

CONSERVATION
EDUCATION

Wildlife of New Mexico



www.wildlife.state.nm.us

TEACHER'S GUIDE

New Mexico has a rich wildlife heritage. As the fourth largest state in the lower forty-eight states, New Mexico is unsurpassed for the wide diversity of wildlife within its boundaries. Part of this diversity is a result of New Mexico encompassing several different bioregions including the Southern Rockies, Great Plains, Great Basin and the Chihuahuan Desert. Some biologists even see components of the Sierra Madrean and Sonoran Desert in the southwestern corner of the state. Appreciation and awareness of this heritage is important for every generation. As the population of New Mexico continues to grow, the human use and management of wildlife habitat is increasingly a focus of discussion and debate.

Wildlife is important for many reasons. Wildlife has many economic, aesthetic, spiritual, and ecosystem values. The work of predators and decomposers in cycling nutrients is incredibly important to our ecosystem. In New Mexico, spending by hunters and anglers directly supports 8,000 jobs, which puts \$209 million worth of paychecks into pockets of working residents around the state. The economic stimulus of hunting and fishing equates to an astounding \$1.2 million a day being pumped into the state's economy.

Habitat is the main factor influencing the animals featured in this coloring book. Habitat is more than just food, water, shelter and space. It is also the arrangement and composition of these elements in the landscape that is crucial for the survival of wildlife. Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation continue to be an important factor for the future of many of these species.

Also, global climate change is increasingly being recognized as a potentially serious threat to many species of wildlife. A major concern in New Mexico is that global climate change will increase the severity and length of drought conditions. It also has the potential to increase the frequency and intensity of severe weather events such as damaging thunderstorms. Anything that affects the quality and quantity of water provided to wildlife and human communities is of concern to us all.

This coloring book is part of many resources and workshops offered through New Mexico Department of Game and Fish- Project WILD.

Range maps indicate where animals can be found in New Mexico within the appropriate habitat.

Project WILD®

WHAT IS PROJECT WILD?

Project WILD is a nation-wide program that provides K-12 learning opportunities in several subject areas and at every ability level. Designed for diverse teaching and learning styles, Project WILD has proven an effective tool for teaching Language Arts, Math, Science, Art, Physical Education and other subject areas. Students can get involved in hands-on activities that encourage problem-solving and decision-making skills about the environment they share with wildlife.

READY FOR A PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP?

To get Project WILD educational materials, educators can sign up to attend free six-hour workshops that are practical, interactive and fun! Workshops occur throughout the year and can be scheduled anywhere in New Mexico.

PUBLICATIONS

Project WILD also offers free publications. Coloring Books:

- Aquatic Wildlife of New Mexico
- Endangered Species of New Mexico
- Lifezones of New Mexico

TEACHERS GUIDES

- WILD About Elk: An Educator's Guide
- Land of Little Water
- WILD About Bears: An Educator's Guide

This coloring book is part of many activities and programs offered through the Conservation Education Section- Project WILD. Project WILD is an award-winning environmental and conservation education program of instructional workshops and supplementary curriculum materials for teachers of K-12. Project WILD helps prepare teachers and students to make responsible, informed decisions for wildlife.

For more information on Project WILD and free workshops and materials on wildlife contact: Project WILD Coordinator, POB 25112, Santa Fe, NM 87504. (505) 476-8000. Or visit our website www.wildlife.state.nm.us



WILDLIFE OF NEW MEXICO



A Coloring Book
by
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Special thanks to New Mexico Department of Game and Fish staff, **Charles Painter** and **Jim Stuart,** **Lance Tyson** and **Hira Walker** for their assistance with maps and technical review.

As the state wildlife agency, the Department of Game and Fish provides wildlife education materials and workshops to the public.

Sport Fish Restoration Act

A 10 percent federal excise tax on your purchase of fishing equipment and motor boat fuel helps states sustain sports fisheries. This includes acquiring easements or leases for public fishing, funding hatchery and stocking programs, improving boating facilities for anglers and supporting aquatic education programs and materials like this coloring book.

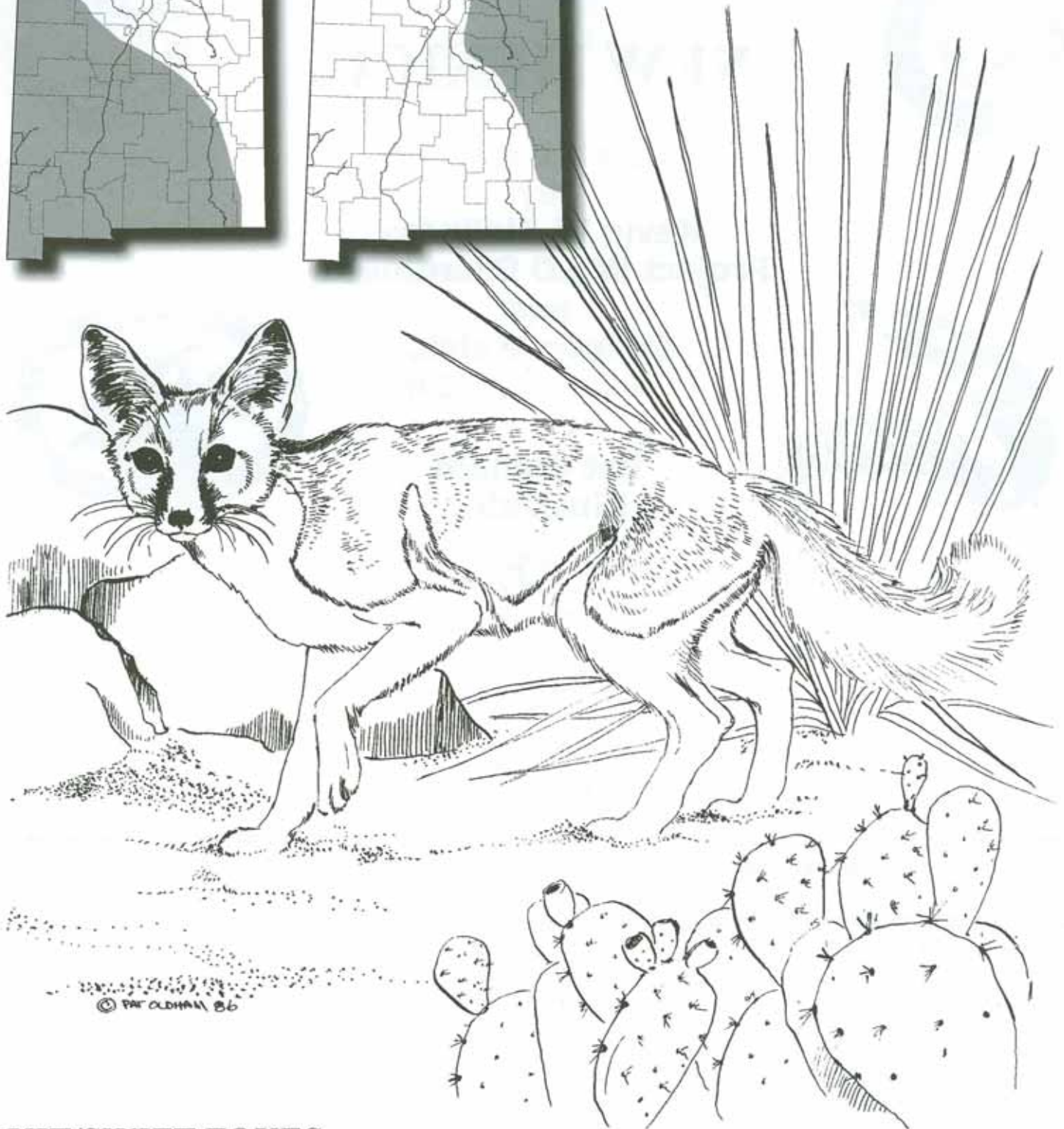
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Kit Fox

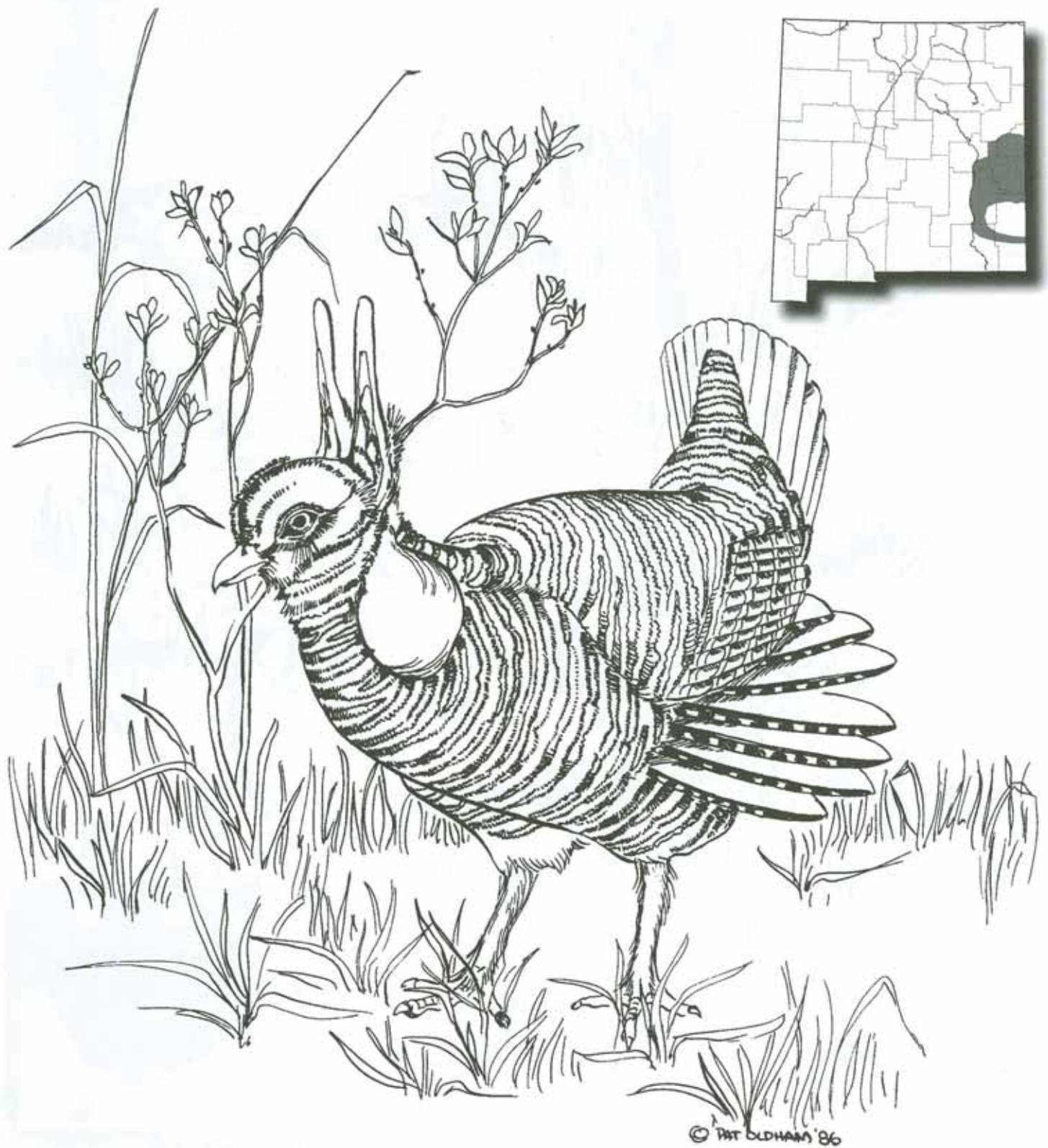


Swift Fox



KIT/SWIFT FOXES

These small, large-eared foxes are very closely related and move by night. The kit fox has slightly bigger ears and lives in the western and southern part of the state. The swift fox generally lives in the eastern part in prairie habitat, but the two foxes are almost identical. Their diet consists of mostly rabbits, hares, and rodents but also birds, lizards and insects. During the day they usually stay in dens, which can have up to 25 entrances! In the dens are separate chambers for sleeping and storing food. These foxes play an important role as predators on small mammals and many rodents, insects and reptiles use their dens for shelter. Coyotes and eagles are the main predators of these foxes.



