

# Gray Fox



# Gray Fox Facts

- **Habitat:** Forests and grasslands.
- **Diet:** Omnivorous. Known food items includes small mammals, fruits, nuts, grains, insects, and carrion (dead things).
- **Behavior:** They are crepuscular, meaning they are most active at dawn and dusk. Consequently they are rarely seen in daylight.
- **Other facts:**
  - They build their dens in dense clumps of brush, abandoned buildings, rock outcroppings, hollow logs, or burrows.
  - They are the only fox species that can climb trees. They will jump from branch to branch while hunting for protection.



Hind Foot



Front Foot



Trail Pattern

# Striped Skunk

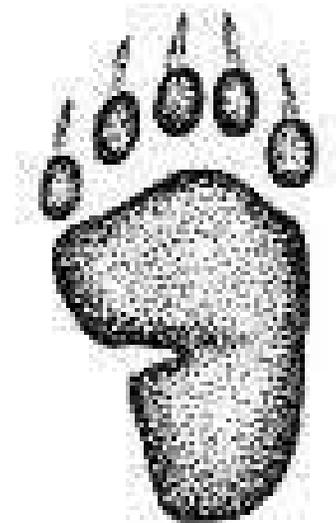


# Striped Skunk Facts

- **Habitat:** Varied, including grasslands, woods, and developed areas. They need a water site within two miles of their den. They usually nest in dens constructed by other animals, but they also live in hollow logs or even abandoned buildings.
- **Diet:** Omnivorous. Known food items include fruits, plants, insects (both adults and larvae), eggs, reptiles, small mammals, and fish.
- **Behavior:** Skunks usually do not venture out farther than two miles from their homes. They are solitary, typically docile, and out of the way.
- **Other facts:**
  - Skunk spray can travel up to 10 feet.
  - Entirely white skunks or skunks with yellow stripes have been seen.
  - A skunk will use grass, leaves, and sometimes hay to line its home when it lives in a den.



FRONT



HIND

# Raccoon



# Raccoon Facts

- **Habitat:** Varied, including forests and developed areas. Raccoons typically live near a stream or water source. Dens can be abandoned burrows dug by other mammals, areas in or under large rock piles and brush piles, hollow logs, and holes in trees.
- **Diet:** Omnivorous. Known food items include crayfish, frogs, insects, eggs, fruits, seeds, small mammals, and trash.
- **Behavior:** They use trails made by other wildlife or humans next to creeks, ravines, ponds, and other water sources. In developed areas, they will travel along fences, next to buildings, and near food sources. They use daytime rest sites; in forests, these are often trees.
- **Other facts:**
  - Raccoons generally move to different den or daytime rest site every few days and do not follow a predictable pattern.
  - Like squirrels, raccoons can rotate their hind feet 180 degrees and descend trees headfirst.
  - Raccoons create toilet areas—inside and outside structures—away from their dens.

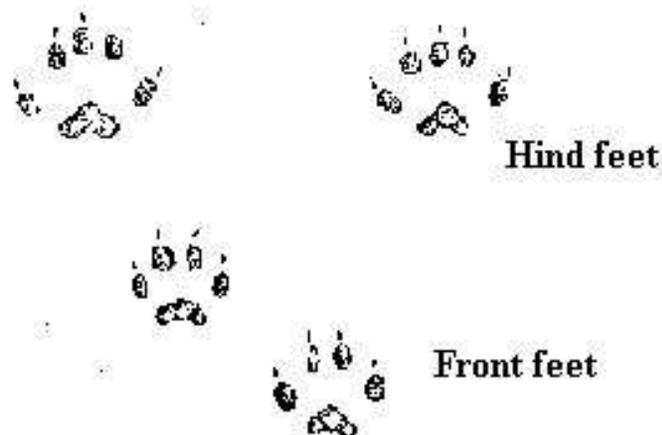


## Deer Mouse



# Deer Mouse Facts

- **Habitat:** Extremely varied, including forests, brush, grasslands, and developed areas. Deer mice nest in burrows dug in the ground or construct nests in raised areas such as brush piles, logs, rocks, stumps, under bark, and in hollows in trees. Nests are also constructed in various structures and artifacts including old boards and abandoned vehicles.
- **Diet:** Omnivorous. Known food items include insects, nuts, seeds, fruits, and fungi.
- **Behavior:** They spend most of their time on the ground but they are also adept climbers. Their activity centers around a nest and food stockpile.
- **Other facts:**
  - Deer mice are born blind, naked, and helpless.
  - In the winter, deer mice may enter a sluggish state called torpor to reduce body temperature and conserve energy.
  - Sometimes when disturbed they drum their front paws rapidly up and down against a hard surface



## Bushy-tailed Woodrat



# Bushy-tailed Woodrat Facts

- **Habitat:** Woodrats live in a variety of habitats, from deserts to boreal forests. They prefer rocky areas and can adapt to living in buildings and mines.
- **Diet:** Woodrats are herbivores that mainly eat plants, twigs, fruits, seeds, and mushrooms.
- **Behavior:** This species is nocturnal and mainly solitary. It defends its territory using scent marks and fighting trespassing woodrats.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Bushy-tailed Woodrats are also known as Pack Rats because they can build large dens out of sticks, bones, vegetation, and shiny materials left out by humans.
  - The Bushy-tailed Woodrat is a food source for mammals and birds of prey, including the threatened Spotted Owl.

