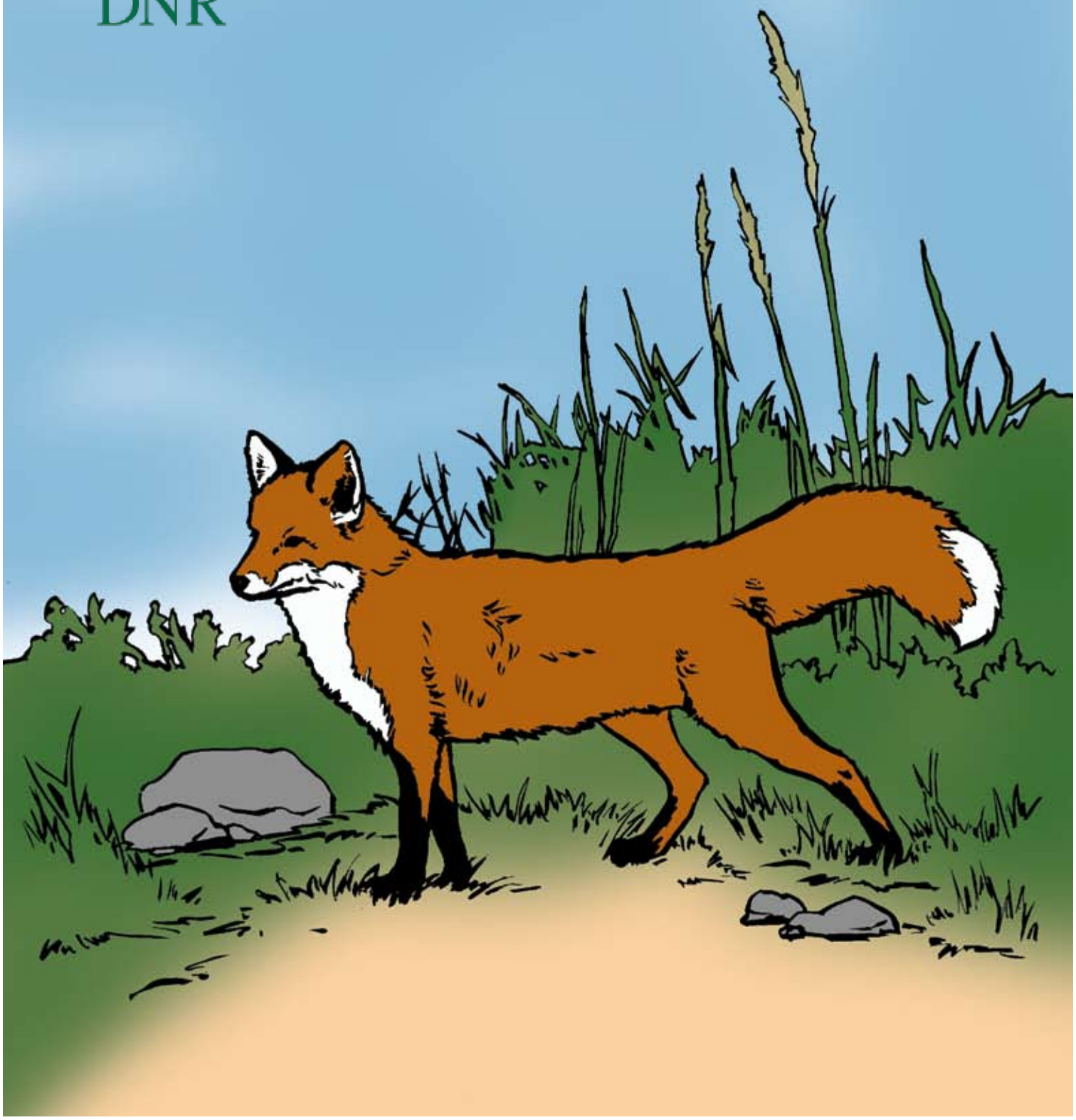
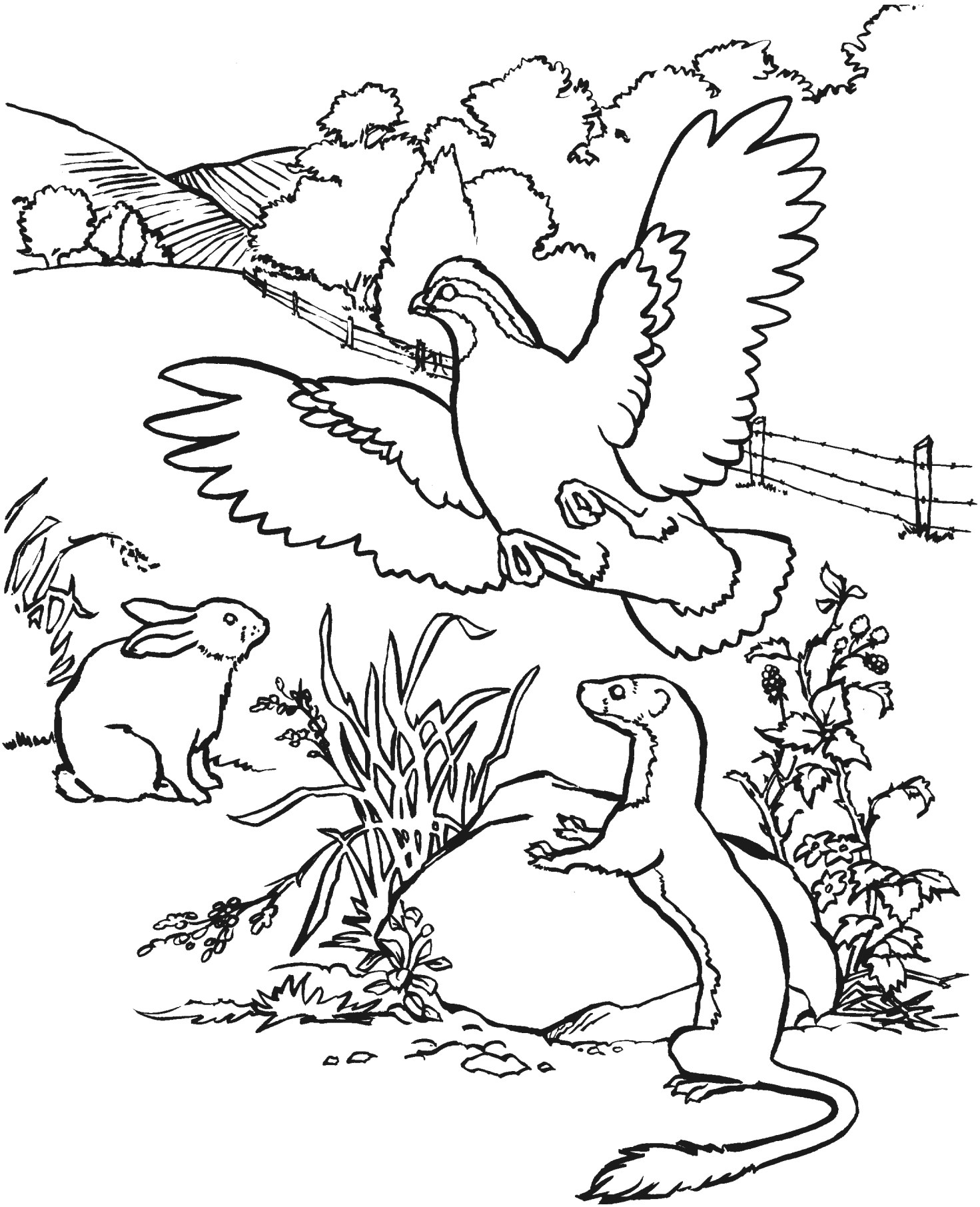
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