LESSER PRAIRIE CHICKEN

A bird of the shortgrass prairie, lesser prairie chickens like shinnery oak and dry grassland areas. They eat insects, leaves, flowers, acorns, seeds, and grain. With its brilliant yellowish-red air sacs, males make a booming sound that can be heard up to two miles away. The male makes these sounds to mark out his territory on the prairie, attract females and to keep other males away. At one time this bird was very abundant but they have disappeared from over 90 percent of their former range, mostly due to loss of habitat. Private land ranches have played an important role in the *conservation* of this species.



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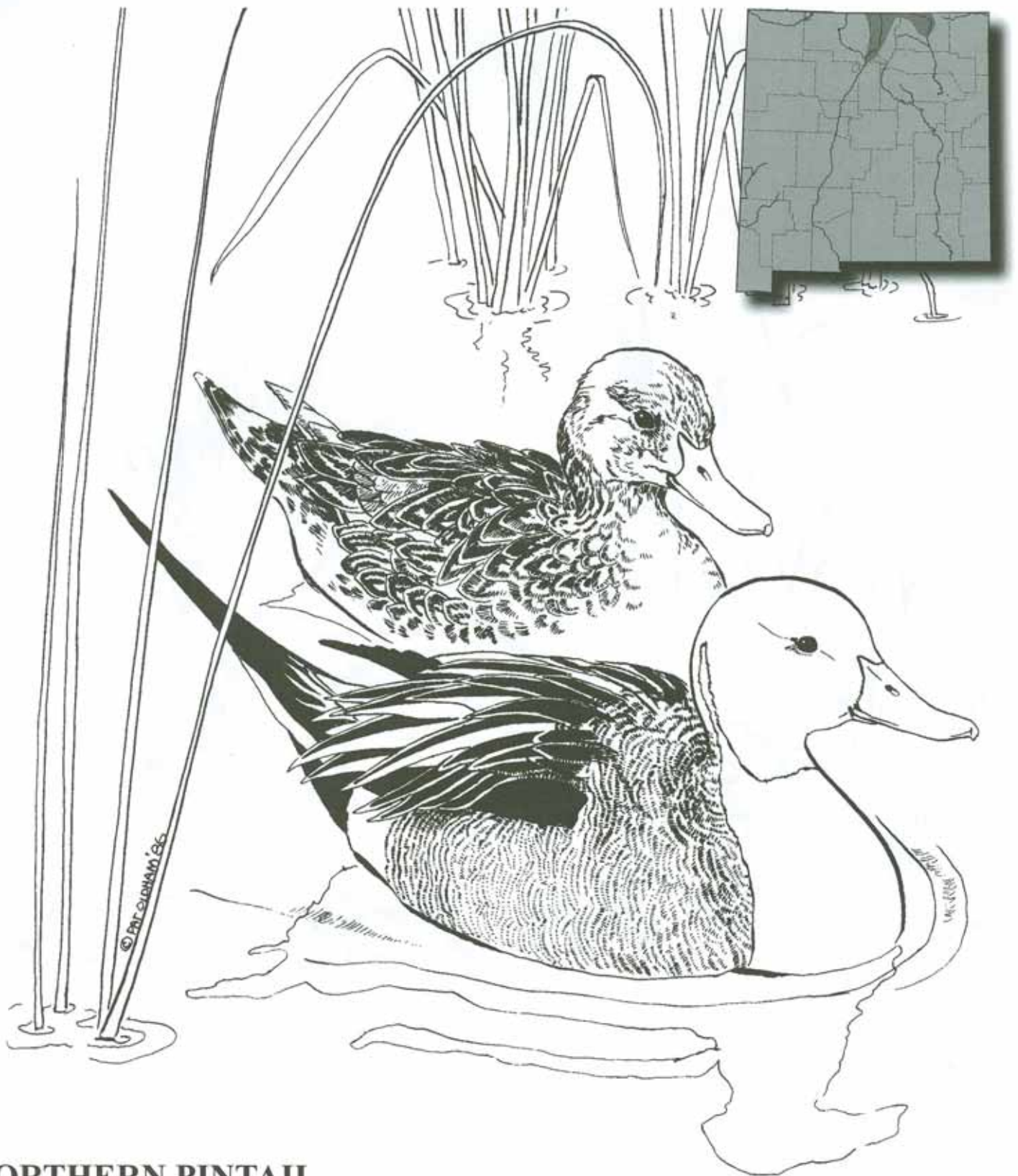
WILD TURKEY

Three different subspecies of *wild* turkeys (Rio Grande, Merriam and Goulds) live in New Mexico in open woodland country and along river bottomlands. The male turkeys perform an elaborate display to attract female turkeys during courtship. Wild turkeys are very intelligent birds, wary and good at hiding. At night they roost up in tall, mature trees but females nest on the ground. They feed on nuts, berries, grass, insects and fruit. Predators on wild turkey include bobcats, coyotes, raccoons and humans during the spring and fall hunting season. Largely absent in the state by the early 1920's, wild turkey have been restored to almost all of their historic range.



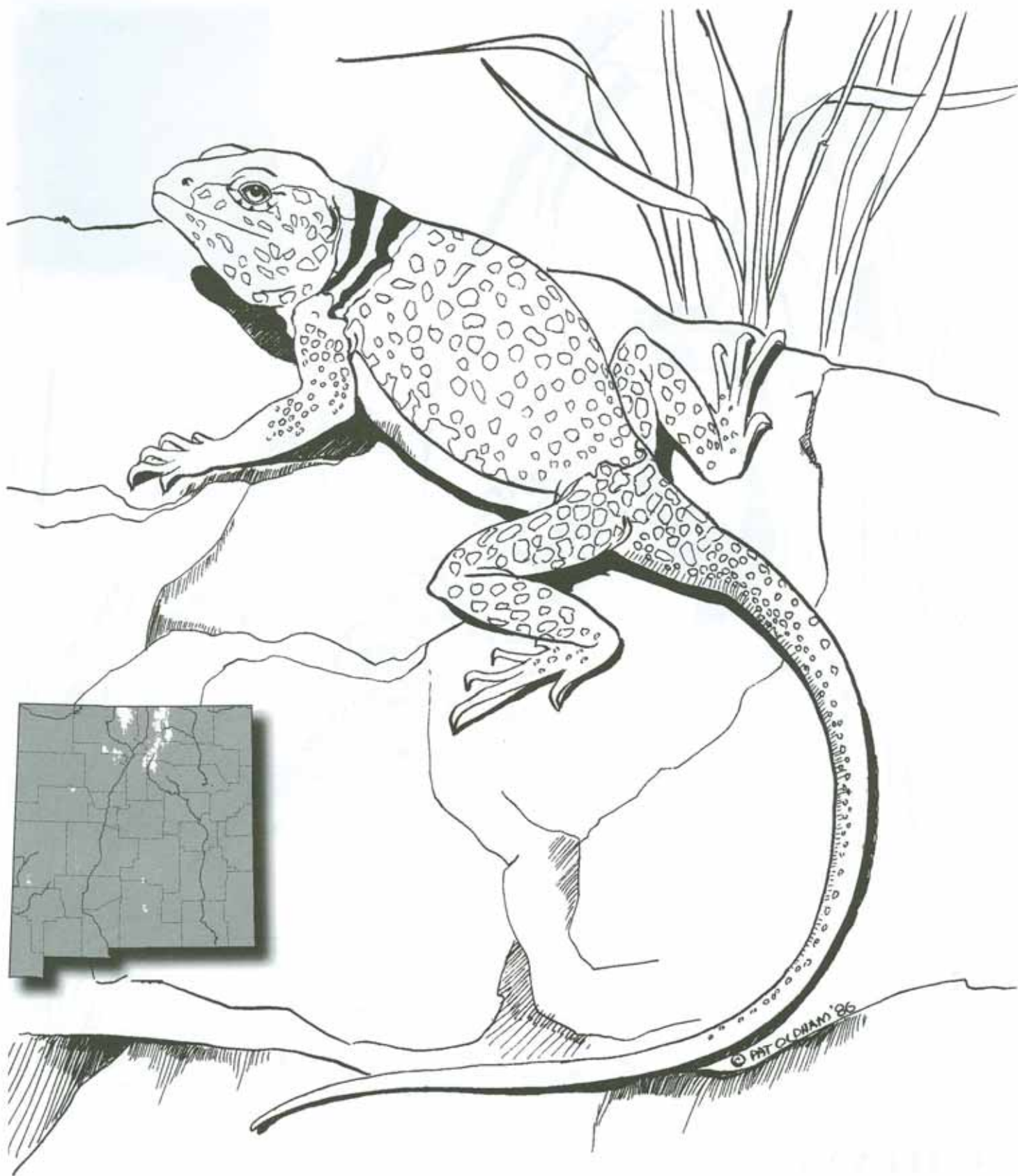
WESTERN SPOTTED SKUNK

This skunk is about the size of a half-grown house cat and looks like a weasel in its shape. It keeps its enemies away by doing a 'handstand' on its front paws and spraying intruders with bad-smelling musk. They can spray their scent accurately up to 10 feet! The spotted skunk is very secretive and is active only at night, feeding on insects, birds, mice, fruit and berries. They are most often found in rocky habitat.



