

A close-up photograph of a cat's face, focusing on its eyes and nose. The cat has light green eyes and a pink nose. The fur is a mix of brown, white, and black.

Wild Ohio for Kids

2006-2007

M A G A Z I N E

Ohio Department of Natural Resources
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

Wild Spaces
Discovery Places



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wildlife then and now

Before Ohio became a state in 1803, the land was very different from today. It was a wilderness mostly covered with forests. Some prairies, wetlands, and clear, clean streams also dotted the landscape. When Europeans settlers first came, they cut down the forests to plant crops and raise livestock. As Ohio's population grew, people cut down more trees, turned prairies into farmland, and drained wetlands to build cities and industries. Many streams became polluted.

By destroying these natural resources, wildlife lost their homes - their habitat. Habitat is the food, water, shelter, and space wildlife need to survive.

Over the past 100 years, Ohioans have worked hard to restore these habitats. The good news is that when the habitat comes back, so do many animals. Wildlife like black bears, wild turkeys, white-tailed deer, river otters, and bobcats were once gone, but are now back. (Check out the bobcat on the front cover of this magazine!)

Some of Ohio's early wildlife like bison, elk, mountain lions, and wolves never came back, but live in other states. Unfortunately, some wildlife species, like the passenger pigeon, became extinct. A wildlife species is extinct when no more of their kind exists anywhere in the world. They are gone forever! Some wildlife are here but have low numbers. These wildlife species are endangered, which means they are in danger of being gone from our state.

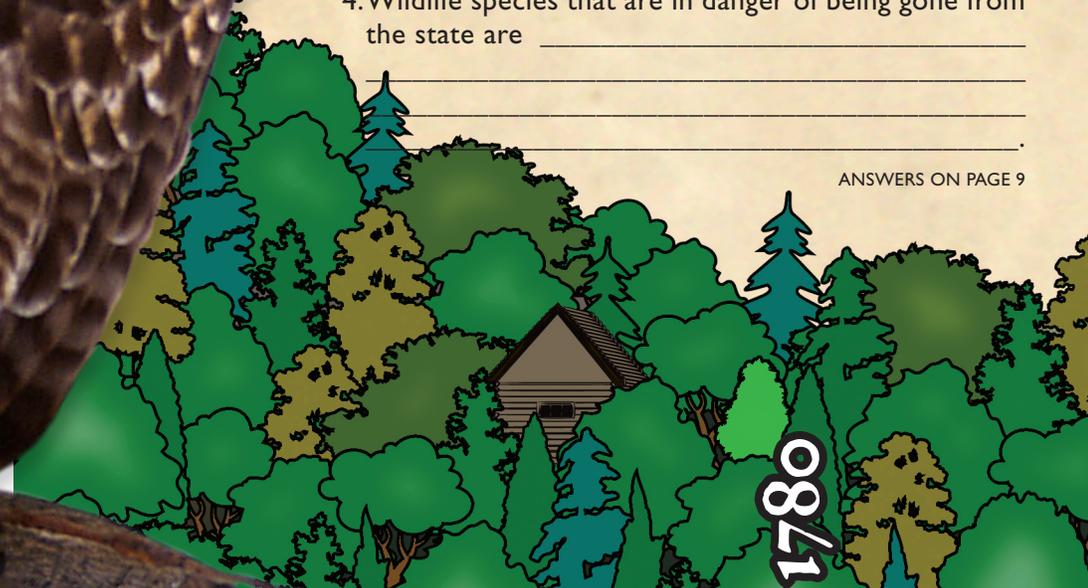
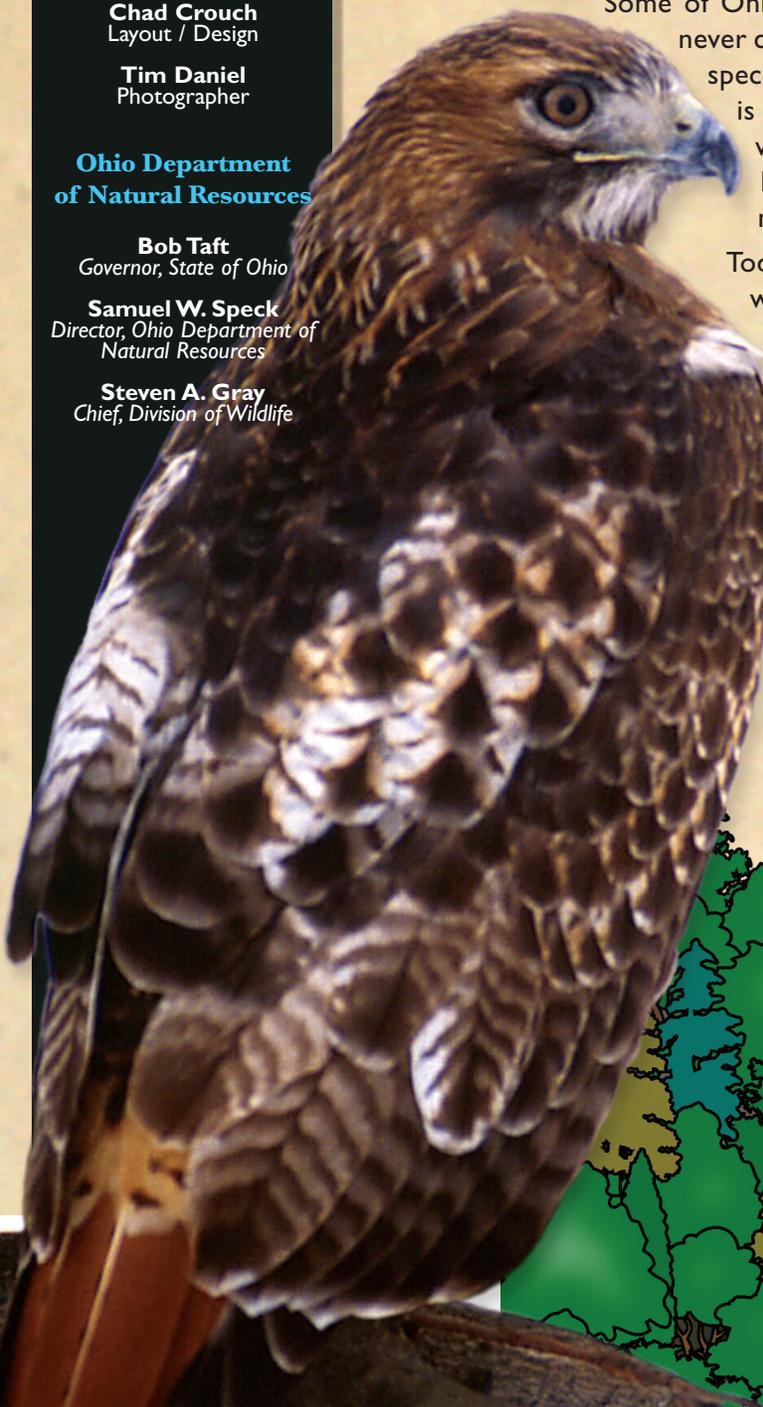
Today, besides creating habitat for wildlife, wildlife laws protect wildlife and their habitat. The Ohio Division of Wildlife also carries out wildlife projects that help wildlife in our state, such as buying land for habitat, stocking fish, releasing turkeys, and more. As a result, wildlife are here to stay in Ohio's wild spaces.

