Neovison vison

**System:** Terrestrial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Mammalia</td>
<td>Carnivora</td>
<td>Mustelidae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common name**  
American mink (English), mink (English)

**Synonym**  
*Mustela vison*, Schreber, 1777

**Similar species**  
Mustela vison (American mink) is part of the mustelid family (order Carnivora). They live alone along riverbanks and lakeshores and have been introduced to many countries to set up mink breeding farms for producing fur. From these farms Mustela vison have consequently escaped and become naturalised in many locations. In some instances there have been intentional releases by fur farmers hoping to produce better quality "free-range" fur (mainly in Eastern Europe) and intentional release by animal activists. In countries where fur farms still operate, mink still frequently escape into the surrounding environment. In introduced locations the mink has proved to be an extremely competitive predator which has had a huge impact on prey populations.

*view this species on IUCN Red List*

**Species Description**  
*Mustela vison* (American mink) is a member of the family Mustelidae. It is a medium-sized carnivore with an elongated body approximately 30cm long, relatively short limbs, and a tail approximately a third of the body length. Wild native American mink are uniformly dark brown but breeding in fur farms (or ranches) has resulted in a wide range of pelage colours, and consequently escaped feral mink may vary in colour from white, grey or fawn through to black (CCS Undated).

**Notes**  
Deliberate release of *Mustela vison* (American mink) from fur farms by animal rights activists has become a regular hazard, eg. 6000 mink were released from a fur farm in the Netherlands in 2003 (Reynolds *et al.* 2004).
Lifecycle Stages

*Mustela vison* (American mink) mate in the spring, and young are born in the summer. Gestation is 39-76 days. Young are born blind, and females lactate for 6 to 8 weeks. Males mature at 18 months and weigh 550-1250 g at maturity, females mature at 12 months and weigh 550-1000 g at maturity. Both sexes are promiscuous and no pair bonds are formed. Longevity is about 5 years in the wild (Macdonald *et al.* 2002).

Uses

*Mustela vison* (American mink) was widely farmed for its fur throughout the twentieth century, and this continues today in some countries.

Habitat Description

*Mustela vison* (American mink) are semi-aquatic inhabiting the boundaries of lakes, rivers, streams, coasts, estuaries, wooded marshlands and swamps. Habitats with broad littoral zones, abundant cover and rockpools are particularly favoured. In the UK, they will live near urban areas if there is sufficient cover and abundance of prey (Macdonald *et al.* undated). An existing cavity usually within 10 metres of water is nearly always used to provide a den site and several dens may be found within one home range. Mink are able climbers and may find dens in scrub, brush, tree roots, stones, hollow trees or rabbit burrows which they then elaborate and modify. Mink live individually and occupy home ranges that vary in size with the quality of the riparian habitat; home ranges vary from between 1 km and 6 km long (Dunstone, 1993, in Macdonald *et al.* undated).

Nutrition

*Mustela vison* (American mink) are generalist, opportunistic predators that feed on small mammals such as rodents, water-birds, small invertebrates such as crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles and fish. In their native range they feed predominantly on muskrats and hares. In the United Kingdom mainland, they feed mainly on rabbits, brown rats and field voles (Dunstone 1993; Strachan and Jefferies 1996a; in MacDonald and Harrington 2003), while on offshore islands they concentrate on marine invertebrates, fish and birds (Helyar 2006). The proportion of mammals in their diet varies significantly with local availability and abundance. Diet may differ between individuals, sexes and seasons (MacDonald and Harrington 2003). On the mainland, rabbits are often the most important summer food, while in winter fish are more important prey, especially as many species become torpid and thus easier to catch when water temperatures are low. Near rivers mammals, fish and amphibians are the most important food resources, whereas near lakes birds and fish predominate (J'drzejewska *et al.* 2001; in Bartoszewicz and Zalewski 2003). In coastal habitats, gulls are the most common avian prey (Macdonald *et al.* undated). Mink will often kill more birds than they can eat, and will store the surplus to eat later, a habit displayed by many carnivores (Kruuk 1964; in MacDonald and Harrington 2003). They will feed on eggs, young and sometimes the adult birds. Chickens and gamebirds form less than 1% of the minks diet in south-west England (Macdonald *et al.*, undated). In another study, which investigated the mink’s diet during the birds’ breeding season (March–September), it was found that Ralliformes (coots or moorhens) represented 10% of the ingested biomass of the minks diet, while rabbits represented 45%, fish 25% and small mammals 14%. Mink obtained 11% of their energy requirements from coots and moorhens (Ferreras and Macdonald 1999).
General Impacts

