

Name_____

pay sáruk –**River Otter Research**

1. What does a river otter look like?

2. Where do river otters live?

3. What do they eat?

4. What do they like to do?

5. How deep can an otter dive?

6. How have people affected the otters' environment?

7. What is one traditional use of the otter?

Name _____

kaschiip –Porcupine Research

1. What does a porcupine look like?

2. Where do porcupines live?

3. What do they eat?

4. Why do they have quills?

5. Porcupines are nocturnal. What does nocturnal mean?

6. What are the natural predators of the porcupines?

7. What is one traditional use of the porcupine?

Name_____

púufich –Deer Research

1. What kind of deer lives in Karuk country?

2. What do they look like?

3. What do they eat?

4. How big do they get?

5. What are the natural predators of deer?

6. What do deer do when they are frightened?

7. What is one traditional use of deer?

Name _____

yuxtháran - Abalone Research

1. What does an abalone look like?

2. Where do abalone live?

3. What do they eat?

4. How big do abalone get?

5. What are the natural predators of abalone?

6. What are the relatives of the abalone?

7. What is one traditional use of abalone?

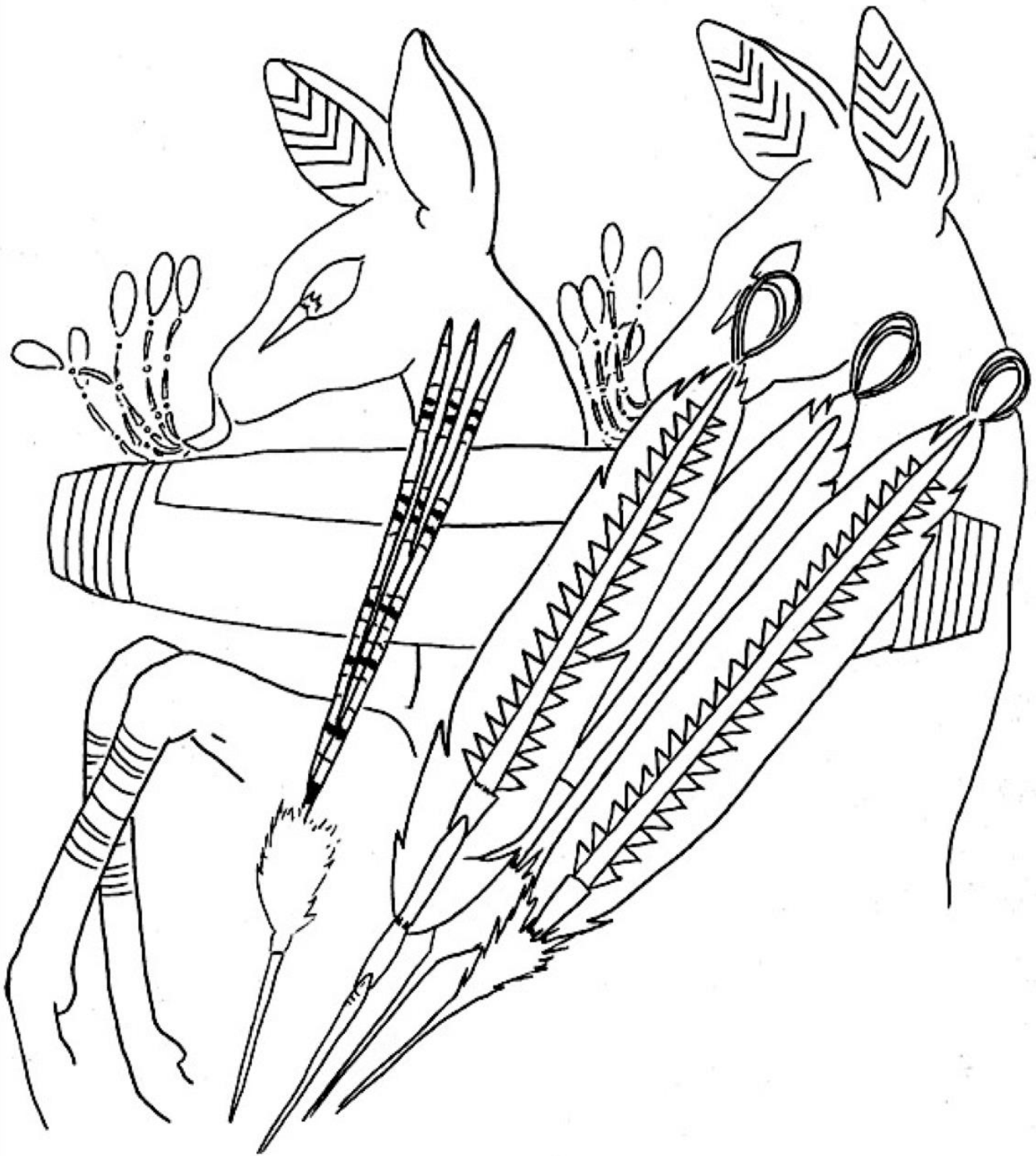


Basket Cap

(note the quill overlay: The yellow color is made with porcupine quills that have been dyed with wolf moss.)

Name _____

Deerskin Dance Coloring Sheet



Name _____

***pay sáruk* – Otter Coloring Worksheet**



***pay sáruk* - Otter**

The otter swims in streams for fish.

The hide makes a beautiful quiver and is used in many dances.

Name _____

púufich – Deer Coloring Worksheet



púufich - deer

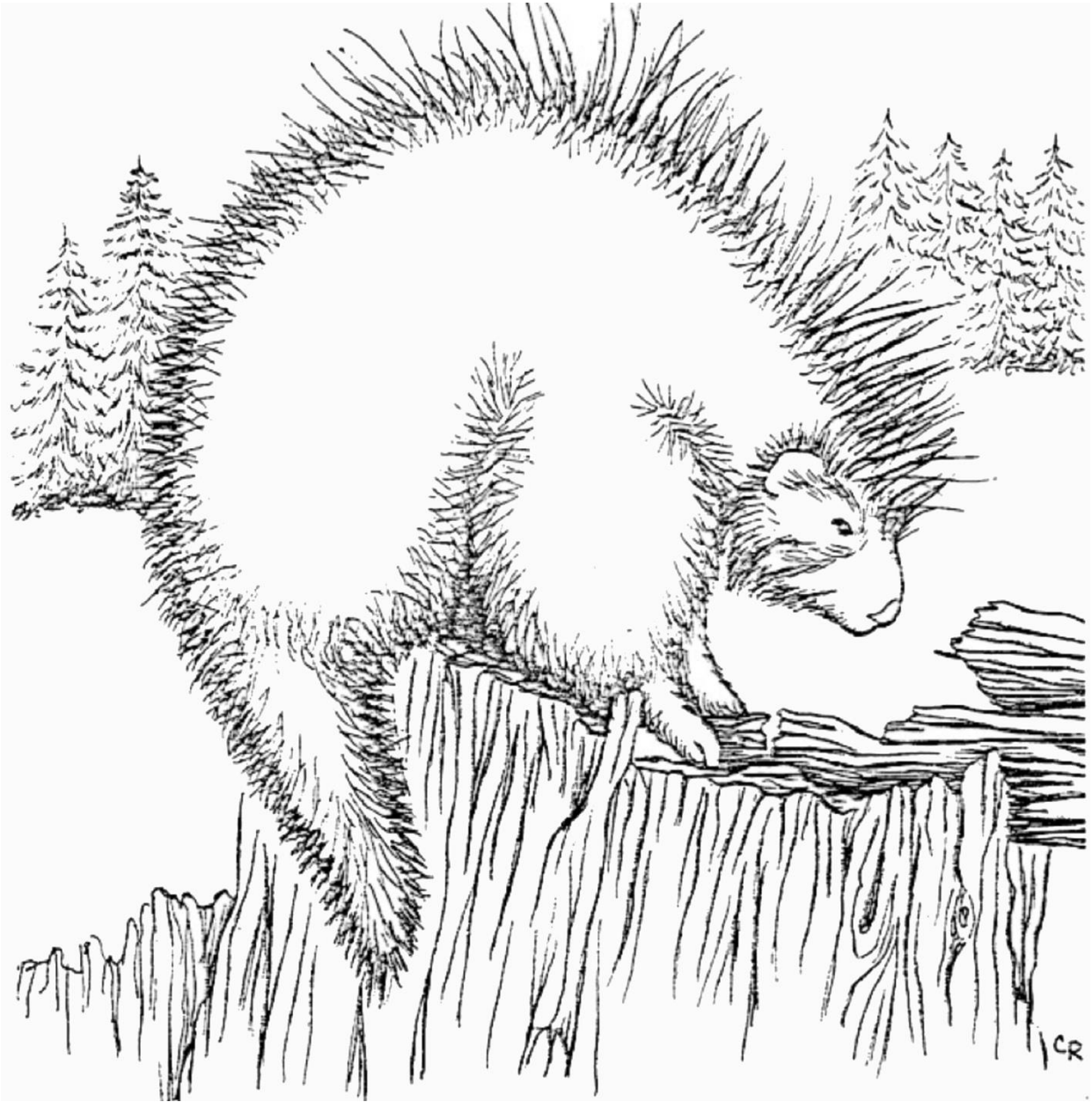
Deer meat is a favorite animal food among many tribes.

