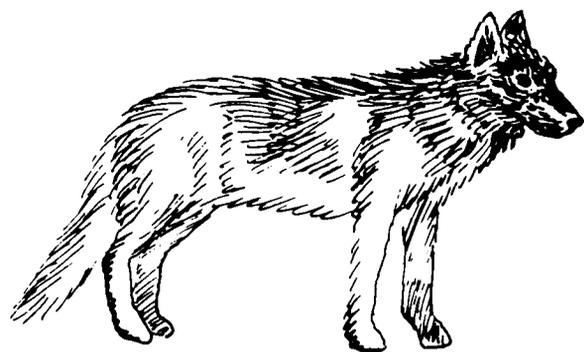


94. Wolf *



TRAITS: Large, dog-like mammal, sharp teeth, long bushy tail, long legs; lives and hunts in packs.

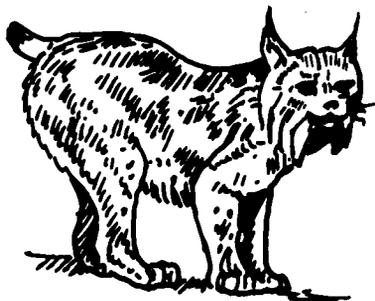
HABITAT: Alpine and lowland tundra and forests throughout Alaska.

FOODS: Moose, deer, caribou, goats, and Dall sheep (adults and young); also marmots, voles, hares, birds, and fish during summer.

EATEN BY: Other wolves occasionally.

“GEE WHIZ”: Smaller animals such as foxes, weasels, ravens, and jays often feed on scraps left by these large predators; social hunting behavior—hunting in packs—allows them to prey on large animals such as moose and caribou.

95. Lynx F



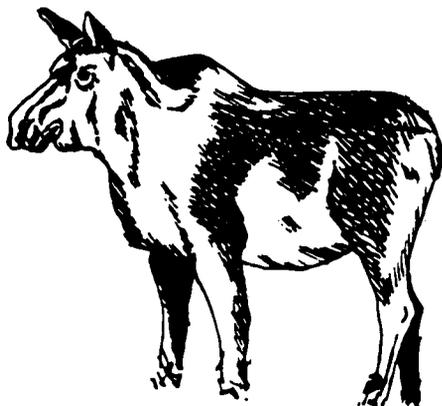
TRAITS: Medium-sized mammal in the cat family; tufted ears, long legs, large feet and short tail; sharp teeth.

HABITAT: Requires a mosaic of old conifer forest and early successional stages where prey are abundant.

FOODS: Eats snowshoe hares almost exclusively; when hare populations are low, lynx may also eat small mammals, birds, and rarely moose or caribou.

EATEN BY: Young may be eaten by great horned owls or wolverines.

96. Moose *



TRAITS: Large, hoofed mammal; long legs, drooping nose, large palmate antlers on male in fall.

HABITAT: Prefers tall shrub thickets found 10-30 years after a forest fire or other disturbance and thickets along rivers; also seeks shelter in forest, particularly during winters with heavy snowfall.

FOODS: Browses on woody vegetation, especially willow, birch, and aspen year-round; in spring, grasses, sedges, horsetails, and aquatic plants are eaten.

EATEN BY: Wolves, brown bears, and humans.