Large twiggy nests high in trees are often homes of squirrels, crows, ravens and hawks.

Some birds make nests in the ground (above, towhee), or that hang from branches (left, bushtit), or in the boughs of trees (below, robin).

Wasps, yellow-jackets and bees make paper-like nests that hang or are in the ground.

Webs and cocoons are homes for many species of spiders, moths and butterflies.

Holes in trunks may be homes to woodpeckers, raccoons, flickers, squirrels and many others.

Holes and burrows in the ground are homes to moles, snakes, frogs, salamanders, mountain beavers, minks, foxes and many other animals. This is a mole hole.
Signs of Wildlife

Tracks (Footprints)

Look for tracks in mud...

in sand...

and, best of all, in snow...
Squirrels and small rodents leave signs of feeding on cones (above) and maple and hazelnuts seeds (below). Look on rocks, stumps and the base of trees for this sign.

Insects leave a variety of feeding sign such as holes in leaves, and tunnels burrowed into wood (left, beetle larvae).

Holes in trees are usually made by woodpeckers. These square or rectangular holes are made by pileated woodpeckers while they look for grubs and insects to eat.

This broken snail shell (above) is a sign of feeding by a raven, grouse or other large bird.

These leaves and stems have been browsed by animals such as deer, rabbits, or by insects.
Trails and Tunnels

Trails can often be clearly seen in habitat areas. Look closer and it may be possible to find rub marks and hair on overhanging branches or logs.

Some animals make trails up trees and snags. Look for shredded bark, claw marks and fur hair.

Look for trails and tunnels in grass. Follow these trails and find tracks, scat, hair, and feeding sign.
Young deer fawns can sometimes be seen in rural areas.

Birds can be seen high in the trees (above, pine siskin), and along tree trunks while they are feeding (right, Northern flicker).

Look for families of squirrels in snags.

Pacific chorus frogs hide in foliage, changing color to match their surroundings.

Sockeye salmon can be seen in streams.

Butterflies and bumblebees are seen flying and landing on foliage and flowers.

Ants make homes under woody debris, in stumps, and sometimes make anthills of woody debris.
**SIGNS OF WILDLIFE**

**SCAT (ALSO CALLED POOP)**

One of the best ways to discover the presence of wildlife that lives in your habitat area is to look for scat. The shape, size and material in scat can help identify which animal left it. These are a few examples of scat.

- **Black bear scat filled with blackberries and plums.**
  
  Photo by Heidi Bohan

- **Deer scat looks similar to rabbit scat. Both eat mostly grass and leaves.**
  
  Photo by Heidi Bohan

- **A close look at the base of a large tree may reveal scat from raccoons and opossums who make their home in large trees.**
  
  Photo by Heidi Bohan

- **Scat filled with hair and bones indicates the presence of a wild carnivore. This short-tail weasel’s scat reveals the tiny jawbone of a meadow vole, a recent meal.**
  
  Photo by Heidi Bohan