Animals and Their Habitats—Animal Cards

Rabbit
*(Oryctolagus cuniculus)*

- They feed on a wide range of vegetation, including grasses, tree bark, crops, and herbs.
- They tend to prefer areas where the soil is loose and free draining, with cover such as scrub or rocks.
- They tend to avoid coniferous woodlands.

Gray Wolf
*(Canis lupus)*

- While they have a varied diet, prey mostly comprises large ungulates, such as moose, caribou, deer, elk and wild boar.
- They can be found in a wide variety of northern habitats where suitable food occurs.

Sockeye Salmon
*(Oncorhynchus nerka)*

- They feed extensively on zooplankton during both freshwater and saltwater life stages.
- Like all other Pacific salmon, they are born in fresh water.

Elk
*(Cervus canadensis)*

- They feed on grasses, plants, leaves, and bark.
- Wolf and coyote packs and the solitary cougar are the most likely predators.
- Migrate into areas of higher altitude in the spring, following the retreating snows, and the opposite direction in the fall.
<table>
<thead>
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</table>
| **Red-tailed hawk**
* (Buteo jamaicensis)  |
| - They are typically found in open areas which are interspersed with woodland.  |
| - They mainly hunt for rodents and other small mammals.  |
| - Usually seen soaring in wide circles high over fields, slowly turning on their wings.  |

| **Cougar**
* (Puma concolor)  |
| - They predominantly feed on ungulates, but are known to occasionally take smaller prey.  |
| - Habitats with dense understorey vegetation is preferred, but these cats can also live in open areas with sparse vegetative cover.  |

| **Horse**
* (Equus E. ferus)  |
| - They have few natural predators.  |
| - They are herbivores and mainly graze on grass.  |

| **Black Bear**
* (Ursus americanus)  |
| - Feeding is opportunistic and as much as 95 percent of the diet may consist of plant-based foods, such as roots, buds, berries, nuts and fruits.  |
| - They undergo an annual period of hibernation.  |
| - They have short claws, well suited for climbing.  |
Animals and Their Habitats

**Animal Cards**

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**Sagebrush Lizard**

*(Sceloporus graciosus)*

- They require well-illuminated open ground near cover and are primarily ground dwellers.
- They eat a variety of small invertebrates.

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**White-tailed Deer**

*(Odocoileus virginianus)*

- Often thought of as forest animals, they can equally adapt themselves to life in more open prairie, savanna woodlands, and sage communities.
- They are herbivores, eating a large variety of plants.

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**Wood Duck**

*(Aix Sponsa)*

- Habitats with a mixture of open water and abundant vegetative cover are preferred.
- They have a varied diet that includes seeds, fruits and aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates.
- They nests in holes in trees, either in a natural cavity or in a hole made by a woodpecker.

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**Monarch Butterfly**

*(Danaus plexippus)*

- Both the adult and larval stages rely on milkweed species for food and are typically found at sites where these plants are common.
- During the winter, migratory populations hibernate in fir, pine, oak and cedar forests.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harbor Seal</td>
<td><em>Phoca vitulina</em></td>
<td>They feed mainly on a variety of fish, but will also eat squids, whelks, crabs and mussels. They haul out on a range of habitats such as rocky shores, sand and gravel beaches, mudflats and sand bars.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chipmunk</td>
<td><em>Tamias minimus</em></td>
<td>They spend the winter hibernating in an underground burrow. Their diet of the least chipmunk consists mainly of seeds, nuts and fruits, although it may also eat other plant materials, as well as fungi, insects and occasionally birds’ eggs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Fox</td>
<td><em>Vulpes vulpes</em></td>
<td>This highly adaptable species is found in many habitats. Their diet is extremely broad, and includes small mammals, many invertebrates, and birds, as well as fruit, carrion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td><em>Castor canadensis</em></td>
<td>They a wide range of physical adaptations for their largely aquatic lifestyle. Known for the unique ability to fell relatively large trees with its robust front teeth.</td>
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