



Animal Tracking

1. Know ten kinds of tracks, including two kinds of bird tracks.
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 1. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 10. _____ |

Make plaster casts of five.

2. Name at least three things that tracks tell us.
- | |
|----------|
| 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ |

3. Trail some animal tracks, identify the animal if possible, and tell whether it was running or walking. Measure between the tracks of one animal when running and walking. (See Chart #1)

4. Maintain a tracking station for at least three days (See Chart #2)
- Select a flat open space in some quiet place near your camp or home.
 - Smooth out ground, mud, sand, etc.
 - Do not place food for animals at the tracking station. Learn why feeding wild animals is illegal in many jurisdictions.
 - Check each day for tracks and identify what animal made it. Cast, sketch or photograph at least one of the tracks.

5. Name two animals for each tracking group.

Flatfoots

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
|----------|----------|

Toe walkers

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
|----------|----------|

Toenail walkers

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
|----------|----------|

Bounders or long hindleggers

1. _____ 2. _____

6. Name four signs of the presence of mammals.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

7. Distinguish between rabbit and squirrel tracks, and between dog and cat family tracks.

Rabbit/Squirrel Tracks _____

Dog/Cat Tracks _____

8. Name two groups of animals (mammals, birds, insects, etc.) that leave tracks or scent trails that another of their kind can follow.

1. _____ 2. _____

9. Name two birds for each of the following type of tracks:

Hopping

1. _____ 2. _____

Walking

1. _____ 2. _____

10. Besides tracks, give two other signs of the presence of birds.

1. _____

2. _____

11. Name two birds identified by their flying patterns.

1. _____

2. _____

12. In your area, observe tracks or trail of one or more of the following:
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a. Toad or frog | d. Mollusk |
| b. Snake | e. Earthworm |
| c. Turtle | f. Mole |

Animal Observed _____

Findings _____

Date completed _____

Instructor's Signature _____

Animal Tracking Chart #1

Trail some animal tracks, identify the animal if possible, and tell whether it was running or walking. Measure between the tracks of one animal when running and walking

Animal _____

Walking or running _____

Distance between tracks _____

Animal _____

Walking or running _____

Distance between tracks _____

Animal _____

Walking or running _____

Distance between tracks _____

Animal _____

Walking or running _____

Distance between tracks _____

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Animal Tracking Chart #2

Maintain a tracking station for at least three days

Area chosen _____

Types of food placed _____

Notes

Day 1 _____

Day 2 _____

Day 3 _____

Check each day for tracks and replenish food when necessary

Animal Tracking, Advanced

- 1. Have the Animal Tracking Honor.

- 2. What is the difference between positive and negative casts of animal tracks?
Positive casts _____

Negative casts _____

- 3. Make at least one positive cast from a negative cast or rubber mold.
Positive Cast _____

- 4. What is scatology and why is it important in the study of animals?
Scatology _____
Why _____

- 5. Find at least one trace of an animal other than its tracks. Through careful observation and/or analysis determine as many conclusions as possible from the evidence.
Trace of animal _____
Conclusions _____

- 6. With a partner set up a track and trail course covering at least one mile (1.6 km) which will include at least four change-of-directions utilizing traditional native signs and have at least two other persons successfully follow the route. Successfully follow a one mile (1.6 km) route set by someone else.