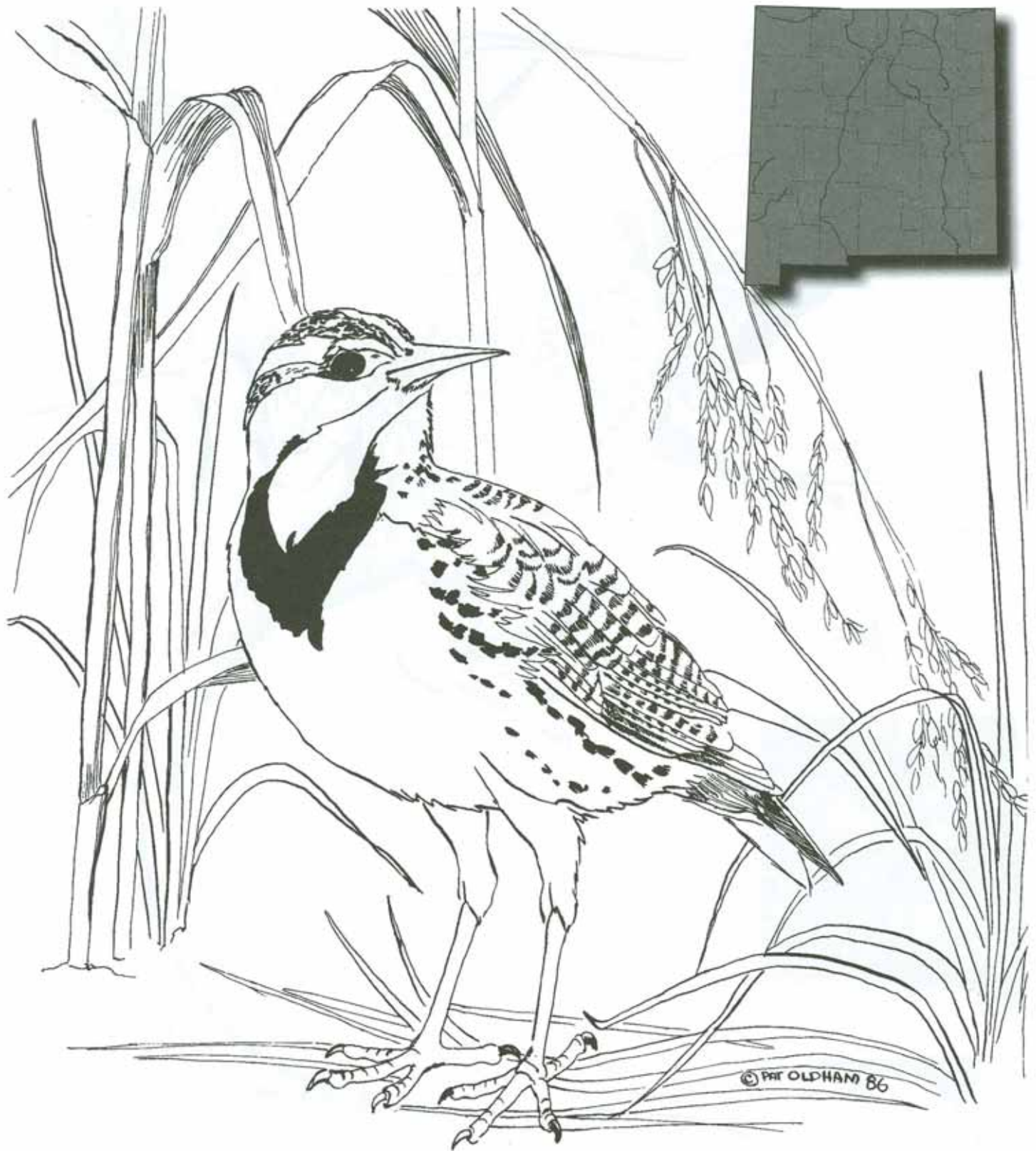
NORTHERN PINTAIL

The chocolate brown-headed pintail is the only dabbling or 'puddle' duck (this means they feed by tipping down with their tail up in the air) in the United States with a long, pointed tail. The male pintail has a long, white neck and white breast, with gray to black flanks and wings. Pintails spend the spring and summer in the far North and migrate to New Mexico and the South to spend the winter. These marsh and pond ducks like to eat seeds, roots and shoots of aquatic plants along with small crustaceans, corn and other grains. They don't require a running start to take off but can spring directly into flight.



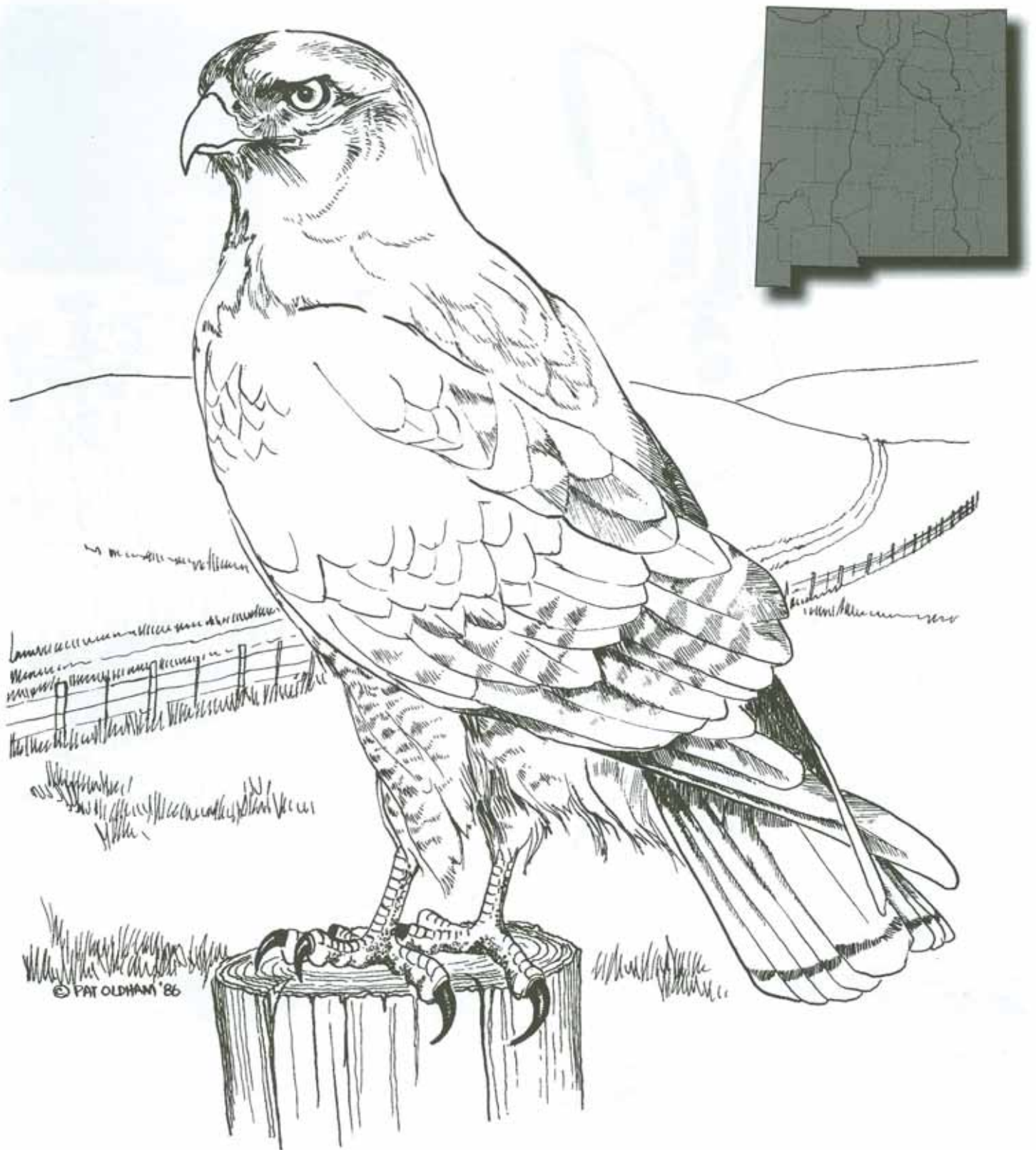
COLLARED LIZARD

This handsome lizard has double dark 'collars' around its neck and adult males may have a bright yellow head. It lives among hilly, rocky areas and often runs with front legs off the ground and its tail in the air. It looks a little like a miniature dinosaur with its large, broad head and wide mouth. Adults go into hibernation around the end of August. Collared lizards can be defensive if disturbed and can bite hard. They eat grasshoppers as well as beetles, ants and smaller lizards.



