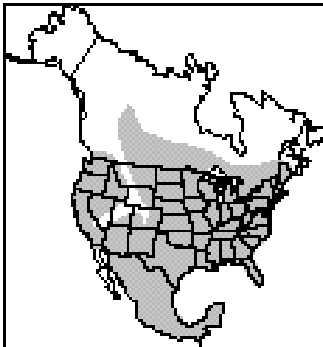


LIVING with WILDLIFE

Raccoons



North America Range

Raccoons are found throughout the United States. However, they are not found at the higher elevations of mountainous regions and in some areas of the arid Southwest. Raccoons are common in the wooded eastern part of the United States.

IDENTIFICATION

Raccoons are mammals with a distinctive black mask over the eyes and rings on their bushy tails. Raccoons weigh from 10 to 30 pounds and are two to three feet long. Raccoons are salt and pepper gray and black although some appear washed with a yellow color.

HABITAT

Raccoons are commonly found in areas with water and trees. Raccoons den in hollow trees, ground burrows, brush piles, muskrat houses, barns, abandoned buildings, dense clumps of cattails, haystacks or rock crevices. Raccoons also live successfully in **urban** areas.

HABITS

Raccoons are **omnivores**. This means they eat both plants and animals. Plant foods include all types of fruits, berries, nuts, acorns, corn and other types of grain. Animal foods are crayfish, clams, fish, frogs, snails, insects, turtles, turtle eggs, mice, rabbits, muskrats and the eggs and young of ground-nesting birds. Raccoons normally breed in February or March. Gestation

period is about 63 days. Most **litters** are born in April or May. Only one litter of young is raised each year. Average litter size is three to five **kits**. The young open their eyes at about three weeks and are weaned between two and four months. The female, called a **sow**, and her young will usually remain together for the first year and the young will often den for the winter with her. The following spring the yearlings go off on their own.

Raccoons are **nocturnal**.

This means they are most active at night. Adult males, called boars, travel an area of three to 20 square miles. A female raccoon will travel one to six square miles. Raccoons do not hibernate, but they do "hole-up" in dens and become inactive during severe winter weather.

Raccoon populations are made up mostly of young animals. In the fall, one-half to three-fourths of the raccoons are less than one year old. On very rare occasions a raccoon can live to be 12 years old in the wild.



Procyon

Contrary to popular myth, raccoons do not always wash their food before eating, although they frequently play with their food in water.

Living in Harmony, Living in Conflict

Living in harmony . . .

Most of the time, raccoons and humans live in harmony.

- people enjoy watching raccoons in the wild
- raccoons provide millions of dollars to the economy by those hunting them
- raccoons have excellent fur, making it very valuable for clothing and it is a renewable resource
- raccoons provide a food resource in some parts of the U.S.

Living in conflict . . .

- raccoons sometimes carry **rabies**
- raccoons prey on poultry, quail, pheasants, turkeys, young and eggs of waterfowl
- raccoons cause damage to crops such as corn, melons, fruits, vegetables and grains
- raccoons are an urban pest when they get into trash, into people's homes and chimneys
- raccoons can spread parasites like roundworms from fecal droppings to pets and humans
- raccoons spread distemper to pets and other animals

Preventing Damage Done by Raccoons

The best way to prevent damage by raccoons is to keep them out of an area. Fence them out by using an electric fence turned on at night. Store garbage in cans with tight fitting lids. Cans should be secured to a rack to keep raccoons from tipping them over.

To keep raccoons out of chimneys, fasten a heavy screen or cap designed to keep birds and mammals out of the chimney.

It is difficult to scare raccoons away by modifying their environment or by using devices to scare raccoons. There are no **repellents** that work to persuade raccoons to stay away from an area. Because they have a fairly large territory, a neighborhood or community-wide effort may be needed to solve raccoon

problems. First step is to remove sources of food, water and shelter. Do not feed raccoons!

Raccoons are easy to catch in live traps, but it takes a sturdy trap to hold one. Studies show relocated raccoons tend to cause problems in new areas. Regulated trapping and hunting are the most effective control techniques in managing raccoons. However, shooting in most towns and cities is illegal.



Hind foot is 4 1/2 inches

Because they will eat just about anything, raccoons almost never starve.

Economics of Damage

Raccoons can be serious pests. They have been known to prey on pets and can damage crops. Raccoons may carry diseases such as canine distemper, trichinosis, rabies, leptospirosis, tularemia and Chagas' disease.

A big concern with raccoons is that they might carry and spread rabies. A new rabies vaccine for raccoons has been developed. Now just how do you go about vaccinating rac-

coons in the wild? Researchers have found that they can drop food with the vaccine in it from airplanes. The raccoons find the food and eat it and become vaccinated against rabies.

Unfortunately, raccoons will sometimes eat the eggs and young of endangered animals like the sea turtle.

Legends and Folklore

The name raccoon comes from the Algonquian Indian word arakun, meaning "scratches with his hand." The species name, *lotor*, is Latin for "washer" and refers to the raccoon's habit of washing food with its front paws.

In the United States, raccoons have been harvested for fur through regulated trapping. Raccoon fur harvesting generated \$400,000 in 1934 and \$5.1 million in 1980. The raccoon is the most economically important of all the **fur-bearing** animals harvested.

