

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 |

T H E T R A S H R E S L E
 B I R T T E E R L A L S L
 U I L O V A E A A R I A E
 D N D S T M R O W O G I C
 N T H R E U A L N I R I T
 T W E I T L I I L G E T R
 E E V A D T E O N W O R I
 S U N U T E S S D U O L C
 E I M E F W E E D O N T S
 T P R E U S E W A R T T O
 C A O R E W E A O M U S T
 R E C L Y C L E R L O U R
 R E W O L F A E L S L G A
 R I B A E U G E L A T E N
 M D V A L C T L E E A E Y
 R A R E O N U E M G R I M
 A T N P R O U G S A R G E
 H R O M U N D O R B S A T
 N D R E A P L M A E C E A
 U N N E E D D S E G E D L
 L S E D O R E N E A O N S
 U P D N O E I I S B E S W
 W I I T D U S T H R O Q E
 U L I E T E R S O A U R E
 N L I T T E R B U G D S P

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. On the Saskatchewan map, press the *Boreal Transition* button.

What major communities are in this region? Hudson Bay, Prince Albert, and Meadow Lake

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. What is an ecological footprint? Look on the *Can We Tread Lightly* tower to calculate yours. What is it? An ecological footprint is the land and water it takes to provide us with the things we need and to absorb our wastes.

13. Read the computer screen in the grey tower *Ours to Conquer*. What would it cost to provide everyone in the world with an adequate standard of living for 10-20 years? 49 billion dollars.