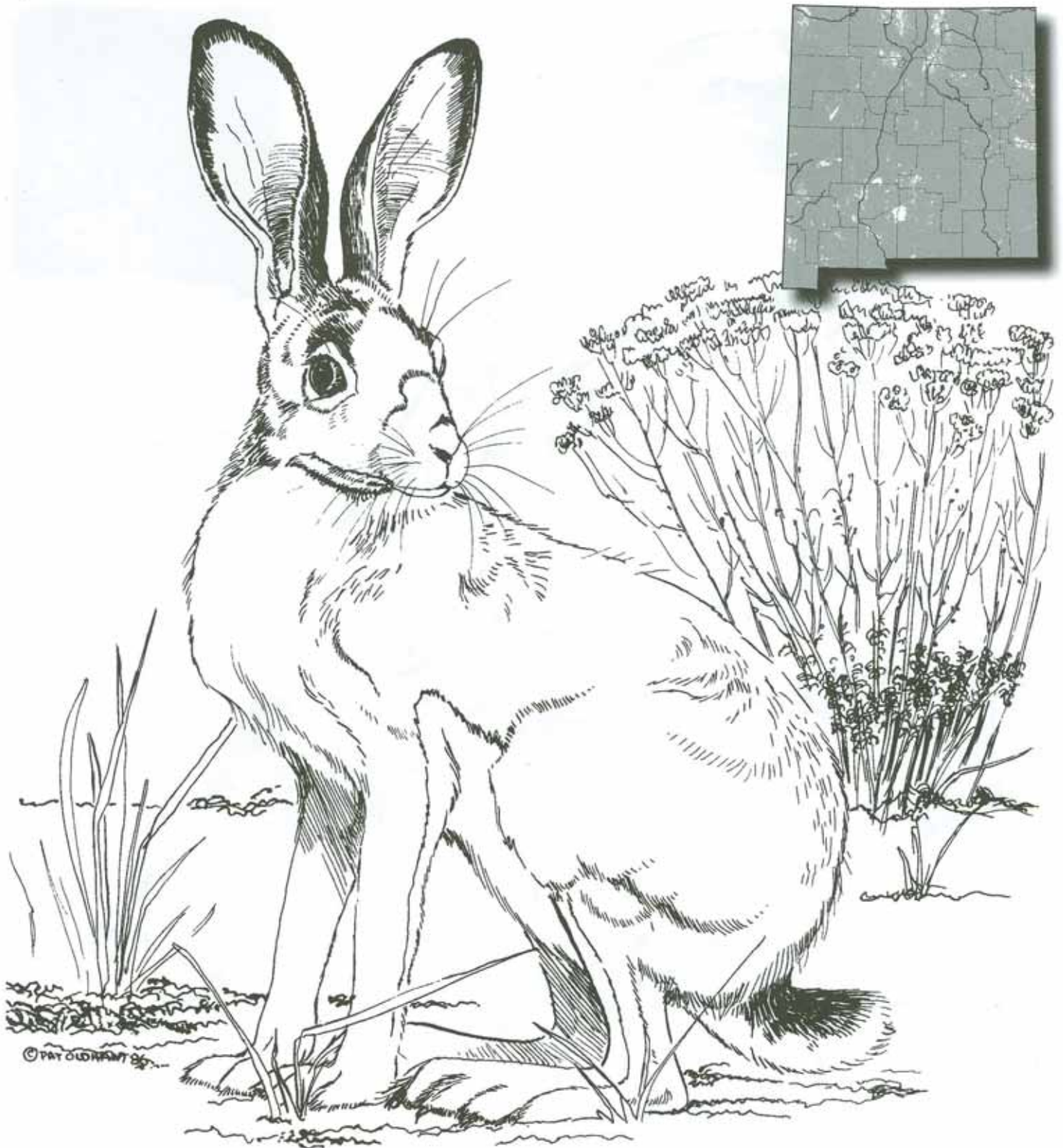
WESTERN MEADOWLARK

You may see a meadowlark, with his black V on yellow breast, perching on a fence post or wire. Meadowlarks love the open country and nest deep within waving grasses. They feed mostly on insects in the summer such as beetles, caterpillars and grasshoppers. In fall and winter they switch their diet to seeds and grain. Meadowlarks build their nests on the ground in thick grass. To help protect their eggs and young they have narrow trails leading through the grass to the nest. They have one of the loveliest bird songs heard in the West.



RED-TAILED HAWK

With its reddish brown tail, this large hawk is commonly seen in open country along roads, perching on telephone poles and fence posts. It feeds mainly on mice, rabbits, insects and snakes. The red-tailed hawk nests in trees or cliffs, and courts its mate by soaring and making high-pitched cries. Males bring most of the food to the young and the mother tears it into small pieces for them until they are 4-5 weeks old. Like all hawks and owls, the red-tailed hawk is completely protected by law from hunting or harassment.



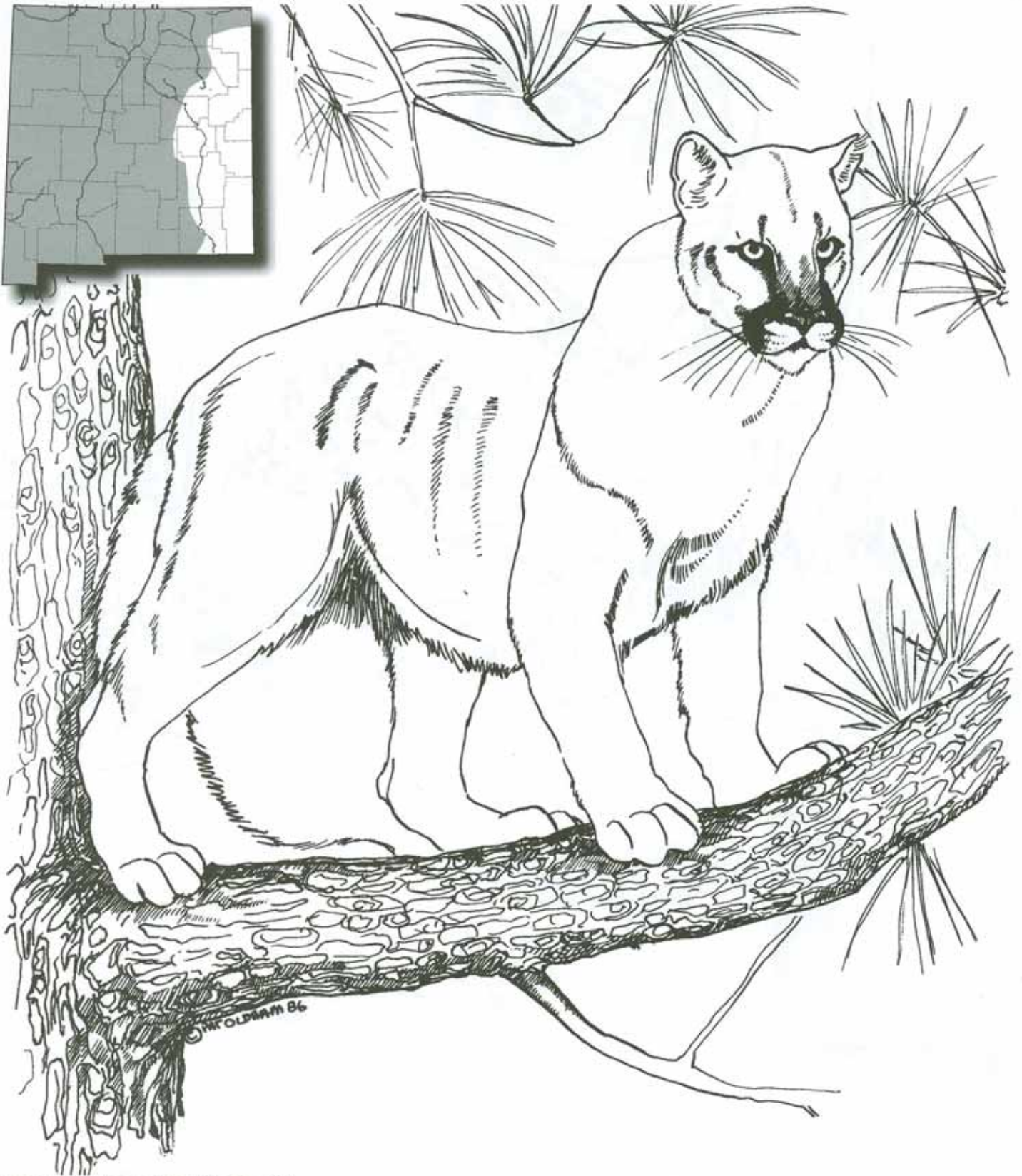
BLACK-TAILED JACK RABBIT

This rabbit isn't really a rabbit at all, but a hare. Hares differ from rabbits by being larger, not using a den or burrow and having young that can move about very quickly after birth. Its ears are very long, and its tail is tipped with black. In very hot weather they can send more blood flow into their ears and use that to carry heat away from their body. This hare can get most or all of its water directly from the food it eats. The black-tailed jack rabbit can jump up to 20 feet horizontally and up to 6 feet high straight up in the air! Many predators such as coyotes and bobcats feed on jackrabbits, making them an important part of the *food web*. They are fast and can run 45 miles per hour.



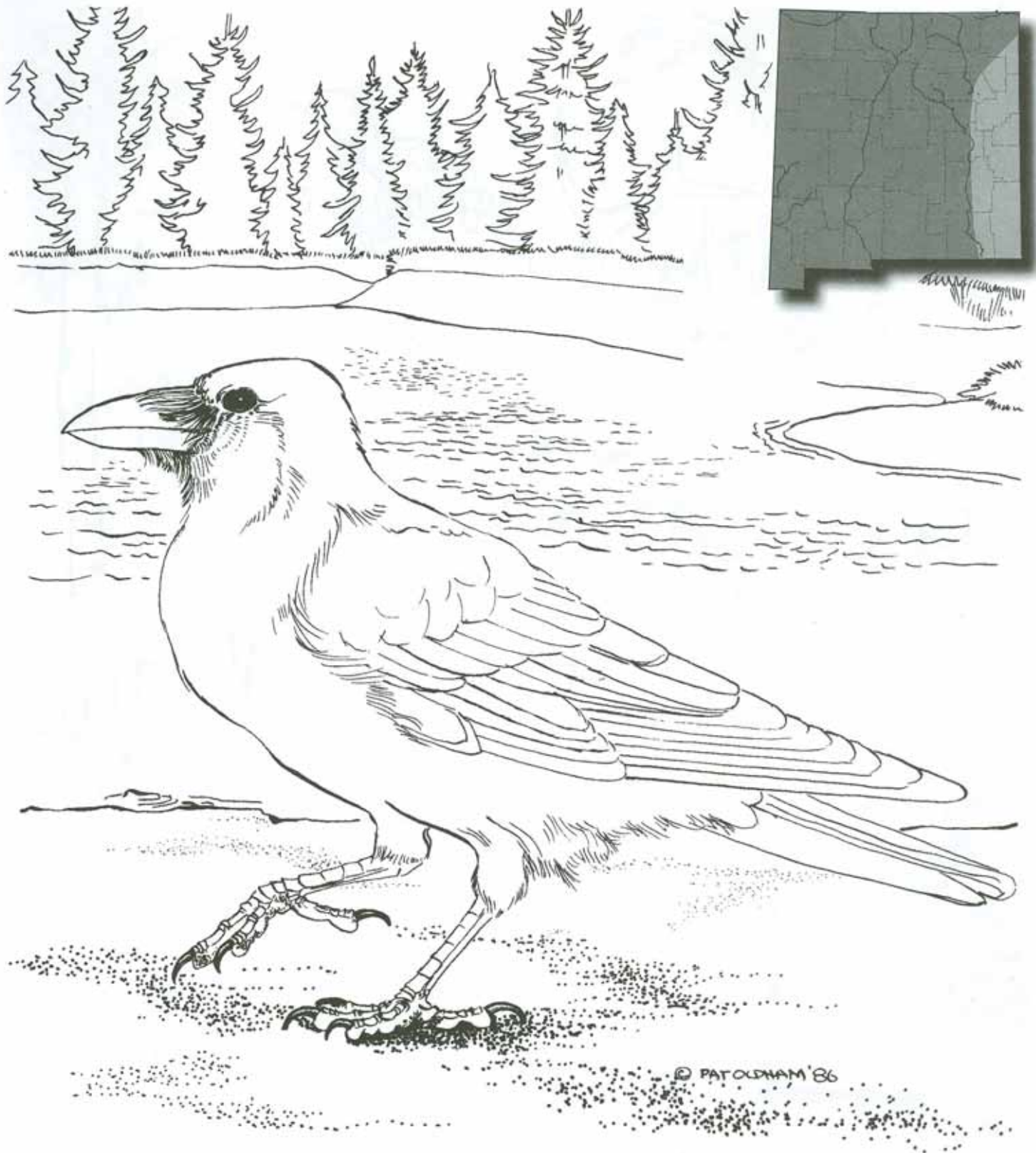
BURROWING OWL

Cowboys used to call these owls 'howdy birds' since they seemed to nod hello from their burrows in prairie dog towns. They like to live in open grassland, prairies, farmland and airfields. They are known by their long, bare legs, short tail and bobbing brown-and-white body. Burrowing owls are active by day as well as by night. They have become rare in many areas because of loss of their grassland habitat. Prairie dog towns used to provide ideal habitat but since these have become scarce they can be found on golf courses, vacant lots and industrial areas. They eat mostly insects and small mammals. In New Mexico, burrowing owls use old burrows dug by prairie dogs, kangaroo rats, ground squirrels or badgers.



