

LIFE HISTORY

Porcupines are active year-round. They lead a mostly solitary life; only seeking another porcupine's company when it's time to breed. They reach sexual maturity around 2 years old. Following their breeding season in autumn, one "porcupette" is born after an extraordinarily long 210-day gestation period. The newly born weighs less than a pound and is covered in soft quills that will harden within days. It will be cared for only by the mother and is independent at five months old, just before its mother is ready to breed again. Surprisingly, the females leave their natal area (where they were born) to establish new territories. Perhaps due to the strains of a long pregnancy and lactation, females are highly territorial and are unlikely to share resources with others. Males are the ones who stay in their natal area, extending their territory as they mature, and are willing to share resources with subordinate males.

TIPS FOR RESIDENTS

A porcupine quill piercing through skin is a cause for concern. Due to overlapping scales and a barb, penetrating quills are difficult to remove. Quills can travel through a pet's body causing great harm to internal organs. If your pet has embedded quills (usually the face and muzzle), try to keep your pet from pawing at them and contact a veterinarian immediately. Do not cut the end off of quills as this will make it easier for the quill to migrate into the body. Take care to ensure all quills are removed.

A porcupine can cause damage to orchards, tree plantings, wood lots, and gardens. Valuable trees can be damaged and eventually killed by porcupine removal of bark around the trunk, making the tree more susceptible to disease, insects, and birds. A porcupine's need for salt can lead to undesirable interactions with people. Porcupines will chew on plywood structures, wooden tools, leather boots, and undercarriages of vehicles to satisfy this important biological need. To avoid or reduce damage and make your property less attractive to porcupines, consider the following options.



REPELLENTS: Commercial animal repellents have been used successfully to deter porcupines from damaging structures. Some repellents, however, may not be legal for use on porcupines or on products used for human consumption. It is illegal to use poisons to eliminate wildlife, even if the animals are in a building. Porcupines may only be sickened by poisons. Dead, poisoned porcupines may cause secondary poisoning of raptors, domestic pets, and other scavengers feeding on the tainted carcass.

EXCLUSION: Fencing can help prevent porcupine damage to trees and structures. Erect poultry fencing at least 18-inches high with an electric wire on top. Enclose small trees with wire baskets or install 30-inch smooth metal flashing from the ground up.

TRAPPING: Porcupines can sometimes be captured in wire cage traps. Apple slices, a salt-soaked cloth, sponge, or wood are effective bait. Before attempting to trap porcupines, be aware that in Massachusetts it is illegal to relocate wildlife. Do not trap porcupines unless you are willing to release them on your own property or to destroy them humanely.

SHOOTING: Shooting is quick, simple, and effective in rural areas where firearms discharge is safe and lawful. This method will be most useful when targeting a few persistent animals. There is a porcupine hunting season but they are not a particularly desirable game species.

IF YOU ARE EXPERIENCING PROBLEMS WITH PORCUPINES OR HAVE QUESTIONS, VISIT [MASS.GOV/MASSWILDLIFE](https://www.mass.gov/masswildlife) OR CONTACT YOUR NEAREST MASSWILDLIFE OFFICE:

Central Wildlife District, West Boylston: (508) 835-3607
Connecticut Valley Wildlife District, Belchertown: (413) 323-7632
Northeast Wildlife District, Ayer: (978) 772-2145
Southeast Wildlife District, Bourne: (508) 759-3406
Western Wildlife District, Dalton: (413) 684-1646
Field Headquarters, Westborough: (508) 389-6300

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