

Species Fact Sheet: Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)



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Quick Facts

Recognition: Unmistakable, the only spiny British mammal.

Size: Head & body 180-260mm, tail 17-35mm

Weight: Up to 1200g, heaviest in autumn.

Life Span: Up to 10 years (but this is exceptional). Over half die within their first year, and average life expectancy is 2-3 years in the wild



Distribution & Habitat

The hedgehog is common in parks, gardens and farmland throughout mainland Britain and Ireland. It has also been introduced to many islands including Orkney, Shetland, Isle of Man and some of the Channel Islands. Hedgehogs prefer grassland near woodland edges, hedgerows and suburban habitats where there is plenty of food for them.

General Ecology

Behaviour

Hibernation usually begins around October and ends around March or April, but is much affected by the weather. Hedgehogs normally wake up several times over winter and often build a new nest. In the spring they commonly spend a few days active then enter hibernation again during a cold snap. The winter nest ("hibernaculum") is made of leaves, tucked under a bush or log pile or garden shed, anywhere that offers support and protection. Hedgehogs travel about 1-2km each night, males more so than females. They return to the same daytime nest for a few days then use another, perhaps returning to an old nest at a later date.

Diet and Feeding

Beetles, worms, caterpillars, slugs and other ground-living invertebrates, but little plant material. They can also take eggs and chicks of ground-nesting birds though rarely in large numbers and much less so than foxes and crows.

Reproduction

Females have litters of 4-5 young (sometimes more), during peak pregnancy times May-July and September. Males do not assist in rearing them. Young born late in the year often die, being too small to survive hibernation. Juveniles need to weigh at least 450g (1lb.) or they cannot survive the winter.

Conservation Status

Hedgehogs are partially protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act and may not be trapped without a license from Natural England, the Countryside Council for Wales or Scottish Natural Heritage. Hedgehogs may become locally scarce or even disappear, but nationwide extinction is unlikely. Nevertheless, hedgehogs appear to be in decline. The total population is unknown. The biggest threat to hedgehogs is thought to be habitat loss, with the change from pastoral farming to arable crops over the last 30 years. The use of chemicals in gardens and for intensive farming kills the creatures hedgehogs need for food and may also poison them directly. Many are also killed on the roads.

Hedgehogs survive well in gardens, particularly assisted by food put out for them, as modern tidy gardens may not otherwise provide sufficient food. Gardens are also hazardous. Strimmers cut back rank vegetation in the very places hedgehogs lie up during the day, causing serious wounds to the sleeping animals.

Hedgehogs hibernate under garden bonfire heaps. These should always be turned over before being burnt. Hedgehogs swim well but easily drown in smooth-sided garden ponds, being unable to escape from them. Ponds (and swimming pools) should have a piece of chicken wire dangling into the water to help the animals climb out. Garden netting is also dangerous unless staked down tightly to avoid hedgehogs becoming entangled.