

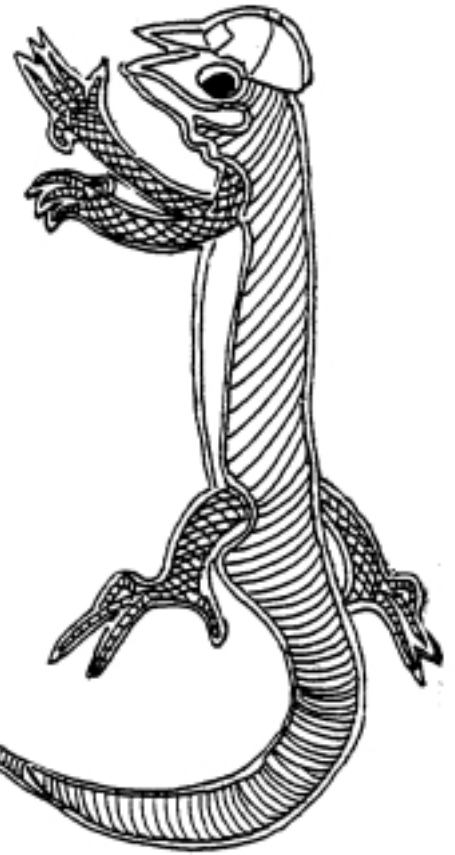
JUNIOR RANGERS

NEW MEXICO STATE PARKS



ACTIVITY BOOK

WELCOME



HELLO! WELCOME TO NEW MEXICO STATE PARKS. My name is Willie Whiptail. I am a New Mexico whiptail lizard, a native of this state. Have you seen me in summer, basking on rocks or running to escape a roadrunner? I have stripes running down my back and a long, turquoise blue tail. You can also find me in brush and grass, where I hide and find insects to eat.

Wow! Am I happy to see you! Now I can tell you about New Mexico State Parks. It takes many people to care for our 31 parks. You will see Park Rangers in every park. Rangers help visitors enjoy the parks safely. They also work to protect plants, animals and historic places in the parks. They need your help to protect park resources.

The Junior Ranger program is designed to bring you and your family closer to our park rangers and to the parks. We want you to explore our great outdoors through the hands-on activities in this book. When you become a Junior Ranger, you have the opportunity to become a dedicated and responsible New Mexico State Parks helper. To do this, you should know our Junior Ranger Pledge:

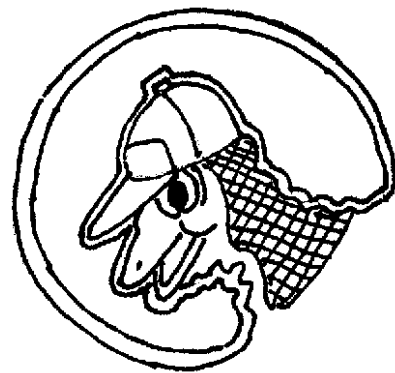
- ¥ To stay on hiking trails;**
- ¥ To enjoy nature without picking plants, injuring wildlife or polluting water;**
- ¥ To enjoy cultural artifacts and sites without disturbing them;**
- ¥ To help keep your parks clean and free of litter;**
- ¥ To be safe around fires and around water; and**
- ¥ To learn Park rules and inform Park Rangers if someone is breaking them.**

If you feel this job is for you, then come along with me on an adventure! Grab your thinking cap, a pencil and your family, and let's get started!

If you complete 10 of the enclosed activities, you can turn in your book to a visitor center or office at any park and get a Junior Ranger Patch.



Did you KNOW?



Hello again! May I ask you a few questions?

- ¥ What State Park are you now visiting? _____
- ¥ Can you name another New Mexico State Park? _____
- ¥ What is the number of the site where you are staying? _____
- ¥ How many restrooms are in the park? _____
- ¥ Does the Park have a Campground Host? _____
If yes, what is his or her campsite number? _____
- ¥ What town or city is closest to the Park? _____
- ¥ What town, state and country do you live in? _____
- ¥ What do you like to do at New Mexico State Parks? _____

ON THE COVER

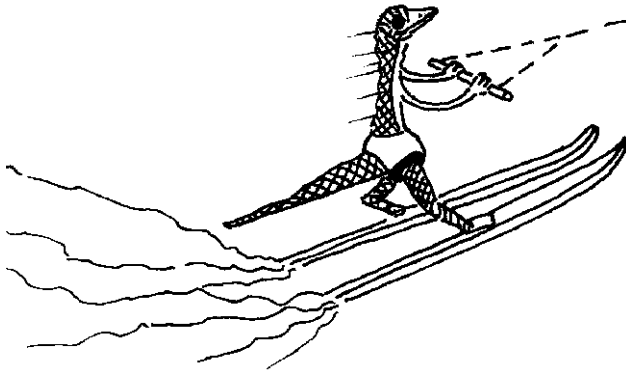
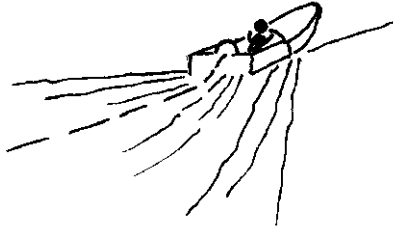
Hi kids! On the cover of this book you will see 11 New Mexico state symbols. Can you name the State Bird, Flower, Tree, Vegetable, Fish, Insect, Mineral, Symbol, Animal, Grass and the State Cookie?

Find a Park Ranger or Camp Host to help you if you don't know all the answers. Good Luck!

