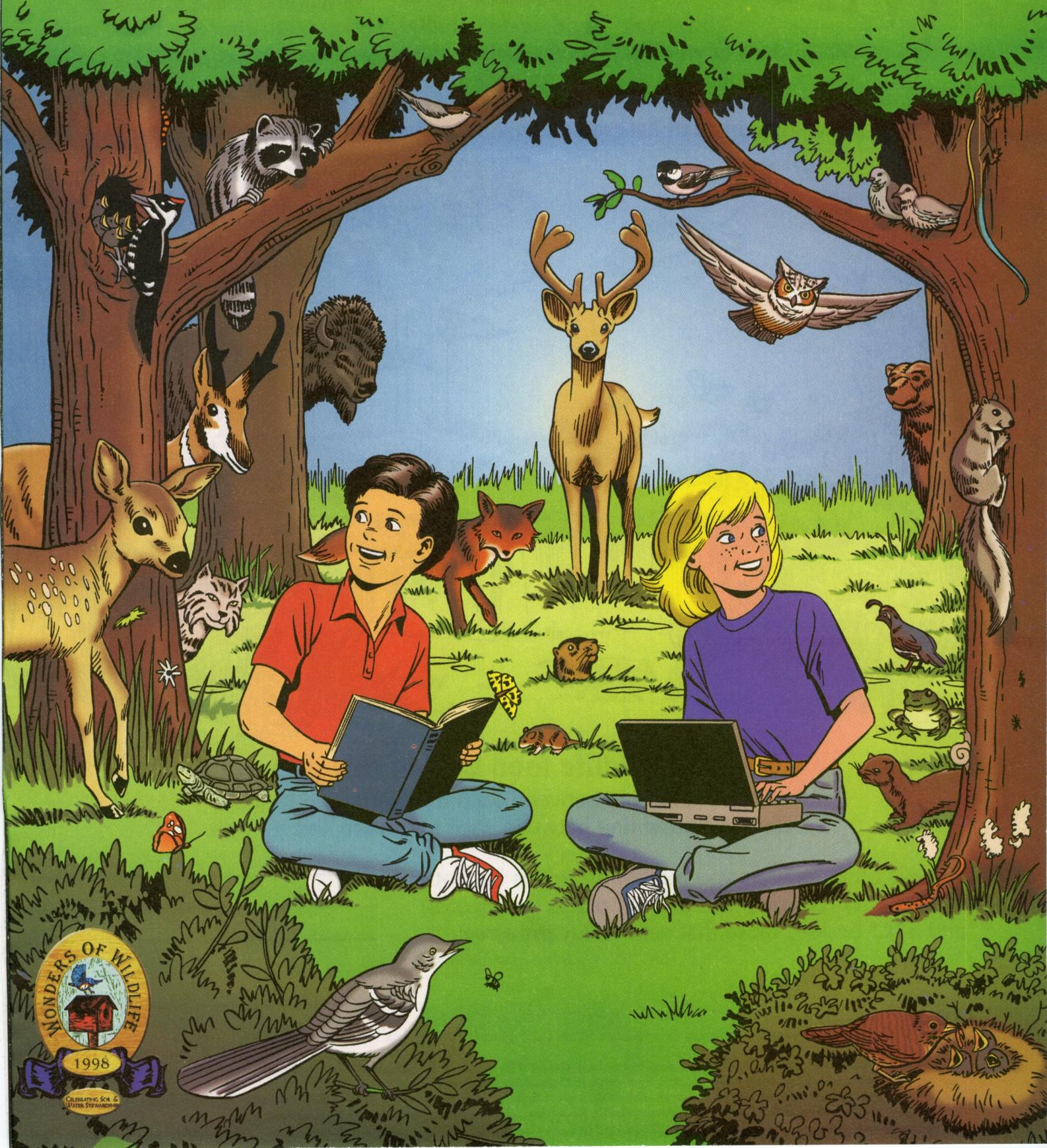


IT'S A WILD WORLD



CELEBRATING SOIL & WATER STEWARDSHIP

Wildlife Web

The place where an animal lives is called a **habitat**. Habitat is the special place with conditions that each kind of wildlife needs to survive.

