

POISON IVY

VARIATION OF OLD MAID CARD GAME

EASY & FAST

3 - 5 PLAYERS

OBJECT

Get rid of all your cards by making pairs. When the game is over, you don't want to be the one holding poison ivy!

WILDCARDS

4 each of 12 different cards

Poison Ivy card

DEAL

Shuffle, cut, and deal out all the cards, one at a time, facedown. It doesn't matter if the cards don't come out even.

PLAY

Everyone: Check to see if you have any pairs. If you do, take them out of your hand and put them face down in front of you. If you have three of the same card, you can only put down two. The other card stays in your hand for now.

Dealer: You go first by fanning your cards and offering them facedown to the player on your left.

Next Player: Pick a card from the dealer's fanned-out cards. No peeking! If you get a card that matches one in your hand, show the pair and put it down with your other pairs. If the card doesn't make a pair, you keep it in your hand. Then you fan out your cards and offer them to the player on your left.

Everyone: Around and around the table it goes! When all the cards are paired, one person will be left holding the Poison Ivy! The person with poison ivy card picks up the cards, shuffles, and deals the next game.

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

SERIES 1 #12
AVOID ME!

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

SERIES 1 #19
SPECIAL PLACES

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

LARGE MAMMALS

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

NATIVE TREES

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

NATIVE REPTILES

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

FURBEARERS

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

RARE SPECIES

WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

usually <1 mm, but up to 30 mm

NATIVE SPECIES

MOOSE

Alces alces

BASIC ID: This largest member of the deer family is distinguished by its huge head, bulbous snout, small rump, long, spindly legs and—in bulls—enormous, flattened and pronged antlers spreading to 6 feet. Moose stand over 6 feet at the shoulder, are 6.5-9 feet long & weigh 725-1,100 pounds! Their coat ranges from dark tan to blackish-brown; legs are lighter. Calf is dull red-brown. Bulls have a long, dangling flap of skin, called a "bell," below the throat. Cows lack antlers.

HABITS: Spring thru fall, moose feed on tree leaves or on aquatic plants while standing in shallow water. In winter, they survive by browsing on twigs. Bulls call in deep throaty grunts & moans. Usually, only one calf is born from mid-May through early June. It stays with its mother until the following year when she chases it away just before her new calf arrives. Moose are good swimmers with keen hearing but poor vision.

HABITAT: Originally inhabiting forested wetlands & shallow lakes in northern Wisconsin, infectious brainworms (transmitted from deer) have caused the decline of this native mammal. It now only occasionally immigrates into our state from neighboring Minnesota or Michigan.

WILD! Moose need large areas of wilderness to thrive.

For more info, visit WiDNR's Wildlife Notebook:
<http://dnr.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/publ/wlnotebook.htm>

Photo: Eliza Snow
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WM-503 2009



ELROY-SPARTA STATE TRAIL

Trailheads: Kendall, Sparta, Norwalk,
Wilton & Elroy

WHAT CAN I SEE? The Elroy-Sparta area is a beautiful mosaic of rolling hills, rock outcrops, fields, forests, and streams.

WHAT CAN I DO? You can hike or bike on this trail for 32 miles! Bring a flashlight for walking through the three old railroad tunnels. There is a fee for biking and camping.

TRAIL TRIVIA In 1965 the Elroy-Sparta track became the very first "rail-trail" in the United States. Now there are more than 11,658 miles of rail-trails throughout the nation. Wisconsin is the leader, with more than 1,000 miles!

www.wiparks.net www.railtrails.org

Trail use is an honor.
Respect others and the trail.

Photo: RJ & Linda Miller, WI Dept. Tourism
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PUB-FR-708 2002



POISON IVY

Toxicodendron radicans

BASIC ID

This native woody plant can occur as a climbing vine or ground cover. Each leaf has 3 leaflets. In the fall, some plants bear yellowish-white berry clusters.

FACTS

Generally harmless to other native plants and animals. The oils from the leaves can cause skin rashes in allergic persons. It prefers woodlands, forest edges, floodplains, and sandy or rocky openings.

MANAGEMENT

- Uproot plants in fall or winter - WEAR GLOVES!
- DO NOT BURN or compost
- Apply herbicide (brush killer)

FOR MORE INFORMATION
<http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives>

Photo: Kelly Kearns, WI DNR
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PUB-FR-2181 2011



STRIPED SKUNK

Mephitis mephitis

BASIC ID: There is no mistaking this animal! Striped skunks have black glossy fur with white stripes. Their contrasting color and strong odor serves as a warning to other animals.