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | |



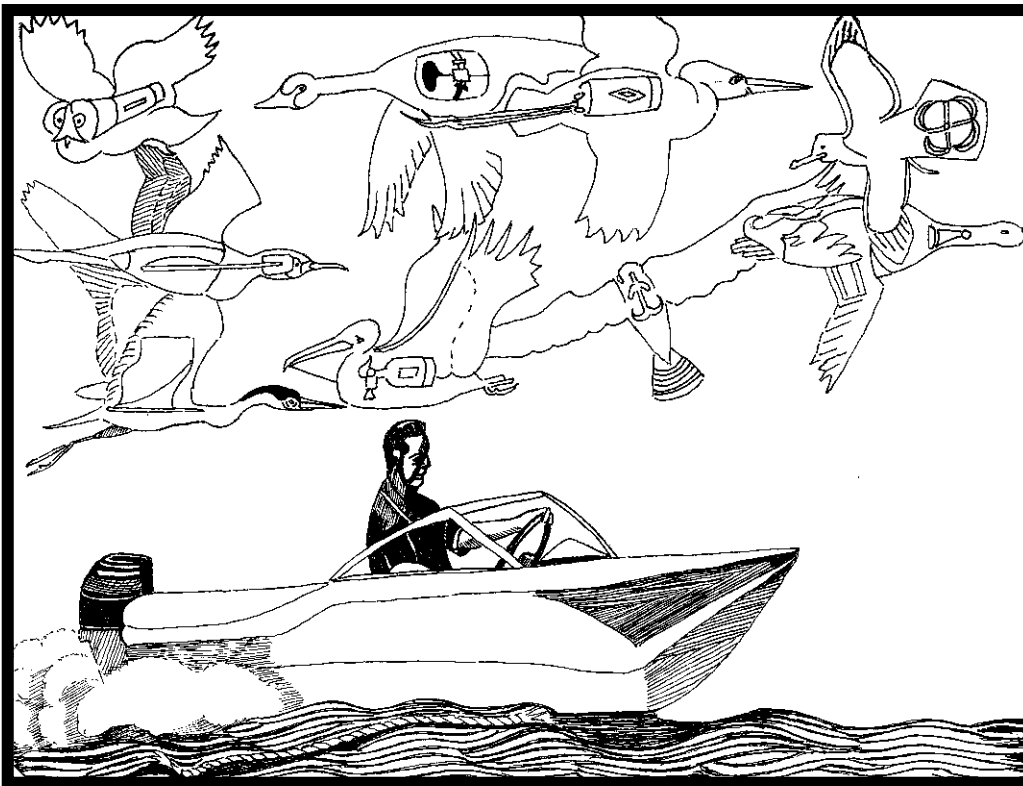
WATER



SAFETY SEARCH

If you have ever been to a lake in New Mexico, you have probably seen boats. Did you know that every boat must be inspected and registered by a safety officer? New Mexico State Parks have officers trained to do this job. The next time you visit a State Park with a lake, look for the Boating Officer. They will make sure that your boating adventures are fun and safe.

Part of being safe is having the right equipment on your boat. Can you find 9 safety items in this picture?



Flashlight

Oar

Flag

Life Preserver

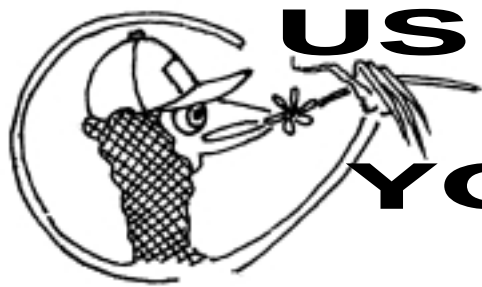
Fire Extinguisher

Safety Buoy

Anchor

Throw Cushion

Horn



USING YOUR SENSES

In this activity, you will use 4 of your 5 senses to explore the Park around you.

Hearing

Sit down, close your eyes, and listen carefully. Write down all of the sounds you hear. Remember to include man-made sounds too.

Smell

Your nose knows! What do you smell around you? What scents can you detect in the air? Sniff the wildflowers - What do they smell like (Look out for bees!)? Sniff a tree - Does it smell like wood, syrup, nuts, vanilla? Write down whatever your nose detects.

Touch

Look carefully around the Park and find items that have the following textures. Write down the object that matches the texture (Be careful of the cactus, it can hurt!).

Soft _____

Smooth _____

Rough _____

Prickly _____

Slimy _____

Squishy _____

Sight

Look around the Park and write down the things you see. Remember to look up and look down.



WILDLIFE WORD HUNT

BEETLE
DEER
HAWK
RABBIT
ROADRUNNER
SKUNK
SNAKE
TOAD
ELK
BEAR
FOX
FISH
LIZARD

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

THE MATCHING GAME

Did you know the State Parks aren't the only places in New Mexico to camp, hike, fish and watch wildlife? New Mexico has National Parks, National Forests, National Monuments, State and National Wildlife Refuges, National Recreation Areas and National Grasslands.

Each of these areas has people who protect them. Can you match the job titles to the job descriptions?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| A. Campground Host | _____ 1. Takes care of National Parks, Monuments and Recreation Areas. |
| B. State Parks Ranger | _____ 2. Enforces New Mexico wildlife, fishing and hunting laws. |
| C. Junior Ranger | _____ 3. Maintains & protects resources & wildlife in America's National Forests. |
| D. NM Game & Fish Warden | _____ 4. Lives in a campground & helps campers with problems and questions. |
| E. National Parks Ranger | _____ 5. Maintains NM State Parks, enforces rules & regulations & helps visitors. |
| F. State Parks Aide (Intern) | _____ 6. Uses parks to have fun, camp, hike, fish & explore. Leaves park clean. |
| G. National Forest Ranger | _____ 7. Helps Rangers clean the parks, register campers & maintain trails. |

SEARCHING FOR THE PAST

O

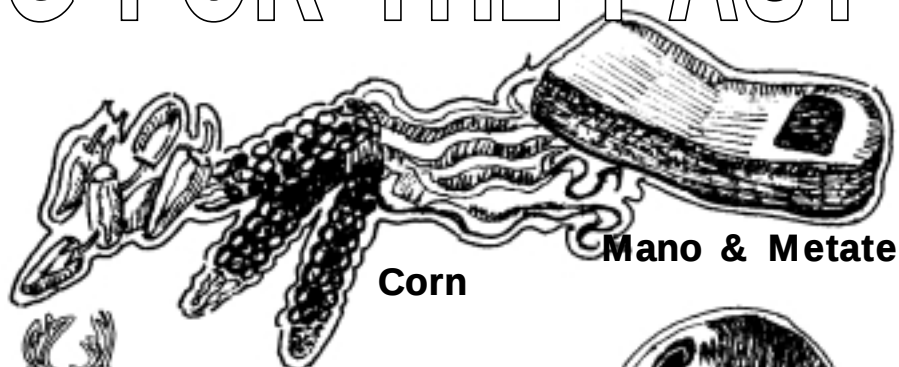
n a clear, cool morning, a boy goes hunting with his father for food and skins. It is the boy's first hunt and his excitement makes

the search seem to linger.

After hours of walking, the father spots a young mule deer in a clearing. He tells his young son to stop and take aim. He cautions the boy to wait until he is steady, then release the arrow. As the boy lets the arrow fly, the deer moves. The arrow sails past the deer and strikes the ground, the arrowhead breaking in half.

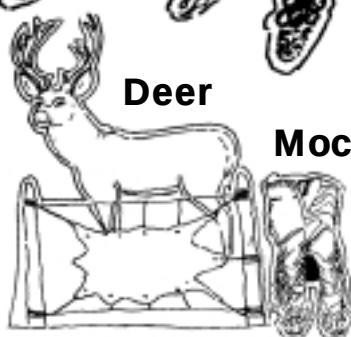
A large nearby village is filled with people. A young woman and her daughter grind corn and make clothing for their family. They use stone and bone tools, working happily through the afternoon.

Ancient people like these hunters and villagers once lived in places that are now State Parks. Archaeologists study the ruins and artifacts left behind by these people to understand how they lived. Artifacts and ruins are often the only clues to unlocking secrets of the past. The stone arrowhead used by the little boy and the stone and bone tools of the villagers can tell us much about their way of life. Sites and artifacts in State Parks are special. Please do not disturb them.



