

1: Foxes: Facts & Pictures

Numbering at several hundred thousand globally, arctic foxes are considered as a species of "Least Concern" under the most recent International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN's) Red List of Threatened Species.

Animals of North America These widespread mammals are excellent and intelligent hunters which get their name from the bright color of their fur. **Physical Description** The red fox, whose scientific name is *Vulpes vulpes*, is a small, dog-like mammal, and among the most populous members of the Order Carnivora. While the Red Fox is best known for its large fuzzy tail that constitutes a third of its entire body length, it also has a sharp, pointed face and ears, an agile and lightly built body, and a coat of gleaming long fur. While the fur on its back, sides and head are orange-red, it also has white fur under its neck and on its chest. While male foxes are usually larger than females, an average red fox usually weighs between 6. **Diet** The red fox is an omnivorous animal whose diet varies a lot due to local environment and season. Although red foxes mainly prey upon small mammals, including voles, mice, squirrels, lemmings, rodents, rabbits, and birds, they will also eat vegetables and fruits. If they live close to human populations, however, they may also dine on garbage and pet food. Red foxes are very good hunters, and they are very cautious about their food supply. As such, they will plan ahead and continue to hunt even when they are full. They will usually store extra food under leaves, snow, or dirt, and mark the storage locations with their urine. **Habitat and Range** While Red foxes live all around the world, they are one of the most widespread mammals in North America. They can thrive in many diverse habitats, including forests, grasslands, mountains, and deserts. They also adapt well to human-inhabited environments, such as farms, suburban areas, and even close to large urban communities. They usually live on the edges of wooded areas, prairies, and farmlands, and typically only build dens to breed within. Their dens are usually 4 to 8 square meters, and are dug into sand and soil. Due to their adaptability and flexibility, they are found to be thriving around much of the Northern Hemisphere, and as an introduced species in Australia. **Behavior** Red foxes may either establish permanent home ranges within particular areas, or be itinerants with no fixed abode to speak of. Like many other animals, they use urine to mark their own territories, locate cache sites, and mark their food. But urine does not only mean hostility, as foxes also use it to signal and greet one another. As nocturnal animals, they usually hunt at night. Although they typically forage alone, they will sometimes aggregate in resource-rich areas. Their exceptional senses of sight, smell, and hearing abilities combine to make them excellent hunters. Red foxes are sociable animals, and they will share territory with their family groups. Baby foxes usually leave their family when they reach adulthood, at which time they try to establish territories of their own. **Reproduction** One fun fact about red foxes is that they are usually monogamous, just like humans. However, unlike most humans, they reproduce more often, once a year. Each male fox will mark its territory via secretions and urine laden with hormonal scents in early winter, in efforts to attract a potential mate. After pairing, a paired couple will engage in a good deal of affectionate activities together, with the courtship culminating in breeding. Red foxes typically breed in the winter, between late December and the middle of March. After breeding, a couple will seek out a safe and sound den, which may often be an abandoned woodchuck burrow or that of another animal. The female fox gives birth after a little less than two months of mating, to a litter that may range from 2 to 12 pups, while the average number is five. At birth, red foxes are blind, deaf, and toothless, and actually brown or grey. Their shimmering red coat usually takes over by the end of their first month. Red foxes will reach adult body proportions by the age of six to seven months. This page was last updated on April 25,