Wildlife Management Activity Book



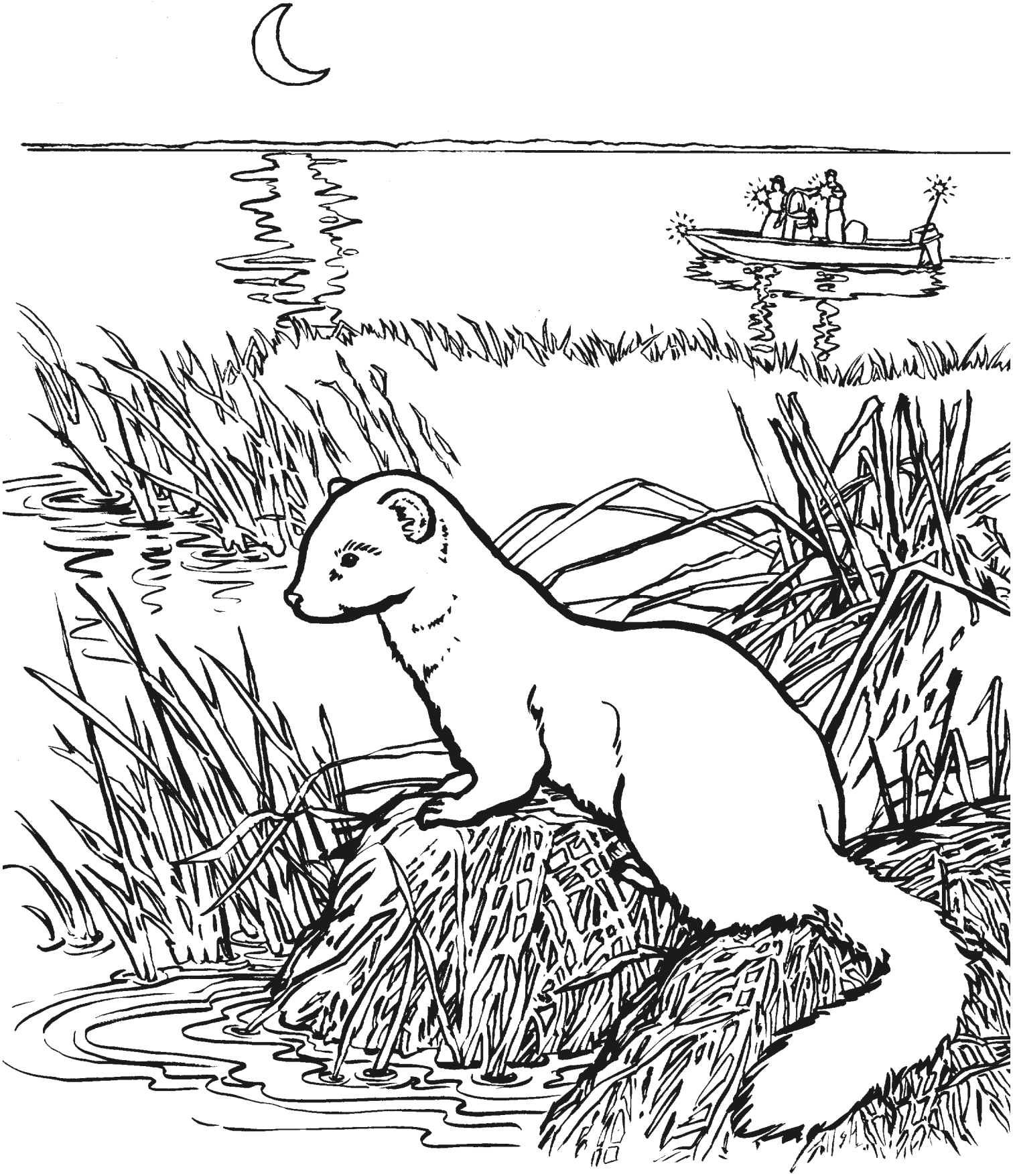
The bobcat is the only wild cat in South Carolina.



