## Oxfordshire Mammal Group

## Water Shrew

Neomys fodiens

Description: Short, black fur with clearly demarked, pale underside. Eyes and ears small, snout long and pointed. Tail long with line of stiff hairs underneath forming a keel. Teeth with red tips. Head and body length 67-96 mm, tail length 45-77mm. Adults 12-18g. Nocturnal. Venomous saliva which can cause skin irritation in humans.

## Field Signs

Burrows: Burrows in ground, banks or moss, entrance up to 2 cm across. Surrounding vegetation undisturbed. Bones: Skulls can be found in owl pellets and have long, narrow jaws c. 13mm long, with red-tipped teeth. Front tooth of lower jaw without cusp.

Derek Crawley Droppings: Black, cylindrical. In piles along runs of disturbed soil under a log or along edge of bank. Only small mammal dropping to contain fragments of aquatic invertebrates

Footprints: Less than 10mm,

rarely seen. Look for tail drag between prints.





Diet: Freshwater and terrestrial invertebrates. Occasionally eats fish, newts and small frogs.

Habitat: Semi-aquatic habitats: river banks, wet ditches, fens, ponds, water meadows and particularly watercress-beds. Dispersing young may be found in other habitats.

Lifespan: 14-19 months.

Breeding: 2 or 3 litters of 3-15 young born April to September in dry grassy nest in burrow or under a log. Gestation 14-21 days. Adults die after breeding and young become sexually mature in spring.

UK Conservation Status: Native. Locally common.

Oxfordshire: Uncommon.

Legislation:

♦ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 6

## Don't confuse with:

Mole: Both species have short, black fur and long, pointed snouts. However, the water shrew is much smaller, with a pale belly and long tail and lacks the obvious large, turned-out forefeet of the mole.

Common and Pygmy Shrews: The other two UK species of shrew are both much smaller than the water shrew and have dark brown rather than black fur above.

