

Be an OTTER SPOTTER!

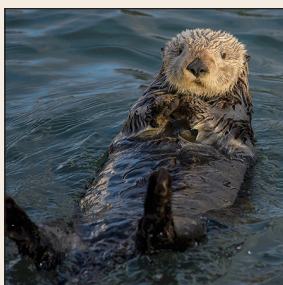


THINK YOU SAW A RIVER OTTER? *Share your observations!*

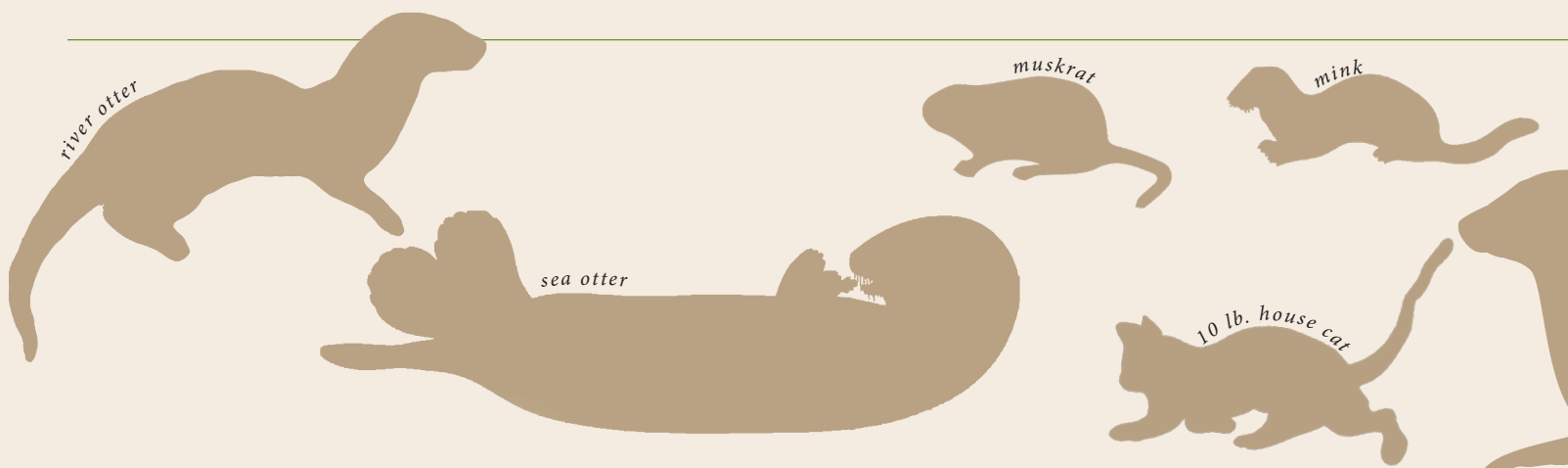
WWW.ZOO.ORG/OTTERS



Woodland Park Zoo, with help from Washington Sea Grant, is studying North American river otter (*Lontra canadensis*) populations to better understand their relationships within Washington State ecosystems.



Common name	RIVER OTTER	SEA OTTER	MUSKRAT	MINK
Latin name	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	<i>Neovison vison</i>
Habitat preference	Fresh or salt water	Salt water; highly unlikely to be found in Puget Sound	Usually fresh water	Fresh or salt water
Typical adult length, with tail	3-5 ft	3-6 ft	1.3-2 ft	1.7-2.5 ft
Typical adult weight	11-30 lbs	40-80 lbs	1.5-4 lbs	1.5-5 lbs
Body color	Dark brown; face and underside lighter	Dark brown to blonde with lighter head	Nearly black to yellowish brown	Dark brown to tan; may have white on chin/chest
Head	Rounded; large, wide, black nose; small, round ears	Rounded; blunt muzzle; black nose; small ears	Slightly pointed face; dark, subtle whiskers	Pointed face; small pink to brown nose
Tail	Thick, tapering, fur-covered	Short—less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of body length, fur-covered, flat	Rat-like, scaly, flat sides	Bushy
Feet	All webbed	Webbed front; rear flippers	Back partially webbed	All partially webbed
Diet includes	Fish, crayfish/crabs, insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds, eggs, small mammals	Fish, marine invertebrates—urchins, crabs, clams, snails, shrimp, abalones, mussels	Only plants	Fish, crayfish/crabs, insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds, eggs, small mammals
While swimming	Active, fast, playful; frequent diver; arches tail for dive; often only head/neck visible	Floats high in water, primarily on back with flippers held out of water	Plows straight ahead; top of body visible; tail whips snake-like	Active, fast; top of body visible
On land	Loping gait with arched back; rests on land and docks	Almost never seen on land; rests in kelp beds or open water	Steady walk; usually chewing vegetation or in transit	Slinking, scurrying movements; rarely seen resting



River otters are at the top of the food chain and consume a wide variety of prey, making them an excellent reflection of the health of our environment.

Use this guide to find out whether you spotted a river otter or another of the Pacific Northwest’s amazing mammals. Then add to our understanding of local ecosystems by reporting your river otter observations! Visit www.zoo.org/otters.



