

MORMON ISLAND WETLAND MITIGATION BANK



Beaver
(*Castor canadensis*)

The Beaver is North America's largest rodent. Easily identified by its large size, webbed feet and distinctive large, flat, black tail. The beaver's fur is dark brown on the sides and back and light brown on the belly and chest. The fur is waterproof and provides buoyancy and protection needed for the beaver's extensive underwater activities. Beavers are excellent engineers and very adept at building dams. They have specialized digestive systems that allow them to survive on bark and have a specialized respiratory system that allows them to stay submerged for up to 20 min. Beavers are found along streams and rivers, in small lakes and marshy wetlands. Beavers do not live in their dams. Along streams and rivers, they build dens in the streambanks. In ponds and marshes, they build dome shaped lodges.

Length: adults can be 4 feet long Weight: up to 60 lbs

Range: Alaska to Northern Mexico

Diet: Mainly bark and woody vegetation, occasionally aquatic plants and corn

Lifespan: 4-8 years

WAVERLY WETLAND MITIGATION BANK



Deer Mouse
(*Peromyscus Maniculatus*)

The Deer Mouse's color varies with geographic area and habitat. They are usually grayish to reddish brown on the back, sides and head with white legs and belly. Two forms exist in the eastern portion of the mouse's range: the Woodland and the Prairie forms. The Woodland form has a longer tail and is much larger than the Prairie form of this species. These small mammals remain active during the winter season and can often be found under logs, throughout grasslands and in barns and under houses. Females can breed at all times during the year. A single female can have up to four litters per year and three to six young per litter. Many predators prey on this species. Because it is so common and abundant, the Deer Mouse is a diet mainstay for a variety of animals.

Length: 148-228 mm

Weight: 15-32 grams

Range: Throughout North America

Diet: Seeds, berries, small fruits, nuts, insects, centipedes, caterpillars, grass, Wheat, Corn, occasionally subterranean fungus

Lifespan: 6-8 years in captivity, 2-4 years in the wild

ANGORA WETLAND MITIGATION SITE



Hispid Pocket Mouse
(*Chaetodipus hispidus*)

Hispid Pocket Mice have external cheek pouches for storing food and are the largest pocket mice found in Nebraska. They are often found in sandy grasslands and upland areas. These mice are nocturnal and spend the day in shallow burrows. Unlike other pocket mice, the Hispid Pocket Mouse often leaves a large mound of dirt at the entrance to their burrows, much like pocket gophers, but smaller. This mouse's coarse fur ranges from light brown to dark brown gray on the back, head and sides with white on the belly and a broad yellowish band of fur in between. During the colder months of winter, the pocket mouse becomes inactive, but does not enter a fully hibernative state. Very little is known about the reproduction of the Hispid Pocket Mouse, but it is believed they have approximately two litters per year.

Length: 170-239 mm

Weight: 40-60 grams

Range: Central Mexico and throughout central United States

Diet: Primarily Seeds, green plants and occasionally insects

Lifespan: 3-4 years in captivity, 1+ years in the wild

CERESCO SOUTH WETLAND MITIGATION BANK



Meadow Vole
(*Microtus pennsylvanicus*)

Meadow Voles vary in color from yellowish brown to reddish brown peppered with black to blackish brown with silver tipped hair on belly and legs. The tail is dark on top and lighter on the bottom. The Meadow Vole is usually active at night, but can occasionally be seen rummaging around during the day. This rodent is often found in grassy fields, woodlands, marshes and along lakes and streams. Meadow Voles make nests in clumps of grass, using sedges and weeds. From their nests, a series of paths can be seen winding through the grasses. These creatures breed frequently and it is not uncommon for a Meadow Vole to have up to twelve litters per year with up to eleven young per litter. Because Voles do not hibernate, they do not store food and must eat constantly. They are very good diggers and swimmers.

Length: 140-195 mm

Weight: 20-70 grams

Range: Various subspecies are found throughout North America

Diet: Primarily grasses, sedges, clover, plantain, seeds, flowers, tubers, roots, bark and occasionally insects

Lifespan: on average, less than 2 years

CERESCO SOUTH WETLAND MITIGATION BANK



American Mink
(*Mustela vison*)

American Mink are medium to dark brown in color with white under chin and white spots on belly. The Mink's coat is very thick, glossy and water repellent. The body is long, with short legs and a bushy tail. The head has small round eyes and small rounded ears with long whiskers around the nose. Mink are true carnivores and will eat just about anything they can catch. They are excellent hunters and have an extraordinary sense of smell. Mink are excellent swimmers and are often found near rivers, streams, lakes, marshes and wetlands. Mink are mostly active at night, but can also be seen during the day. They are solitary creatures and very territorial. Mink have very few natural predators, but will be often caught by owls, coyotes and fox. Females produce one litter per year with two to six young per litter.

Length: 1.5 - 2 feet

Weight: 1.5 - 3.5 lbs

Range: Throughout Canada and United States, except in dry Southwest region

Diet: Small mammals, birds, eggs, frogs, crayfish, fish, lizards, small snakes, insects

Lifespan: on average, 3 - 6 years in the wild

SUTHERLAND WETLAND MITIGATION BANK



Muskrat
(*Ondatra zibethicus*)

The Muskrat is a medium sized mammal with a dense undercoat that is virtually waterproof and provides excellent bouyancy for swimming. The name "muskrat" comes from the mild musty odor that emanates from the animal. Its back and head are a rich, dark brown color that fades to lighter brown on the sides and grayish white on the belly. The long tail is scaly, nearly hairless and flattened to act as a rudder. Muskrats have developed special respiratory controls that allow them to stay under water for up to 20 minutes. Muskrats live in streams, sloughs, ponds, rivers and lakes. They will either live in a burrow in the river banks or build a lodge on the surface of a lake or pond. Females can have up to four litters per year with five to ten young in each litter.

