

Gruis Substitute Plans

July 12-16, 2021

D2 (1st period 10:00-11:00 am) & C2 (4th period 3:05-4:00 pm)

- Watch NetFlix - Meat Eater Season 7, Episodes 1-11 (or as many as you can get thru)
 - **Note: Page 2-10 is the KEY** to the study guides left on D2 & C2
- D2 & C2 have folders with printed copies of study guide for each student

B2 (2nd period 12:05-12:55 pm)

- Distribute one of each packet to each student.
 - Each student will have 2 packets.
- Individually, students may use 2nd period (12:10-12:55pm) each day to read, and complete the question packet.

MEAT EATER (NetFlix) Study Guide

Name: _____ **KEY** _____***"I live to hunt, and hunt to live."***

Steven Rinella hunts for wild animals in some of America's wildest terrains.

Meat Eater - Season 7**Episode 1 Mule Deer**

1. They are hunting in the state of _____ **Nevada** _____.
2. With a bow, Joe Rogan said, "I wouldn't shoot anything further than ____ **40** ____ yards.
3. The deer come out of their ____ **shaded** ____ beds, when the shadows grow long, about 5:30 or so. A few hours later, it will be too hard to _____ **see** _____.
4. Our first mission is a ____ **fact** ____-finding mission. I want to see where they're coming out, and where they're _____ **going** _____.
5. Animals that are preyed on, have an _____ **anxiety** _____.
6. There is lot of stuff out there trying to kill them, _____ **lions** _____ are hard on them
7. "A lot of people my age have never seen a _____ **dead** _____ body. I guarantee all those deer have seen a deer die."
8. _____ **White** _____-asses give mule deer away. Basket-ball-sized...
9. The worst time to look for mule deer is when the _____ **snow** _____ partially melts.
10. The thermal currents are switching downhill as the air _____ **cools** _____.

11. Describe what the hunters were trying to do before it became too dark.

Get close enough so Joe Rogan could shoot with his bow

12. How did Joe Rogan get within 30 yards?

No shoes

Meat Eater - Season 7

Episode 2 Bull Moose



13. Explain how they are “calling” the bull moose. What are they trying to mimic

Mimic the moans of moose cows (females) when they are in heat

14. With an animal as big as a bull

_____ **moose** _____, it is almost impossible to get it in the right position before you start butchering.

Part 2

15. _____ **Wolverines** _____ are the only critters where the boys hang with their dads for quite a while, learning the ropes. Until they get to a certain age, the dad fights the sons, and they become enemies.

16. Caribou can travel up to _____ **30** _____ miles per day.

17. Caribou hooves get _____ **sharper** _____ in the winter, to grip on snow.

18. After a kill, the natives would cut the _____ **fat** _____ out from behind the eye, while it is still warm. It tastes just like bread _____ **dough** _____.

19. The fat behind a caribou’s eye, while it is still warm, tastes like _____ **pizza** _____ dough.

20. If. you live only eating wild game, you need to eat _____ **everything** _____, guts and everything.

21. They sawed some moose femurs, so they could eat nuggets of _____ **marrow** _____, and also use for cooking _____ **fat** _____.
22. They made a marrow- _____ **blueberry** _____ reduction sauce.
23. Bones are a major storage location for _____ **fat** _____, in the form of marrow. Bone marrow is a semi-solid tissue found within the spongy or cancellous portions of bones. In birds and mammals, bone marrow is the primary site of new blood cell production.

Episode 4 Sitka Blacktail Deer - Alaska

24. "Where my brother lives, they get 13 inches of rain per year. On this island, they get _____ **13** _____ feet of rain a year." Note: Though he said ? 13 feet of rain per year, it was an exaggeration. Southeast Alaska is a temperate rainforest and averages 100+ inches of precipitation per year, or 9+ feet of rainfall per year.
25. Describe the size of a Sitka deer heart. (i.e. as large as a golf ball)
softball-ish
26. What organ did they fry?
liver

Episode 5 Sage Grouse



27. The Sage Grouse get as big as farmyard _____ **chickens** _____, and taste like venison,
28. The Sage Grouse in Wyoming, are _____ **difficult** _____ to find, because humans have destroyed most of their natural habitat.

