



SNOWSHOE HARE ANSWERS

1. D. All of the above. Snowshoe Hares turn white in winter to match the snow, and grey-brown in summer to match the leaves and ground. This seasonal camouflage helps them blend into their surroundings and hide from predators.
2. B. Northern species of hares have shorter ears than southern species so they lose less body heat in the cold temperatures.
3. A. True. Like many other species, the Snowshoe Hare can't fully digest the cellulose in plants. They have to actually eat their food again to get more nutrients out of it. To do this they eat their own feces, which is known as coprophagy.
4. A. Snowshoe Hares are herbivores. In the summer they eat grasses, forbs, and fresh woody shoots; in the winter bark, twigs, and dried grasses.
5. C. Lagomorphs are the Order of plant-eating mammals with large incisors. This Order includes hares, rabbits and pikas.
6. C. Snowshoe Hares often pack down the snow in making trails.
7. A. Snowshoe Hares eat mainly plants and twigs. In summer they eat grasses, forbs, fresh woody shoots; in the winter, bark, twigs and dried grasses.
8. A. True. Hares have a pair of large incisors and also have a second pair of smaller incisors tucked right behind the first set.
9. C. The Snowshoe Hare occasionally lives in open fields, but is most often found in woodlots and forests.
10. B. False. Baby hares nurse for only two or three weeks. After that they leave their mothers and are fully-grown after five weeks. That's just over a month!