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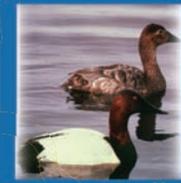
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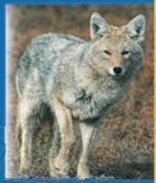
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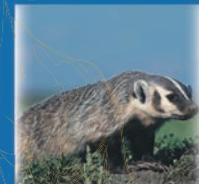
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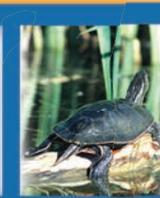
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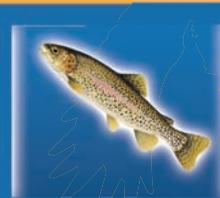
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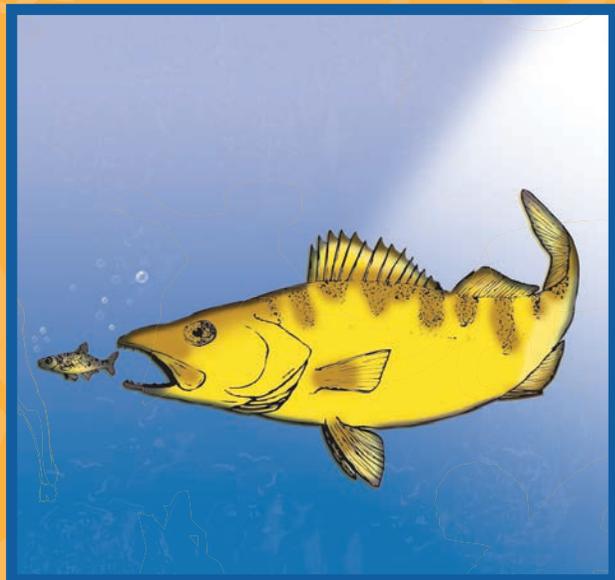
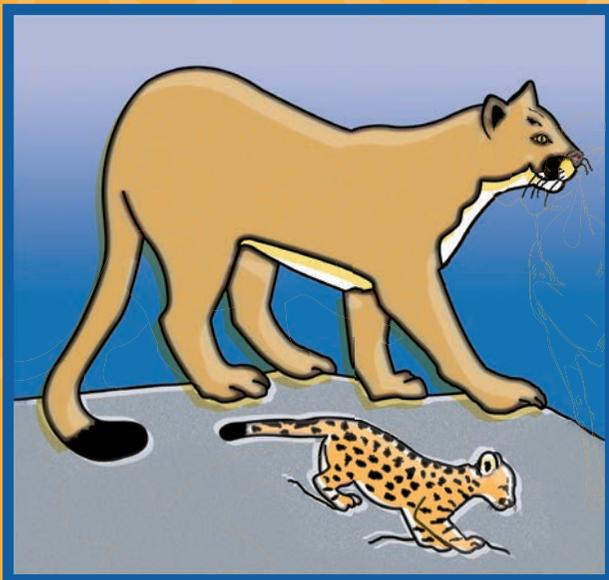
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# COLORING BOOK

## Wildlife of North Dakota



NORTH DAKOTA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

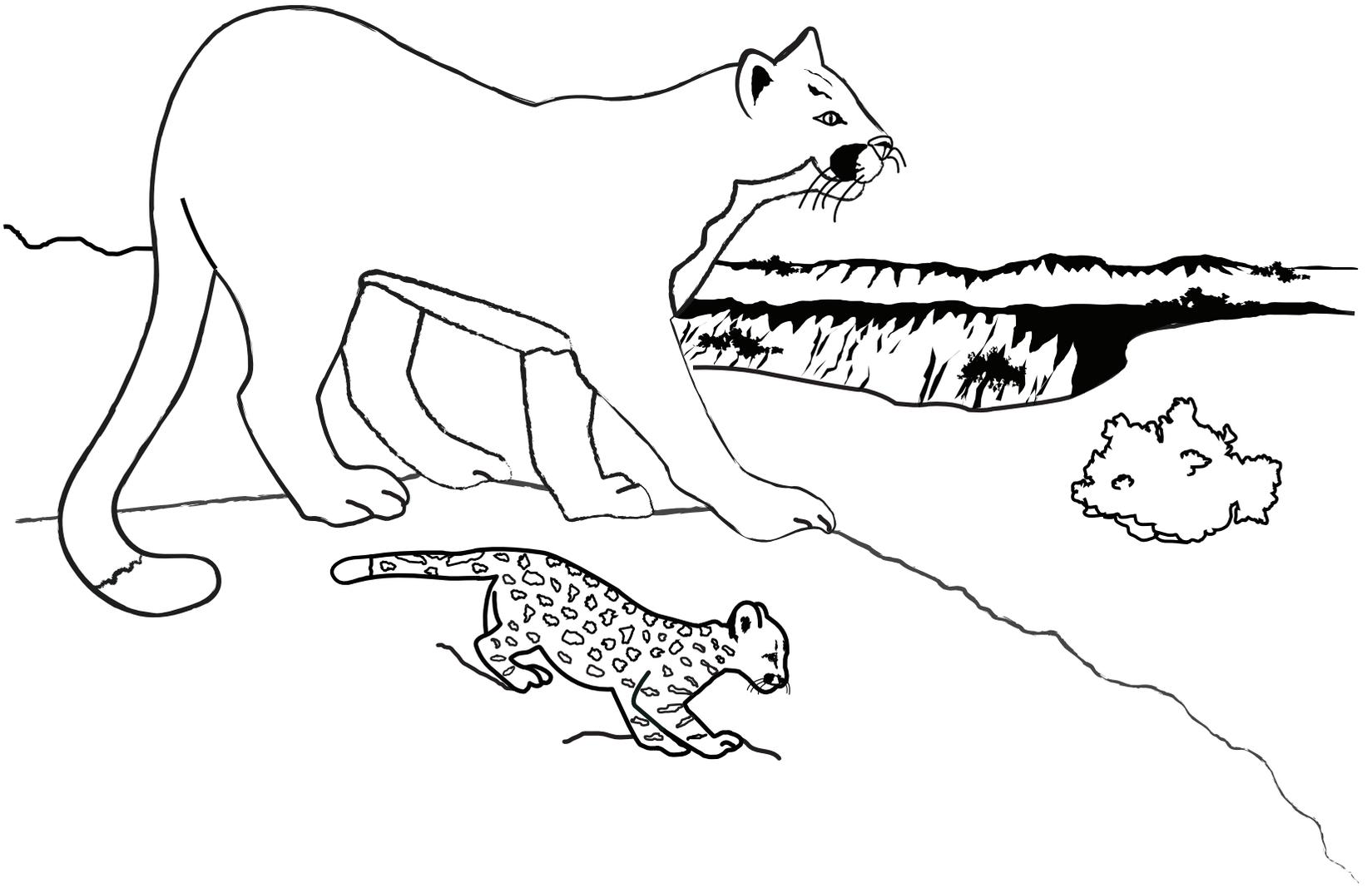


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*"There can be no greater issue than that of conservation in this country."*

Theodore Roosevelt was our nation's 26th President.

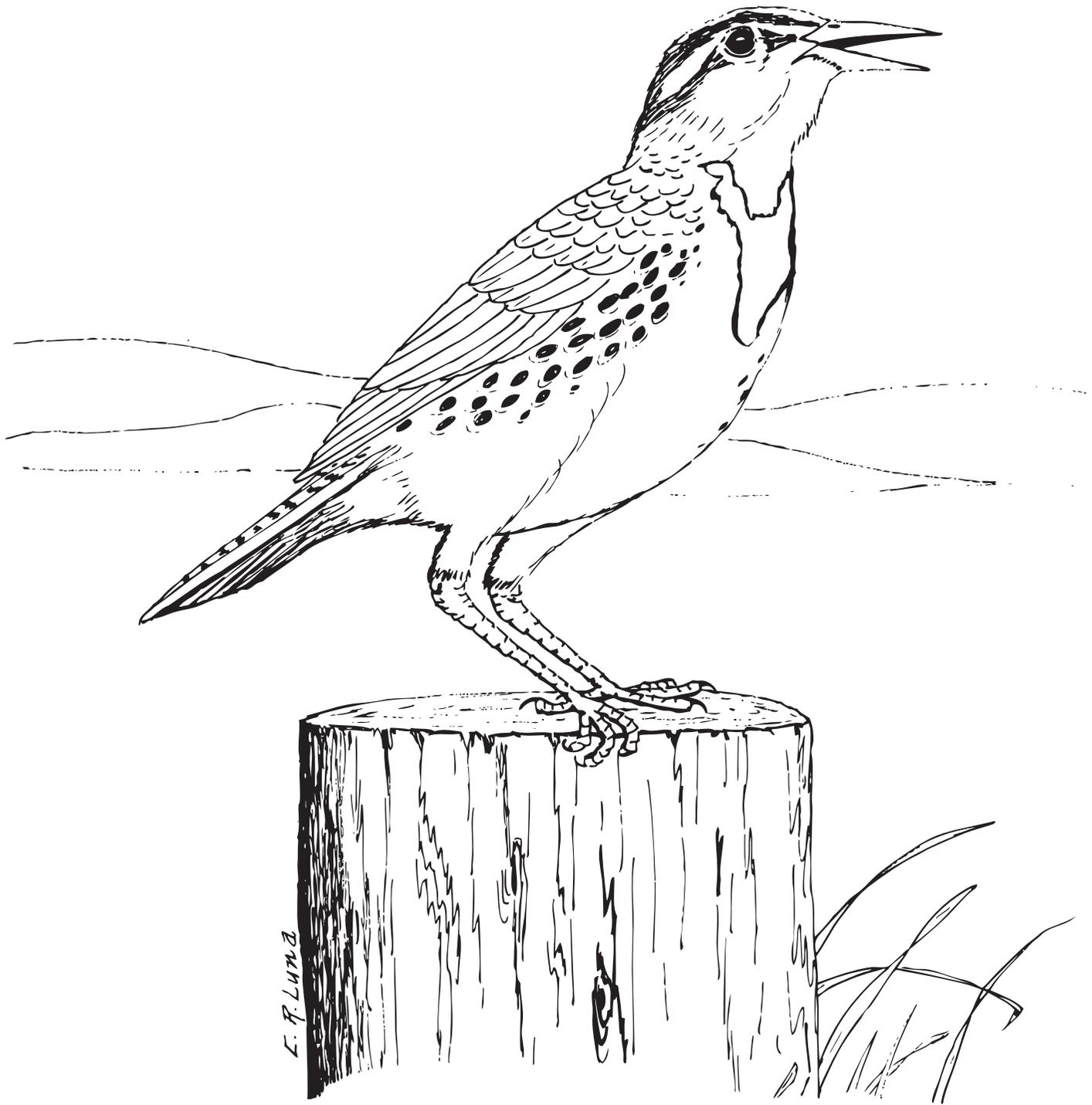


## Mountain Lion

**HABITAT:** Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Grows to be six to eight feet long.
- Other names for mountain lions around the United States are cougars, panthers, or pumas.
- Eat deer and porcupines.