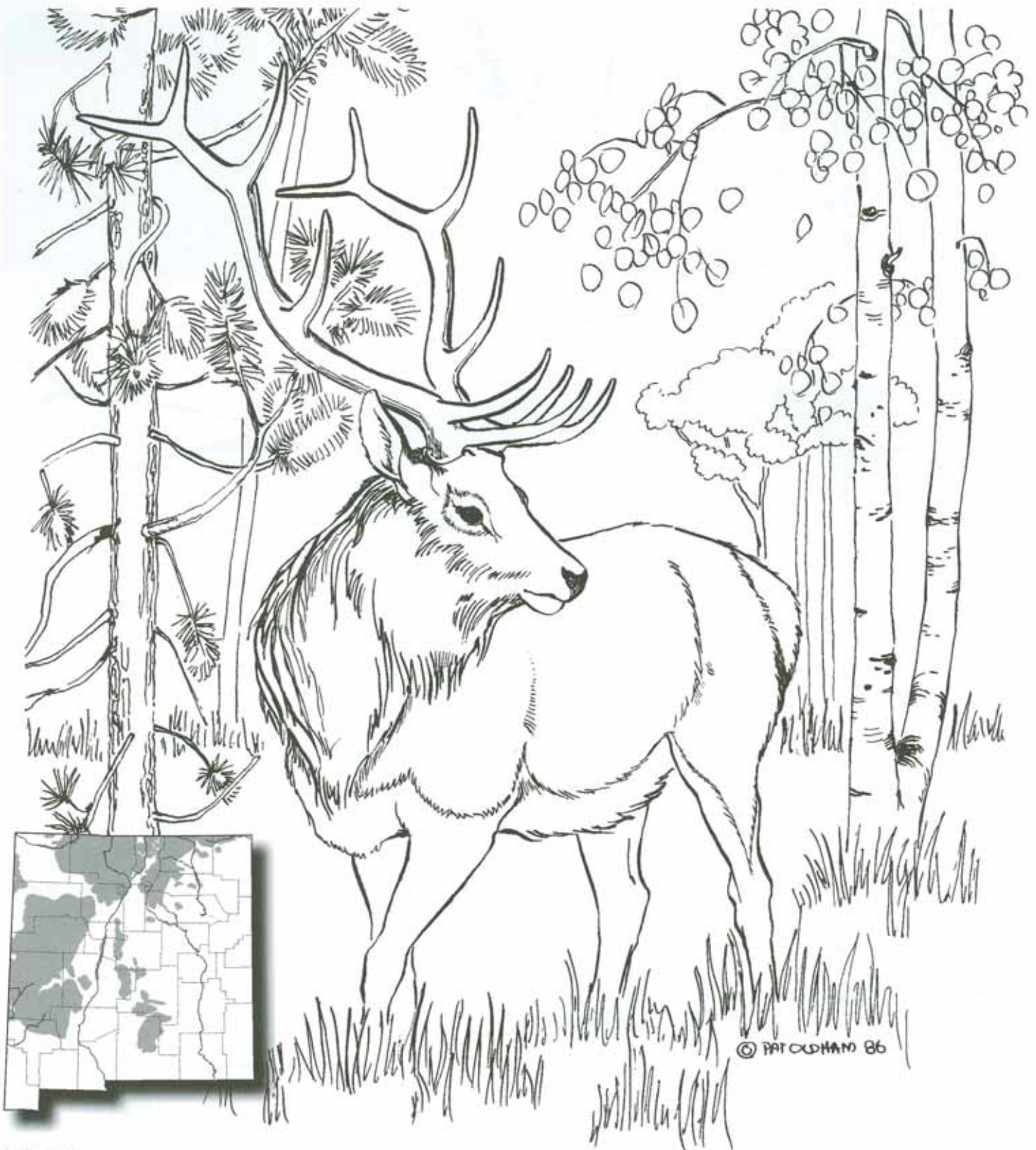
MOUNTAIN LION

Also known as cougar or panther, in New Mexico, mountain lions live in forests, rocky canyons and deserts. They move around mostly at night and feed primarily on deer, elk and occasionally livestock. Mountain lions can travel 20-30 miles a day in search of food. They can reach 9 feet in length from tail to nose and weigh up to 220 pounds. They are the most widely distributed mammal in the New World ranging from the Yukon to southern Argentina and Chile. Considered a big-game mammal, their hunting is *managed* in New Mexico to ensure their long-term survival.



COMMON RAVEN

The raven looks like a big crow with a rounded spade-shaped tail and is about the size of a hawk. Like crows they are totally protected from hunting and harassment. Ravens are useful *scavengers* and help keep the countryside clean of carcasses. They are also predators feeding on insects, rodents, lizards, frogs and eggs and young of other birds. They have two types of calls, a loud cawing and a funny gargle. Adaptable and intelligent, these birds build bulky nests of sticks on ledges of rock cliffs and in tall trees.



ELK

The elk is a large member of the deer family that can weigh up to 800 pounds! They live in high forest or semi-open woodlands in the summer and then migrate to lower elevations in the winter. Elk feed mostly on grass but also eat shrubs and plants. Male elk (bulls) have antlers which are made of bone and sometimes grow to five feet in length. Antlers can weigh as much as 40 pounds and in early spring they snap off and surprise the bull! Antlers grow back quickly, up to an inch a day! In the fall in the high country, you may hear the loud, whistling 'bugle' of the elk during courtship. Elk are one of the most important *big game* species in New Mexico.



BLACKTAIL RATTLESNAKE

Many consider this the most beautiful rattlesnake in New Mexico with background colors of gray, olive or greenish-yellow and a solid black tail. This large rattlesnake can grow to 4 1/2 feet long but average size is around 2 1/2-3 feet. It occurs in a variety of habitats but especially prefers lower rocky areas of mountain foothills. It moves about by night and day, eating mice and other small mammals. Rattlesnake fangs are hollow movable teeth that deliver venom to their prey. Rattlesnakes can control the amount of venom that goes through each fang. Venom is not only poisonous but also helps start digesting their prey.



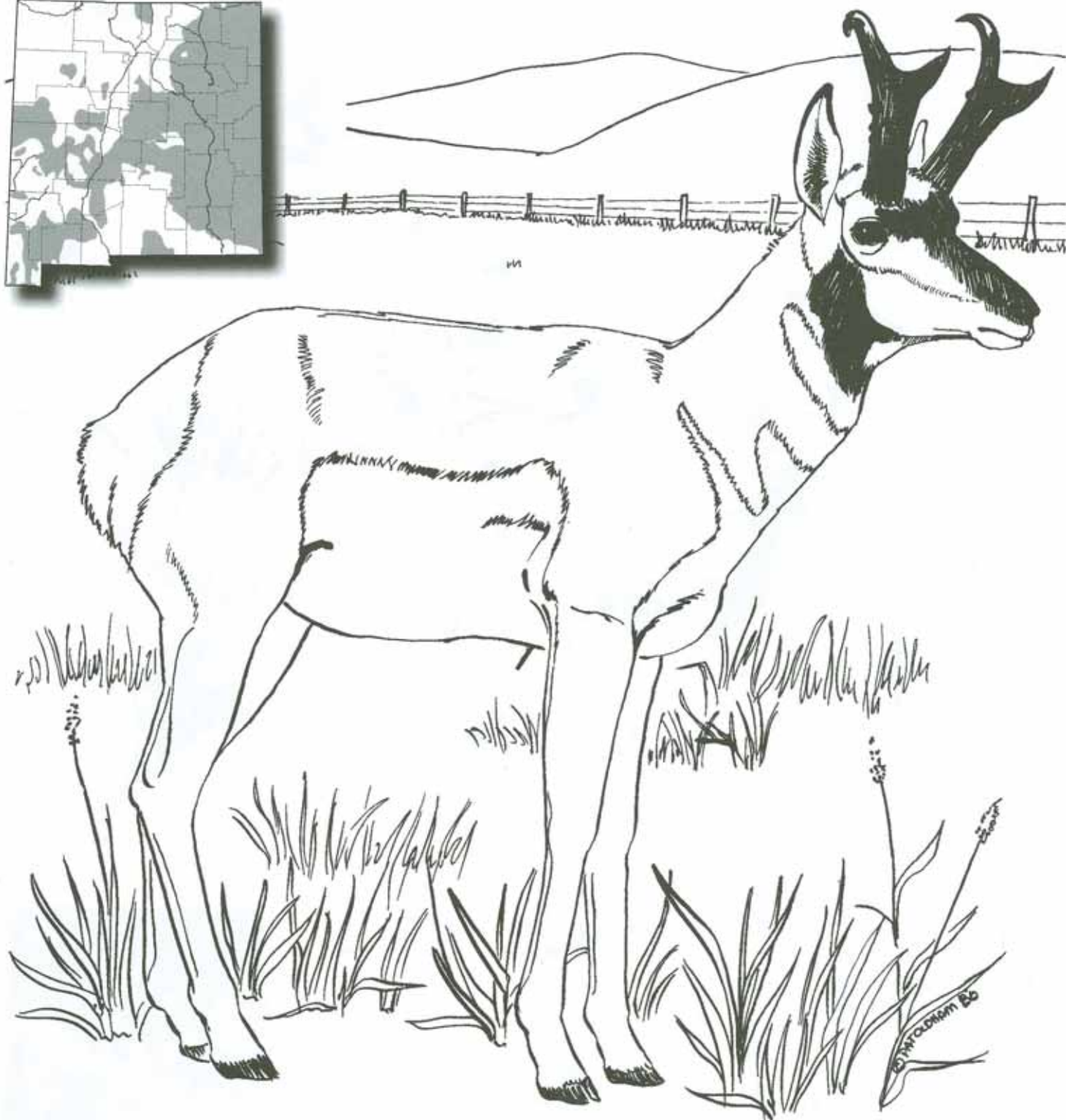
LITTLE BROWN BAT

Little brown bats are active at night and feed upon insects they catch and eat while flying. By eating so many insects, bats play a critical role in keeping our *ecosystem* healthy. Insects are scooped up with their wing tips and directed to their mouth. Mothers can fly and hunt with their pups on board! Bats find both their food and their way around by using echolocation, sending out high frequency squeaks and hearing them as they bounce back from obstacles. Bats are the only true flying mammal (flying squirrels actually glide) and they make up one fourth of all mammal species worldwide. Due to a lack of insects in winter, little brown bats must *hibernate* in caves, mines or buildings. Like a lot of bats they are long-lived with many living over 10 years.