Corn

Mano & Metate



Deer

Moccasins



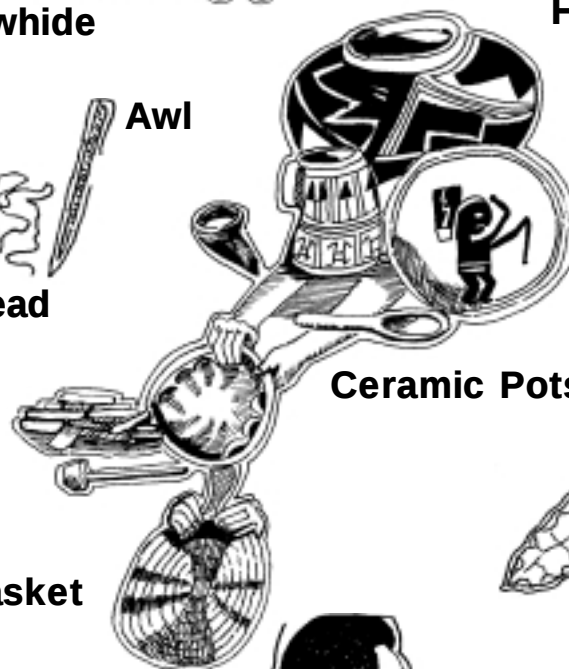
Horno/Oven

Rawhide



Awl

Thread



Ceramic Pots

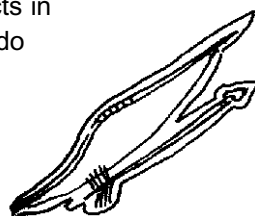
Scraper

Basket



Knife

Weaving



Bow & Arrow



Sheep

Want to play a game? Past people used things from nature to make food, clothing and shelter. On the previous page are pictures of raw materials and tools past people used every day. The drawing on this page provides clues. Look at the artifact pictures and decide if the items are tools or raw materials. Match the artifact or objects on the previous page to the chart below. Use your imagination and travel back through time!



FOOD	SHELTER	CLOTHING
Tools	Tools	Tools
Raw Materials	Raw Materials	Raw Materials



FOOD WEB

A system made up of many food chains is called a Food Web. Producers, consumers and decomposers make up links in a food web. Each link is important. If one link is removed, the entire web is affected.

PRODUCERS (MAKERS)

Producers are green plants. Green plants make their own food from sunlight. Plants then release oxygen into the air, which helps animals breathe. In the food web, producers are the first link upon which all others depend.

1. PRODUCERS (MAKERS)



3. DECOMPOSERS (BREAKERS)



2. CONSUMERS (TAKERS)



CARNIVORES



HERBIVORES



OMNIVORES



SCAVENGERS

CONSUMERS (TAKERS)

Consumers cannot make their own food, so they must eat. Different kinds of consumers in the food web include: herbivores (plant eaters), carnivores (animal eaters), omnivores (plant & animal eaters) and scavengers (dead eaters).

HERBIVORES

These animals eat only plants. Examples include deer, rabbits, grasshoppers, mice and beavers.

CARNIVORES

These animals are predators. They eat other animals. Some examples include snakes, cougars, falcons, spiders and some beetles.

OMNIVORES

These animals eat both plants and animals. Examples include people and bears.

SCAVENGERS

This clean up crew keeps nature free of rotting carcasses that may spread disease. Crawdads, flies and vultures are scavengers.

DECOMPOSERS (BREAKERS)

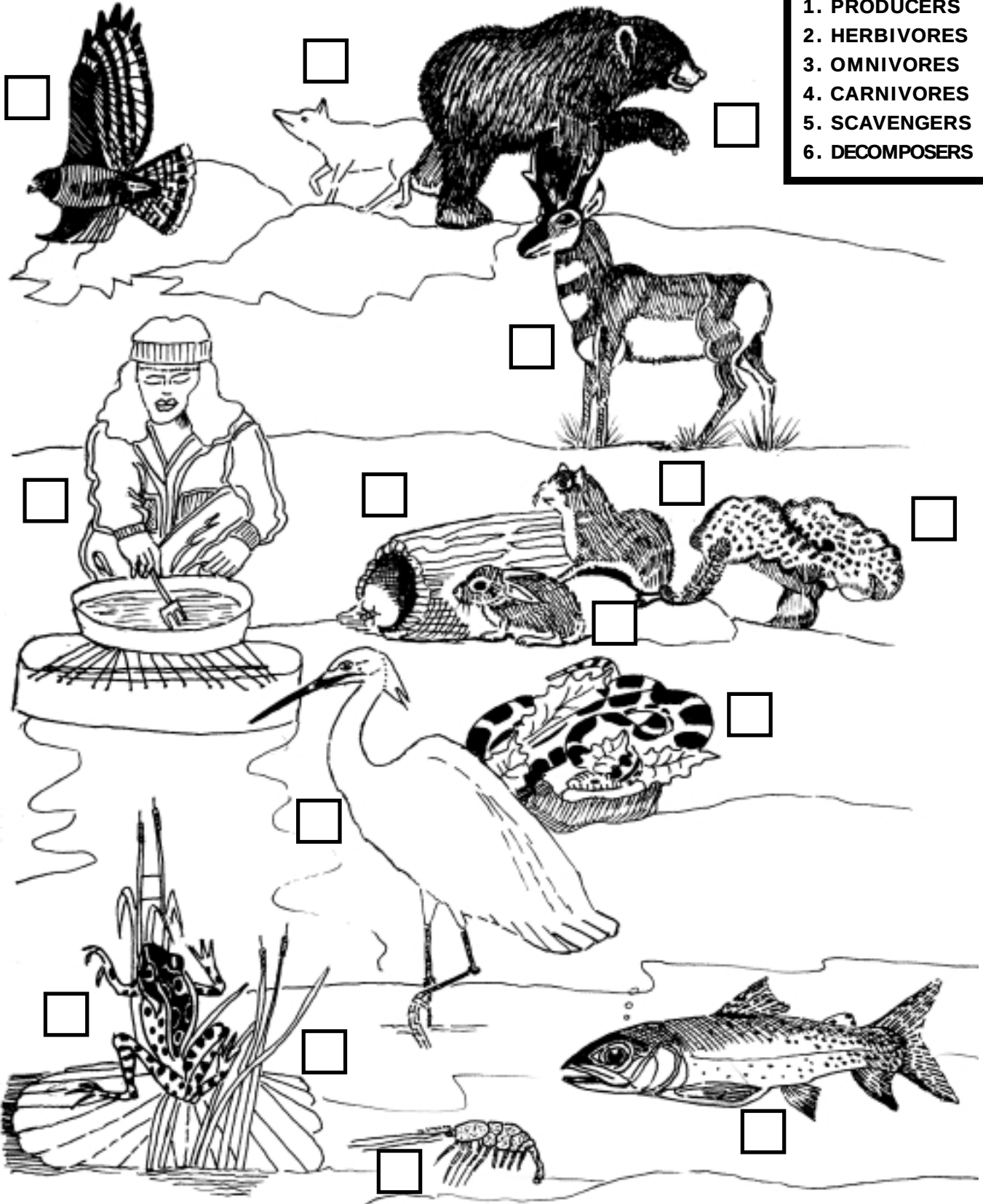
Bacteria, fungi, some insects and worms help decompose dead plants and animals. By eating dead stuff, they return nutrients to the soil. Without decomposers, plants couldn't grow and consumers would have nothing to eat.



Please identify and label the food chain links. After you identify and label the links, color the pictures.

