



1. The big foot and spreading toes of this animal function like a snowshoe. Look for nearby twigs cut neatly at 45° angles.

GUESS THE TRACKS!

2. This northern animal's large, thickly furred paws are buoyant in deep snow and helpful for swimming. It lives wherever snowshoe hares live.

3. This large animal carries its tail up and travels long distances. It eats anything available (usually birds and mammals).

4. This important rodent controller can live in many different environments. It also eats fruits, berries, fish, insects, and birds, and carries its tail down (look

for tail tracks in deep snow).

5. An intelligent and adaptable animal, this scavenger's tracks may be found around a red stain on snow or near scraps of meat or bone.

6. The hoof on this migratory animal is adapted for traveling on tundra. Its foot makes clicking sounds as it walks.

7. This intelligent, curious animal often finds food by following other animal tracks. It needs no den because of its warm tail.

8. This rodent, North America's largest, might also leave tracks from its large tail or dragging branches.

9. The big feet of this animal support long legs that keep its chest off the snow.

10. This animal's hooves have hard outer edges and spongy middles for sta-

bility on rock. It is commonly seen from the Seward Highway.

11. This Alaskan state bird, with its well-camouflaged plumage, is hard to spot until it bursts from the brush making unusual gurgling noises.

12. This playful and graceful land animal loves water. It lives along streams and lake edges.

13. This sleek animal almost always runs along the edge of water. It swims well without webbed feet. (Sniff for its strong territory-marking scent in the area.)

Answers: 1. snowshoe hare, 2. lynx, 3. caribou, 4. coyote, 5. common raven, 6. wolf, 7. red fox, 8. beaver, 9. moose, 10. dall sheep, 11. willow ptarmigan, 12. river otter, 13. mink