2: Fox Facts and Information

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Arctic Fox *Vulpes lagopus* In the wild The Arctic fox lives in some of the coldest parts of the planet. They are to be found in coastal and inland areas in the arctic regions of Eurasia, North America, Greenland and Iceland. To be able to survive the extremely low temperatures thanks to evolutionary traits which include: Arctic foxes have good hearing enabling them to detect small animals moving under the snow. When it has located its prey, it pounces and punches through the snow to catch its victim. The arctic fox is smaller than the red fox and are sometimes preyed upon by them. Their diet includes small mammals such as lemmings and voles, birds and their eggs, marine invertebrates, fish, carcasses and placentas of marine mammals, insects and larvae, berries and seaweed. They remain active year-round and arctic foxes are able to conserve energy when faced with food shortages in winter by reducing both activity levels and basal metabolic rate. Food caching is common when food is abundant. Arctic foxes are territorial during summer, with home ranges typically between four and 60km². Dens are used for cub-rearing and for shelter during winter. These are generally large complex structures, which often cover an area in excess of m² and typically possess five to 40, and sometimes more than , entrances. Arctic foxes are generally solitary outside of the mating and breeding season but have a flexible social system, sometimes forming large family groups. They are monogamous and may mate for life. A non-breeding female may help bring food to the cubs. Mating takes place in early spring and cubs typically six to 12; range three to 25 are born in late spring. They emerge from the den at three to four weeks of age and by eight weeks they begin spending time away from the den. Cubs engage in play with each other and occasionally with adults. Aggression between cubs is reported to be uncommon and not to cause serious injury. They are weaned at six to seven weeks, are independent by weeks, dispersing in early autumn, moving from a few kilometres to more than km. Conservation status Although globally the species is widespread and may number several hundred thousand the Scandinavian mainland population is endangered, despite being legally protected for several decades. There could be as few as adult arctic foxes left in all of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. The population fluctuates in a year cycle related to the population of lemmings and voles. In the past, the Arctic fox targeted by the fur trade because of its high quality fur. Arctic foxes are now also being affected by climate change. Temperatures in the Arctic are rising at twice the rate of the rest of the world and this warming is linked to many changes including reduced sea ice, melting permafrost and rising sea levels. The Arctic Fox and The Fur Trade Although still trapped for their fur exact numbers are impossible to obtain due to the lack of data in Russia , it is fur factory farming that has the greatest impact on Arctic foxes. Hundreds of thousands of Arctic fox are bred each year for their fur. They are kept in small, barren wire cages in fur factory farms, where they experience serious welfare problems. Foxes in fur farms are not domesticated. Fear of humans in the undomesticated foxes used by the fur industry makes them fundamentally unsuitable for farming. Vixens are motivate to use more than one nest site, reflecting their use of multiple den sites or large complex dens in the wild. Electrodes are applied to their mouth and rectum with a minimum voltage of volts for at least three seconds according to EU stipulations. What Respect For Animals Is Doing Recently, Respect for Animals published a report that scientifically details the huge welfare problems experienced by arctic foxes on European fur farms, which we sent to European legislators to increase the pressure to see fur farming banned. You can read the report here. We are working with retailers and running consumer campaigns aimed at reducing and eliminating the sale and wearing of fur. In addition, we are working with colleagues in a number of countries where arctic foxes are still bred and killed for their fur to bring an end to this cruel and unnecessary practice. It is only when people stop buying fur that the terrible suffering of these beautiful animals will end.

3: Arctic fox - Wikipedia

Ideal for children who wish to know more about various species of animals: their characteristics, their behaviors, and their young. A valuable resource that assists students in gathering and sorting up-to-date, researched, factual information at an appropriate reading level.

Bat-eared fox It was originally described by Carl Linnaeus in the 10th edition of *Systema Naturae* in as *Canis lagopus*. The type specimen was recovered from Lapland , Sweden. The generic name *vulpes* is Latin for "fox". **Bering Islands Arctic fox, V.** In the late 19th century, it was introduced into the Aleutian Islands southwest of Alaska. It mostly inhabits tundra and pack ice , but is also present in boreal forests in Canada and the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska. The IUCN has assessed it as being of " least concern ". The estimate of the adult population in all of Norway, Sweden, and Finland is fewer than individuals. The abundance of the Arctic fox tends to fluctuate in a cycle along with the population of lemmings and voles a 3- to 4-year cycle. They were transported to various previously fox-free Aleutian Islands during the s. The program was successful in terms of increasing the population of blue foxes, but their predation of Aleutian Canada geese conflicted with the goal of preserving that species. This has been attributed to climate change –the camouflage value of its lighter coat decreases with less snow cover. Historically, it has kept red fox numbers down, but as the wolf has been hunted to near extinction in much of its former range, the red fox population has grown larger, and it has taken over the niche of top predator. As with many other game species, the best sources of historical and large-scale population data are hunting bag records and questionnaires. Several potential sources of error occur in such data collections. However, the total population of the Arctic fox must be in the order of several hundred thousand animals. This population decreased drastically around the start of the 20th century as a result of extreme fur prices, which caused severe hunting also during population lows. From Kola, there are indications of a similar situation, suggesting a population of around 20 adults. The Fennoscandian population thus numbers around breeding adults. Even after local lemming peaks, the Arctic fox population tends to collapse back to levels dangerously close to nonviability.