FOOD CHAIN

1. PRODUCERS
2. HERBIVORES
3. OMNIVORES
4. CARNIVORES
5. SCAVENGERS
6. DECOMPOSERS



NATURE BINGO

Hey! Its me again! Willie Whiptail. As I run around in New Mexico State Parks, I see a lot of other creatures and plants. Here is your chance to do the same. Walk around the Parks and look for these animals and plants, or there signs. When you see one, draw an X through it and write the name of the park where you saw it. You finish this bingo game when all of the boxes have Xs . You may have to search high and low to find them all. Remember, animals are shy and like to stay hidden, so don t get discouraged if you don t see them all.



Grasses

We are all over New Mexico, but people step on us without even thinking. Our seeds provide food for rodents, birds, deer, antelope and elk. Our roots go deep into the soil, holding it in place against erosion. Birds make nests from our stems. We are the most important plants in many parts of New Mexico.



Trees

Trees are the tallest of all living things. Our leaves make lots of energy from sunlight. Birds, animals and insects live in our branches. Our woody trunk is strong enough to hold up all those branches and leaves, but flexible enough to withstand all but the strongest winds. Evergreen trees stay green and make food all year, but deciduous trees lose their leaves and hibernate until spring.



Rabbits

We are furry and can be 1 to 2 feet long. We live in shallow burrows and eat grasses and other plants. We are always making more baby rabbits because coyotes and hawks like to eat us for dinner. We use our sharp ears and swift feet to elude predators. People think we are cute, but we are still wild and should be left alone.



Beetles

There are more different kinds of beetles than any other animal on Earth. We range in size from tiny to big. Some of us, like the ladybird beetle, eat other animals. Others, like flower beetles, eat nectar and pollen from flowers. We look like simple creatures, but our lives are very complicated. We start life as an egg, then hatch into a hungry larva, before maturing into the adult you usually see. All of us can be eaten by lizards, birds, rodents and skunks.





Woodpeckers

We are birds found throughout the forests of New Mexico. We find our insect food under the bark of sick or dead trees. Our beaks are strong enough to peck holes into the trees where we build our nests. These holes can be used later by other birds, like bluebirds and screech owls.



Falcons

Like hawks and eagles, we are raptors, or birds of prey. We hunt birds, rodents, insects, lizards and snakes. We rely on our sharp eyes and great speed to catch our prey. We fly high and watch for food far below. When we see food, we fold our wings back and go into a steep, fast dive that may exceed 200 miles per hour.



Squirrels

We are mammals found throughout New Mexico. Some of us live in forests, where we eat acorns, pine nuts and seeds. Others live in deserts, where we eat seeds, plants and insects. We store food underground to eat during the winter. But sometimes we forget where we've stored stuff and some of the seeds and nuts sprout and grow into trees.



Lizards

Many different lizards live in New Mexico, like the New Mexico Whiptail and the fierce-looking Horned Lizard. We are cold-blooded and need the Sun to stay warm. We live in trees and under stones in mountains, deserts and forests. We eat insects, spiders and even some plants. When winter comes, we hibernate until spring.



Bats

We are the only mammals that can truly fly. We live throughout most of New Mexico, hunting moths and mosquitoes at night. We find our insect prey in the dark by bouncing high-pitched sounds, called sonar, off of them. We live in caves, cracks in rocks, trees and warm buildings. During winter, some of us hibernate, but others migrate far south into Mexico.



Bullsnake

Look closely, because we are NOT poisonous snakes! We do not have rattles or triangular heads. We are mostly yellow with brown spots down our backs. You can find us all over New Mexico, from the mountains to the deserts. We eat mice, rabbits and gophers, birds and lizards. We aren't poisonous, but we can still bite.

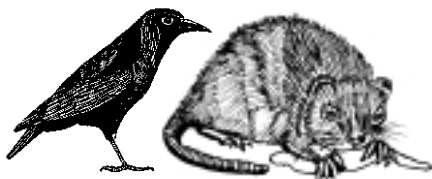


Searching

For Wildlife



Did you know that you can identify wild animals by their tracks or scent? Every creature that walks, crawls, slithers or digs will leave some kind of mark. On this assignment, you need to read, look and find these creatures, then match the drawings to their tracks. Not all these creatures will be in the same Park so you may have to visit other Parks to find them all. Do Your Best!



COTTONTAIL RABBIT

I am a rabbit found throughout New Mexico. I can be 12-15 inches long from head to tail. My tail looks like a large cotton ball, which gives me my name. I also have long ears and my body is pale gray. I live in and around brushy areas, forest and near water. I eat grasses and other plants.

ORNATE BOX TURTLE

I am a small land turtle who can completely enclose myself in my shell. My total length is 4 or 5 inches from head to tail. I have black and yellow striped patterns on my shell. I am found in most of New Mexico, but not the northwest corner. I live on the plains, in open woodlands and in deserts. I eat insects, worms, berries, and tender young shoots and leaves of plants.

WESTERN DIAMONDBACK RATTLESNAKE

I am the largest of the western rattlesnakes. I can grow to more than 7 feet long! I am gray and brown with dark brown diamond-shaped blotches on my back. My tail has alternating black and white bands. My flat head has a triangle shape, like most venomous snakes. When I feel threatened, I shake my tail to make a rattling sound. This is my warning to stay away!

MUSKRAT

I am a mammal you could probably see swimming in rivers, ditches, ponds, and lakes. My total length is up to 21 inches from my nose to the tip of my tail. My body is brown and my long, rat-like tail is black. I mostly eat water plants, but also frogs and crayfish. I am much smaller than a beaver.

KANGAROO RAT

I am one of the smallest rats in North America. My total length of 10 inches is mostly tail. Most of my body is light brown, but my belly is white. I live in deserts where I eat seeds and some green plants at night. When frightened, I quickly hop away on my two strong hind legs — just like a kangaroo.

COYOTE

I am a medium-sized mammal that looks like a dog. As an adult, I am about 4 feet long from nose to tail. I am mostly gray, but there are patches of rusty red on my legs, feet, and ears, and my belly is white. I live all over New Mexico, from high mountains to hot deserts. I eat small animals, like rabbits and mice, but I will also eat birds, lizards, snakes, dead animals, and other animals up to the size of deer. I even eat some plants!

POCKET GOPHER

I like to dig tunnels through the ground. My total body length is 4-9 inches from head to tail. You probably won't see me because I live underground. But you will know I'm around by the mounds of dirt I leave behind. I live in grassy area from the mountains to the deserts. I have big, yellow front teeth and long claws on my front feet, for digging. I eat plants, especially their roots.

CROW

I am a bird found throughout New Mexico. I am large (17-21 inches long) and completely black in color. I often eat dead animals on roadsides or wherever I can find them. I also eat insects, fruit, nuts, corn, small rodents (like mice) and baby birds. If you see a bunch of us in a tree making a lot of noise, we're probably harassing a hawk, eagle or great horned owl.



GETTING TO KNOW



ANTS

When you're eating outdoors, do ants magically appear? They are looking for food to take back to their colony for the queen and worker ants to eat.

Ants live in colonies of thousands. Some are workers who keep the nest clean. Others are soldiers who defend the nest when it's attacked. Some leave the nest to search for food. The queen ant lays thousands of eggs, which are tended to by special nurse ants.