Length: 16 - 25.5 inches

Weight: 1.7 - 2.3 lbs

Range: Throughout Canada and United States, except in dry Southwest region

Diet: Mostly cattail, bulrush, pond weeds, aquatic vegetation, occasionally snails, frogs
freshwater clams, fish, salamanders

Lifespan: on average, less than 1 year, occasionally 2-3 years

ROCK CREEK WETLAND MITIGATION BANK



Opossum
(*Didelphis virginiana*)

Opossums are members of the order Marsupialia. They have an elongated snout, small black eyes, naked black ears and is covered with a coarse, grayish-white body fur that fades to a darker gray color on the legs. The Opossum is well adapted for climbing. Its feet are dexterous and toes can be used as fingers. The scaly tail is able to wrap around branches and can support the animal's body weight for short periods of time. The Opossum's skull has 50 teeth, the highest number found in any mammal. Good Opossum habitat consists of a mixture of large trees, shrub thickets, abundant water and crop fields. The Opossum is primarily nocturnal, but will become active in daylight during colder, winter months. Females usually have two litters per year with an average of eight to ten young per litter.

Length: 2 - 3 feet

Weight: 4 - 12 lbs

Range: From Central America, north to British Columbia and across United States

Diet: insects, earthworms, small mammals, fruits, grains, plants, dead animals

Lifespan: only 10% make it to 1 year, occasionally, adults live to 2-3 years

ROSE SE WETLAND BANK



Ord's Kangaroo Rat
(*Dipodomys ordii*)

The Ord's Kangaroo Rat is a five toed rat of medium size. The head and sides are a yellow-redish brown with small white patches above eyes and under ears. Under belly and legs are usually white or lighter buff colored. The tail is almost twice as long as the body. The Ord's Kangaroo Rat can usually be found in areas of shifting, sandy soils with near desert-like conditions. The Kangaroo Rat does not need to regularly consume water because, like many desert animals, it can create water metabolically from the food that it consumes. These rats are very active at night and remain active year-round because they do not hibernate. Females can have up to three litters per year with two to six young per litter. The Kangaroo Rat is an amazing jumper and can leap six to eight feet in a single jump when speed is required.

Length: 208 - 282 mm

Weight: 50 - 96 grams

Range: Western United States, Southwestern Canada, Northern Mexico

Diet: A variety of plant seeds, Mesquite, sandbur, tumbleweed, Russian thistle, sunflowers, occasionally small insects

Lifespan: on average, less than 1 year, in the wild, up to 7 years in captivity

ROSE SE WETLAND BANK



Plains Pocket Mouse
(*Perognathus flavescens*)

The Plains Pocket Mouse is a small light colored mouse with buff or grayish colored back with black hairs mixed in on the sides. The underside is white and the tail has a distinctive dorsal stripe. Like many other types of pocket mice, the Plains Pocket Mouse has large cheek pouches on the sides of its face, used for storing and transporting food. This mouse does not hibernate, but will become inactive during the coldest days of the winter. The Plains Pocket Mouse can be found in drier grasslands and sandy soil environments. Females have two to three litters per year and five to seven young per litter.

Length: 110 - 128 mm

Weight: 7 - 13 grams

Range: Great Plains region of North America

Diet: Primarily seeds and grains, wheat, oats, sunflowers, occasionally small arthropods

Lifespan: 1 - 2 years

WAVERLY WETLAND MITIGATION BANK



Prairie Vole
(*Microtus ochrogaster*)

The Prairie Vole has small ears and a yellow underbelly. The top coat is a coarse long hair and is grayish brown in color. This Vole is a short stocky rodent with a short tail. The Prairie Vole is known for building a series of runways either above or below ground to travel to and from food sources. Unlike many mammals, the Prairie Vole is a monogamous breeder. This vole mates and breeds with the same partner for life. Females usually have two litters per year with five to eight young per litter. The males help care for and raise the young. Due to disease, humans, predators and scarce vegetation years, the prairie vole's mortality rate is very high. These creatures can usually be found in grasslands, farmed fields and pastures.

Length: 132 - 172 mm

Weight: 37 - 48 grams

Range: Central grasslands of North America

Diet: Primarily grasses, sedges, forbs, roots, tubers, seeds, fruits

Lifespan: on average, less than 1 year, up to 3 years in captivity

ROCK CREEK WETLAND MITIGATION BANK



Short-tailed Shrew
(*Blarina brevicauda*)

The Short-tailed Shrew is a very small insectivore with a very short tail, short limbs, a muzzle somewhat pointed, tiny eyes, and ears concealed by fur. The short-tailed shrew's fur is a dense slate gray and slightly lighter gray underneath. The short-tailed shrew digs through the forest litter or tunnels in moist soil, and is active mostly during early morning and late afternoon. This species paralyzes its victims with its poisonous saliva, and is known to store food. The males are territorial and mark their burrows with glandular secretions, the odor of which keeps other male shrews away. The females will have two to four litters per year with five to seven young per litter. daylight during colder, winter months. Females usually have two litters per year with an average of eight to ten young per litter.

Length: 96 - 127 mm

Weight: 14 - 29 grams

Range: forests and grasslands of the central and eastern half of the United States and adjacent Canada south to Georgia and Alabama

Diet: earth-worms, snails, insects, occasionally fungus, small vertebrate animals

Lifespan: only 11% make it to 1 year, occasionally, adults live to 2-3 years