

COVER UP

SOLITAIRE GAME
EASY & FAST
1 PLAYER

OBJECT

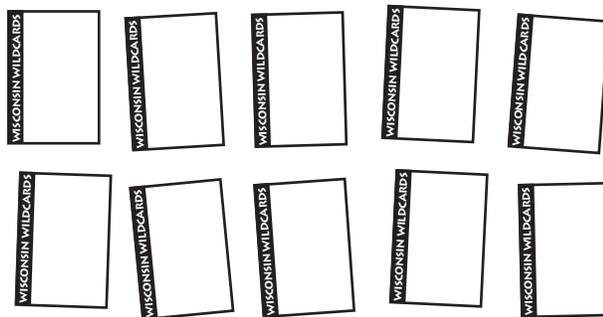
Deal the whole deck onto a 10-card layout.

WILDCARDS

4 each of 13 different cards

DEAL

Deal 10 cards faceup on the table in two rows of five cards each. Keep the rest of the cards facedown in your hand.

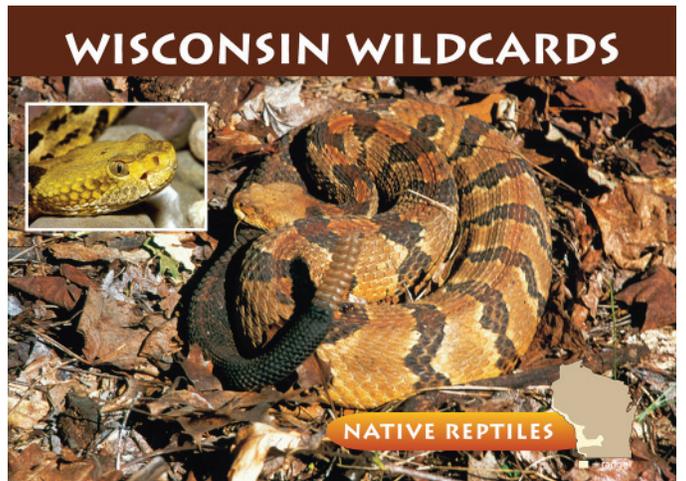
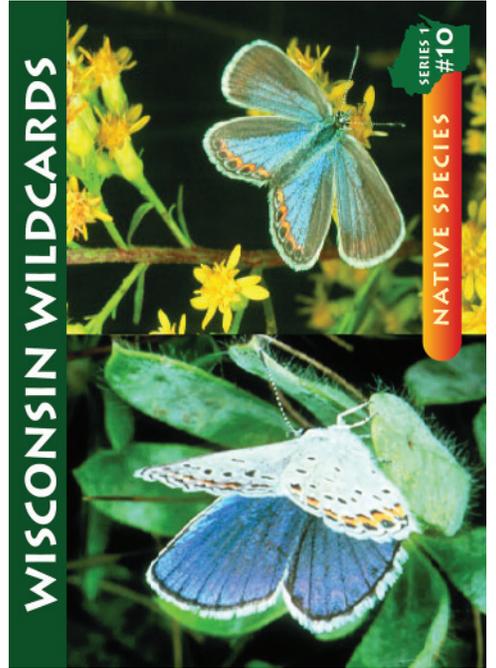
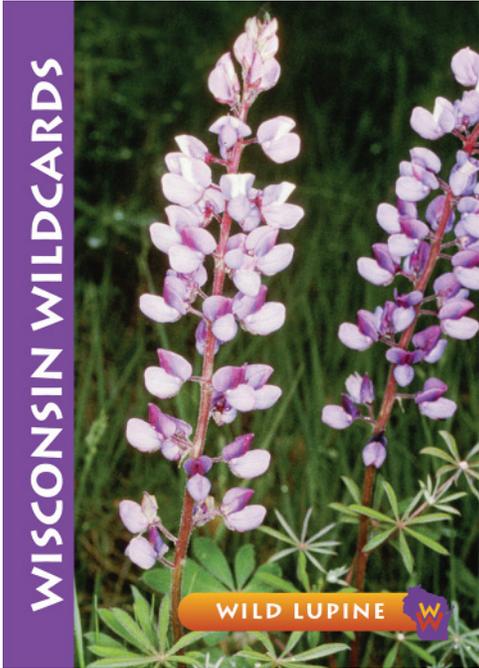
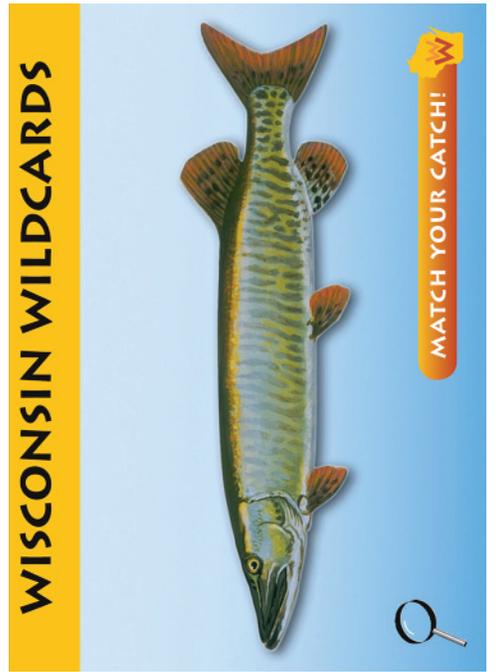
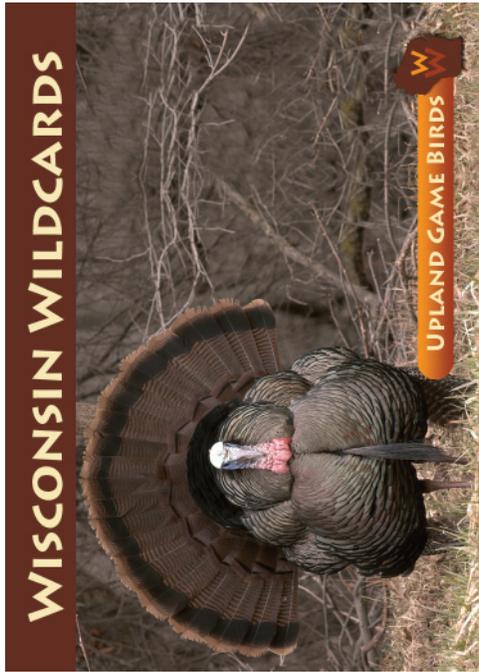
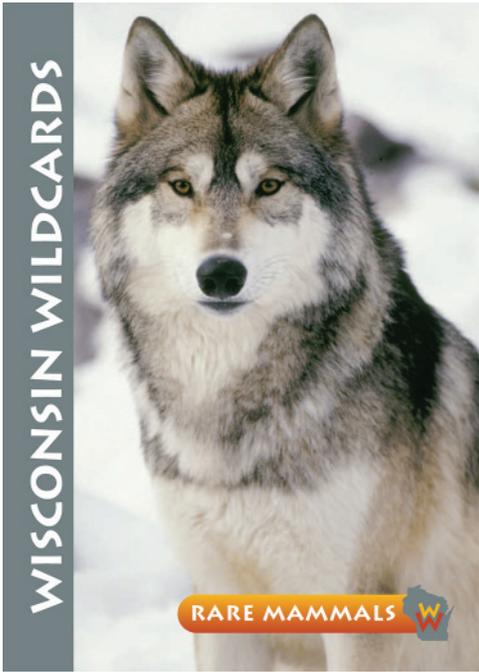


PLAY

Look for pairs. Cover the pairs with the two top cards from your hand. Place the new cards faceup, one on top of each of the pair. Keep covering up pairs with new cards from your hand. Usually, you can get rid of all the cards in your hand and win. However, if all 10 cards on the table are different, you are blocked. Shuffle and try again.

CHALLENGE

To make the game more challenging, use 13 groups of four related cards. For example, one group could be four different canines (wolf, coyote, red fox, gray fox), and another could be four different trout (lake, brook, rainbow, and brown).