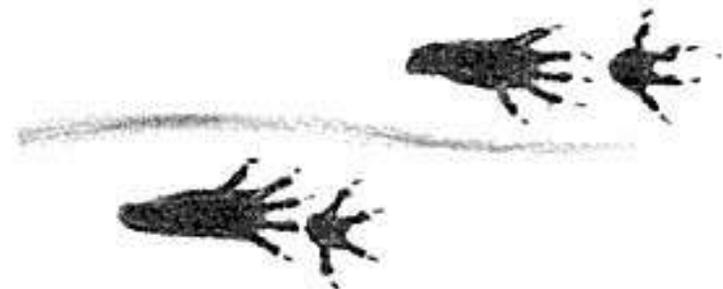


# Norway Rat



# Norway Rat Facts

- **Habitat:** Norway Rats prefer to live in moist environments with a lot of vegetation, like a riverbank. They also can live near humans.
- **Diet:** Their diet consists of fish, meat, grains, fruits, and discarded human food.
- **Behavior:** Norway Rats are mainly nocturnal and sociable. They sometimes live in a community, building nests near each other.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Originally from China, Norway Rats have spread to other countries and continents by traveling on ships in the 18th Century.
  - Today, Norway Rats are found on every continent except Antarctica

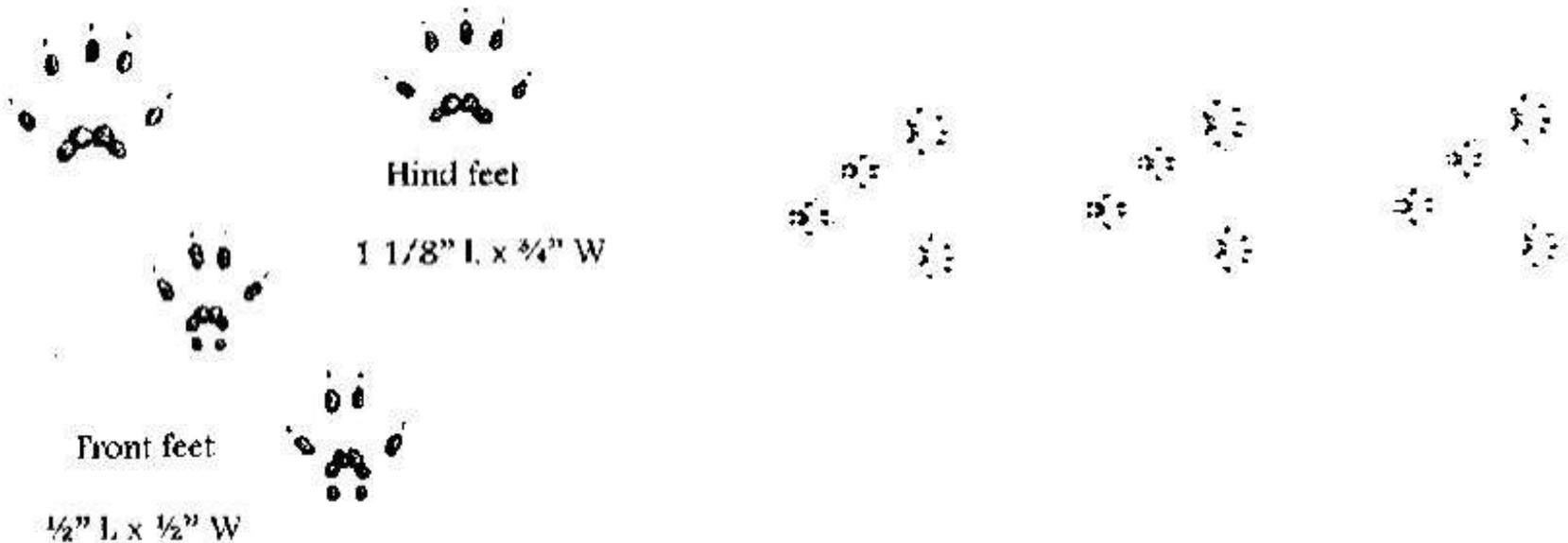


## Townsend's Chipmunk



# Townsend's Chipmunk Facts

- **Habitat:** Townsend's Chipmunks live in coniferous and mixed forests.
- **Diet:** They eat plants, insects, birds' eggs, berries, nuts and seeds.
- **Behavior:** This chipmunk species is mostly active during the late morning and early afternoon. They are solitary and spend the day searching and storing food for winter.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Townsend's Chipmunk is the only chipmunk species found along the coast of Oregon and Washington
  - Each chipmunk lives in one burrow that can be as long as 10 meters.
  - They are a food source for birds of prey and other mammals.



