

Move Over Rover

Animal Cards

Texas Species

Spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*)
Big Bend Country/ Trans Pecos

Mexican black bear (*Ursus americanus eremicus*)
Big Bend Country/Trans Pecos

Mountain Lion (*Puma concolor*)
Big Bend Country/Trans Pecos
South Texas brushland & Hill Country

Pecos Gambusia (*Gambusia nobilis*)
Big Bend Country/Trans Pecos

Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*)
Big Bend Country/Trans Pecos

Green Sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*)
All Texas Regions

Golden-cheeked Warbler (*Dendroica chrysoparia*)
Hill Country

Barton Springs Salamander (*Eurycea sosorum*)
Hill Country

Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)
All Regions where milkweed grows

White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)
All Regions

Common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)
All Regions

Guadalupe Bass (*Micropterus treculii*)
Hill Country

Ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*)
South Texas Plains

Green Jay (*Cyanocorax yncas*)
South Texas Plains

South Texas Blind Snake (*Leptotyphlops dulcis*)
South Texas Plains

Whooping Crane (*Grus Americana*)
Gulf Coast

American Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*)
Gulf Coast
Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)
Gulf Coast

Blue Crab (*Callinectes sapidus*)
Gulf Coast

Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)
Gulf Coast

Black-footed Ferret (*Mustela nigripes*)
Panhandle Plains

Black-tailed Prairie Dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*)
Trans Pecos & Panhandle Plains

Western Plains Garter Snake (*Thamnophis radix haydeni*)
Panhandle Plains

Houston toad (*Bufo houstonensis*)
Prairies and Lakes Region

Nine-banded Armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*)
All regions EXCEPT Trans Pecos

Marbled Salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*)
Pineywoods Region

Ornate Box Turtle (*Terrapene ornata*)
All Regions

Spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*)



Big Bend Country
Trans Pecos

1

This mammal is associated with prominent rock features, it prefers to roost in cliff/rock crevices. This preference limits it to very small geographic areas with specific geologic features. It has been found in extreme, low desert habitats to high elevation forests. It feeds primarily on flying moths

Texas Status: Threatened

1

Mexican black bear (*Ursus americanus eremicus*)



Big Bend Country
Trans Pecos

2

This very large mammal (200-300lbs) is found in desert scrub or woodland habitats in scattered mountain ranges. It will sometimes climb trees and is an omnivore.

Its diet consists of mostly fresh leaves, fruits, berries, nuts, roots. Sometimes eats insects and small mammals when the opportunity arises.

Texas Status: Endangered

2

Mountain Lion (*Puma concolor*)



Big Bend Country - Trans Pecos,
South Texas brushland,
& Hill Country

3

This mammal is generally found in remote mountains, canyonlands, or hilly areas with good cover. It is a carnivore that preys on a variety of animals, including rabbits, jackrabbits, javelinas, and rodents. Its favorite prey is deer and wild hog.

3

Pecos Gambusia, (*Gambusia nobilis*)



Big Bend Country
Trans Pecos

4

Spring-fed pools and marshes with constant temperature are essential habitat for this small fish. Its diet consists of small invertebrates and algae. It is primarily a surface feeder and bears live young.

Its predators include Green Sunfish and Largemouth Bass.

Texas status: Endangered

4

Mexican Spotted Owl,
(*Strix occidentalis lucida*)



Big Bend Country
Trans Pecos

5

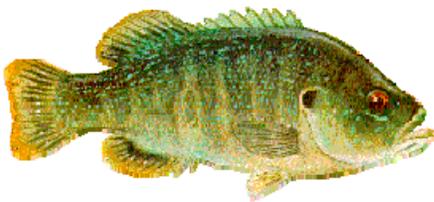
This bird hunts at night, silently moving from tree to tree, pausing to look and listen for prey. It has dark eyes and its body is an ashy-chestnut brown color with white and brown spots on their abdomen, back and head. Their brown tails are marked with thin white bands.

They prefer the coolest part of the forest. Nests on cliffs in Texas are at 5,000 to 7,000 feet elevation in deep, cool canyons.

Texas Status: Threatened

5

Green Sunfish,
(*Lepomis cyanellus*)



All Texas Regions

6

This fish nests in shallow water. Its nests are often closely packed. Gravel or rocky bottom sites are usually preferred for nest building.

It is in the sunfish family. The body is dark green, almost blue. Adults feed on insects and small fish.

6

Golden-cheeked Warbler
(Dendroica chrysoparia)



Hill Country

7

This small songbird's habitat consists of woodlands with tall Ashe juniper (cedar trees), oaks, and other hardwood trees. In the winter it migrates south to Mexico and Latin America.

This bird eats insects and spiders found on the leaves and bark of oaks and other trees. They use long strips of cedar bark and spider webs to build their nests.

Texas Status: Endangered

7

Barton Springs Salamander
(Eurycea sosorum)



Hill Country

8

This amphibian is about 2.5 inches in length, with a small narrow head, red gills and greatly reduced eyes. It occurs only at spring outflows, under rocks or in gravel in water several inches to 15 feet deep. They can also be found hiding in aquatic plants and algae. They are known to eat tiny aquatic crustaceans and other small, aquatic animals.

Texas Status: Endangered

8

Monarch Butterfly
(*Danaus plexippus*)



All Regions
where milkweed grows

9

This butterfly's habitat occurs wherever milkweeds grow.

It is orange above with black veins and white spotted wing borders. Females lay 400-600 eggs on milkweed plants. They migrate south in the fall to California, Mexico or Florida.

9

White-tailed Deer
(*Odocoileus virginianus*)



All Regions

10

This mammal is found in deep woods and river bottoms, in live oak and cedar thickets, brushy canyons and rangelands. It is also commonly found in some urban areas.

