

Carnivores / BOBCAT

Bobcat are easily recognized by their brown fur, spotted underbelly and a black tipped tail. Generally 25-30 inches long and weighing 20-35 pounds, bobcat are shy and rarely seen. Even so, bobcat are abundant and experience population and range increases every year.

Carnivores / COYOTE

Coyotes are one of the most studied and talked-about animals in the country. Coyote are abundant and very adaptable to a changing environment. While rodents and carrion make up most of their diet, coyotes will seize most every opportunity to kill and eat a domestic cat or small dog.

Carnivores / BADGER

Badgers are powerful diggers. They have strong front legs and long, heavy claws. They eat rodents, such as gophers, ground squirrels, prairie dogs and moles.

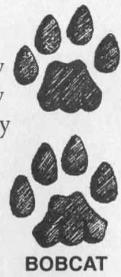
Carnivores / MARTEN

Marten inhabit the northern forests, where heavily timbered areas provide excellent habitat. Marten prey upon rodents, in-

You won't find Martens here. They only live in the far north of Wisconsin, and various raptors.

Carnivores / MINK

A mink has a rich, brown coat with just a white spot or two under the chin. A male mink can be as large as 28 inches long and weigh three pounds. Females are about half as large. Mink prefer habitat that includes water, where prey like small fish, crawfish, frogs, rodents, and muskrats are available.



Carnivores / RIVER OTTER

Otter are the largest member of the weasel family. Prime habitat is a clean stream or river abundant with trout and other fish, as well as areas inhabited by beaver. Their topedo shaped bodies work well for sliding on snow and ice. They often slide over the snow when they travel in winter.

Carnivores / RED AND GRAY FOXES

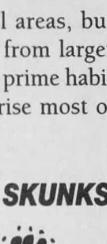
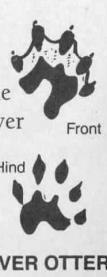
The red fox lives more places in the world than any other carnivore. They come in many colors. Most are red, with a white underbelly and tail tip. Some fox have different color phases, but... Red fox prefer open agricultural areas, but adapt easily to environments offering protection from larger predators. Gray fox prefer heavily wooded areas as prime habitat. Rodents, birds, insects and wild fruits comprise most of their daily diet.

Carnivores / STRIPED AND SPOTTED SKUNKS

Skunks are famous for their bad smell. While skunks are very abundant, people don't notice them until they have sprayed. Skunks are adaptable to a variety of habitats including urban areas. While their main diet consists of insects, they will eat rodents, birds, small amphibians and are efficient nest predators.

Carnivores / LONG-TAILED WEASEL

By weight, the weasels may be the most aggressive predators of all carnivores. male long-tailed weasels may be up to 10-1/2 inches long, and may weight only 7-12 ounces, yet they prey upon animals like rabbits. Weasels will cache food to eat later.



Mammal Tracks you may find in Marquette County

Marsupials / OPOSSUM

Opossum are slow moving marsupials that fake death when threatened by predators. They may have as many as 16 young per litter and are opportunity feeders. Opossum will eat most anything available to them, and are also efficient nest predators.

Rodents / BEAVER

Beaver are best known for their lodges and dams. An interest in beaver and the fur trade settled North America in the 1600's. While beaver activity provides excellent habitat for other animals, it is relatively short term and destructive to timbered and agricultural lands.

Rodents / MUSKRAT

Muskrats are like beaver in many ways. They live in dens along streams, or build lodges in wetlands. They are rodents, so their incisors grow constantly. They eat mostly plants (such as cattail and bulrush).

Carnivores / RACCOON

The black markings around the raccoon's eyes look like a bandit's mask. Raccoon are very adaptable to their environment, whether it's an urban neighborhood or rural farm lands. Raccoon are mostly nocturnal and prefer denning near water.



Carnivores / SHORT-TAILED WEASEL

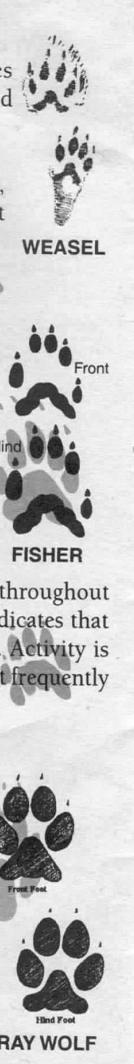
Short-tailed weasel males are nine inches long and weigh three to six ounces. Females weigh one to three ounces. Despite their tiny size, they eat mice, other small mammals, and a few birds. Animals that prey on them include the long-tailed weasel.

Carnivores / FISHER

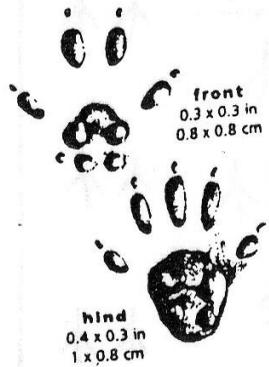
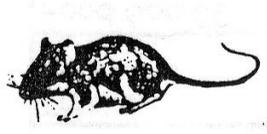
Fisher are woodland animals, and among the most effective predators on land. They are also the fastest American animal in trees. Females are less than half as big as males, yet command higher fur prices due to an extremely soft and silky fur. Also known in areas as fisher cat, black cat, tree fox or pekan, the species is not usually observed in the wild. Fisher are solitary animals throughout most of the year, although snow tracking often indicates that two or more fishers will hunt in parallel patterns. Activity is mostly at night, although it appears that fishers hunt frequently during daylight hours in wilderness habitats.