29. What did the Governor of Wyoming say about walking the fine line of energy (coal/mineral) development, and natural habitat preservation?
Student answers vary

30. A Wyoming resident said, "What's good for the _____ **bird** _____, is good for the herd.

31. What is a "jack"?

rabbit

32. As it turned out, the jack was full of _____ **fleas** _____.

33. Because of #6, what did he do with the jack?

Student answers vary

34. What is a 'boomer'?

Older / meatier

35. "It's like a little cow, with _____ **feathers** _____."

Episode 6 Sitka Black-tail Deer & Sea Cucumber



36. Steve said, "Alaska is a bad _____ **mofo** _____".

37. What were the black pellets they saw on the ground?

feces

38. Deer rut is the period of time when deer _____ **breed** _____.

39. Sika deer are primarily nocturnal (active at night) and inhabit marshy terrain, and thus hunting can be very challenging and sometimes difficult. The sika _____ **rut** _____ that occurs in October is considered to produce the best chance to harvest an adult stag. During this time, males become very vocal by "bugling."

40. What did they scuba-dive and pick up?

Sea cucumber

41. Describe how they cut them, before frying.

Student answers vary

42. What is calamari?

Student answers vary

Episode 7 Blacktail Sitka Deer SE Alaska



43. What type of whale do you think they see from their boat?

Killer whale / Orca

44. Their deer call mimics a

_____ **distressed** _____ deer fawn.

45. Why did the hunter smell the bucks rear leg (at the joint)?

The gland smelled like the buck was in rut

46. What did he say about the appearance of the bucks rear leg (at the joint)?

It looked oily, the tarsal gland was producing oil which stained the rear leg

47. What is the problem with getting oil from the tarsal gland on meat?

Oil from the tarsal gland makes meat taste gamey

48. When dressing (cutting/butchering) the deer in the forest, where did he set the heart, liver, ribs, etc.?

Set them on a dead tree/branch beside the carcass

49. Because deer ribs can be really tough, how did he prepare them?

Braised them in boiling water for a few hours

50. What did they use to spread sauces on the meat?

Pine tree twig

51. Describe the terrain (area) they hunted in.

Student answers vary

Episode 8 Bitterroot Range Montana



52. November, on the cusp (point where something will change), of a wicked winter that will lay waste (starve/kill) thousands of deer and _____ **elk** _____.

53. ____ **90** ____ % of the hunters who hunt Bitterroot Range will go home empty handed.

54. Legally, hunters can only shoot bucks that have a brow-tined, or eye _____ **guard** _____, which rules out younger bucks

55. The fresh snow showed the tracks of both _____ **predator** _____ and _____ **prey** _____.

56. Fresh boot tracks, alert them that another _____ **hunter** _____ may be in the area.

57. At this point in the elk breeding season, the _____ **bulls** _____ have broken off from the cows, and are on their own.

2020 Montana Guided Hunting Cost Estimates

Montana 2020 GUIDED HUNTING TRIP SEASONS AND RATES

Fully Outfitted & Guided Hunts Per Hunter

6 Day Archery Elk Combo Includes Deer/Bear (\$750 penalty fee on deer less than 130 BC)	Sept	\$4500
4 Day Archery Antelope	Sept	\$1950
6 Day Archery Combo Deer/Antelope/Cow Elk	Sept	\$3750
3 Day Rifle Antelope	Oct	\$1950
5 Day Rifle Deer	Nov	\$3450
6 Day Rifle Deer/Antelope Combo	Oct/Nov	\$3750
6 Day Rifle Elk, Deer & Wolf Combo * Wolf Creek * (plus 1 day ride in and 1 day out / trophy fee for deer – \$750)	Oct/Nov	\$7000

Episode 9-10 Fishing for Black Piranha, Rewa River in Guyana, north eastern South America



58. The guide cuts a piece of _____ **piranha** _____ and baits his hook to fish for Black Piranha.

59. How does the guide use fishing poles?

to smack the water to make noise

60. In terms of food quality. Rovin said, "Easy to catch. Quick ____ food ____."

61. What is Kasiri made from?

Cassava **cassava** (/kə'sɑ:və/), **manioc**,^[2] or **yuca** is a woody shrub native to South America.

