

Environmental Hide'n' SEEK

This word search puzzle is a chain reaction. The first letter of every word is the same as the last letter of the word before it. Find the first word and then the following words will connect to each other. Put a line through the letters as you find the word. Once you've found all the words, the leftover letters, written in order, form a poem.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| BUD | SMELL |
| DIRT | LEAF |
| TRASH | FLOWER |
| HEAT | RIVER |
| TREES | ROLE |
| SUN | EARTH |
| NATURAL | HARM |
| LAWN | MANMADE |
| NOISE | ERODES |
| ELECTRIC | SPILL |
| CLOUDS | LITTERBUG |
| SOIL | GARBAGE BAG |
| LITTER | GRIM |
| REUSE | METALS |
| EARS | SWEEP |
| STEM | PROBES |
| MY | SEED |
| YELLOW | DUST |
| WEED | TINS |
| DUMP | SMOG |
| POLLUTES | GREEN |

A 15x15 grid of letters with several words highlighted in grey. The highlighted words are: TRASH, REUSE, LITTER, BUD, DIRT, TRASH, HEAT, TREES, SUN, NATURAL, LAWN, NOISE, ELECTRIC, CLOUDS, SOIL, LITTER, REUSE, EARS, STEM, MY, YELLOW, WEED, DUMP, POLLUTES, SMELL, LEAF, FLOWER, RIVER, ROLE, EARTH, HARM, MANMADE, ERODES, SPILL, LITTERBUG, GARBAGE BAG, GRIM, METALS, SWEEP, PROBES, SEED, DUST, TINS, SMOG, GREEN.

THERE'S LITTER
ALL OVER AND
SMOG IN THE AIR,
IT WILL GET
EVEN WORSE IF
WE DON'T START
TO CARE. WE
MUST RECYCLE
OUR GARBAGE AND
CLEAN UP OUR
GROUNDS, AND
REPLACE UNNEEDED
LOUD NOISES
WITH QUIETER
SOUNDS.

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Grades 4–8 | Life Sciences Gallery

1. Name a type of wetland where carnivorous plants grow.

Bog

2. Why are forest fires important? _____

They increase biodiversity.

3. There are several animals in Saskatchewan that hibernate. Bears are not true hibernators. Why does a black bear wake up in the winter? _____

They give birth to their cubs in January and have to wake up to tend and groom the cubs.

4. Every organism plays a role in their ecosystem. Find an example in the exhibits for each of these roles or classifications.

Omnivore | eats plants and animals

Organism _____

Exhibit Name _____

Scavenger | seldom hunts its own food (dead and decaying carrion, trash, etc.)

Organism _____

Exhibit Name _____

Saprophyte | helps break down dead and decaying material (decomposer)

Organism _____

Exhibit Name _____

Herbivore | eats plants

Organism _____

Exhibit Name _____

Parasite | lives off other organisms but doesn't usually kill them.

Organism _____

Exhibit Name _____

Carnivore | eats other animals

Organism _____

Exhibit Name _____

5. What are some activities the river otter does that you may also enjoy doing? Play tag, swimming, and tobogganing.

6. The woodchuck (also known as a groundhog) does not actually eat wood. Look at the *Bur Oak* display to find what it eats.

Grasses, flowering plants

7. In the *Mixed Grassland* display find the northern grasshopper mouse. When you do, get down on your hands and knees. What does the mouse have in its paws? _____

Grasshopper

8. How does the eastern yellow-bellied racer imitate a rattlesnake?

It vibrates its tail in dead vegetation to produce a rattling sound.

9. Does the elk in the *Cypress Hills* diorama have horns or antlers?

Antlers.

10. On the migration map display called *Migration: Earth Travellers*, find the button for the monarch butterfly. How far north does it travel in the summer? _____

South-eastern Saskatchewan.

11. The *Rainforest* diorama is based on a wildlife refuge in Costa Rica called Rara Avis. What does this name mean in English? _____

Rare bird.

12. After having gone through all of the ecoregions of Saskatchewan, did you see any signs of human impact? What kinds of activities do humans do to change these ecoregions? i.e. Grasslands.

Agriculture, roads and highways, railroads, urban development, power and telephone poles

13. What is the time period that we are we living in now called?

Why? Anthropocene - comes from the Greek Anthropos which means "human being."