## Western Gray Squirrel



# Western Gray Squirrel Facts

- **Habitat:** Western Gray Squirrels can be found in oak-conifer woodlands along the west coast.
- **Diet:** This squirrel species feeds on acorns, nuts, and seeds - leaving chewed pine cones and needles where it ate.
- **Behavior:** Western Gray Squirrels are diurnal (active during the day), and can be territorial, chasing off other squirrels.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Western Gray Squirrels live in tree cavities or they build nests of twigs and leaves with moss linings in tree branches.
  - Extra food collected by a squirrel is stored in the nest or buried.

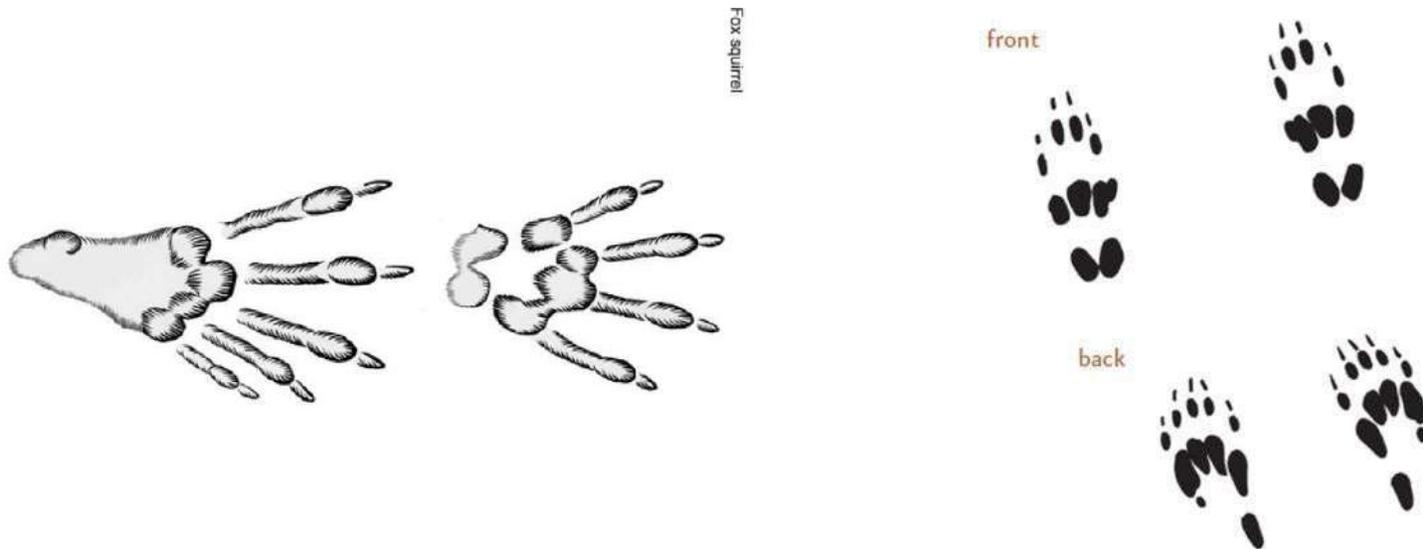


## Eastern Fox Squirrel



# Eastern Fox Squirrel Facts

- **Habitat:** This squirrel species prefers an open woodland habitat with oak, hickory, walnut, and pine trees.
- **Diet:** Eastern Fox Squirrels feed on plants, seeds, nuts, insects, birds' eggs, and dead fish.
- **Behavior:** These squirrels are diurnal (active during the day) and solitary. They will chase off other squirrels.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Eastern Fox Squirrels build nests in trees out of leaves. They will sometimes share their nest with other squirrels during cold weather.
  - Eastern Fox Squirrels are originally from Eastern North America, but were introduced to Western Canada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

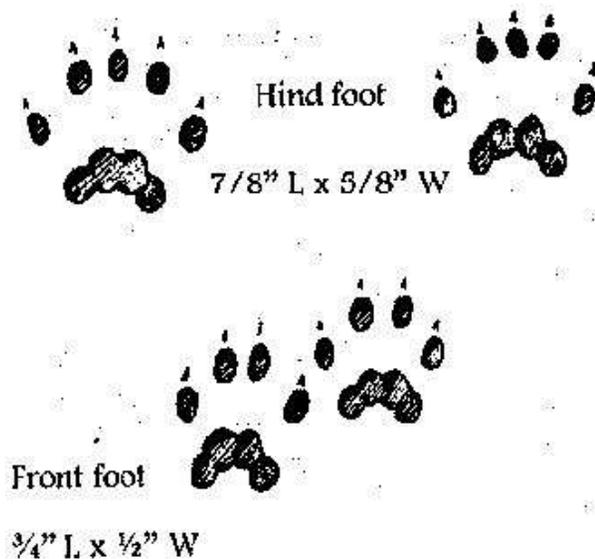


## Douglas Squirrel



# Douglas Squirrel Facts

- **Habitat:** Douglas Squirrels are found in coniferous and mixed forests in the Pacific Northwest.
- **Diet:** This squirrel species mainly eats pine seeds, but will also eat fungi, twigs, sap, leaves, buds, fruits, nuts, and birds' eggs.
- **Behavior:** This squirrel species is diurnal (active during the day) and solitary. It can be loud when vocalizing in its territory.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Douglas Squirrels provide an important service to the ecosystem by spreading fungi spores and pine seeds.
  - The Douglas Squirrel is a food source for birds of prey and other mammals.