Carnivores / GRAY WOLF

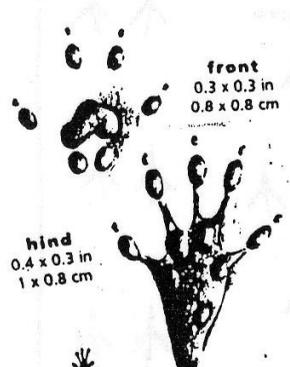
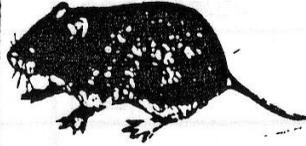
Wolves have good hearing and a well developed sense of smell. This helps them find prey in their forested environment. Wolves have sharp eyesight. A wolf can run at 30 mph. When wolf packs hunt, they often set up ambushes to catch prey. They cull out weak or sick animals as they don't have the speed to run down a healthy deer. Wolf packs are territorial. If there is an abundance of prey, several packs may have overlapping territories. Wolves don't den and they don't hibernate. When the weather is bad, they may curl up in a ball and let snow drift over them to provide extra insulation.



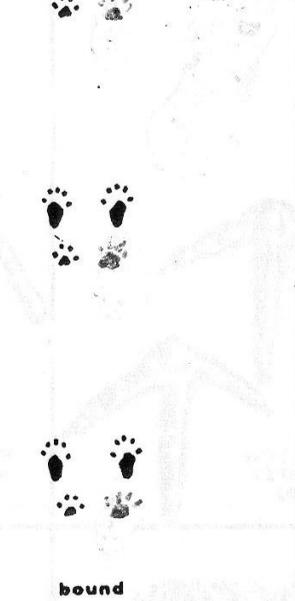
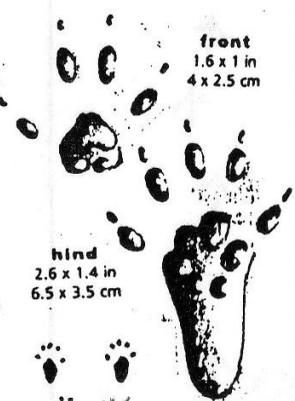
Mouse



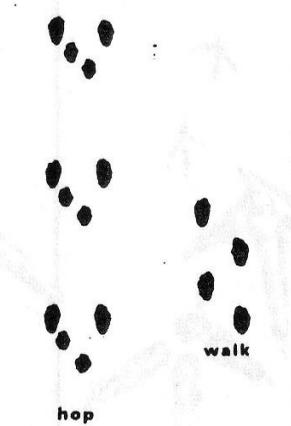
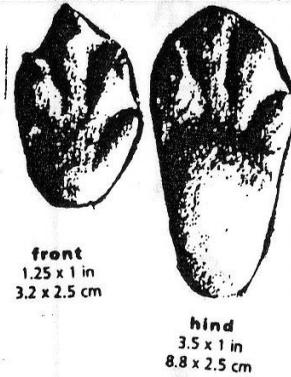
Vole



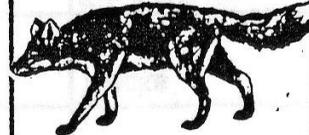
Squirrel



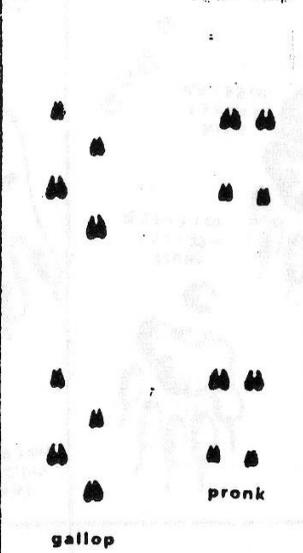
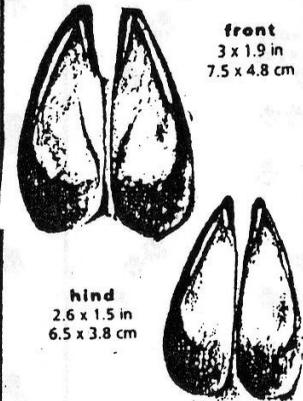
Rabbit



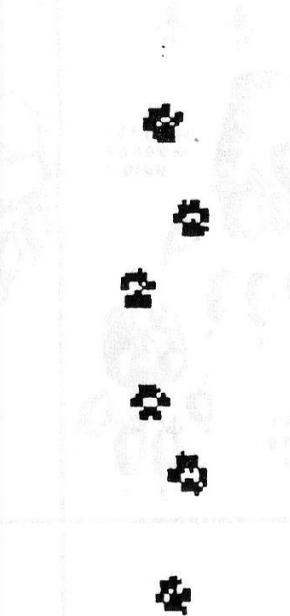
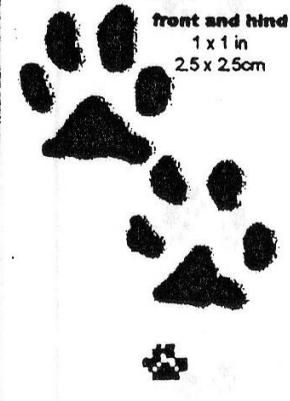
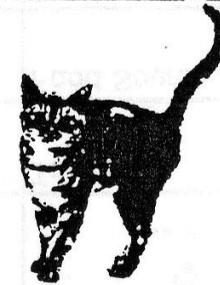
Fox



Deer



Cat



Dog