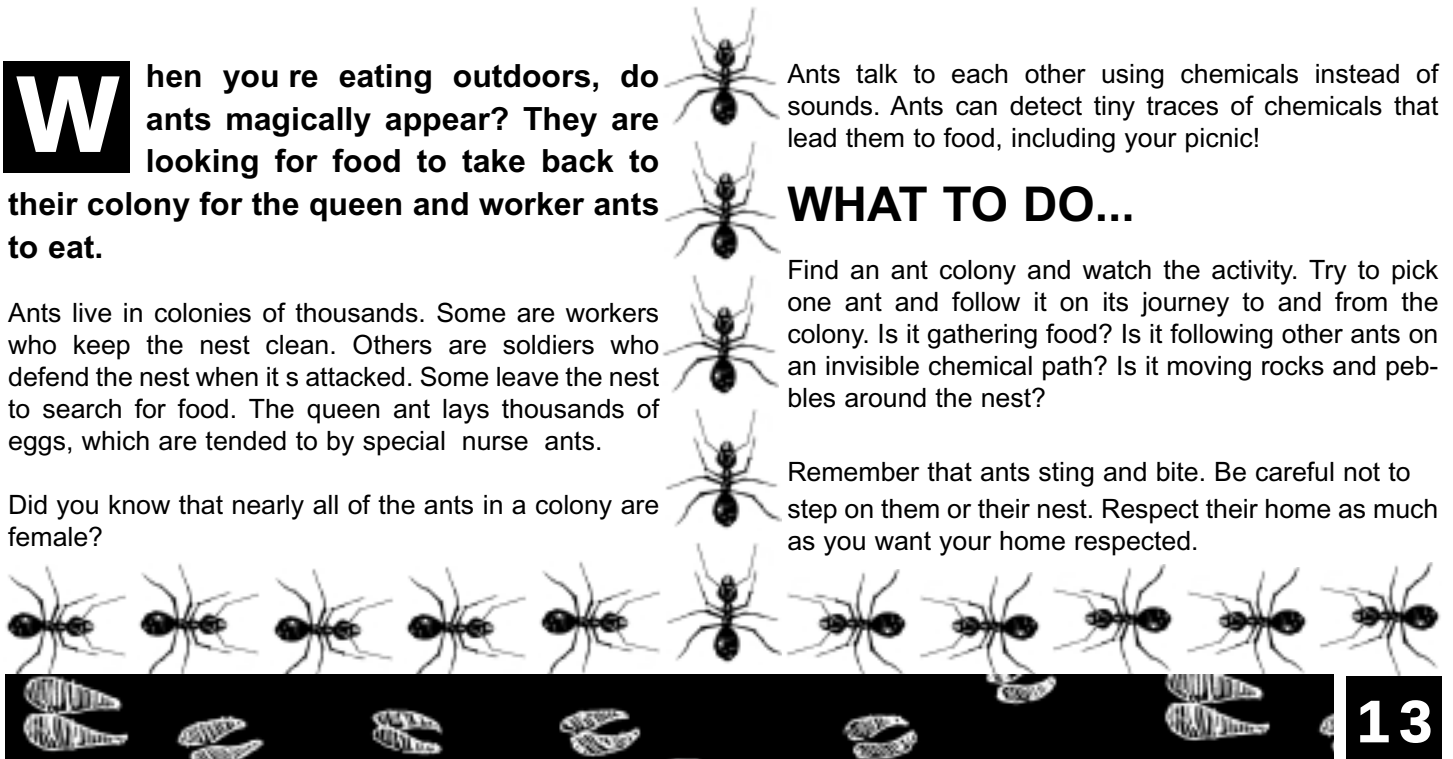
Did you know that nearly all of the ants in a colony are female?

Ants talk to each other using chemicals instead of sounds. Ants can detect tiny traces of chemicals that lead them to food, including your picnic!

WHAT TO DO...

Find an ant colony and watch the activity. Try to pick one ant and follow it on its journey to and from the colony. Is it gathering food? Is it following other ants on an invisible chemical path? Is it moving rocks and pebbles around the nest?

Remember that ants sting and bite. Be careful not to step on them or their nest. Respect their home as much as you want your home respected.



The Journey of the Spirit Road

By Michael Runningwolf

Native American Storyteller

IN THE BEGINNING, HOLY GRANDFATHER, or Creator, called Gitji Manitou, created the mountains, rivers, lakes and streams. Then he created all the animals. All of creation spoke the same language - all the birds, animals, Man, and even the plants. We know this because our ancestors told us this. So why, then, can we not understand them now?

During the time of Creation, Matjou Antou, the Evil One, entered into the hearts of men and he taught them how to make bows, arrows, spears and other weapons. Man began to make war on himself, and then on the animals. So, the animals held a great council meeting to determine what they should do concerning Man.

Bear was Chief of all the animals at this council meeting. He rose and said, We must do something about Man because of his disrespect and arrogance. What shall we do?

Cougar spoke up and said, We should make war against Man because he kills our family members for their food and uses their skins for clothing without our permission. Then the animals all agreed and decided to try to make their own weapons, such as bows and arrows. But when it came time to pull their bows, their claws cut the strings. They became angry and destroyed all the weapons they had made. In their frustration and anger they all wondered what they should do. After a time of thinking, Wolf spoke up and said, Maybe we should shun Man and have nothing to do with him. All the other animals agreed.

But Bear, pondering what had been said, asked, How shall we know when Man is ready to sit once again at the Sacred Council? One of us must stay with him. Who will do this thing?

All of the animals fell silent, for no one wanted to stay with Man because of his disrespect and arrogance. As before, all animals stood at this council, like Moose, Deer, Caribou, Bobcat, Eagle, Hawk, and all brothers and sisters of the Bird People. All the plants and animals decided at this council that none wanted to stay with Man.

Finally, a voice broke the silence and every eye strained to see the speaker, and every ear was intent upon his words as he said, I will stay with Man. I will sleep by his fire and share his food, and every once in a while, I will come back to this council to let you know if Man is ready to come back and share the wisdom of the Ancient Ones.

It was then that Dog began his journey with Man. And, every once in a while, Dog will disappear to stand before the animal council and tell them how Man has treated him.

The Micmac people say the Milky Way is the Spirits Road and that each light, or star, seen in the sky is the campfire of the Ancient Ones. So when a person dies, they travel the Spirit Road to visit their ancestors. As they travel, they will come to a place where there is a wide and deep break in the trail. Laid across that broken trail is a great log. As one stands and looks across the chasm, they will see every dog they have ever owned in their lifetime holding up the log. If they treated the dogs well, the dogs will hold the log steady so the person can continue their journey on the Spirit Road. But, if the dogs were in any way mistreated, starved, kicked, or beaten, they may not hold the log so steady, and, the offender might slip off the log and fall Aptj ewe, or forever.

Michael B. RunningWolf

Stories of the Stars

Many years ago, people noticed that some stars seemed to form shapes of people or animals. These groups of stars are called constellations. The ancient Greeks and Romans named constellations after their heroes, gods or goddesses. Native Americans have stories about their Spirits told by their great ancestors. So now read the story, The Journey of the Spirit Road. Wait until dark, look up to the stars and find your journey. Look up and find the Milky Way or the Big and Little Dippers. When you do, remember that every star is an adventure, your adventure is in the stars, and your stars make a story.



