[Template:Redirect](/wiki/Template:Redirect" \o "Template:Redirect) [Template:About](/wiki/Template:About) [Template:Pp-pc1](/wiki/Template:Pp-pc1) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Taxobox](/wiki/Template:Taxobox) The **wolverine** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en)), *Gulo gulo* (***Gulo*** is [Latin](/wiki/Latin) for "[glutton](/wiki/Gluttony)"), also referred to as the **glutton**, **carcajou**, **skunk bear**, or **quickhatch**, is the largest land-dwelling [species](/wiki/Species) of the family [Mustelidae](/wiki/Mustelidae) (weasels). It is a stocky and muscular carnivore, more closely resembling a small bear than other mustelids. The wolverine, a solitary animal,[[1]](#cite_note-1) has a reputation for ferocity and strength out of proportion to its size, with the documented ability to kill prey many times larger than itself.

The wolverine is found primarily in remote reaches of the Northern [boreal forests](/wiki/Taiga) and [subarctic](/wiki/Subarctic) and [alpine tundra](/wiki/Alpine_tundra) of the [Northern Hemisphere](/wiki/Northern_Hemisphere), with the greatest numbers in northern [Canada](/wiki/Canada), the US state of [Alaska](/wiki/Alaska), the mainland [Nordic countries](/wiki/Nordic_countries) of Europe, and throughout western Russia and [Siberia](/wiki/Siberia). Its population has steadily declined since the 19th century owing to [trapping](/wiki/Animal_trapping), range reduction and [habitat fragmentation](/wiki/Habitat_fragmentation). The wolverine is now essentially absent from the southern end of its European range.

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## Taxonomy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[thumb|left|Wolverine skull from the](/wiki/File:Gulo_gulo.jpg) [Pleistocene](/wiki/Pleistocene) of [Germany](/wiki/Germany) at the [Museum für Naturkunde](/wiki/Museum_für_Naturkunde), [Berlin](/wiki/Berlin) Genetic evidence suggests that the wolverine is most closely related to the [tayra](/wiki/Tayra) and [martens](/wiki/Martens) (scientific names *Eira* and [*Martes*](/wiki/Martes), respectively), all of which shared a Eurasian ancestor.[[2]](#cite_note-2) Within the *Gulo* genus, a clear separation occurs between two [subspecies](/wiki/Subspecies): the [Old World](/wiki/Old_World) form *Gulo gulo gulo* and the [New World](/wiki/New_World) form *G. g. luscus*. Some authors had described as many as four additional North American subspecies, including ones limited to [Vancouver Island](/wiki/Vancouver_Island) (*G. g. vancouverensis*) and the [Kenai Peninsula](/wiki/Kenai_Peninsula) in Alaska (*G. g. katschemakensis*). However, the most currently accepted taxonomy recognizes either the two continental [subspecies](/wiki/Subspecies) or recognize *G. gulo* as a single [Holarctic](/wiki/Holarctic) taxon.[[1]](#cite_note-1)[[3]](#cite_note-3) Recently compiled genetic evidence suggests most of North America's wolverines are descended from a single source, likely originating from [Beringia](/wiki/Beringia) during the last glaciation and rapidly expanding thereafter, though considerable uncertainty to this conclusion is due to the difficulty of collecting samples in the extremely depleted southern extent of the range.[[3]](#cite_note-3)

## Physical characteristics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[left|thumb|Skull, as illustrated by N.N. Kondakov](/wiki/File:MSU_V2P1b_-_Gulo_gulo_skull.png) [thumb|Skeleton](/wiki/File:Die_vergleichende_Osteologie_(1821)_Gulo_gulo.jpg) [Anatomically](/wiki/Anatomy), the wolverine is a stocky and muscular animal. With short legs, broad and rounded head, small eyes and short rounded ears, it resembles a bear more than other mustelids. Though its legs are short, its large, five-toed paws and [plantigrade posture](/wiki/Plantigrade) facilitate movement through deep snow.[[4]](#cite_note-4) The adult wolverine is about the size of a medium dog, with a length usually ranging from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), a tail of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and a weight of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), though exceptionally large males can weigh up to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[5]](#cite_note-5)[[6]](#cite_note-6)<ref name= Smith>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The males are as much as 30% larger than the females and can be twice the females' weight. Shoulder height is reported from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[7]](#cite_note-7) It is the largest of terrestrial mustelids; only the marine-dwelling [sea otter](/wiki/Sea_otter), the [giant otter](/wiki/Giant_otter) of the Amazon basin and the semi-aquatic [African clawless otter](/wiki/African_clawless_otter) are larger, while [hog badger](/wiki/Hog_badger) may reach a similar size.