Although a perennial plant, cassava is extensively cultivated as an annual crop in tropical and subtropical regions for its edible **starchy tuberous root, a major source of carbohydrates**. Though it is often called *yuca* in parts of Spanish America and in the United States, it is not related to yucca, a shrub in the family Asparagaceae. Cassava is predominantly consumed in boiled form, but substantial quantities are used to extract cassava starch, called **tapioca**, which is used for food, animal feed, and industrial purposes. The Brazilian farinha, and the related *garri* of West Africa, is an edible coarse flour obtained by grating cassava roots, pressing moisture off the obtained grated pulp, and finally drying it (and roasting in the case of farinha).

Cassava is the third-largest source of food carbohydrates in the tropics, after rice and maize.^{[3][4]} Cassava is a major staple food in the developing world, providing a basic diet for over half a billion people.^[5] It is one of the most drought-tolerant crops, capable of growing on marginal soils. Nigeria is the world's largest producer of cassava, while Thailand is the largest exporter of cassava starch.

Cassava is classified as either sweet or bitter. Like other roots and tubers, both bitter and sweet varieties of cassava contain antinutritional factors and toxins, with the bitter varieties containing much larger amounts.^[6] It must be properly prepared before consumption, as improper preparation of cassava can leave enough residual cyanide to cause acute cyanide intoxication,^{[7][8]} goiters, and even ataxia, partial paralysis, or death. The more toxic varieties of cassava are a fall-back resource (a "food security crop") in times of famine or food insecurity in some places.^{[7][6]} Farmers often prefer the bitter varieties because they deter pests, animals, and thieves.^[9]

62. A few sips of cassava juice has enough cyanide in it to kill a ____ **cow** ____.

Facts: **Cassava is the third-largest source of food carbohydrates in the tropics, after rice and maize.**

Cassava is a major staple food in the developing world, providing a basic diet for over half a billion people. It is one of the most drought-tolerant crops, capable of growing on marginal soils.



63. They said the Vampire fish is good
_____ **eating** _____.

Candiru or vampire fish - Sources suggest that tribes in the area used various forms of protective coverings for their genitals while bathing, though it was also suggested that these were to prevent bites from piranha. Martius also speculated that the fish were attracted by the "odor" of urine. Later experimental evidence has shown this to be **false**, as the fish actually hunt by sight and have **no attraction to urine at all**.



Black piranha, also called Redeye piranha, occurs in a wide variety of habitats but they normally hunt for prey either in deep stretches or in the vicinity of rapids. The juveniles are most frequently recorded in stiller stretches where there is thick submerged or marginal vegetation. Paler coloured fish tend to be found in turbid white waters, while in clear or dark waters, dark fish predominate.

These fish are opportunistic and omnivorous feeders which will eat plants, fallen fruits and animals smaller than themselves such as insects and small fishes. They will also eat the scales and fins which they can nip off other

fishes. They are well known scavengers, and feed on carcasses within the river. This is not a sociable species and normally lives solitarily. At least when breeding they defend an area around the nest which is placed among thick vegetation.

65. Larvae are used to catch small bait fish, the bait fish are used to catch piranha, and the piranha are used to catch redtail _____ **catfish** _____ or banana catfish

66. Describe how they made an arrow.

Student answers vary

67. How did they get feathers for their arrows?

Student answers vary



68. What did they do with the Curassow bird they got arrow feathers from?

The Great Curassow spends much of its time on the ground, but nests and roosts in trees. This species is gregarious, occurring in groupings of up to a dozen birds, though occasionally birds can be seen alone. Its diet consists mainly of fruits, figs and arthropods (insects).



The Pacu, is a red, plant-eating Piranha. Rather than sharp **carnivorous** teeth, the Pacu has human-like **omnivorous** teeth.