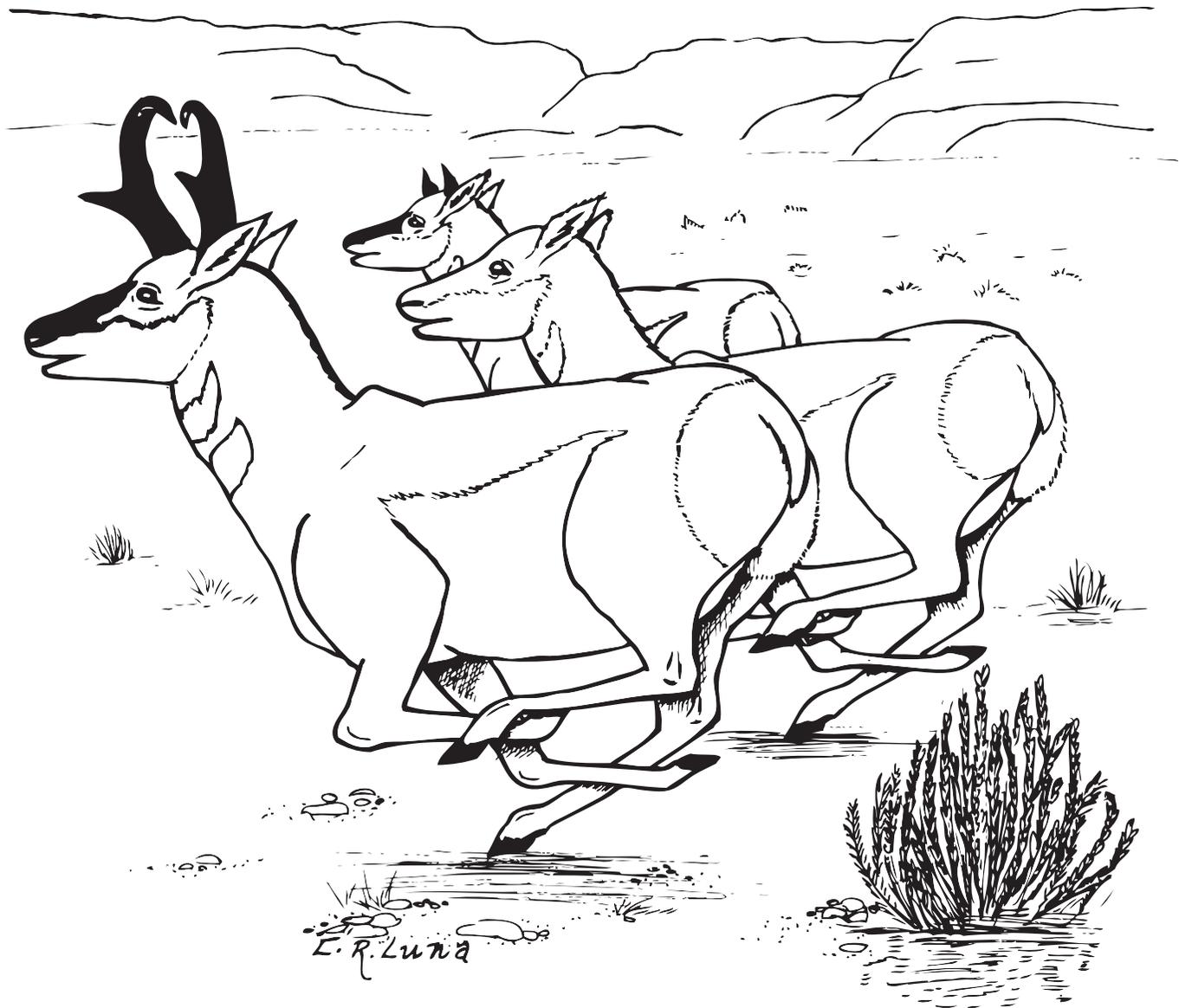


## Western Meadowlark

**HABITAT:** Prairie, Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- State bird of North Dakota and five other states.
- In the spring they are often seen perching on fence posts where they sing.

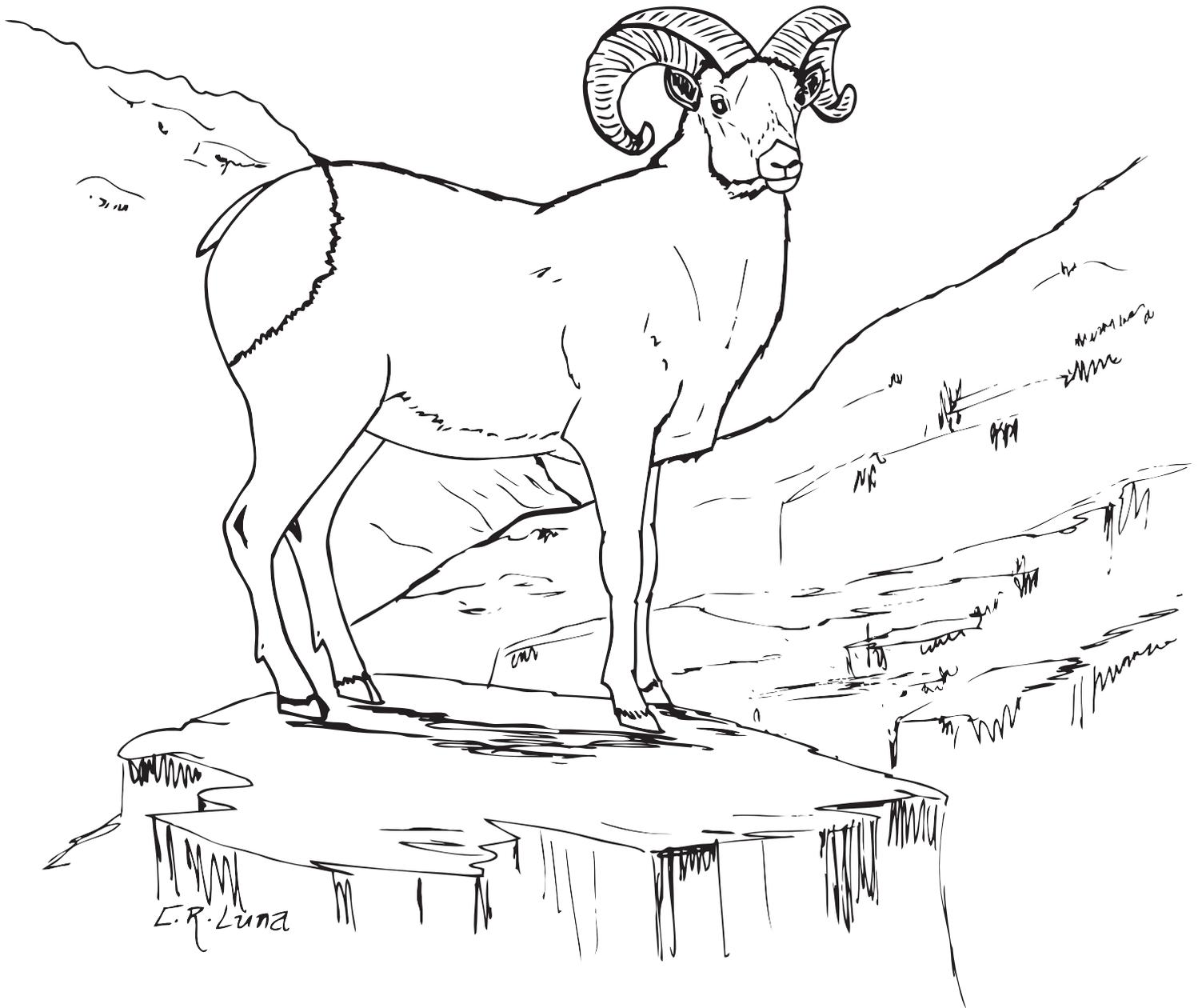


## Pronghorn

**HABITAT:** Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Can see movement up to three miles away.
- Can run as fast as sixty miles per hour.
- Running is their method of fleeing from danger.