Wolverines have thick, dark, oily fur which is highly [hydrophobic](/wiki/Hydrophobe), making it resistant to frost. This has led to its traditional popularity among hunters and trappers as a lining in jackets and [parkas](/wiki/Anorak) in Arctic conditions. A light-silvery facial mask is distinct in some individuals, and a pale buff stripe runs laterally from the shoulders along the side and crossing the rump just above a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) bushy tail. Some individuals display prominent white hair patches on their throats or chests.[[4]](#cite_note-4) Like many other mustelids, it has potent [anal scent glands](/wiki/Anal_glands) used for [marking territory](/wiki/Territorial_marking) and sexual signaling. The pungent odor has given rise to the nicknames "skunk bear" and "nasty cat." Wolverines, like other [mustelids](/wiki/Mustelids), possess a special upper molar in the back of the mouth that is rotated 90 degrees, towards the inside of the mouth. This special characteristic allows wolverines to tear off meat from prey or carrion that has been frozen solid.[[8]](#cite_note-8)[[9]](#cite_note-9)

## Behavior[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|Video of a wolverine in the Helsinki Zoo](/wiki/File:Wolverine_(Gulo_gulo),_Korkeasaari_(video).webm)

### Diet and hunting[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

The wolverine is a powerful and versatile predator and [scavenger](/wiki/Scavenger). Prey mainly consists of small to medium-sized mammals, but the wolverine has been recorded killing prey such as adult deer that are many times larger than itself. Prey species include [porcupines](/wiki/Porcupine), [squirrels](/wiki/Squirrel), [beavers](/wiki/Beaver), [marmots](/wiki/Marmot), [rabbits](/wiki/Rabbit), [voles](/wiki/Vole), mice, [shrews](/wiki/Shrew), [lemmings](/wiki/Lemming), [caribou](/wiki/Caribou), [roe deer](/wiki/Roe_deer), [white-tailed deer](/wiki/White-tailed_deer), [mule deer](/wiki/Mule_deer), sheep, [moose](/wiki/Moose), and [elk](/wiki/Elk).[[10]](#cite_note-10) Smaller predators are occasionally preyed on, including [martens](/wiki/Marten), [mink](/wiki/Mink), foxes, [Eurasian lynx](/wiki/Eurasian_lynx),[[11]](#cite_note-11) [weasels](/wiki/Weasel),[[11]](#cite_note-11) and [coyote](/wiki/Coyote) and [wolf](/wiki/Wolf) pups. Wolverines have also been known to kill [Canadian lynx](/wiki/Canadian_lynx) in the [Yukon](/wiki/Yukon) of [Canada](/wiki/Canada).[[12]](#cite_note-12) Wolverines often pursue live prey that are relatively easy to obtain, including animals caught in traps, newborn mammals, and deer (including adult moose and elk) when they are weakened by winter or immobilized by heavy snow. Their diets are sometimes supplemented by birds' eggs, birds (especially [geese](/wiki/Geese)), [roots](/wiki/Root), [seeds](/wiki/Seed), insect larvae, and [berries](/wiki/Berries). A majority of the wolverine's sustenance is derived from [carrion](/wiki/Carrion), on which they depend almost exclusively in winter and early spring. Wolverines may find carrion themselves, feed on it after the predator is done feeding (especially wolf packs) or simply take it from another predator. Whether eating live prey or carrion, the wolverine's feeding style appears voracious, leading to the nickname of "glutton" (also the basis of the scientific name). However, this feeding style is believed to be an adaptation to food scarcity, especially in winter.[[13]](#cite_note-13) Armed with powerful jaws, sharp claws, and a thick hide,[[14]](#cite_note-14) wolverines, like most mustelids, are remarkably strong for their size. They may defend kills against larger or more numerous [predators](/wiki/Predation) such as wolves or bears.<ref name=Wolverine>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> At least one account reported a wolverine's apparent attempt to steal a kill from a [black bear](/wiki/American_Black_Bear), although the bear won what was ultimately a fatal contest.[[15]](#cite_note-15) In another account, a wolverine killed a [polar bear](/wiki/Polar_bear).[[16]](#cite_note-16)[[17]](#cite_note-17) Wolverines are known to follow wolf and lynx trails, purportedly with the intent of scavenging the remains of their kills. Wolves are thought to be their most important natural predator, with the arrival of wolves to a wolverine's territory presumably leading the latter to abandon the area.<ref name= Smith/>