4: Red Fox: Animals of North America - www.enganchecubano.com

Fox Facts. Foxes are small-to-medium-size canids. The fox is said to be one of the most intelligent animals in the world. Read More.

This position gives the fox the smallest surface area to volume ratio and protects the least insulated areas. Arctic foxes also stay warm by getting out of the wind and residing in their dens. This provides greater insulation during the winter and a source of energy when food is scarce. They live in large dens in frost-free, slightly raised ground. These dens may be in existence for many decades and are used by many generations of foxes. The Arctic fox builds and chooses dens that face southward towards the sun, which makes the den warmer. Arctic foxes prefer large, maze-like dens for predator evasion and a quick escape especially when red foxes are in the area. Natal dens are typically found in rugged terrain, which may provide more protection for the pups. But, the parents will also relocate litters to nearby dens to avoid predators. When red foxes are not in the region, Arctic foxes will use dens that the red fox previously occupied. Shelter quality is more important to the Arctic fox than the proximity of spring prey to a den. Litters may contain as many as 25 the largest litter size in the order Carnivora. When predators and prey are abundant, Arctic foxes are more likely to be promiscuous exhibited in both males and females and display more complex social structures. Larger packs of foxes consisting of breeding or non-breeding males or females can guard a single territory more proficiently to increase pup survival. When resources are scarce, competition increases and the number of foxes in a territory decreases. On the coasts of Svalbard, the frequency of complex social structures is larger than inland foxes that remain monogamous due to food availability. In Scandinavia, there are more complex social structures compared to other populations due to the presence of the red fox. Also, conservationists are supplying the declining population with supplemental food. One unique case, however, is Iceland where monogamy is the most prevalent. They scavenge on carcasses left by larger predators such as wolves and polar bears , and in times of scarcity even eat their feces. In areas where they are present, lemmings are their most common prey, [16] and a family of foxes can eat dozens of lemmings each day. In some locations in northern Canada, a high seasonal abundance of migrating birds that breed in the area may provide an important food source. On the coast of Iceland and other islands, their diet consists predominantly of birds. During April and May, the Arctic fox also preys on ringed seal pups when the young animals are confined to a snow den and are relatively helpless. They also consume berries and seaweed, so they may be considered omnivores. Arctic foxes survive harsh winters and food scarcity by either hoarding food or storing body fat. Fat is deposited subcutaneously and visceraally in Arctic foxes. At the beginning of winter, the foxes have approximately kJ of energy storage from fat alone. Using the lowest BMR value measured in Arctic foxes, an average sized fox 3. Arctic foxes can acquire goose eggs from greater snow geese in Canada at a rate of 2. Scats provide evidence that they eat the eggs during the winter after caching. Researchers have also noted that some eggs stored in the summer are accessed later the following spring prior to reproduction. Among its adaptations for survival in the cold is its dense, multilayered pelage , which provides excellent insulation. There are two genetically distinct coat color morphs: The blue morph is often a dark blue, brown, or grey color year-round. Since less of its surface area is exposed to the Arctic cold, less heat escapes from its body. Overall, the Arctic foxes hearing is less sensitive than the dog and the kit fox. The Arctic fox and the kit fox have a low upper-frequency limit compared to the domestic dog and other carnivores. It is possible that they use their sense of smell to also track down polar bears. Transcriptome sequencing has identified two genes that are under positive selection: The Arctic fox decreases its BMR via metabolic depression in the winter to conserve fat storage and minimize energy requirements. However, some scientists have concluded that this stat is not accurate since it was never tested using the proper equipment. The regions that have the greatest heat loss are the nose, ears, legs, and feet, which is useful in the summer for thermal heat regulation. Also, the Arctic fox has a beneficial mechanism in their nose for evaporative cooling like dogs, which keeps the brain cool during the summer and exercise. One way that Arctic foxes regulate their body temperature is by utilizing a countercurrent heat exchange in the blood of their legs. They do this by increasing vasodilation and blood flow to a capillary rete in the pad

