

# BEEHIVE

SOLITAIRE GAME  
EASY & FAST  
1 PLAYER

## OBJECT

Match the whole deck into groups of four.

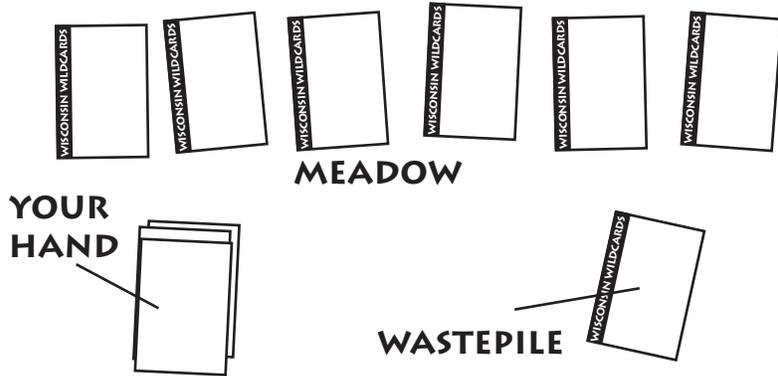


## WILD CARDS

4 each of 13 different cards

## DEAL

Deal 10 cards in a face down pile. Turn the pile over to reveal the bottom card and place them on the table. This is the beehive. Below the beehive, deal six cards in a row. This is the meadow.



## PLAY

Look for pairs in the meadow. If you find one, place one card on top of the other. As you move cards, you will leave “holes” in the meadow. Use cards from the beehive to fill the holes, so that you always keep six cards in the meadow. Continue making matches as long as you can. If the card on top of the beehive matches a card in the meadow, put it on top of the card in the meadow. Never add to the beehive.

Now take the undealt part of the deck and hold it in your hand facedown. Count off a batch of three cards and place them faceup on the table to start a wastepile. Look to see if the card on top of the wastepile can be added to any of the piles in the meadow. If so, move it to the meadow and reveal the next card in the wastepile that you can use. When you can't move any more cards, count off another batch of three cards and try again. Don't change the order of the cards in the wastepile. And only play the top card!

When you get all four matching cards, remove them, and put the top card from the beehive into the empty space. When you run out of cards in the beehive, use the cards from your hand to fill the spaces.

When there are no more cards in your hand, pick up the wastepile without shuffling it, turn it over and go through it again, three cards at a time. You can do this as many times as you like until you win the game or can't move any cards.