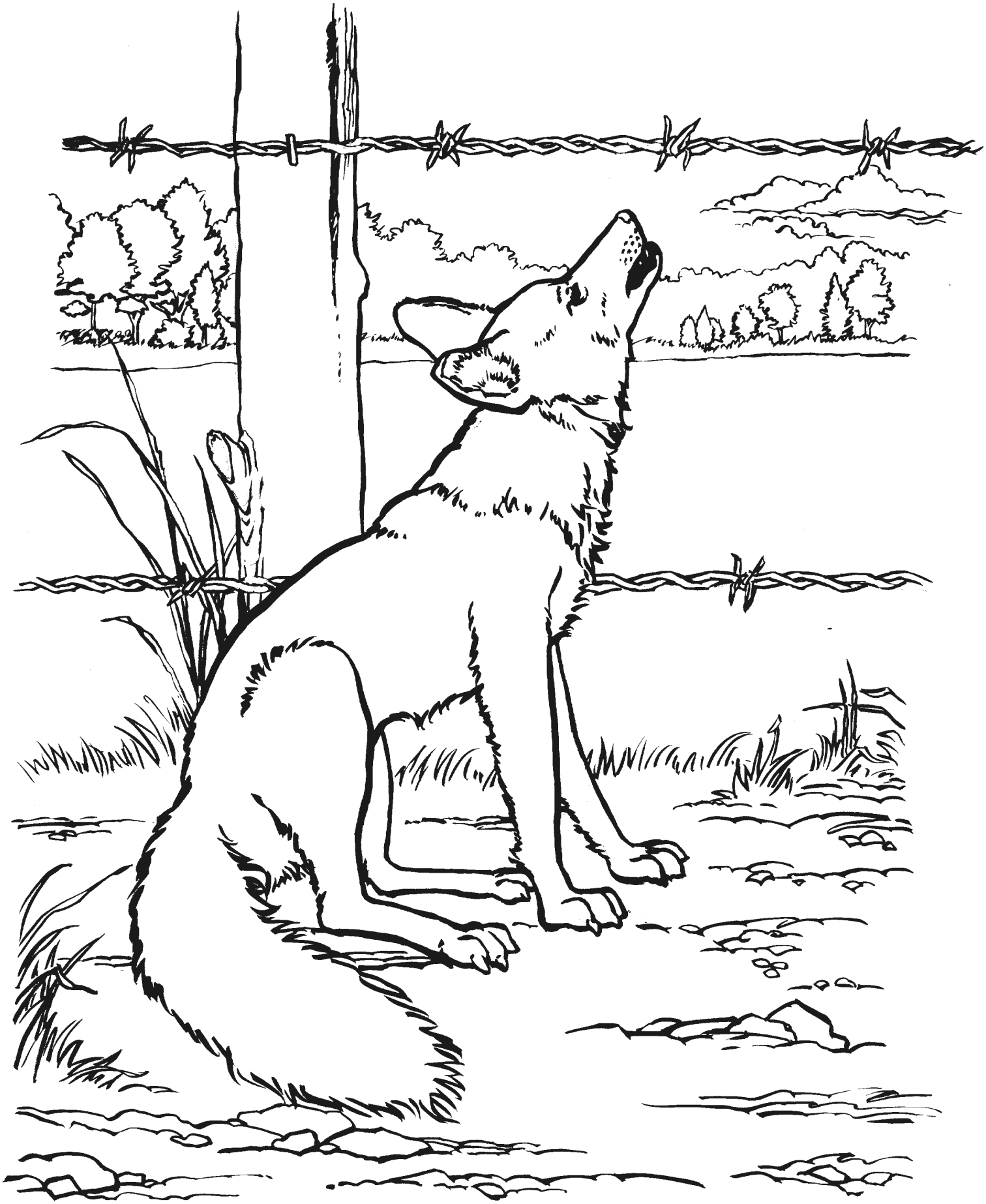
Weedy field borders and fence rows are ideal areas for bobwhite quail, cottontail rabbits, and long-tailed weasels to live in because these habitats meet their requirements for food, safety, and shelter.

Gray Squirrels and raccoons need hardwood trees like oaks and hickories for den cavities and food.

Fox squirrels are often seen on the ground in open woodlands because their primary food items; acorns, pine seeds, and mushrooms are there.

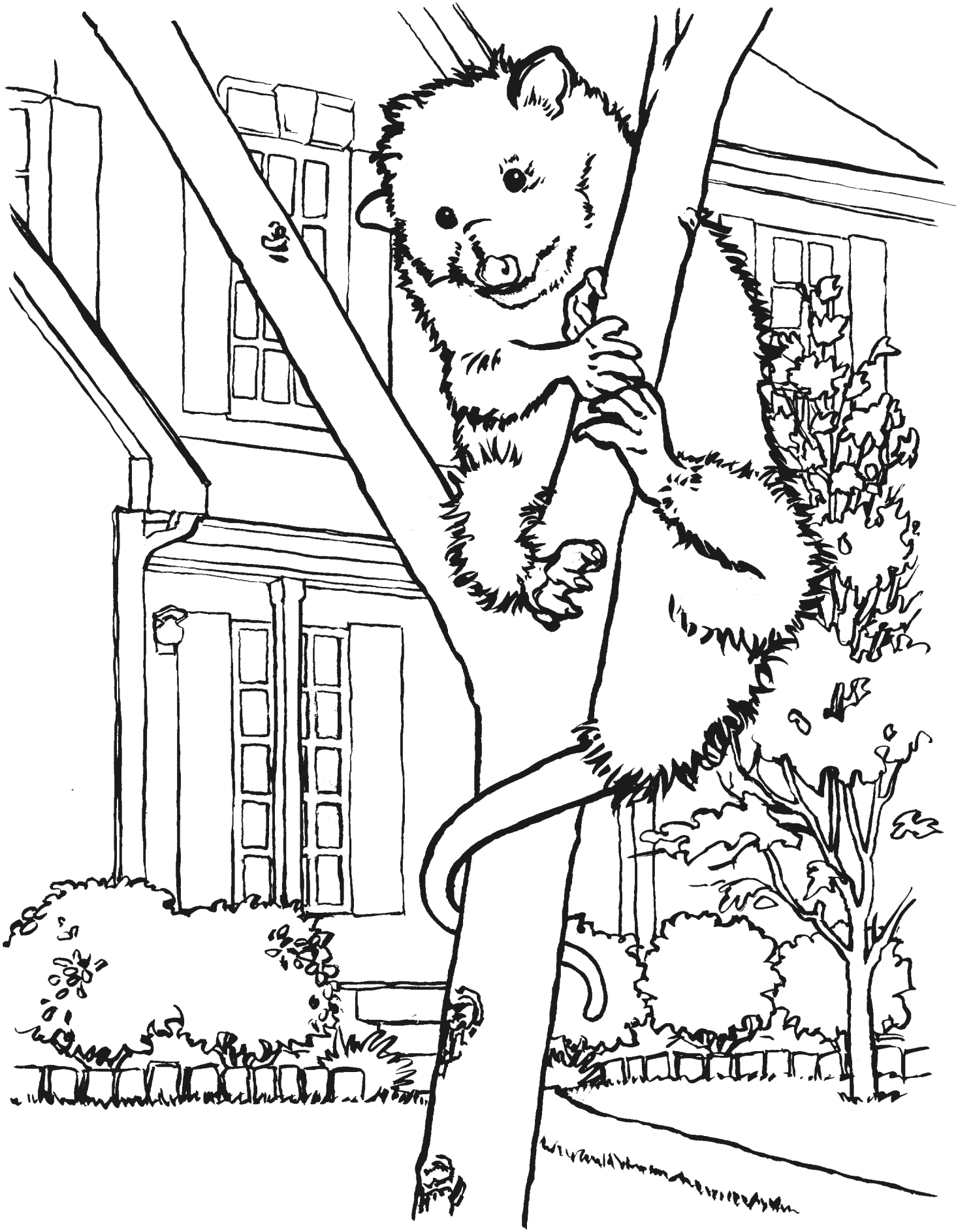


Using spotlights at night is one way biologists count mink and other wildlife.



Coyotes are a new predator in South Carolina. They were first seen here in the 1970's.

