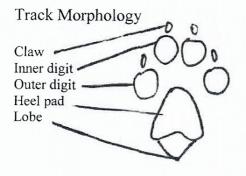
## Scatology Formula

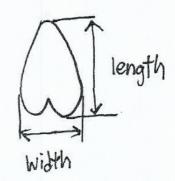
Family	Shape	Color	Size	Notes
Cat		brown, black,	Bobcat 3"x3/4"	will cover scat, located
	0	grey and white	Mt Lion 4"x 1"	in or around high ground and scent post,
	0			usually without
	0			crushed bones, hair
				found in scat
Dog		white, grey,	Gray Fox	bone fragments, hair,
	1	brown, black	2x 5/8	used as territorial
			Coyote 3 x 3/4	markings, intersections
	0			of trails
Deer	00	brown, black,	3/8	found in clumps
	<b>COO</b>	dark greenish		
Rabbit	3	brownish green	3/8	around beds and
	8000			feeding areas
Raccoon		black, brown,	3x3/4	base of home tree,
	(destroit	red white		along travel routes
Weasel	100	black, brown,	LongTail	feeding areas travel
	JIV R	dark green	1 ½ x 3/16	routes
	00		Skunk 4x 3/4	

	Under Step Walk		Straddle Walk (Opossum)
•		90	8 8
	•0		8 8 8
	Direct Register Walk		2X2 Walk (Raccoon)
•	•	•	0 • 0 • 0
	•		
	Over Step Walk		2 Bound (Weasels)
0	00	00	
	On On		
	<b>Under Step Trot</b>		3 Bound (Skunks)
•	00		
	00	•0	•
	Direct Register Trot		Side Trot
•	•		0
	•	•	0
	Over Step Trot		Straddle Trot
0	0		
	<b>○</b> •	0	
	Transverse Lope		Angled Jump (Rabbits)
		group	
	Transverse Gallop	group	Paired Jump (Squirrels)
0			000
		•	•
	Rotary Gallop		Pronk (Mule Deer/Pronghorn)
0			• • •
•	0 0		• 0 • 0

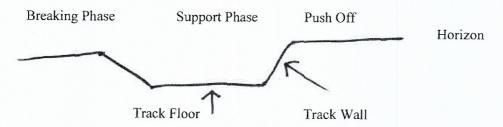
Direction of Travel 
O = Front Foot

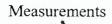
o = Hind Foot

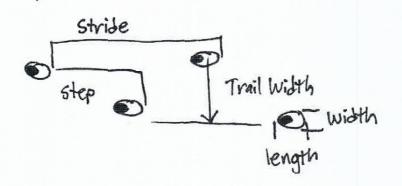


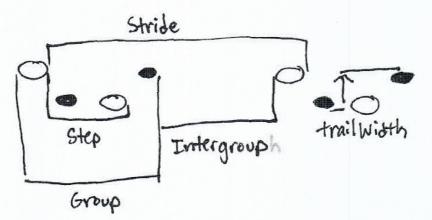


Three Phases to Creating a Track

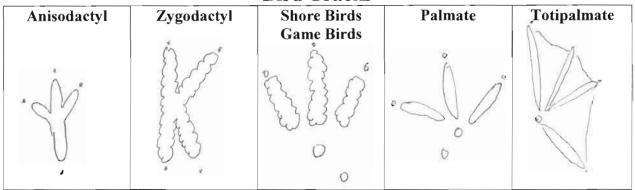




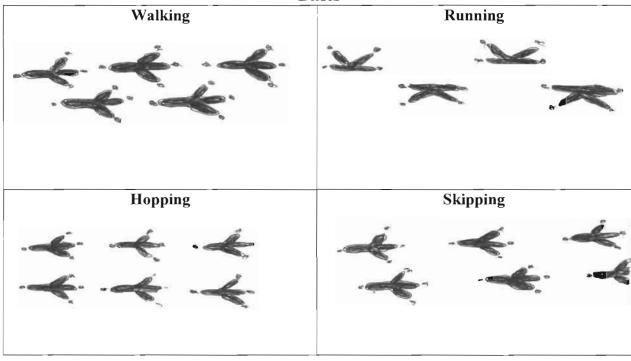




**Bird Tracks** 

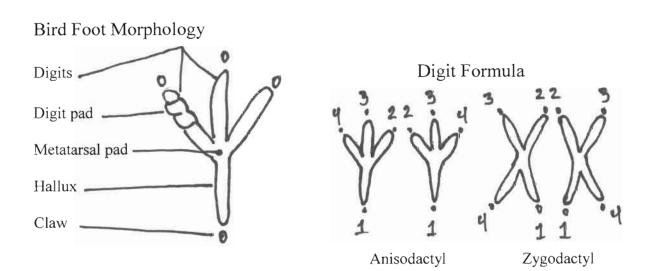


Gaits



Snake	Lizard	Land Turtle
	Way Dip was	0 6 6
	Me the way	0: 0: 0:
Cricket	Grasshopper	Beetle
=======================================	=======================================	7-7-7-7

