



97. Caribou *

TRAITS: Large size, long dense fur, short tail.

HABITAT: Lowland and alpine tundra and boreal forest, mainly in northern, central, and northwestern Alaska; requires cool windblown sites or snow fields to escape summer insect harassment.

FOODS: Grasses, sedges, herbs, and woody plants in summer; during winter, lichens are an important food.

EATEN BY: Wolves, brown bears, wolverines, humans; calves may be eaten by golden eagles.

"GEE WHIZ": Depends on microscopic organisms in its digestive system to help it digest its food.



98. Brown Bear (Grizzly) *

TRAITS: Large mammal; sharp teeth, long claws on feet, large hump over shoulders, dish-shaped face.

HABITAT: Tundra and forest throughout Alaska; each individual may use 104-390 sq km of these habitats.

FOODS: In spring, over-wintered berries, roots, and fresh green vegetation; salmon and berries in fall; also young of moose, caribou, and deer; ground squirrels and any dead animal.

EATEN BY: Brown bears.

"GEE WHIZ": Brown bears survive winter by remaining dormant in an underground den.



99. Dall Sheep T

TRAITS: White color, dense fur, sharp hooves specially designed for climbing.

HABITAT: Uses separate summer and winter ranges in alpine tundra in much of Alaska; requires cliffs for escape cover and windblown ridges where food is available during winter.

FOODS: Mainly alpine grasses and sedges, but also flowering herbs, willows, and mosses of alpine tundra.

EATEN BY: Wolves, wolverines, bears, humans; golden eagles will eat lambs.

"GEE WHIZ": Depends on microscopic organisms in its digestive system to help digest its foods.