

HARVEST MICE

This month our vet **joe Inglis** tracks down the smallest rodent in Europe, the tiny harvest mouse.



Weighing as little as 4 grams (about the same as a 20p piece) and only 5 or 6 cm long, the harvest mouse is just over half the size of a typical house mouse. These mini-mice are found across Europe and Asia, and usually live in fields of cereal crops. such as wheat or oats, or areas of long grass and hedgerows. Their fur is a rich orange colour on top, with Their coats are brightest in the summer months, becoming darker in the winter.

Harvest mice are the only animals in Birtain with special tails that can be used like an extra limb to help them climb, ollowing them to use their front feet for gathering food.

FRIENDS

Harvest mice are closely related to other rodents, including the massive South American capybara. These super-sized rodents weigh over 60 kg, or the same as 15,000 of their harvest mouse cousins!



CNAW-SOME GNASHERS

Their teeth keep growing throughout their lives as they get worn down by chewing hard food, such as seeds.

If you have a pet hamster, rat or mouse, don't worry that their teeth are yellow because all rodents, including harvest mice, have yellow enamel covering their teeth.

BEST NESTS

Harvest mice make hollow nests about the size of tennis balls by weaving tagether strips of shredded grass. They are secured to grass stems, usually about 50 cm off the ground.



UNFUSSY EATERS

Harvest mice are amnivarous (say om n' vor us) – able to survive on a varied diet depending on where they live and what food is available. Their favourite foods include seeds, fruit, grain and insects, such

Tell me if you spot an oul ... as flies, grasshoppers and even moths.

STRANGER DANGER

With lots of predators to watch out for, horvest mice tend to be very coutious and always alert for signs of danger, such as birds of prey swooping down from the sky. In summer, they tend to be more active at night, but in winter they come out more in the daytime.

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Harvest mice produce a lot of bables! They can have their first litter of 3-8 pups (or pinkles, as they are also called) when they are just 45 days old. However, only around one in 100 mice survives beyond six rounts of age. Most of the rest either become dinner for predators, such as born owls, cats, weasels, stoats, crows and hawls, or die from cold weather in the outurns and winter.



Best estimates suggest this is the curren population of harvest mice in the UK,

MISSING

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There is concern

that harvest mice

numbers are in

decline, but counting

such small and well-

hidden animals is not easy, so it is hard to

know for sure how

endangered they are.