surface, which is in direct contact with the snow rather than the entire foot. They selectively vasoconstrict blood vessels in the center of the foot pad, which conserves energy and minimizes heat loss. If the core temperature drops, the pad of the foot will remain constantly above the tissue freezing point. Although it has previously been assigned to its own monotypic genus *Alopex*, recent genetic evidence now places it in the genus *Vulpes* along with the majority of other foxes.

5: Suzy's Animals of the World Blog: THE ARCTIC FOX

Polar arctic foxes first came to Animal Jam on March 1st after being announced in February. They are very similar in appearance to the arctic fox but they have a cool snowflake special effect on them.

Arctic Fox Facts Appearance: Arctic foxes have thick white coats that act as effective winter camouflage allowing them to easily blend into their snow-covered surroundings. In the summer months, the fox sheds its coat to a shorter, brown or gray fur. This provides camouflage among rocks and plants. Arctic foxes have small rounded ears, short snouts and furred paws for keeping warm in extreme temperatures. Foxes will even wrap their tails around their bodies to keep warm. Rodents, birds and occasionally fish and invertebrates. In winter, when prey is scarce, arctic foxes will often scavenge from polar bear kills. February - May Gestation: Five to 10 pups, but more are possible in areas with abundant food supply Sexual Maturity: They have very good hearing, with the help of their wide, front-facing ears. This allows them to locate the exact position of prey beneath the snow. As soon as the fox detects its prey under the snow, it jumps and pounces to break through the snow. Role in their habitat: They prey upon small birds and mammals, lemmings in particular. In fact, arctic fox population numbers are directly related to the lemming population size. Populations have declined due to the fur trade and diseases spread from domestic dogs. Adaptable red foxes are also out-competing arctic foxes for territory. The arctic fox is adapted to thrive in cold weather. But if food is plentiful, even more pups can be born! You May Also Like.

6: Information About Arctic Foxes You May Have Never Known Before

The arctic fox is an incredibly hardy animal that can survive frigid Arctic temperatures as low as -60°F in the treeless lands where it makes its home.

Environment Arctic Fox Facts: Animals of the Arctic These omnivorous hunters and scavengers use different colored furs during winter and summer in order to blend in with their changing environments. The white winter coat of the Arctic Fox allows it to easily blend in to the snow-covered landscapes that surround it.

Physical Description Around the size of a large domestic cat, the arctic fox is best known for its distinctively white winter coat, which renders the animals practically invisible amidst their snowy surroundings. During the warmer seasons, however, their fur turns into a coat of various shades of browns and grays, allowing them to blend in with the surrounding rocky tundra after the snow has melted. As a member of the Family Canidae, the arctic fox belongs in the same family as dogs and wolves, though it is much smaller than its distant relatives. Arctic foxes vary in size depending upon their respective genders. Male foxes can grow to reach 33 to 43 inches 83 to centimeters in length, and weights between 7 and 21 pounds 3. Female foxes, meanwhile, range between 28 and 35 inches 71 and 85 centimeters in length, and only weigh between 3 and 7 pounds 1.

Diet Given its harsh living environment, the arctic fox both hunts and scavenges for whatever it can find. Lemmings make up a large part of their diets, but Arctic foxes will also eat birds and their eggs, baby ringed seals, and whatever carcasses larger predators have left behind. As an omnivore, they have also been seen to eat berries, seaweed, and other vegetation. An arctic fox, with the intention of scavenging, may follow other nearby predators and wait for them to leave after a successful hunt. Otherwise, they rely on their keen senses of hearing and smell to ambush animals beneath the snow.

Habitat and Range The arctic fox is spread out across the arctic tundra. Their diaspora spans from Alaska and Canada, all the way across the northern climes of Greenland, Scandinavia, and Russia. They have been seen as far north as the sea ice approaching the North Pole. They typically live in burrows, and may hide in tunnels and makeshift shelters during blizzards. Despite this, they do suffer from diseases like sarcoptic mange, and from hunters both for their fur especially for foxes with rare gray-blue winter coats, and those pushing bird conservation efforts on some of the Aleutian Islands off the Alaskan coast.

