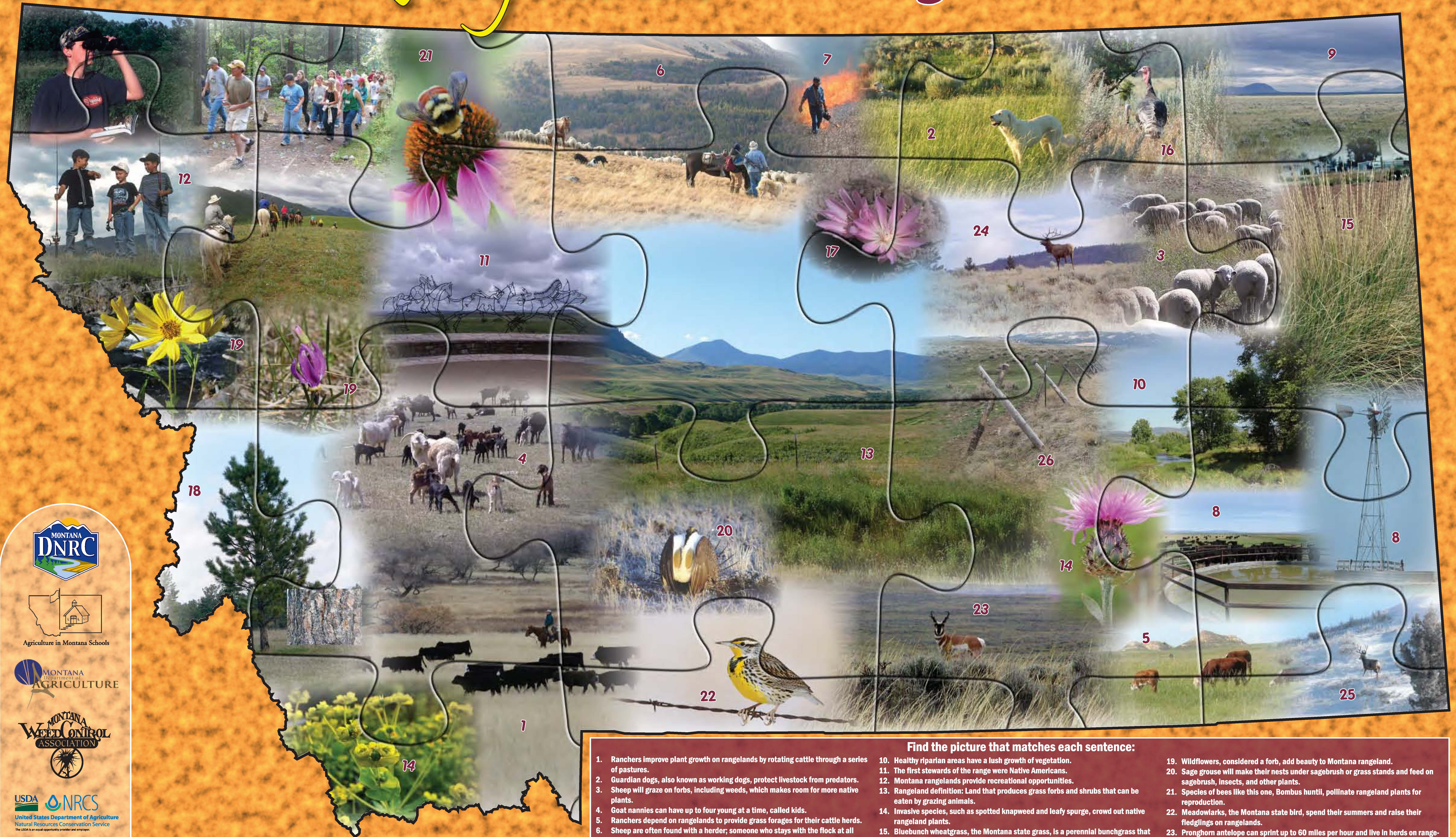


Montana Rangelands

Getting to Know the Pieces



- Find the picture that matches each sentence:**
- Ranchers improve plant growth on rangelands by rotating cattle through a series of pastures.
 - Guardian dogs, also known as working dogs, protect livestock from predators.
 - Sheep will graze on forbs, including weeds, which makes room for more native plants.
 - Goat nannies can have up to four young at a time, called kids.
 - Ranchers depend on rangelands to provide grass forages for their cattle herds.
 - Sheep are often found with a herder; someone who stays with the flock at all times and moves them to their grazing grounds.
 - Controlled burns are used as a tool to improve plant production on rangeland.
 - Alternative energy sources provide water for livestock and wildlife in remote areas.
 - Native rangeland that is mostly grasses and shrubs along with grazeable woodlands make up 70% of Montana's landscape.
 - Healthy riparian areas have a lush growth of vegetation.
 - The first stewards of the range were Native Americans.
 - Montana rangelands provide recreational opportunities.
 - Rangeland definition: Land that produces grass forbs and shrubs that can be eaten by grazing animals.
 - Invasive species, such as spotted knapweed and leafy spurge, crowd out native rangeland plants.
 - Bluebunch wheatgrass, the Montana state grass, is a perennial bunchgrass that is preferred by most grazing species.
 - Sagebrush provides habitat for all species that share the range.
 - Bitterroot, the Montana state flower, is a rangeland forb and the root was part of the Native American diet.
 - Ponderosa pine, the Montana state tree, is a species found in the grazeable forests.
 - Wildflowers, considered a forb, add beauty to Montana rangeland.
 - Sage grouse will make their nests under sagebrush or grass stands and feed on sagebrush, insects, and other plants.
 - Species of bees like this one, *Bombus huntii*, pollinate rangeland plants for reproduction.
 - Meadowlarks, the Montana state bird, spend their summers and raise their fledglings on rangelands.
 - Pronghorn antelope can sprint up to 60 miles per hour and live in herds on rangeland.
 - Elk can be found in grazeable forests at higher elevations.
 - Wildlife browse on shrubs during the winter months.
 - Fences, like this jackleg style fence, are used to keep livestock in specific areas and distribute grazing.

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