COLOR BY NUMBERS



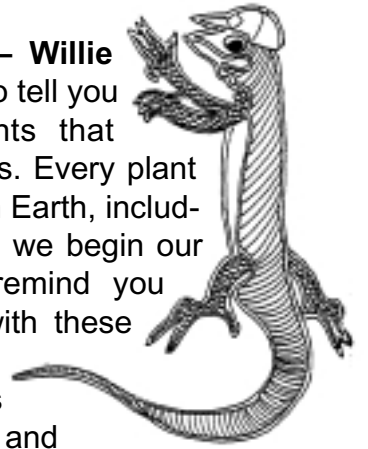
1
2
3
4

Yellow
Orange
Red
Brown

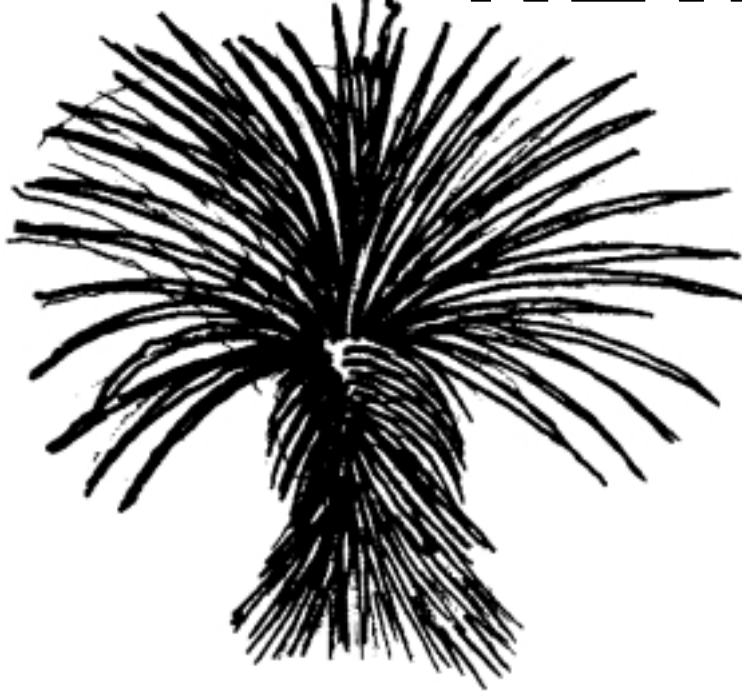
5
6
7
8

Green
Light Blue
White
Dark Blue

Hey! Its me again — Willie Whiptail. I am going to tell you about medicinal plants that can help cure sickness. Every plant has a purpose here on Earth, including weeds. But before we begin our exploration, I must remind you **NOT** to experiment with these plants on your own. Make sure the plants have been identified and prepared by an expert before you use them yourself!



MEDICINAL PLANTS OF NEW MEXICO



Yucca

The Yucca lives in the grasslands and deserts of New Mexico. When the root is mixed with water and scarlet globe-mallow, it makes a shampoo known as amol .

Swamp Root

Swamp root or yerba mansa is used for many things. This plant helps intestinal and urinary tract infections. It helps soothe stomach irritations like ulcers, cramps, nausea and gas. Yerba mansa can also help reduce a high fever.



Prickly Pear

This plant can be used to ease pain from inflamed gums and mouth sores. It also heals minor bruises and burns. The skin is peeled off a pad and a small section is torn off and used for the treatment.

Osha

This plant belongs to the parsley family. Chewing it helps indigestion and settles your stomach. This plant also makes a good cough syrup when the root is mashed and mixed with boiled water and honey.



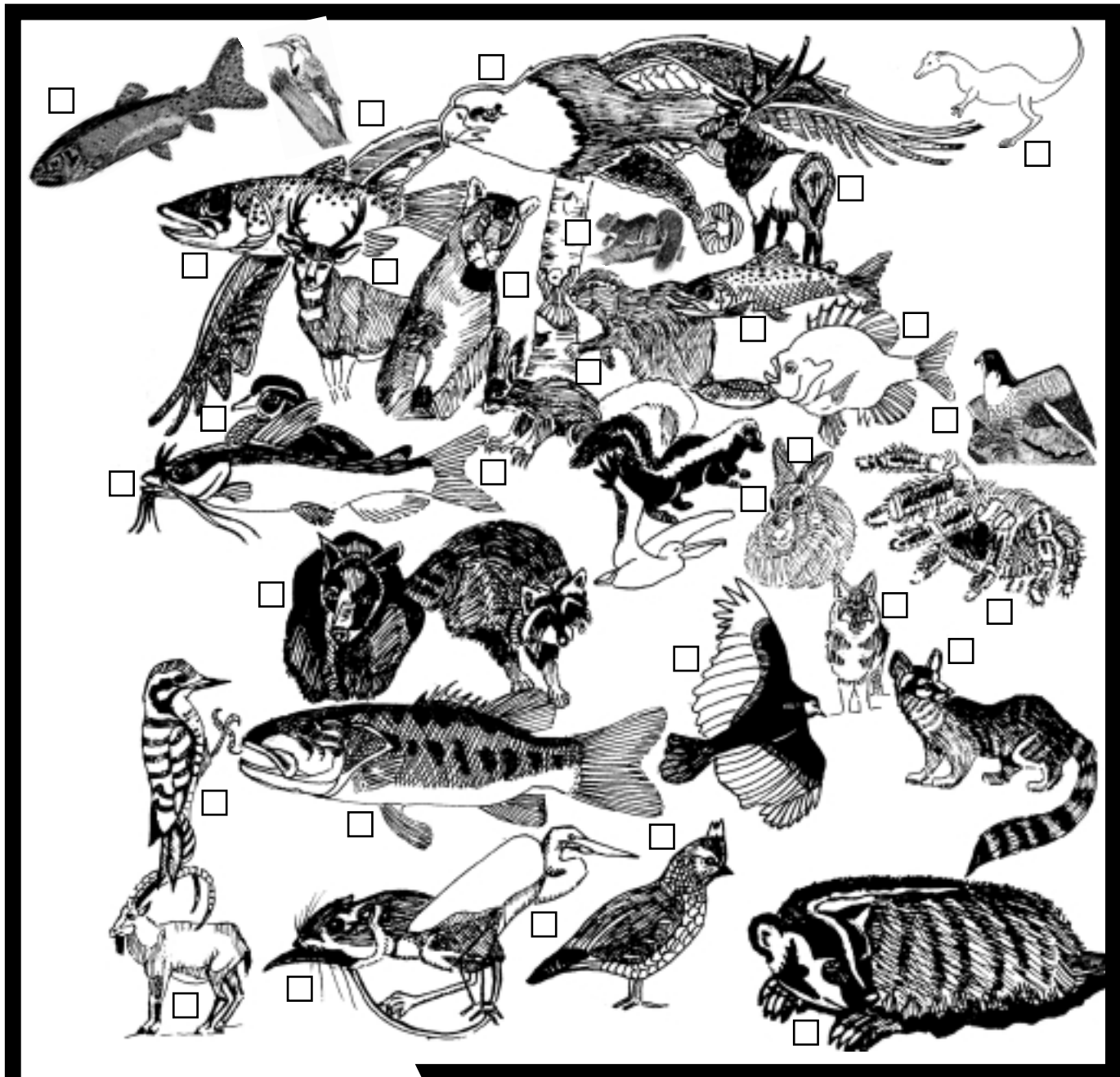
Dandelion

To most people, the dandelion is nothing more than a weed. To healers, this plant helps the body add both water and waste to our urine. When prepared properly, dandelions reduce kidney inflammations and help with liver and spleen functions.