NUTRIA

Myocastor coypus

Usually fresh water

2.1-3.7 ft

12-27 lbs

Brown to gray

Blunt face; visible, orange teeth; white whiskers

Rat-like, scaly, rounded cross-section

Only back webbed

Only plants

Plows straight ahead; top of body visible; tail trails smoothly or may curl out of water

Steady walk; usually chewing vegetation or in transit



BEAVER

Castor canadensis

Usually fresh water

3-3.8 ft

35-60 lbs

Brown to reddish-brown

Blunt face; dark whiskers

Large, flat, scaly paddle

Only back webbed

Only plants

Plows straight ahead, sometimes dragging plant material; top of body visible

Steady walk; usually chewing vegetation or in transit, sometimes dragging plant material



HARBOR SEAL

Phoca vitulina

Usually salt water but may swim up river

4-6 ft

~250 lbs

Light to dark gray; spotted

Very round; blunt nose; no external ears

Very small (much shorter than hind flippers)

Short, wide flippers

Fish, squid and sometimes shellfish

Swims and dives slowly; rests with only head above water; observant of humans

Undulates entire body to move on land; rests on land/rocks



CA SEA LION

Zalophus californianus

6-8 ft

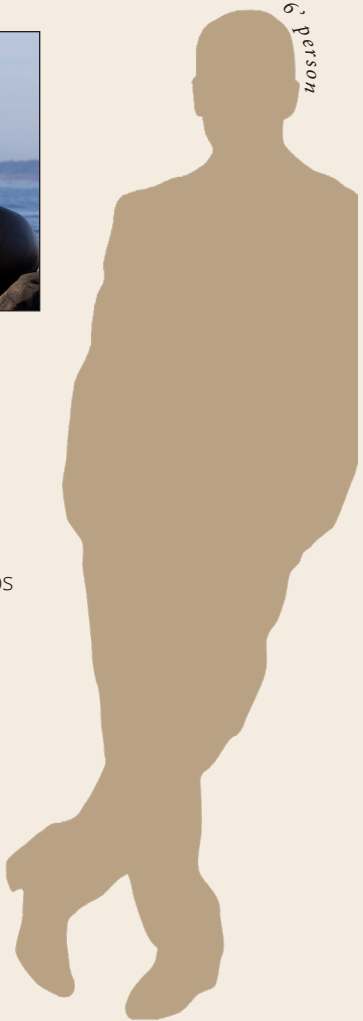
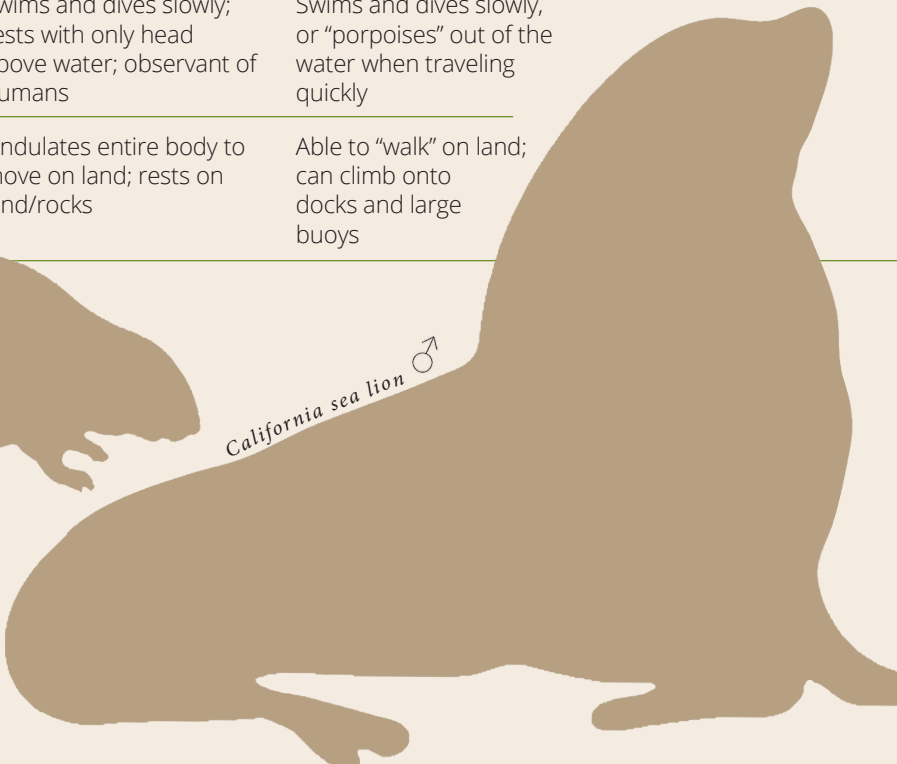
♂~600 lbs; ♀~200 lbs

Dark brown to golden; dark flippers

Pointed face; external ears

Swims and dives slowly, or “porpoises” out of the water when traveling quickly

Able to “walk” on land; can climb onto docks and large buoys



DID I SEE A RIVER OTTER?

- ♦ long and slender
- ♦ larger than a cat
- ♦ brown with lighter coloring underneath
- ♦ tail long, thick, furry and tapering (not flat and scaly or rodent-like)
- ♦ very active and playful
- ♦ possibly eating fish or crayfish/crabs (but definitely not plants)



TRACKS

Much larger than mink tracks, and very different shape than muskrat, nutria, and beaver tracks. Careful, though, they can be confused with raccoon tracks!

WHAT ABOUT SEA OTTERS?

By the early 1900s, fur hunters had eliminated sea otters from Washington State. They have been successfully reintroduced on the outer coast, but sea otter sightings in Puget Sound are still extremely rare. Sea otters are larger and fluffier than river otters, and are almost always seen in the water, often floating on their backs. For more information search the web for "river otters vs. sea otters."



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