Pop Quiz

1. Wildlife's home is their _____.
2. Wildlife need what four things to survive?
_____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. Wildlife species that no longer exist anywhere in the world are _____.
4. Wildlife species that are in danger of being gone from the state are _____

_____.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 9



Habitat = Wildlife!

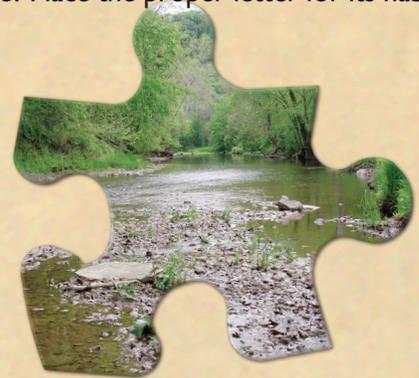
Animals are suited to specific kinds of habitats. Squirrels find their survival needs in forests, badgers live in grassland habitat, and smallmouth bass depend on clean rivers or lakes. Some Ohio wildlife that once completely disappeared or almost disappeared from the state now live here once again because their habitat was improved. From the list of wildlife below, write its name below its photo. Can you figure out which animal lives where? Place the proper letter for its habitat on the blank beside the animal's name.



F : forest/woodlot



G : Grassland/prairie



S : Stream/lake/wetland



Wild turkey



White-tailed deer



Bald eagle



Eastern Plains garter snake



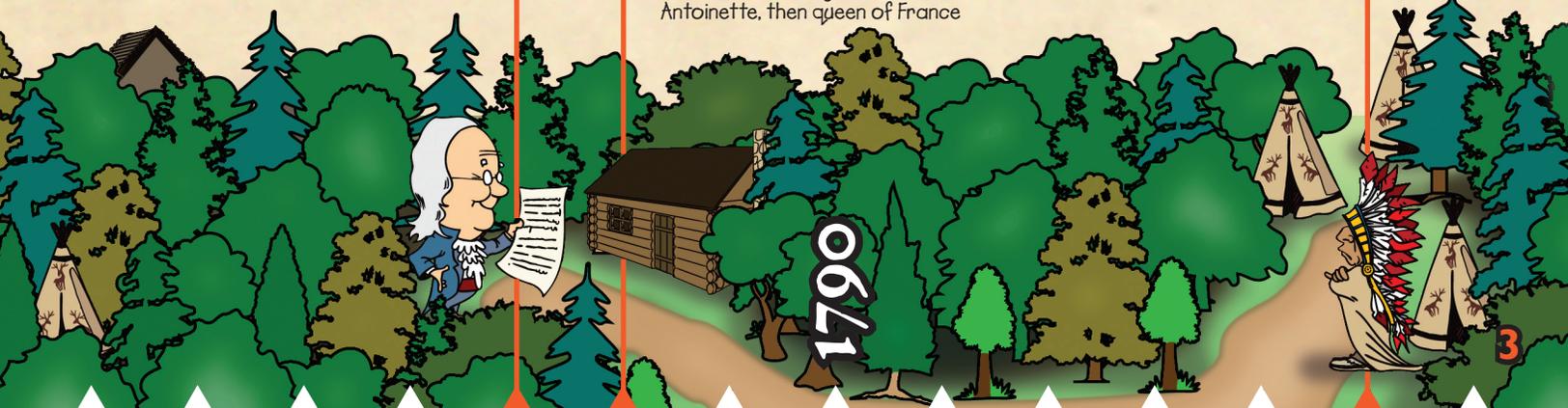
Beaver

ANSWERS ON PAGE 9

1787 The Ohio Country becomes part of the Northwest Territory. Ordinance of 1787

1788 April 7 - Marietta was Ohio's first permanent settlement. It was founded in 1788 by General Rufus Putnam and named in honor of Marie Antoinette, then queen of France

1795 Treaty of Greenville ends the Indian Wars in Ohio



field of discovery

Ohio's original prairie habitat was changed or destroyed as the pioneers settled the land. Few prairies remain, but similar grassy habitat is found throughout the state today, often on farmlands or fields in our neighborhoods. The unmowed grasses and wildflowers provide valuable food, cover, and places to nest for many wildlife species.

Can you find at least 10 wild animals hiding in the field habit below? Color or circle each one that you find.



1803 Ohio becomes the 17th state. Louisiana Purchase doubles the size of U.S. Last bison killed in Ohio in Lawrence County.

1804 Amesville, Ohio's Coonskin Library established.

1800

1810

The World Wide (Food) Web

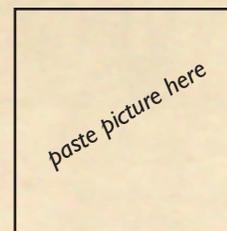
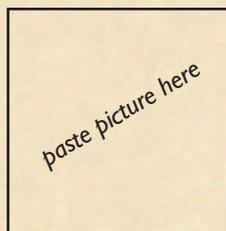
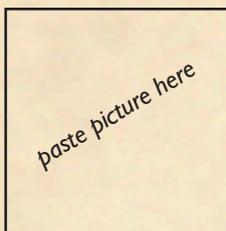
A community of plants and animals is an ecosystem. Plants get their energy to live and grow from the sun and nutrients in the soil. Animals get their energy from the food they eat -- plants and other animals. The chain of energy that moves through an ecosystem as one living creature eats another is a food chain. For example, a rabbit eats grasses, a coyote eats the rabbit, and once the coyote dies, carrion beetles, bacteria and other small organisms feed on the coyote.

Each type of habitat provides a wide variety of foods, and most animals eat a number of different food types. This creates many food chains within an ecosystem that are connected to form a large, complex web -- a food web. In the big picture, everything in an ecosystem is connected.

There are a number of different players in a food chain:

- **Prey** animals are eaten by other animals. Most prey animals eat plants.
- **Predators** eat other animals. But don't forget that some small predators may also be prey for larger predators.
- **Decomposers** eat decaying matter - dead plants and animals. This may sound gross, but decomposers are good recyclers. They act as nature's garbage disposals by speeding up the decaying process that releases nutrients into the soil for plants to absorb. Decomposers are mostly bacteria and insects, but a few larger animals that eat dead animals are also decomposers, such as turkey vultures.

Think of an animal and complete the food chain below by placing the animal in its correct link in the food chain. Is it a prey, predator, both prey and predator, or decomposer? What plant or animal might it eat? What animal might eat it?



