

1

LAKESIDE

Disc Golf Course



641 FEET | 4 PAR

Whitetail Deer

LDWF began managing deer in the late 1940s, setting seasons and restocking deer. By the early 1950s, managers had built a successful restocking program—deer were captured, initially using box type traps and later airboats, at public and private land tracts throughout the state such as at Delta National Wildlife Refuge and imported from Texas and Wisconsin. Deer were restocked in 42 parishes. Most successful restocking efforts were in-state transplants; recent DNA analysis does not show any remnant genetics from northern lineages. Today, the deer population is estimated to be at least 500,000.



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280 FEET | 3 PAR

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Beaver

Beavers are among the territorial animals and they normally mark their territories with piles of mud or a castor piles. Also Louisiana beavers normally secrete scented substance known as castor which helps them to identify their territory after going foraging. The reproductive age of beavers is about 1.5 years and they are among the viviparous animals which mean that they do give birth to their young ones alive and do not lay egg. A female Baton Rouge beaver normally give birth to 3-4 young ones at a time.



3

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537 FEET | 4 PAR

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Louisiana Black Bear

The Louisiana black bear was the only subspecies of the American black bear which was listed as "Threatened" in the U.S. Endangered Species List, having been listed in 1992. The listing was removed, controversially, in 2016. At that time the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service estimated that there were between 500 and 750 of the bears. As of October 2018 legal action was underway in an attempt to have the delisting decision reversed.



4

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332 FEET | 3 PAR

Feral Hog

From rooting up crops to destroying farm infrastructure, Louisiana's growing population of feral hogs causes \$91.1 million in damage to agricultural and timber lands each year, according to a newly released LSU AgCenter estimate.

The hogs cause a myriad of problems to Louisiana agriculture, an industry worth about \$12 billion annually. They root up, wallow in and trample crops, tree seedlings and wildlife food plots. They also are known to wreak havoc on pastures, drains, levees, fences and waterways.



5

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505 FEET | 4 PAR

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Eastern Gray Squirrel

These rodents eat a variety of foods, but naturally, their favorites are definitely nuts, such as acorns, walnuts, and hazelnuts. As winter approaches, Eastern Gray Squirrels start hiding food in many locations, which provides them nutrition through the colder months. They hide more food than they will ever find again, and some of these extra seeds will eventually grow into new trees. Who knew that squirrels could play such an important role in seed dispersal?



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501 FEET | 4 PAR

Snapping Turtle

Snapping Turtles are widespread throughout Louisiana. Look for them living in marshes, lakes, ponds, rivers, and slow streams. They prefer areas with plenty of aquatic vegetation to hide in, and insects, fish, frogs, and birds to eat. Snapping Turtles are best known for their powerful jaws.



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647
FEET

5
PAR

Nutria Rat

Described as a river rat or giant swamp rat, the rodent known in North America as the nutria originally came from South America, where it is called the coypu. Imported over a century ago for its fur, it has since become a native pest, causing particularly extensive damage to the banks of Louisiana swampland.



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650 FEET | 4 PAR

Pileated Woodpecker

The Pileated Woodpecker is a very large woodpecker with a long neck and a triangular crest that sweeps off the back of the head. The bill is long and chisel-like, about the length of the head. In flight, the wings are broad and the bird can seem crowlike.

Pileated Woodpeckers are mostly black with white stripes on the face and neck and a flaming-red crest. Males have a red stripe on the cheek. In flight, the bird reveals extensive white underwings and small white crescents on the upper side, at the bases of the primaries.



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LAKE SIDE

Disc Golf Course



599
FEET

4
PAR

River Otter

The playful North American river otter is well adapted for semi-aquatic living. The mammals have thick, protective fur to help them keep warm while swimming in cold waters. They have short legs, webbed feet for faster swimming, and a long, narrow body and flattened head for streamlined movement in the water. A long, strong tail helps propels the otter through the water. They can stay underwater for as many as eight minutes.



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223
FEET

3
PAR

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Alligator

The American alligator is one of the largest reptiles in North America. The name alligator comes from early Spanish explorers who called them "el legarto" or "big lizard" when they first saw these giant reptiles.

