BBG1 Nature Wild Britain field guides

Animal tracks

Identifying animals from their tracks isn't as difficult as you might think. It's possible to learn how to do this really quickly using these few tips to help you.

The best place to look for animal tracks is on soft ground. After rain or snow is a good time, or try looking close to a river where soft mud can be found even in dry conditions.

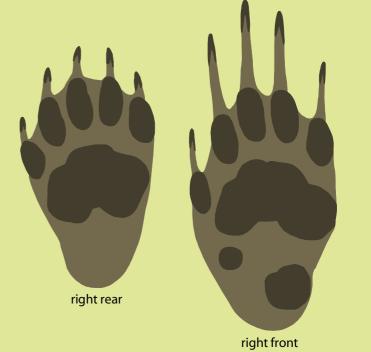
Once you have found the right area take a close look around for prints. The main pad and digits of a pawprint might be clearly in view.

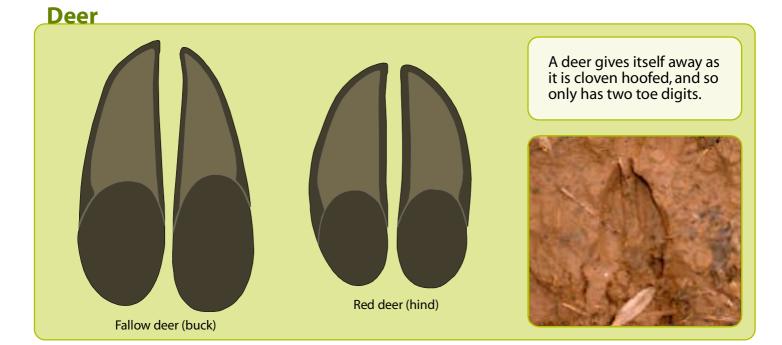
Badger

A badger track is quite easy to recognise. Look for five digits and a large kidneyshaped pad.

Badgers keep to well-worn trails, so it should be easy to make regular tracking sessions.





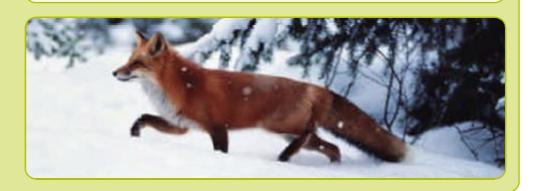


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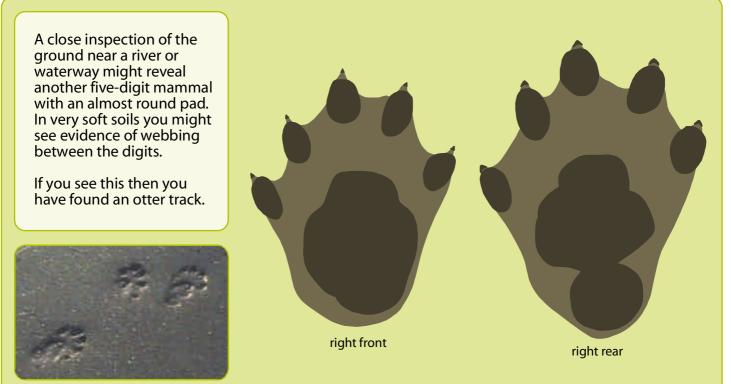




The fox does not keep to regular trails. A fox track is very dog-like, but far more compact. The print has four digits with the outer two curved towards the inner ones.



Otter

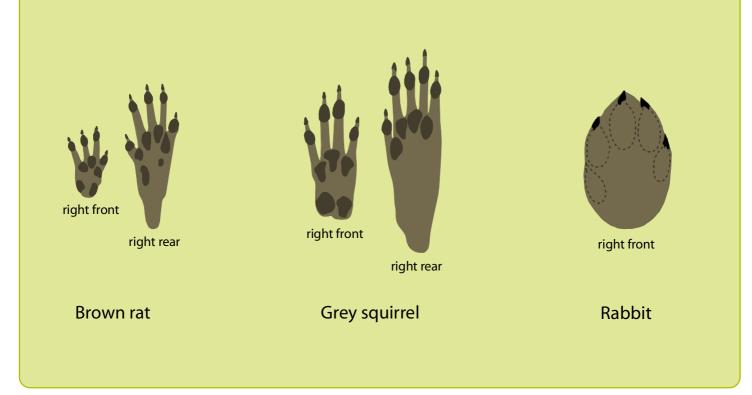


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Small mammals

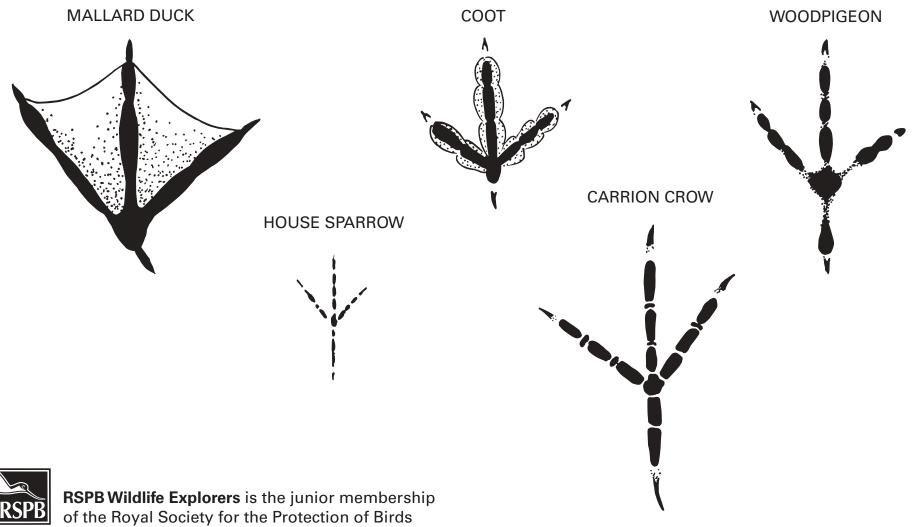
Small mammal and rabbit tracks are most easily found close to their burrows or feeding areas. The rabbit track is easy to identify as the hind legs leave long exaggerated imprints.

Have a look and study the differences between the tracks left by the brown rat, grey squirrel and rabbit.





Wildsquare animal tracks





DOMESTIC CAT

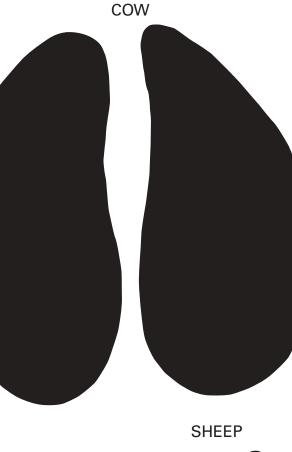


DOMESTIC DOG



FALLOW DEER

FALLOW DEER THEIR FEET SPLAY OUTWARDS WHENTHEY RUN – OR WHENTHEY WALK ON SOFT MUD



MUNTJAC