Behavior Due to how widespread and sporadic their food may be, Arctic foxes are always on the move. They are active all year round, and do not hibernate as some other arctic animals do. During the colder seasons, an arctic fox uses its thick, bushy tail as a blanket to protect it from the cold and, like a cat, its tails also helps provide balance when it runs and hunts. One thing that sets arctic foxes apart from other animals is how it hunts.

Reproduction Although they mostly lead solitary, nomadic lives, monogamous mating pairs will come together during the warmer seasons in order for mating to take place. A litter normally has an average of 11 pups, though they can range anywhere from 5 to 14 young in size. The pups reach maturity at 9 to 10 months, so that by the time winter season comes the family unit will have dispersed, and its members will have gone back to their solitary ways. This page was last updated on April 25,

7: Arctic Fox Facts: Animals of the Arctic - www.enganchecubano.com

Diet. The red fox is an omnivorous animal whose diet varies a lot due to local environment and season. Although red foxes mainly prey upon small mammals, including voles, mice, squirrels, lemmings, rodents, rabbits, and birds, they will also eat vegetables and fruits.

Population Population threats Arctic foxes are threatened by the fur trade and diseases caught from domestic dogs. Climate change is another threat, as the snow-line shrinks further and further north, reducing the range of the arctic fox and giving way to the red fox, advancing northward. Despite legal protection, the adult population in Norway, Sweden, and Finland is estimated to be fewer than individuals, so it is acutely endangered. Overall, currently Arctic foxes are classified as Least Concern LC and their numbers today remain stable. **Ecological niche** The Arctic fox helps to keep the environment clean by keeping the rodent population down and by eating dead animals. **Domestication** The Arctic fox is now popular as a pet. This is the result of a Russian project run by Professor D. Belyaev at a breeding farm at Novosibirsk. Foxes which were the most tame were interbred until some changes in color and features took place. Foxes were bred to have slightly different genes to the original species. The fox needs to be groomed carefully every day due to its heavy coat. Its character might be aloof, similar to some cats, or loyal and friendly like a dog. **Fun Facts for Kids** Sometimes an Arctic fox will walk behind a polar bear to eat its food scraps. When cold, the fox will wrap its thick bushy tail around itself to keep warm. Arctic foxes that live where the color of the snow is not pure white grow fur with the same grayish color. When hunting, the fox must break through thick snow. To do this, the fox jumps up high and then dives headfirst into the snow. They have an excellent sense of hearing and smell but pretty poor eyesight. Arctic foxes have strongly pigmented eyes as protection from the glare of the sun. Sometimes each eye is a different color. Arctic Fox Wikipedia article - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctic_fox

8: Polar Arctic Foxes in Animal Jam - Animal Jam World

The Arctic fox is primarily a carnivore that lives inland, away from the coasts. They are dependent on the presence of smaller animals (most often lemmings) to survive. Arctic foxes also hunt for sea birds, fish, and other marine life.