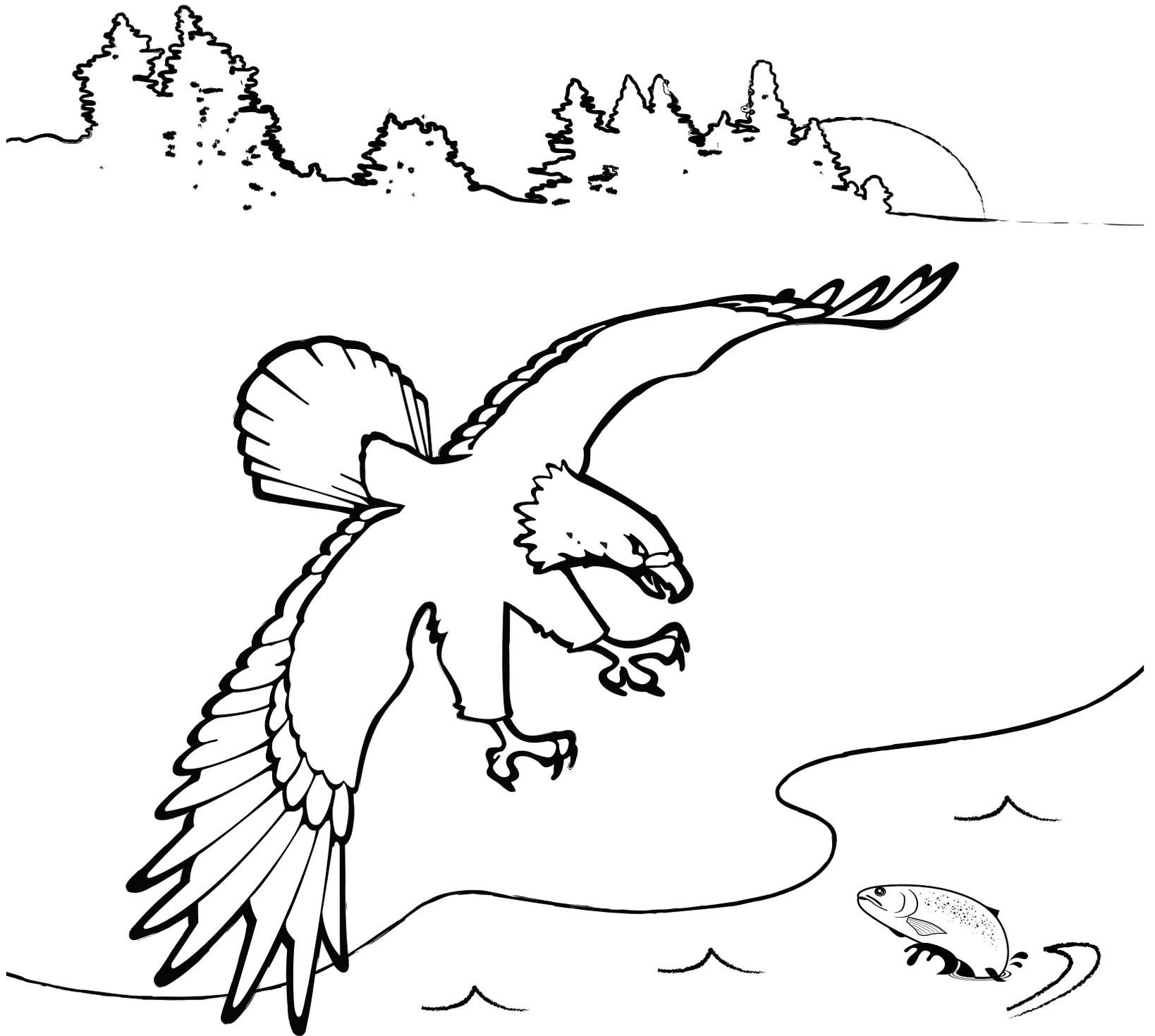


## Bighorn Sheep

**HABITAT:** Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Live on buttes and steep hills to avoid predators.
- The male is called a ram and the female a ewe (you).
- Young bighorns are called kids.

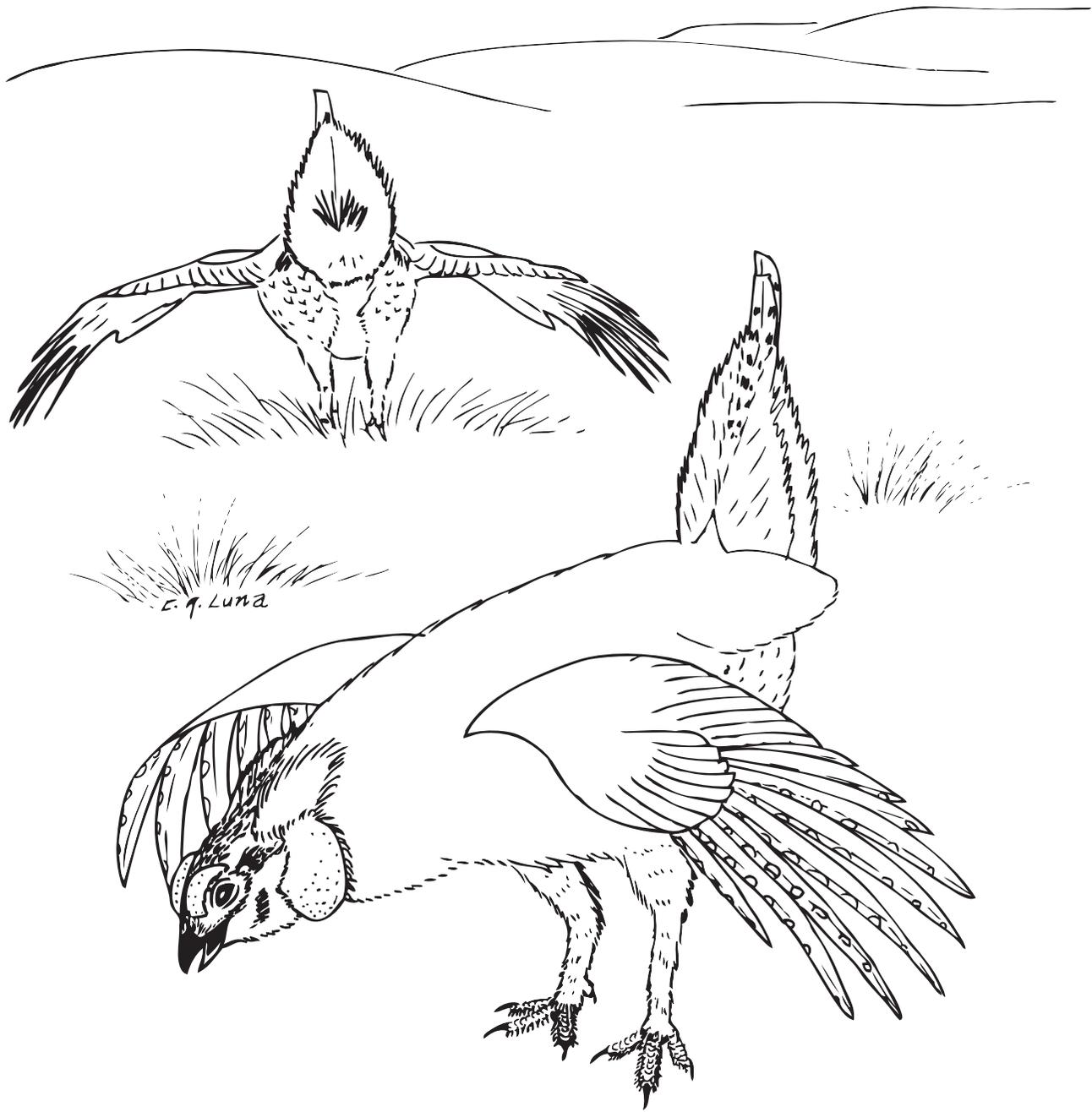


## Bald Eagle

**HABITAT:** Riparian

**FUN FACTS:**

- Live near rivers and eat fish, geese and carrion (dead animals).
- Endangered at one time because of pesticide use.
- Heads do not turn white until they are three years old.

