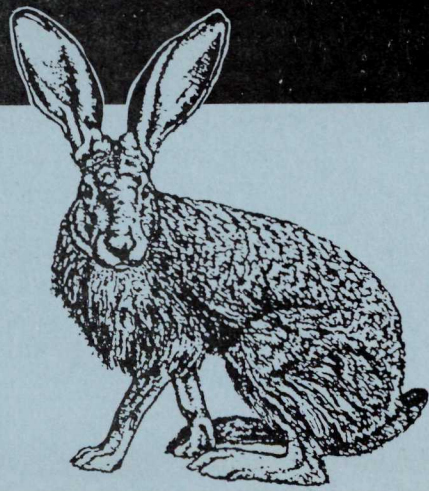


MAMMALS CHECKLIST



HABITAT

The place where a plant or animal naturally lives is called its habitat. Habitat must include food, water, shelter and space suitable to an animal's needs. Petrified Forest National Park is a blend of short grass prairie and high desert, the climate is one of extremes and occasional violence. Annual precipitation averages 8.69 inches per year and half of it comes in short thunderstorms in July, August, and September. Summer nights are typically in the 50's with warm days in the 90's. Winter highs are usually in the 40's with low's in the 20's.

SAFETY

Observe National Park Service rules which prohibit feeding or touching wildlife. Wild animals in this area (such as rabbits and prairie dogs) may be infected with Bubonic Plague, Rabies, or Tularemia. Bubonic Plague can be transmitted to humans from the bite of an infected flea or handling of an infected animal. Rabies is transmitted by the bite of an infected animal. Tularemia can be contracted from pets who have eaten infected animals.

Please drive carefully. Often park wildlife blends into roadside vegetation crossing suddenly in front of cars. Pronghorn, jackrabbits, snakes and tarantulas are often killed by speeding motorists.

DESERT COTTONTAIL

This small rabbit feeds on a wide variety of green plants. Unlike hares, babies are born blind and hairless in a cool, safe underground burrow. Usually active at night, cottontails are seen foraging during the early evening and morning hours.



BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT

A large brown hare with golden brown eyes, the jackrabbit is a nocturnal animal. Hares are born with fur and well developed eyesight. When startled, the jackrabbit races away on long legs in soaring leaps and bounds. Jackrabbits can often be seen by the roads.



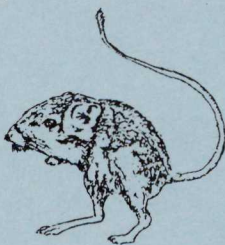
PRONGHORN

Smaller than a deer, the pronghorn is characterized by white neck patches and a white rump. Annually, pronghorns shed the sheath that covers the horn. Traveling in small herds or groups, this native mammal can be seen in the park south of Interstate 40 feeding on sagebrush and grasses.



KANGAROO RAT

Well adapted to a desert environment, the tiny kangaroo rat lives without drinking water. Its fur-lined cheek pouches are used to carry seeds; during digestion of these seeds, complex chemical processes extract enough water for the kangaroo rat's survival.



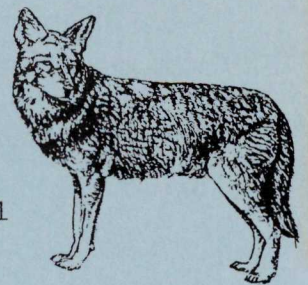
WHITE-TAILED ANTELOPE SQUIRREL

This small ground dwelling squirrel has a coat that is brownish with a single, narrow white stripe from shoulder to rump. When running, the antelope squirrel flips its tail over its back, flashing the white underneath. Sometimes it is spotted perched in bushes or on rock piles.



COYOTE

This small member of the dog family is an omnivore. As a predator, coyotes eat old or sick animals and help control the rodent populations. Coyotes scavenge on carrion, and in lean times will eat seeds, fruits and grasses.



GUNNISON'S PRAIRIE DOG

The prairie dog is a large, buff-colored rodent. Mounds of excavated earth around its burrow serve as lookout posts or places for sunbathing. Look for prairie dogs standing by the roadsides near Lacey Point and Newspaper Rock.



BADGER

Broad, heavy, and flat looking, the Badger is characterized by a black and white facial mask. It has short limbs with the front feet heavily armed with long claws. It is a predator of rodents, ground squirrels, and prairie dogs. Badgers have been sighted along the Painted Desert rim and near Newspaper Rock.



PORCUPINE

A large rodent, the Porcupine is characterized by dark salt and pepper colored quills which are really modified hairs. With a diet of mainly leaves, twigs, and bark, the Porcupine lives in areas where trees and desert shrubs are found. If attacked, the animal quivers causing quills to be dislodged into its attacker.



CHECKLIST

Key to Symbols

- r- Resident- year round resident of the park
- s- Seasonal- warm month resident (March-October)
- t- Transient- Migrate through the park on their way North or South
- a- Accidental- Out of known range, reported only once or twice
- q- Questionable- Verification unavailable

INSECTIVORA Insect-Eaters

- () q Desert Shrew

CHIROPTERA Bats

- () q Little Brown Bat
- ()qt Yuma Myotis
- ()qt Long eared Myotis
- () t Fringed Myotis
- () r California Myotis
- () a Small footed Myotis
- ()qt Silver haired Bat
- () r Western Pipistrelle
- ()qs Big Brown Bat
- ()qt Hoary Bat
- ()qt Red Bat
- () r Pallid Bat
- () t Brazilian Free-tailed Bat
- () q Big Free-tail Bat
- ()qs Allen's Big-eared Bat

LAGOMORPHA Rabbits and Hares

- () r Desert Cottontail
- () r Black-tailed Jackrabbit

RODENTIA Gnawing Mammals

- () r White tailed Antelope Squirrel
- () r Spotted Ground Squirrel
- () q Rock Squirrel
- () r Gunnison's Prairie Dog
- () r Botta's Pocket Gopher
- () r Plains Pocket Mouse
- () r Silky Pocket Mouse
- () r Ord's Kangaroo Rat
- () r Western Harvest Mouse
- () r Deer Mouse
- () r White footed Mouse
- () r Pinon Mouse
- () q Rock Mouse
- () r House Mouse
- () r Canyon Mouse
- () r Northern Grasshopper Mouse
- () r White-throated Wood rat
- ()qr Stephen's Woodrat
- () r Porcupine

CARNIVORA Flesh-eaters

Canidae-Dog family

- () r Coyote
- () r Kit Fox
- () q Grey Fox
- () a Red Fox

Felidae-Cat family

- () r Bobcat

Procyonidae-Raccoon family

- () r Ringtail
- () r Raccoon

Mustelidae-Weasel family

- () r Badger
- () r Western Spotted Skunk
- () r Striped Skunk

ARTIODACTYLA Even-toed Hooves

Cervidae-Deer family

- () r Mule Deer

Antilocapridae-Pronghorn family

- () r Pronghorn (Antelope)