



# Mammals Feeding Signs

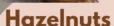


#### **Plants or Grass**

 Look for plants which have been nibbled by voles, rabbits or deer

Piles of grass cuttings, bitten off with a slant. These are signs of field voles in the area.

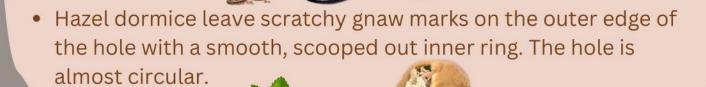




Squirrels prise the nut apart through a hole in the top.
 They leave jagged fragments or half nut shells.



- Wood mice leave toothmarks on the outside surface of the nut and across the edge of the hole.
- Bank voles leave no marks on the shell surface. Their toothmarks are across the inside, cut edge of the hole











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#### Acorns

- Squirrels break open the acorn by biting a hole across the top. Then they split the acorn in half lengthways.
- Mice and voles hoard acorns in boxes, old birds' nests in hedges or, especially bank voles, under debris on the ground
- Foxes and deer also feed up on acorns
- Squirrels often use a tree stump as a feeding station



- Squirrels leave ragged, stripped spindles of pine cones.
  Usually they start stripping out the seeds from the bottom of the cone. Can you find the seeds inside a cone?
- Bank voles and yellow-necked mice are very shy and carry pine cones away to feed on them
- Wood mice leave a very smooth central shaft, with no ragged ends. They often leave the scales at the top of the cone or may just chew off the scales on one side.

### **Dead Birds**

- Foxes eat birds if they can catch them! They tear off the feathers, often breaking them apart or ripping out chunks. Rats might clear up the carcass.
- If a bird has been killed by a sparrowhawk, the feathers are not ripped and the breastbone is left intact, cleaned of meat.







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 Wood mice eat the seeds of blackberries but leave the juicy flesh!

 Voles eat the flesh but not the pips. They often carry away a rose hip and leave behind the outer skin and piles of seeds.

Deer, foxes, rats and hedgehogs would eat the whole berries and rose hips



 Look for bite marks from squirrels, voles and mice on fungi. Do not touch, as they may be poisonous!

 Squirrels are bigger animals and leave a rough, chiselled hole in the fungus. They may leave stores of fungi in trees, at the base of the branches.

Mice and voles leave shallow, stripy scratches on the rounded cap of the fungus





- Field voles, rats, shrews and yellow-necked mice eat snails
- If the coil on the shell is neatly nibbled away, it may have been eaten by one of these small mammals
- You may find a pile of snail shells, like this, under a log or in a disused bird's nest
- Thrushes take hold of the snails in their beak and smash the whole shell, against the hard ground









## Diet of Common Mammals







herbivore



insectivore



omnivore