usually uniform in consistency

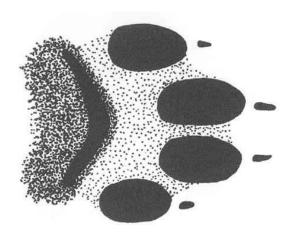
opossum pattern

coyote & fox track pattern





fox track



fox scat



*note: tapered ends and will contain fur and bones (possibly seeds, feathers, berries as well)

opossum scat



*note: uneven and varies in size, may contain berries, seeds, or hair

opossum track