The hide is tanned for many purposes, including women's dresses.

The horns and hooves are used to make ornaments and regalia.

Name _____

***kaschiip* – Porcupine Coloring Worksheet**



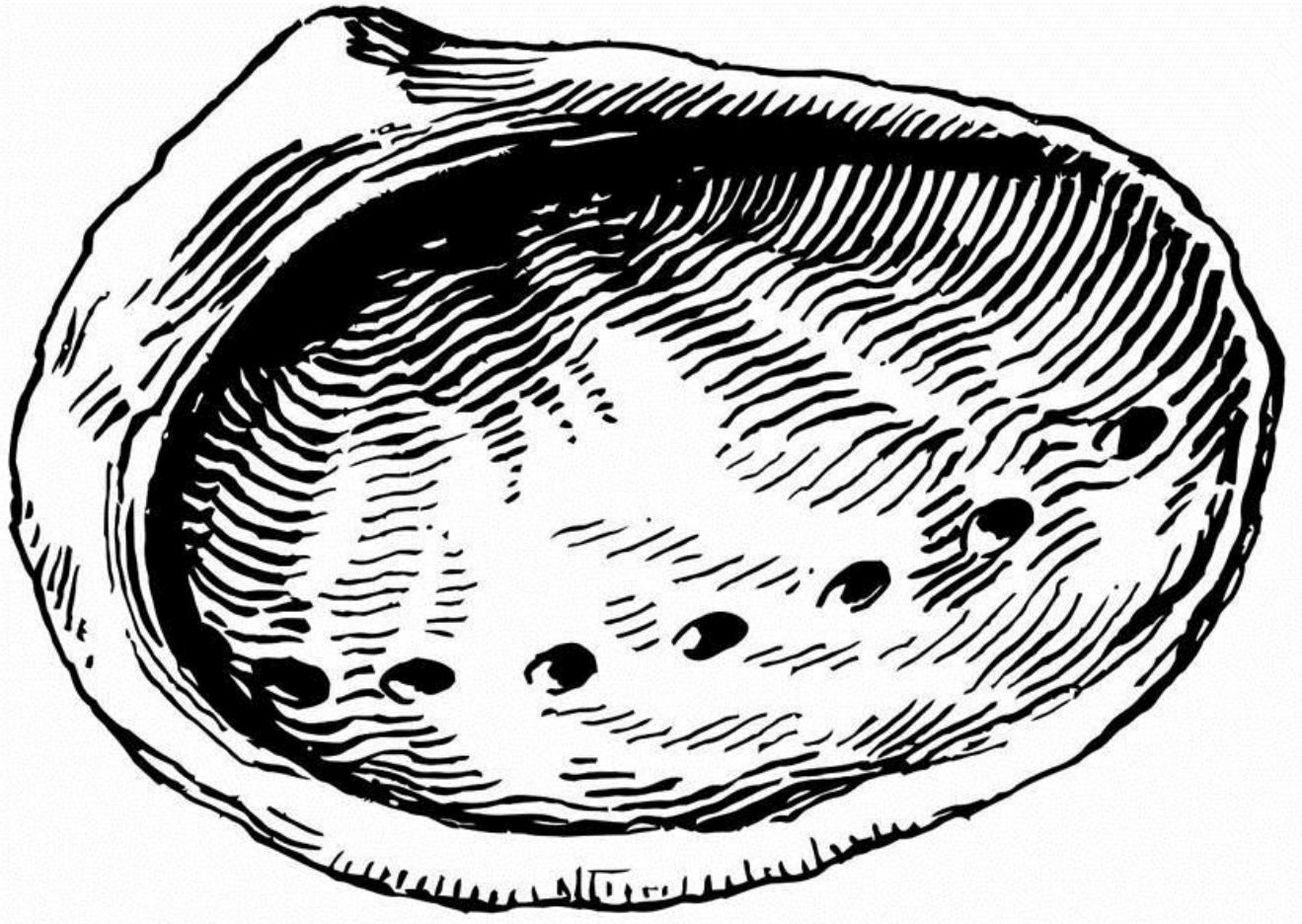
***kaschiip* - Porcupine**

The porcupine's body is covered in hair and sharp quills.

The quills are dyed for a yellow color and used in basketry and for girls' headdresses (halos).

Name _____

yuxtháran - Abalone Coloring Worksheet

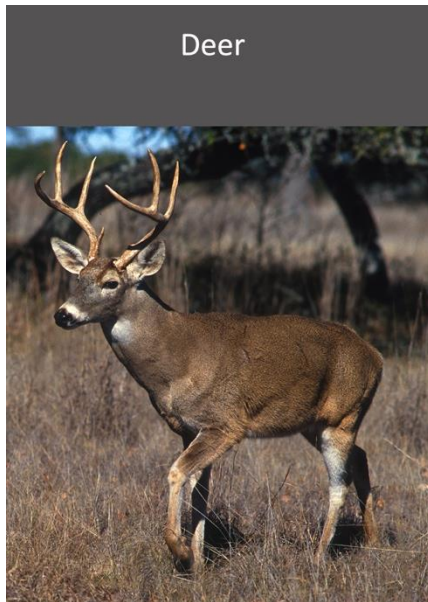


Abalone grows in the ocean, and so the Karuk traded for its meat and shell with their Yurok neighbors.

The shells are broken into smaller pieces and used for adorning ceremonial regalia.

The whole shells are placed around houses for good fortune and to hold special objects.

púufich-- Black-Tailed Deer Facts



BASIC FACTS ABOUT BLACK-TAILED DEER

Black-tailed deer are found from the coast, from central California to Alaska. Mule deer can be found around Yreka, while White-tailed deer are found farther east in the United States and further south in the Americas. Recent DNA evidence has shown that mule deer are the result of interbreeding between white-tails and black-tails.

There are two kinds of black-tailed deer, Columbia black-tailed deer, which ranges from California to British Columbia and the Sitka black-tailed deer, which ranges from northern British Columbia to Southeast Alaska.

Habitat

Black-tailed deer live in forested mountains and foothills of the Pacific coast. The climate is mild, having warm temperatures and usually abundant rainfall. Black-tailed deer typically spend their entire lives in areas that measure less than 3 square miles. They don't migrate, but mountain-dwellers often seek lower elevations during winter.

What does a black-tailed deer look like?

Black-tailed deer are reddish-brown in summer and brownish-gray during winter. Their large ears move independently, and their broad tails are completely black or dark brown on top, and white underneath. They raise their tails to expose the white

underside when they're frightened. Bucks have dark brown antlers with symmetrical branching. Black-tailed deer have stocky bodies and long, slim legs. Does, or female deer, weigh up to 130 pounds, and bucks can weigh 200 pounds.

Antlers

Black-tailed bucks have antlers, females don't. Male fawns (a baby deer) begin growing antler buttons at 6 to 8 months old. These become full-size antlers in four to five years. Their antlers develop under a layer of skin called velvet. The velvet dries up and peels off once the antlers have fully developed. Shed annually, between December and March, antlers wind up on the forest floor, providing a source of calcium for other animals. New antlers appear between April and August. They become bigger and have more branches each year.