Animal _____

Animal _____

Animal _____

Prey • Predator • Decompose

Prey • Predator • Decompose

Prey • Predator • Decompose

What does it eat? _____

What does it eat? _____

What does it eat? _____

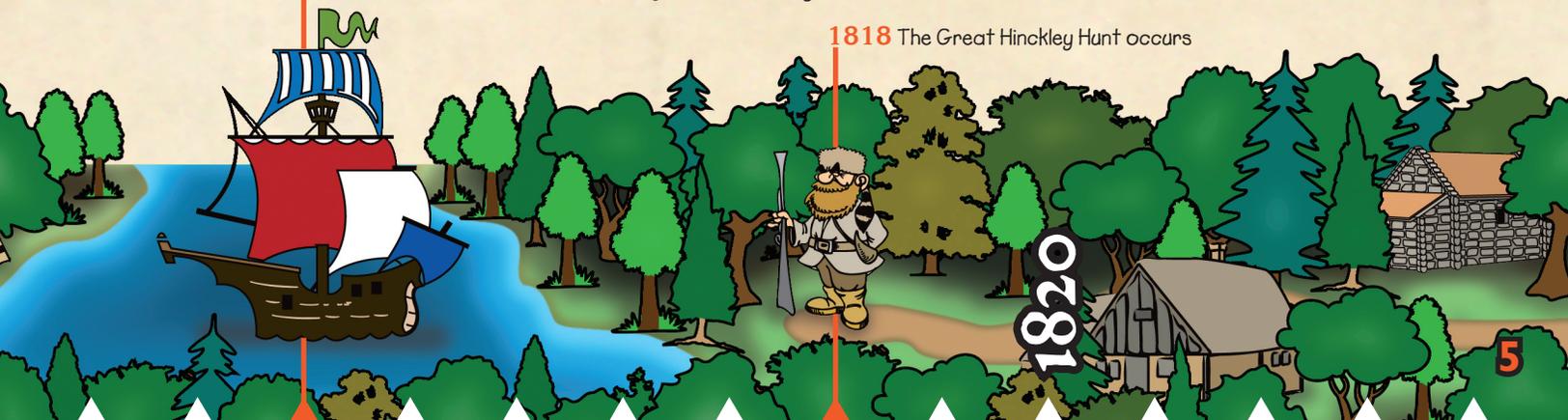
What eats it? _____

What eats it? _____

What eats it? _____

1813 Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the English in the Battle of Lake Erie.

1818 The Great Hinckley Hunt occurs



Wild factoid!

Hoppin' Down the Bunny Trail

For centuries cottontail rabbits have been major folklore and storybook characters such as the Easter Bunny and Peter Rabbit. Can you think of some popular rabbit characters found in books, movies, or cartoons?

The most common rabbit species in North America is the Eastern cottontail rabbit. They like grassy fields bordered by thickets and brushy areas. Eastern cottontails may also live in your backyard, especially if your yard has a brush pile, shrubs, and other plants that provide food and shelter.

Figure This!

Rabbits are known for having lots of young every year. Their numbers can grow in an area very quickly. If rabbits were not kept in check by predators, we would be up to our ears in cottontails. That's why rabbits are prey for many predators such as hawks, owls, coyotes, and foxes. Humans play a part as well; rabbit hunting is a popular outdoor activity.

Wildlife biologists estimate that if no young rabbits were lost from a litter, one pair of rabbits could produce 350,000 young in five years!

1. How many young would that be per year?

2. How many young would that be per month?



1825 The National Road reaches St. Clairsville.

1828 Construction begins on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first public railroad in the U.S.

1829 First Ohio law to protect wild animals enacted. Law established a season on muskrats.

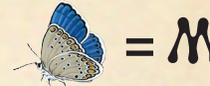
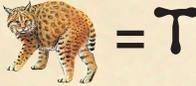
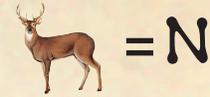
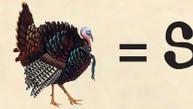
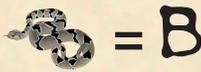
1832 Ohio and Erie canals are completed.

1830



What's in a Name?

Scientists give wildlife species both scientific and common names. The scientific name for the Eastern cottontail rabbit is *Sylvilagus floridanus*. Use the decoding formula to figure out how it got its common name.



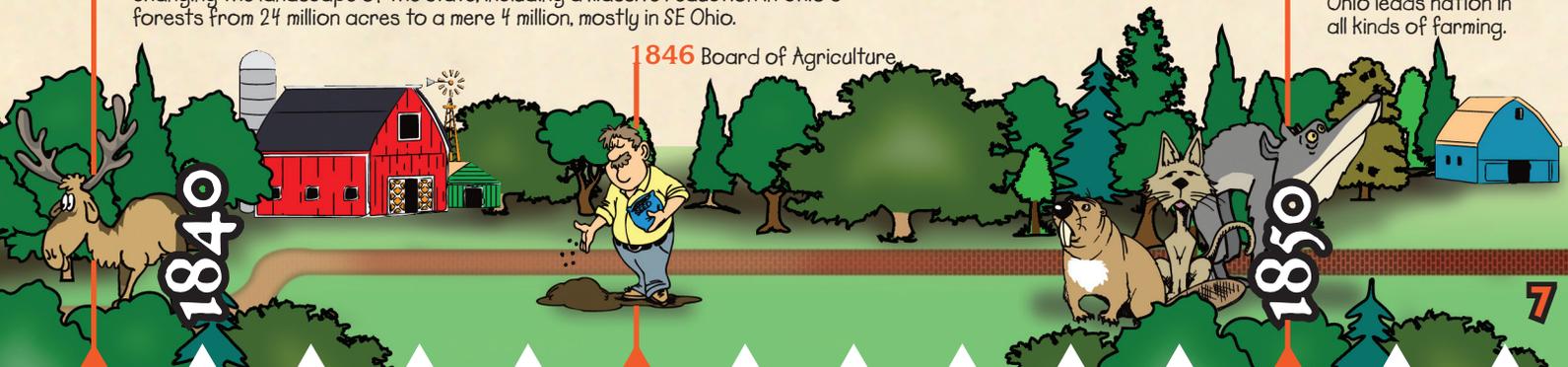
ANSWER ON PAGE 9



1839 Elk extirpated from Ohio. Ohio leads nation in wheat farming, dramatically changing the landscape of the state, including a massive reduction in Ohio's forests from 24 million acres to a mere 4 million, mostly in SE Ohio.

1846 Board of Agriculture

1850 Bobcats, gray wolves and beavers gone from Ohio. Ohio's human population reaches 2 million, 3rd largest state in the country. Ohio leads nation in all kinds of farming.



walk in a woodlot

Forests, even small woodlots in your neighborhood and trees in your yard, are havens for wildlife. Trees provide shelter and food for many wildlife species. A tree's branches, leaves, bark, holes or "cavities," and even rotten logs and decaying leaves on the ground are used by wildlife. Can you think of some ways wildlife depend on trees? If you know of a way trees benefit wildlife that is not included on the list below, please add it.

Ways Wildlife Depend on Trees

- A. sleep
- B. raise young
- C. hide from predators
- D. find prey that are found in and under trees
- E. eat food that trees produce (*leaves, seeds, nuts, fruits, and berries*)
- F. (other) _____

Adapt-Δ-Critters

Wild animals have many fascinating traits, or "adaptations," that help them survive in their habitat. Their adaptations help them move around, escape from predators, find food, survive the winter months, reproduce, raise young, and meet everyday challenges of survival. An animal's color, physical body shape and body parts, sounds they make, keen senses, and behaviors are all adaptations unique to individual wildlife species. Many animals are adapted to forest habitat.

Forest animals have some pretty cool "camo" gear. "Camouflage," which means to blend in or hide, is an adaptation. Many forest animals are colored and patterned to help them disappear into the background of the forest's leaves, sticks, and tree trunks.

Can you think of three forest animals that wear some awesome camo gear?



little brown bat



ruffed grouse



stick bug things???

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____ (bonus)

1857 First law enacted for protection of fish. First non-game protection law passed, protecting songbirds.

1861 American Civil War 1865



Surviving in a Woodland Wonderland!

For each wildlife photo below, think of at least two ways that animals might depend on a tree. Use the list of "Ways Wildlife Depend on Trees" on the previous page and place the proper letters on the blank provided with each photo. Then, think of at least one adaptation each animal has that helps it survive in woodland habitat.



