



Northern Gray Wolf

- Lives in a variety of habitats in North America
 - ◇ Wide spread in Canada and Alaska
 - ◇ Reduced population in lower 48 states of the US
- Habitats that support plenty of prey and few humans
- Eats Deer, moose, bison, caribou, elk, musk ox, beaver, marine mammals, salmon, small mammals, birds
- Has one litter at most per year, usually between 1 and 8 pups. Less than half of all pups survive to adulthood.
- Lives in family groups of 2 to 20

Red Wolf

- Lives ONLY in Southeast US and captivity
 - ◇ Very reduced wild population in North Carolina
- Bottomland river forests and swamps, treeless agricultural lands, inland marsh
- Eats small mammals like rabbits, nutria, raccoon, white-tailed deer, birds, frogs, turtles
- Has one litter at most per year, usually between 1 and 8 pups. Less than half of all pups survive to adulthood.
- Lives in family groups of 1 to 12

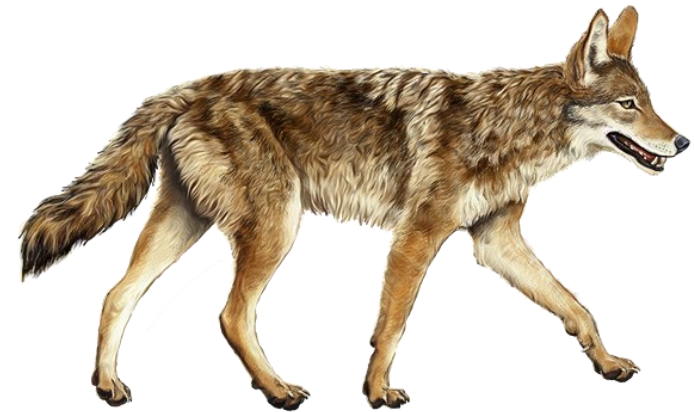


Mexican Gray Wolf

- Lives ONLY in the south western Midwest of the US and Mexico
 - ◇ Small wild population in Arizona and New Mexico
 - ◇ Smaller population in Mexico
- Mountain forests, chaparral desert scrub, grassland valleys, and wooded areas,
- Eats smaller mammals like white-tailed deer, mule deer, javelinas, rabbits, ground squirrels, mice, elk
- Has one litter at most per year, usually between 4 and 7 pups. Less than half of all pups survive to adulthood.
- Lives in family groups of 4 to 7



© Wolf Haven International 2020



Coyote

- Lives all over North and Central America, reaching into the northern parts of South America
- Almost any habitat
- Is opportunistic for diet—eats what it can find; berries, fruit, grasses, seeds, carrion, small mammals, deer, garbage
- Has one litter per year, usually between 5 and 7 pups but can be 3 to 12
- Lives solitary, as a mated pair, or in small family groups

© Wolf Haven International 2020