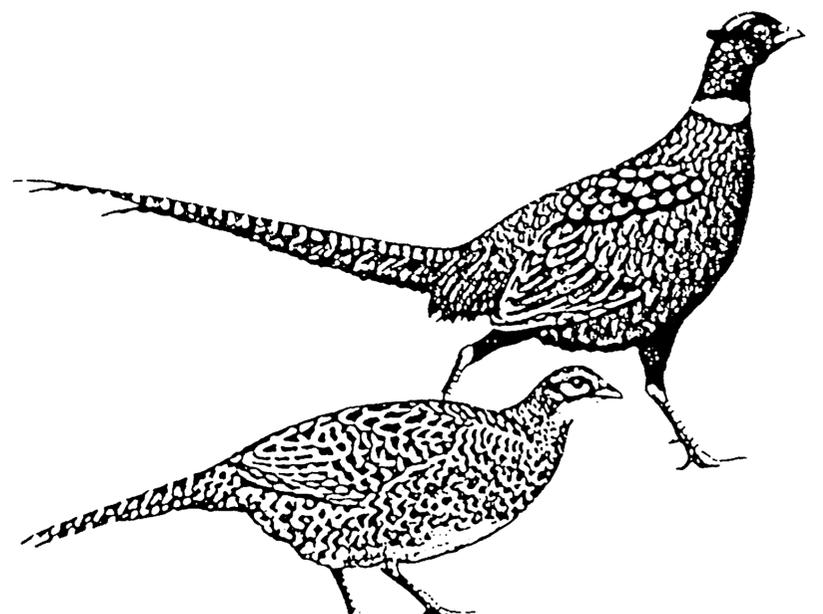


SACRAMENTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COLORING BOOK

Teacher's Guide



COLORING BOOK

This coloring book contains drawings of a number of species of birds and mammals that are commonly seen on the Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge. Along with each drawing is a page which provides information about that particular animal. That page tells you how to identify the animal, what habitat it lives in, what it eats, where in North America the animal is found, and an interesting "Did you know?" fact on the animal.

The colors that are found in this coloring book are:

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| RED | BLUE | YELLOW | GREEN | BROWN | BLACK | PINK | GRAY |

If an area on the drawing contains no number it means that this part of the animal is white and does not need to be colored.

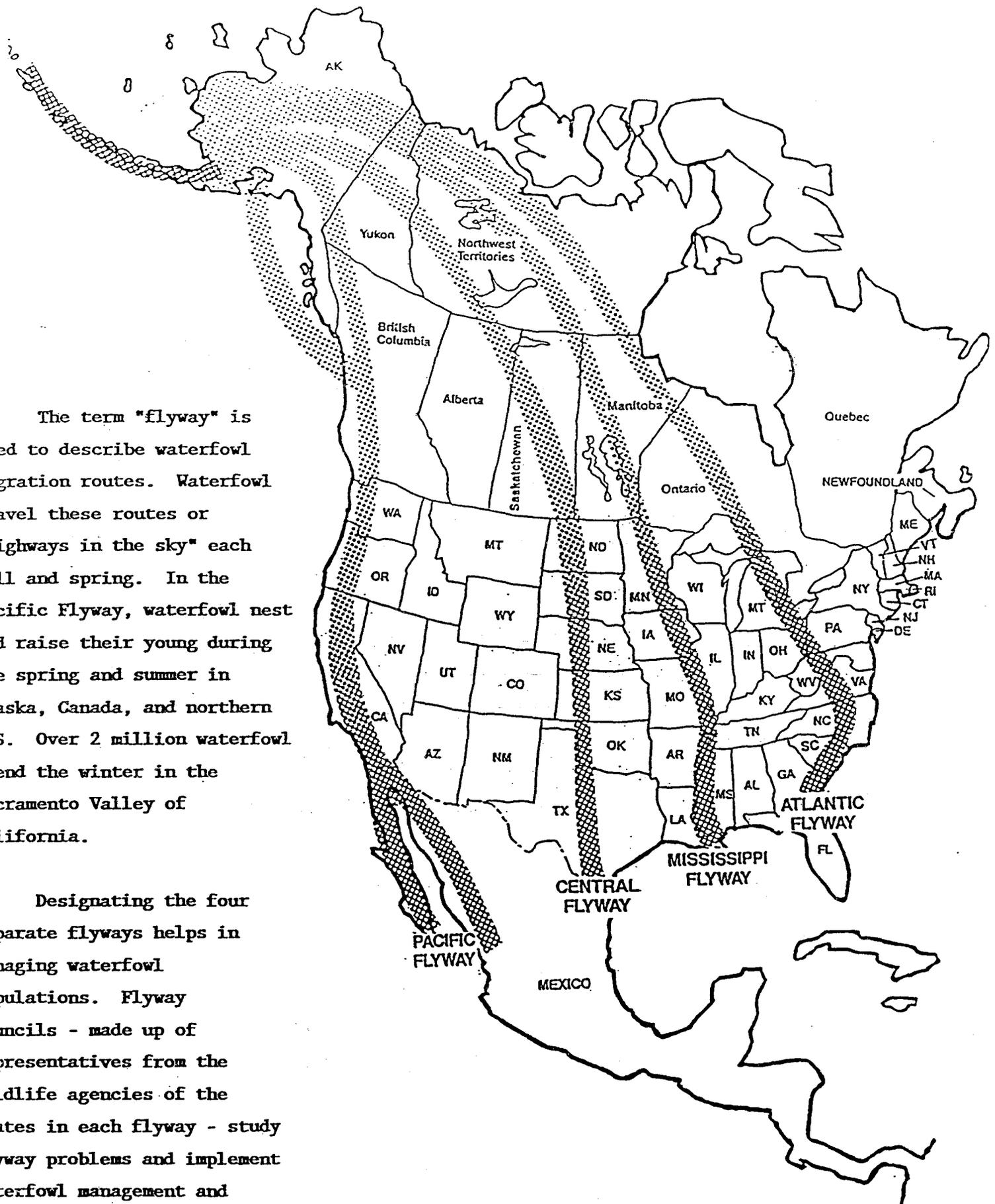
Have fun coloring !

