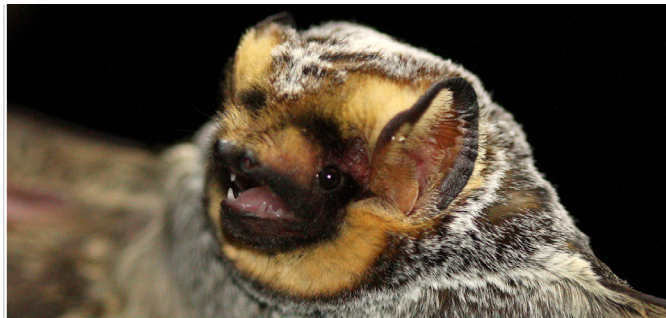




North American Badger
Taxidea taxus jeffersonii



Bats of BC



Black Bear
Ursus americanus



Grizzly Bear
Ursus arctos



Canadian Beaver
Castor canadensis



Wood Bison
Bison bison athabasca



Bobcat
Lynx rufus



Canada Lynx
Lynx canadensis

Fact:

Found throughout BC, particularly in the southern interior. Some migrate south in the winter while others remain in BC. Bats eat large amounts of flying insects, sometimes more than their own weight in insects per night.

**Fact:**

Found in the southern interior of BC. Badger burrows provide shelter for other species, including rare ones such as the burrowing owl. Badger toes are webbed for digging; Also making them good swimmers.

**Fact:**

Found throughout BC. Coastal grizzlies are larger than those that live in the Rocky Mountains. This is mainly due to their rich diet of salmon, clams, berries, and sedge grasses. They will also scavenge on dead whales that wash up.

**Fact:**

Found throughout BC. Despite their name, black bears may be black, brown, cinnamon, blonde, blue-gray, or white. The white variety is known as the spirit bear. The oldest known wild black bear was 39, while the oldest in captivity was 44 years old.

**Fact:**

Wood bison inhabit the northeastern region of BC where vegetation includes open aspen or conifer forests, and shrub lands with extensive meadows. Wood bison are the largest land mammal in North America, with males weighing up to 1,000 kilograms.

**Fact:**

Canada's national animal, the beaver, is found throughout BC in rivers, lakes, and brackish waters along the coast. They are known as 'ecosystem engineers' for their ability to modify and create habitat by slowing water flow and creating wetlands.

**Fact:**

Found in forests throughout the mainland of the province but not the coastal islands. Lynx have unusually large, densely haired paws that provide traction on snowy surfaces. Their unique black ear tufts are over an inch long.

**Fact:**

Bobcats are limited to the southern part BC where winter is less severe. Bobcats are able to survive in a variety of habitats, from deserts to swamps to forests, as long as there are places to shelter. They can leap up to 12 feet.





Woodland Caribou
Rangifer tarandus



Squirrels of BC



Marmots of BC



Chipmunks of BC



Cougar
Puma concolor



Deer of BC



Elk
Cervus elaphus



Wolf
Canis lupus

Fact:

Throughout BC has three species of native tree squirrels (the Red squirrel, Douglas' squirrel, and Northern flying squirrels) as well as two introduced species: the Eastern Grey squirrel, and the Eastern Fox squirrel.

**Fact:**

Found in boreal forests and mountainous regions from northern BC to southeastern BC. The caribou is featured on the Canadian quarter. In winter caribou use their large hooves to stand atop snow and to dig beneath the snow to find lichen.

**Fact:**

BC is home to four species of chipmunk: the yellow-pine, least, red-tailed, and Townsend's. They can be found throughout BC, particularly in the south, except on the islands. A group of chipmunks is called a scurry.

**Fact:**

BC is home to four species of marmots: the hoary marmot, yellow-bellied marmot, Vancouver Island marmot, and the wood-chuck. Marmots are well known for their high-pitched whistle which they use to alert others to danger or potential threats.

**Fact:**

There are six species of deer in BC: Mule, Columbian blacktail, red, whitetail, Sitka, and the introduced fallow. Deer are found throughout BC with different species preferring different habitat. Male deer, called bucks, grow antlers yearly.

**Fact:**

Found throughout BC except Haida Gwaii. Rare in northern areas. Vancouver Island has the highest concentration of cougars in BC. Also known as puma, or mountain lion; They hide their prey and come back to feed on it for several days.

**Fact:**

Found throughout BC. The grey wolf is the largest member of the *Canidae* family in BC. They live in packs but are elusive and are not often seen. The pack is comprised of a male, a female, and their offspring.