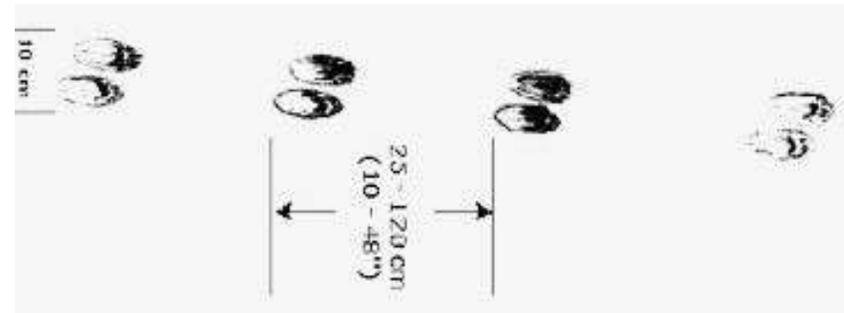
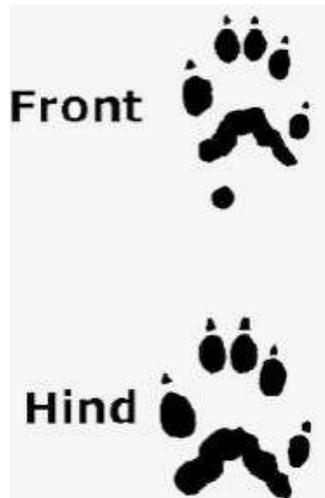


## Ermine (Short-tailed Weasel)



# Ermine Facts

- **Habitat:** Ermine prefer to live in temperate forests that have open areas, shrubby fencerows, rocky areas, and marshes.
- **Diet:** Ermine are carnivores and prey on mammals the size of a young rabbit or smaller, frogs, fish, insects, and birds' eggs.
- **Behavior:** Ermine are nocturnal and crepuscular (active at dusk and dawn). They are solitary and very territorial.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Ermine only have white fur during the cold winter months. The remainder of the year, their coats are brown with a white to cream underside.
  - Ermine are a food source for foxes, bobcats, martens, fishers, and badgers. They are also hunted by domestic cats.

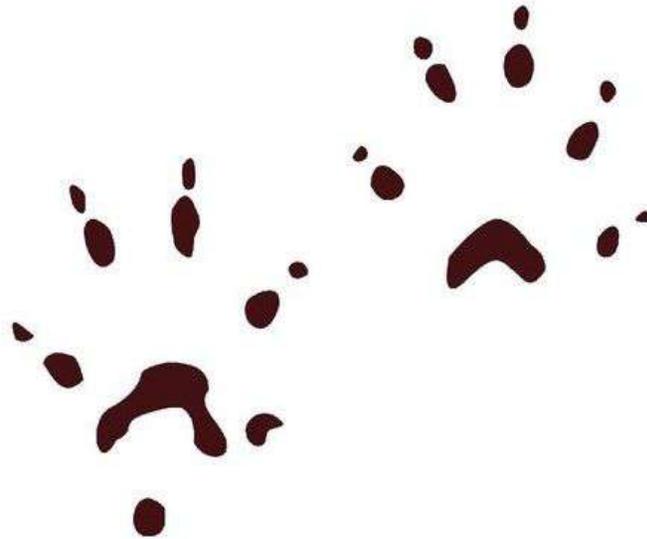


## Long-tailed Weasel



# Long-tailed Weasel Facts:

- **Habitat:** Long-tailed weasels can be found in tropical and temperate habitats from small wooded areas to crop fields and suburban areas.
- **Diet:** This weasel species mainly eats rodents, but will also eat fruits, small birds, and lizards.
- **Behavior:** Long-tailed weasels are usually nocturnal, but can also be active in the daytime. They can be aggressive when defending their territory.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Long-tailed weasels in northern ranges will have white fur during cold winter months like the Ermine.
  - Long-tailed Weasels are a food source for coyotes, foxes, and other large mammal predators along with birds of prey.