Gray Squirrel

Forest adaptation:

Downy Woodpecker

Forest adaptation:

Black Bear

Forest adaptation:

Raccoon

Forest adaptation:

Great Horned Owl

Forest adaptation:

Wild Turkey

Forest adaptation:



ANSWERS ON PAGE 11

Pg 2 Answers: Pop Quiz 1. habitat; 2. food, water, shelter, space; 3. extinct; 4. endangered

Pg 3 Answers: Habitat=Wildlife Wild turkey F, Bald eagle F, White-tailed deer F, Eastern Plains garter snake G, Beaver S

Pg 6 Answers: Figure This! 1. 70,000 2. 5,833

Pg 7 Answers: What's in a Name "Its tail looks like a cotton ball"

1873 Ohio Fish Commission established

1875 The Great Black Swamp is drained after a decade of ditch work and draining. This enormous wetland in northwest Ohio was likely the last wilderness in the state. It now boasts some of the state's largest farms.



1870

1889

Wildlife Tree Hike

Wildlife biologists take “field notes” to write down their observations of wildlife and habitat. Choose a tree in your yard, schoolyard, or local park and use these two pages to record field notes of your wildlife tree hike. Before you start, make copies of page 11 in case you need more space. Also, you can take additional hikes to the same tree at different times of the year and compare your seasonal observations.



Pick a personal name for your tree: (Example: The Mighty Oak, Maple May) _____

Common name: _____

Scientific name: (Check a field guide of trees) _____

Date: _____ Time of Day: _____

Weather/temperature: _____

Location of Tree: (Backyard, schoolyard, etc.) _____

Wildlife Observations

(Record on the Field Notes page. Make extra copies, if needed.)

Observations to record for each animal you see:

1. What wildlife species is it?
2. Where is it? (branch, leaf, cavity, trunk, bark, on the ground, under leaf litter)
3. Describe it. (size, color, shape, unique body parts)
4. What is it doing? (behavior)
5. Is it alone or with other animals?

Additional Notes:

- * Do you see any other clues or signs of wildlife? (feathers, nests, droppings)
- * Can you figure out what animal it was by its sign?

1886 First game wardens appointed under the newly named Ohio Fish and Game Commission.

1888 Statute provided for a game warden in every county.

1900 Lacey Act is passed, prohibits the transportation of illegally killed game across state lines. This curbed trafficking in plumage and other wildlife products.



Field Notes

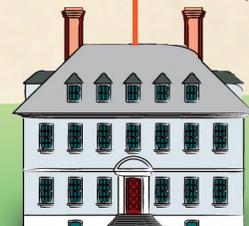
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
4. _____	4. _____	4. _____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
5. _____	5. _____	5. _____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
* _____	* _____	* _____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

If you have a camera, take a photograph of your tree(s) and glue it in the space(s) below or sketch in your tree(s).

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Pg 9 Answers: Woodland Wonderland Great horned owl - a., b., d.; Gray squirrel - a., b., c., e.; Black bear - a., b., e.; Downy woodpecker - a., b., d.; Wild turkey - a., c., e.; Raccoon - a., c., e.

1896 First state fish hatchery opens in London, Ohio.



2006

streamside stroll

When you take a stroll along a stream, it doesn't take long to discover that streams are full of wildlife. Wildlife live in and on the water, as well as along the water's edge. The land and plants along the bank of a river or steam make up "riparian" habitat. Although most of the plant life along a stream is woodland habitat, other plants and land features create smaller "microhabitats" such as thickets, meadows, pools, and cattail marshes. This wide array of habitat provides food, water, shelter, and space for many species of wildlife.

Froggy Factoid

All living things go through changes during different stages of their lives. Some animals begin life looking very much like their parents. Other young animals don't look anything like their parents and go through a "metamorphosis" (physical change) before becoming adults. Frogs are one of the most common streamside critters. Use the words from the word bank to complete the Frog Factoids article.



Frogs spend part of their lives under _____ and the remainder on land. Like all _____, frogs spend their lives near water because they must return to the water to lay _____. The young, called _____, go through a physical change called _____. Tadpoles breathe with _____ and swim using a long _____. As they mature into adult frogs, they lose their tail, grow four _____, and develop _____ for breathing air on land. Frogs bury themselves in mud to _____ (sleep very deeply) through the winter.

Word Bank

- Amphibians
- Gills
- Eggs
- Hibernate
- Legs
- Lungs
- Metamorphosis
- Tail
- Tadpoles
- Water

1909 Deer and turkey declared extinct in Ohio.

1910

1911 National Forests established

1913 First resident hunting license required. The last year that ospreys were reported nesting successfully in the state. The last nest to produce young was at Grand Lake St. Mary's.

1914 _____ World War I _____ **1918**

1914 "Martha," the very last passenger pigeon in the world, died at the Cincinnati Zoo.

1917 First resident trapping license required, National Migratory Bird Treaty Act established.

1919 First coyote is seen in Ohio. These animals have been spreading from the western states into new areas as forests were cleared and wolves were eliminated.

1920 The Roosevelt Game Preserve is the first Ohio wildlife area purchased with license dollars

Streamside Wildlife

How well do you know stream and riparian wildlife?
Test your knowledge by completing this crossword puzzle.

