

# Habitat Model for Species: **Common Raccoon**

*Procyon lotor*

[Distribution Map](#) [Habitat Map](#)

## Landcover Category

### **0 - Comments**

[#KS GAP]

### Habitat Restrictions

Map 2 km edge of prairie or ag (17,22,40,44) adjacent selected forest, woodland, shrubland,marsh, or urban habitats (1,2,4,5,6-11,14,33,51,55,81).

### Comments

### **01 - Maple-Basswood Forest**

Giles, 1942

Gehrt et al., 1990

Gehrt et al., 1993

during a flood, many raccoons remained in flooded area in trees and moved from tree branch to tree branch to go between trees; most raccoons did not move out of the floodplain in response to the flood, even though stayed flooded for weeks

Otter, 1994

Rosenblatt et al., 1999

raccoons very mobile in agricultural landscapes

### **02 - Oak-Hickory Forest**

Rosenblatt et al., 1999

Fitch and Shirer, 1970

Shirer and Fitch, 1970

raccoons very mobile in agricultural landscapes

raccoons preferred woodland habitats, small pond was a favored place to hunt; raccoons used hilltop rock outcrops for dens

### **04 - Pecan Floodplain Forest**

Hanson et al., 1998

### **05 - Ash-Elm-Hackberry Floodplain Forest**

Andersen and Fleharty, 1967

preferred habitat of the raccoon is riparian communities; it also was nearly restricted to this habitat; many tracks seen along edges of creeks, rivers, ponds, and reservoirs

Choate and Fleharty, 1975

Finck et al., 1986

Gehrt et al., 1990

Gehrt et al., 1993

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Choate, 1967

raccoons most abundant where riparian woodland adjacent to small cornfields

Whitmer, 1966

### **06 - Cottonwood Floodplain Forest**

Choate and Fleharty, 1975

Gehrt et al., 1993

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Linsdale, 1928

### **07 - Mixed Oak Floodplain Forest**

Choate, 1967

raccoons most abundant where riparian woodland adjacent to small cornfields

Linsdale, 1928

### **08 - Bur Oak Floodplain Woodland**

Linsdale, 1928  
Stapanian and Smith, 1978  
Stains and Baker, 1958

Halloran and Glass, 1959

### **09 - Mixed Oak Ravine Woodland**

Finck et al., 1986  
Kaufman et al., 1995  
Pitts et al., 1987  
Stains and Baker, 1958

Shirer and Fitch, 1970

### **10 - Post Oak-Blackjack Oak Woodland**

Halloran and Glass, 1959

### **11 - Cottonwood Floodplain Woodland**

Andersen and Fleharty, 1967

Choate and Fleharty, 1975  
Choate, 1967

Walker, 1978  
Whitmer, 1966  
Stains and Baker, 1958

### **14 - Willow Shrubland**

Walker, 1978

### **17 - Tallgrass Prairie**

Getz et al., 1987  
Finck et al., 1986 uses only ravines in prairie sites

Kaufman et al., 1995

[#KS GAP] 2 km edge adjacent selected forest, woodland, shrubland, marsh, or urban habitats.

### **22 - Mixed Prairie**

Pefaur and Hoffmann, 1975  
Choate, 1989  
[#KS GAP] 2 km edge adjacent selected forest, woodland, shrubland, marsh, or urban habitats.

### **33 - Cattail Marsh**

Hewitt and Miyanishi, 1997  
Lacki et al., 1991  
Stains and Baker, 1958

### **40 - Non-native Grassland**

Cole and Batzli, 1978  
[#KS GAP] 2 km edge adjacent selected forest, woodland, shrubland, marsh, or urban habitats.

### **44 - Cultivated Land**

Getz et al., 1987  
Choate, 1967

Walker, 1978  
Rosenblatt et al., 1999

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only minor activity in prairie--in ravines; primarily found along streams, in wooded areas and gallery forest

raccoons disturbed small-mammal traps in wooded outcrops (*Cornus drummondii*, *Rhus glabra*, *Rhus aromatica*) in tallgrass prairie

crop was alfalfa  
raccoons most abundant where riparian woodland adjacent to small cornfields  
habitat was irrigated corn fields  
corn, soybean fields serve as matrix for isolated oak-hickory woodlots; raccoons very mobile in agricultural landscapes

### **51 - Maple Floodplain Forest**

Otter, 1994

### **55 - Deciduous Woodland**

Gehrt et al., 1990

Whitmer, 1966

Shirer and Fitch, 1970

habitat consisted of shelterbelts, farmstead plantings, and isolated woody vegetation in ravines  
raccoons preferred woodland habitats, small pond was a favored place to hunt; raccoons used hilltop rock outcrops for dens