Wolverines inhabiting the [Old World](/wiki/Old_World) (specifically, [Fennoscandia](/wiki/Fennoscandia)) hunt more actively than their North American relatives.[[18]](#cite_note-18) This may be because competing predator populations in Eurasia are not as dense, making it more practical for the wolverine to hunt for itself than to wait for another animal to make a kill and then try to snatch it. They often feed on [carrion](/wiki/Carrion) left by [wolves](/wiki/Wolf), so changes in wolf populations may affect the population of wolverines.[[19]](#cite_note-19) They are also known on occasion to eat plant material.[[20]](#cite_note-20) Wolverines frequently [cache](/wiki/Hoarding_(animal_behavior)) their food during times of plenty. This is of particular importance to [lactating](/wiki/Lactation) females in the winter and early spring, a time when food is scarce.[[21]](#cite_note-21)

### Mating and reproduction[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

Successful males will form lifetime relationships with two or three females, which they will visit occasionally, while other males are left without a mate.[[22]](#cite_note-22) Mating season is in the summer, but the actual implantation of the embryo (blastocyst) in the [uterus](/wiki/Uterus) is [stayed](/wiki/Embryonic_diapause) until early winter, delaying the development of the [fetus](/wiki/Fetus). Females will often not produce young if food is scarce. The gestation period is 30–50 days, and litters of typically two or three young ("kits") are born in the spring. Kits develop rapidly, reaching adult size within the first year of a lifespan that may reach anywhere from five to (in exceptional individuals) 13 years.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) Fathers make visits to their offspring until they are weaned at 10 weeks of age; also, once the young are about six months old, some reconnect with their fathers and travel together for a time.[[22]](#cite_note-22)

## Distribution[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|Wolverine on rocky terrain](/wiki/File:Wolverine_on_rock.jpg) Wolverines live primarily in isolated [arctic](/wiki/Arctic) and [alpine](/wiki/Alpine_climate) regions of northern Canada, [Alaska](/wiki/Alaska), [Siberia](/wiki/Siberia), and [Scandinavia](/wiki/Scandinavia); they are also native to [European Russia](/wiki/European_Russia), the [Baltic](/wiki/Baltic_region) countries, the [Russian Far East](/wiki/Russian_Far_East), northeast China and Mongolia. In 2008 and 2009, wolverines were sighted as far south as the [Sierra Nevada](/wiki/Sierra_Nevada_(U.S.)), near [Lake Tahoe](/wiki/Lake_Tahoe), for the first time since 1922.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[[24]](#cite_note-24)[[25]](#cite_note-25) They are also found in low numbers in the [Rocky Mountains](/wiki/Rocky_Mountains) and northern [Cascades](/wiki/Cascade_Range) of the United States, and have been sighted as far south and east as [Michigan](/wiki/Michigan).[[26]](#cite_note-26) However, most [New World](/wiki/New_World) wolverines live in [Canada](/wiki/Canada).[[20]](#cite_note-20)

## Conservation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

The world's total wolverine population is not known. The animal exhibits a low population density and requires a very large home range.[[19]](#cite_note-19) The range of a male wolverine can be more than 620 km2 (240 mi2), encompassing the ranges of several females which have smaller home ranges of roughly 130–260 km2 (50–100 mi2). Adult wolverines try for the most part to keep nonoverlapping ranges with adults of the same sex.[[9]](#cite_note-9) Radio tracking suggests an animal can range hundreds of miles in a few months.