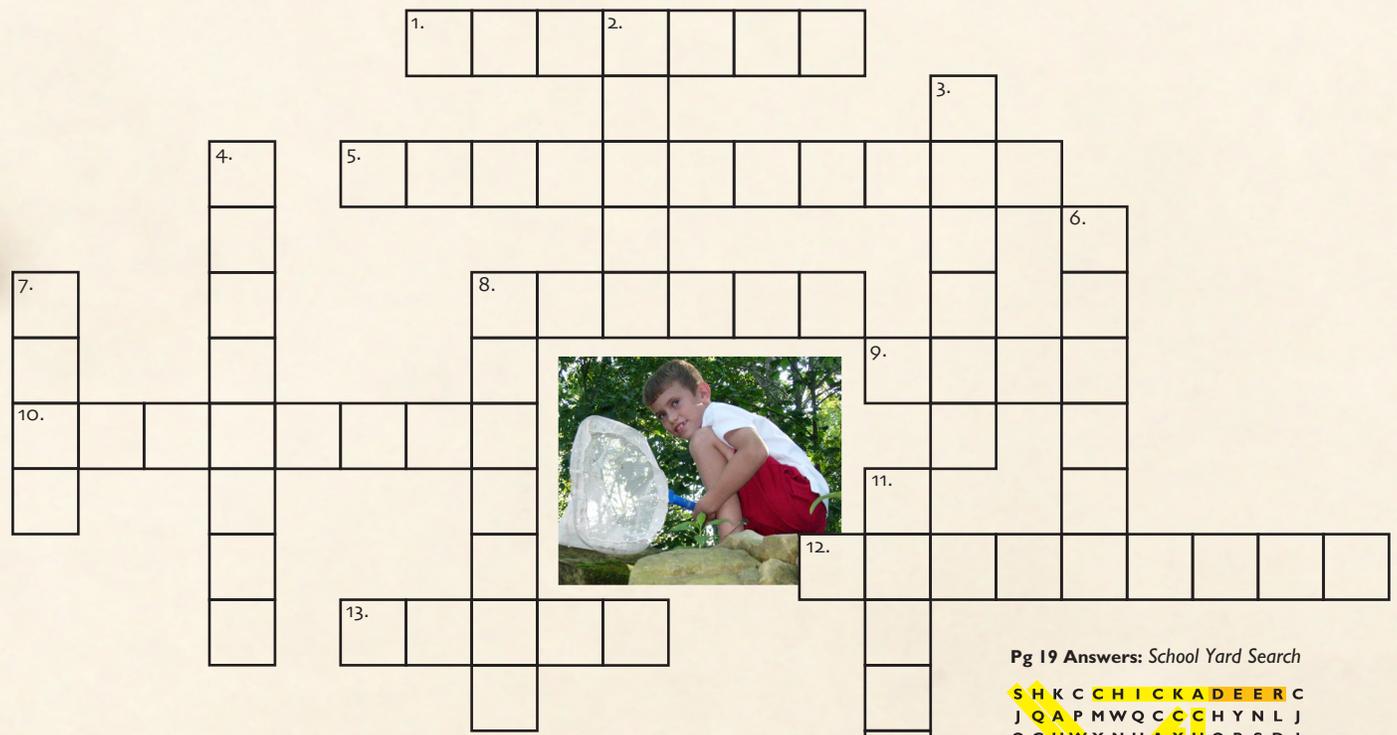
Across

1. This fish has whiskers.
5. These insects are not dragons or flies.
8. Another name for clam.
9. Named because it is white-tailed.
10. Nut gatherer.
12. Our national symbol.
13. Blue bird with long legs for wading.

Down

2. They are tadpoles early in life.
3. Dam builder.
4. Ohio's state bird.
6. Carries its shelter on its back.
7. These fish are largemouths and smallmouths.
8. The most common duck in Ohio.
11. Often called the "bandit."

ANSWERS ON PAGE 19



Pg 19 Answers: School Yard Search

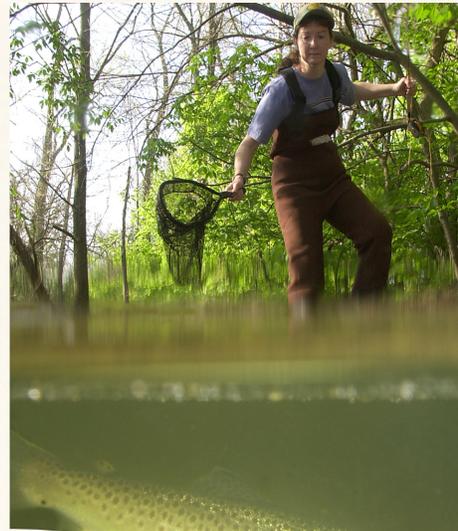
S H K C C H I C K A D E E R C
 J Q A P M W Q C C H Y N L J
 O G U W X N U A Y H Q R S D I
 R O S I K J R B L I F R O G D
 N E M H R D R G F P T E D E U
 P O D Q I R H E R M I C E Z T
 P H O N R M E Q E U D R P E G
 L Q A C A N P L T N H R K O T
 T L Y I C M R R T K L A H Y O
 D R V W K A A H U V N D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

1925 First resident fishing license required.



Who's Counting?

Aquatic biologists study fish. Their job is to keep track of how well fish populations are doing in lakes, rivers, and streams. They collect fish in a number of ways, usually using nets to get a "sample" of the fish that live there. They count the number of fish in their nets, record lengths and weights, and collect other information before releasing the fish back into the water. Biologists collect scales from the fish's skin to find out the age of the fish. They can tell the approximate age of a fish by the number of rings on a scale, similar to aging a tree by the number of rings in its trunk.

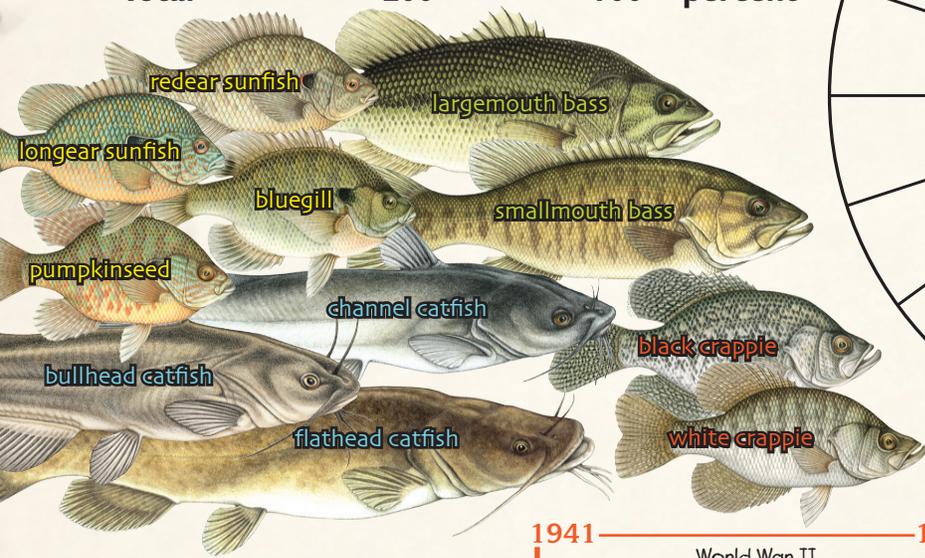


Fish Sampling Project

During a fish sampling project, Division of Wildlife aquatic biologists caught 200 fish. If their total catch is 100 percent, use the table of fish caught to figure out the percentages of the catch. Then use the percentages of each fish species caught to color the pie chart using five different colors of crayons or markers. ANSWERS ON PAGE 17

Fish Sampling Project (2003)

Fish Species	Number Caught	Percent of Catch
Panfish ●	100	_____ percent
Bass ●	20	_____ percent
Catfish ●	20	_____ percent
Crappie ●	50	_____ percent
All other fish	10	_____ percent
Total	200	100 percent



1937 Pittman-Robertson Act created and Ducks Unlimited established.

1941 ————— 1945
World War II

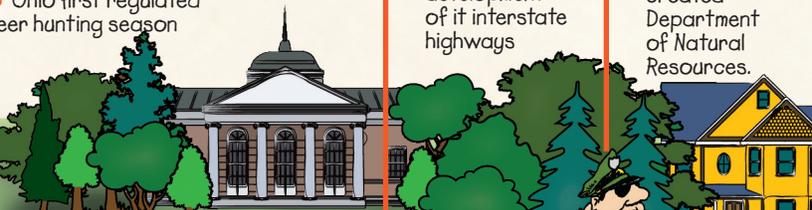
1943 Ohio first regulated deer hunting season