HABITS: Striped skunks live anywhere they can find shelter. Mainly nocturnal, they are opportunistic feeders and eat insects, small mammals, fruits, grasses and carrion.

HISTORY: This wide-ranging animal can live almost anywhere, including under rocks and buildings. Winter is a difficult time for skunks, and many will den up together for warmth. Striped skunks are trapped for their fur. Many are killed by cars during the breeding season.

WILD! Perfume makers use skunk essence (smelly liquid) in high quality, expensive perfumes!

Photo: Herbert Lange
Recycled paper



Extension

WM-464 2005



WESTERN SLENDER GLASS LIZARD

Ophisaurus attenuatus

Endangered

BASIC ID
This legless 1.5-2' lizard looks like a snake but has movable eyelids and ear openings. The skin is tan-bronze with dark stripes down the back and sides. The belly is pale yellow.

HABITS
They eat insects and some bird eggs or mice. They require oak savannas and sand prairies to survive in Wisconsin.

FUN FACT
The name "glass" lizard refers to their tails, which easily break and can shatter when grabbed by a predator.

FOR INFORMATION
www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er

Photo: A. B. Sheldon
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Extension

ER-106P 2003



GREEN ASH

Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. lanceolata

TREE ID: Look for a medium-sized tree with opposite branching and compound leaves, each with 7-9 leaflets. Leaf scars extend only to base of new buds and old trees have thick, scaly ridges on the bark. Leaves turn yellow in fall.

STATE RECORD
TREE: 65 feet tall, 5.1 feet in diameter, Rock County

MANAGEMENT:
Green ash grow in pure stands, along streams and moist upland forests. They are generally shade intolerant. They regenerate by re-sprouting or natural seeding. Planting seedlings is the surest method.

SEED FACTS: Only female trees bear seed and some young trees produce heavy crops annually. Seeds ripen in fall and stratification is needed to germinate. Expect 17,000 seeds/pound.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
dnr.wi.gov/org/land/forestry/nursery

Photo: Gordon Christians, WDNR
Recycled paper



Extension

FR-277c 2004



PLANARIAN / FLATWORM

Phylum Platyhelminthes - Class Turbellaria
(from Planariidae or Planus, meaning level)

Flatworms live on the stream bottom or under rocks in slow flowing, shallow water. Tiny hairs on their bellies help them move. Although primarily carnivores, they sometimes scavenge for food. They absorb oxygen through their skin. There are 200 species in North America. Avoid confusing them with leeches.

Check for these characteristics:

- No segments
- Body flattened
- Triangular-shaped head
- Eyes on top of head
- Mouth (feeding tube) comes out of belly



WILD! If you cut a flatworm in half lengthwise both halves will live and grow individual bodies.

clean-water.uwex.edu/waw

Photo: BioMEDIA Associates
Art: UWEX
Partial funding provided by
US EPA S. 319 Water Quality Act



WT-815 2005

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DUNE (OR PITCHER'S) THISTLE

Cirsium pitcheri

STATUS: Listed as threatened both by Wisconsin and the federal government.

BASIC ID
Dune thistle has deeply cut downy, blue-green leaves and cream-pink flowers. When mature, it sends up a 3' flower stalk in early to mid-summer.

LIFE HISTORY
It grows between an open, sandy beach and a vegetated dune. It takes several years to mature and flowers only once. After flowering, the plant dies.

RANGE
In Wisconsin dune thistle grows mostly along Lake Michigan in Door, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan counties.

WILD!
Dune thistle seeds are larger than those of any other thistles in the eastern U.S.A.

FOR INFORMATION
www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/factsheets

ER-106Y 2003



Extension

Photo: Darcy Kind
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WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



MATCH YOUR CATCH!



