

A black-footed ferret is shown in a close-up shot, sitting on a patch of dry, brownish soil. The ferret has a white face with dark brown markings around its eyes and on its ears. Its body is a mix of light tan and dark brown fur. It is looking directly at the camera with a slight tilt of its head.

# Black-footed ferret

By : potatoes

# Habitat

- The black-footed ferret inhabits temperate grasslands
- They once lived throughout North America's Great Plains across the United States, Mexico, and Canada.
- Today, they have been reintroduced into parts of their former range in Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana and Arizona.
- The only known population was on roughly 6000 acres (2,400 hectares) near Meeteetse, Wyoming





# Food

- Black-footed ferrets are carnivores
- 90% of the black-footed ferret's diet is composed of prairie dogs
- The remaining 10% is composed of smaller rodents
- Their diet varies depending on their location
- They are historically associated with the white tailed prairie dogs





# Why the black footed ferret is endangered

- The primary reasons that made the animal endangered are : loss of habitat and prey
- They were harvested for fur
- The Sylvatic plague contributed to the die-off of their prey, but ferret numbers were declining more than the prairie dogs
- The large drop in black foot ferret happened during the 1800s and 1900s



# How can we prevent the black-footed ferret from being extinct

- We can increase their habitat
- We can mitigate the Sylvatic plague
- We can participate in oral vaccine research to better protect them from the disease
- We can have more reintroduction sites





# Population

- There are on 340 black-footed ferrets left in the wild
- 301 are living the captivity
- Their population is increasing





Thank you for listening to this presentation by the potatoes!