### **81 - Urban Areas**

Pitts et al., 1987

VanDruff and Rowse, 1986

raccoons observed around buildings at night, searching for food

raccoons associated with a high diversity of dominant trees in overstory, wooded areas, and greater total greenspace; important to have water within a 50-ha area to attract raccoons to the above areas

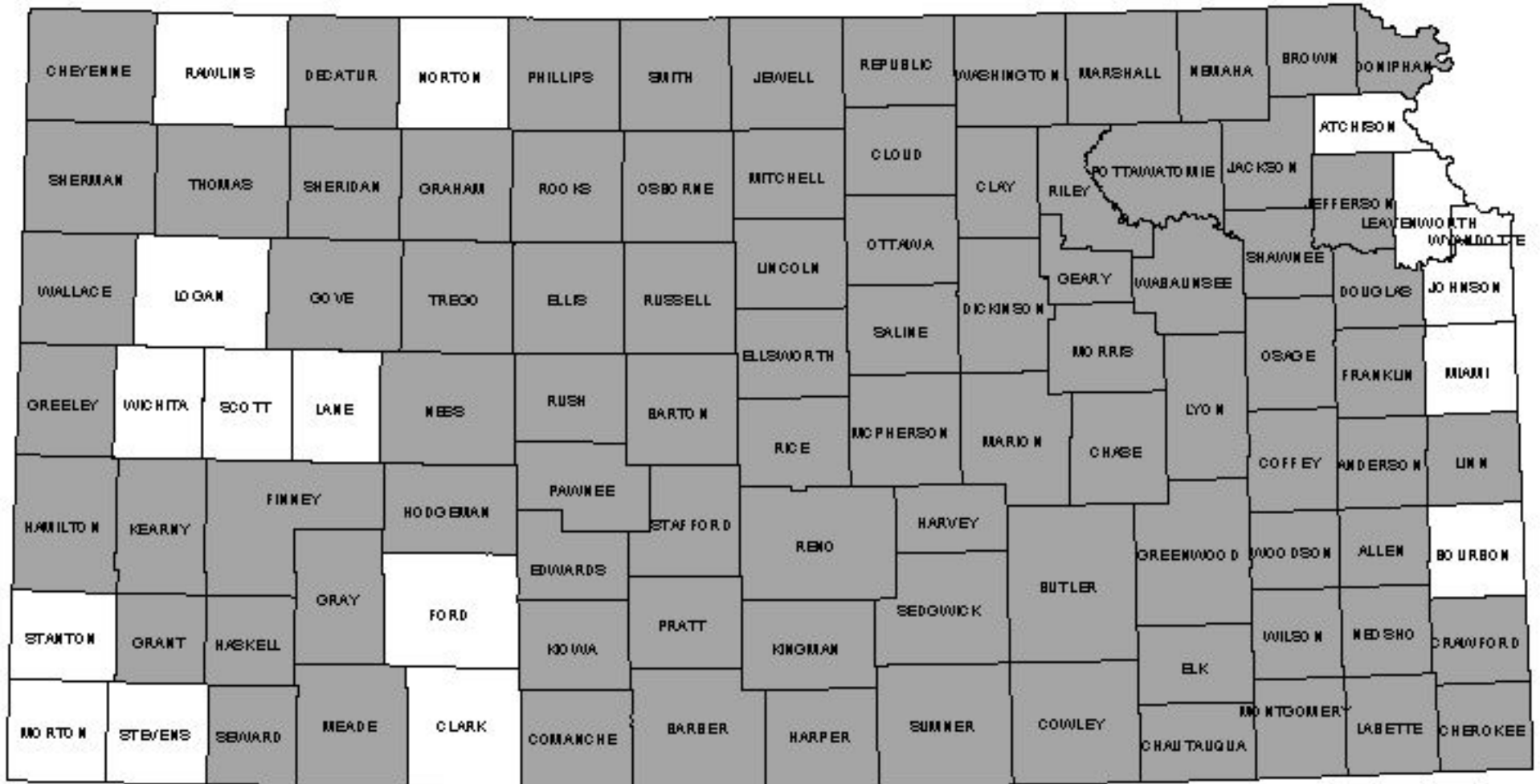
### **92 - Ozark Limestone Glade - not mapped**

Fitch and Shirer, 1970

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## Common Raccoon



Recorded presence
  No records

Recorded distribution include specimen records and observations collected during 1941-2000 from University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Stenberg Museum of Natural History, a large to mid-sized mammal survey conducted by regional biologists and conservation officers from the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, and personal observations from professional mammalogists.

[Habitats](#)

[Habitat Map](#)

