

AMERICAN BLACK BEAR: *Ursus americanus*

HABITAT: Forests, wetlands, prairies, and farmlands. More common in northern Wisconsin

DIET: Omnivorous
Up to 85% of the diet consists of vegetation, but also may include fish and smaller mammals

PREDATORS: Bobcat, wolf, and coyote may prey on black bear cubs

FUN FACT: In the northern part of their range, females and males hibernate up to 7 months. In the south, only pregnant females hibernate



American Black Bear

WHITE-TAILED DEER: *Odocoileus virginianus*

HABITAT: All habitats, common throughout all of Wisconsin

DIET: Herbivorous
Fruits, nuts, leaves and other plants

PREDATORS: Larger carnivores including bear, wolf, coyote, and bobcat

FUN FACT: Deer can run up to 37 mph, jump 8.5 feet in the air, and leap 30 feet



White-tailed Deer

AMERICAN BEAVER: *Castor canadensis*

HABITAT: Rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, and ditches

DIET: Herbivorous
Plant matter, including coarse woody vegetation

PREDATORS: Mid-size and large carnivores including bear, wolf, coyote, otter, fisher, and large birds of prey

FUN FACT: Beavers will slap the surface of the water with their tail when agitated or alarmed.



American Beaver

EASTERN COTTONTAIL: <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
HABITAT: Brush or rock piles, thickets, fields, and suburban lawns
DIET: Herbivorous Consume vegetation almost exclusively
PREDATORS: Many carnivores including fox, coyote, wolf, bobcat, weasel, raccoon, mink, and large birds of prey
FUN FACT: Cottontails are able to leap 12-15 feet in a single bound



Eastern Cottontail

WILD TURKEY: <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
HABITAT: Fields, pastures, meadows, yards, and woodlands
DIET: Omnivorous Nuts, leaves, seeds, berries, insects, and small reptiles
PREDATORS: Mid-size carnivores including coyote, bobcat, and fox
FUN FACT: Mature males (and rarely females) have a bristly mass of feathers on their chest called a beard



Wild Turkey

CHIPMUNKS & SQUIRRELS
HABITAT: Woodlands, shrub lands, prairies, open fields, gardens, and yards
DIET: Herbivorous Plants, nuts, seeds, and fungi
PREDATORS: Many carnivores including fox, coyote, wolf, bobcat, weasel, raccoon, mink, and large birds of prey
FUN FACT: Chipmunks and squirrels are diurnal, except for nocturnal flying squirrels



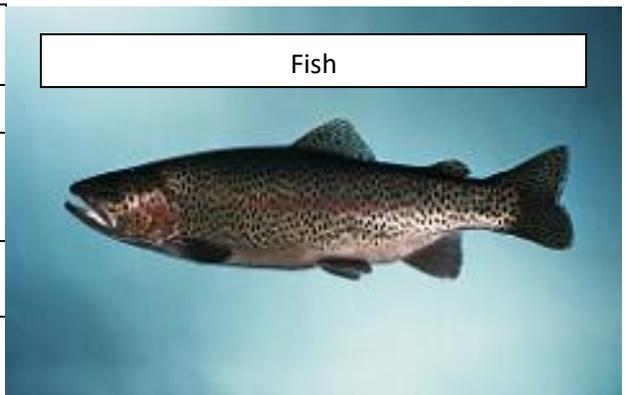
Chipmunks & Squirrels

NORTHERN RIVER OTTER: <i>Lontra canadensis</i>
HABITAT: Rivers, streams, and medium to large lakes
DIET: Carnivorous Fish and small aquatic animals
PREDATORS: Otters have few natural predators, but on occasion may be preyed on by wolf, coyote, or bobcat
FUN FACT: Otters enjoy sliding down mud, snow, and ice on riverbanks or lakeshores for fun



Northern River Otter

FISH (many species)
HABITAT: Aquatic habitats statewide
DIET: Fish have a large variety of diets depending on the species. Some may include plants, insects, small animals, or other fish
PREDATORS: Various species incorporate fish into their diets including bear and otter
FUN FACT: The muskellunge (<i>Esox maquinongy</i>) is the state fish of Wisconsin



Fish

BIRDS (many species)
HABITAT: Statewide
DIET: Birds have a large variety of diets depending on the species. Some may include plants, insects or small animals
PREDATORS: Various species incorporate birds into their diets including bear, coyote, and fox
FUN FACT: The American robin (<i>Turdus migratorious</i>) is the state bird of Wisconsin