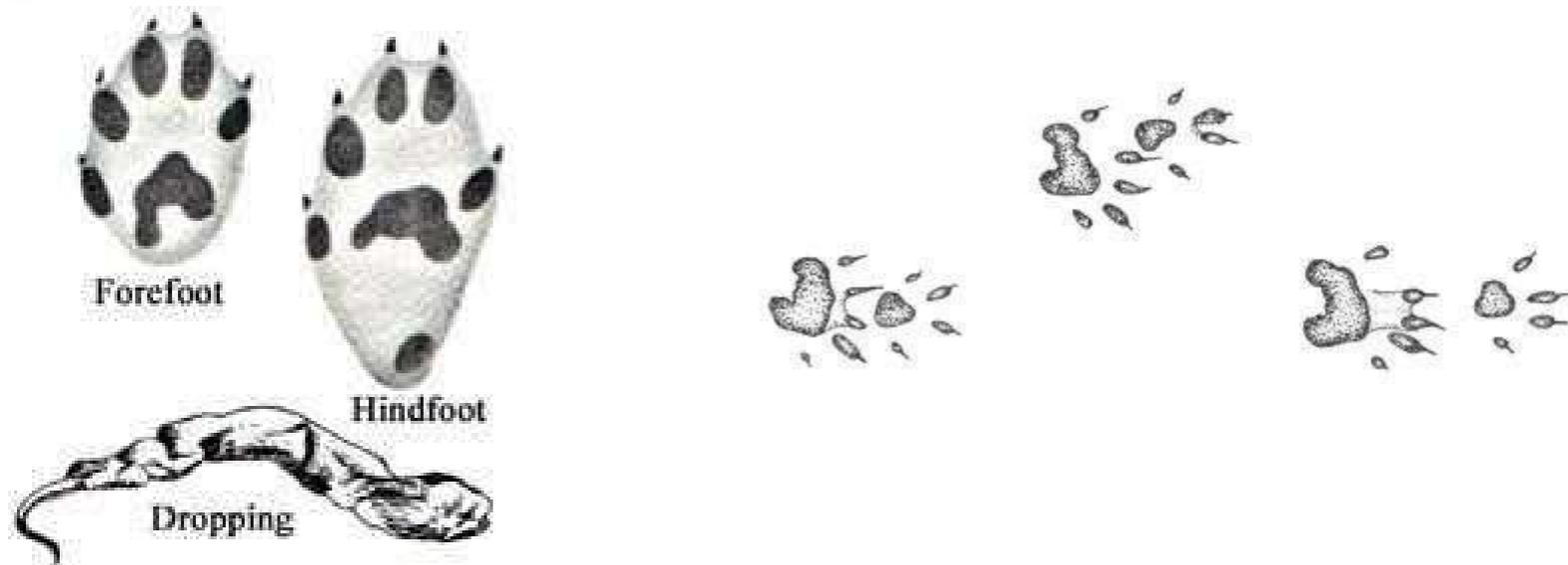


# Mink



# Mink Facts

- **Habitat:** Mink live in densely vegetated riparian areas near rivers, ponds, lakes, and marshes.
- **Diet:** They feed on aquatic birds, small mammals, fish, amphibians, crayfish, and worms.
- **Behavior:** Mink are nocturnal but can also be active at dusk and dawn (crepuscular). They are also solitary and hunts alone.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Mink are a food source for foxes, coyotes, lynx, and birds of prey.
  - Mink are adapted for a partial aquatic life with webbed feet for swimming and natural oily coated fur for waterproofing.

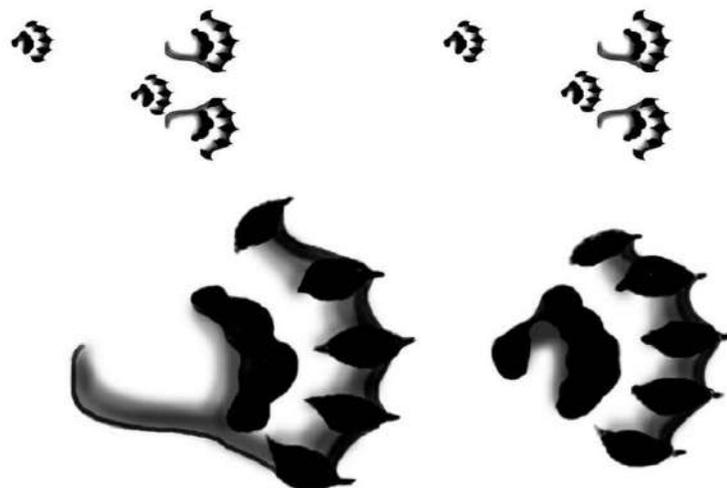


# River Otter



# River Otter Facts

- **Habitat:** River Otters live in clean freshwater and coastal marine habitats in North America.
- **Diet:** They feed on fish, amphibians, turtles, crayfish, invertebrates, and other aquatic prey.
- **Behavior:** River Otters are usually nocturnal and can be seen at dawn and dusk. In winter months they can be active during the day (diurnal). River Otters can live solitary lives or in family groups.
- **Other Facts:**
  - River Otters are playful animals, and indulge in water play, mud/snow sliding, and burrowing through snow. Many "play" activities serve a purpose, such as strengthening social bonds, practicing hunting techniques, and scent marking.
  - The river otter is a food source for bobcats, coyotes, wolves, and mountain lions.