**WISCONSIN WILDCARDS**



**FURBEARERS**



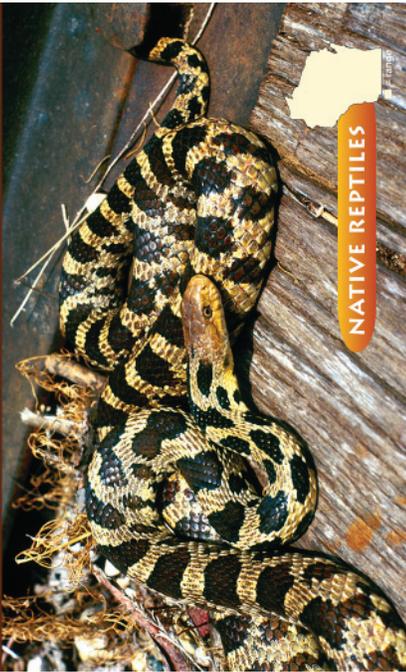
**WISCONSIN WILDCARDS**

**NATIVE PESTS**

SERIES 1  
**#5**



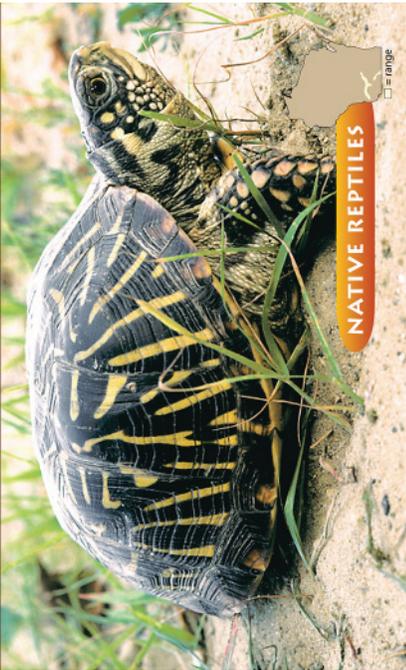
**WISCONSIN WILDCARDS**



**NATIVE REPTILES**



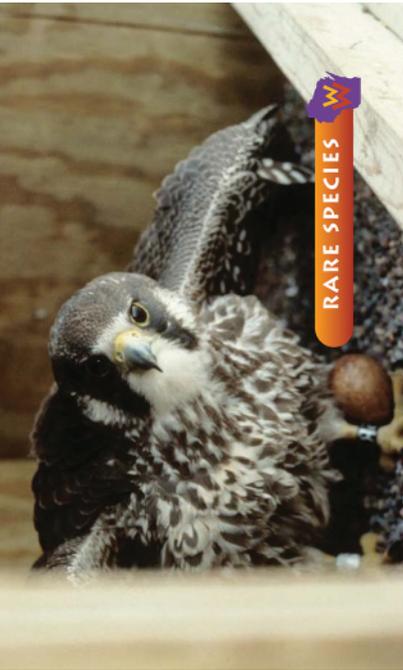
**WISCONSIN WILDCARDS**



**NATIVE REPTILES**



**WISCONSIN WILDCARDS**



**RARE SPECIES**



**WISCONSIN WILDCARDS**

5-20 mm



**NATIVE SPECIES**



**WISCONSIN WILDCARDS**



**MATCH YOUR CATCH!**




**WISCONSIN WILDCARDS**



**LARGE MAMMALS**



## WESTERN FOXSNAKE

*Pantherophis vulpinus*  
(Alias - Pine snake)

### BASIC ID

This 3-5' snake has a body color of tan, yellow or olive gray with large brown to black blotches along its back and smaller blotches on its sides. The head is a copper/orange in adults.

### HABITS

This snake eats primarily rodents. They live in a variety of open habitats including marshes, sedge meadows and prairies.

### FUN FACTS

Fox snakes mimic rattlesnakes by shaking their tails when disturbed. The name fox comes from the fox-like, scented musk they emit when grabbed.

### FOR INFORMATION

[www.dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er](http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er)

ER-106N 2008



Photo: A. B. Sheldon  
Recycled paper

## FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR

*Malacosoma disstria*

**BASIC ID** These 1 1/2"-2" blue caterpillars have a black stripe with white keyhole-shaped dots down their backs.

**HABITS** There is only one generation per year, and they are found in large groups, but do not make "tents." Caterpillars feed in May and June on aspen and other deciduous trees and can cause widespread defoliation.

### MANAGEMENT

- Apply Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) in May
- Remove and destroy black-gray egg masses on tips of branches in fall and winter

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Rhineland 715-365-8934

Green Bay 920-492-5872

Spooner 715-635-4156

Eau Claire 715-839-1632

Photo: Linda Williams, WI DNR  
Recycled paper

PUB-FR-218e 2002



## COYOTE

*Canis latrans*

**BASIC ID:** A member of the canine family, coyotes are often mistaken for domestic dogs. Their yellowish eyes, brown/red/gray-mottled hair and pointed ears and muzzle can help you to identify them.

**HABITS:** Coyotes normally hunt small mammals, but are important scavengers, and eat carrion (dead things) as well. Coyotes are adaptable and can even live in our urban areas. Diseases, such as mange, seriously affect coyote populations. Regulated trapping helps to control populations and reduce the spread of diseases.

**HISTORY:** At one time coyotes were found in our northern forests and farmlands, but are now members of agricultural and suburban settings throughout Wisconsin.

**WILD!** Coyotes are very clean and even remove bones and other debris from around and inside their dens.

For information: please see Wildlife Management publication, *The Coyote* (WM-148), or order it at

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/PUBL](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/PUBL)

WM-427 2003



Photo: Herbert Lange  
Recycled paper



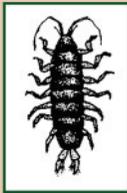
## SOWBUG

Order Isopoda  
(meaning "equal feet" – because when viewed from above, the feet are symmetrical)

These crustaceans live their entire lives in all types of aquatic environments, primarily in organic debris or on rocks. There are 4 species in Wisconsin. Sowbugs are scavengers feeding on dead plant and animal matter. They move about by crawling slowly. Avoid confining them with scuds.

Check for these characteristics:

- Body flattened top to bottom
- Two pairs of antennae; one pair much longer than other
- Body looks armored
- 13 pairs of similar legs (only 8 show from above)



**WILD!** Certain sowbugs are blind and live in caves. They can live 4-6 years.

[clean-water.uwex.edu/waw](http://clean-water.uwex.edu/waw)

Photo: Missouri Department of Conservation  
Art: UWEX  
Partial funding provided by US EPA S. 319  
Water Quality Act

WT-78S 2004



Recycled paper

## PEREGRINE FALCON

*Falco peregrinus*

**STATUS** Endangered

**BASIC ID** This sleek, crow-sized falcon has pointed wings, a sharply-curved bill, a black "helmet" and is swift in flight.

