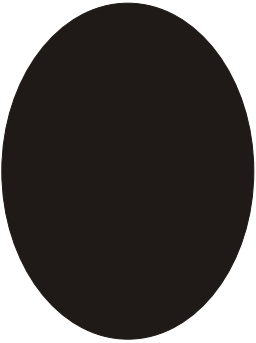



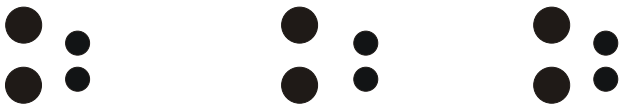

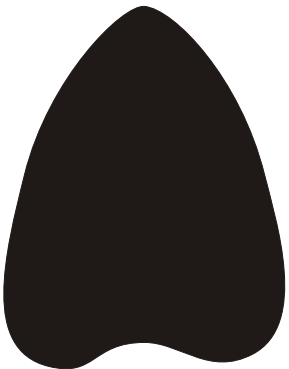



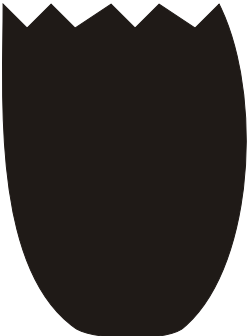




GAIT PATTERNS		RODENTS	Shows - 4 toes front, 5 toes rear, claws
Pacer		General Shape	Normal Pace Gait: Galloper
Diagonal Walker			
Bounder		Cross Pattern	Indirect Register
Galloper			Gallopers: Squirrels, Ground Squirrels, Mice Rats, Chipmunks, Ground Hog, Marmot. Tree dwellers show both pairs of feet parallel. Ground dwellers show dominant foot landing first.
			Pacers: Porcupine, Muskrat, Beaver, Mountain Beaver Porcupine, Muskrat, Beaver - in deep mud show 5 toes in front (a hidden thumb). Mountain Beaver - always shoes 5 toes in front.
			 Squirrel

RABBITS & HARES		CAT FAMILY	Shows - 4 toes front, 4 toes rear, claws (rarely)
General Shape	Shows - 4 toes front, 4 toes rear	General Shape	Normal Pace Gait: Diagonal Walker
	Normal Pace Gait: Galloper		
Rear	Indirect Register	Round	Direct Register
Front	Elbow on the rear foot may or may not show.		Front feet 1/2 larger than rear No claws (95% of time) - sometimes out during a hunt. Zero straddle Zero pitch
Rear with elbow	Rabbit - rear feet 2 times larger than front feet Hare - rear feet 4-5 times larger than front. The small heel pad helps to distinguish between a showshoe hare with no elbow showing and a dog galloping		
			Feral Cat - 4 toes equal size Mountain Lion - 4 toes equal size Bobcat - inner toes larger, cleft in heel pad Lynx - outer toes larger
	Rabbit		

<p><i>DOG FAMILY</i></p>	<p><i>WEASEL FAMILY</i></p>
<p>Shows - 4 toes front, 4 toes rear, claws</p>	<p>Shows - 5 toes front, 5 toes rear, claws</p>
<p><i>General Shape</i></p>  <p><i>Egg Shaped</i></p> <p><i>Normal Pace Gait: Diagonal Walker</i></p>  <p><i>Indirect Register</i> Front feet 1/3 larger than rear.</p> <p><i>Dog</i> - inner toes larger <i>Fox</i> - 4 toes equal size, direct register, zero straddle, zero pitch, shows ridge on heal pad <i>Wolf</i> - 4 toes equal size <i>Coyote</i> - outer toes larger</p>  <p><i>Dog</i></p>	<p><i>General Shape</i></p>  <p><i>Box Shape</i></p> <p><i>Normal Pace Gait: Bounder</i></p>  <p><i>Indirect Register</i> All are ball walkers (except skunk - see Others)</p> <p><i>Weasals, Mink, Fisher, Otter, Marten, Wolverine, Badger</i></p>  <p><i>Badger</i></p>

<p><i>DEER FAMILY</i></p>	<p><i>OTHERS</i></p>
<p>Shows - 2 toes front, 2 toes rear</p>	<p>Shows - 5 toes front, 5 toes rear, claws</p>
<p><i>General Shape</i></p>  <p><i>Heart Shaped</i></p> <p><i>Normal Pace Gait: Diagonal Walker</i></p>  <p><i>Indirect register</i> Front feet 1/2 larger than rear feet With speed or soft ground the toes may spread and dew claws appear Larger toe is on the outside</p> <p>Can tell sex using toe size/location (in adults). Locate the front vs rear tracks on a pair of prints. Decide which toe is larger to determine whether it is a left a right pair. If the rear foot is in a wider stance then it is a female (wider pelvis). If the front foot is in a wider stance then it is a male (wider shoulder girdle). Immature animals show back foot directly behind front (bone growth not complete).</p>  <p><i>Deer</i> (toes open)</p>  <p><i>Dew Claw</i></p>	<p><i>General Shape</i></p>  <p><i>Fuzzy front edge with elipitical back - human looking</i></p> <p><i>Normal Pace Gait: Pacer</i></p>  <p><i>Indirect Register</i></p> <p><i>Raccoon, Opposum, Bear, Skunk (from Weasel family)</i></p>  <p><i>Bear</i></p>