

MINK

MUSIELA VISION

DISTINGUISHING MARKS.

Mink belonging to the weasel family is most common in dark brown, with little bit of white in the lower lip . Palmated. Length of the body 30- 46 cm, tail 15- 20 cm and weight 360- 1750 g, male bigger than female.

PREVALENCE.

A powerful natural population in minks has developed on animals escaped from the furfarms and planted individual; species has spread all over to Finland.

HABITAT .

We meet minks in quite different environments from the outside archipelago to the forests of the inland, generally always in the vicinity of the watercourse or on the shores.

LIFE STYLES.

Moving mostly in the dark and at night. Active in its movements, swims and dives excellently. Each individual has its own preying area.

NOURISHMENT.

Fishes, little mammals, frogs, crabs, birds, eggs and chicks.

BREEDIND.

Mating time in spring. Breeds in April-May 5-6 youngs somewhere to the sheltered place; under a building, in boulder soil or such. Eyes and ears of the cubs open in 1 months' age and kids dare out from the nest shortly after. May live for 10 years old.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Ranching of the mink was tried for the first time at 1920's, when mink was brought from North-America. After 1950's ranching got its current form, after which minks have started to appear in nature more.

HUNTING.

Mink can be hunted on traps all year round.