A giant alligator is like an armored battleship, protected by a shield of horny plates on his back and fierce teeth in the bow and propelled by a powerful tail. Alligators are highly adapted for carrying out essential life functions in their aquatic environment.



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Disc Golf Course



583
FEET

4
PAR

Brown Recluse

One spider found in Kentucky and much of the Midwest that is potentially dangerous is the brown recluse. It is sometimes referred to as the 'violin' or 'fiddleback' spider because of the violin-shaped marking on its dorsum. Although brown recluse spider bites are rare, the venom can sometimes cause serious wounds and infestations should be taken seriously.

In nature, brown recluse spiders live outdoors under rocks, logs, woodpiles and debris.



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806
FEET

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PAR

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Egret

The elegant Great Egret is a dazzling sight in many a North American wetland. Slightly smaller and more swiftest than a Great Blue Heron, these are still large birds with impressive wingspans. They hunt in classic heron fashion, standing immobile or wading through wetlands to capture fish with a deadly jab of their yellow bill. Great Egrets were hunted nearly to extinction for their plumes in the late nineteenth century, sparking conservation movements and some of the first laws to protect birds.



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278
FEET

3
PAR

Coyote

Coyotes are a common species found throughout Louisiana. They are medium-sized canids, typically weighing between 20 to 50 pounds, with a grayish-brown coat, bushy tail, and pointed ears. Coyotes are adaptable animals that are found in a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, and urban areas.

In Louisiana, coyotes are primarily active at night and feed on a variety of prey, including small mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects. They are also known to scavenge for food and can occasionally prey on domestic animals such as livestock and pets.



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444
FEET

4
PAR

Raccoon

Raccoons are common in Louisiana and are found throughout the state, from urban areas to rural forests. They are medium-sized mammals with grayish-brown fur, black masks around their eyes, and distinctive bushy tails with black rings. Raccoons are opportunistic omnivores, meaning they will eat a wide variety of foods, including fruits, nuts, insects, small animals, and human food waste. They are known for their dexterity and intelligence, which allows them to open containers and raid trash cans. Raccoons are also known carriers of diseases such as rabies and can be a nuisance to homeowners when they cause property damage or create a mess while foraging for food.



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385
FEET

4
PAR

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Cotton Mouth

The Cottonmouth is a large, stout-bodied snake with a distinctive triangular-shaped head and a dark, olive-brown coloration. They are most often found near water sources such as swamps, marshes, and lakes, and are known to be excellent swimmers. While their venom is potent, Cottonmouths generally only bite when they feel threatened or provoked, so it's important to give them a wide berth if encountered in the wild. If bitten by a Cottonmouth, immediate medical attention is necessary.



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559
FEET

4
PAR

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Opossum

Opossums are a common mammal species found in Louisiana. They are marsupials, which means that females carry and nurse their young in a pouch. Opossums are typically gray or black in color and have a pointed nose, long tail, and sharp claws, which they use for climbing and digging.

Opossums are opportunistic feeders, meaning they eat a variety of foods such as insects, fruits, nuts, and small animals. They are also known for their ability to "play dead" when threatened, a behavior known as playing possum.



