

1 The larvae of this insect are predators of ants. They wait, buried at the bottom of their pitfall with their jaws exposed waiting for the ants to fall into the trap.

2 Find this bird nesting high up in the cavity of a tree above a beaver pond. When the young of this bird are ready, they will jump out of the nest (up to 12 feet high!) and splash into the water.



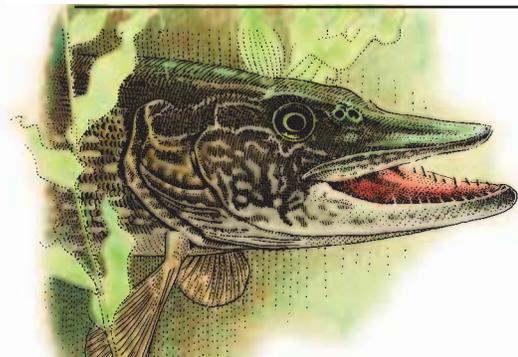
3 This little animal is the smallest of the weasel family; only a little bigger than the mice and voles that it hunts. Look for me near some oak trees.

4 “Frogsicle” is an accurate name for this animal over the winter. It can be found under fallen leaves covered by a blanket of snow.



5 This arachnid is mainly only found in the southwest corner of Saskatchewan and spins its webs under rocks.

6 A plant that is found in bogs obtains much-needed nitrogen and other nutrients by trapping insects in its leaves.



7 This fish is the top predator in the shallow northern lakes of the province, and has a nickname that makes it sound more like a giant mammal.



1 This piece of pottery is 500 years old and showcases the skill of the woman who made it.

2 Look for a model version of bison hunting from 2000 years ago. The bison were run down a steep slope into a type of pen where they were easier to hunt.



3 This beautifully decorated saddle has a pattern that might make one think of a darker time in history, but the swastika pattern has been used by the First Nations for much longer and actually means “life and good fortune.”

4 The Cree and Assiniboine families are camping together in the Assiniboine River valley. How many poles are used in the tipi at the winter camp diorama?

5 In the story of Wi-sa-ke-cahk and the animals, which animal succeeded in obtaining the earth?



1 Which marine reptile (reptiles that swam or flew were not dinosaurs) in the Cretaceous sea had a long neck like a giraffe?

2 This fossil skull tells a story about an animal that survived a possible attack because of its giant frill and 3 horns.



3 Find me painted on a branch after the disappearance of the dinosaurs.



4 This ancestral mastodon lived on the Saskatchewan savanna 14 million years ago.



5 This 'huge' Ice Age animal immigrated from South America and was much bigger than its modern counterpart.