*Mustela vison* (American mink) is a voracious predator which kills in excess of its needs due to the phenomenon of surplus killing. As a result an individual mink may decimate entire colonies of ground nesting birds (Clode 2002). Overall mink have large impacts on prey populations. The near extinction of the water vole (see *Arvicola terrestris* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) in the UK can attest to this. There is also evidence that mink could account for a large proportion of salmonid mortality in some river systems (Heggenes and Borgström 1988, in CCS Undated). In Europe, mink predation has caused the decimation of seabird colonies and reduction of some waterfowl populations. For example, mink almost certainly have a serious adverse effect on the native biodiversity of the Western Isles (UK) and pose a threat to the many internationally important populations of ground-nesting birds. While terns and other seabirds are also impacted by mink predation the effect on riparian bird species is less clear but may potentially be high (Macdonald and Harrington 2003). Native rodents in South America are also affected (Woodroffe *et al.* 1990).

The Mustelid family is well represented throughout the countries where American mink have been introduced. This invading species may therefore pose a risk to these species through competition for food and territories. Aggressive interactions between American mink and the highly endangered European mink (please see *Mustela lutreola* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) have been observed, with European mink often driven from their territories (Sidorovich and Macdonald 2001, in CCS Undated). American mink are not, however, the sole cause of the decline in European mink as many populations were in decline due to habitat loss and overhunting before their arrival. Polecat populations also appear to be have been negatively affected by the spread of American mink in Belarus (Sidorovich and Macdonald 2001, in CCS Undated, Maran *et al.* 1995). South American mustelids are also affected (Woodroffe *et al.* 1990). A recent survey (Mañas 2001) identified the presence of Aleutian mink disease parvovirus (ADV) in free-ranging mustelids including both the European and American mink and the Eurasian otter (please see *Lutra lutra* in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species).

American mink may also impact various economic sectors such as trout and salmon farms and hatcheries, poultry farms and sheep farms by preying on fish, chickens and farm birds and newborn lambs (Macdonald and Harrington 2003; Macdonald *et al.* Undated). European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden identifies mustelids (including ferrets, mink and wild mustelids) among cats, dogs, horses, humans, marine mammals and pigs as propagating hosts of influenza viruses (those species that are infected by a particular influenza, where it seems that the viruses are better adapted and are transmitted). Some influenza types that infect mustelids are H3N2, H10N4 and H5N1 viruses (EuroSurveillance 2006).
Management Info
The population size of introduced Mustela vison (American mink) in some countries is so large that that complete eradication, without re-invasion from neighbouring countries or from fur farm escapes, is thought to be virtually impossible (CCS Undated). Detailed knowledge of population sizes and distribution is lacking for most countries in which American mink have established. In the UK, mink are widespread along waterways and around the coast, and the population size has been estimated at over 110,000 (± 55,000; source: JNCC). However, there have been successful mink eradication programs on some islands where re-invasion is easier to control and seabirds have re-colonised nesting sites following mink control in Scotland. A proposal to eradicate mink from the Western Isles in Scotland by Central Science Laboratories (York) and Scottish Natural Heritage is currently being funded by the EU and other countries are addressing the feasibility of carrying out similar eradication schemes (Moore et al. 2003). Macdonald and Harrington (2003) suggest a holistic approach to mink management, involving mink removal, habitat restoration, and the recovery of native competitors. It is necessary to ask whether control can be achieved on any geographical scale, how long term the effects will be, and what the costs would be in terms of either money or animal welfare (Reynolds et al. 2004). The return of the larger otter could be an important component of mink control in the UK as otters are hostile and detrimental towards the American mink (Macdonald and Harrington 2003). In Denmark the focus has been on prevention of mink escape from farms. In Finland, dogs are used to locate the mink and then an air-blaster is used to flush them out. In some areas of conservation importance, or for the protection of livestock, exclusion using mink-proof fences may be the most effective tool. Various types of repellent may also be used (Baker and Macdonald 1999; in Macdonald and Harrington 2003). Removal of minks by live trapping is a successful method of control. In areas where native mustelids live selective killing procedures may be necessary. Bait containing mink scent glands has been found to be particularly successful (Roy et al. In Press), as mink, like other mustelids, communicate via scent deposition. The expense of such an operation at a large scale may be prohibitive but this method has been successfully used in the Western Isles (UK), Belarus and on Hiiumaa Island in Estonia (where the mink was eradicated) (Macdonald and Harrington 2003). Modelling exercises have predicted that 60% of mink removed need to be juveniles or sub-adults in order to significantly impact mink numbers. The timing of mink control is also important; at the end of summer mink that remain are sometimes regarded as a “doomed surplus” and thus their removal would entail a waste of culling effort.