MUSKELLUNGE

Esox masquinongy

WISCONSIN'S STATE FISH!

IDENTIFICATION The musky is the largest predator fish in the state. Look for wide, vertical markings to distinguish musky from northern pike. They do not have scales on the lower part of the gill cover like the northern pike does.

HABITAT Musky are found statewide and inhabit a wide range of waters from rivers to the Great Lakes. They live alone, searching weed beds and tangles of old logs for prey.

TACKLE TIPS Bring along some big bait and a steel leader for these ferocious fighters! Jerk baits, spoons, and bucktails are popular lures used to chase the musky.

COMMON CATCH SIZE 38-40", usually less than 15 lb. (Check regulations for legal catch size and season.)

For more information, visit:
dnr.wi.gov

Painting: Virgil Beck
Recycled paper



WILD TURKEY--TOM

Meleagris gallopavo silvestris

BASIC ID: Males are 3-4 feet long & weigh 18-25 pounds. Black-tipped, iridescent bronze feathers are darker than hens. Featherless head sports fleshy chin wattles, beak snood & bumps on neck. A spring tom's head appears red, white or blue depending on bloodflow. Bristly "beards" (modified feathers) hang from chest. Legs have sharp spurs. Wings are barred black & white. Tracks are wider than 4.5 inches; droppings are J-shaped. Young males are jakes.

HABITS: From March-May, toms gobble to attract hens. When hens appear, toms strut, fan out their tail, arch their neck and fluff up their body feathers. With rapid steps, a courting tom drags his wings over the ground, creating a humming sound. Turkeys have excellent vision & hearing.

HISTORY: By 1881, native turkeys were extirpated from Wisconsin due to clearcutting of hardwood forests, unregulated hunting and spread of disease from domestic flocks of turkeys. In 1976, wild turkeys from Missouri were successfully re-introduced to Wisconsin. First hunt: 1983.

WILD! Turkeys can fly swiftly over 55 mph, though they prefer to run from predators at speeds over 12 mph!

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

Photo: Bruce MacQueen
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WM-505 2009



GRAY WOLF

Canis lupus

BASIC ID: The largest member of the canine family, the gray wolf stands 28"-34" at the shoulder, weighs in at 50-100 pounds and can be 4 to 6 feet from nose to tail tip. Grizzled gray and brown, black, or nearly white are the main hair colors of Wisconsin gray wolves.

HABITS: Wolves are social animals and live in packs or family groups of two to a dozen or more. Wolves eat mainly white-tailed deer, beaver and small mammals.

HISTORY: Wolves were once an endangered species, but returned to Wisconsin on their own. They have recovered well. Currently this protected species inhabits the northern and central forests of Wisconsin. Wolves are wild animals and should be treated as such. Do not feed or approach any wild animal.

WILD! Wolves can trot for miles and while chasing prey can sprint up to 40 mph!

For information: please see Endangered Resources Life Tracks publication, Timber Wolf, ER-500, or call (608) 266-7012.

Photo: Stephen J. Lang
Recycled paper



KARNER BLUE BUTTERFLY

Lycaeides melissa samuelis

BASIC ID Karner blues are distinguished by orange spots on the edge of the underwing. The male is on the left, the female is on the right.

HABITS KBBs feed only on wild lupine growing in prairies and early successional jack pine forests. There are two generations per year. Habitat loss, due to development and farming, caused the Karner blue population to decrease.

MANAGEMENT Karner blues are a federally endangered species. The DNR works with private landowners and supports prairie restoration and forestry practices that benefit the butterflies.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
Contact your local DNR Service Center.

Photos: Thomas A. Meyer, WI DNR
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PUB-FR-218j 2002



RACCOON

Procyon lotor

BASIC ID: Raccoons are easily recognized by their black facial "masks" and ringed tails. They have five elongated toes on each foot, and are flat-footed.

HABITS: Raccoons are an "omnivore" which means they will eat almost anything! They eat grass, beetles, bird eggs, crayfish, even people's garbage! They are found in nearly any setting, may carry parasites, and may become troublesome around our homes.