Spearmint

The Spanish name for spearmint is yerba buena. When made into tea, it helps soothe stomach cramps, gas and diarrhea.





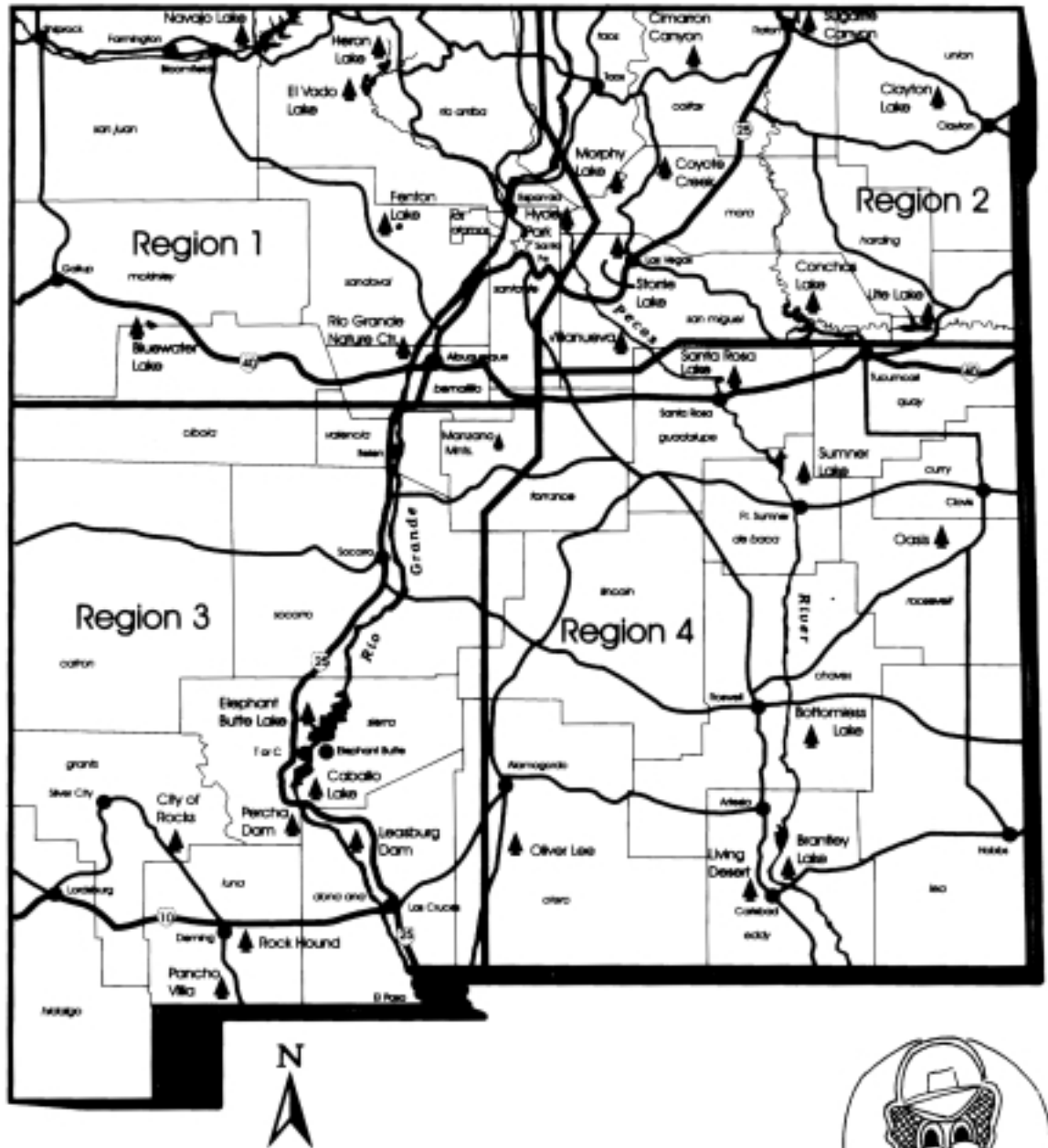
WHICH PARK AM I FROM?

Here s a hint! Each animal is placed near the spot on the map as the park they are from.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bluewater Lake | 9. Coyote Creek | 17. Manzano Mountains | 25. Santa Rosa Lake |
| 2. Bottomless Lake | 10. Elephant Butte Lake | 18. Morphy Lake | 26. Storrie Lake |
| 3. Brantley Lake | 11. El Vado Lake | 19. Navajo Lake | 27. Sugarite Canyon |
| 4. Caballo Lake/Percha | 12. Fenton Lake | 20. Oasis | 28. Sumner Lake |
| 5. Cimarron Canyon | 13. Heron Lake | 21. Oliver Lee Memorial | 29. Ute Lake |
| 6. City of Rocks | 14. Hyde Memorial | 22. Pancho Villa | 30. Villanueva |
| 7. Clayton Lake | 15. Leasburg Dam | 23. Rio Grande Nature Ctr. | |
| 8. Conchas Lake | 16. Living Desert | 24. Rockhound | |



JUNIOR RANGER PLEDGE



Wow! Can you believe it? You have completed the New Mexico State Park Junior Ranger Activity Book. All you need to do now is read and repeat to yourself, or a friend, the Junior Ranger Pledge. By doing this you will become a Certified Junior Ranger in New Mexico State Parks.

I, _____, promise:

- ¥ To stay on hiking trails;
- ¥ To enjoy nature without picking plants, injuring wildlife or polluting water;
- ¥ To enjoy cultural artifacts and sites without disturbing them;
- ¥ To help keep my parks clean and free of litter;
- ¥ To be safe around fires and around water; and
- ¥ To learn Park rules and inform Park Rangers if someone is breaking them.

Your Signature

Congratulations! You are a Certified New Mexico State Parks Junior Ranger.

Turn in your completed Activity Book to the office or visitor center at any New Mexico State Park and receive your honorary shoulder patch - for a job well done!