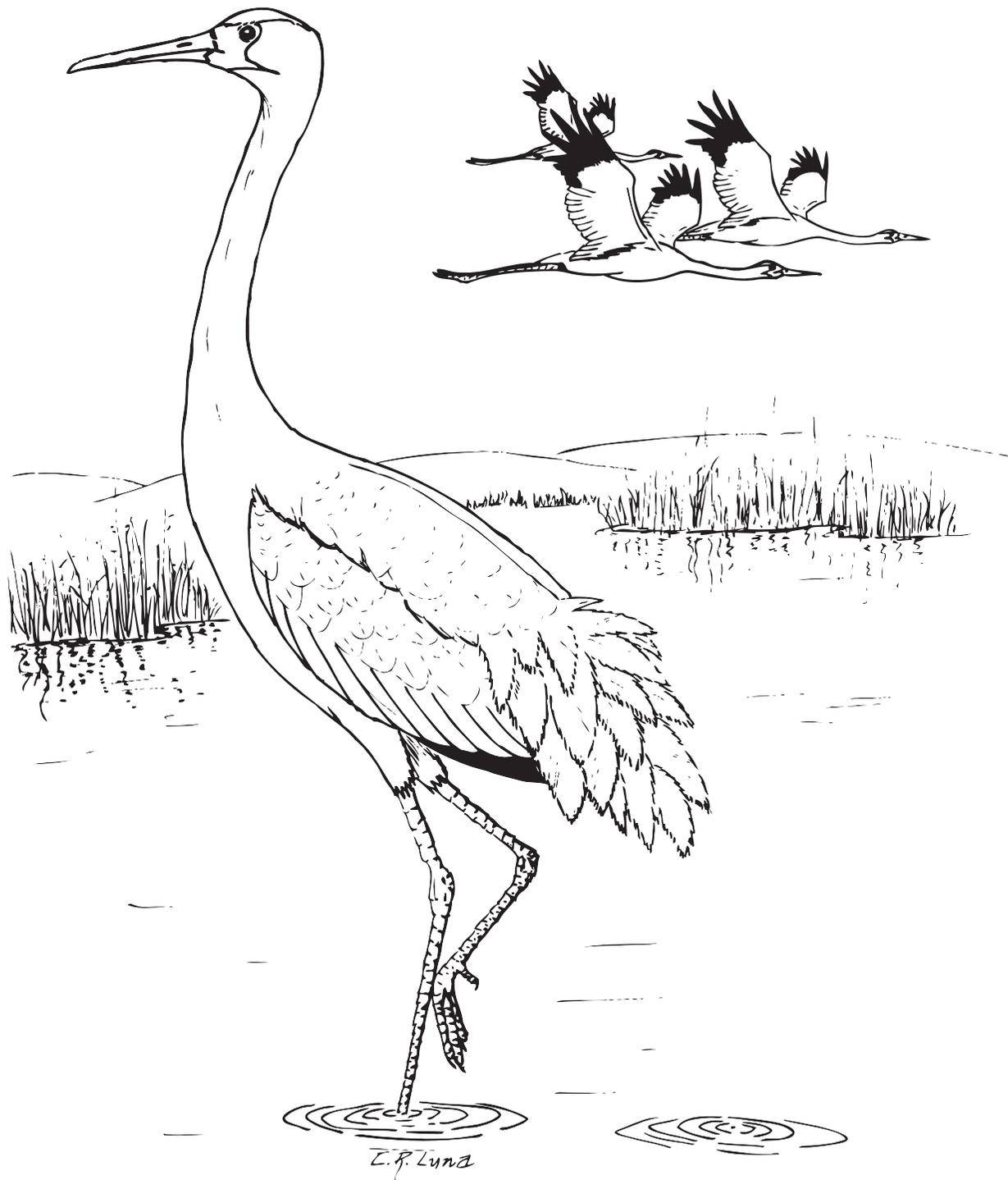


## Sharp-tailed Grouse

**HABITAT:** Prairie, Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Males gather in the spring on areas called leks where they dance to attract females.
- Burrows into a snow drift to protect itself during a storm.



## Whooping Cranes

**HABITAT:** Prairie

**FUN FACTS:**

- Stand 6 feet high.
- There are about 300 birds left in the world.
- Baby whooping cranes are called “colts.”
- They nest in the Northwest Territories and winter in Texas.

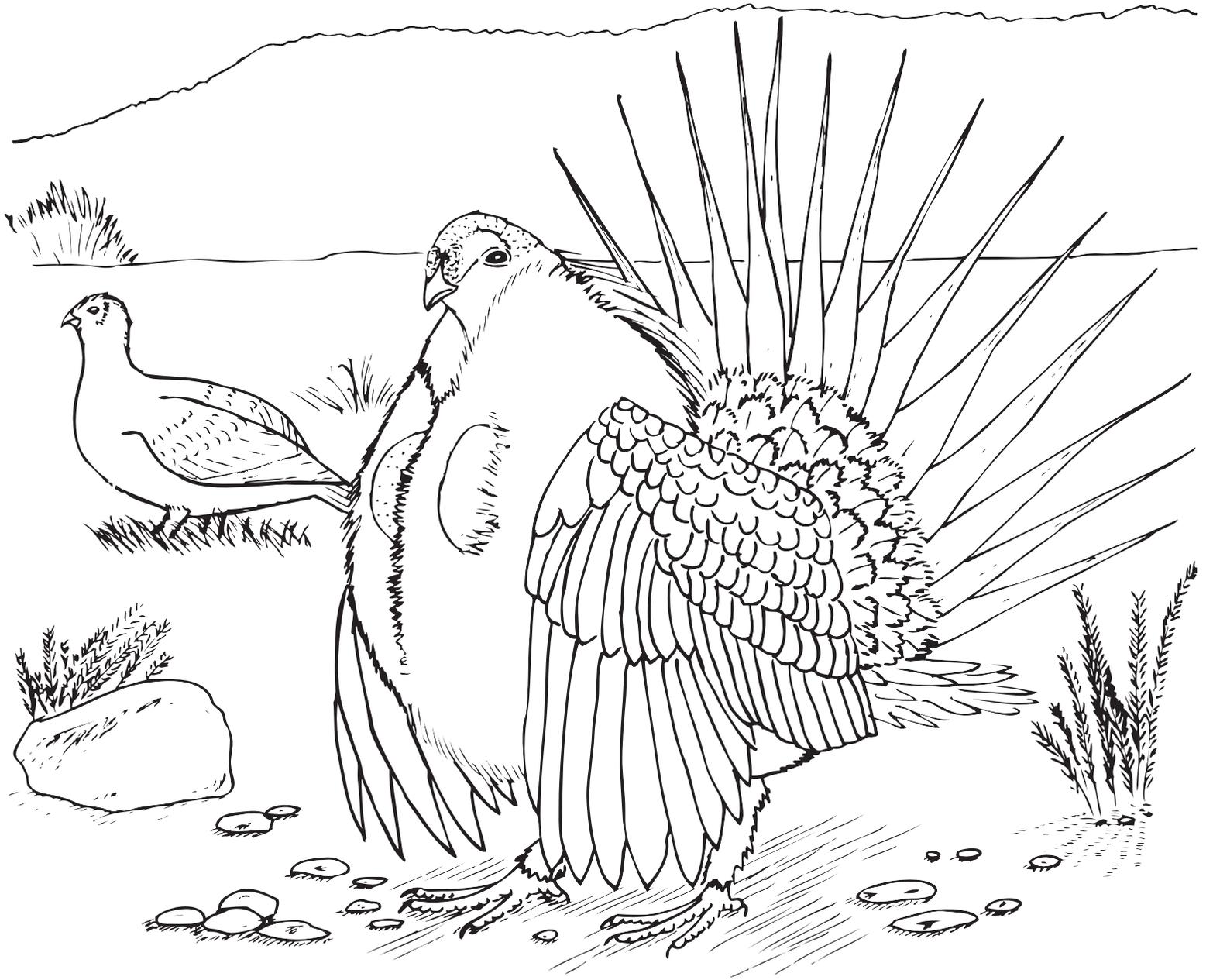


## Ruffed Grouse

**HABITAT:** Woodlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Males do a mating call called “drumming.”
- The sound is made by the rapid beating of its wings as the grouse stands on top of a log.
- Spend most of their adult life alone.



## Sage Grouse

**HABITAT:** Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Largest grouse native to North Dakota.
- Depend on sage brush for food and cover.
- Live only in a small area in southwestern North Dakota.

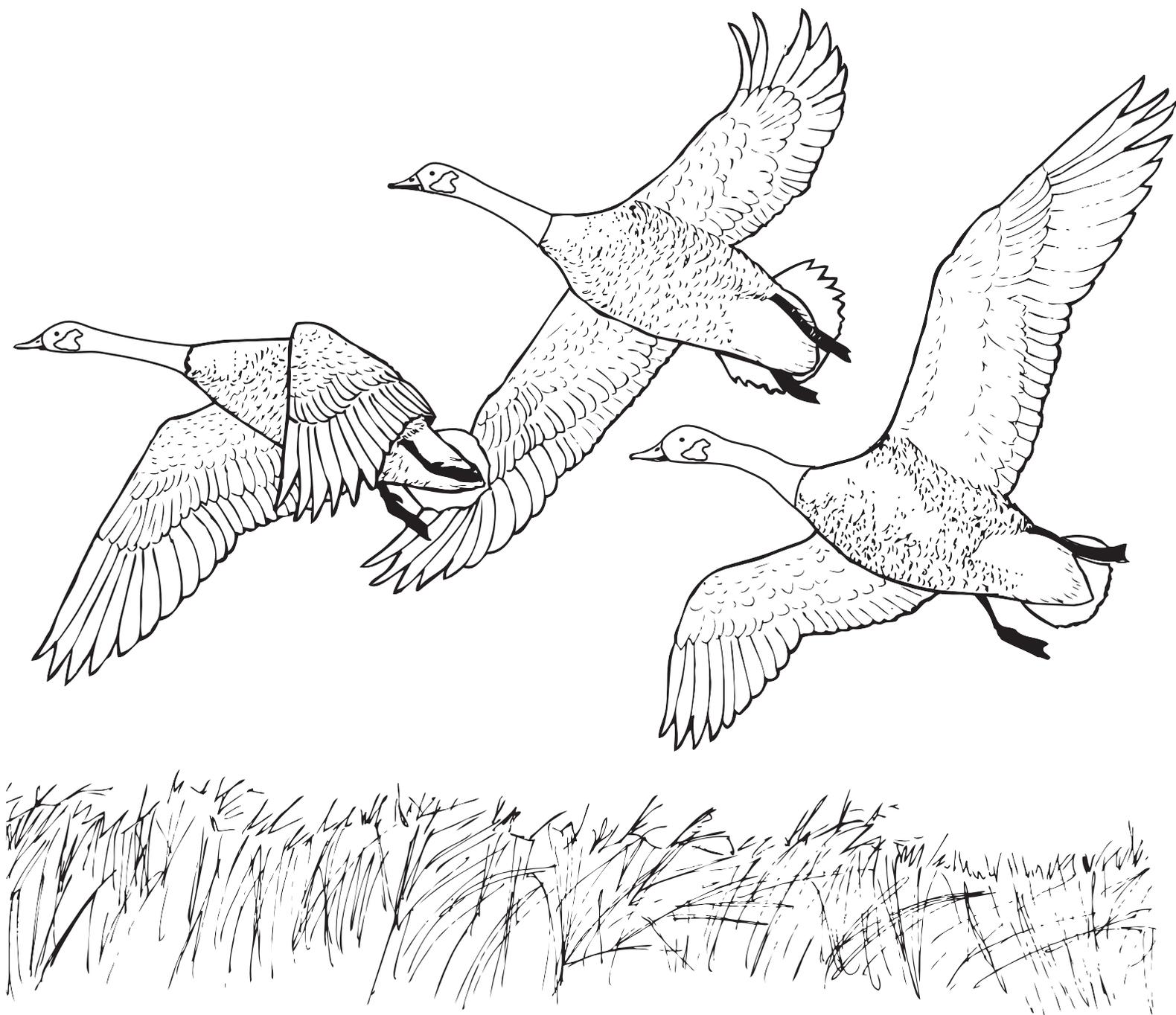


## *Wild Turkey*

**HABITAT:** Woodlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- North Dakota's largest game bird.
- Roost (perch overnight) in trees to protect themselves from predators.
- The male is called a "tom" and the female a "hen."

