Wild animal medicine

Order: Carnivora

Family: Canidae

Egyptian Wolf

Egyptian Wolf

Conservation status

Critically Endangered

Taxonomy

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Mammalia

Order: Carnivora

Family: Canidae

Genus: Canis

Species: Canis .anthus

Subspecies : C. a. lupaster

Physical Description

- The Egyptian wolf differs from Senegalese wolf by its heavier build, wider head, thicker Fur, Longer legs, more rounded ears and shorter tail.
- The fur is darker than the golden jackals and has a broader white patch on the chest.





Behavior

- They attacks prey such as sheep, goat and cattle.
- Bellowing are a means wolf show their behavior toward each other and toward predators.
- Dominant wolf : stands stiff legged and tall. Their ears are erect and forward.

Angry wolf : ears are erect and its fur bristles.

Their lips may curl up or pull back .the wolf may also snarl.

- Aggressive wolf: snarl and crouch backwards ready to bounce. Hairs will also stand erect on its back.
- Fearful wolf: their ears flatten down against the head. The tail may be tucked between the legs.

Reproduction

- Mating occur in early Spring .
- Gestation period: 2 month.
- ▶ They will usually have about 4-5 pups. Though, they have on record as many as eight.

Diet

They are carnivorous animals feeding on fish , chicken , goats, sheep , birds and others.

Habitat and Distribution

- They inhabit different habitat, in Algeria it lives in Mediterranean, coastal and hilly areas , while in Seneal inhabit tropical, semi-arid climate.
- The Egyptian wolf is a subspecies of african golden wolf native to northern, eastern and western africa.

Fennec Fox

- Conservation Status: of least concern
- Taxonomy:

Class: Mammalia

Order: Carnivora

Family : Canidae

Genus: Vulpes

Species: Vulpes.zerda

Introduction

- The fennec fox is the smallest species of Canid in the world.
- Fennec fox found in the sahara of north africa.
- Its most distinctive feature is large ears which also serve to dissipate heat.

Naming

Its name come from the arabic word (Fanak), which mean fox. The species name zerda come from the greek word xeros which mean dry, referring to the fox habitat.

Physical Description

- Weight: 0.68-1.59 kg
- Length: 20.3 cm
- Body length: 24–41 cm
- ▶ The tail has a black tip and is 18-31 cm.
- Their Ears are the largest among all fox relative to body size. It can be between 10-15 cm.

- Their large ears serve to dissipate heat as they have many blood vessels close to the skin.
- The ears are sensitive enough to hear prey that may be underground.
- The Soles of its feet are protected from the hot desert by thick fur.





Behavior

- Nocturnal animal
- The basic social unit is a mated pair and their offspring. The young of previous year are believed to remain in the family even after anew litter is born.
- Males tend to show more aggression and urine marking around the time of females estrous cycle.

- Fennec fox have a variety of sounds including barking, a purring sound similar to domestic cat and a snarl if threatened.
- They have been seen to burry feces by pushing soil with their nose or hind feet.
- Fennec dig out dens in sand for habitation and protection which can be as large as 120 m2.

Reproduction and Life Cycle

- Sexual maturity: 9 months.
- In the wild, mating occur between January and February.
- The species usually breed once each year.
- The copulation tie last for up to 2 hours and 45 minute following mating.

- Gestation period : between 50-52 days , may 62,63 days reported in captive fox.
- The male become very aggressive and protective of the female providing her with food during her pregnancy and lactation period.

1-4 Young was born. When born, its ears are folded over, eyes are closed open after 10 days.

- Weaning: 61-70 days
- Life span : 14 years in Captivity

Diet and Hunting

- The fennec fox is an omnivora, eat plants, rodents, insects, birds eggs and rabbits.
- It can jump up to 61 cm high and 120 cm forward, which help it to catch prey and escape predator.
- Its main predator is eagle owle.

Habitat and Distribution

- The species is found in North Africa and Asia deserts.
- Their range from Morocco to Egypt, south to northern Niger, east to Sinai peninsula and kuwait.