Diet

Diet - Black-tailed deer can eat a wide variety of plants, and they can even eat Poison Oak without experiencing any of the allergic reactions we humans experience. They feed along tree-line edges, where they can disappear into the forest if they're threatened. Barely chewed food is swallowed, then spit back up and re-chewed. The food passes then passes through three additional stomachs before entering the intestine. In spring, the deer prefer new plant growth. They feast on acorns, berries, fungi, grasses, nuts, shrubs and woody growth from summer through winter.

Reproduction

Black-tailed deer mate from November through December. Bucks often fight one another to establish power. Fawns arrive in May or early June, weighing 6 to 8 pounds. Twin births are common, but a young doe may give birth to a single fawn. Bucks don't participate in raising the fawns; instead they form groups with other males for the summer. Does and their fawns live in small family groups, led by the oldest mother. Male fawns leave the family group when they are about 18 months old. Females are ready to have their own fawns by the time they are 2 years old.

Sounds

Biologists (Western scientists who study animals) have identified at least twelve separate sounds used by black-tailed deer to communicate with each other.

Predators

Besides humans, hunters of black-tailed deer include coyotes, cougars, black and grizzly bears, wolves, and golden eagles.

pay sáruk - North American River Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*)



BASIC FACTS ABOUT NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTERS

The North American River Otter is the only river otter found north of Mexico. Its luscious pelt, which is waterproof and allows the river otter to regulate its temperature, was also a staple of the French fur trade in the 1700-1800s and has drawn hunters for hundreds of years. The color of its fur ranges from grey and white to brown and black.

Diet

River otters primarily eat fish. They are also known to eat whatever is easiest to find, like slugs, insects, birds, oysters, shellfish, crabs, crayfish, frogs, rodents, and turtles.

Population

The population is unknown because the river otter is one of the hardest mammals to track, but is estimated to be over 100,000.

Habitat

River otters live in all types of habitats. The only thing these habitats have in common is good water and an abundant food supply. They also look for places to live that have sufficient coverage, like bushes or rock piles.

FUN FACTS

River otters can stay underwater for up to eight minutes and can close their ears and nostrils to keep water out.

They can also dive to a depth of 60 feet!

River otters are very playful animals and can very often be seen playing games. Social groups are typically made up of adult females and their pups. However, there are also groups of males. River otters are most active at night.

River otters can be found in streams, lakes, reservoirs, wetlands and along marine coasts in all states and territories of the United States and Canada. River otters are being reintroduced in the Rocky Mountain region to make up for the population decrease in the 1800s.

Reproduction

The mating season for river otters is generally from December to April. The females have their babies in about 60-63 days, and have 2-3 pups at each birth.

FAST FACTS

Length: 3.7 feet (males); 3.2 feet (females).

Weight: 11-30 pounds.

Lifespan: Up to 14 years in the wild; 25 years in captivity.



***kaschiip* - Porcupine**

(Erethizon dorsatum)



BASIC FACTS ABOUT PORCUPINES

The porcupine is a medium-sized animal with sharp front teeth, related to mice, rats and beavers. An adult porcupine is about 50 cm long (20 inches), not counting the tail. They can weigh from 4.5 to 13 kg (10 to 28 pounds). Long black and brown guard hairs and quills cover its body. The sharp stiff quills are actually a type of hair.

Habitat

Porcupines live throughout most of the western United States and parts of the Northeast. They are also found throughout forests in Canada.

They can be found in the forested areas of every county except San Juan and Island. In areas that don't have forests, they live along waterways lined with trees or large shrub growth, including lush sagebrush.

When not in trees, porcupines prefer to live in the protection of a den, which is a "house" for some wild animals. The dens can be found in rock crevices, caves, hollow logs, or under houses and barns.

Diet

Porcupines like munching on a variety of trees including fir, hemlock, and pine, as well as maple, beech, birch, oak, elm, cherry and willow. They also eat several kinds of woody shrubs. Porcupines need to live close to trees or shrubs large enough to provide the outer and inner bark for winter feeding.