COYOTE

Found all over New Mexico and North America, the coyote is a member of the 'dog family'. In some areas they form extended family groups with brothers and sisters taking care of the pups. It is very *adaptable* and can be found in a variety of habitats including in and around towns. They will eat rabbits, mice, fawns, berries, insects, fruit, domestic cats and dogs, carrion and occasionally livestock. At dawn and at twilight, you may hear the coyotes giving their howls, barks and yelps in a chorus.



PRONGHORN

Both male and female pronghorns have black, forked horns. Their horns are shed every year and are made up of bone on the inside covered with compacted hair. They live in prairies and desert country where they can see a long ways. They are built for speed and can run faster than any other animal in North America, hitting speeds of 60 miles per hour! Because it lives in open country, the pronghorn relies on its excellent eyesight and running speed for safety. Pronghorn used to be very abundant in North America. In 1800 there were more than 40 million animals. They have come back in numbers enough to allow hunting throughout their range in New Mexico. They usually give birth to twins and fawns can begin walking less than an hour after birth.



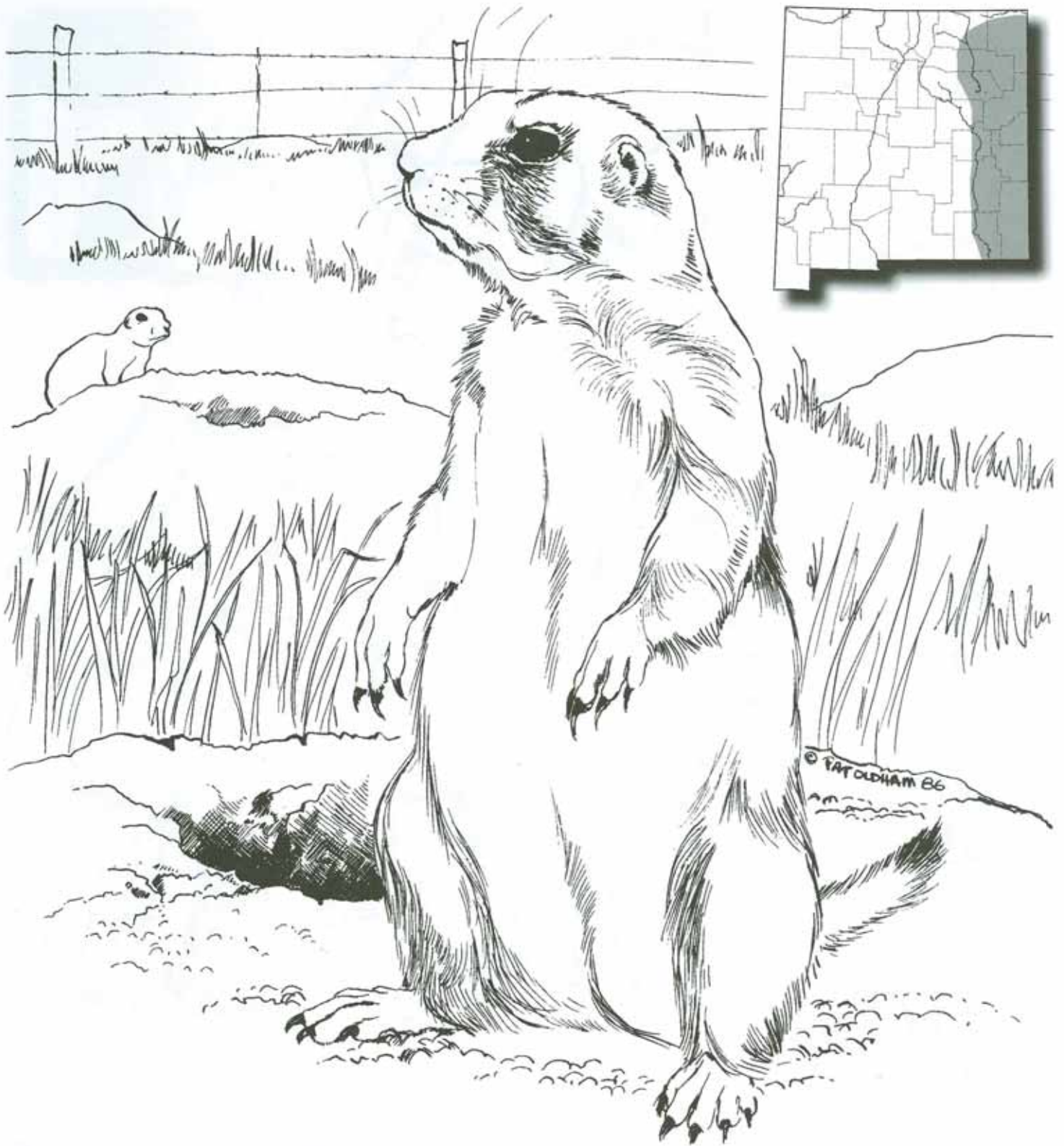
SHORT HORNED LIZARD

Four different species of horned lizards occur in New Mexico. All are protected from collecting and make for poor pets. Short horned lizards are the most widespread species and are found from Canada to Mexico in a wide variety of habitats. In the northern part of New Mexico they are often found in Gunnison prairie dog towns. Ants make up as much as 85 percent of the diet of horned lizards but they also eat grasshoppers and beetles. To escape predators they can quickly burrow into the soil, swell up their body and make threatening poses. Other horned lizards can expel streams of blood from sinuses behind their eyes. Predators of horned lizards include hawks, roadrunners, and grasshopper mice.



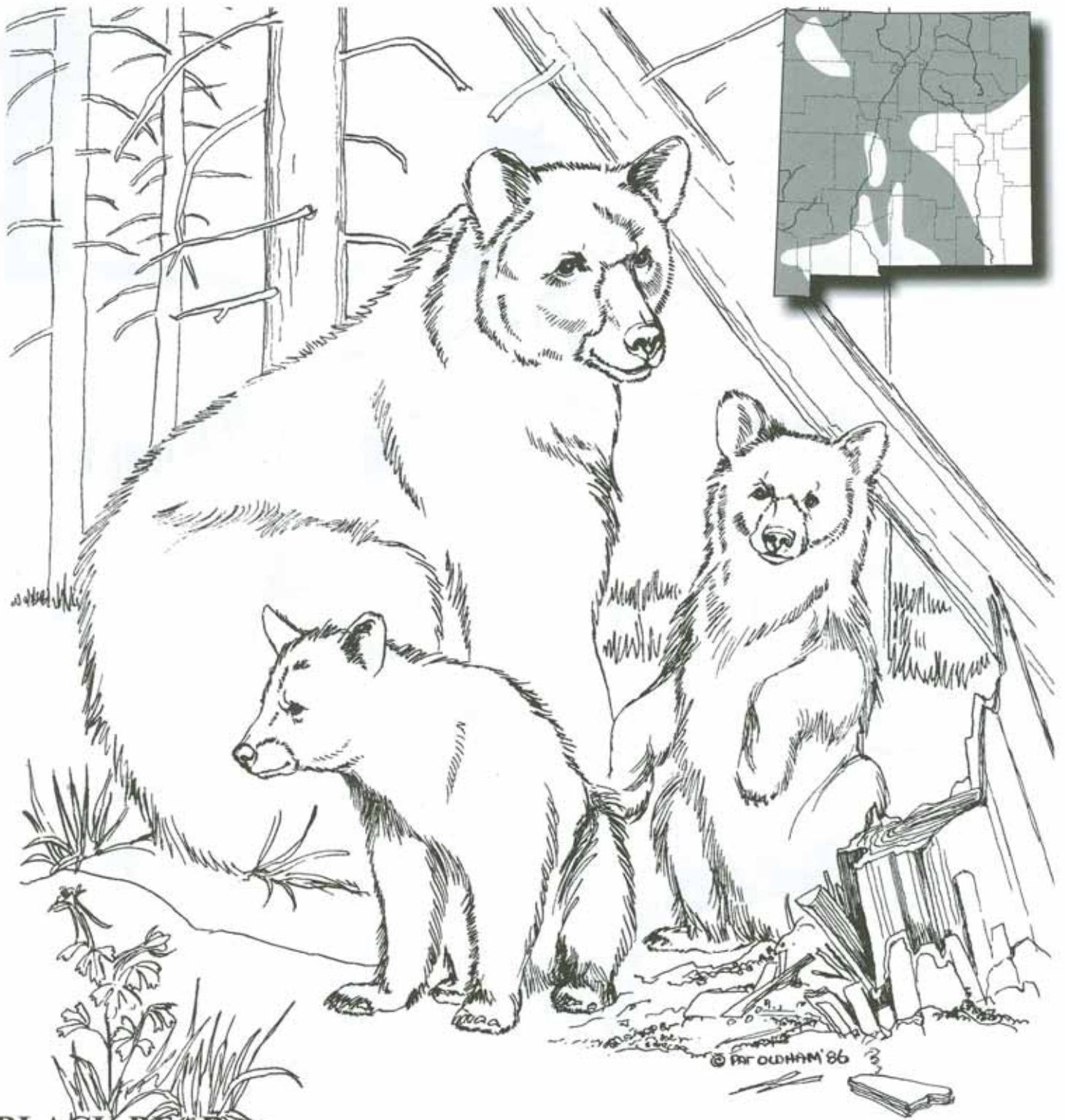
GREATER ROADRUNNER

The roadrunner is the state bird of New Mexico and a member of the cuckoo family. It lives in open country, suburban areas and parklands and is often seen running very fast (it can zip along at 15 miles per hour) across the road. Although not built for long flights they do fly short distances. They like to eat snakes, lizards, insects, scorpions, tarantulas, eggs and young of other birds. Pairs of roadrunners live on their *territory* year round. On cold mornings they can sometimes be seen standing quietly warming their bodies with their backs to the sun.