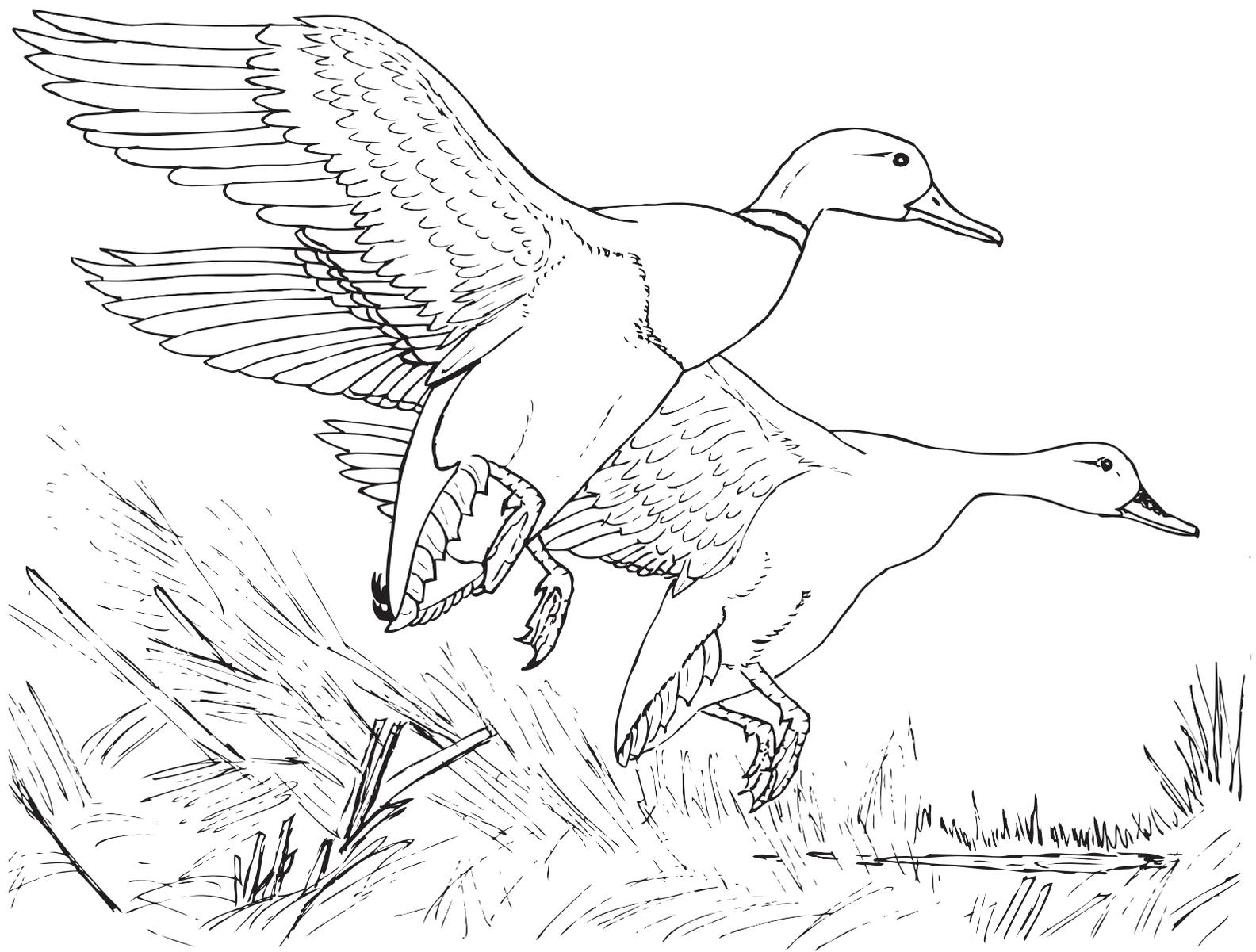


## Canada Goose

**HABITAT:** Wetlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- The only subspecies of Canada goose that nests in North Dakota is the Giant Canada Goose.
- Often the first species of waterfowl to arrive in North Dakota in the spring.

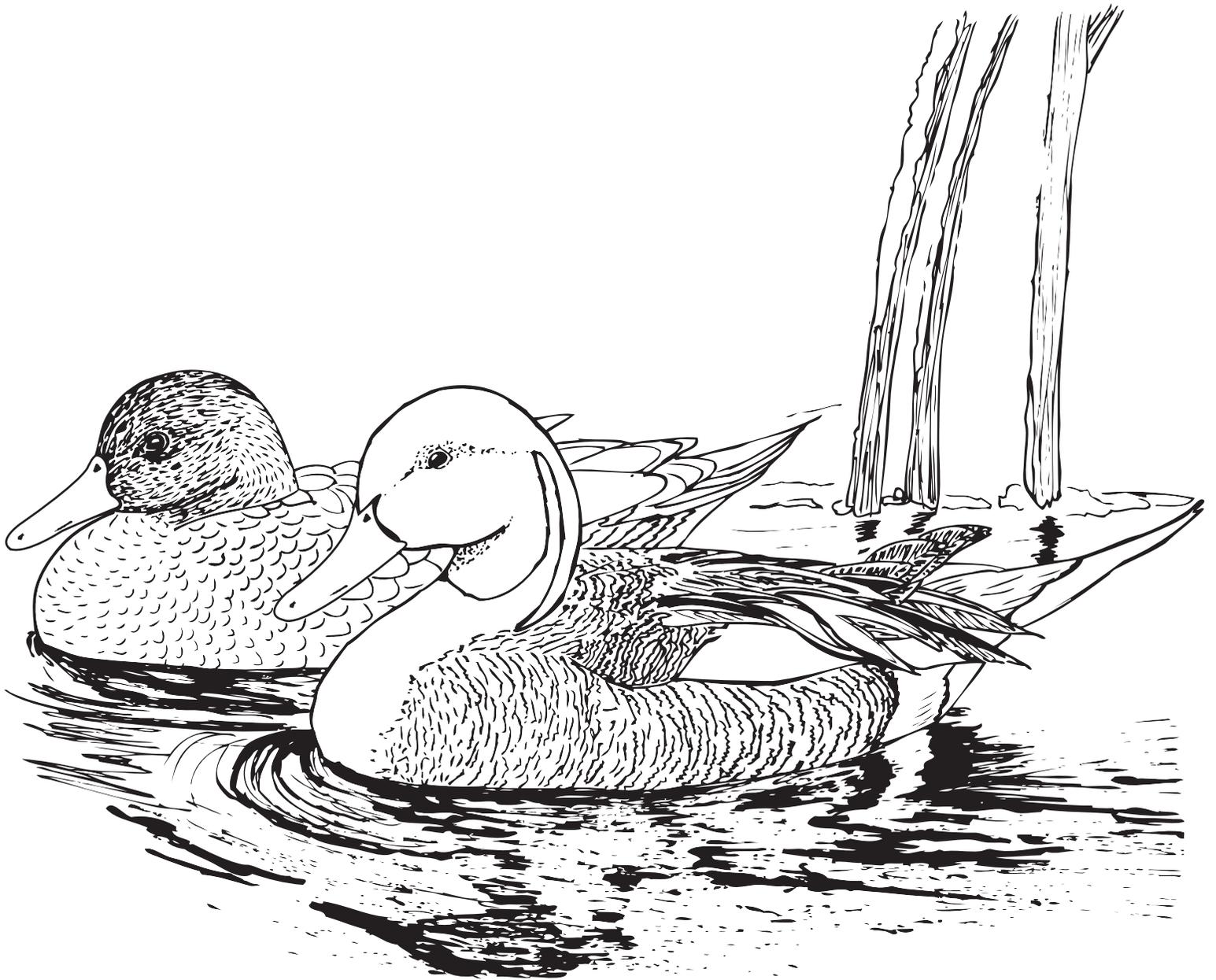


## Mallard

**HABITAT:** Wetlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Mallard males are called drakes. The female is a hen.
- Both drakes and hens have orange feet.
- Called “dabbling” ducks because they feed by tipping the front part of their body into the water.



## Pintail

**HABITAT:** Wetlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Pintails and mallards build their nests in grasslands.
- The ducklings leave the nest soon after hatching and follow the adults to water where they are raised.