It includes **food, water, shelter,** and enough **space** to move freely. Many kinds of wildlife share the same habitat. Animals that eat plants are called **herbivores**. Animals that eat other animals are called **carnivores**. In a healthy habitat, there are enough plants for herbivores to eat and enough animals for carnivores to eat. All the wildlife in a habitat are connected together in a **web** of shared resources.



Find the wildlife food web in this picture!

Draw a **solid** line between each **herbivore** and its food.
Draw a **dotted** line between each **carnivore** and its food.

List five other animals you might find in this habitat.
Write an "H" beside those that eat plants (herbivores)
and a "C" besides those that eat meat (carnivores).

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Goal

Students identify herbivores and carnivores in a wildlife habitat and construct links in a basic food chain.

Related Activities

- Ask children to choose a wild animal in their yard or neighborhood and observe it for a week. Then have them draw a food chain for that animal, showing food sources and potential predators. Remind children not to touch, try to catch, or hand-feed wild animals.
- Visit a natural water source, such as a pond, lake, or stream. Ask children to list all the animals they see that depend upon that water source for food, water, shelter or space.
- Ask students to identify sources of food in their backyard for wildlife. Remember that some animals eat plants and some eat other animals.

ANIMALS COUNT

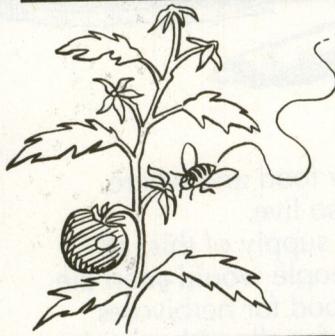
Wildlife benefits people in many ways. Animals control insects, provide food, and add beauty to our environment. Every wild animal has an important place in our world. Solve these problems and see what one bird, one bee, one squirrel and one fish can do!



Don't Let It Bug You

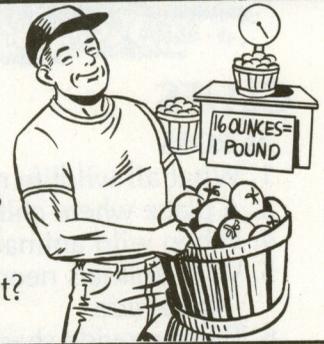
A purple martin eats 2,000 mosquitoes per day. How many mosquitoes does it eat in June? How many in July?

JUNE							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
25	26	27	28	29	30		30	31					



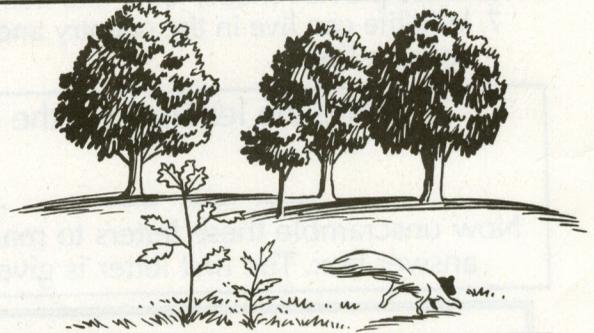
Bee Fruitful and Multiply

When wild bees pollinate vegetables, more food grows. If a tomato plant produces 4 additional tomatoes when it is pollinated, how many more tomatoes grow if a bee pollinates 10 tomato plants? If each tomato weighs 4 ounces, how many more pounds of tomatoes are grown on a pollinated plant?



