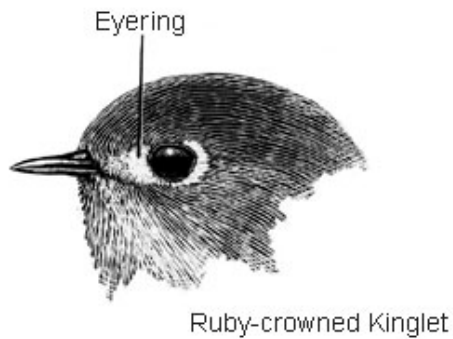
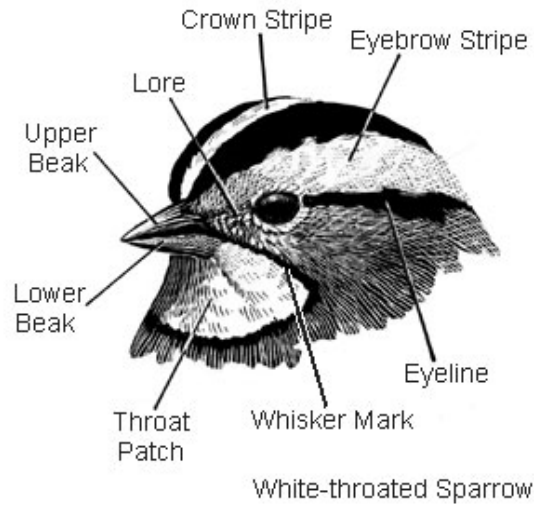
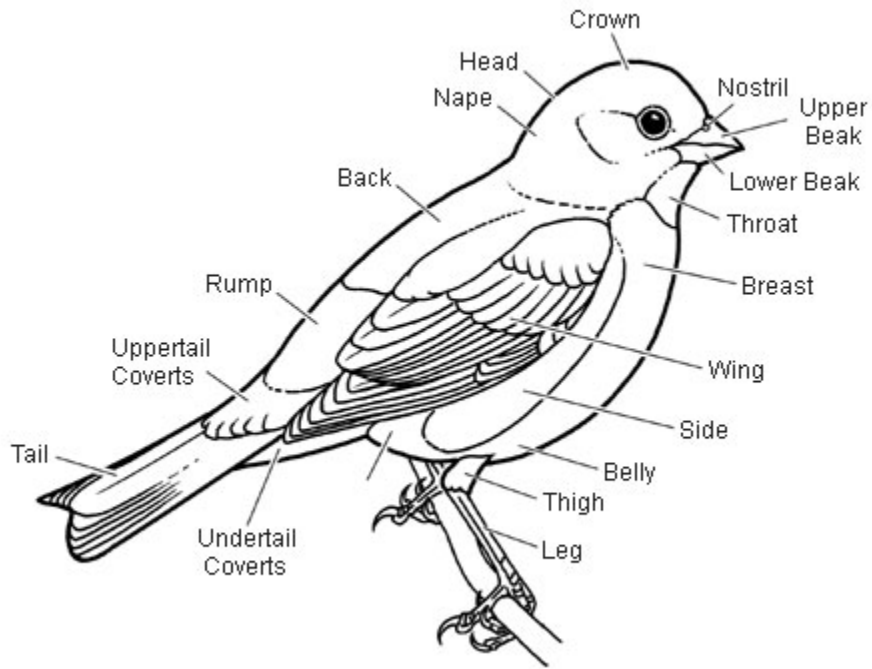
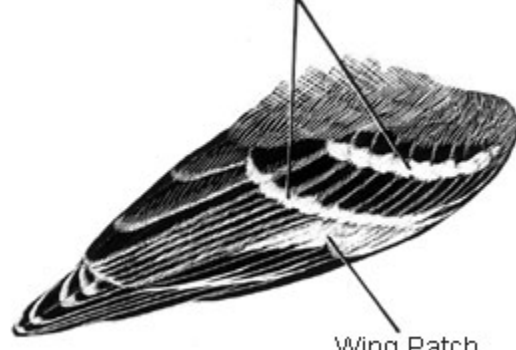