HISTORY: Raccoons are very adaptable and present statewide. Regulated, licensed trappers help to reduce high populations and allow humans and raccoons to coexist.

WILD! Raccoons are able to use their feet like hands. The name "raccoon" comes from a Native American (Algonquin) term which means, "He who scratches with hands." (Please don't feed raccoons!)

For information: please see Wildlife Management publication, *The Raccoon* (WM-062), or order it at

www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/PUBL

Photo: Herbert Lange
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WILD LUPINE

Lupinus perennis

BASIC ID

This sun-loving perennial grows best in open savannas or prairies. In Wisconsin, it germinates in mid-April. Its spikes of blue flowers bloom in late May, and its seed pods mature to brown or black before bursting in late June or early July.

IMPORTANCE

The caterpillar of the federally endangered Karner blue butterfly relies exclusively on lupine leaves for food.

SEED PLANTING

- Collect mature seed pods before they burst
- Dry pods under a screen to extract seeds
- Plant seeds in late fall before snow cover for best growth
- Select sunny, weed-free areas with sandy, well-drained soil

FOR INFORMATION

www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invertebrates/karner.htm

Photo: Thomas Meyer
Recycled paper



TIMBER RATTLESNAKE

Crotalus horridus
Protected

BASIC ID

This thick 3-4' snake has a yellow, brown or gray body with dark brown to black jagged crossbars. The head is light gold. The tail is jet black with a tan rattle at the end.

HABITS

They eat a variety of small rodents. They live on bluff prairies with rock outcroppings, oak forests and in old fields.

CONSERVATION

Prevent the needless killing of this venomous snake. Manage bluff prairies by cutting and burning to reduce brush and trees.

FOR INFORMATION

www.dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er

Photo: A. B. Sheldon
Recycled paper



WHITE-TAILED DEER

Odocoileus virginianus

BASIC ID: Wisconsin's "State Wildlife Animal" is very common & easily recognized. Bucks, which develop antlers in summer and fall, are larger than does. Adults are 63-85" long & average 125-185 lbs. Deer have large eyes and ears, a naked nose pad & long legs with hooved feet. Their hair is reddish-brown in summer and grayish-brown in winter.

HABITS: Deer spend most of the year in small family groups, with adult bucks often living in small bachelor groups. "Whitetails" don't generally herd up like elk or other cervids, except during northern Wisconsin winters when 100s may gather in a single swamp (in deer yards). Deer browse on twigs, buds & leaves & graze on grass & forbs (herbs). They relish acorns, corn, apples & alfalfa. They have excellent senses of smell & hearing. When alarmed, deer fan their ears & raise flag-like tails to signal other deer of nearby danger.

HABITAT: This native deer lives in abundance across our state in forests, remote swamps, & along edges of farm fields & woodlots. They also live in city woodlots & parks.

WILD! Some individuals have been known to jump higher than 8 feet and to run 40 mph! Deer hunting generates \$1 billion each year in WI.

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

Photo: Wanda Embar & Bryan Eastham
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WM-501 2009



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



MATCH YOUR CATCH!



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



WADING BIRDS



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



NATIVE TREES



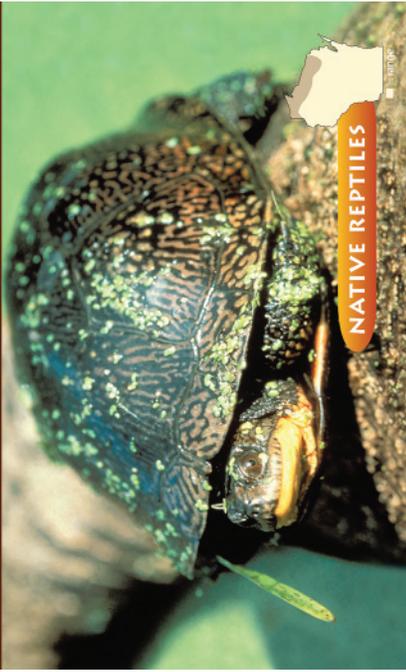
WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



NATIVE PESTS

SERIES 1 #4

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



NATIVE REPTILES



BLANDING'S TURTLE

Emydoidea blandingii
Threatened

BASIC ID

The 6-10" shell is blackish with yellow flecks, elongated and domed. The bottom is hinged. The chin is bright yellow.