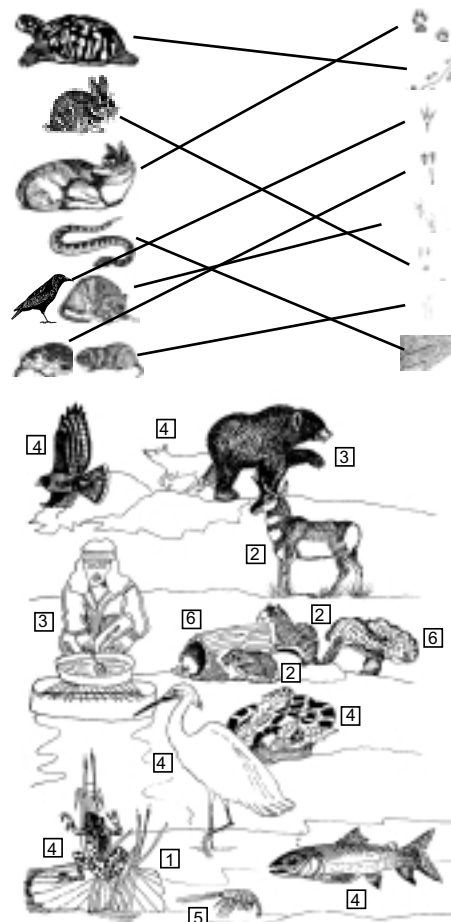
JUNIOR RANGER ACTIVITY BOOK ANSWERS

ON THE COVER PAGE 3

1. State Tree Piñon
2. State Fish Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout
3. State Flag Gold with Red Zia
4. State Cookie Biscochito
5. State Bird Road Runner
6. State Vegetable Chile
7. State Insect Tarantula Hawk Wasp
8. State Flower Soap Tree Yucca
9. State Gem Turquoise
10. State Animal Black Bear
11. State Grass Blue Grama

MATCHING GAME PAGE 5

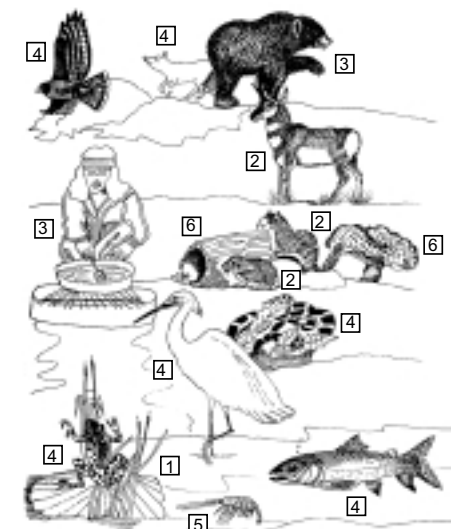
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| 1. E | 5. B |
| 2. D | 6. C |
| 3. G | 7. F |
| 4. A | |



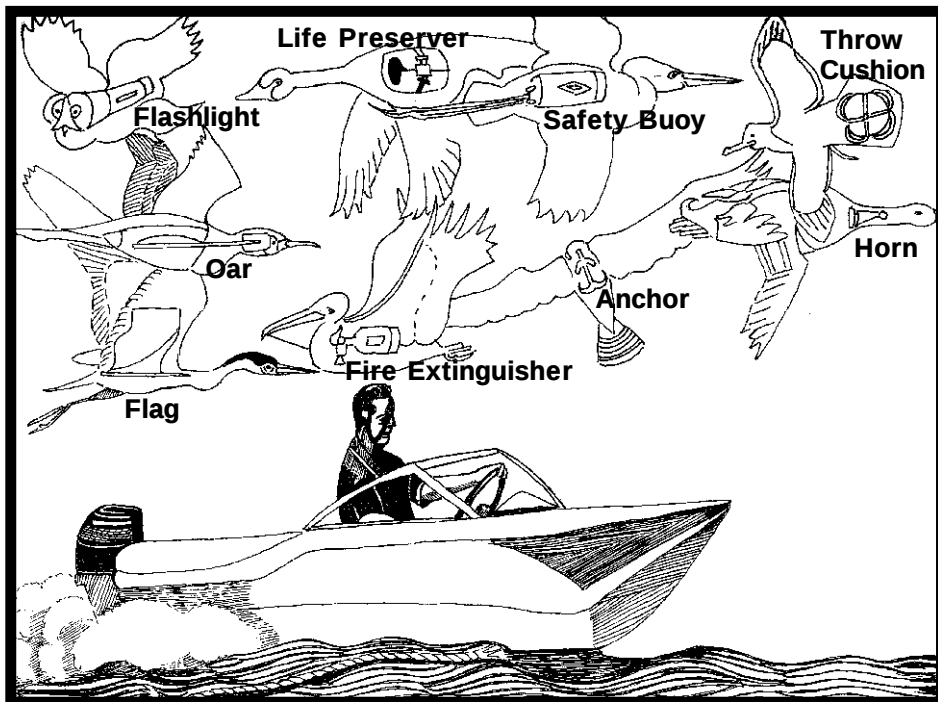
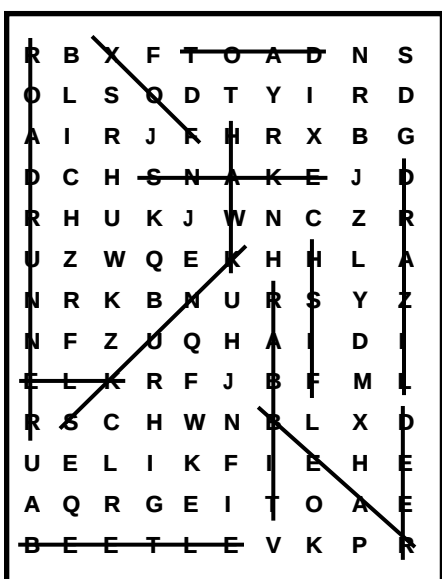
WHICH PARK AM I FROM PAGE 18

1. Bluewater Lake.....Channel Catfish
2. Bottomless Lakes.....Turkey Vulture
3. Brantley LakeRaccoon
4. Caballo Lake/Percha DamEgret
5. Cimarron Canyon.....Mountain Lion
6. City of RocksKangaroo Rat
7. Clayton LakeDinosaur
8. Conchas LakeFalcon
9. Coyote CreekBeaver
10. Elephant ButteSmallmouth Bass
11. El Vado LakeLake Trout
12. Fenton LakeMule Deer
13. Heron LakeWoodpecker
14. Hyde MemorialAbert's Squirrel
15. Leasburg DamWoodpecker

16. Living DesertBadger
17. Manzano MountainsBlack Bear
18. Morphy LakeSquirrel
19. Navajo LakeBrown Trout
20. OasisCoyote
21. Oliver Lee MemorialRingtail
22. Pancho VillaScaled Quail
23. Rio Grande Nature Ctr. Wood Duck
24. Rockhound.....Ibex
25. Santa Rosa LakeWhite Pelican
26. Storrie LakeRainbow Trout
27. Sugarite CanyonElk
28. Sumner LakeCottontail Rabbit
29. Ute LakeTarantula
30. VillanuevaStriped Skunk



WILDLIFE WORD HUNT PAGE 5





Discover the Enchantment!



Visit All 31 of our Spectacular State Parks

Bluewater Lake
Bottomless Lakes
Brantley Lake
Caballo Lake • Percha
Cimarron Canyon
City of Rocks
Clayton Lake
Conchas Lake
Coyote Creek
Elephant Butte Lake

El Vado Lake
Fenton Lake
Heron Lake
Hyde Memorial
Leasburg Dam
Living Desert
Manzano Mountains
Morphy Lake
Navajo Lake
Oasis

Oliver Lee Memorial
Pancho Villa
Rio Grande Nature Center
Rockhound
Santa Rosa Lake
Storrie Lake
Sugarite Canyon
Sumner Lake
Ute Lake
Villanueva

CLARENCE VALDEZ, BOOK EDITOR ¥ ILLUSTRATIONS BY GEORGE MAURO

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