## **Birds**

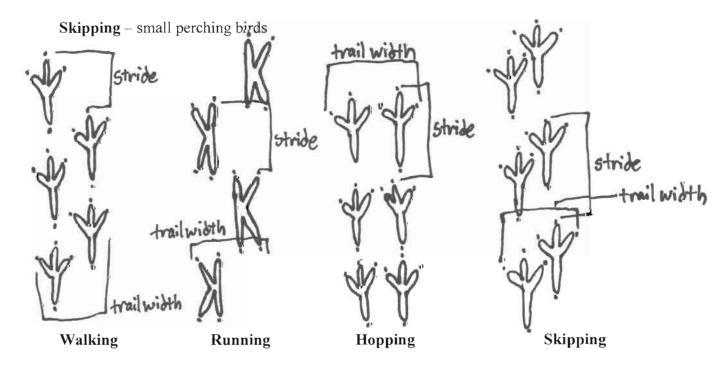


### Gaits

Walking – ducts, wading birds, gulls, grouse, quail, most raptors, crows, ravens, pipits, Magpies

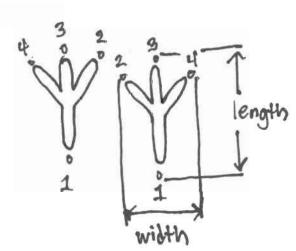
Running – robins, shore birds, waders

Hopping – juncos, finches



# Classic Bird Tracks

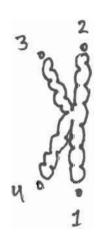
# Anisodactyl (different feet) - measure with claws !!!



### Families

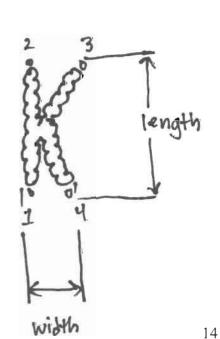
Bitterns	finches	larks	shrikes	vultures
cardinals	flycatchers	magpies	sparrows	warblers
cowbirds	grackles	meadowlarks	starlings	waxwings
creepers	hawks	mimics	swallows	wrens
crows	herons	moorhens	tanagers	
dippers	ibises	nutcrackers	thrashers	
doves	jays	nuthatches	thrushes	
eagles	kingfishers	orioles	titmice	
egrets	kirglets	pipits	towhees	
falcons	lackbirds	ravens	vireos	

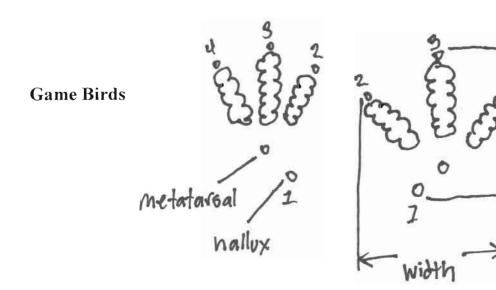
## Zygodactyl (same feet)



## Families:

Cuckoo	Owls
Parrots	woodpeckers
Osprey	

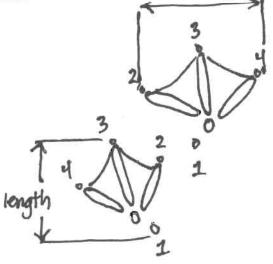




### Families:

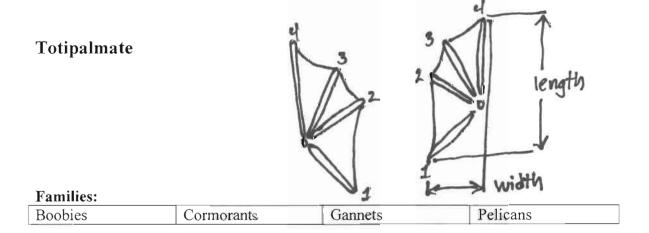
Coots	Phalaropes	Ptarmigan	Sandpipers
Cranes	Pheasants	Quail	Stilts
Grouse	Plovers	Rails	Turkeys

Palmate (webbed) Tracks



#### Families:

× ************************************				
Avocets	Geese	Loons	Terns	
Ducks	Gulls	Swans		



# **Head Position**

Head Up (alarm)

Neutral

Head Down (feeding)

Looking









Dominance- Right or Left tendencies

- 1) Dominant foot is slightly larger
- 2) Measure Strides
  - a. Side with the larger side = opposite foot dominant Larger left stride = right foot dominant

Sexing

- 1) Male bolder, more robust tracks tend to be male
- 2) Hips vs shoulder

Wide shoulders = male Wide hips = female

MALE



**FEMALE** 



5

0= front == hind

# Front Toes	# Hind Toes	Claws	Compression Shape	Family	Common Gait
4	4	No Claws		Cat	Walk
4	4	Claws		Dog	Walk / Trot
4	4	Claws Rarely		Rabbit	Angled Jump
5	5	Claws Occasionally	U	Weasel	Bound
4	5	Claws Rarely	W	Rodent	Bound / Paired- Jump
2	3	Claws	10 ,4,	Armadillo	Walk
5	5	Claws Occasionally	K	Opossum	Walk (straddle)
5	5	Claws Occasionally	*	Raccoon	2X2 Walk
2	2	No Claws	W .	Deer	Walk

## Coyote Vs Dog Tracks

Coyote Straight in line toes (sharp claws)



Line Between Toes



"X factor" (Oval Shape)



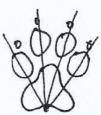
Grey Fox Broken "H"



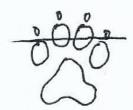
Red Fox heel bar



**Dog**Toes pointing out (Bold Claws)



Line Cross Toes



Broken "H" (Rounder Shape)



**CAT** 

Lead toe, two lobes, "C" ridge, round shape, no claws