During the roaring 20s and the 30s, the "coon skin coat" was in style. In the 1950s when Davy Crockett and Daniel Boone were made popular through television and movies, the "coon skin cap" was very popular for young boys.



Your turn . . .

Suffix "vore" means . . .

"Vore" comes from the suffix "vorous" which means eating. "Omni" means all. Raccoons are omnivores. These means they eat both plants and animals. List five other omnivores.

Use a dictionary and define **carnivore**:

List two carnivores:

Use a dictionary to define **herbivore**:

List two herbivores:

ACROSS: 3. renewable, 5. sow, 6. repellents, 8. kits, 10. furbearer, 11. omnivore
DOWN: 1. herbivore, 2. rabies, 3. raccoon, 4. carnivore, 7. litter, 9. urban

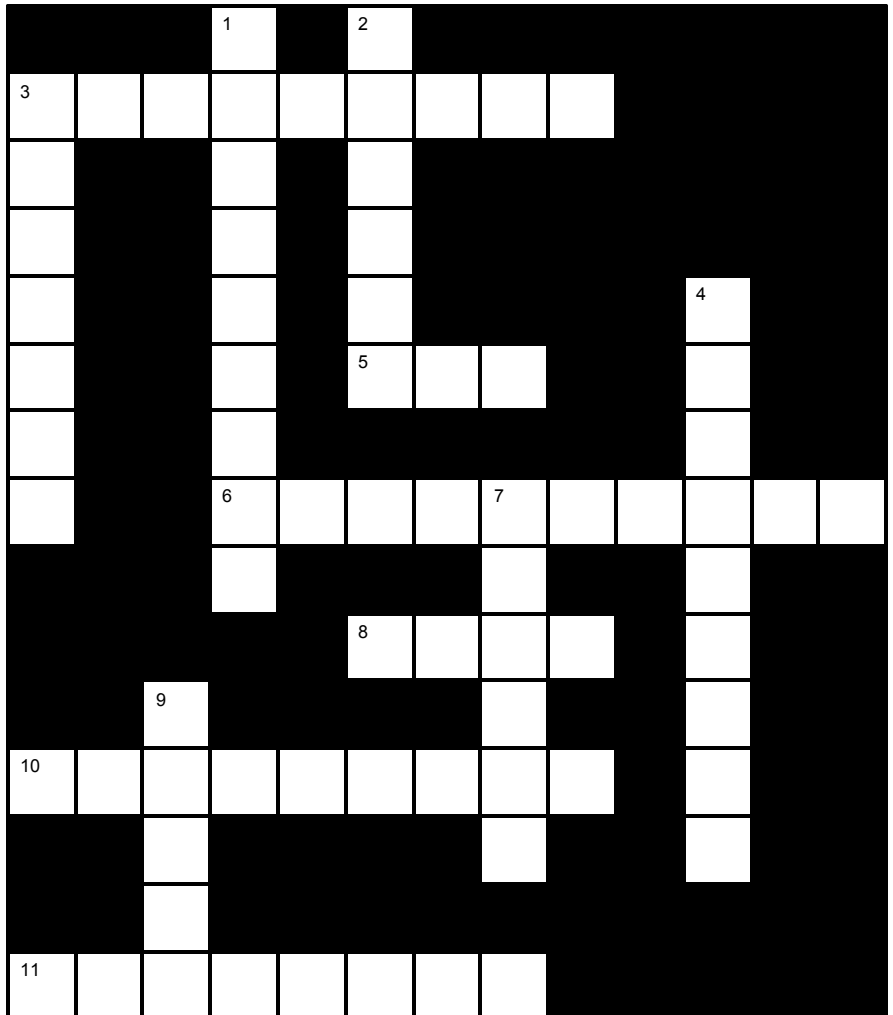
CROSSWORD REVIEW

ACROSS

3. resource that grows or is replaced
5. female raccoon
6. chemicals used to repel animals
8. young raccoons
10. animal that is important for its fur
11. animal that eats both plants and animals

DOWN

1. an animal that eats plants
2. disease raccoons often carry
3. *Procyon lotor*
4. an animal that eats other animals
7. group of young born to a raccoon
9. opposite of rural

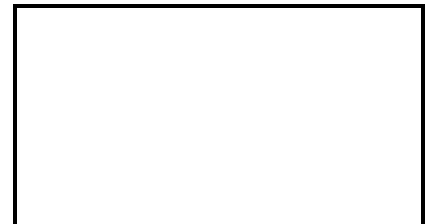


Additional Resources

Wildlife Activity Book and
1998 Wildlife Issue of the
Colorado Reader
Colorado Foundation for
Agriculture
P.O. Box 10
Livermore, CO 80536

Prevention and Control of
Wildlife Damage CD ROM
or Handbook
202 Natural Resource Hall
University of Nebraska
P.O. Box 83819
Lincoln, NE 68583

Jack H. Berryman Institute
for Wildlife Damage
Management
Utah State University
Logan, Utah 83431-5210



This activity sheet has been developed by USDA Wildlife Services. For more information about raccoons contact your state's Wildlife Services office or USDA Wildlife Services at 301 734-7921.