1947 Ohio begins development of its interstate highways

1949 Fish and Game Commission becomes the Division of Wildlife within the newly created Department of Natural Resources.



1940



1950

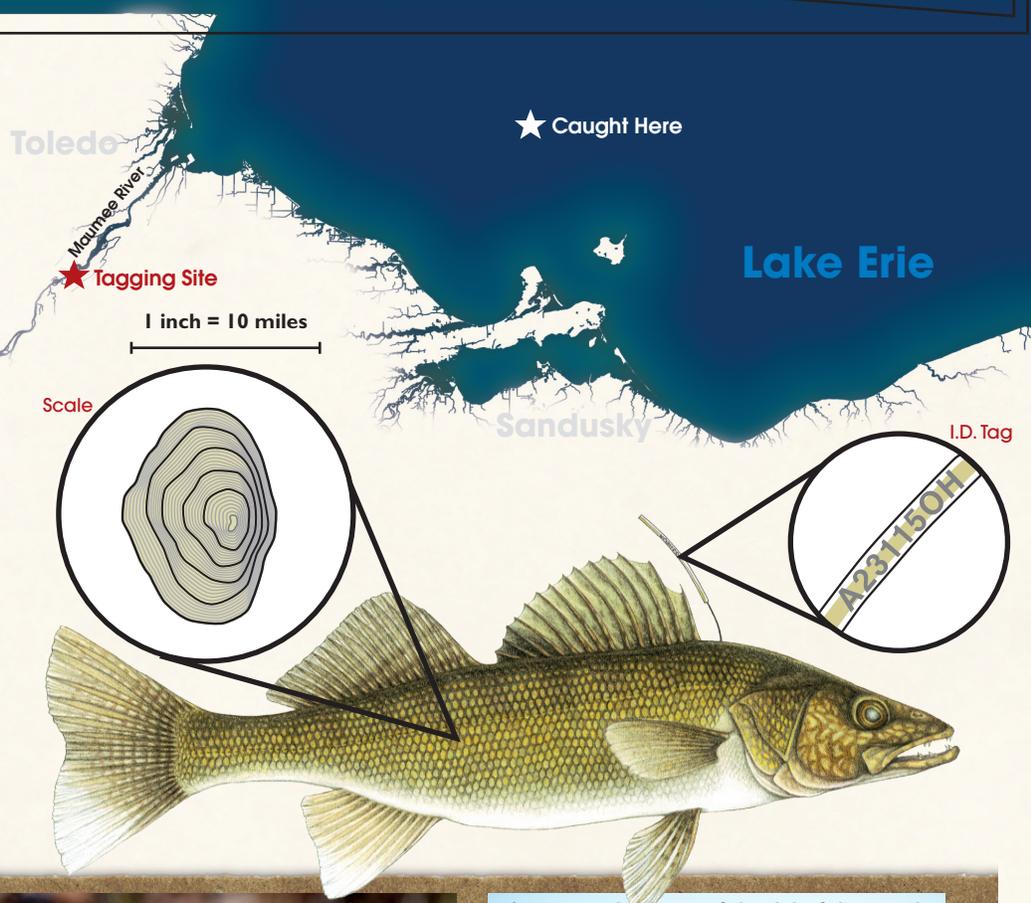
stream graphic

Tagging Studies

1. Biologists sometimes attach identification tags to fish to find out even more information, such as how far the fish traveled, if it is caught again. The scale sample below was taken from a walleye that was tagged on the Maumee River in 2003. The walleye received tag number A23115OH. How old was the walleye when it was tagged?

2. In 2005, an angler fishing on Lake Erie caught the same walleye (tag number A23115OH). Before cleaning the fish to prepare for dinner, the angler removed the tag and sent it to the biologists. How old was the walleye before it became someone's meal?

3. Using the map above, figure out how far the walleye traveled from where it was caught and tagged by biologists to where it was caught by the angler. ANSWERS ON PAGE 18



Brothers Evan and Cole both caught largemouth bass when they took their father fishing on Mill Creek on Father's Day.

photo here

Hey Kids!

Take your parents fishing during Ohio's two "Free Fishing Days" May 5 and 6, 2007.



Annie got this big catfish while fishing with her mom and dad at their pond.

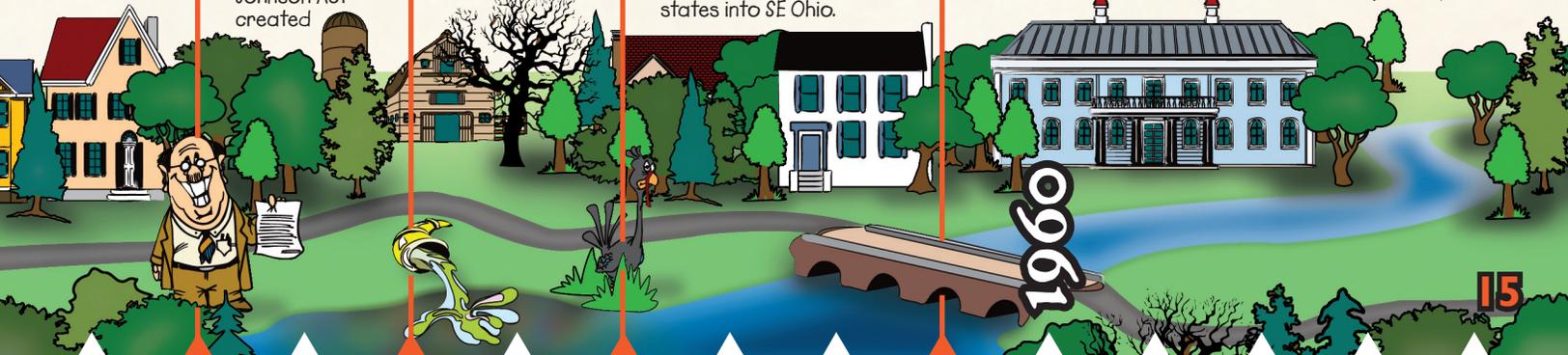


1954 Last reports of native river otters come from Ashtabula, Monroe, and Coshocton counties. Polluted streams and loss of wetlands and riparian areas were a big problem for otters.

1952 Dingell-Johnson Act created

1956 Wild turkeys are reintroduced from other states into SE Ohio.

1959 Opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which opened up lake Erie to introductions of non-native aquatic species.



schoolyard safari

Have you ever taken a good look around your schoolyard? It is full of secrets and clues about the wildlife that live there. You might be surprised at what you find. Wild animals leave clues that good wildlife detectives can find if they know where and what to look for. You can do the following activities in your schoolyard or backyard to see what kinds of critters share your neighborhood with you.

Tricky Tracker

Did you ever wonder what happens to the food you leave out for squirrels, birds, mice and other wildlife? The “Tricky Tracker” is a neat trick that will take you to where some of these critters live, eat, or store their food.

✓ Here is what you will need to make a Tricky Tracker:

- Shoe box with a lid
- One toilet paper tube
- Glue
- Four spools of thread
- Four peanuts
- Rock or other item to act as a weight



Poke a small hole in each side of the shoe box. Cut the toilet paper tube into four equal rings. Glue the rings to the bottom of the box close to each hole. Place a spool of thread in each ring and string the thread through the hole next to it. Tie the thread around a peanut. Place a rock or other heavy

item inside the box so it won't slide around. Place the lid on the shoe box and place it in your schoolyard or backyard where wild critters can find it.

Come back later and check your Tricky Tracker. There may be a trail of thread leading across the yard, up a

tree, or down a hole. It might lead very far away from the box or the critter may just eat the peanut right there next to it. Once you have investigated where the peanut thieves have gone, make sure you collect the string so that animals don't get tangled up in it.