### BREEDING HABITAT & HABITS

Naturally, peregrines nest on high cliff habitat. State recovery programs have provided nest boxes (like the one in the photo) on man-made "cliffs" – tall buildings and utility plants. Peregrines eat birds such as starlings, pigeons and ducks.

**CONSERVATION** In the 1960s and 1970s, DDT contamination threatened the peregrine population. Captive-bred peregrines were released for nine years until 1992. Wisconsin's goal of 20 nesting pairs was reached in 2004. Help maintain this rare species by supporting the Endangered Resources Fund.

**WILD!** Peregrines fly faster than any other bird. They use their feet to strike prey in mid-air at speeds up to 200 mph.

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er)

Photo: Charlene M. Gieck  
Recycled paper

ER-108a 2005



## ORNATE BOX TURTLE

*Terrapene ornata ornata*  
Endangered

### BASIC ID

This 3.5-4.5" turtle has a dark brown, domed shell with yellow paint stroke markings. The bottom is brown with yellow rays and has a hinge.

### HABITS

They feed on insects, slugs, carrion and succulent plants. They live in deep sand prairies and oak savannas.

### FUN FACTS

Box turtles are named for their shells, which can close up completely to exclude predators. They are the only Wisconsin turtle that lives only on land.

### FOR INFORMATION

[www.dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er](http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er)

ER-106K 2008



Photo: A. B. Sheldon  
Recycled paper

## MOOSE

Alces alces

**BASIC ID:** This largest member of the deer family is distinguished by its huge head, bulbous snout, small rump, long, spindly legs and—in bulls—enormous, flattened and pronged antlers spreading to 6 feet. Moose stand over 6 feet at the shoulder, are 6.5-9 feet long & weigh 725-1,100 pounds! Their coat ranges from dark tan to blackish-brown; legs are lighter. Calf is dull red-brown. Bulls have a long, dangling flap of skin, called a "bell," below the throat. Cows lack antlers.

**HABITS:** Spring thru fall, moose feed on tree leaves or on aquatic plants while standing in shallow water. In winter, they survive by browsing on twigs. Bulls call in deep throaty grunts & moans. Usually, only one calf is born from mid-May through early June. It stays with its mother until the following year when she chases it away just before her new calf arrives. Moose are good swimmers with keen hearing but poor vision.

**HABITAT:** Originally inhabiting forested wetlands & shallow lakes in northern Wisconsin, infectious brainworms (transmitted from deer) have caused the decline of this native mammal. It now only occasionally immigrates into our state from neighboring Minnesota or Michigan.

**WILD!** Moose need large areas of wilderness to thrive.

For more info, visit WIDNR's Wildlife Notebook:  
<http://dnr.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/pub/wlnotebook.htm>



Photo: Eliza Snow  
Printed on Recycled Paper WNI-503 2009

## WALLEYE

*Sander vitreus*

### IDENTIFICATION

A white triangular mark on their tail fin, and large eyes, which help them see well in low light, help to make these members of the perch family easy to identify.

### HABITAT

Walleye prefer clear-water lakes but can also be found in large river systems like the Mississippi. They stay in deep water during the day and move into the shallows at night.

### TACKLE TIPS

Cast or troll minnows, leaches, night crawlers or small plugs.

**COMMON CATCH SIZE 14-17", 2 lb.**  
(Common regulations for legal catch size and season.)

For more information, visit:  
[dnr.wi.gov](http://dnr.wi.gov)

FH-930n 2009



Painting: Virgil Beck  
Recycled paper

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



RAPTORS



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



ENDANGERED SPECIES



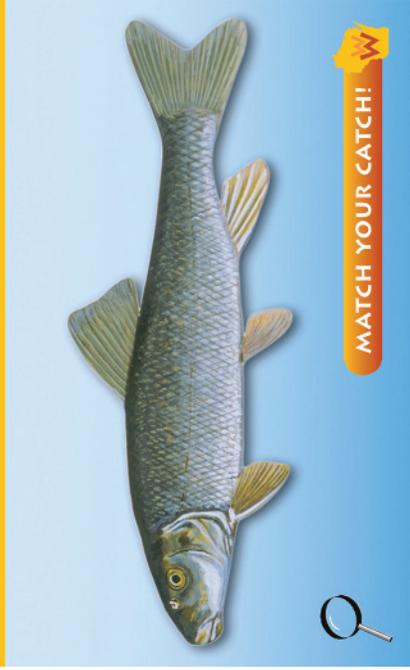
WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



NATIVE SPECIES

SERIES 1  
#8

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



MATCH YOUR CATCH!



