

Conservation

Get Outdoors!

Have you been birdwatching? The colder winter months are great for birding. You often see types of birds that are here only during the colder days because they migrate from the north. You will also see the species that stay year-round. Make a checklist of winter birds, then go outside to try to find them.

for Kids!

Word Search: Let's Go Deer Hunting!

Hunting Tip

Are you going deer hunting? If so, you can harvest two bonus antlerless deer during the holiday antlerless deer season from Dec. 18-31, 2021. Think of it as a holiday present for hunters, because these two deer don't count against your seasonal limit! That's more meat for your family's freezer, or maybe for donating to help hungry people through ODWC's Hunters Against Hunger or Deer Share programs.

Fishing Tip

When wintry weather arrives, most anglers store away their rods, reels and tackle. But there is still some fun fishing available in Oklahoma in November and December. It's trout season! Even though rainbow and brown trout are not native to the state, you can catch a few at several places where trout are stocked by the Wildlife Department. Find out where in the fishing regulations at www.wildlifedepartment.com.

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

Find and circle these words that are related to deer hunting in Oklahoma:

Antlers
Bowhunting
E Check
License

Apprentice
Buck
Field Tag
Rifle

Archery
Doe
Hunter Orange
Tree Stand

COOL FACTS about the Mallard:

- The mallard is widespread in most of the world's Northern Hemisphere, including Europe, Asia and North America.
- The male mallard is easily recognized, with a bright green head, yellow bill, and white ring around the neck.
- A male mallard is called a drake or greenhead; a female is called a hen or Susie; the young are called ducklings.



- Hen mallards are tan with brown mottling and have orange and black bills. They look similar to hens from other duck species.
- Mallards are dabbling, or puddle, ducks, and do not dive to feed. Instead, they tip head-down with tails up in the air when feeding.
- About two-thirds of the mallard's diet consists of plant materials; they also eat snails, worms, small fish and insects.
- Adult mallards have dark blue patches rimmed with white stripes on the trailing edge of their wings.
- While some mallards become localized, most are migratory. They breed in the northern areas of their range, and migrate to the south during winter.
- The outer layer of feathers is waterproof thanks to a gland near the tail. Under the top layer is a soft, warm layer of fluffy feathers called down.
- Mallards molt twice a year, losing their primary flight feathers. For several weeks during the molt, the birds are grounded until new flight feathers grow in.
- Mallards can weigh up to 3.5 pounds, grow as long as 2 feet, and can have wingspans approaching 3 feet across.

Color a Critter: Mallard Drake and Hen