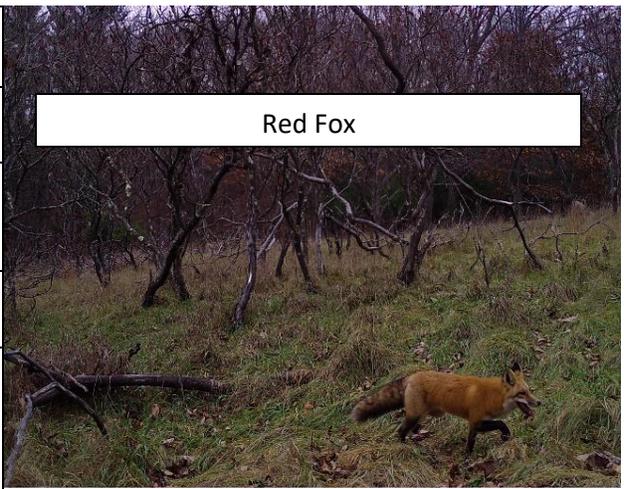
Birds

GRAY WOLF: <i>Canis lupus</i>
HABITAT: Deciduous and coniferous forests, prairies
DIET: Primarily carnivorous Large and small mammals, supplemented by fruit and plant material
PREDATORS: No natural predators in Wisconsin
FUN FACT: Wolves are social animals, living in packs of 2-15 family members. Family members can vary greatly in color



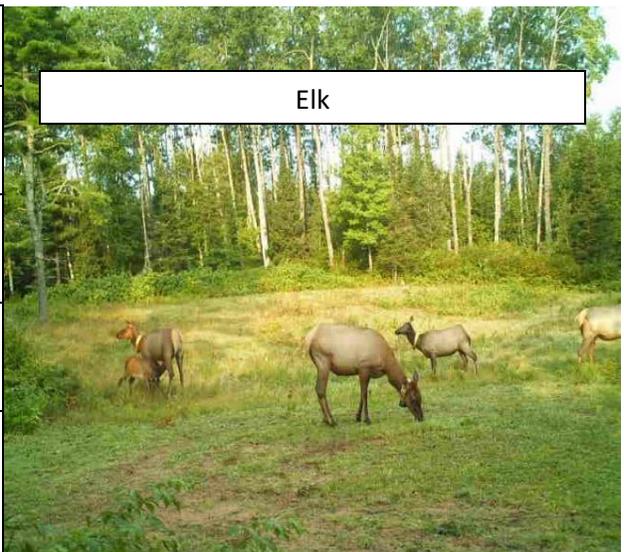
Gray Wolf

RED FOX: <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
HABITAT: Forests, prairies, cities, suburbs, and farmlands
DIET: Omnivorous Fruits, berries, vegetation, birds, and small mammals
PREDATORS: Mid-size carnivores including coyote and bobcat
FUN FACT: Red fox are able to detect low-frequency sounds which allows them to hear small mammals digging and gnawing underground



Red Fox

ELK: <i>Cervus canadensis</i>
HABITAT: Mixed forests, fields, farmlands, and prairies
DIET: Herbivorous Grasses, forbs, shrubs, tree bark, and twigs
PREDATORS: Larger carnivores including bear and wolf
FUN FACT: Elk were historically found across the U.S., and are now being reintroduced to Wisconsin



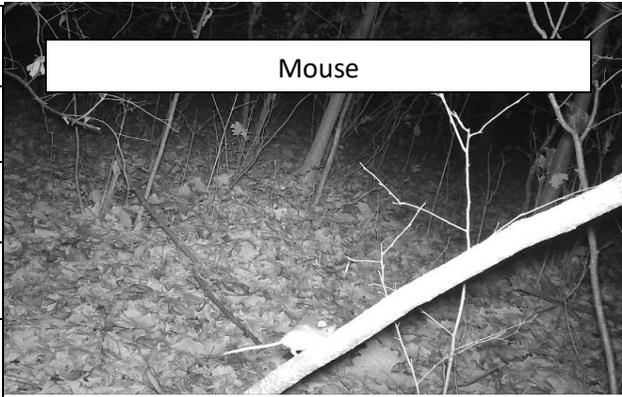
Elk

INSECTS (many species)
HABITAT: Statewide
DIET: Insects have a large variety of diets depending on the species. Some may include plants, carrion, other insects, and animals
PREDATORS: Various species incorporate insects into their diets including wild turkey and fish
FUN FACT: The honey bee is the state insect of Wisconsin