# Muskrat



# Muskrat Facts

- **Habitat:** Muskrats live in brackish and freshwater lakes, rivers, and wetlands in North America and Eurasia.
- **Diet:** Muskrats mainly eat a variety of aquatic plants, but they can also eat clams, mussels, snails, crayfish, small fish, and frogs.
- **Behavior:** These rodents may be active at any time of the day with a peak period of activity, occurring from mid-afternoon to just after dusk. They live in large social family groups.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Muskrats build rounded dens out of cut vegetation, and they can also dig burrows into the shorebank.
  - Muskrats are a food source for mink, foxes, coyotes, wolves, lynx, bobcats, bears, eagles, snakes, alligators, and large birds of prey.

Muskrat

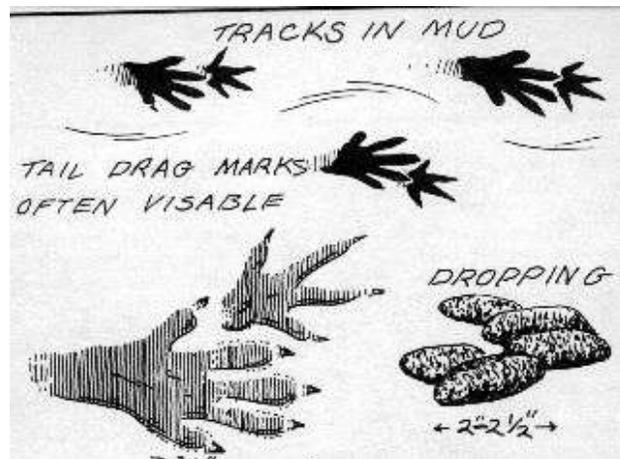


# Nutria



# Nutria Facts

- **Habitat:** Nutria can be found in freshwater lakes, wetlands, streams, and rivers.
- **Diet:** Nutria mainly eat a variety of aquatic plants, and will occasionally feed on crayfish, snails, and other invertebrates.
- **Behavior:** Nutria forage for food at night (nocturnal), but they can be active during the day. Nutria are social and can live in colonies.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Nutria create burrows on shore banks and they also rest on small platforms of vegetation above the water.
  - Nutria were introduced to Oregon and Louisiana from South America for fur farming.
  - Nutria today have spread over the majority of the United States, negatively impacting our wetlands by feeding on and uprooting plants that hold wetland soils in place.
  - Nutria are a food source for birds of prey, mammal predators, and humans.



## Eastern Cottontail



# Eastern Cottontail Facts

- **Habitat:** Eastern Cottontails can be found near farmland, open woods, and thickets near food sources in the Willamette Valley.
- **Diet:** Eastern Cottontails feed on grasses, plants, twigs, buds, bark, and roots.
- **Behavior:** Cottontails are primarily nocturnal, and often stay hidden in vegetation during the day.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Eastern Cottontails were introduced from the eastern United States into the Willamette Valley in the 1930s and 40s. Currently, they only inhabit this valley in Oregon.
  - Eastern Cottontails are a food source for foxes, bobcats, coyotes, large birds of prey, and humans.



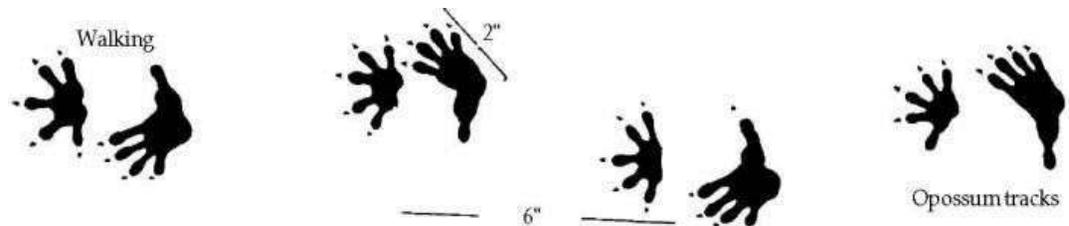
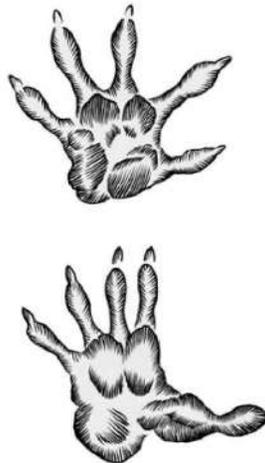
# Virginia Opossum



# Virginia Opossum Facts

- **Habitat:** Virginia Opossums can be found in a variety of habitats such as tropical and temperate forests, grasslands, and scrub woodlands.
- **Diet:** Virginia Opossums are omnivores feeding on insects, fruits, small animals, and carrion.
- **Behavior:** This species is solitary and nocturnal. They den in trees, buildings, and abandoned burrows. They are also excellent climbers.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Offspring remain in the mother's pouch for up to 55 days. Afterwards, they can travel on the mother's back.
  - Virginia Opossums were introduced to Oregon in the early 1900s from the eastern United States by people who brought them the state as pets.
  - This species is a food source for larger mammalian predators and large birds of prey.