69. Did you see any McDonalds in the video footage Describe how/what the local residents ate

Benefits of Hunting

1. Conservation benefits

Deer hunting aids in the conservation of the environment. Through buying hunting licenses as well as paying taxes on certain equipment, hunters have essentially funded conservation of wildlife. In fact, most deer hunters take pride in supporting a healthy habitat and doing population management duties. The money got from hunting licenses has significantly contributed to backing the purchase of large areas of land that can be used for various recreation purposes like hiking, wildlife watching and hunting.

2. Builds healthy bodies

Hunters benefit from all the time they spend outdoors hunting the deer. Whether you are hunting on your own or with a group of friends, deer hunting offers an effective stress relief method. Being active improves your general well-being and builds strength. No other activity is as effective as hunting with regards to clearing the mind. Deer hunting builds confidence as well, particularly as you begin gaining outdoor skills.

3. Population control

Deer hunting is an essential tool of wildlife management. At certain times of the year, the total number of deer in a certain hunting area may exceed one million. In such cases, hunting of these animals is recommended because hunters are capable of harvesting about 200,000 a year. The good thing about deer hunting is that the population normally rebounds after some time. Furthermore, hunting deer lowers pressure on other food sources like crops and guards against deer overgrazing.

Although deer hunting has many benefits, it may lead to accidents and injuries, especially when firearms are used by amateurs.



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Meat Eater - Season 7

Episode 1 Mule Deer



1. They are hunting in the state of _____.
2. With a bow, Joe Rogan said, "I wouldn't shoot anything further than _____ yards."
3. The deer come out of their _____ beds, when the shadows grow long, about 5:30 or so. A few hours later, it will be too hard to _____.
4. "Our first mission is a _____-finding mission. I want to see where they're coming out, and where they're _____."
5. Animals that are preyed on, have an _____.
6. There is lot of stuff out there trying to kill them, _____ are hard on them
7. "A lot of people my age have never seen a _____ body. I guarantee all those deer have seen a deer die."
8. " _____-asses give mule deer away. Basketball-sized..."
9. "The worst time to look for mule deer is when the _____ partially melts."
10. "The thermal currents are switching downhill as the air _____."

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Meat Eater - Season 7

Episode 2 Bull Moose



13. Explain how they are “calling” the bull moose. What are they trying to mimic

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_____, it is almost impossible to get it in the right position before you start butchering.

Part 2

15. _____ are the only critters where the boys hang with their dads for quite a while, learning the ropes. Until they get to a certain age, the dad fights the sons, and they become enemies.

16. Caribou can travel up to _____ miles per day.

17. Caribou hooves get _____ in the winter, to grip on snow.

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19. The fat behind a caribou’s eye, while it is still warm, tastes like _____ dough.

20. If. you live only eating wild game, you need to eat _____, including guts.

21. They sawed some moose femurs, so they could eat nuggets of _____,
and also use for cooking _____.

22. They made a **marrow**-_____ reduction sauce.

23. Bones are a major storage location for _____, in the form of marrow.
Bone-marrow is a semi-solid tissue found within the spongy portions of bones. In birds and mammals, bone-marrow is the primary site of **new blood cell production**.

Episode 4 Sitka Blacktail Deer - Alaska

24. "Where my brother lives, they get 13 inches of rain per year. On this island, they get _____ feet of rain a year. (Note: Though he said '13 feet of rain per year', it was an exaggeration. Southeast Alaska is a temperate rainforest and averages 100+ inches of precipitation per year, or 9+ feet of rainfall per year.)

25. Describe the approximate size of a Sitka deer heart. (i.e. as large as a golf ball)

26. What Sitka Blacktailed deer organ did they fry?

Episode 5 Sage Grouse



27. The Sage Grouse get as big as
farmyard _____, and
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are _____ to find,
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29. What did the Governor of Wyoming say about walking the fine line of energy (coal/mineral) development, and natural habitat preservation?

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40. What did they pick up when scuba-diving?
41. Describe how they processed them, before frying.
42. What is calamari?

Episode 7 Blacktail Sitka Deer SE Alaska



43. What type of whale do you think they see from their boat?
44. Their deer call mimics a _____ deer fawn.
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