Please follow this link for an overview of the management methods adopted for the control of Mustela vison compiled by the ISSG.

Pathway
Mustela vison (American mink) was introduced to Europe for fur farming, and spread due to accidental escapes and deliberate release.

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from Christopher Anderson and Brett Maley, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens GA 30602 USA
**Review:** Dr. Sugoto Roy Coordinator, Hebridean Mink Project Central Science Laboratory, Sand Hutton, York UK

**Publication date:** 2009-12-19

**ALIEN RANGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Red List assessed species 46:**

- Anca torda LC
- Anas querquedula LC
- Anser erythropus VU
- Arvicola amphibius LC
- Austropotamobius pallipes EN
- Arvichina fuligula LC
- Calidris alpina LC
- Crex crex LC
- Galemys pyrenaicus VU
- Gavia arctica LC
- Larus argentatus LC
- Larus ridibundus LC
- Lontra felina EN
- Melanitta fusca EN
- Mergus serrator LC
- Mustela putorius LC
- Ondatra zibethicus LC
- Phalacrocorax aristopectes LC
- Podiceps auritus LC
- Pterocnemus aleuticus LC
- Rana iberica NT
- Sterna caspia LC

**FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Neovison vison**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**
92 references found for Neovison vison

**Management information**

**Sterna hirundo** LC  
**Sterna paradisaea** LC

**Sterna hirundo** LC  
**Sterna paradisaea** LC

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**
92 references found for Neovison vison

**Management information**


**Summary:** Available from: [http://www.borenv.net/BER/pdfs/ber13/ber13-A003.pdf](http://www.borenv.net/BER/pdfs/ber13/ber13-A003.pdf) [Accessed 2 August 2010]


**Summary:** This study looks at the use of sign (scats and footprints) as a reliable and efficient method to estimate the relative abundance of the American mink (Mustela vison).


**Summary:** This paper discusses the results of an experiment releasing otters into areas inhabited by American mink in the United Kingdom. It was found that otters have a dramatic effect on the distribution and density of the mink population.


**Summary:** This document outlines a number of key issues regarding invasive alien species in Europe.


**Summary:** This articles outlines the status of the eider duck population in northern Europe, and outlines possible reasons for an apparent decline, including the presence of American mink.


**Summary:** Available from: [http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ew/2006/060413.asp#4](http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ew/2006/060413.asp#4) [Accessed 15 December 2006]


**Summary:** This paper gives details of the eradications of introduced species in Europe, including the eradication of M. vison from Hiimaa Island in Estonia.

