



Rabbit

(*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

MUSEUM
OF NATURAL
AND CULTURAL
HISTORY

- They feed on a wide range of vegetation, including grasses, tree bark, crops, and herbs.
- They tend to prefer areas where the soil is loose and free draining, with cover such as scrub or rocks.
- They tend to avoid coniferous woodlands.



Gray Wolf

(*Canis lupus*)

MUSEUM
OF NATURAL
AND CULTURAL
HISTORY

- While they have a varied diet, prey mostly comprises large ungulates, such as moose, caribou, deer, elk and wild boar.
- They can be found in a wide variety of northern habitats where suitable food occurs .



Sockeye Salmon

(*Oncorhynchus nerka*)

MUSEUM
OF NATURAL
AND CULTURAL
HISTORY

- They feed extensively on zooplankton during both freshwater and saltwater life stages.
- Like all other Pacific salmon, they are born in fresh water.



Elk

(*Cervus canadensis*)

MUSEUM
OF NATURAL
AND CULTURAL
HISTORY

- They feed on grasses, plants, leaves, and bark.
- Wolf and coyote packs and the solitary cougar are the most likely predators.
- migrate into areas of higher altitude in the spring, following the retreating snows, and the opposite direction in the fall.



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Red-tailed hawk

(*Buteo jamaicensis*)

- They are typically found in open areas which are interspersed with woodland.
- They mainly hunt for rodents and other small mammals.
- Usually seen soaring in wide circles high over fields, slowly turning on their wings.



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Cougar

(*Puma concolor*)

- They predominantly feed on ungulates, but are known to occasionally take smaller prey.
- Habitats with dense understorey vegetation is preferred, but these cats can also live in open areas with sparse vegetative cover.

Horse

(*Equus E. ferus*)

- They have few natural predators.
- They are herbivores and mainly graze on grass.



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Black Bear

(*Ursus americanus*)

- Feeding is opportunistic and as much as 95 percent of the diet may consist of plant-based foods, such as roots, buds, berries, nuts and fruits.
- They undergo an annual period of hibernation.
- They have short claws, well suited for climbing.



Sagebrush Lizard

(*Sceloporus graciosus*)

**MUSEUM
OF NATURAL
AND CULTURAL
HISTORY**

- They require well-illuminated open ground near cover and are primarily ground dwellers.
- They eat a variety of small invertebrates.



White-tailed Deer

(*Odocoileus virginianus*)

**MUSEUM
OF NATURAL
AND CULTURAL
HISTORY**

- Often thought of as forest animals, they can equally adapt themselves to life in more open prairie, savanna woodlands, and sage communities.
- They are herbivores, eating a large variety of plants.



Wood Duck

(*Aix sponsa*)

**MUSEUM
OF NATURAL
AND CULTURAL
HISTORY**

- Habitats with a mixture of open water and abundant vegetative cover are preferred.
- They have a varied diet that includes seeds, fruits and aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates.
- They nests in holes in trees, either in a natural cavity or in a hole made by a woodpecker.



Monarch Butterfly

(*Danaus plexippus*)

**MUSEUM
OF NATURAL
AND CULTURAL
HISTORY**

- Both the adult and larval stages rely on milkweed species for food and are typically found at sites where these plants are common.
- During the winter, migratory populations hibernate in fir, pine, oak and cedar forests.



© Geoff Trinder

Harbor Seal

(*Phoca vitulina*)

- They feed mainly on a variety of fish, but will also eat squids, whelks, crabs and mussels.
- They haul out on a range of habitats such as rocky shores, sand and gravel beaches, mudflats and sand bars.



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Chipmunk

(*Tamas minimus*)

- They spend the winter hibernating in an underground burrow.
- Their diet of the least chipmunk consists mainly of seeds, nuts and fruits, although it may also eat other plant materials, as well as fungi, insects and occasionally birds' eggs.



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Red Fox

(*Vulpes vulpes*)

- This highly adaptable species is found in many habitats.
- Their diet is extremely broad, and includes small mammals, many invertebrates, and birds, as well as fruit, carrion.



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Beaver

(*Castor canadensis*)

- They have a wide range of physical adaptations for their largely aquatic lifestyle.
- Known for the unique ability to fell relatively large trees with its robust front teeth.