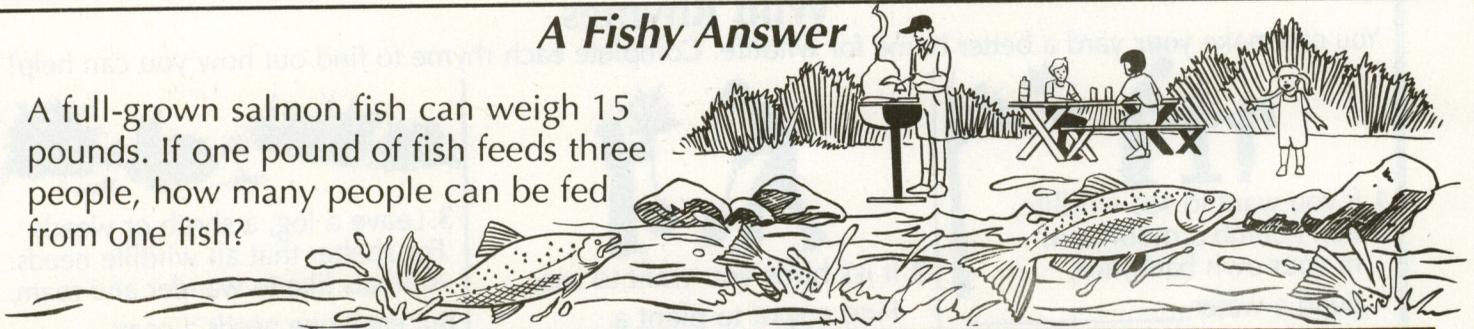
A Nutty Solution

Squirrels bury acorns in the ground. Sometimes they grow into oak trees. Suppose for every 50 acorns planted, one oak tree grows. If a squirrel plants 10 acorns a day, how many oak trees will grow after 5 weeks?



A Fishy Answer

A full-grown salmon fish can weigh 15 pounds. If one pound of fish feeds three people, how many people can be fed from one fish?



Goal

Students use their math skills to calculate how wildlife benefits people.

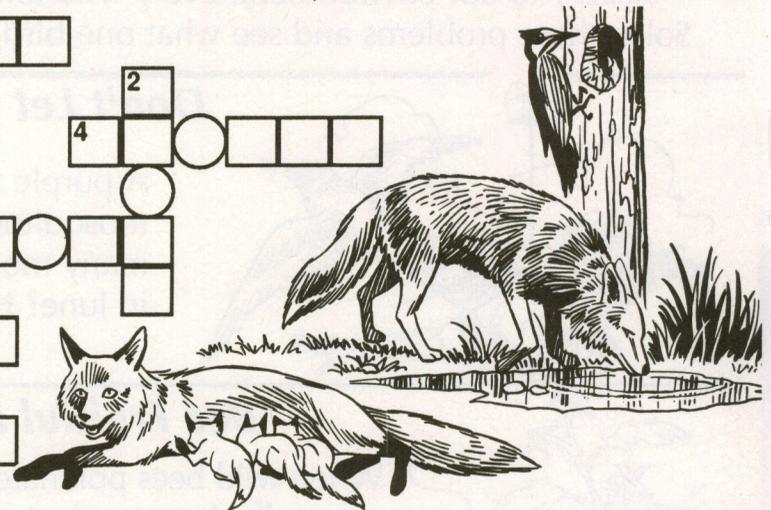
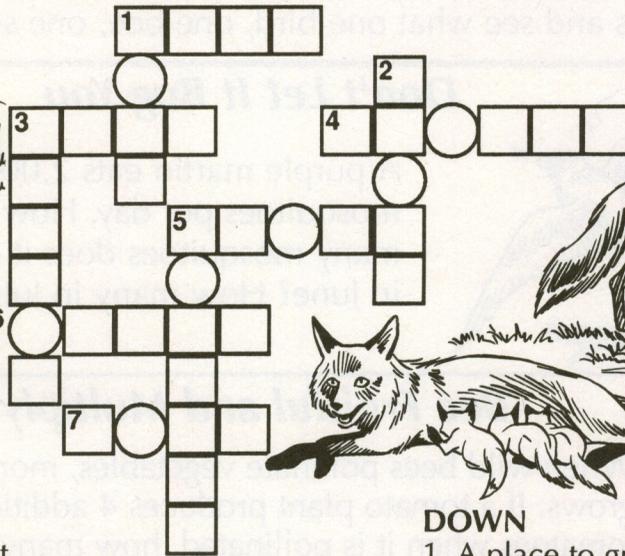
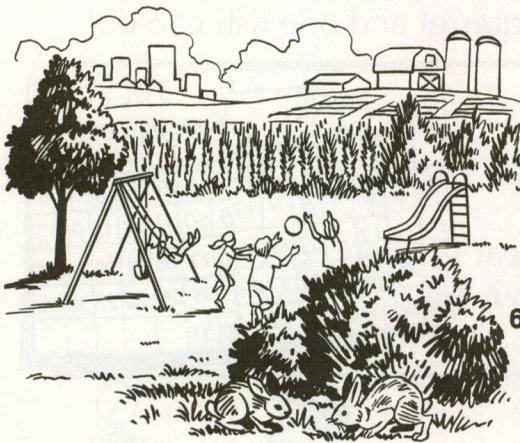
Related Activities

- Although wildlife benefits us in many ways, some wild animals can harm humans. List wild animals that pose a threat to people and property. Discuss how the harmful effects of these wild animals can be minimized without destroying these animals.
- Ask students to name inventions or tools that are based on behaviors and structures of wild animals (for example, bats and sonar, rattlesnake rattlers and alarms, armadillos and armored cars, hermit crabs and mobile homes). What are some new inventions they would make based on a wild animal?
- The common toad can be a home gardener's best friend because it eats slugs and insects which can harm plants. Make a toad home by turning an old flower pot upside down and knocking out a piece out of the side for a door. Place a pan of water nearby.