Map of North American Flyways

1

The term "flyway" is used to describe waterfowl migration routes. Waterfowl travel these routes or "highways in the sky" each fall and spring. In the Pacific Flyway, waterfowl nest and raise their young during the spring and summer in Alaska, Canada, and northern U.S. Over 2 million waterfowl spend the winter in the Sacramento Valley of California.

Designating the four separate flyways helps in managing waterfowl populations. Flyway councils - made up of representatives from the wildlife agencies of the states in each flyway - study flyway problems and implement waterfowl management and research programs.



KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are different colors
- male has a slender brown and white neck, a brown head, and a long pointed tail
- female also has a slender neck but is mottled brown all over, and she also has a pointed tail like the male

HABITAT

- breeds on the marshes of the tundras and boreal forests, as well as prairie marshes
- in winters they are found on marshes and lakes

FOOD

- aquatic plants, seeds, small aquatic life, insects

RANGE

- breeds from Alaska east to Hudson Bay, and as far south as California and Colorado
- winters in the southern states and in Mexico

DID YOU KNOW ?

That northern pintails get their names because of their long narrow tail feathers !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are different colors
- male has a green head, and a white neck
- female is mottled brown in color
- both male and female northern shoveler's are easily identified by their long, spoon-shaped bill

HABITAT

- found in freshwater marshes on the prairies and tundra during the breeding season
- in winter they are found on lakes and marshes

FOOD

- aquatic plants, seeds, small aquatic life, insects

RANGE

- breeds from Alaska through to western Canada, south to Kansas and central California
- winters in the Pacific and Gulf coast states, and in Mexico

DID YOU KNOW ?

That northern shovelers use their spoon-shaped bills to sieve the water for food just like baleen whales !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are different colors
- male has a green head with a white ring around his neck
- female is mottled brown in color with a whitish tail
- both males and females have orange feet

HABITAT

- found in a wide variety of habitats including: marshes, river bends, bays, and even ditches, and city ponds

FOOD

- aquatic plants, seeds, small aquatic life, insects

RANGE

- breeds all across North America
- spends winters throughout the United States and in Mexico

DID YOU KNOW ?

That only female mallards "quack" !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- they are both gray in color with a blackish head and a white bill

HABITAT

- found in marshes, ponds, and lakes

FOOD

- aquatic plants, seeds, small aquatic life, insects

RANGE

- breeds from British Columbia to Massachusetts, south to Baja California and the Gulf states
- winters in southern United States, and in Mexico

DID YOU KNOW ?

That American coots fly at night and don't even need a flashlight !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- they have grayish-brown bodies
- the neck, head, and bill are black, and they have white cheek patches

HABITAT

- Canada geese are found in a wide variety of habitats including; lakes, ponds, marshes, bays, and fields

FOOD

- grasses, sedges, aquatic plants

RANGE

- breeds across northern North America from Alaska to Labrador, south to the mid-Atlantic states, Kansas, and California
- winters in any area that has open water all winter, including as far south as northern Mexico

DID YOU KNOW ?

That Canada geese usually fly in a "V" formation, "honking loudly !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- they are white with black wing tips
- the bill and feet are pink
- the bill has a black stripe on its edge

HABITAT

- breeds on the arctic tundra
- in winter they are found in grain fields, ponds, and bays

FOOD

- grasses, sedges, aquatic plants

RANGE

- breeds in northeastern Siberia and arctic North America
- winters as far south as Mexico and the Gulf Coast states, with many staying in California's Central Valley

DID YOU KNOW ?