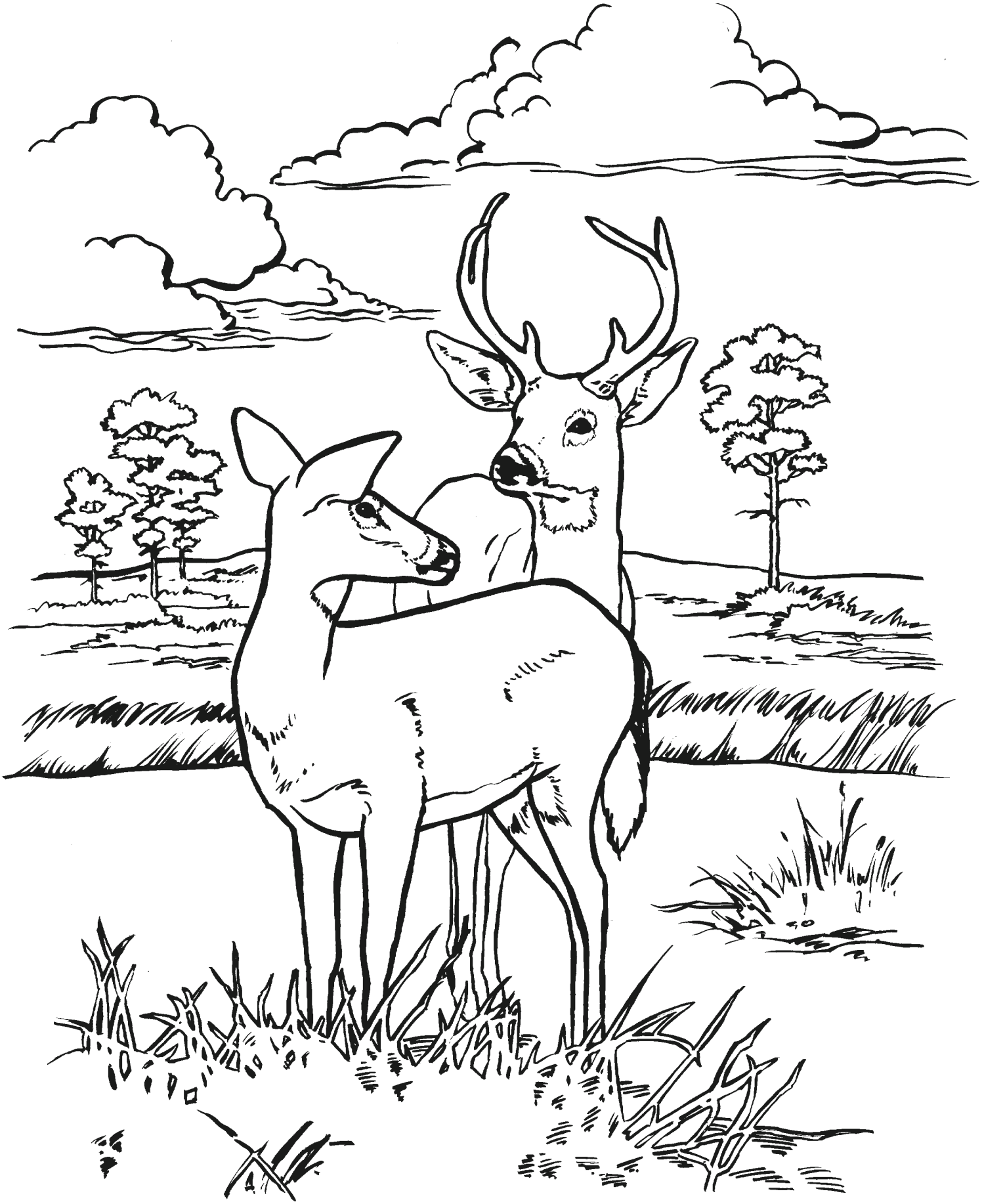
Muskrats depend on clean, pollution-free waterways.



Opossums live in many habitat types including cities.

Habitat destruction is the greatest threat to wildlife.

Wildlife biologists study the movements and habitat use of animals such as the black bear by using electronic transmitters in radio-collars.

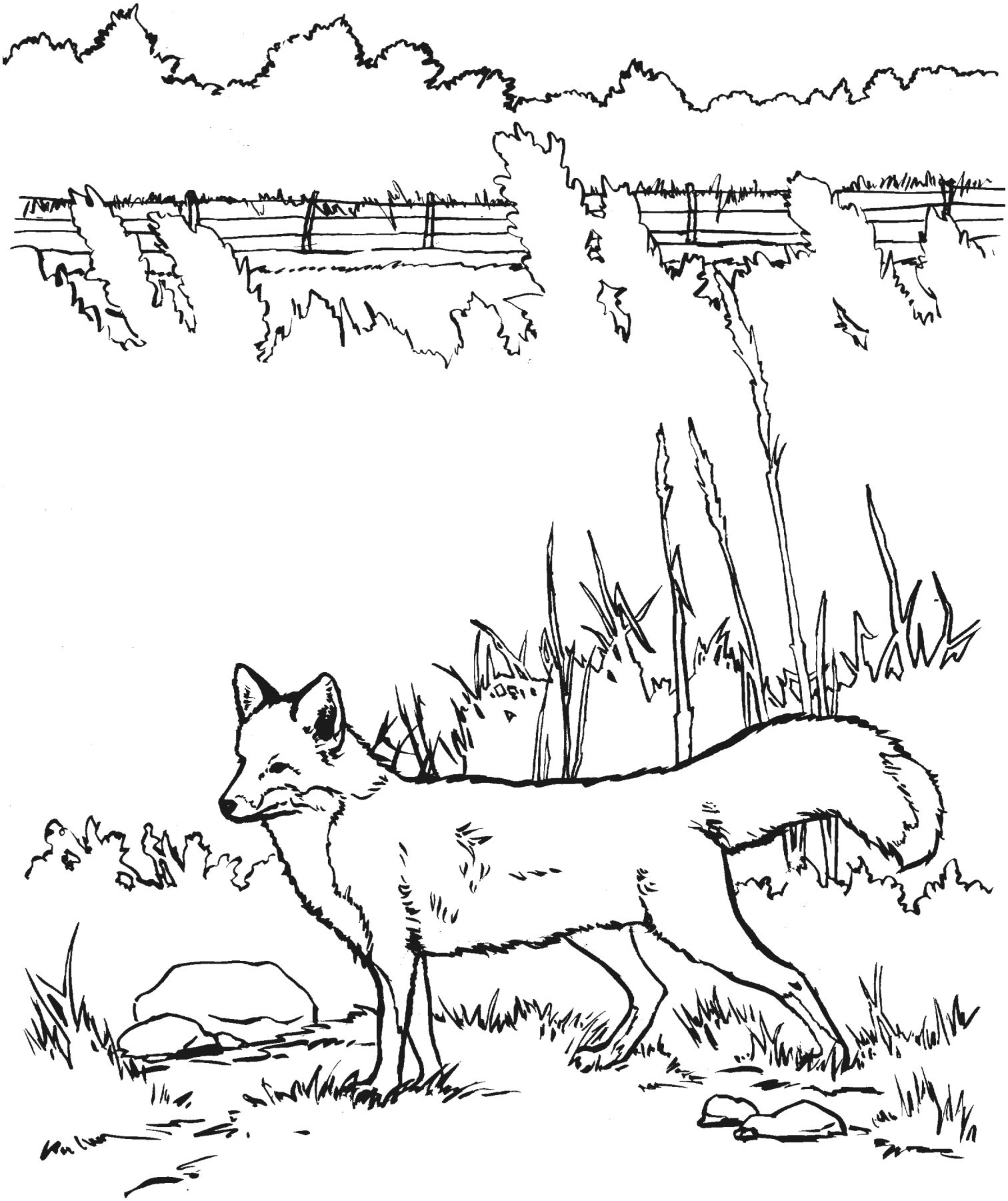


White-tailed deer are more plentiful now than when America was first settled.