Female wolverines burrow into snow in February to create a den, which is used until weaning in mid-May. Areas inhabited nonseasonally by wolverines are thus restricted to zones with late-spring [snowmelts](/wiki/Snowmelt). This fact has led to concern that [global warming](/wiki/Global_warming) will shrink the ranges of wolverine populations.[[22]](#cite_note-22) This requirement for large territories brings wolverines into conflict with human development, and hunting and trapping further reduce their numbers, causing them to disappear from large parts of their former range; attempts to have them declared an endangered species have met with little success.[[19]](#cite_note-19) In February 2013, the [United States Fish and Wildlife Service](/wiki/United_States_Fish_and_Wildlife_Service) proposed giving [Endangered Species Act](/wiki/Endangered_Species_Act) protections to the wolverine due to its winter [habitat](/wiki/Habitat) in the northern Rockies diminishing. This was as a result of a lawsuit by brought by the [Center for Biological Diversity](/wiki/Center_for_Biological_Diversity) and [Defenders of Wildlife](/wiki/Defenders_of_Wildlife).[[27]](#cite_note-27)[[28]](#cite_note-28) The [Wildlife Conservation Society](/wiki/Wildlife_Conservation_Society) reported in June 2009 that a wolverine researchers had been tracking for almost three months had crossed into northern [Colorado](/wiki/Colorado). Society officials had tagged the young male wolverine in [Wyoming](/wiki/Wyoming) near [Grand Teton National Park](/wiki/Grand_Teton_National_Park) and it had traveled southward for about 500 miles. It was the first wolverine seen in Colorado since 1919, and its appearance was also confirmed by the [Colorado Division of Wildlife](/wiki/Colorado_Division_of_Wildlife).[[29]](#cite_note-29) In February 2014, a wolverine was seen in Utah, the first confirmed sighting in that state in 30 years.[[30]](#cite_note-30) In May 2016 a cattle ranch-hand in North Dakota came upon a wolverine in the midst of his herd and shot it dead. This was the first verified sighting of a Wolverine in North Dakota in 150 years. [[31]](#cite_note-31){| class="wikitable sortable" |- ! [Country](/wiki/Country) ! [Population](/wiki/Population) ! [Area](/wiki/Area) ! [Year](/wiki/Year) ! State of population |- | Sweden | 265+[[4]](#cite_note-4)| [Norrbotten](/wiki/Norrbotten)[[4]](#cite_note-4)| 1995–97[[4]](#cite_note-4)| Stable[[4]](#cite_note-4)|- | Norway | 150+[[4]](#cite_note-4)| [Snøhetta](/wiki/Snøhetta) plateau and North[[4]](#cite_note-4)| 1995–97[[4]](#cite_note-4)| Decline[[4]](#cite_note-4)|- | Finland | 155–170[[4]](#cite_note-4)| [Karelia](/wiki/Karelia) and North[[4]](#cite_note-4)| 2008[[4]](#cite_note-4)| Stable[[4]](#cite_note-4)|- | Russia | 1500[[4]](#cite_note-4)| [Taiga](/wiki/Taiga)[[4]](#cite_note-4)| 1970, 1990,[[4]](#cite_note-4)| Decline[[4]](#cite_note-4)|- | Russia – [Komi](/wiki/Komi_Republic) | 885[[4]](#cite_note-4)| – | 1990[[4]](#cite_note-4)| – |- | Russia – [Archangelsk Oblast](/wiki/Arkhangelsk_Oblast) | 410[[4]](#cite_note-4)| [Nenetsky Autonomous Area](/wiki/Nenets_Autonomous_Okrug)[[4]](#cite_note-4)| 1990[[4]](#cite_note-4)| Limited[[4]](#cite_note-4)|- | Russia – [Kola Peninsula](/wiki/Kola_Peninsula) | 160[[4]](#cite_note-4)| Hunting Districts[[4]](#cite_note-4)| 1990[[4]](#cite_note-4)| Decline[[4]](#cite_note-4)|- | United States – [Alaska](/wiki/Alaska)[[32]](#cite_note-32)| Unknown[[32]](#cite_note-32)| [Kobuk Valley National Park](/wiki/Kobuk_Valley_National_Park),[[32]](#cite_note-32) [Selawik National Wildlife Refuge](/wiki/Selawik_National_Wildlife_Refuge)[[32]](#cite_note-32)| 1998[[32]](#cite_note-32)| Decline[[32]](#cite_note-32)|- | United States – [Alaska](/wiki/Alaska)[[33]](#cite_note-33)| 3.0 (± 0.4 SE) wolverines/1,000 km2[[33]](#cite_note-33)| [Turnagain Arm and the Kenai Mountains](/wiki/Cook_Inlet)[[33]](#cite_note-33)| 2004[[33]](#cite_note-33)| –[[33]](#cite_note-33)|- | United States – [Rocky Mountains](/wiki/Rocky_Mountains)[[34]](#cite_note-34)| 28–52[[34]](#cite_note-34)| [Montana](/wiki/Montana), [Idaho](/wiki/Idaho), [Wyoming](/wiki/Wyoming)[[34]](#cite_note-34)| 1989–2007[[34]](#cite_note-34)| Unknown[[34]](#cite_note-34)|- | United States – California[[35]](#cite_note-35)| 3[[35]](#cite_note-35)| [Tahoe National Forest](/wiki/Tahoe_National_Forest)[[35]](#cite_note-35)| 2008[[35]](#cite_note-35)| Unknown[[35]](#cite_note-35)|- | Canada – [Yukon](/wiki/Yukon) | 9.7 (± 0.6 SE) wolverines/1,000 km2[[33]](#cite_note-33)| [Old Crow Flats](/wiki/Old_Crow_Flats)[[33]](#cite_note-33)| 2004[[33]](#cite_note-33)| –[[33]](#cite_note-33)|- | Canada – [Ontario](/wiki/Ontario)[[36]](#cite_note-36)| Unclear[[36]](#cite_note-36)| [Red Lake – Sioux Lookout to Fort Severn](/wiki/Sioux_Lookout) – Peawanuck[[36]](#cite_note-36)| 2004[[36]](#cite_note-36)| Stable to expanding[[36]](#cite_note-36)|- | Canada – Overall[[37]](#cite_note-37)| 15,000–19,000[[37]](#cite_note-37)| Overall[[37]](#cite_note-37)| –[[37]](#cite_note-37)| Stable[[37]](#cite_note-37)|}