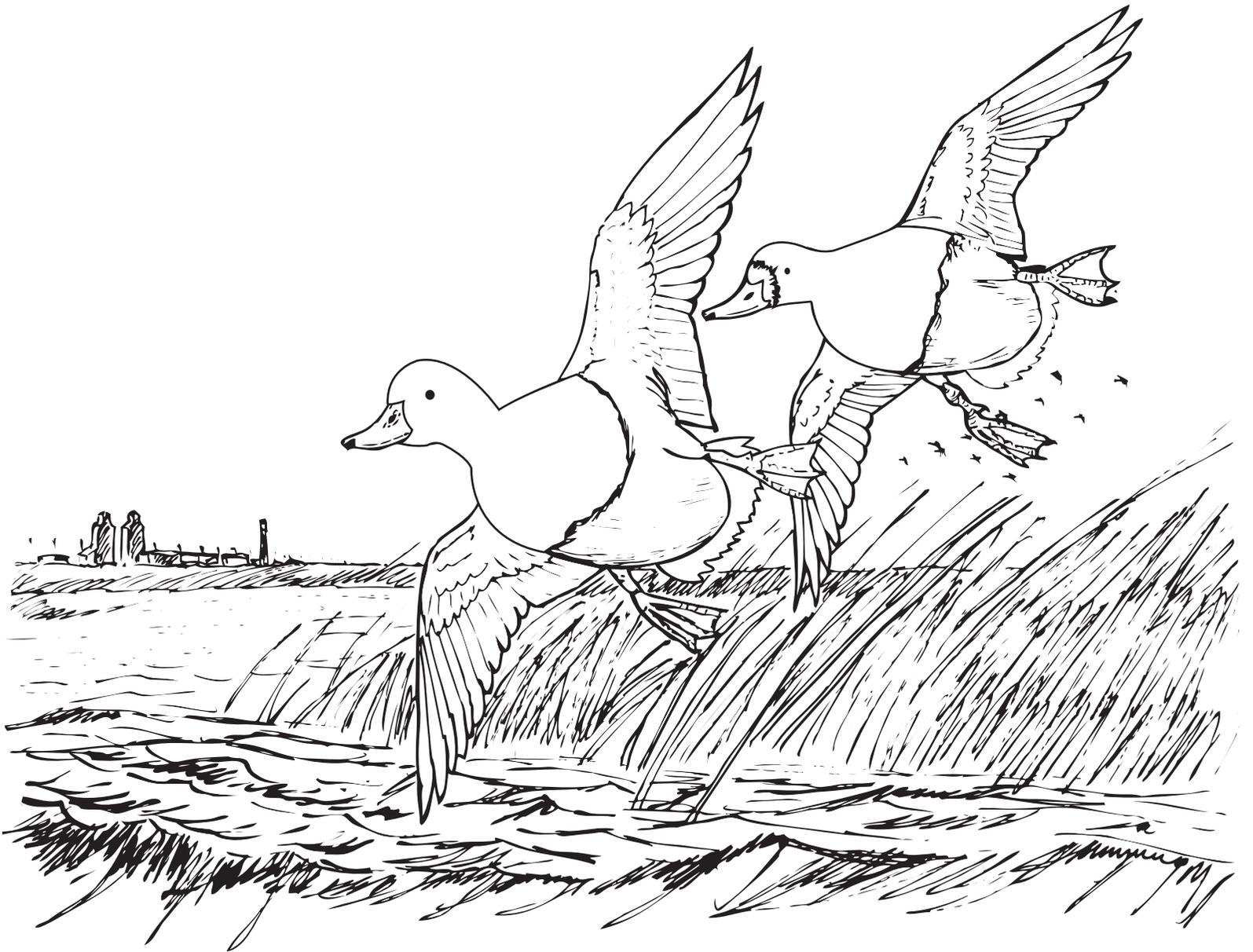


## Canvasback

**HABITAT:** Wetlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Dives completely under water for food.
- Have floating nests that are built of cattails or bulrushes.



## Lesser Scaup

**HABITAT:** Wetlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Often referred to as “bluebills.”
- Belong to a group of ducks called “divers.”
- One of the last species of ducks to migrate out of North Dakota in the fall.



## Coyote

**HABITAT:** Prairie, Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Distinct howl can be heard up to three miles away.
- Coyotes and foxes are not often found in the same area since coyotes chase away the fox.



## Red Fox

**HABITAT:** Prairie, woodland edges

**FUN FACTS:**

- Mainly active at night.
- Are excellent swimmers, run up to thirty miles per hour, and jump as far as fifteen feet.
- If they catch more food than they can eat, the red fox will cache it (hide it) for later.



## Badger

**HABITAT:** Prairie, woodland edges, Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Have claws that are two inches long that help in digging holes.
- Dig holes to find food like ground squirrels.
- Do not hibernate but sleep though most of the winter.



## *Long-tailed Weasel*

**HABITAT:** Prairie

**FUN FACTS:**

- Brown in color during summer.
- White in color during winter.
- Can eat up to thirty percent of their body weight in one day.
- Belongs to the same family as the badger.



## Beaver

**HABITAT:** Riparian, wetlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Largest rodent in North America.
- Use trees to build their dams which back up water.
- Flap of skin in their nose closes to keep out water when they swim.



## Short-horned Lizard

**HABITAT:** Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Got its name from the pointed scales on its head that look like horns.
- Blend into their surroundings very well, making them difficult to see.

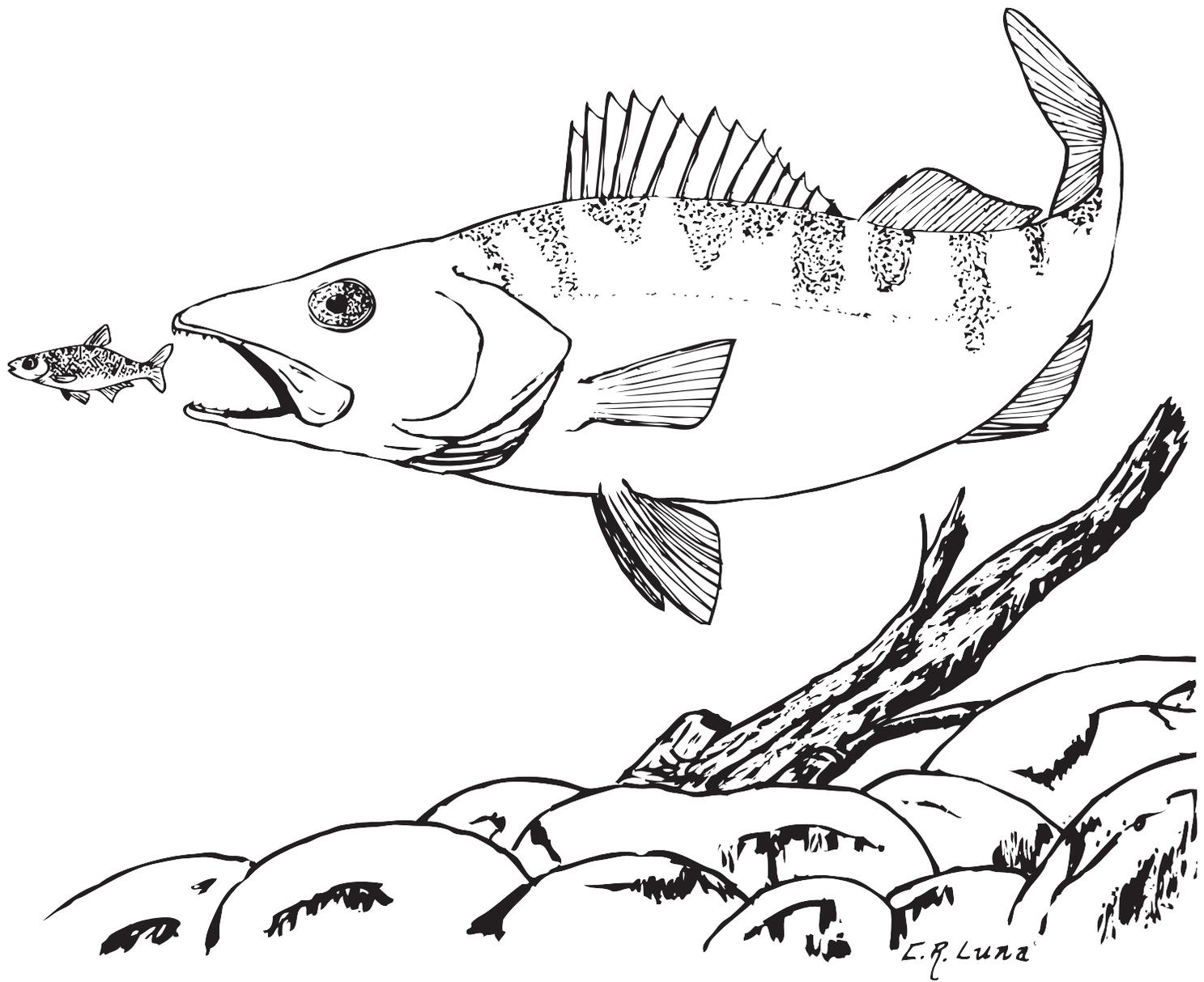


## Prairie Rattlesnake

**HABITAT:** Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Rattle grows a little each time the skin is shed.
- North Dakota's only poisonous snake.
- Unlike most other snakes, have live young rather than laying eggs.