HABITS

Their diet includes invertebrates, tadpoles, fish and berries. They prefer marshy areas with dense vegetation, but can live in many aquatic habitats. They can also live on land. Habitat loss and car kills are major causes affecting populations.

FUN FACT

Blanding's turtles must live 17-20 years before they can breed. This fact limits population recovery following habitat loss.

FOR INFORMATION

www.dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er

ER-106C 2008

Photo: A. B. Sheldon
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EASTERN TENT CATERPILLAR

Malacosoma americanum

BASIC ID

These black and orange caterpillars have a yellow-white stripe down the middle of their backs, blue eyespots and hairs along their sides.

HABITS

The caterpillars make a white silk "tent" in branch forks of cherries and crabapples in May and June. They will leave their tents to feed during the day.

MANAGEMENT

- Apply B.t. (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) before larvae form webs
- Using rubber gloves, pull out tents with caterpillars and plunge into soapy water

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact your local DNR forest pest specialist or UW-Extension county horticultural agent.

Photo: Linda Williams, WI DNR
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PUB-FR-218d 2002



SANDHILL CRANE

Grus canadensis

BASIC ID: A tall (3-5 feet) bird with long neck, long beak, & stilt-like legs. Cousins to the rare white whooping crane, sandhills are reddish-brown in spring & summer; turning more gray in fall & winter. Adults have a white cheek patch; forehead & crown covered with bare, bright red skin.

HABITS: Cranes migrate & winter in southeast U.S., returning to Wisconsin in mid-March. Spring mating rituals include loud unison calls & dances of bowing, jumping, running, stick tossing & wing flapping. Nest platforms are sometimes "borrowed" from muskrats. Two eggs hatch in spring but usually only one chick survives. They eat plant tubers, grain, sprouts, acorns, frogs, mollusks & insects with their sensitive chopsticks-like bill.

HABITAT: Cranes breed in wet sedge meadows and shallow marshes. During spring and late fall, they feed in upland farm fields & oak forests.

WILD! Due to draining marshes between 1875 & 1920, and because cranes were shot for food & feathers, only 35 pairs existed in Wisconsin by 1935. Sandhill cranes now nest throughout our state and their populations are secure.

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

Photo: Qualisuli Photos
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WM-512 2009



WHITE ASH

Fraxinus americana

TREE ID: Look for a large, straight-stemmed tree with opposite branching and compound leaves, each with 5-9 leaflets. Leaf scars extend up the sides of new buds. Leaves turn purple in fall.

STATE RECORD TREE: 102 feet tall, 5.3 feet in diameter, Outagamie County

MANAGEMENT: White ash grow individually or in small groups in well-drained, fertile, upland forests. They are shade tolerant when young, but become intolerant later. They regenerate through re-sprouting or natural seeding. Planting seedlings is the surest method.

SEED FACTS: Only female trees bear seed. Seeds ripen in fall and require stratification to germinate. Expect 13,000 seeds/pound and 12.5 lbs./bushel.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

dnr.wi.gov/org/land/forestry/nursery

Photo: Gordon Christians, WIDNR
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UW Extension

FR-2277b 2004



BROOK TROUT

Salvelinus fontinalis

IDENTIFICATION

Brook trout are Wisconsin's only native stream-dwelling trout. Look for worm-like markings on their backs and white edges on their fins.

HABITAT

Brook trout like to hide at the head of a stream in small pools or under logs. In the fall, they make gravel nests close to the springs that feed the stream where water is the freshest.

TACKLE TIP

Be quiet! Brook trout are easily spooked. After a short rain, use flies, worms or minnows. For successful catch and release, however, flies are best.

COMMON CATCH SIZE 10-12", 1-2 lb.
(Check regulations for legal catch size and season.)

For more information, visit:
dnr.wi.gov

Painting: Virgil Beck
Recycled paper

FH-930dd 2009