Adapted from the National Wildlife Federation's Ranger Rick magazine



1968 Cayahoga River catches fire, spurring the beginning of clean water legislation nationwide.

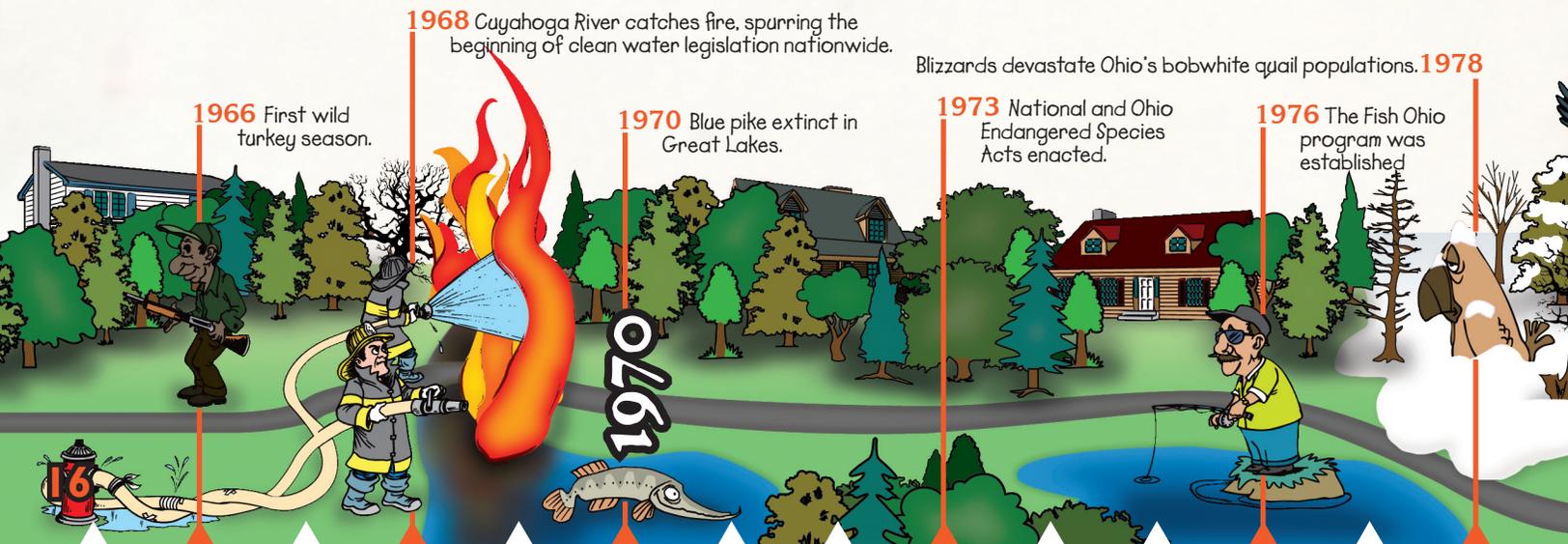
Blizzards devastate Ohio's bobwhite quail populations. **1978**

1966 First wild turkey season.

1970 Blue pike extinct in Great Lakes.

1973 National and Ohio Endangered Species Acts enacted.

1976 The Fish Ohio program was established



The Belly Hike

When you think of wild animals, you probably think of larger animals like raccoons, deer, rabbits, or birds. But these larger animals only make up a small number of all the different kinds of creatures that live on this planet. Many of the tiniest of creatures can only be seen with a microscope.

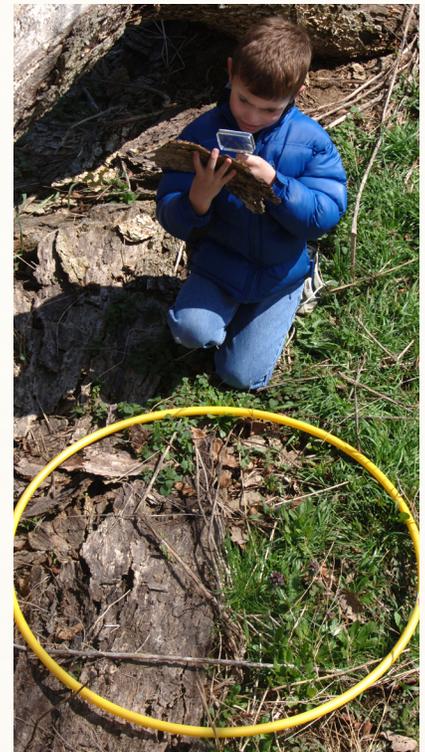
So what kinds and sizes of animals live in your schoolyard or backyard? Taking a "belly hike" is one way to find out! You will need a circular boundary such a Hula Hoop, wire coat hanger made into a hoop, or long piece of string or rope tied into a loop. You will also need a magnifying glass

and pencil and paper.

Pick a spot in your schoolyard or backyard and toss the Hula Hoop or other circular boundary that you made on the ground. Get down on your belly and investigate with the magnifying glass. Then make a list of what you see. Even if you don't know what it is, you can make sketches of insects, plants, and other things you find. Then use a field guide or identification key later to figure out what it is. You can repeat this exercise once a week for a few weeks and see what differences and different kinds of critters you'll find.

Belly Hike Story

Using one of the critters you found on your belly hike, write a story about what it would be like to be that small of a critter living in such a large place as your schoolyard backyard. Try to imagine from that critters perspective what it would be like to live through a thunderstorm, a passing group of kids, a bird moving overhead looking for food, or even a lawn mower going by! How would that animal react to protect itself, or would it survive?



Pg 14 Answers: Fish Sampling Project - Sunfish, 50 percent; Bass, 10 percent; Catfish 10 percent; Crappie, 25 percent; Other fish, 5 percent.

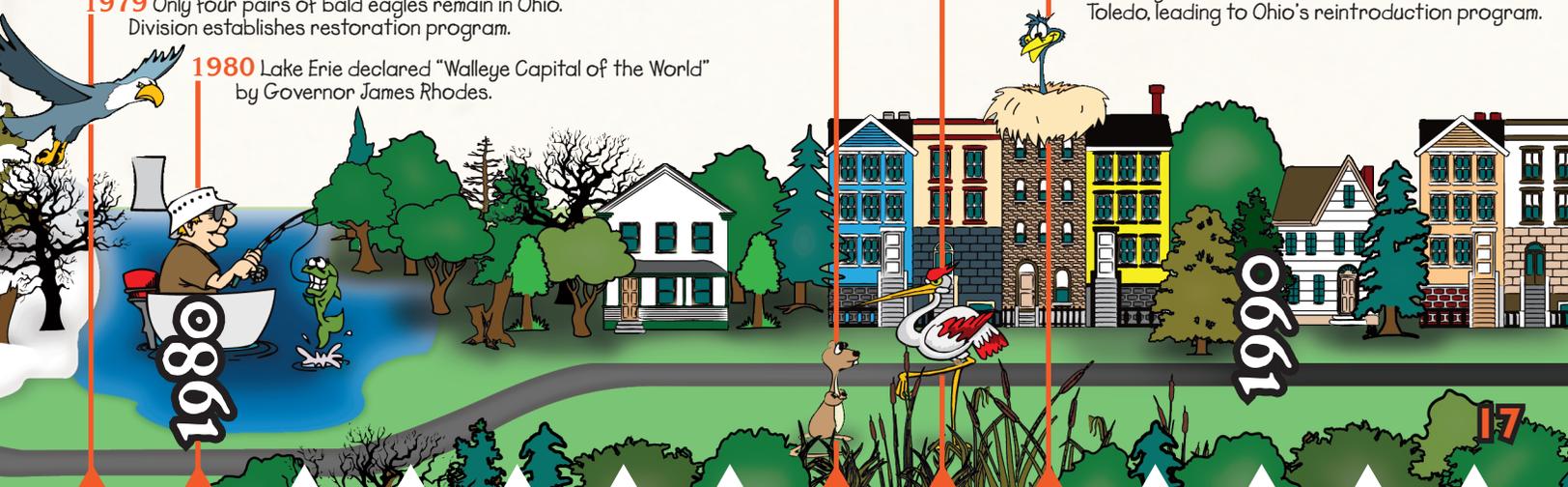
1986 River otters reintroduced.