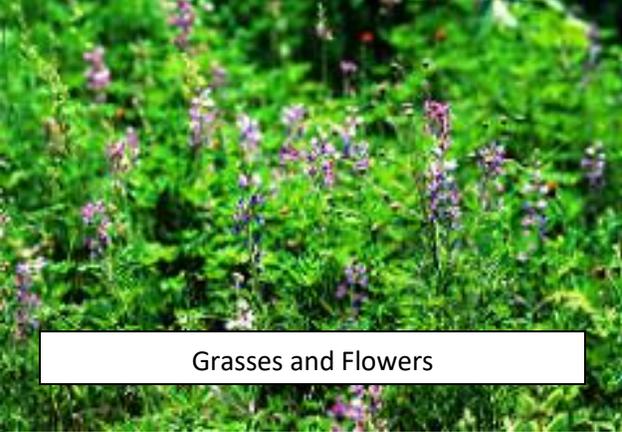
Insects

MOUSE: <i>Mus musculus</i>
HABITAT: Statewide
DIET: Herbivorous Fruits, grains and plants
PREDATORS: Small and large carnivores
FUN FACT: Despite their tiny bodies, mice eat between 15 and 20 times per day



Mouse

GRASSES AND FLOWERS
Grasses and flowers are photosynthetic organisms. They may be aquatic or terrestrial, depending on the species. Many herbivores incorporate grasses and flowers into their diets including cottontail and mice.



Grasses and Flowers

FRUITS, NUTS AND SEEDS

Fruits, nuts, and seeds are produced by primary producers. Many herbivores incorporate these items into their diets including bear and birds.



Fruits, Nuts, and Seeds

TREES AND SHRUBS

Trees and shrubs are photosynthetic organisms. Many herbivores incorporate trees and shrubs into their diets including deer and elk.



Trees

HARSH WINTER

Cold temperatures and excessive amounts of snow can be tough on humans, but what about wildlife? Harsh winters can lead to increased difficulties finding food and adequate shelter for certain species.



Harsh Winter

INVASIVE SPECIES

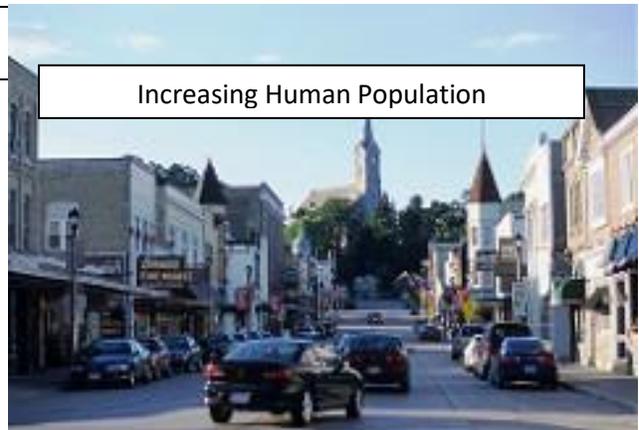
An invasive species is an animal or plant that is not native to a specific area that has a negative impact on the ecosystem. Invasive species can result in increased predation, displacement of native species, degraded habitat, or increased competition for resources.



Invasive Species

INCREASING HUMAN POPULATION

As human population in Wisconsin has expanded over the years, so has the percentage of developed land. As more land gets converted for urbanization, less is leftover as native wildlife habitat. Some animals are able to coexist with humans in urban environments, while others suffer contractions in their ranges.



Increasing Human Population

FERTILIZER RUNOFF

Fertilizer runoff can come from a variety of sources including lawns, gardens, and agricultural fields. Just as fertilizer helps crops and other plants grow, runoff into aquatic systems can cause an increase in growth and productivity. Excess nutrients can cause an overgrowth of aquatic plants, and contribute to toxic blue-green algae blooms that can be harmful to wildlife.



Fertilizer Runoff

FLOODING

Flooding can impact wildlife by disrupting nests and territories. Additionally, flooding can physically transport necessary resources and individuals from their communities.



Flooding