Behavior: Porcupines are nocturnal, which means they are active primarily at night. Porcupines like to sit quietly in trees, so if you spot one, you're should be able to get a good look at the animal. When porcupines are on the ground, they shuffle and waddle along. The long sharp quills provide protection from predators.

The fisher is the most formidable hunter of the porcupine. Great horned owls, coyotes, bobcats, cougars, and wolves also prey on porcupines.

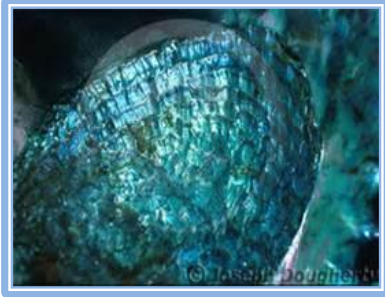
Did you know?

- The porcupine has thousands of quills on its back to provide protection from predators.
- Porcupines can NOT throw their quills: they ram them into their enemies.
- Porcupines are nocturnal, which means they are active primarily at night.
- Porcupine vision is poor, but they have an excellent sense of smell.
- Baby porcupines are called "porcupettes."



Porcupine

yuxtháran - Abalone



BASIC FACTS ABOUT ABALONE

Abalones are mollusks, which is a type of animal that has a soft body without a backbone and usually lives in a shell.

An abalone has a single shell that covers its body and has many holes called apertures. The shells of abalones are often shaped like a big ear and can be flat or rounded, and from six to twelve inches long.

The color of the shell depends on the species (type) and may also tell us something about the animal's diet. The pearly inside of the shell varies in color from silvery white, to pink, red and green-red – all the way to deep blues, greens and purples.

The kind we have in California is called red abalone. If you have a California fishing license and an abalone stamp card, you can fish for them. When people dive for them, they are not allowed to use SCUBA gear.

Diet

Abalone eats algae and seaweed.

Reproduction

Abalone release 10,000 - 11 million eggs at a time!

Habitat

This family of sea creatures can be found along the coastal waters of every continent,

except the Atlantic coast of South America, the Caribbean, and the East Coast of the United States.

The majority of abalone species are found in cold waters, off the Southern Hemisphere coasts of New Zealand, South Africa and Australia, and Western North America and Japan and Alaska in the Northern Hemisphere.

Uses

The meat of abalone is used for food, and the shells of **abalone** are used as decorative items. The meat of this mollusk is considered a delicacy in certain parts of Latin America, France, New Zealand, Southeast Asia, and East Asia.

FRIENDS AND FOES

Relative of the abalone include octopi, squid, scallops, mussels, oysters, clams, snails, and limpets.

Predators of abalone include eels, crabs, octopi, sea stars, and sea otters.

Name _____

Word Search Worksheet

M	Q	A	V	Z	E	W	J	Y	N	W	B	E	M	O
H	L	L	N	S	C	T	V	O	F	A	A	X	T	D
F	N	O	E	T	Z	T	I	L	M	I	Q	V	K	X
O	P	V	R	Q	L	T	K	B	K	O	K	Z	A	Z
M	S	C	A	W	A	E	I	C	F	S	F	L	J	E
L	E	G	E	T	F	M	R	E	U	F	Z	G	H	R
F	Y	Q	E	W	O	K	M	S	U	B	D	I	L	S
E	G	G	H	E	R	B	I	V	O	R	E	S	H	Y
Z	E	M	W	K	E	D	R	W	Y	E	T	S	E	Y
V	S	R	Z	V	S	J	B	N	X	V	E	G	G	J
V	I	S	C	P	T	N	W	O	R	B	I	J	V	F
X	U	X	G	F	Z	A	G	O	M	X	D	S	Z	G
R	G	S	Z	V	F	D	M	P	H	Y	X	K	D	Z
C	Z	G	G	P	S	J	C	P	G	I	Q	E	L	O
B	Z	F	X	J	F	C	P	L	S	S	P	C	H	R

Word Bank

ANTLERS
BUCK
BAMBI

DIET
FAWN
FOREST

BROWN
HERBIVORES

SHY
VEGETATION