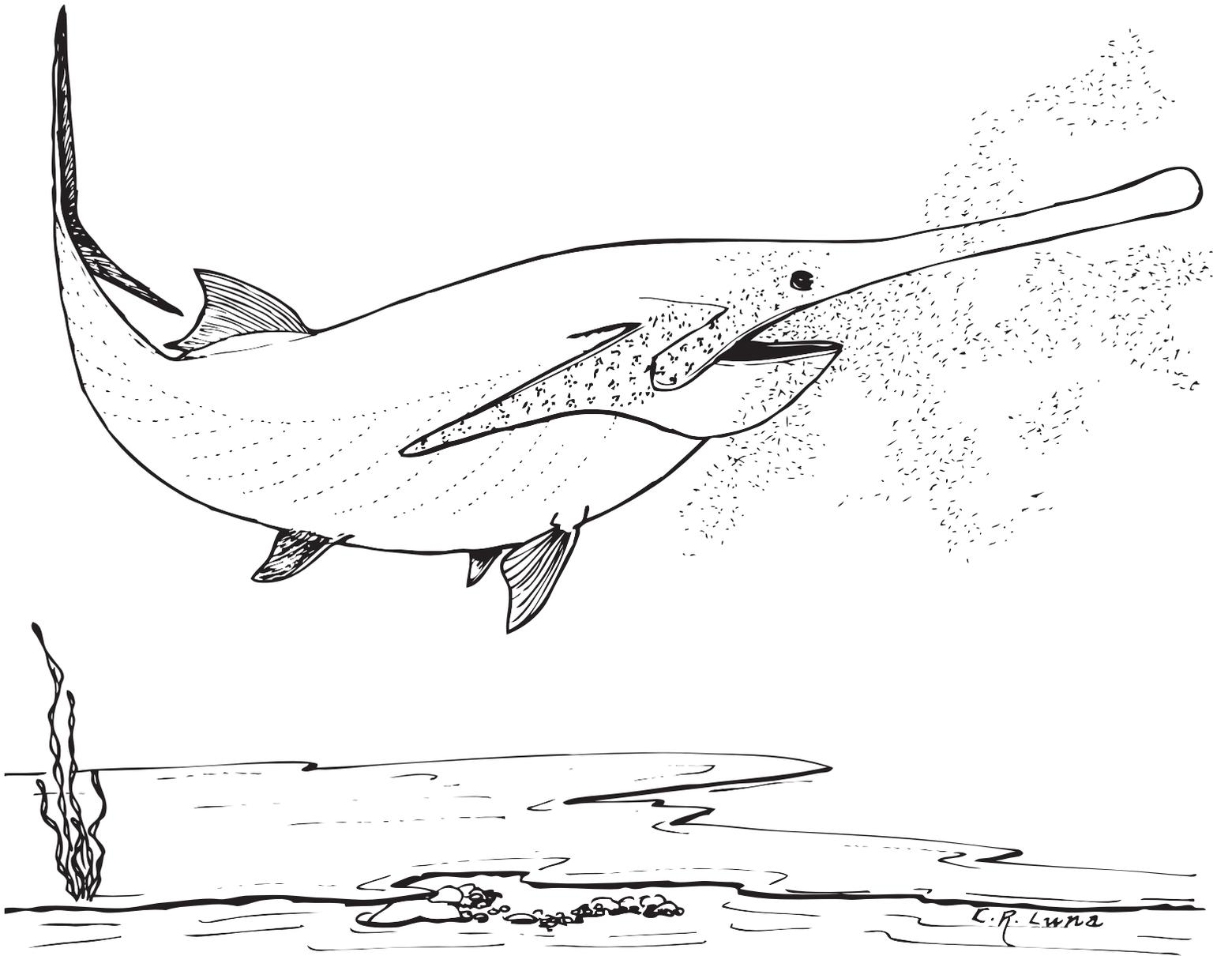


## Walleye

**HABITAT:** Riparian, wetlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Prefer to live in water areas with sand or gravel bottoms.
- Their large “wall eye” gives them better sight in dark or murky water.

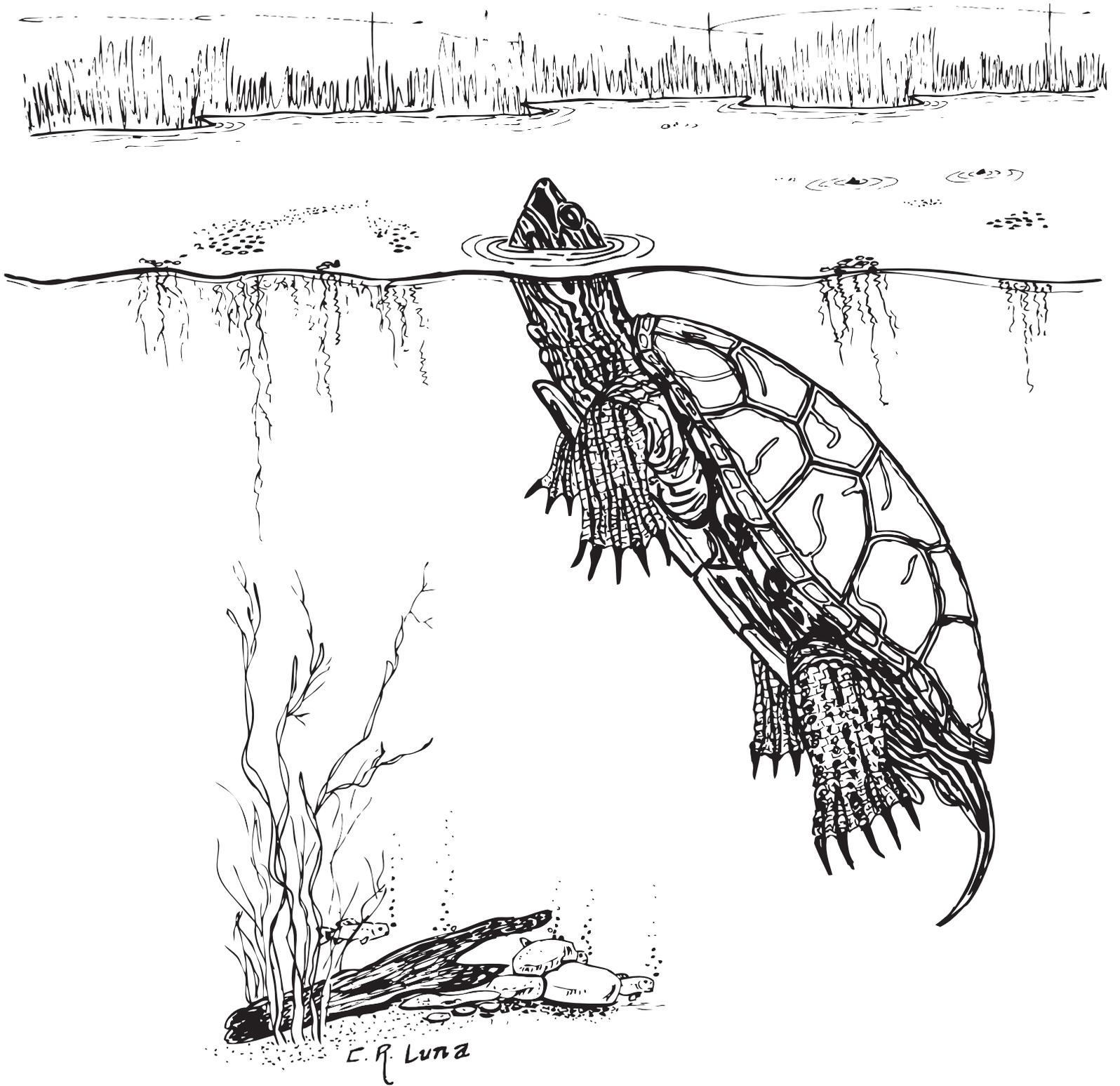


## Paddlefish

**HABITAT:** Riparian

**FUN FACTS:**

- Like sharks, paddlefish have no bones in their body, only cartilage.
- They are prehistoric fish that often grow to be 100 pounds.
- Eat tiny, microscopic particles called plankton.



## Western Painted Turtle

**HABITAT:** Wetlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Able to stay under water for a long time by slowing its heart beat to use less oxygen.
- Eat small minnows.
- Sun themselves on rocks and floating logs.

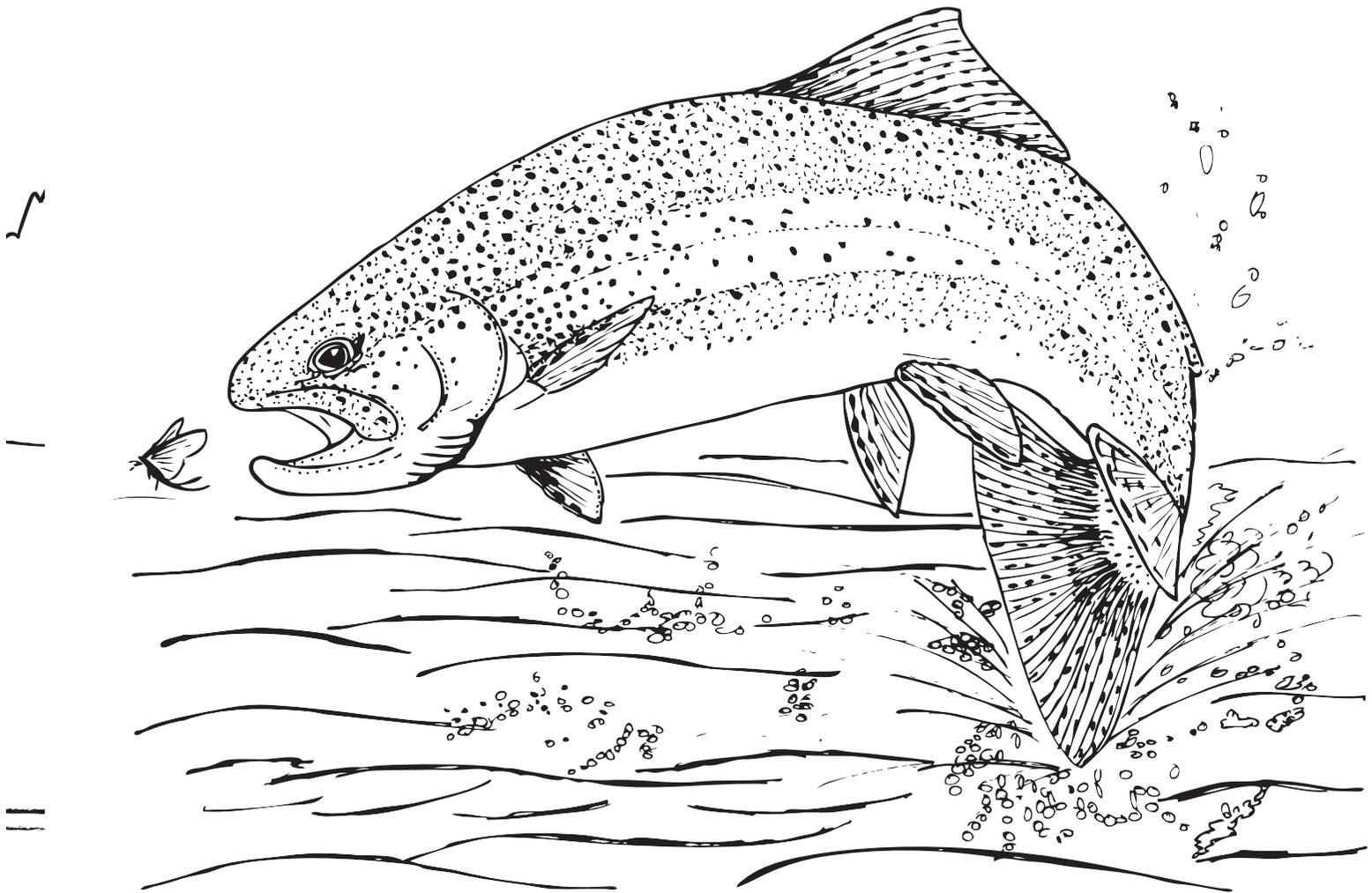


## River Otter

**HABITAT:** Rivers of eastern North Dakota

**FUN FACTS:**

- Aquatic furbearing mammals living in streams and rivers of eastern North Dakota.
- Curious and active animal.
- Feeds on fish, frogs and crayfish.