PARTS OF A BIRD



Wings

Wingbars



Wing Patch



Coyote



Red fox



House cat



Mink



Otter



Dog



Raccoon



Striped skunk



Beaver



Gray squirrel



White-footed mouse



Whitetail Deer



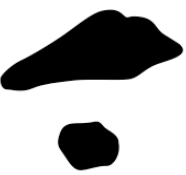
Opposum



Woodchuck



Muskrat



Cottontail rabbit



Crow

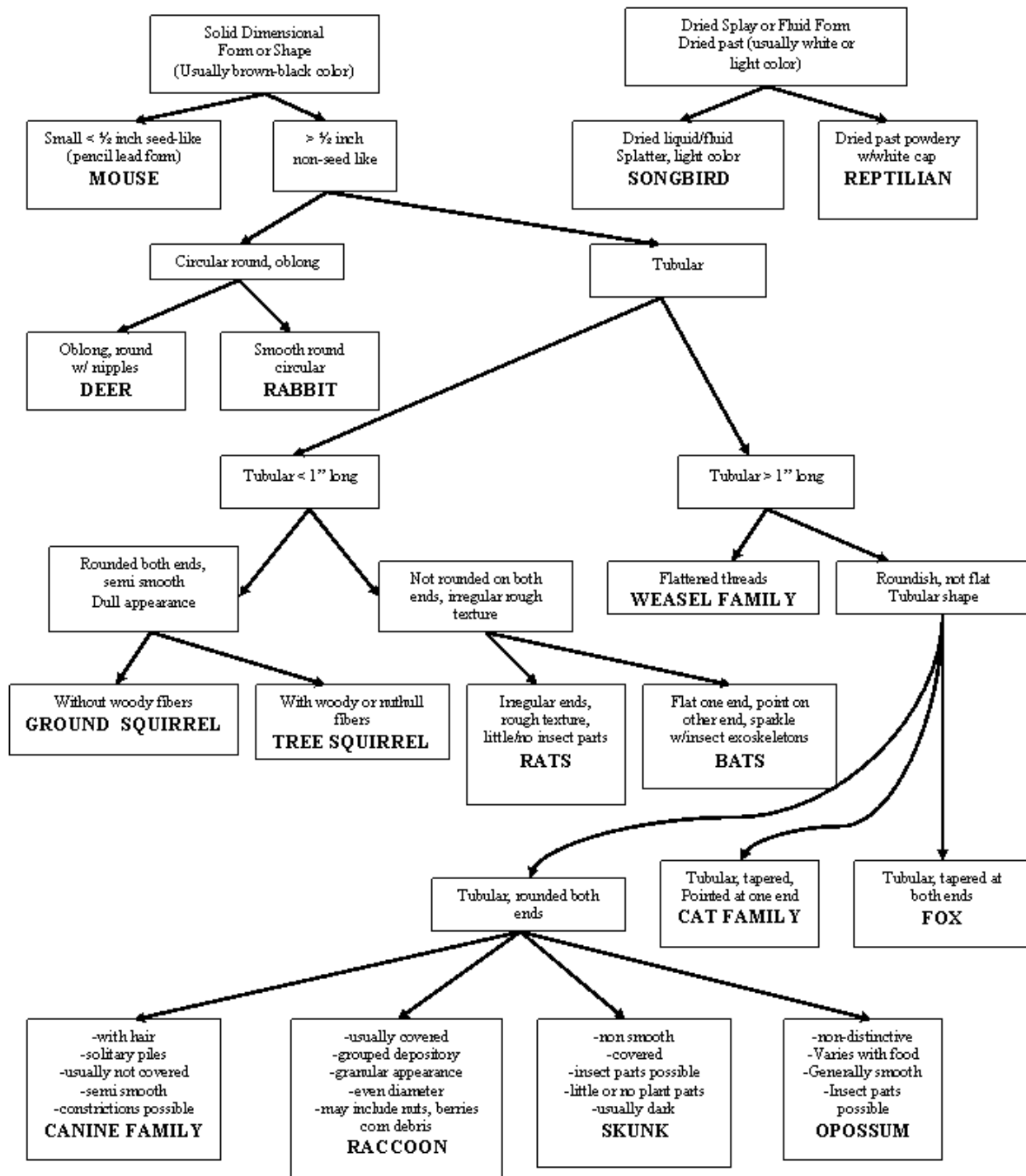


Turkey

Important Observations to Make When Identifying Scat

1. [Safety First!! Look, more than touch!!](#) If you have to touch, use a tool and/or properly gloved hands!! STAY UP WIND!!
2. Determine its size both in length and width.
3. Identify its form.
 - Is it round like a pellet?
 - Tubular, like a Tootsie Roll?
 - Are the ends flat or pointed or is one end flat and the other pointed?
 - Is it smooth from one end to the other? Or is it segmented like a natural fibered rope?
4. Is there one dropping or multiple?
5. Can you identify any hair or food particles in the droppings? Sometimes corn, berries, seeds, and insect wings aren't completely digested.
6. What time of day do you find the droppings? Would they have been left at night or during the day?
7. Is it a one time event or does it occur in the same general spot for several days?
8. What is above the scat? Could it have dropped from a tree or overhanging plant?
9. What state are you from and what type of habitat do you reside in (ie. woods, urban, suburban, agricultural etc.) as this helps us know what types of animals live in your area.
10. Does any portion of the dropping contain white elements? If yes, then click [White Droppings](#)

Scat Key (Nebraska)



Sources:

Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage. Editors, Scott E. Hygnstrom, Robert M. Timm, Gary E. Larson. 1994. University of Nebraska-Lincoln. 2 vols.

Internet Center For Wildlife Damage Management: www.icwdm.org

Cornell Lab of Ornithology: All about birds <https://www.allaboutbirds.org/bird-id-skills-field-marks/>