Opossum

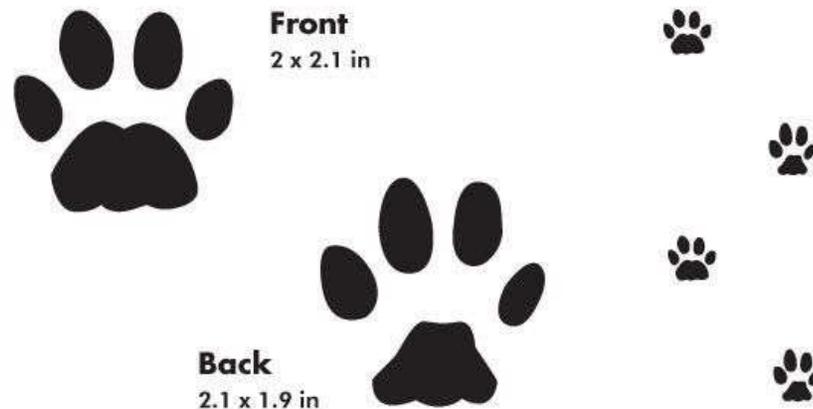


# Bobcat



# Bobcat Facts:

- **Habitat:** Bobcats are found in a range of habitats including semi-deserts, mountains, forests, and brushlands.
- **Diet:** Bobcats feed on rabbits, rodents, and birds. When food is scarce, larger bobcats will hunt deer.
- **Behavior:** Bobcats are nocturnal and solitary. They do the majority of their hunting during dusk and dawn.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Bobcats are ambush predators that stalk their prey and use the element of surprise.
  - Bobcat populations are currently stable, but they are threatened by habitat loss and humans killing them for fur and farm/ranch protection.
  - Bobcats can be a food source for wolves or mountain lions.



# Mountain Lion



# Mountain Lion Facts

- **Habitat:** Rocky terrain. They use steep canyons, rock outcroppings and boulders, or vegetation, such as dense brush and forests, to remain hidden while hunting. They do not have dens but use day beds, a temporary area used for rest, protection from the weather, and to raise young. In less mountainous areas, day beds are located in forested areas, thickets, or under large roots or fallen trees.
- **Diet:** Carnivores. Known prey include large (deer, elk) and small (rabbit, mountain goat) mammals.
- **Behavior:** They are secretive and solitary. They rely on short bursts of speed to ambush their prey. A mountain lion may stalk an animal for an hour or more.
- **Other facts:**
  - Their powerful legs enable them to leap 30 feet from a standstill, or to jump 15 feet straight up a cliff wall.
  - In dim light, cougars see up to six times better than humans.
  - They generally cover their droppings with loose soil.



## Domestic Cat



# Domestic Cat Facts

- **Habitat:** Cats can be found worldwide in homes, farms, and areas near people.
- **Diet:** Cats are carnivores that can feed on small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and occasionally insects.
- **Behavior:** Cats are naturally nocturnal, but can be active during the day. Cats can be solitary or social. Feral cats often live in groups called colonies.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Cats have been known to be domesticated as far as 4,000 years ago. They were favored for killing rodents attracted to human settlements.
  - Outdoor cats are considered a threat to bird populations. Cats kill 2.4 billion birds every year in the United States. Outdoor cats have contributed to the extinction of 63 species of birds, mammals, and reptiles in the wild.



# Coyote



# Coyote Facts

- **Habitat:** Varied, including grasslands, forests, and developed areas. They den under an uprooted tree, log, or thicket, or may use a cave, hollow log, or storm drain, or take over and enlarge another mammal's burrow.
- **Diet:** Omnivores. Known food items include small mammals, insects, reptiles, carrion (dead things), grasses, and fruits.
- **Behavior:** Coyotes are extremely wary. They usually have several dens and move from one to the other, minimizing the risk that a den containing young will be detected. A coyote will often come down a used trail the same time every morning or evening.
- **Other facts:**
  - Grasshoppers and other insects are important to juvenile coyotes learning the stalk-and pounce method of hunting.
  - Coyotes will move up to 50 miles away from their parents after they become adults.
  - Coyotes create a variety of vocalizations. Woofs and growls are short-distance threat and alarm calls; barks and bark-howls are long-distance threat and alarm calls; whines are used in greetings; lone and group howls are given between separated group members when food has been found; and a yip-howl is often done after a group reunites.



# Domestic Dog



# Domestic Dog Facts

- **Habitat:** Domestic dogs are found worldwide where humans are present such as farms, towns, and cities.
- **Diet:** Dogs are omnivores. They can feed on small to medium sized mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fruits, berries, grasses, and grains.
- **Behavior:** Dogs are social and mainly diurnal (active during the day). Like wolves and coyotes, dogs use physical and vocal communication.
- **Other Facts:**
  - Dogs were most likely the first domesticated animal. They are estimated to have been domesticated between 20,000 to 40,000 years ago.
  - Today there is an estimated 340 dog breeds in existence, all stemming from the original domestic dog.