## Rainbow Trout

**HABITAT:** Small lakes and ponds

**FUN FACTS:**

- Named because of its brilliant rainbow colors.
- It is one of the few fish to jump out of the water.
- Mainly feeds on insects.

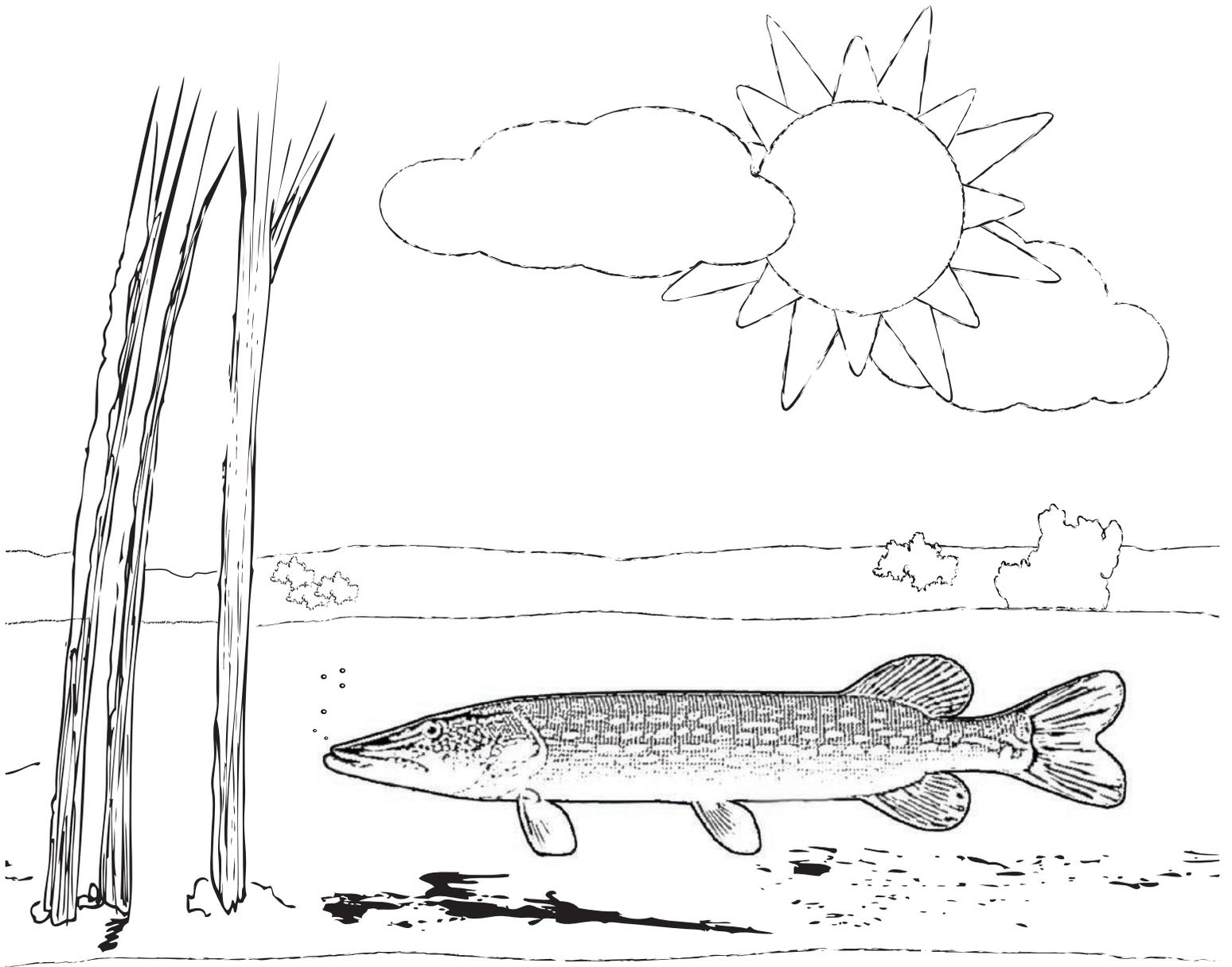


## *White-tailed Deer*

**HABITAT:** Riparian, wetlands, Badlands, woodlands, prairie

**FUN FACTS:**

- Found statewide.
- Have fawns in early June.
- Lose antlers and regrow them every year.

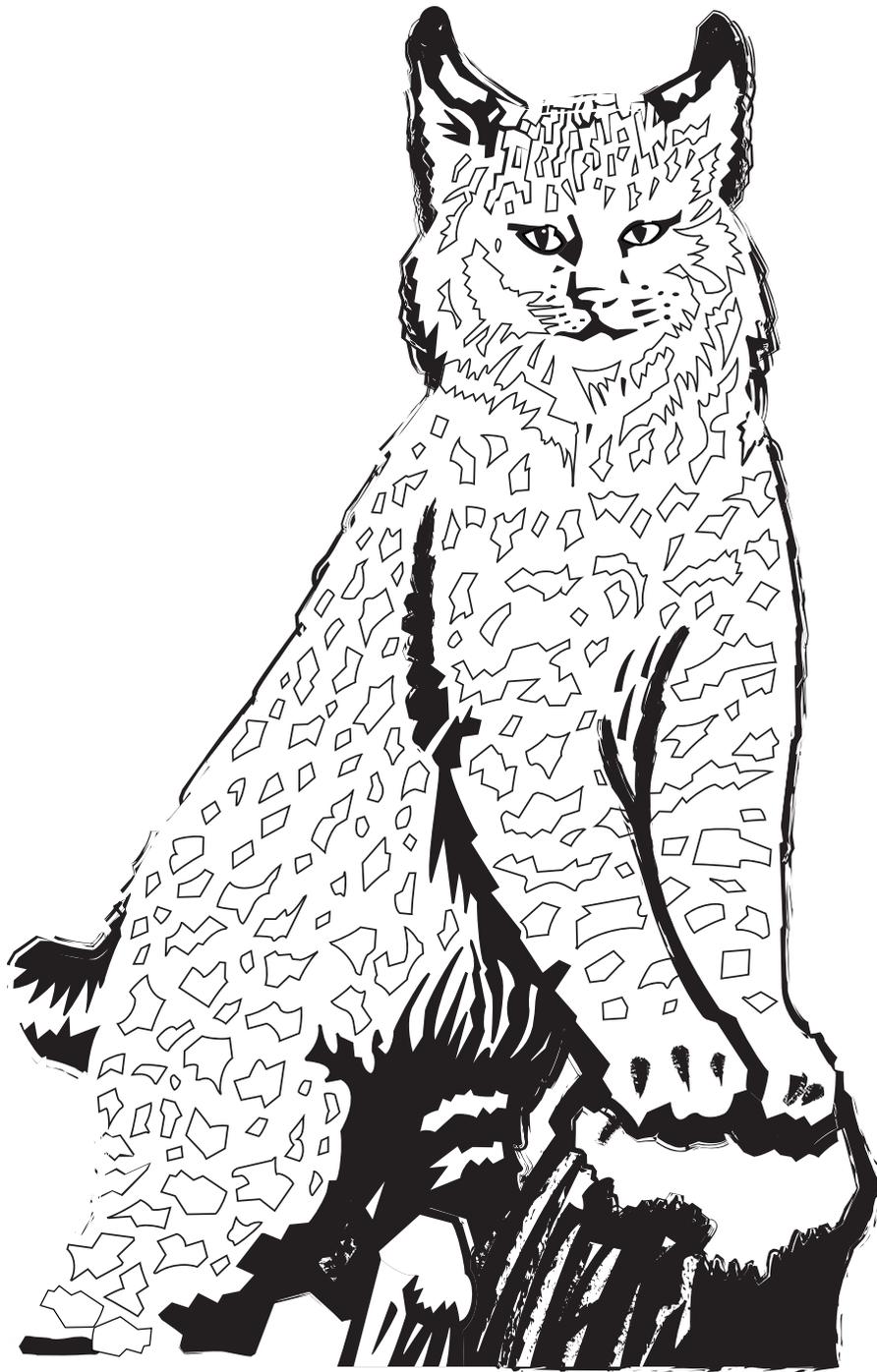


## Northern Pike

**HABITAT:** Riparian, wetlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- State fish of North Dakota.
- Fast swimmers.
- Use their good vision to spot prey items like perch and other fish.



## Bobcat

**HABITAT:** Badlands

**FUN FACTS:**

- Named for its short “bobbed” tail.
- Live in the rough country in western North Dakota.
- Skilled night-time hunters, eating mice, small birds and rabbits.