It's diet consists of pecans, acorns, grass, shrubs and various flowering plants.

10

Common Raccoon
(*Procyon lotor*)



All Regions

11

This nocturnal mammal prefers brushy or wooded areas near streams, lakes or swamps. They are good climbers and strong swimmers. They sleep in dens in the trees.

They have also adapted well to human habitats.

Their diet includes fruits and nuts, insects and aquatic invertebrates, fish, small rodents, frogs, bird eggs, carrion and human garbage.

11

Guadalupe Bass
(*Micropterus treculii*)



Hill Country

12

This fish is found only in Texas and has been named the official state fish. It prefers small streams and is typically found in flowing waters, such as the headwaters of the San Antonio River, the Guadalupe River above Gonzales, the Colorado River north of Austin, and portions of the Brazos River drainage.

The males build gravel nests for spawning, in shallow water., with higher flow rates.

12

Ocelot
(*Leopardus pardalis*)



South Texas Plains

13

This mammal prefers habitat with dense, thorny, low brush such as spiny hackberry, lotebush, and blackbrush. They are carnivores whose diet consists primarily of rabbits, small rodents, and birds. They hunt at night and spend the day resting in brush. Females prepare a den for their kittens in thick brush.

Texas Status: Endangered

13

Green Jay
(*Cyanocorax yncas*)



South Texas Plains

14

This bird has beautiful green feathers with a blue head & black throat. It prefers a thorny forest, savanna or riparian forest and where it is warm in the winter.

It eats insects, fruit and seeds.

14

South Texas Blind Snake
Leptotyphlops dulcis



South Texas Plains

15

This snake is a burrower. Its habitat is semiarid, including rocky and sandy deserts, thornbrush, or open grass plains. It prefers sandy or loamy soils.

15

Whooping Crane
(*Grus Americana*)



Gulf Coast

16

These endangered tall birds winter in Texas and spend their summers in Canada. Their diet consists of blue crabs, clams, frogs, minnows, rodents, small birds, and berries.

16

American Alligator
(*Alligator mississippiensis*)



Gulf Coast

17

This rather large reptile are found in or near water. They are common in swamps, rivers, bayous, and marshes. While typically found in fresh-water, they can tolerate brackish water as well.

They are carnivorous, and will eat anything they can catch, including fish, turtles, lizards, snakes, small mammals, water birds, and crustaceans.

17

Roseate Spoonbill
(*Platalea ajaja*)



Gulf Coast

18

This pinkish bird has an unusual looking beak or bill which it swings from side to side in the water searching for small insects and crustaceans to feed upon. They will also feed on fish.

Their nests are built in thick vegetation above water.

18

Blue Crab
(*Callinectes sapidus*)



Gulf Coast

19

This crustacean is a bottom-dweller in salty and brackish water.

It eats clams, oysters, and mussels, as well as almost any vegetable or animal matter, preferably freshly dead or freshly caught. Its predators include red drum, Atlantic croaker, herons, sea turtles and humans. It can regenerate (regrow) pinchers or legs lost while fighting or protecting themselves.

19

Bottlenose Dolphin
Tursiops truncatus



Gulf Coast

20

This swimming mammal lives in warm deep water. They feed on many different types of fish including speckled trout, mullet, catfish, shrimp and eel.

20

Black-footed Ferret
(*Mustela nigripes*)



Panhandle Plains

21

This small mammal prefers shortgrass prairies. Prairie dogs are its main food source. They hunt mostly at night, so they are rarely seen. They live in burrows made by prairie dogs.

Texas status: Endangered

21

Black-tailed Prairie Dog
(*Cynomys ludovicianus*)



Trans Pecos
and
Panhandle Plains

22

These small mammals are typically found in short-grass prairies. They are an important part of the ecosystem. Their homes consist of deep burrows. Their digging aerates and promotes soil formation. They are most active in the morning and evening. They feed mainly on plants, seeds and grasses.

22

Western Plains Garter Snake
Thamnophis radix haydeni



Panhandle Plains

23

This small, long and slender reptile is typically found grassy plains prairies and farmlands where it lives along streams, rivers, ponds and lakes.

It has a distinct bright yellow or orange stripe down the middle of its back.

23

Houston toad
Bufo houstonensis



Prairies and Lakes Region

24

This amphibian requires loose, deep sands supporting woodland savannah and still or flowing waters for breeding. They burrow into the sand for protection from cold weather in the winter (hibernation) and hot, dry conditions in the summer (aestivation). Males usually call in or near shallow water or from small mounds of soil or grass surrounded by water. Texas Status: Endangered

24

Nine-banded Armadillo
(*Dasyopus novemcinctus*)



All regions EXCEPT
Trans Pecos

25

This small mammal is found in a variety of habitats; brush, woods, scrub and grasslands. They dig many burrows, as well as dig for food. The animal will not survive in areas where the soil is too hard to dig. It is the state mammal of Texas

It eats insects and other invertebrates. They are skilled at digging for grubs and occasionally eat berries and bird eggs.

26

Marbled Salamander
(*Ambystoma opacum*)



Pineywoods Region

26

This small amphibian is 4-5 inches and prefers riparian areas or swampy areas with slow moving water. They are nocturnal (active at night) and can usually be found under rotting logs and other vegetation.

They are often mistaken for lizards.

It has smooth, dark gray to black skin with light silver to white markings are on their back. They have short legs with four toes on their forelegs and five toes on their hind legs.

26

Ornate Box Turtle
(*Terrapene ornata*)



All Regions

27

This slow-moving member of the reptile family prefers "dry-land" and may be found far from a water body. It is usually found in open habitats: pastures, prairie and open woodland. This species is most active after rain, especially in drier habitats.

It has a hard, broad and oval carapace that is dark with yellow lines.

27