Throughout the history of South Carolina, wild turkeys have been hunted for food and sport.

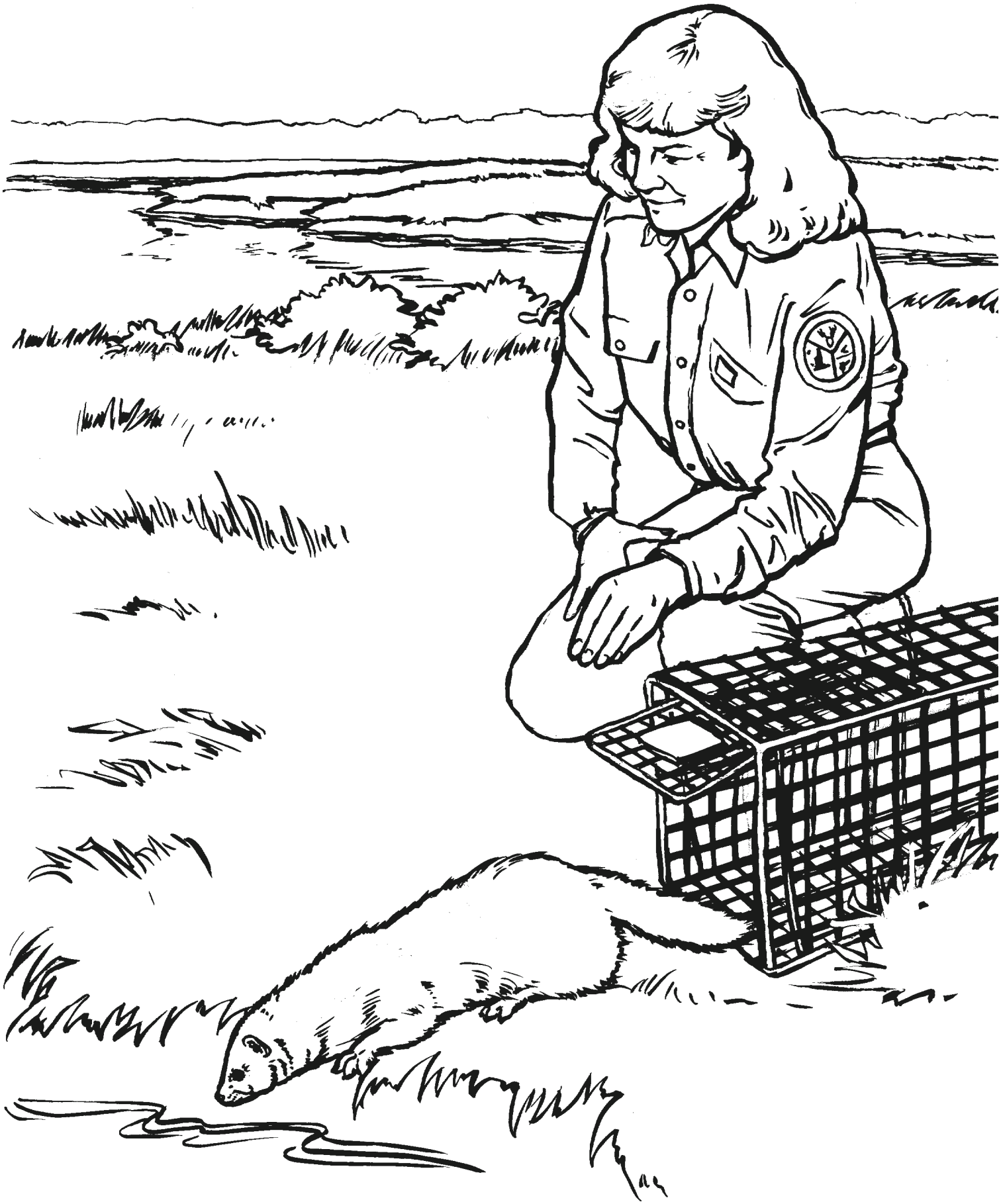
Beavers create habitat for many kinds of wetland wildlife.

Gray foxes are good climbers and are usually seen near forested areas.

