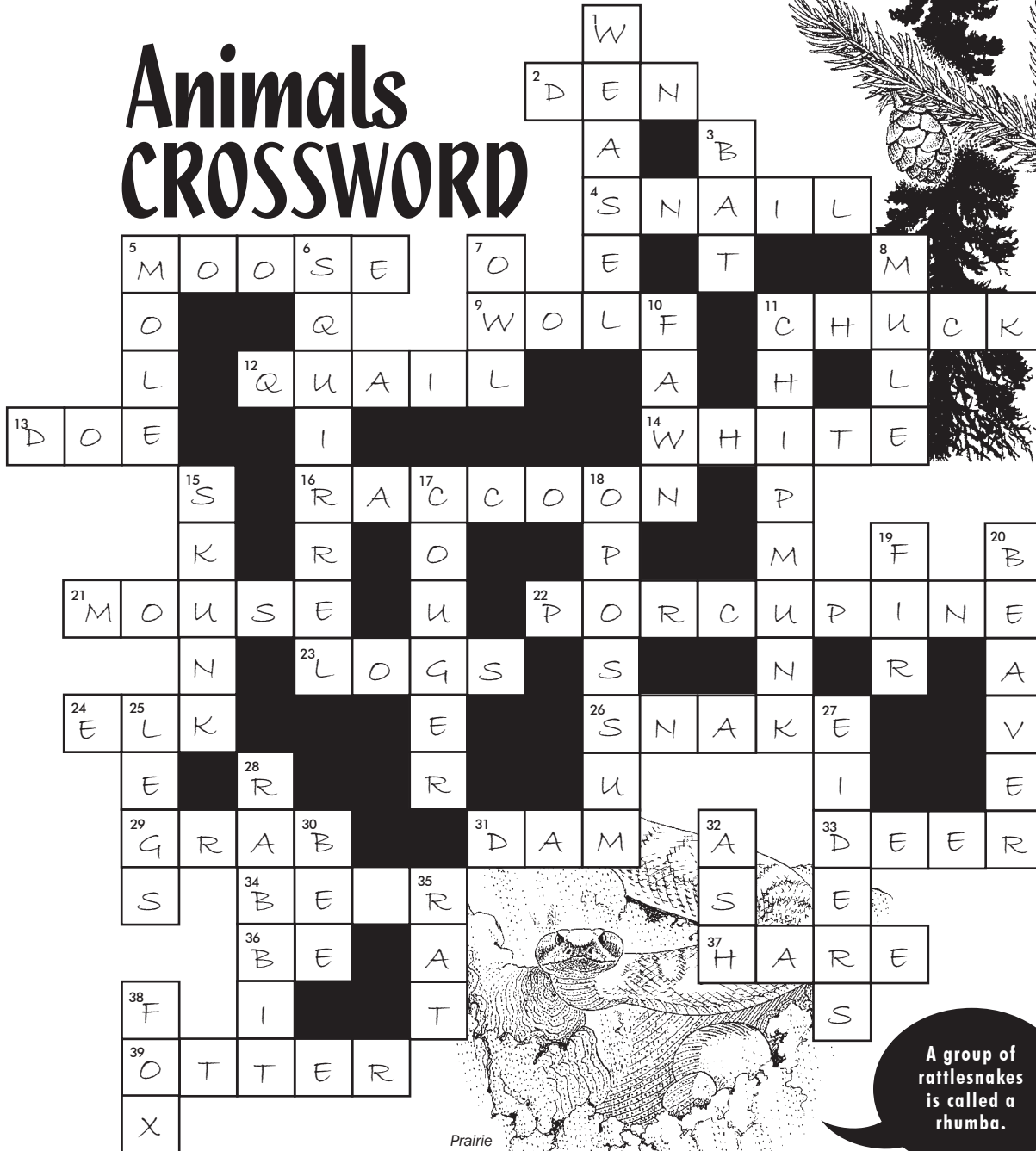


Animals CROSSWORD



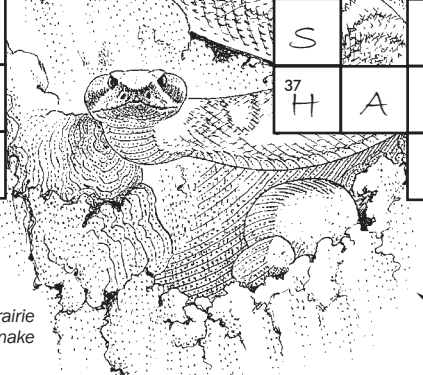
Growing up to 15 m tall, the black spruce is the dominant tree in boggy areas of northern Saskatchewan.