Red Fox

- Conservation Status : Of least concern
- Taxonomy

Order: Carnivora

Family: Canidea

Tribe: Vulpini

Genus: Vulpes

Species: Vulpes. vulpes

Introduction

- The red fox is the largest of the true foxes. It is the most abundant wild member of the carnivora being present across northern hemisphere.
- 45 subspecies are currently recognized .they are divided into, the large northern foxes and the small southern foxes of Asia and middle east.

Naming

Females are called Vixens and young cubs , pups or kits.

Physical description

- ▶ The tail is fluffy with white tip.it reach the ground when in standing position .tail length is 30-55.5 cm .
- The tail has a black spot in base which is the location of supra caudal gland.

- The forefeet have 5 digits while the hind feet have only 4 feet and lack dewclaws.
- Fur color : red,silver or black.
- The red fox have a pair of anal sacs lind by sebaceous glands called scent gland

- The interdigital Cavities are deep and reddish tinge.
- Weight : from 2.2 to 14 kg
- Length: Adult 35-50 cm at the shoulder
- Body length 45–90 cm .
- ▶ The Ear measure 7.7–12.5 cm





Behavior

- Territorial animal marking their territory by urine.
- Denning behavior
- Red fox body language
- Vocalizations
- Red fox are most active at dusk and dawn

Reproduction

- Red fox reproduce once a year in spring.
- They reach maturity at 6-7 months, some vixen may reach maturity at 9-10 months.
- Mother remain with kits for 2-3 weeks.
 During this period, male feed the mother
- ▶ The kits eye open after 13-15 days, during which time their ear canals open and upper teeth erupt.

- Coat of kits become to change at 3 weeks.
- ▶ Lactation period last 6–7 weeks.
- Life span in captivity: 15 years
- In wild: 5 years

Diet

Omnivorous animal .they can eat plants , birds rodents insects.

Distribution

- Red fox present across the entire Northern Hemisphere from the arctic Circle to North Africa, North America and Eurasia.
- They present in deserts and forests and city centers.

Coyote

The Coyote is a fast running Carnivore closely related to the wolf.

It is native to North and Central America Forests, mountains and deserts.

Taxonomy

Genus: Canis

Species: canis.latrans

Physical description

- Length: 90 cm
- The color varies according to location, in the northern part It is can be pale to white. In the west, It tend to be reddish with black marking. In the plains states, they are grayish brown. Black coyote in the eastern states.





Behavior

- Nocturnal in area where are hunted by humans. While if not hunted ,it can be seen during the day.
- Both parents care pups, regurgitating food to help feed them.
- They live in small family group in territory.

Reproduction

- Mating season : between February and April .
- ▶ Maturity : 1-2 years.
- The female may mate with more than one male.
- Gestation period : 2 months or 58-65 days.
- ▶ Female gives birth 3-12 or 19 pups. The Pups born blind, Floppy ear. Eye open after 10 days.
- Weaning : 1 month.
- ▶ Life span : 10–15 years.

Diet & Distribution

- Coyote eat rodents, lizards, fish, snakes, fruits and grains.
- Coyotes lives in forests, prairies, mountains and deserts in North and Central America.

Bears

Taxonomy

Order: Carnivora

Family: Ursidae

Species: There are 8 different species (Polar Bear, Brown bear, black bear,)

They are found in wide range of habitat mainly in America, Europe and Asia.







Physical description

- Length: 1.1-3 m.
- Weight: 25-770 kg.
- The Largest bear is polar bear.
- Bear fur ranges in color from black to brown to blond to white.

Behavior

- Nocturnal and Solitary animal.
- Excellent swimmer and good climbers.
- Bears have a good sense of smell but poor eye sight.
- Many bears from cold climate hibernate over winter in caves or dens.

Reproduction

- Maturity: vary within species smaller ones may be 2 years but Larger ones may be at 4 or 9 years.
- Cubs are born toothless, blind and bald.
- Gestation Period: 180–240 days.
- ▶ Life span : 15–35 years

Diet & Distribution

- They are Omnivore, eat insects, fish, small mammals, plants and fruits.
- They are found in forests, swamps, mountains and grasslands. They are found in North America, Asia, Europe and a few in south America.