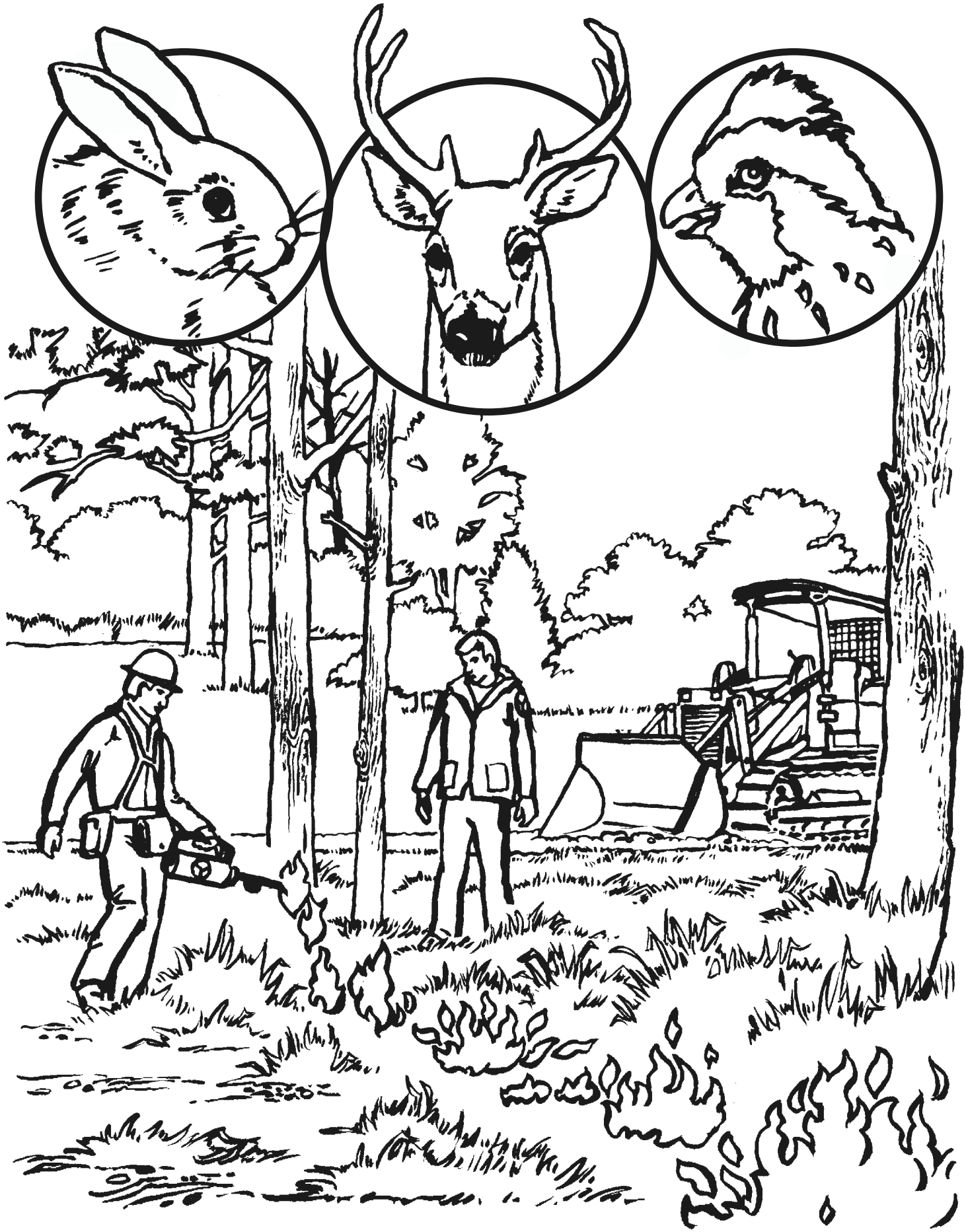


Red foxes like open fields where they can hunt for mice and cottontail rabbits.

South Carolina trappers have captured otters to restore populations in other states including North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia.



South Carolina Department of Natural Resources' wildlife biologists are working to return mink to all of South Carolina's waterways.

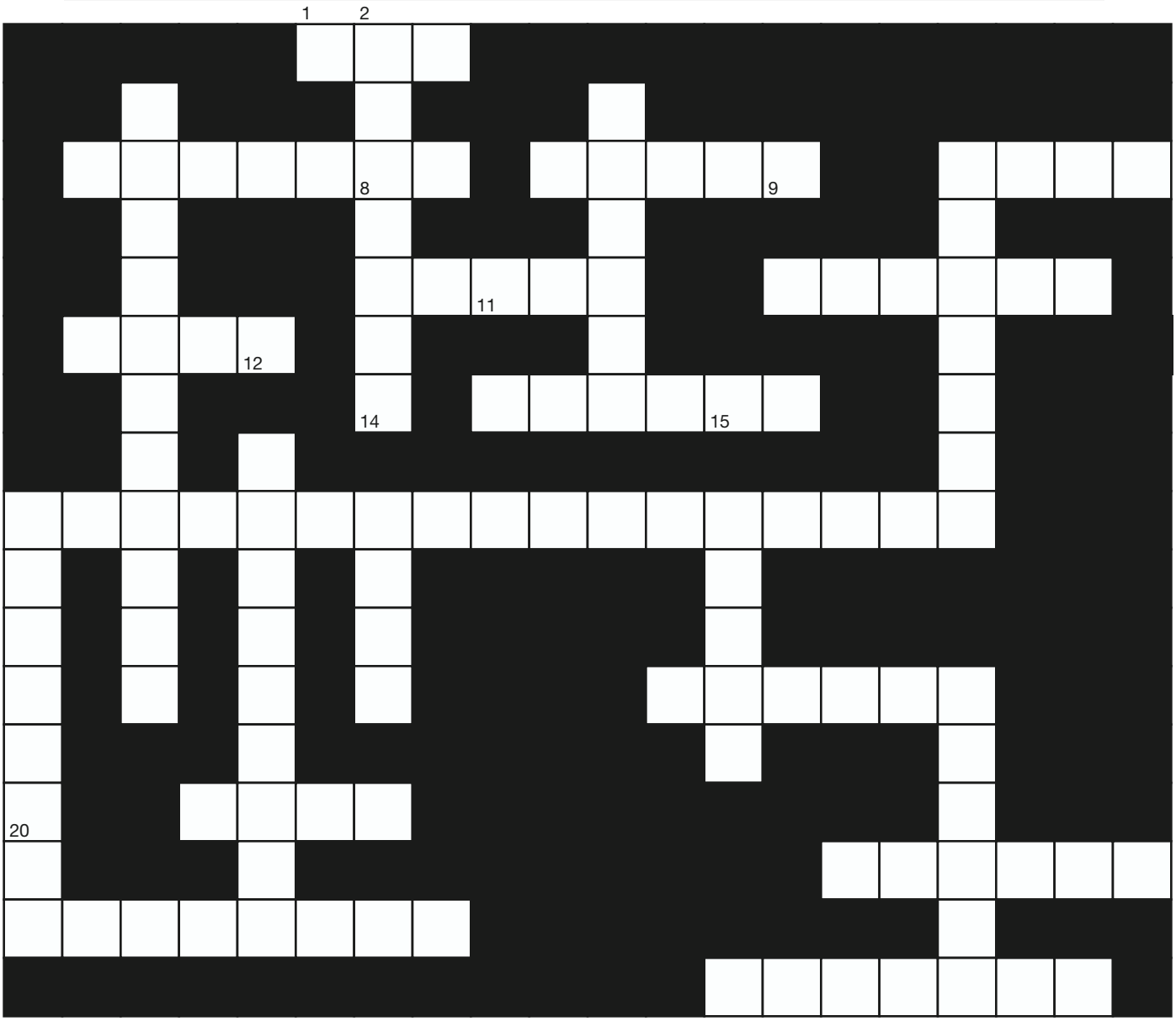


Controlled fire can improve habitat for many kinds of wildlife.

Both striped skunks and spotted skunks live in South Carolina.