**Gillies, C. and Williams, D. Undated. Using tracking tunnels to monitor rodents and mustelids.**

**Summary:** This paper gives detailed information about how to use tracking tunnels.


**Summary:** This PhD discusses the presence of American mink in Denmark, and outlines some management options.

**Hebridean Mink Project. Bulletin February 2004.**

**Summary:** This newsletter gives information and news updates on the project which aims to control and eradicate American mink in the Western Isles of Scotland.

**Hebridean Mink Project. Bulletin May 2004.**

**Summary:** This newsletter gives information and news updates on the project which aims to control and eradicate American mink in the Western Isles of Scotland.

**Huckle, Jon., 2002. Fact Sheet: TA/M/09: Invasive Alien Terrestrial Animal Species Mustela vison (Schreber, 1777) American Mink.**

**Summary:** Available from: [http://138.253.199.114/IAAP%20Web/IAAPwebsite/FactSheet/Mink.doc](http://138.253.199.114/IAAP%20Web/IAAPwebsite/FactSheet/Mink.doc) [Accessed 17 February 2008]


**Summary:** A look at the use of halothane for the anesthesia of American Mink for capture-recapture operations.


**Summary:** This article details the history of American mink invasions in Europe and South America, and discusses management options.


---


Summary: This article discusses the impacts of American mink in the Western Isles of Scotland, and the project which is in place to eradicate and control them.


Summary: This paper discusses the results of mink removal from some islands in Archipelago National Park in south-west Finland.


Summary: This paper discusses the results of mink removal from some islands in Archipelago National Park in south-west Finland.


Summary: This study tests the effectiveness of the Bionic(R) trap.


Summary: This study looked at various management techniques for American mink in the Avon catchment in the UK, and presented a new method of trapping using rafts.


Summary: Fourteen of 27 American mink (Mustela vison) trapped in the upper Thames region were positive for anti-Aleutian disease antibodies. This occurrence of the Aleutian disease parvovirus (ADV) in a feral American mink population suggests that it could threaten populations of at least two protected mustelids, the otter (Lutra lutra) and the polecats (Mustela putorius), and may also play a role in the apparent decline of local mink populations in Britain.


Summary: This study looks at habitat use by members of a wild population of American mink (Mustela vison) that were live trapped and radiotracked year round in the Upper Thames region, United Kingdom.

General information


Summary: This study examines the factors that determine the distribution and abundance of vole metapopulations preyed upon by feral American mink Mustela vison in the outer Finnish archipelago of the Baltic Sea.


Summary: This study reports on an investigation of the response of water voles to the odours of predators (American mink, Mustela vison, and brown rat) in outdoor enclosures.


Summary: A colony of water voles occupying 1.6 km of the river Windrush (England) is described before it disappeared due to mink predation.


Summary: This article outlines the impact the American mink has had on waterfowl population at Słonsk Reserve in western Poland since their arrival in the 1990s.


Summary: This study investigated the timing of reproduction and body condition of wild, free-ranging mink on Chichagof Island, southeast Alaska, in particular testing the hypothesis that availability of spawning Pacific salmon (Onchorhynchus sp.) determines the timing of breeding in this population of mink.


Summary: An overview of the farming and introduction into the wild of the American mink (*Mustela vison*) throughout mainland Norway and its offshore islands.


Summary: In this paper differential habitat use was analysed as a potential mechanism for the coexistence of two competing riparian mammals, the specialist and dominant Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*) and the generalist and sub-ordinate American mink (*Mustela vison*).


Summary: This investigation looks at interspecific competition between the American mink (*Mustela vison*) and the Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*) and the diet shift of *M. vison*.


Summary: This study investigates habitat selection by American mink (*Mustela vison*) at a coastal environment in Scotland. It also looks at foraging selection factors and competition with the otter (*Lutra lutra*).


Summary: A feeding trial on feral mink (*Mustela vison*) was carried out to find the differences in digestibility of particular prey types. The use of evaluated correction factors enables more accurate estimates of the food composition of wild living mustelids.