### In captivity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[thumb|Captive at the Kristiansand Zoo, Norway](/wiki/File:Wolverine,_Kristiansand_Zoo.jpg)

Around a hundred wolverines are held in zoos across North America and Europe, and they have been bred in captivity, but only with difficulty and high infant mortality.[[38]](#cite_note-38)

## Name[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

The wolverine's questionable reputation as an insatiable glutton (reflected in the Latin genus name *Gulo*) may be in part due to a [false etymology](/wiki/False_etymology). The animal's name in older [Norwegian](/wiki/Norwegian_language), *fjeldfross*, meaning "mountain cat", is thought to have worked its way into German as *Vielfraß*,[[39]](#cite_note-39) which means "glutton" (literally "devours much"). Its name in other West Germanic languages is similar (e.g. [Template:Lang-nl](/wiki/Template:Lang-nl)).

The Finnish name is *ahma*, derived from *ahmatti,* which is translated as "glutton". Similarly, the [Estonian](/wiki/Estonian_language) name is *ahm*, with the equivalent meaning to the Finnish name. In [Lithuanian](/wiki/Lithuanian_language) is *ernis*, in [Latvian](/wiki/Latvian_language)—*tinis* or *āmrija*.

The [Eastern Slavic](/wiki/East_Slavic_languages) росомаха (*rosomakha*) and the Polish and [Czech](/wiki/Czech_language) name *rosomák* seem to be borrowed from the Finnish *rasva-maha* (fat belly). Similarly, the Hungarian name is *rozsomák* or *torkosborz* which means "gluttonous badger".

In French-speaking parts of Canada, the wolverine is referred to as *carcajou*, borrowed from the [Innu-aimun](/wiki/Innu-aimun) or [Montagnais](/wiki/Innu_language) *kuàkuàtsheu*.[[40]](#cite_note-40) However, in France, the wolverine's name is *glouton* (glutton).