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539
FEET

4
PAR

Mallard

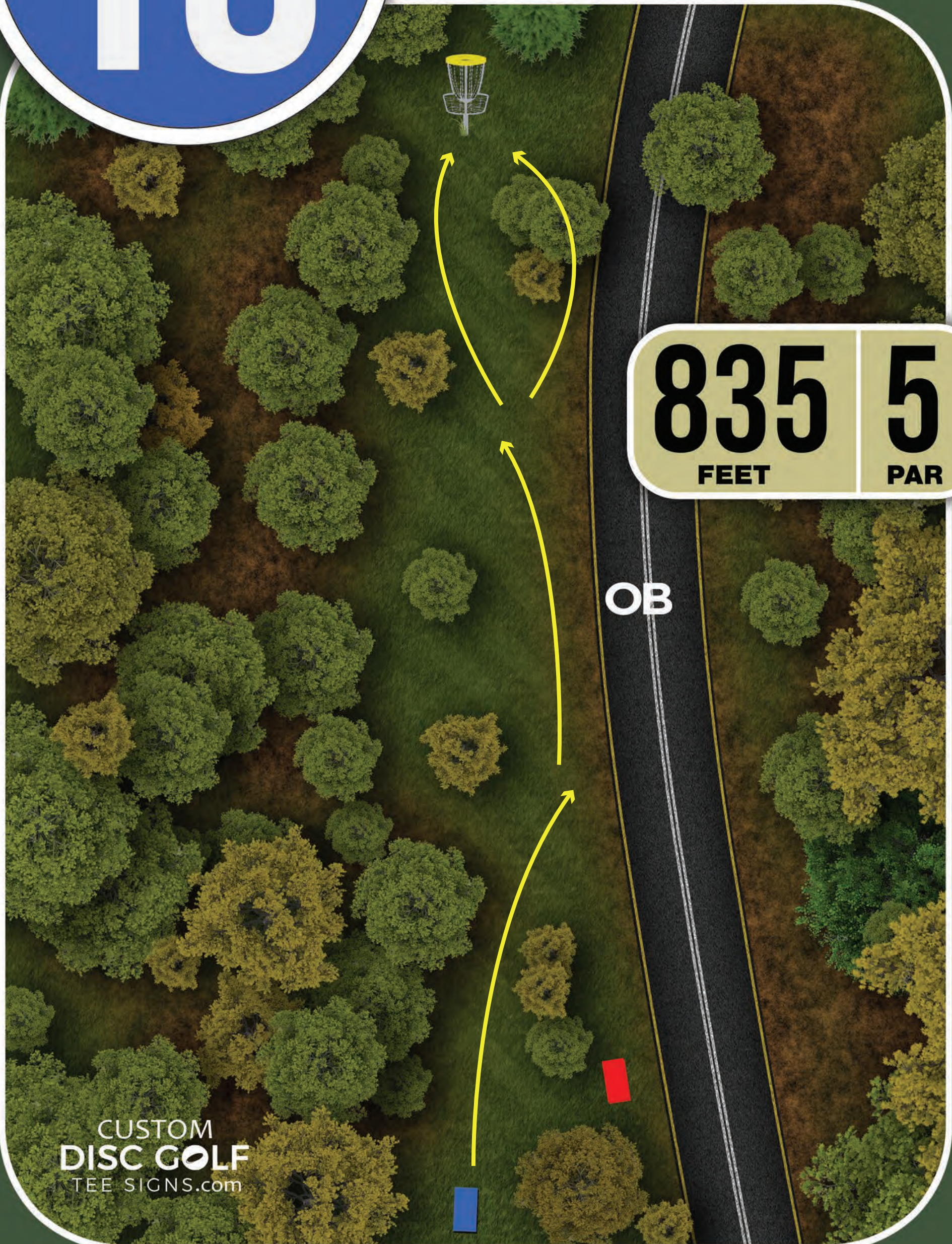
Mallard ducks are a common species of waterfowl found in Louisiana. They are medium-sized ducks with distinctive green heads, yellow bills, and brownish-gray bodies. Males (drakes) have a curled black feather on their tail while females (hens) have a more mottled brown appearance. Mallards are migratory birds, and in Louisiana, they can be found year-round in wetlands, ponds, and other water sources. They feed on a variety of plants and insects and are an important food source for many predators, including humans. Mallard ducks are also popular game birds and are hunted during certain times of the year with a valid hunting license.



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835
FEET

5
PAR

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Red Tailed Hawk

The Red-tailed hawk is a large bird of prey found in Louisiana and across North America. They are a medium-sized hawk with a wingspan of up to four feet and can be identified by their broad, rounded wings and a distinct reddish-brown tail. They are a highly adaptable species and can be found in a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, and urban areas. Red-tailed hawks primarily feed on rodents, such as mice and voles, but also eat other small mammals, birds, and reptiles. They are known for their keen eyesight and powerful talons, which they use to capture their prey. In Louisiana, Red-tailed hawks are commonly seen soaring over open fields or perched on trees or telephone poles. They are an important species for controlling rodent populations and maintaining ecological balance.