Summary: This article details the spread of American mink through Poland, and gives some details of its impacts.


Summary: An analysis of 110 American mink (*Mustela vison*) faeces, which shows a great diversity in the food eaten and confirms the mink as a generalistic predator.


Summary: This study looks at the diet of American mink (*Mustela vison*) and otter (*Lutra lutra*) and their shared occupation of two Mediterranean rivers in Spain.


Summary: Graph-theory applied study.


Summary: This radiotagging study tests the hypothesis that reedbeds offer a refuge for the water vole from predation by the introduced American mink (*Mustela vison*).


Summary: This study investigates food competition between American mink and otters in the Scottish Islands.


Summary: This study looks at the effect of mink on the colony size and breeding success of terns in the Western Isles, Scotland.


Summary: This study investigates the behaviour of terns (*Sternula* spp.) and gulls (*Larus* spp.) introduced mink (*Mustela vison*), the native otter (*Lutra lutra*) and the rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), in particular anti-predator mobbing.


Summary: This paper discusses the impacts of American mink on seabird populations in the Western Isles of Scotland. Cranswick, P. Undated. Status and distribution of common scoter Melanitta nigra and velvet scoter M. tursca in the United Kingdom. The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust.

Summary: This paper outlines the status of the common and velvet scoter in the United Kingdom, and outlines American mink as one of the threats to populations. Cushbert, J.H. 1973. The origin and distribution of feral mink in Scotland. Mammal Review 3: 97-103.


Summary: This paper outlines the status of the common and velvet scoter in the United Kingdom, and outlines American mink as one of the threats to populations. Delibes, M., Clavero, M., Prenda, J., Blázquez, M.C. and Ferreras, P. 2004. Potential impact of an exotic mammal on rocky, intertidal communities of northwestern Spain. Biological Invasions. 6: 213-219.


Summary: This paper mentions the interactions between the American mink and native carnivores and rodents in South America.


Summary: This paper gives details about the presence of American mink in the Scott Islands, British Columbia, Canada.


Summary: This article gives information on invasive vertebrates in Chile, including the American mink. Jedrzejewska, B., Sedovitch, V. and Jedrzejewski, W. 2001. Feeding habits of the otter and the American mink in Birowieza Primeval Forest (Poland) compared to other Eurasian populations. Ecography 24(2): 165-180.

Summary: Diets of the otter Lutra lutra and the American mink Mustela vison from river habitats were studied in Poland.


Lindef, L., Welander, B. and Dahlfor, S. Undated. Important bird areas in Europe - Sweden. Summary: This details the threats to bird populations in the important bird areas of Sweden, one of which includes the American mink.


Markov, N. Undated. Conservation of carnivores and ungulates species diversity in nature reservations of Ural's region. MAB Young Scientists Award, Research Status Report. Summary: This document gives details about the introduction of the American mink to the Ural's.


**Summary:** This study tests a number of aspects of the decline of the water vole (Arvicola terrestris) in the UK due to the introduced American mink (Mustela vison) with a focus on water vole conservation and habitat restoration on the River Windrush.


**Summary:** Individual feeding behaviour of the European mink Mustela lutreola and American mink M. vison inhabiting the upper reaches of the Lовать river, Belarus was investigated. Resource competition between the European mink and the naturalised American mink is discussed.


**Summary:** This study compare body sizes of the European mink (Mustela lutreola), the polecats (M. putorius) and the American mink (M. vison) over a 10-year period in Belarus, before and after the invasion by American mink. Data is presented and discussed with respect to interspecific interactions.


**Summary:** Impacts of mink on common scoter in Northern Ireland


**Summary:** This paper discusses the environmental state of the Baltic Sea, including invasive species such as the American mink.


**Summary:** This paper assesses the relationship between the spread of the American mink in the UK, and the associated decline in the water vole (Arvicola terrestris) population.