# Black Bear



# Black Bear Facts

- **Habitat:** Forests. Winter den sites include tree cavities, hollow logs, small caves, and areas beneath large roots, stumps, logs, and rural buildings. Summer beds are merely concealed places scratched in the ground among dense vegetation, by a rock, or under the branches of a fallen tree. Young bears rest in trees for safety.
- **Diet:** Omnivorous. Known food items include plants, insects (adults and larvae), fruits, nuts, and carrion (dead things).
- **Behavior:** Black bears move in response to the seasonal availability of food, roaming constantly throughout their home range. In late summer and fall, feeding keeps them active throughout the day so they can gain the weight needed for winter.
- **Other facts:**
  - Black bears commonly leave a variety of marks on trees. Claw marks from climbing, torn strips of bark from hunting insects, and hair from rubbing are all common.
  - They will turn over and tear apart rotting logs and stumps to get at fat-rich grubs, ants, termites, worms, and spiders.
  - They can live over 20 years.



FRONT



HIND

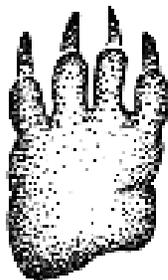


# Porcupine

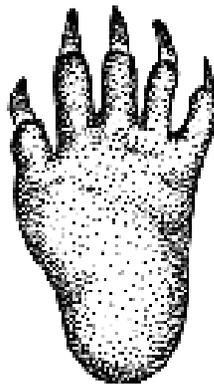


# Porcupine Facts

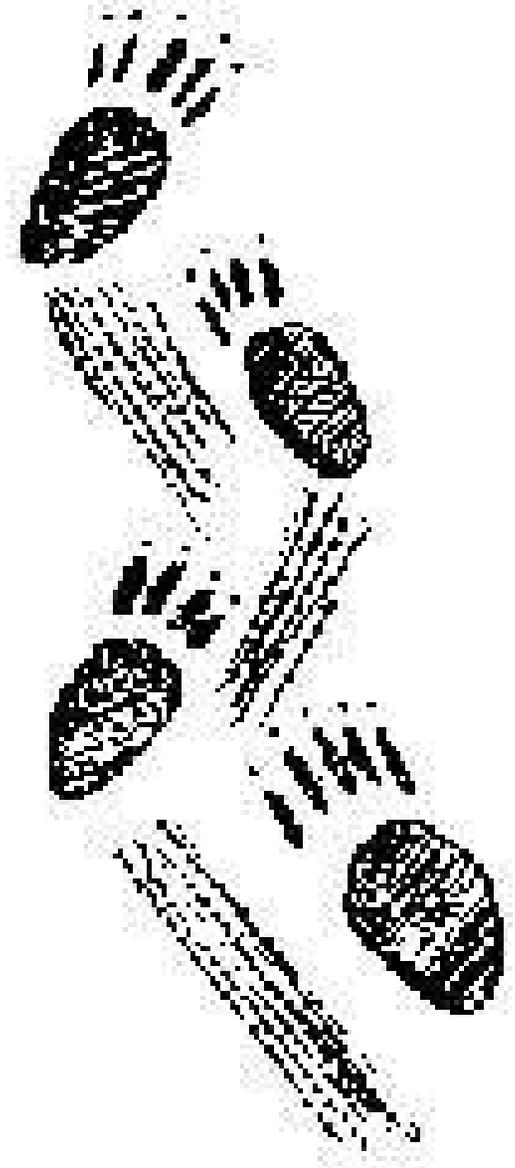
- **Habitat:** Forests. Porcupines make their dens in caves, decaying logs and hollow trees.
- **Diet:** Herbivorous. Known food items include tree bark and buds, grasses, berries, and seeds.
- **Behavior:** Porcupines do not hibernate and are active throughout the year. Activity is mostly nocturnal, but those feeding in trees may be observed at any time as they usually do not retire to dens during the daylight hours.
- **Other facts:**
  - Porcupines are very vocal animals and have a wide-variety of calls including moans, grunts, coughs, wails, whines, shrieks and tooth clicking.
  - Baby porcupines are born with quills. They are soft, however, and harden after birth.
  - They can have up to 30,000 quills, which are modified hairs. Because their quills are hollow, porcupines can float very well.



FRONT



HIND



# Beaver



# Beaver Facts

- **Habitat:** Riparian areas. Beavers are found along rivers, and in small streams, lakes, marshes, and even roadside ditches containing adequate year-round water flow. In areas where deep, calm water is not available, beavers that have enough building material available will create ponds by building dams across creeks or other watercourses and impounding water. They live in burrows in a riverbank or the more familiar lodges built in the water or on the shore
- **Diet:** Herbivorous. Known food items include tree bark and leaves, shrubs, grasses, and aquatic plants.
- **Behavior:** Beavers are nocturnal, but are occasionally active during the day. They cut down trees, shrubs, and other available vegetation for food and building materials.
- **Other facts:**
  - They are the largest rodents living in North America.
  - A mated pair of beavers will live together for many years, sometimes for life.
  - Beavers are able to remain underwater for at least 15 minutes by slowing their heart rate.