That snow geese that breed and winter further east in North America are usually a grayish-blue color and are called "Blue Geese" !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- they are a tall, grayish-blue bird with long legs and a long neck which when flying they keep folded in (not extended out straight)
- also have a long, narrow yellow bill

HABITAT

- wetlands where tall trees, rock cliffs, or thick reeds provide a safe site for nesting

FOOD

- fish, frogs, crayfish

RANGE

- breeds from southern Canada all the way to Mexico
- winters as far south as South America

DID YOU KNOW ?

That great blue herons stand as tall as you (3-4 feet) and have a wingspan twice as tall as you (6-8 feet) !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- they are tall white birds, with long black legs and black feet
- they have a long, narrow yellow bill

HABITAT

- marshes, ponds, shores, and mudflats

FOOD

- fish, frogs, crayfish, and other aquatic life

RANGE

- great egrets are found in scattered locations throughout the United States, with many living year round in California and in Mexico

DID YOU KNOW ?

That great egrets nest together in large groups called colonies !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are different colors
- the male is black with bright red and yellow patches on the wing
- the female is streaked brown and gray

HABITAT

- marshes surrounded by open meadows or fields

FOOD

- insects, seeds, berries

RANGE

- widespread from subarctic Canada, to the tropical swamp areas of Central America
- those which live in northern United States and Canada migrate south to areas where bodies of water do not freeze

DID YOU KNOW ?

That female red-winged blackbirds do not have any red feathers at all !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- they have 2 black bands across their white chest
- the rump area is tan color

HABITAT

- fields and pastures, river banks, mudflats

FOOD

- aquatic insects, seeds

RANGE

- found from southern Alaska and Canada, to central Mexico
- winters in the southern states and Mexico

DID YOU KNOW ?

That killdeers will fake an injury to lure predators away from their nest and young !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are different colors
- both are large chicken-like birds with long pointed tails
- the male is brightly colored and iridescent, with the head black, green, and red
- the female is mottled brown in color

HABITAT

- farms, fields, marsh edges, brush areas

FOOD

- insects, seeds, berries

RANGE

- found in western United States, the prairies, and the northeast states

DID YOU KNOW ?

That ring-necked pheasants are not native to North America: they are originally from Europe and Asia !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- adult bald eagles have a white head, a white tail, and a yellow bill
- immature bald eagles have a grayish-black head and tail. and a dark bill; it takes bald eagles 4 years to get a totally white head and tail, and a yellow bill

HABITAT

- coasts, rivers, and large lakes

FOOD

- fish, ducks, carrion (dead animals)

RANGE

- Canada, Alaska through to the southern states

DID YOU KNOW ?

That the bald eagle is our National Symbol, however it is now an endangered species !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- barn owls have a white heart-shaped face, with no tufts of feathers sticking up from the top of their head
- in flight they can be identified by the plain white underside of their wings and body

HABITAT

- woodland, prairie groves, and agricultural areas

FOOD

- mice, rats, and small birds

RANGE

- found worldwide in tropical and temperate regions

DID YOU KNOW ?

That barn owls can see as well at night as you can see during the daytime !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- turkey vultures are large black birds with featherless red heads
- they are often seen soaring around with their wings held in a shallow V angle (not held straight out)

HABITAT

- open country such as grasslands and prairies, and also along roadsides

FOOD

- carrion (dead animals)

RANGE

- common from southern Canada through to Cape Horn in South America

DID YOU KNOW ?

That turkey vultures find their food using both their nose and their eyes !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- male and female are identical in color
- large broad-winged, wide-tailed hawk
- dark brown body and wings above, light color below
- the topside of the adults tail is red, while immature red-tailed hawks have a streaked grayish tail

HABITAT

- open country, woodlands, prairie groves, mountains, and plains

FOOD

- rodents, rabbits, small birds, and reptiles

RANGE

- found throughout North America and as far south as Panama

DID YOU KNOW ?

That red-tailed hawks do not have a red tail until they turn one year old !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- grayish-brown in color with large black-tipped ears
- the tail has a black stripe on top

HABITAT

- grasslands, and open areas

FOOD

- green vegetation

RANGE

- western North America, as far east as Texas, and north to Oregon

DID YOU KNOW ?

That black-tailed jackrabbits can run as fast as a car (35-45 mph) for short distances !

KEYS TO IDENTIFYING

- body is gray with a black "mask" around the eyes
- the long tail has alternating rings of white and black

HABITAT

- found wherever there are streams or lakes within it's range

FOOD

- raccoons are omnivorous, meaning they will eat almost anything: plants, fish, eggs, crayfish

RANGE

- southern Canada and through most of the United States and Central America

DID YOU KNOW ?

That a raccoon's front paws are very similar in shape to your own hands, with 5 fingers that they can use to hold things !