

## WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Worksheet #3, July 2006 Moon Walk, Black Hills National Forest

*Bring this completed worksheet with you to the July Moon Walk and show it to a Forest Service employee. Your name will be entered into a drawing for a free t-shirt the night of the Moon Walk.*

*Directions: Use the vocabulary words to complete the sentences.*

**prescribed burns**

**home range**

**adaptations**

**habitat**

**research**

**myth**

**long tail**

1. Powerful crushing jaws and long, sharp catch claws are two \_\_\_\_\_ mountain lions have for catching elk and deer, their main food sources.
2. Good \_\_\_\_\_ is the first tool used by wildlife managers to guide them in determining the best methods to sustain healthy populations of mountain lions.
3. New research revealed a decrease in the \_\_\_\_\_ areas of both male and female mountain lions in the Black Hills - 200 square miles for males and 40 square miles for females. This finding along with the migration of lions out of the area shows that there are more lions living here than originally predicted.
4. One \_\_\_\_\_ about mountain lions is that they scream often. Mountain lions are solitary, territorial animals that ambush their prey. Loud, frequent screams would reveal their location to prey animals and to other lions.
5. The Forest Service used \_\_\_\_\_ in the Spring Creek Canyon area to enhance habitat and open up spaces in the forest for Big Horn Sheep, deer, elk and mountain goats.
6. The Spring Creek Canyon area offers premier \_\_\_\_\_ for mountain lions because it provides water, rugged canyons for hiding (and ambushing prey), and an abundant food source.
7. A good way to identify a mountain lion from other big game predators is by its \_\_\_\_\_, which is approximately 2/3, the length of its body and loops down toward the ground.