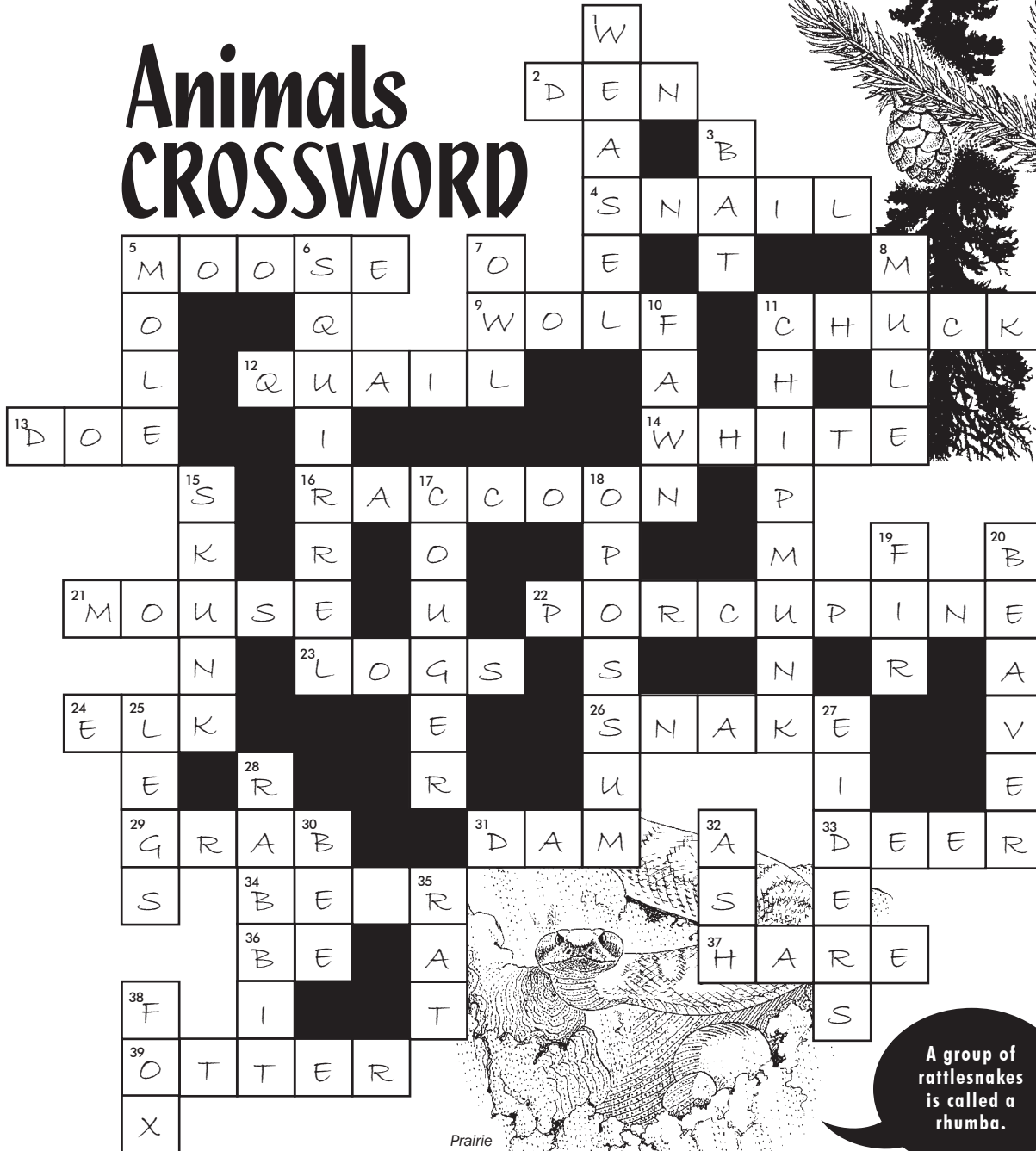


Animals CROSSWORD



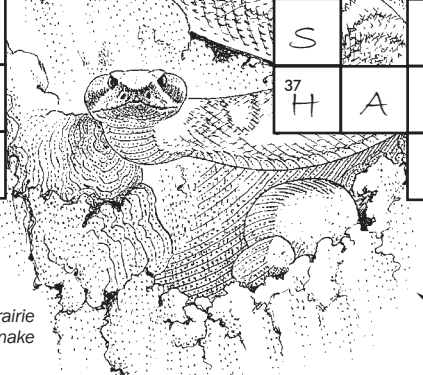
Growing up to 15 m tall, the black spruce is the dominant tree in boggy areas of northern Saskatchewan.

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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Grades 9–12 | Life Sciences Gallery

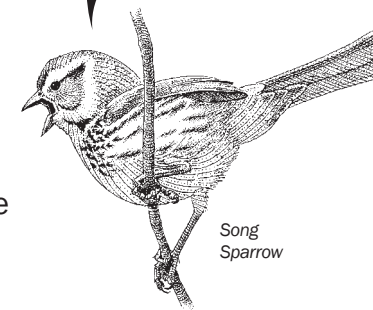
1. Which ecoregion(s) does the North Saskatchewan River flow through? Aspen Parkland, Mid-Boreal Lowland, Boreal Transition
2. What does the masked shrew consume if it cannot find any food during the winter? Its own tissue, including its brain and skeleton.
3. Why does the northern hawk owl have “hawk” 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. After reading the information in the Mule Deer diorama, would you rather be a female elk or a female mule deer? Why? Female mule deer because male elk are more threatening when approaching female elk.

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

Pronghorn	<u>d, g</u>	a. Chemical
Porcupine	<u>c</u>	b. Camouflage
Elk	<u>c, g</u>	c. Body Structures
Turtle	<u>c</u>	d. Speed
Rabbit	<u>b, d, f</u>	e. Bluffing
Mallard	<u>b, e</u>	f. Home Escape
Beaver	<u>c, f</u>	g. Grouping
Ground Squirrel	<u>f, g</u>	
Goose	<u>e, g</u>	
Deer	<u>c, d, g</u>	
Monarch	<u>a, b</u>	
Skunk	<u>a</u>	
Garter Snake	<u>a</u>	

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



Song Sparrow

12. What are some risks facing animals during migration? Risks include finding food, unfamiliar habitat natural barriers, dangerous detours and severe weather.
13. What do psychologists think is the cause of many of our problems? Industrialized lifestyles isolate people from nature.
14. Watch the animation in the tower *Are There No Limits*. What happens to the environment when nitrogen is added faster than the ecosystem can process it? Aquatic plant populations grow quickly and consume all the oxygen that other animals need.
15. As you walk through *The Human Factor* section, notice the footprints on the floor. By the time you reach the section *Our Dreams*, the footprints are much smaller. Why? HINT: Go back and look at the *Wall of Trends* in the *Time Tunnel*. The footprints represent our ecological footprints. The larger footprints represent excessive consumption, the smaller footprints show efficient use of our resources.