It is native to the Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere and is most commonly found in colder climates, including parts of Canada, Alaska, Northern Asia and Europe. It is also found in Iceland, where it is the only native land mammal. Because of its preferred habitat and distinct appearance, it is also known as the snow fox or the white fox. The population ranges in the hundreds of thousands worldwide and fluctuates on a regional basis with the availability of food supplies. It has a thick winter fur that serves as a warm coat. The Arctic fox has the warmest fur of all known mammals. Without this thick and warm fur, the animal may not be able to survive in the harsh cold temperatures of its habitat, which in some areas can reach below degrees Fahrenheit. One of the most interesting Arctic fox facts is that this warm fur has the ability to change color in order to adapt to the surroundings. During the winter, the fur remains white to allow the animal to hide in snowy banks, and in the summer, it turns brown to blend in with the landscape. They were once hunted in large numbers for their fur, but as the negative stigma attached to owning fur increases, the number of Arctic foxes that are hunted each year also decreases. However, the animal is still hunted by indigenous people in certain areas as a main source of food. A female Arctic fox can give birth to up to 15 cubs at once but the average is five. The gestation period is only a couple of months and the cubs are usually born at the start of the summer. By the time winter comes around, the cubs are usually ready to head out on their own. The largest threat to Arctic fox cubs are large birds, like snowy owls, that primarily prey on the vulnerable cubs. Their wide, front-facing ears allow them to have incredible hearing, which helps them to locate the exact location of their prey beneath deep snow. Once the Arctic fox hears an animal, it leaps high into the air and pounces with enough force to break through the layer of snow and attack its prey beneath. Some of their most common prey includes sea birds, seal pups and fish. Arctic Foxes Live in Underground Lairs According to Arctic fox facts, the animal digs deep burrows in the side of cliffs in which to live. They might also live in dens or caves. Some dig large burrows that have up to different entrances. These burrows are usually hundreds of years old and are passed down to each new generation of Arctic foxes. Because of harsh weather conditions, they need a place to be protected from the wind and snow during storms. Lemmings are small, short tailed rodents that are related to voles. They live in Arctic tundras. For example, an area with an abundance of lemmings will provide plenty of food for a large number of Arctic foxes. But, if there are only a small number of lemmings, there will most certainly be fewer Arctic foxes present. An Arctic Fox Has a Built-in Blanket The tail of the Arctic fox is incredible bushy and almost appears to be too large for its body, but it is critical to its survival. It helps the animal maintain its balance, especially while its stout body is pouncing and jumping to dig and find food. The tail also acts as insulation. When the Arctic fox is sleeping, it actually wraps its tail around its body and uses it almost as a built-in blanket. If an Arctic fox were to lose its tail during a fight or accident, it would have a very hard time surviving in its cold habitat. Arctic Foxes Use Their Blood Flow to Keep Warm Arctic fox facts tell us that the animal has a unique evolutionary trait that helps it to survive in the subzero temperatures of its climate. The arteries and veins in its limbs are positioned very close to each other. This creates a continuous chain of heat transfer between the warmer blood in the arteries and the colder blood in the veins. Blood that is cooled in the paw against the cold ground is warmed by nearby warm blood traveling through the legs. This helps the entire body of the Arctic fox to remain warm. Arctic Foxes Eat the Leftovers of Other Animals While Arctic foxes prefer lemmings and other types of animals for dinner, they are also opportunistic hunters. During the summer months, it can be harder for them to track down their usual food, so they may eat seaweed or berries. Other animals have more success in the last months of winter compared to Arctic foxes when it comes to hunting. Arctic foxes will often eat the leftovers from wolves or polar bears if the opportunity presents itself. This can be necessary to extract extra nourishment as the food is digested a second time. Even more intriguing is the fact that sometimes the Arctic fox will eat the waste of another animal. This can also help them keep their salt levels in balance, which can be difficult in their type of climate. While fresh food is

always better for the Arctic fox, the animal has to do what is necessary to survive in its harsh habitat. Arctic Foxes are Nomads Arctic foxes are generally forced to move often, based on the availability of food. They are built for travel, though, with cushioned paws that are able to glide easily over ice and snow. They are even capable of swimming if it becomes necessary. An Arctic fox is able to travel nearly 3, miles over a single winter season, seeking food, shelter and companionship. The main reason for unnatural death in Arctic foxes is starvation, and is most likely to occur when the fox is on the move. Arctic Foxes Are Legally Protected in Some Areas Arctic fox facts tells us that, for the most part, the animal is not in danger of becoming extinct. However, in a few areas the population has dwindled. Sweden, Finland and Norway have all had protective laws regarding Arctic foxes for over 60 years. This makes it illegal to hunt these animals for sport, which is common in some areas because of their warm pelt. Other areas, such as Canada, Russia and Alaska, have experienced a slight decline in the population but have yet to put a protection law into action. Arctic Foxes Could Become Endangered In recent years, the Arctic fox has been forced out of its habitat by the larger red fox. This can mostly be attributed to climate change, which is causing the red fox to venture further out from its traditional territories. Another reason that this may be occurring is because there are fewer gray wolves around the world than there used to be, due to hunting. Gray wolves usually kept the red fox population in control. Human hunters have led to a domino effect that has resulted in fewer Arctic foxes. Arctic Foxes are only about the Size of a Pet Cat When most people think of foxes, they think of fairly large animals, perhaps similar to a dog. But one of the more surprising Arctic fox facts is that these animals are smaller than some house cats. The average head and body length of a male is 22 inches, while a female is usually about 20 inches long. The animals are fairly short, averaging 11 inches in height. Their weight can vary greatly but the average weight between males and females is about six pounds. Arctic Foxes Stay up Late Even though Arctic foxes are related to canines, they have very different personalities. They are actually the smallest canine, and have shorter, stouter bodies than most other canine species. They are also nocturnal, moving and hunting during the dark night hours, and prefer to be on their own instead of in packs. The only exception to this is when a male and female are raising their young together. Arctic Fox Facts – Facts about Arctic Foxes Summary Arctic fox facts tell us all about these beautiful animals and how they have adapted to their harsh habitats. They have unique coats that not only keep them warm, but also change color to help them blend in with their surroundings. These facts will also tell you about their diet, how they catch their prey and what their largest threats are.