1987 Sandhill cranes return to Ohio, building a nest in Killbuck Marsh near Wooster, Ohio.

1988 Peregrine falcons establish a nest in downtown Toledo, leading to Ohio's reintroduction program.

1979 Only four pairs of bald eagles remain in Ohio. Division establishes restoration program.

1980 Lake Erie declared "Walleye Capital of the World" by Governor James Rhodes.



Sneaky Pete

Scarecrows are supposed to scare away birds from the farmer's fields, right? How many times have you seen a crow sitting right on the shoulder of a scarecrow? It's pretty funny, but there is a reason for this.

Animals, birds included, can become accustomed to our attempts to scare them off. If an object is meant to keep an animal away, but it doesn't move or make noise, the animals just treat it like any other part of their habitat. After awhile, they become so comfortable that they will come right up to it or sit right on it.

By making your own dummy or Sneaky Pete and placing birdseed and nuts on it, birds will become accustomed to it and use it as a feeder. After a few days, you can go out and sit in the dummy's place. If you sit very still, birds might actually land on you! Just follow these easy directions and you can become a human bird feeder and see wild birds really up-close.

- **Get some old clothing; anything your parents won't mind getting dirty, including a broad brimmed hat or hood.**
- **Stuff the clothes with old newspaper to make a dummy.**
- **Place the dummy outside in a sitting position on the ground or in a lawn chair.**
- **Place a tray in the dummy's "hands" or on its lap, and place the hat on its head.**
- **Scatter birdseed and nuts on the tray, hat, and shoulders.**
- **Wait a few days for the birds to find the food and get used to Sneaky Pete.**
- **Keep plenty of seeds and nuts on the dummy while you wait.**

Now comes the sneaky part. After a few days, switch places with Sneaky Pete. Wear clothing similar to Pete's. With help from your friends, sprinkle more seed on the tray and wear the hat with the seed on the brim. Now, sit very quietly and wait. The birds will come back thinking you are Sneaky Pete. You have to be very still or you will scare the birds away. Take turns with your friends and let everyone get a close up look at your backyard birds.



(Adapted from Project Seasons, Shelburne Farms, Shelburne, VT © 1995)

Pg 15 Answers: Tagging Studies - 1. Five years old; 2. seven years old; 3. 25 miles.

1995 Osprey return to Ohio, building a nest along the Ohio River, one year ahead of the Division's scheduled reintroduction program.

1996 Trumpeter swans reintroduced to Ohio in Magee Marsh, Ottawa County.

1999 Snowshoe hares from Michigan are reintroduced to Ashtabula and Geauga counties.

2000

2002 River otters are removed from the state endangered species list after a very successful reintroduction program.

2004 Karner blue butterfly reintroduced to Kitty Todd Nature Preserve in Lucas County.

School Yard Search

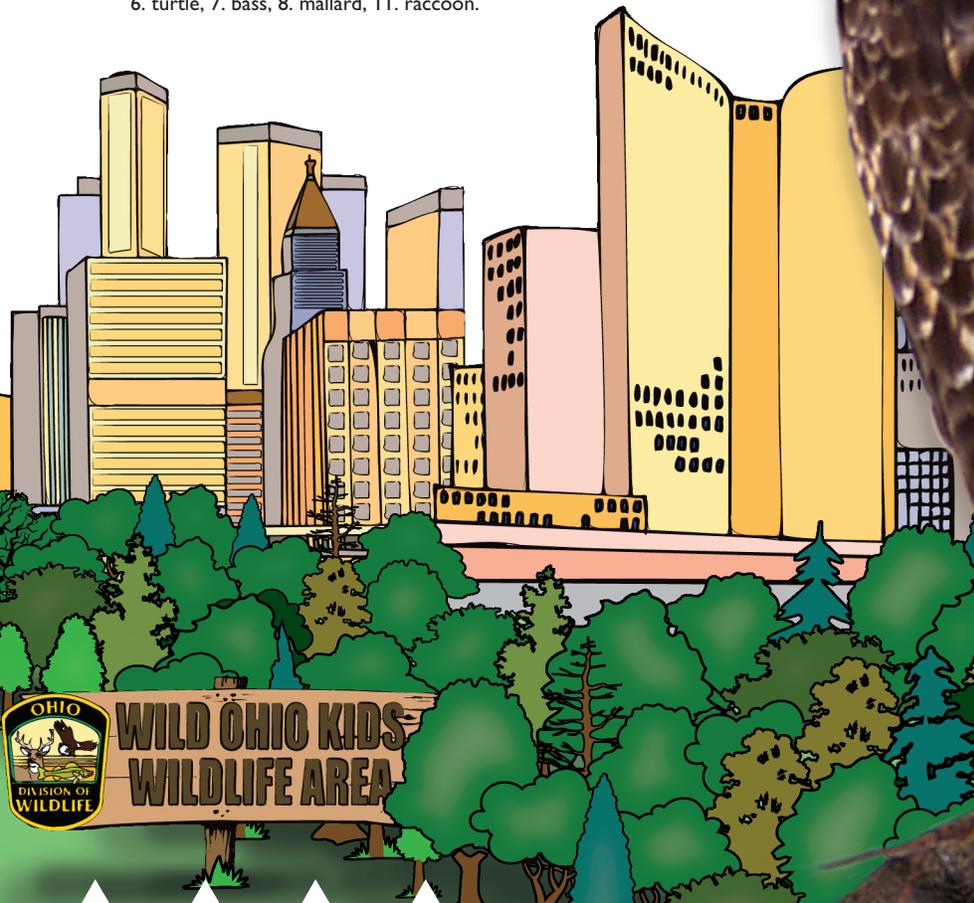
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Word Bank

ANSWERS ON PAGE 13

- BLUEBIRD
- BLUEJAY
- BUTTERFLY
- CARDINAL
- CHICKADEE
- CHIPMUNK
- DEER
- FROG
- GROUNDHOG
- HAWK
- RACCOON
- SALAMANDER
- SNAKE
- SQUIREL
- TOAD

Pg 13 Answers: *Streamside Wildlife* Across: 1. catfish, 5. dragonflies, 8. mussel, 9. deer, 10. squirrel, 12. bald eagle, 13. heron. Down: 2. frogs, 3. beaver, 4. cardinal, 6. turtle, 7. bass, 8. mallard, 11. raccoon.



17 Wild Ohio YEARS OF MAGAZINE



Hey Kids! Make Your Schoolyard a Certified WILD School Site!

All you have to do is make your outdoor spaces friendlier to the wild animals that already live in your neighborhood. This can include putting up bird feeders and bird houses, making a butterfly garden, even making a pond. Sound like hard work? It is, but it will all be worth it when you see your first cardinal land at YOUR feeder, or your first monarch laying its eggs in YOUR butterfly garden. Have your teachers contact the Division of Wildlife at 1-800-WILDLIFE or check out our WILD School Sites page for more ideas at www.ohiodnr.com/wildlife.