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



NATIVE REPTILES



## WESTERN SLENDER GLASS LIZARD

*Ophisaurus attenuatus*  
Endangered

### BASIC ID

This legless 1.5-2' lizard looks like a snake but has movable eyelids and ear openings. The skin is tan-bronze with dark stripes down the back and sides. The belly is pale yellow.

### HABITS

They eat insects and some bird eggs or mice. They require oak savannas and sand prairies to survive in Wisconsin.

### FUN FACT

The name "glass" lizard refers to their tails, which easily break and can shatter when grabbed by a predator.

### FOR INFORMATION

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er)

Photo: A. B. Sheldon  
Recycled paper



ER-106P 2003

## GIANT SILKMOTH

*Antheraea polyphemus*

### BASIC ID

These butterflies of the night have wingspans of 4-6" and are our largest moths. Eyespots on their hind wings can startle predators which allows the moths to escape. Males have large feather-shaped antennae they use to find females.

### HABITS

Adult moths do not feed and are harmless. Females will lay rows of 2-6 eggs on the leaves of small trees or shrubs. Seen in rural and urban areas of Wisconsin from late May-June.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact your local DNR Service Center or State Park Naturalist.

Photo: Gene Tiser, WI DNR  
Recycled paper

PUB-218h 2002



## GREAT HORNED OWL

*Bubo virginianus*

**BASIC ID:** Twice the size of a crow, this very large, brown or gray owl has prominent ear tufts and yellow eyes. It is the only "eagle-owl" in the entire Western Hemisphere.

**HABITS:** A very powerful bird, this owl preys on all types of animals—from insects & mice to porcupines & skunks. It can take birds as large as turkeys & geese. By day, it hides in trees, especially large evergreen conifers. Courtship begins in early January. Listen for low, booming hoots. The nest is often an old, unoccupied hawk nest, or the broken top of a large dead tree. Look for owl pellets (castings) beneath large conifers. If they contain bones, you have discovered an owl's daytime roost!

**HABITAT:** This common & widely distributed owl has always been a familiar resident of Wisconsin. It lives in almost any habitat as long as a few trees or shrubs are present for cover. They are highly adaptable birds and reside even in cities along rivers or in parks.

**WILD!** Be cautious near nests—horned owls are good parents who may encourage you to retreat with determination!

For more info, visit WIDNR's Wildlife Notebook:  
<http://dnr.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/publ/wlnotebook.htm>

Photo: Jill W. Lang  
Printed on Recycled Paper

WM-516 2009



## WHITE SUCKER

*Catostomus commersonii*

### IDENTIFICATION

White suckers have slim bodies with lots of tiny scales while other suckers have larger, harder scales. All suckers have mouths that point downward.

### HABITAT

White suckers like to hide in old logs and deep holes of Wisconsin's lakes, ponds, and streams. They can withstand lower oxygen levels than most fish.

### TACKLE TIPS

You can use minnows or worms to catch these bottom-dwelling critters. Check with your local DNR office to find out about spearing and dipnetting regulations.

**COMMON CATCH SIZE** 10-6", 8-12 oz.

For more information, visit:  
[dnr.wi.gov](http://dnr.wi.gov)

Painting: Virgil Beck  
Recycled paper



FH-930bb 2009

## WHOOPING CRANE

*Grus americana*

**BASIC ID:** Named for their loud distinctive calls, heard a mile away, this is North America's only 5-foot, snow-white bird, with an impressive 7-8 foot wingspan. Adults have a black mask with a bare red patch on top of their heads.

**HABITS:** Wetlands are critical for food, nesting & safe roosting; never found in trees. Diverse diet includes frogs, tadpoles, crayfish, small fish, snails, rodents, plant tubers, & grains. Elaborate courtship dancing and "unison calling" precede nesting. Both parents care for their offspring.

**RESTORATION:** Fewer than 20 birds remained in 1950. Habitat loss & unregulated hunting were the culprits. Today, wetland conservation has helped restore the population, along with biologists using egg collection & captive breeding. Chicks are released each fall in Wisconsin. They learn migration by two experimental methods: following disguised ultralight pilots/planes to the southeast U.S., or following older cranes. Thereafter, they migrate successfully without lessons.

**WILD!** Chicks grow 1 inch per day! Cinnamon feathers molt to pure white in a year as their eyes go from blue to gold!

For more info, visit Wisconsin DNR's Website:  
<http://dnr.wi.us/org/land/er/birds/wcrane/index.htm>  
[www.bringbackthecranes.org](http://www.bringbackthecranes.org)

Photo: Bob Blanchard  
Printed on Recycled Paper

WM-513 2009