9: Arctic Fox - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on www.enganchecubano.com

According to IUCN Red List, the world population of Arctic foxes is in the order of several hundred thousand animals. Arctic fox is common in the tundra areas of Russia, Canada, coastal Alaska, Greenland and Iceland.

Kaido Karner shutterstock Foxes are omnivorous mammals that are light on their feet. They are often mistaken for other members of the Canidae family, which include jackals, wolves and dogs. They stand out from their relatives because of their long, thin legs, lithe frame, pointed nose and bushy tail. These animals are very social and live flexible lives. They are found all over the world – in North America, Europe, Asia and North Africa – and call a wide range of terrains their home. They also eat a greatly varied diet. Size Most foxes are around the same size as medium-sized dogs. Since foxes are smaller mammals, they are also quite light. They can weigh as little as 1. Other species can grow to 34 inches 86 cm from their head to their flanks. Their tails can add an additional 12 to 22 inches 30 to 56 cm to their length. Habitat Foxes usually live in forested areas, though they are also found in mountains, grasslands and deserts. They make their homes by digging burrows in the ground. These burrows, also called dens, provide a cool area to sleep, a good location to store food and a safe place to have their pups. Burrows are dug-out tunnels that have rooms for the fox and its family to live in. The burrows also have several exits so that they can flee if a predator enters the burrow. Habits Foxes are very social creatures that live in packs. A group of foxes are called a leash, skulk or earth, according to the U. They are also called packs. No matter what you call them, foxes like to stick near family members. A pack may include older siblings, foxes of breeding age, mates and mothers. Male foxes are known as dogs, tods or reynards, and females are called vixens. These mammals like to hunt at night and are nocturnal. This means that they sleep during the day. This can change, though, depending on where the fox pack lives. If they live in a place where they feel safe, a fox pack may hunt during the daytime, according to National Parks and Wildlife Service of Ireland. Foxes have great eyesight. They can see just as well as a cat, in fact. Foxes are also very fast. Diet Foxes are omnivores. This means that they eat meat and vegetation. They round out their diet with birds, fruits and bugs, according to the Smithsonian. Foxes that live near the ocean eat fish and crabs, as well. If they have trouble finding food, a fox will have no problem raiding trash cans to find scraps. Foxes can eat up to several pounds of food a day. Offspring Fox babies are called pups. During mating season, the female will cry out to let males know that she is ready. After mating, females will make a nest of leaves inside her burrow on which to have her pups. This special room in the burrow is called a nesting chamber. The pregnant female only carries her pups for a gestation period of 53 days. There are usually two to seven pups in a litter. Pup care is a family affair. Both the mother and father share the care of pups. Even older siblings will help take care of their younger brother and sisters by bringing them food. Foxes live very short lives in the wild. They often live only around three years, according to the Animal Diversity Web. In captivity, they can live much longer. Foxes in zoos, for example, can live 10 to 12 years. A fox breeding program in Russia may help reveal the genetic roots of domestication of animals.

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