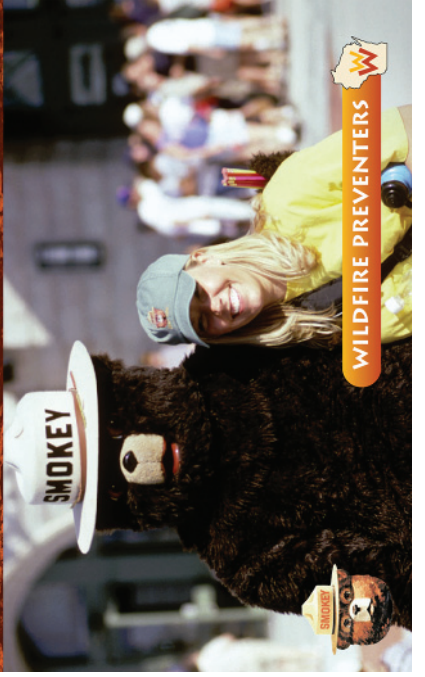
WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



FURBEARERS



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



WILDFIRE PREVENTERS



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



WISCONSIN STATE FORESTS



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



ALIEN INVADERS



SMOKEY BEAR

JOB

Serves as the living symbol of wildfire prevention and education around the country.

Wildfire prevention attempts to reduce the damage from wildfire through education, engineering, and enforcement. Smokey's job is education and public awareness and he has been teaching all ages since August 9, 1944, when a real bear cub was saved from a wildfire in New Mexico.

FUN FACT

Smokey's official name is actually "Smokey Bear," not "Smokey **the** Bear." The article "the" arrived after a song was written and an extra syllable was needed!

CHECK OUT

www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/fire or www.smokeybear.com

Remember, Smokey needs **your** help in preventing wildfires!

FR 236m 2003



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OPOSSUM

Didelphis virginiana

BASIC ID: The opossum has grayish-white fur; a long, naked tail; and black, hairless ears. Its prehensile tail and opposable "big toes" on its back feet allow it to grasp and hold objects.

HABITS: Opossums are true omnivores and eat just about anything. They are solitary animals that switch dens every couple of days or so.

HISTORY: This marsupial (pouched animal) is actually a southern species that migrated northward. It is not well adapted to cold weather and will often have frostbite on its ears or tail.

WILD! A new litter of opossums contains as many as 17 to 21 babies. The whole litter weighs less than a penny!

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/ce/eeek/critter/mammal/opossum/htm>

WM-463 2005



Photo: Herbert Lange
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CHANNEL CATFISH & FLATHEAD CATFISH

Ictalurus punctatus & Pylodictis olivaris

IDENTIFICATION Wisconsin has two species of catfish: channel and flathead. All catfish have barbels (whiskers) and tough, scaleless skin. The channel catfish has a forked tail fin while the flathead's tail is more square. Flatheads can grow to be very large; a record 74-pounder was caught in the Mississippi River.

HABITAT Catfish live in lakes and large river systems. They can be found in deep pools during the day and in the shallows at night.

TACKLE TIPS Make your own bait! Channel catfish are scavengers with a keen sense of smell. Mix up some chopped liver and old cheese to attract them. Live bait is the best bet for catching flathead catfish.

COMMON CATCH SIZE Channel, 12-20", 1-15 lb.; Flathead, 15-45", 1-45 lb.

For more information, visit: dnr.wi.gov

Painting: Virgil Beck
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FR-930y 2009



GYPSY MOTH CATERPILLAR

Lymantria dispar, L.

BASIC ID

Look for pairs of blue warts near head, red pairs to rear, and bristly hairs over entire body. Their heads are a dirty yellow with two vertical black bars. By the end of June they are 1"-2" long.

HABITS

Caterpillars emerge mid-May and feed until July. They favor oaks and may defoliate an entire stand. In June and July they climb down infested trees in the afternoon, then return in the evening to feed. In mid-July they pupate and emerge as adult moths late July-August.

MANAGEMENT (CATERPILLARS)

- Apply sticky barrier bands April-May
- Apply burlap collection bands June-July
- Pesticide treatments

For more information, visit: <http://gypsymoth.wi.gov> or call 1-800-642-MOTH (6684)

FR-218a 2006



Photo: Bill McNe
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FLAMBEAU RIVER STATE FOREST

Managed to provide: places to have fun, resource protection, wildlife habitat and products we need—like paper and wood.

ORIGIN: A 1920s citizen effort to save the timber along the Flambeau River led to the establishment of the State Forest in 1930.

FOREST CHARACTERISTICS: More than 90,000 acres of northern hardwoods along the Flambeau River provide spectacular fall colors!

ACTIVITIES: Along with camping, canoeing the rapids is a very popular activity. Both novice and advanced sections of the river are available.

UNIQUE FEATURE: The Flambeau River flows for more than 75 miles through the Forest, providing wonderful views, high quality whitewater and habitat for wildlife.

For information: (715) 332-5271 (Forest Headquarters, Winter)

www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/StateForests

FR-241 2003



Photo: WI DNR
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