DOWN

1. A pointy-nosed mammal; rhymes with measles.
3. Looks like a mouse with wings.
5. This furry tunneller seldom comes out by day.
6. A bushy-tailed nut lover.
7. What a hoot!
8. The offspring of a donkey and a horse.
10. A baby deer.
11. Looks a bit like a small, striped squirrel.
15. Phew! Don't alarm this animal.
17. A mountain lion.
18. This furry mammal hangs upside down.
19. An evergreen; rhymes with purr.
20. This animal chomps down trees.
25. Many animals have four of these.
27. Soft down from these ducks fills sleeping bags.
28. A hippety-hopper.
30. Honey-making insect.
32. A tree; rhymes with gnash.
35. It followed the Pied Piper.
38. The hunter in 29.

ACROSS

2. A winter home for bears.
4. This slowpoke wears a shell.
5. Rhymes with goose.
9. A wild relative of the dog.
11. A wood ___ is often mistaken for a groundhog.
12. This bird's name rhymes with whale.
13. A female deer.
14. In winter, several normal animals turn ____.
16. This animal looks as if it is wearing a mask.
21. A cheese lover.
22. A prickly animal.
23. Small animals sometimes sleep in hollow ____.
24. A large deer with spreading antlers.
26. It slithers.
29. Watch out, mouse! A fox might ___ you.
31. Beavers build this.
33. A buck is a male ____.
34. This hibernates in 2 across.
36. ___ prepared! The Boy Scout motto.
37. The snowshoe ___ has big furry feet.
39. A sleek, web-footed river animal.



Prairie Rattlesnake

A group of rattlesnakes is called a rhumba.

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1. Name an organism that is adapted to live in a bog wetland.

Sundew, Pitcher plant

2. What does the masked shrew consume if it cannot find any food during the winter? Its own tissue, including its brain and skeleton.

3. Why does the northern hawk owl have “hawk” in its name?

It likes to hunt during the day like a hawk.

4. There are different levels of consumers in an ecosystem: Primary, secondary, tertiary. *If you need information or definitions about the four levels of consumers, look for it in the gallery.* Name four second-level consumers from the Mixed Woods diorama.

5. What is a keystone species? A species which is responsible for the existence of an ecosystem.

6. In the Aspen Parkland, what is an advantage to having the ground water close to the surface? Salt-free soil.

7. What is obligate siblicide? Name a few animals that practise it. First born kills its sibling so it won't have to compete for food. Pelicans, cranes, some hawks, and eagles.

8. What animal in the Mixed Grassland diorama has the most predators? Grasshopper

9. How do prairie grasses prepare for a quick recovery in the event of a prairie fire? They direct most of their energy into below-ground growth, producing deep roots.

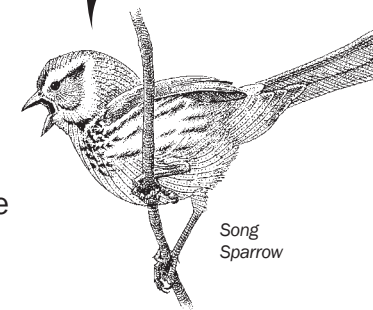
10. What are some of the factors that make the Cypress Upland such a unique ecosystem? Higher elevation, geological history, humid climate, was ice free during the last ice age

11. Animals have many different ways of defending themselves from danger. Match the following species to their different forms of defence.

Pronghorn d, g
 Porcupine c
 Elk c, g
 Turtle c
 Rabbit b, d, f
 Mallard b, e
 Beaver c, f
 Ground Squirrel f, g
 Goose e, g
 Deer c, d, g
 Monarch a, b
 Skunk a
 Garter Snake a

- a. Chemical
- b. Camouflage
- c. Body Structures
- d. Speed
- e. Bluffing
- f. Home Escape
- g. Grouping

Up to 75% of the air that birds breathe is just for cooling down since they are unable to sweat.



12. What are some risks facing animals during migration? Risks include finding food, unfamiliar habitat natural barriers, dangerous detours and severe weather.

13. Look in the *Human Factor*. What does it mean to “Live sustainably?” How does having a higher income impact one’s ecological footprint? The power we have as consumers affects our footprint on the Earth

14. Look at the digital counter in ... *and Out of Balance*. Which number is increasing? Which number is decreasing? Why? World population is increasing, Productive land and Global biodiversity are decreasing. The ecological footprint of the average person in 1995 was 2.4 hectares, productive land was 2.0 hectares per person. Since 2001, the number of species has been decreasing by an estimated 5000 species per year.