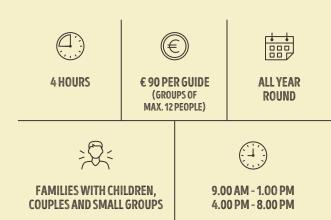
## **EXPLORING NATURE**

Discover signs of the presence of animals by knowing their habits and behavioural patterns when you go trekking, Nordic walking, snowshoe walking or mountain biking, depending on the season.









#### FOR INFORMATION CONTACT



*Opening hours:* Sun-Mon-Tue-Wed-Thurs: 9.00 am-12.30 pm Fri-Sat: 9.00 am-12.30 pm / 3.00 pm-6.30 pm

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## **TORGNON WILDNATURE**

Tracking

# EXPLORING NATURE BY FOLLOWING THE TRACKS OF WILD ANIMALS



### **TORGNON. PURE EMOTION**

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## **MYSTERIES TO BE REVEALED**

The natural environment is the witness and guardian of the busy life it hosts. Visitors might not always encounter wild animals, as they are quite shy, but their tracks will lead you to discover their habits and secrets.

The tracks, signs of feeding and excrements are factors that provide a picture of the composition of a habitat. Accompanied by a guide who, with a trained eye, can recognise the presence of tracks and enrich the experience with his or her knowledge, the woods will reveal many of their mysteries.







## **ANIMAL TRACKS ALL YEAR ROUND**

Every season has its **phenology**, its phases for annual development. You can practice tracking even with the snow. The **snow** highlights the footprints and other signs (excavations, footprints, etc.).

## **GET READY FOR A HUNTING SPREE**

The most fascinating tracks one can discover are those of animals. How many do you know?



## DEER

It walks on **two modified toes**, the large nails are clearly visible in the footprint and separated by a space called thread.



#### MARMOT

The feet, which are suitable both for excavation and to move in alpine prairies, have a **large cushion on the plant**. The front feet have four fingers, while the hind feet have five fingers.



FOX

The foot **adapts to the contact surface** and behaves like a **suction pad**. Hence, the chamois is a highly skilled climber.



Resembles the footprint of a small dogs but with

evident signs due to the more prominent nails.

Visit the dedicated page on the website and discover all the details of the adventure







However, the **climate change** is altering the natural rhythm and modifying the behavioural patterns of many animals.

The **Common Frog**, for instance, can lay its eggs only when the snow melts and makes water accessible, an essential factor for its reproduction. It becomes a problem when winter is very cold or if snow melting is delayed in spring.

In warm spring weather, **chickadees** anticipate the laying and hatching process of eggs but never enough compared to the development of the small larvae that feed the chicks. These larvae are too large by then and almost ready to transform into butterflies.