Purported gluttony is reflected neither in the English name *wolverine* nor in the names used in [North Germanic languages](/wiki/North_Germanic_languages). The English word wolverine (alteration of the earlier form wolvering of uncertain origin) probably implies "a little wolf". The name in [Proto-Norse](/wiki/Proto-Norse), [*erafaz*](/wiki/Hogganvik_runestone) and [Old Norse](/wiki/Old_Norse), *jarfr*, lives on in the regular [Icelandic](/wiki/Icelandic_language) name *jarfi*, regular Norwegian name *jerv*, regular Swedish name *järv* and regular Danish name *jærv*.

## In culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:Bone_pendant_decorated_with_an_engraved_drawing_of_a_wolverineDSCF6967.jpg) [Wolverine pendant of Les Eyzies](/wiki/Wolverine_pendant_of_Les_Eyzies), when wolverines were still found in southern France Many cities, teams, and organizations use the wolverine as a mascot. For example, the US state of [Michigan](/wiki/Michigan) is, by tradition, known as "the Wolverine State", and the [University of Michigan](/wiki/University_of_Michigan) takes the animal as their mascot. The association is well and long established: for example, many Detroiters volunteered to fight during the [American Civil War](/wiki/American_Civil_War) and [George Armstrong Custer](/wiki/George_Armstrong_Custer), who led the [Michigan Brigade](/wiki/Michigan_Brigade), called them the "Wolverines". The origins of this association are obscure; it may derive from a busy trade in wolverine furs in [Sault Ste. Marie](/wiki/Sault_Ste._Marie,_Michigan) in the 18th century or may recall a disparagement intended to compare early settlers in Michigan with the vicious mammal. Wolverines are, however, extremely rare in Michigan. A sighting in February 2004 near [Ubly](/wiki/Ubly,_Michigan) was the first confirmed sighting in Michigan in 200 years.[[41]](#cite_note-41) The animal was found dead in 2010.[[42]](#cite_note-42) The wolverine figures prominently in the mythology of the [Innu](/wiki/Innu) people of eastern [Québec](/wiki/Québec) and [Labrador](/wiki/Labrador). In at least one Innu myth, it is the creator of the world.[[43]](#cite_note-43)

## Gallery[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

<gallery> Brehms Het Leven der Dieren Zoogdieren Orde 4 Veelvraat (Gulo borealis).jpg Wolverine display at Arctic Interagency Visitor Center at Coldfoot.jpg Gulo gulo 01.jpg Wolverin pup in Sweden.jpg Wolverine in Sweden.jpg </gallery>

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:Wikispecies](/wiki/Template:Wikispecies) [Template:Commons and category](/wiki/Template:Commons_and_category)

* [Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe: Wolverine](http://www.lcie.org/Large-carnivores/Wolverine): scientific articles about wolverines
* [Forest Service Wolverine research](http://www.rmrs.nau.edu/wildlife/forest_carnivores/wolverine/)
* Patsy, V. and M. Sygo (2009). [*Gulo gulo*](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Gulo_gulo.html) Animal Diversity Web, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. Accessed 8 September 2012.

[Template:Carnivora](/wiki/Template:Carnivora)

[Category:Animals described in 1758](/wiki/Category:Animals_described_in_1758) [Category:Arctic land animals](/wiki/Category:Arctic_land_animals) [Category:Mammals of the Arctic](/wiki/Category:Mammals_of_the_Arctic) [Category:Holarctic fauna](/wiki/Category:Holarctic_fauna) [Category:Mammals of Asia](/wiki/Category:Mammals_of_Asia) [Category:Mammals of Canada](/wiki/Category:Mammals_of_Canada) [Category:Mammals of Europe](/wiki/Category:Mammals_of_Europe) [Category:Mammals of the United States](/wiki/Category:Mammals_of_the_United_States) [Category:Megafauna of Eurasia](/wiki/Category:Megafauna_of_Eurasia) [Category:Megafauna of North America](/wiki/Category:Megafauna_of_North_America) [Category:Megafauna of North Asia](/wiki/Category:Megafauna_of_North_Asia) [Category:Mustelinae](/wiki/Category:Mustelinae) [Category:Articles containing video clips](/wiki/Category:Articles_containing_video_clips)