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## WILDLIFE PORTRAIT SERIES NO. 5

All color prints were taken by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Employees

### BROWN (GRIZZLY) BEAR

Actually, the brown bear's color varies from chocolate to tan. Its gray-tipped outer hairs, of course, give it a grizzled appearance. Foods include berries, roots, grass, fish, mammals of any size, and carrion. It finds or digs a snug den for its winter sleep, during which time the female may give birth to from one to four cubs.

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### MONARCH BUTTERFLY

Monarch butterflies are found throughout most of North America. They prefer to live in or near woodlands. They lay their eggs only on milkweeds. The eggs hatch and transform into adults within a month. In the fall they migrate southward, some go deep into Mexico. In the spring the monarchs start northward again, to mate, reproduce, and die.

### WHITETAIL DEER

The whitetail deer, except for the distinctive white underside of its tail, is mostly reddish-brown to tan in color. Its food consists of leaves, twigs, fruits, acorns, seeds, grass, moss, and lichens. From one to three fawns are born in May or June. There are at least 12.5 million whitetail deer in the United States.

### ANN'S TREE FROG (COSTA RICA)

Tree frogs are widely distributed over most of North America. Many have the ability to change colors to match their background. All have specially adapted toes for clinging to vertical surfaces while they search for insects. But for all their terrestrial ways, tree frogs must remain near water. The females must lay their eggs in quiet ponds.

### ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT

The range of the Rocky Mountain goat extends from Alaska through the far western part of Canada into the North Cascades and the Northern Rockies. The green leaves and stems of huckleberries are its favorite browse. In the spring the nanny gives birth to one or two kids.

### KESTREL

The robin-sized kestrel is the smallest of the falcons. Its preferred habitat is open woodlands and farming areas. Its food consists of large insects and mice. It nests in tree hollows.

### ARCTIC LOON

Larger than a duck, the arctic loon is a fast flier and a great underwater swimmer, but because its legs are so far back on its body it is practically helpless on dry land. It nests from the Hudson Bay through Alaska. It feeds on fish, crustaceans, and aquatic plants.

### COMMON PUFFIN

The puffin, which is about the size of a dove, is best known for its grotesque, parrot-like beak. The beak is, however, well adapted for catching the small fish it pursues under water. The puffin nests in colonies along the Greenland and Canadian coasts and islands. A single egg is laid in a crevice or in a burrow dug by the female and her mate. The puffin winters at sea in the North Atlantic.

### RATTLESNAKE

Rattlesnakes are found in most of the lower 48 states. They eat mostly small mammals such as mice and young rabbits. They hibernate in large groups in underground dens during the winter months. In the late summer or early fall, the female usually gives birth to about a dozen live young. The young are immediately independent.

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### MUTE SWAN

Mute swans are exotic to North America. They were originally imported from Europe for city parks throughout the United States. Some escaped and now they are spreading along the East Coast from Connecticut to North Carolina. They feed on aquatic plants and lush upland grasses. They mate for life. They are not, however, mute, but have quite a repertoire of hisses, snorts, and shrill trumpeting sounds.

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