**Fact:**

There are two species of elk in BC, the Roosevelt, and the Rocky Mountain. The Roosevelt lives on Vancouver Island and parts of the mainland, while the Rocky Mountain is found (not surprisingly) in the Rocky Mountains.





Wolverine
Gulo gulo



Coyote
Canis latrans



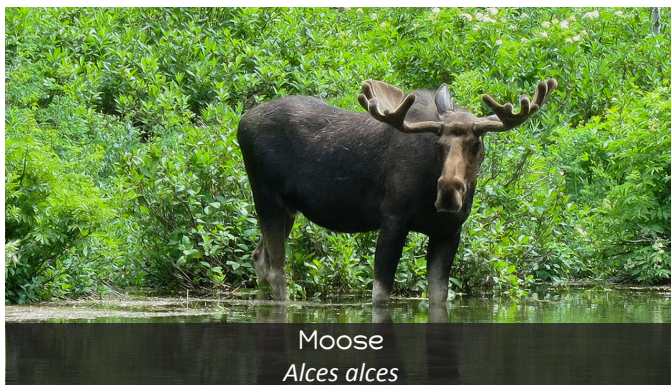
Red Fox
Vulpes vulpes



Mountain Goat
Oreamnos americanus



Snowshoe Hare
Lepus americanus



Moose
Alces alces



River Otter
Lontra canadensis



Sea Otter
Enhydra lutris

Fact:

Found throughout BC's mainland, including urban areas such as Vancouver. Coyotes primarily hunt at night to avoid humans but can be seen during daylight hours foraging in fields and forests.

**Fact:**

Wolverines are found throughout much of BC, particularly the north. Wolverines are opportunistic feeders that both hunt and scavenge for carrion. Snowshoe hares are important to the Wolverine diet.

**Fact:**

Mountain Goats occupy all the major mountain systems of mainland BC. Goats make heavy use of mineral licks during early summer, even when it means traveling long distances, sometimes through heavy timber, to reach them.

**Fact:**

Found throughout the BC mainland. Red foxes are opportunistic feeders, feeding on a variety of plants and animals. Rodents are an important part of their diet. Both parents care for the pups aka kits, taking turns to hunt and bring food to the den.

**Fact:**

Found throughout most of mainland BC, except the extreme northwest and southeast corners. The moose is the largest member of the deer family, and the males have the largest antlers of any living deer.

**Fact:**

Found throughout mainland BC. The snowshoe hare is a distinctive and easily recognized rabbit because of its large size, large snowshoe feet, long ears, and all white colouring in winter.

**Fact:**

Hunted to near extinction by the fur trade, sea otters had to be reintroduced to the coast of BC. They have the thickest fur of any living animal. Known for their tool-using abilities; They use rocks to open shells.

**Fact:**

Found throughout BC. The river otter is a semi-aquatic member of the weasel family about the size of a basset hound that is easily recognizable by its long thick body, short legs, and long thick tail.





Fact:

Raccoons are one of the most common mammals seen in southern BC. Formerly found primarily on Vancouver Island and the south mainland coast. It is now found in the Okanagan and was introduced to Haida Gwaii.

**Fact:**

Porcupines are the second largest rodent species in Canada (first largest is the beaver). Each porcupine is covered in roughly 30,000 defensive quills that detach when attacked.

**Fact:**

Found in mountainous areas in north-western BC. Pikas do not hibernate in winter, instead they live under the snow on rocky slopes, surviving on dried vegetation collected under large rocks in the summer called 'haypiles'.

**Fact:**

In BC, the Striped Skunk is most common in the southern half of the province. It is about the size of a house cat but has a stout body. Often recognized at first by its distinctive, strong odour.

**Fact:**

The pine marten is a member of the weasel family and is found throughout BC. They are opportunistic feeders that mainly eat small mammals but will also prey on much larger mammals such as snowshoe hares or marmots.

**Fact:**

Bighorn sheep in BC inhabit mountain ecosystems, river canyons and high plateaus. Mortality of first-year young can reach 80% in areas where cover is limited. Wolves, cougars, and bears hunt sheep of any age.

**Fact:**

Found in the coastal region of BC. Deer mice are generally nocturnal, often nesting in elevated locations during the day. They have 3-5 litters per year, averaging 5 offspring per litter, making them an important source of prey for many mammals, birds, and snakes.

**Fact:**

Found throughout BC. Their fur changes colours from reddish brown to white in winter. Often called a stoat in their summer coat and ermine in winter. While hunting they leap in a zigzag pattern.

