

Raccoon Fact Sheet

Class: Mammalia

Order: Carnivora

Family: Procyonidae

Genus: Procyon

Species: Procyon lotor

Average Length Average Height Average Tail Length Average Weight Lifespan in the Wild Lifespan in Captivity	19-30 inch or 48-76 cm 12-20 inch or 30-51 cm 10-16 inch or 24-41 cm 14-35 lb or 6-16 kg 2-3 years Up to 20 years	Habitats	 Originally found in deciduous and mixed forests, but now is a highly adaptable species that inhabits wide range of landscapes Thrives in urban areas due to food availability and fewer predators Sleeps in tree cavities or burrows, but does not hibernate Home ranges of individuals typically overlap and span from 0.1 km² in urban areas to 4 km² in rural areas
Top speed	17 mph or 27 kmph	Reproduction	♦ Mating season is January-June
Behavioral Activity Physical Features	 Nocturnal Hunched posture as hind legs longer than front legs Strong sense of touch due to sensitive and dexterous front paws 90% of coat is dense underfur for insulation Males are larger than females 	Social Structure	 A female raccoon is called a sow, a male raccoon is called a boar, and young are called kits Females begin reproducing at 1 year old, have a 65 day gestation period, produce1 litter annually, and give birth to 2-5 kits in the Spring Kits stay with their mothers until 13-14 months of age A group of raccoons is called a nursery or
Diet Geography	 Omnivorous and opportunistic eater Most commonly feeds on: fruits, plants, nuts, berries, insects, rodents, frogs, eggs, crayfish, and garbage Native to North America Introduced to countries such as Germany, Russia, and Japan in the 20th century 	Threats	 Some evidence that raccoons congregate in sex-specific groups Predators include bobcats, coyotes, and cougars Health risks include roundworm (<i>B. procyonis</i>) and rabies Often injured and killed by cars