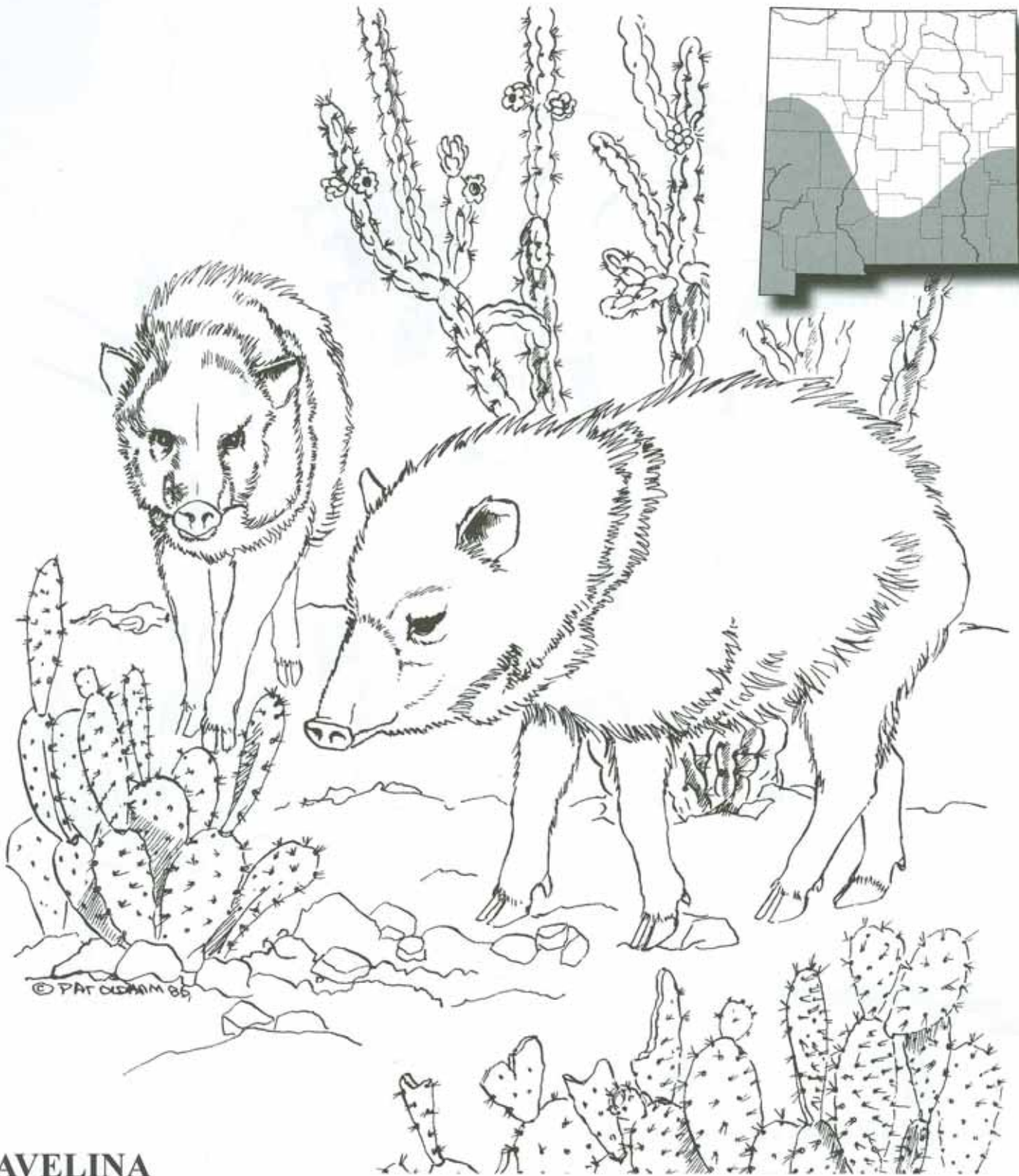
BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG

The black-tailed prairie dog lives in large colonies on the short-grass prairies. Early explorers described prairie dog towns as extending for miles and containing tens of thousands of individuals. One town in Texas was estimated to have 400 million prairie dogs! Current populations are scattered and small in number. They are found in only about 2 percent of their former *range*. Black-tailed's build large mounds at the entrance to their burrows and like to sit up right at their 'doorways'. When one prairie dog gives an alarm bark, all the other prairie dogs quickly disappear down their burrows. Endangered black-footed ferrets are almost totally dependent on prairie dogs as a source of food.



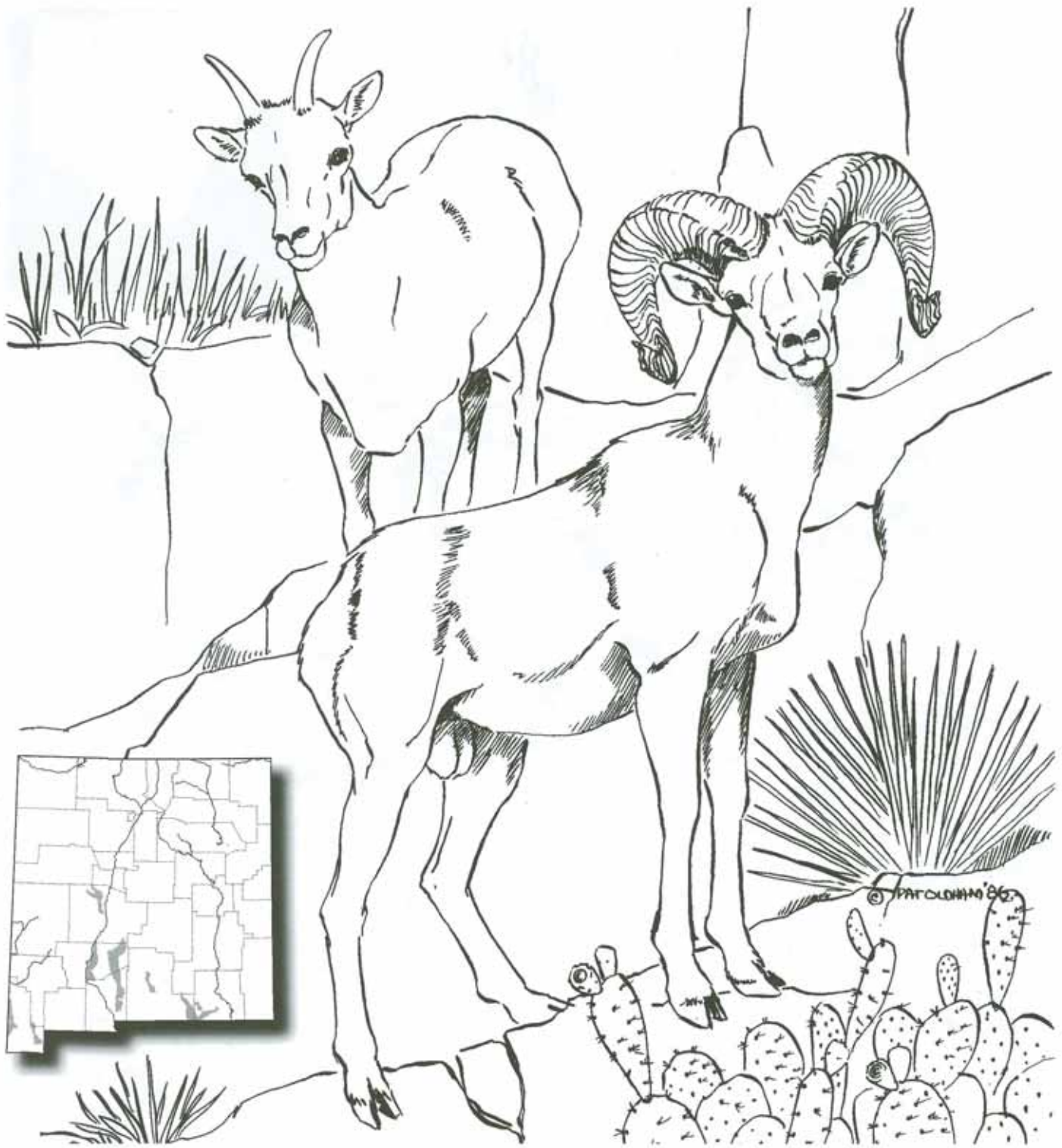
BLACK BEAR

The black bear, New Mexico's state mammal, are creatures of the forest and are usually found in mountainous areas throughout the state. They will eat just about anything (omnivorous), from nuts, berries, roots, *carrion*, fish and other animals, however approximately 70 percent of their diet is plants. Bear cubs stay with their mothers for about two years and are born in the winter in the den. In New Mexico you are more likely to see a black bear that is brown than one that is black. Black bears in the western states are usually various shades of brown to cinnamon, similar to grizzly bears (which are no longer found in New Mexico). Black bears can run very quickly; up to 30-40 miles per hour for short distances. Keeping our garbage and food stored properly can help prevent bears from getting used to humans and winding up in trouble.



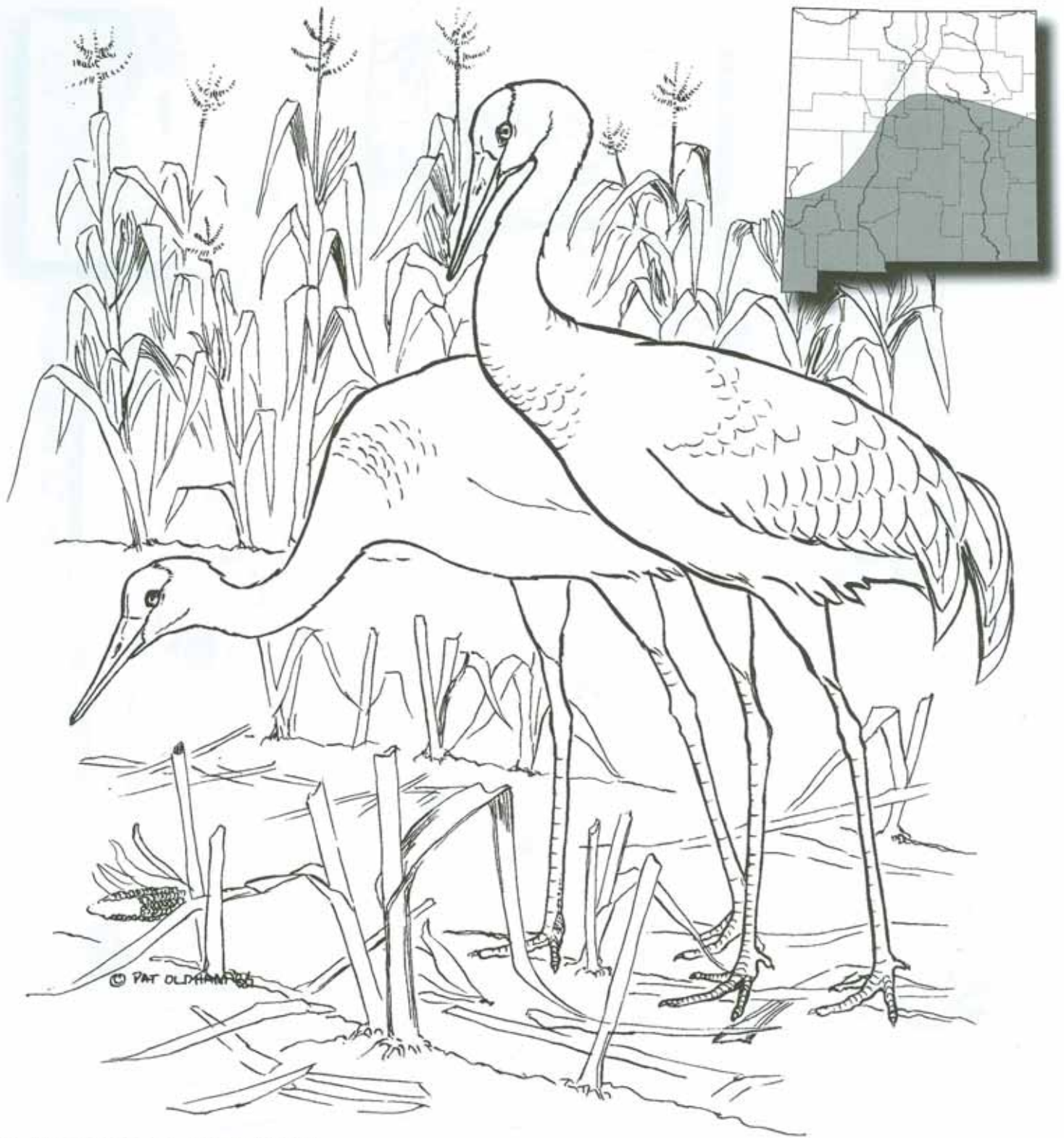
JAVELINA

The javelina or collared peccary looks like a small, wiry, bristly pig but is not closely related to domestic pigs. Javelina are very social animals and have a complex set of at least 15 different types of grunting, snorting and clicking calls to communicate with each other. They also like to groom each other standing head to tail and rubbing their head against the dorsal scent gland of the other. They are typically desert dwellers but can also be found in oak woodlands and ponderosa pine forest. They eat mostly plants such as roots, fruits, seeds, tubers but also will eat insects and reptiles. In desert areas they feed on lots of prickly pear and cholla cactus. Javelinas are *prey* to mountain lions, bobcats and coyotes.



DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

The desert bighorn sheep is an *endangered species* in New Mexico and are found in isolated desert mountain ranges in the southern part of the state. They look a lot like Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep found in the north but they are a little smaller, and lighter in color. They require open, mountainous terrain or canyon country with lots of cliffs close by to allow escape from predators, especially mountain lions. Bighorn sheep are social animals living in groups much of the year. However, after the fall *breeding* season the adult rams leave the ewes (females) and travel together in bachelor groups. They feed mostly on shrubs but during the summer they like to eat new, tender grasses. Desert bighorn sheep are slowly increasing in New Mexico but still face threats from mountain lion predation, Old World diseases spread by domestic sheep, piñon-juniper invasion into their habitat, and increased human pressures.



SANDHILL CRANE

These beautiful, tall birds like to gather along the Rio Grande in New Mexico during the winter. Sandhill cranes have grayish-blue feathers with bald, red crowns and a bustle-like rear. In flight, the neck is extended and they have a wingspan of seven feet. Families of 20 to 100 birds fly together in "V" formation. In New Mexico, sandhill cranes can be seen wintering at Bernardo Waterfowl Refuge and Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, just south of Socorro. These large birds inhabit marshes as well as *prairies* and fields. They are very noisy birds that cackle, bow and bounce around during their courtship displays. Coyotes and bobcats frequent areas where they roost looking for an opportunity to prey on them.



ABERT'S SQUIRREL

This large, tassel-eared squirrel has a bushy whitish tail and live in forests of ponderosa pine. Ponderosas are their main source of food including; the inner bark, seeds, twigs, buds and cones. In the summer they will also eat mushrooms and insects. Antlers and bones are gnawed on to get the minerals. Their nests are constructed of bunches of twigs or are excavated out of dwarf mistletoe infestations. Nests are lined with dry grass or other soft materials. They usually don't store their food and are active throughout the winter. The main predator for Abert's squirrels are raptors-especially the Northern goshawk.



PORCUPINE

Since they are plant eaters, porcupines favor living in thick woods but are also found in areas with very few trees. One would imagine that they are accomplished tree climbers but when observed they are slow and awkward. They have large, chunky bodies with spiny quills covering most of their body except for their belly. Their quills are modified hairs and have a microscopic barb on the tip. While they cannot throw their quills, they come off very easily and are used for protection from *predators*. The porcupine has excellent senses of smell and hearing but its eyesight is poor. They can make a wide variety of sounds ranging from whimpers to screams.



PIÑON JAY

The Piñon Jay looks like a small blue-gray crow and live and travel in large, noisy groups in forests of piñon pine and juniper. The favorite foods of this common bird are piñon pine nuts, juniper berries and insects. Young birds are fed mostly insects. They store pine nuts in the fall, burying them underground, and they are able to find them later on! In years of high piñon nut production their raucous 'laughing' call is often heard as they fly overhead.



DUSKY SHREW

Shrews are the smallest of all land mammals ranging in size from 3-6 ½ inches long and often weighing just a few grams (a penny weighs three grams). They are often mistaken for mice but are insectivores not rodents, feeding mainly on insects and other invertebrates. Dusky shrews are found from the ponderosa pine up to the spruce-fir forest in most New Mexico mountains, most often in moist areas near water. They often take cover in sedges, tall grasses, willows and along mossy banks of streams. They eat almost non-stop all year round with just short periods of rest. They construct mound-like nests, where they have litters of 1 to 9 young in the spring. The young are born with their eyes closed and are hairless, but they develop quickly and their mother weans them in about three weeks. Adults are reddish brown in summer and almost black in winter.



WESTERN BLUEBIRD

The blue and rust colored Western bluebird used to be abundant all over the West but loss of *habitat* and *competition* with the *exotic* European starling has caused a decline. Starlings are very aggressive and can push many kinds of birds out of prized nesting sites. Bluebirds are still around, in smaller numbers, nesting in birdhouses, hollows or old woodpecker holes. They feed heavily on insects in the summer and in the winter they concentrate more on berries and small fruits; such as mistletoe and juniper.



RINGTAIL

The ringtail is a member of the raccoon family. With its large ears and eyes, it moves by night and pounces on small mammals and birds for its food. It is easily identified by its beautiful black and white ringed tail, which is usually longer than the head and body. They make dens in caves, crevices, and burrows, as well as rock piles and brush piles, hollows in trees and buildings. They are excellent climbers and travel up and down rock faces or walls with ease. Their hind feet are able to rotate at least 180 degrees, which helps them a lot in going up and down steep surfaces.

GLOSSARY

Adaptation: An alteration or adjustment in structure or habits by which a species or individual improves its condition in relationship to its environment.

Big game: A term for large species of wild animals, birds, or fish hunted for food or sport (e.g. deer, elk, moose, bear). Game animals are legally designated animals that may be managed and hunted only under regulation.

Breeding: A series of complex behavioral interactive patterns from courtship to rearing of young that are necessary for the continuation of a species.

Carrion: The bodies of dead animals, usually found in nature in the process of decay.

Competition: The simultaneous demand by two or more organisms for limited environmental resource such as nutrients, living space, or light.

Conservation: The use of natural resources in a way that ensures their continuing availability to future generations; the wise and intelligent use or protection of natural resources.

Cover: The vegetation, debris, and irregularities of the land that provide concealment, sleeping, feeding, and breeding areas for wildlife.

Ecosystem: A natural unit that includes living and nonliving parts interacting to produce a stable system in which the exchange of materials between the living and nonliving parts follows closed paths.

Endangered: A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Exotic: A plant or animal that is not native to a habitat (e.g., the ring-necked pheasant is introduced from China).

Food web: The transfer of food energy from one organism to another as each consumes a lower member and in turn is preyed upon by a higher member.

Global climate change: The variation in the Earth's global climate or in regional climates over time. It describes changes in the variability or average state of the atmosphere over time scales ranging from decades to millions of years. These changes can be caused by processes internal to the Earth, external forces (e.g. variations in sunlight intensity) or, more recently, human activities. In recent usage, the term "climate change" often refers to changes in modern climate which according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are 90-95 percent likely to have been in part caused by human action. This phenomenon is also referred to in the media as global warming.

Habitat: The arrangement of food, water, shelter or cover, and space suitable to animals' needs.

Hibernation: The act of passing the winter or a portion of it, in a state of sleep; a torpid or resting state.

Migratory: Birds or other animals that make annual or seasonal moves from one region or country to another to settle.

Prairie: A grassland habitat, characterized by precipitation from 12 to 40 inches, high evaporation rates and periodic fires.

Predator: An animal that hunts and kills other animals for food

Prey: An animal hunted or seized as food by another animal

Range: The geographic region where a plant or animal normally lives and grows; an area grazed by livestock, wildlife, or both. A home range is the area where an animal travels in the scope of its normal activities.

Scavenger: An organism that habitually feeds on refuse or carrion.

Species: A population of individuals that are more or less alike and that are able to breed and produce fertile offspring under natural conditions; category of biological classification immediately below the genus or subgenus.

State Wildlife Agency: The state agency that has the legal responsibility for management of some or all wildlife, including habitat protection, restoration, and alteration; planning; land acquisition; research; education; information; endangered species; consumptive uses; nonconsumptive programs; and regulations and usually law enforcement.

Territory: Dominance over a unit of habitat; an area defended by an animal against others of the same species.

Wildlife: Animals that are not tamed or domesticated and includes insects, spiders, birds, reptiles, fish, amphibians, and mammals etc., if nondomesticated. Wild animals provide for their own food, shelter, and other needs in an environment that serves as a suitable habitat.

Wildlife Management: The application of scientific knowledge and technical skills to protect, preserve, conserve, limit, enhance, or extend the value of wildlife and its habitat

New Mexico State Floral & Fauna



B. _____
STATE BIRD

A. _____
STATE ANIMAL



C. _____
STATE AMPHIBIAN



D. _____
STATE REPTILE



E. _____
STATE FISH



F. _____
STATE BUTTERFLY



G. _____
STATE INSECT



H. _____
STATE TREE



I. _____
STATE GRASS



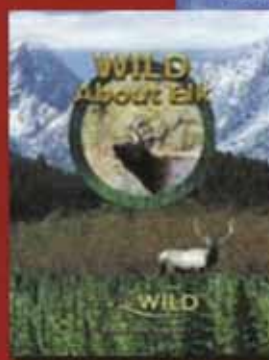
J. _____
STATE FLOWER

Photos by **New Mexico Department of Game and Fish,**
Dan Williams, Charlie Painter, Lance Cherry
and New Mexico State Parks, Steve Cary

A. Black Bear, B. Roadrunner, aka Chaparral Bird, C. New Mexico Spadefoot Toad,
D. New Mexico Whiptail Lizard, E. Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout, F. Sandia Hairstreak
G. Tarantula Hawk Wasp, H. Piñon Tree, I. Blue Grama Grass, J. Yucca flower

CONSERVATION EDUCATION

Project **WILD**[®]



Attend a free professional development workshop offered by certified Project WILD leaders and learn how to help your students learn how to think, not what to think about wildlife and the environment. Project WILD's core curricular materials; the Project WILD K-12 Curriculum and Activity Guide, the Project WILD Aquatic K-12 Curriculum and Activity Guide, and Science and Civics: Sustaining Wildlife are distributed free of cost to participants. For more information, visit us online, www.wildlife.state.nm.us or contact us:

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