Mourning doves commonly feed on grain and weed seeds in harvested farm fields.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. A medium sized predator. There are two types; red and gray. *(Pages 14 & 15)*
5. This animal has a masked face and a ringed tail and often lives around wetlands. *(Page 3)*
6. This bird can often be found along fence rows. It does not migrate and it whistles a call of "bob-white, bob-white". *(Page 2)*
7. A small, brown mammal that lives near water. Often used for fur coats. *(Pages 5 & 17)*
8. This animal may be striped or spotted and can spray a very strong smelling odor. *(Page 19)*
9. A Long-tailed _____ is small but a very good predator for its size. They can often be found along fence rows. *(Page 2)*
10. A bird often found in harvested farm fields and at bird feeders. It makes a soft "cooing" sound. *(Page 20)*
11. A large dog-like animal that makes yipping and howling sounds, usually at night. *(Page 6)*
13. A _____ _____ studies, manages and restores wild animal populations. *(Page 17)*
16. South Carolina's largest rodent. It has a large flat tail. *(Page 13)*
18. A large animal. The males have antlers. *(Page 11)*
19. South Carolina's only wild cat. *(Page 1)*
20. Tree dwelling rodent that eats acorns and nuts. *(Page 4)*
21. Area that meets food, safety and shelter requirements for animals. *(Page 2)*

DOWN

2. This animal is the only marsupial in America. It is whitish-gray and is known to pretend to be dead when in danger. *(Page 8)*
3. A device used to track an animals movement. *(Page 10)*
4. A large bird that clucks and gobbles. *(Page 12)*
7. A wetland rodent with a narrow furless tail. *(Page 7)*
12. This is the largest land mammal in South Carolina. It is found in the mountains and some coastal areas of South Carolina. *(Page 10)*
13. Habitats which support the types of wildlife that depend on water and the plants which grow near water. *(Page 13)*
14. A controlled _____ can improve a habitat by allowing new growth of vegetation. *(Page 18)*
15. This animal is a good swimmer, it eats fish and is about 10 times as large as its cousin the mink. *(Page 16)*
17. A small weed and grass eating animal with a small white fluffy tail. *(Page 2)*

FURBEARERS SEARCH

Find and circle all 13 animals,
horizontally, vertically, or diagonally

RACCOON

GRAY FOX

RED FOX

OPOSSUM

MINK

C	T	F	S	P	O	T	T	E	D	S	K	U	N	K	S
G	R	A	Y	F	O	X	D	U	N	P	I	W	N	O	V
R	I	S	F	G	M	U	S	K	R	A	T	U	O	C	R
E	V	K	O	C	O	Y	O	T	E	B	K	C	P	V	A
K	E	I	A	V	A	Y	T	K	P	S	E	N	O	A	B
B	R	A	C	C	O	O	N	T	D	Y	B	K	S	F	S
L	O	N	G	T	A	I	L	E	D	W	E	A	S	E	L
V	T	B	O	B	M	T	P	N	B	O	A	Q	U	B	T
B	T	G	C	X	Y	I	L	O	T	W	V	C	M	L	E
D	E	B	S	A	R	E	D	F	O	X	E	C	O	Y	R
T	R	O	D	T	T	A	G	C	M	I	R	E	T	N	B
C	B	U	S	A	P	G	C	B	N	Q	J	F	Y	K	O

SPOTTED

LONG TAILED WEASEL

BEAVER

RIVER OTTER

STRIPED SKUNK

COYOTE

MUSKRAT

“TRACKING” DOWN THE ANSWER!

Word Scramble

Unscramble the animal names using the clues & animal tracks provided.

