

Animal Behaviors Bingo

As you explore Bear Country USA, observe our animal residents as they exhibit the following behaviors

B	I	N	G	O
Bear marking territory with bear "grease"	Bear Swimming	Wolf with tail tucked between legs	Nursing bison calf	Elk rubbing antlers in the dirt
Badger digging	Bear Cub in a tree	Bear standing	Bison herd grazing	Reindeer wading in water
Bear walking a path	Sheep panting	Otters marking their territory	Timber Wolf	Band of big horn rams
Skunk foraging	Rocky Mt. Goat grazing	Nursing Rocky Mt. Goat kid	Elk Wallowing	Wolf with tail held out straight
Foraging Raccoon	Bison wallowing	Otters wrestling	Bears eating	Mt. Lion in a tree

Bears mark their territory by rubbing their shoulders on rocks, logs or signs. They enjoy swimming and will use the same paths to get from their dens to the pools, or the feeding areas. They can stand up on their hind legs to get a better look around. Black bears of all ages enjoy climbing trees. Cubs will climb as soon as they can walk. Bears need to consume more than 20,000 calories per day in late summer in order to produce enough fat to hibernate in winter. They are fed several times per day.

Foraging means searching for food. Skunks and raccoons are excellent foragers using their noses to guide them to tasty treats. Raccoons will also forage with their sensitive hands.

Grazing means to consume grasses that are growing in the ground. Hooved animals like elk, reindeer, sheep, goats and bison graze. Typically they do so in groups called **herds**. Herds offer protection in numbers from predators.

Rocky Mt. Goats, Reindeer, Big Horn Sheep and Bison give birth to young in the spring and early summer. Young goats are called kids, young reindeer and bison are called **calves** and young sheep are called lambs.

Bison keep themselves cool and free from flies by rolling in the dirt. This is called **wallowing**.

Sheep keep themselves cool in the summer by panting.

Wolves communicate submission by tucking their tails between their legs. They communicate dominance by holding their tail straight out.

Otters wrestle with one another as they groom each other after swimming. They also mark their territory with scat, by doing "the poopy dance"; they stomp their feet and bounce their tails as they defecate.