U R MN O I G N O V E D

Den Site: Tree Nest
Food Items: seeds, grains

Answer:_____

I S R Q U E R L

Den Site: Leaf Nest/Hollow Tree
Food Items: acorns,tree buds, pine seeds

Answer:_____

A O R C O N C

Den Site: Hollow Tree
Food Items: acorns, crayfish

Answer:_____

Y C O T O E

Den Site: Ground Den
Food Items: rodents, rabbits, & fruit

Answer:_____

A Q I U L

Den Site: Ground Nest
Food Items: seeds, grains

Answer:_____

K R S U A M T

Den Site: Bank Burrow
Food Items: aquatic vegetation, clams

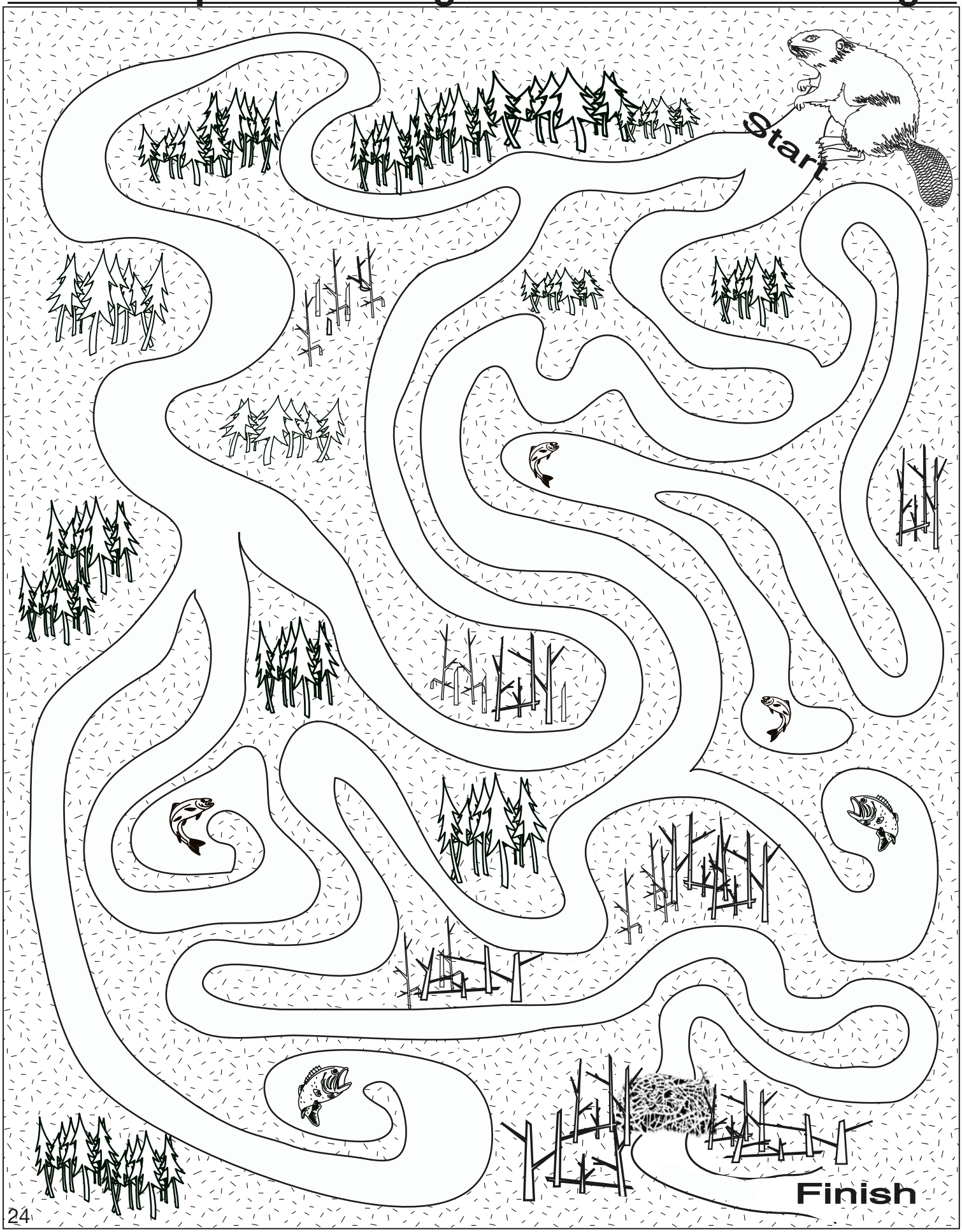
Answer:_____

E B A R V E

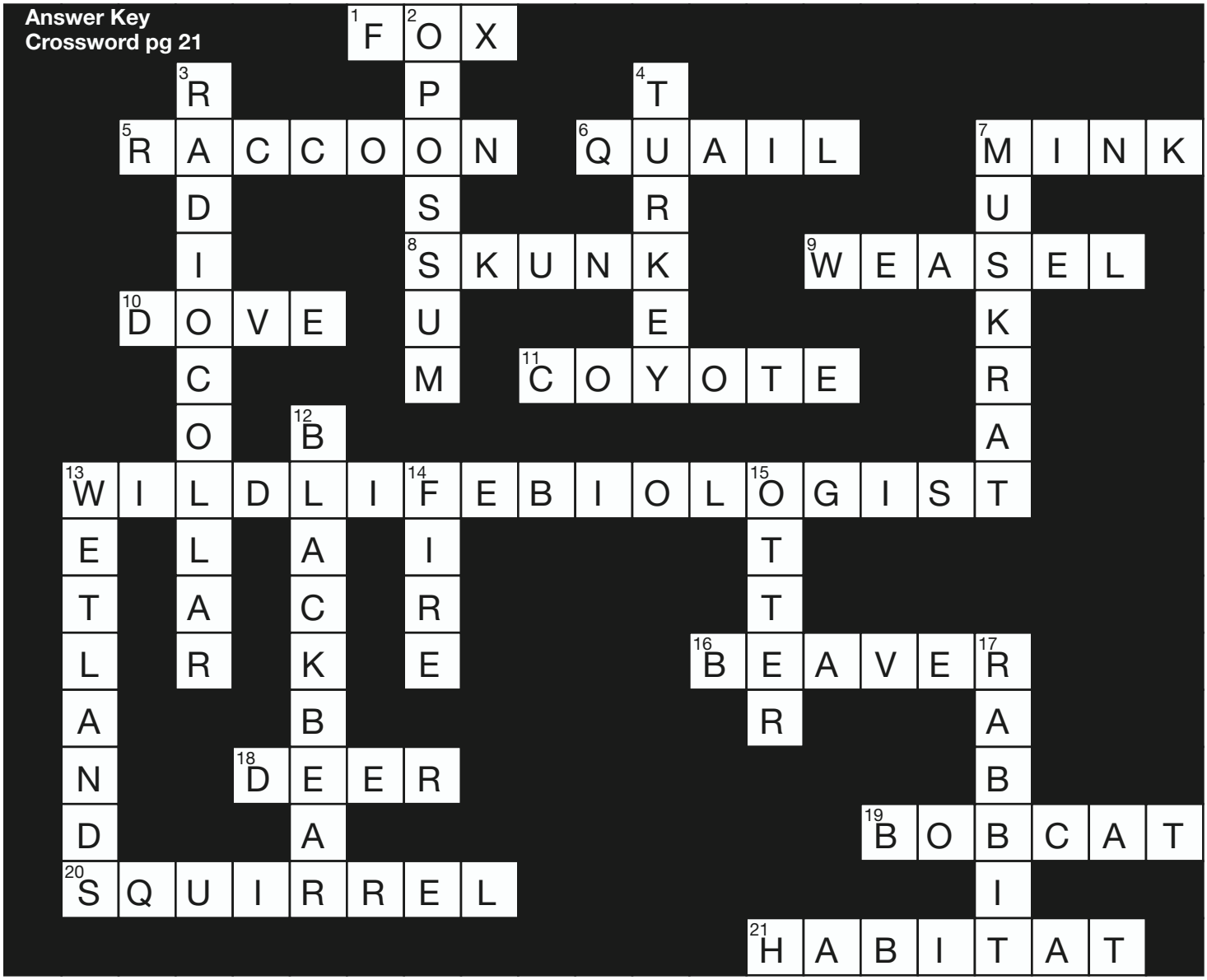
Den Site: Stick Lodge
Food Items: bark, aquatic vegetation

Answer:_____

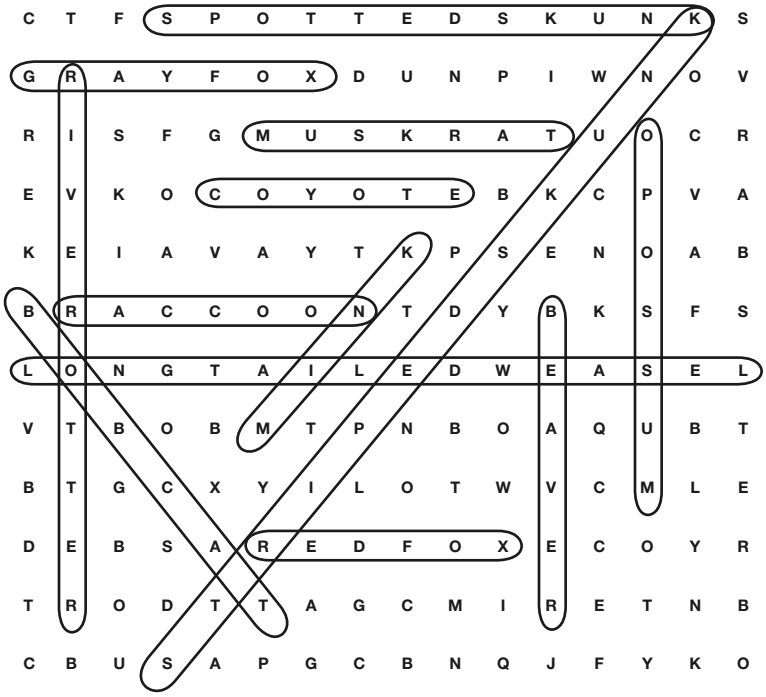
Please help the beaver go downstream to his lodge!



Answer Key
Crossword pg 21



Answer Key
Word Search - page 22



Answer Key
"Making Tracks" Word Scramble page 23

- Mourning Dove
- Coyote
- Muskrat
- Squirrel
- Raccoon
- Quail
- Beaver

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