ANSWERS
1. June - 60,000
July - 62,000
2. 40 more tomatoes.
10 more pounds
3. 7 oak trees
4. 45 people

BREAK THE CODE

Wildlife needs a place to live and raise their young. Do you know what this place is called? Break the code and find the answer. Use the clues to fill in the crossword puzzle. Then write the letter from each **circle** on the line below the puzzle. Unscramble the letters on the line to discover the most important thing wildlife needs to survive! Write your answer in the answer box.



CLUES

ACROSS

1. What all wildlife needs to eat.
3. A place where children play and wildlife can live in the city.
4. When wild animals reproduce, they have these.
5. Wild animals need this so they can move around, live, and reproduce.
6. These provide shade, food, and homes for wildlife.
7. Wildlife can live in the country and also here, where many people live.

DOWN

1. A place to grow food and where wildlife can also live.
2. Without a fresh supply of this, all wildlife and people would soon die.
3. These provide food for herbivores and protection for all wild animals.
5. This protects wildlife from weather and predators.

Write the letters from the **circles** on this line:

Now unscramble these letters to make a word and write it in the answer box. The first letter is given to help you get started!

ANSWER BOX:

H _ _ _ _ _

Wild Rhymes

You can make **your** yard a better home for wildlife. Complete each rhyme to find out how you can help!



1. If you want to see wildlife,
don't climb a mountain.
In your own backyard,
build a water _____.



2. If it's birds you want to see,
Find a spot to plant a _____.



3. Leave a log, a shrub or weeds
For shelter that all wildlife needs.
Animals like to wander and roam,
But each one needs a cozy _____.

Goal - Students identify the basic requirements for a wildlife habitat and identify specific steps they can take to improve a backyard habitat.

Related Activities

- Have children identify animal homes in their backyard, neighborhood, or other wildlife habitats. For example, observe nests for birds, burrows for gophers and armadillos, and holes in trees for chipmunks and squirrels. Remind children not to disturb the homes. Discuss in which habitats you found the most homes.
- A fun and beautiful wildlife project is to create a butterfly garden. Find out which plants in your area attract butterflies. Make sure you have plants to feed butterflies and also to give them a place to lay their eggs so the caterpillars will have food. Remember that different plants will attract different kinds of butterflies.
- Make a home for wild bees. Ask an adult to help you drill 20 holes in a 2" by 4" piece of lumber. Make the holes different sizes and different depths. Hang the board in the backyard. Watch the wild bees that come to live in the holes, but do not touch or disturb them.

ANSWERS
Break the Code
Across: 1-Food, 3-Park, 4-Babies,
5-Space, 6-Trees, 7-City
Down: 1-Farm, 2-Water, 3-Plants,
5-Shelter
Answer Box: HABITAT
Wildlife Rhymes
1-fountain, 2-tree, 3-home

WILDLIFE REPORTER

Different kinds of wildlife live in different habitats. Wildlife in a city park can be very different from wildlife in a forest. The type of wildlife you see depends upon the food, water, shelter and space that is available in a habitat. Observe at least two different wildlife habitats and report on each animal you see. Use the reports below or make your own to observe more.



SAMPLE REPORT

WILDLIFE REPORT
 Type of Animal: BIRD
 Animal Name: BLUE JAY
 Number Seen: 4
 Where Seen: CITY PARK
 Where does it get its food?
 BIRD FEEDER, OAK TREES
 Where does it get its water?
 PARK POND
 Where could it raise its babies?
 OAK TREES AND FIELD
 What is interesting about this animal?
 IT IS A NOISY BIRD THAT PROTECTS ITS NEST.



WILDLIFE REPORT #1
 Animal Name:
 Type of Animal:
 Number Seen:
 Where Seen:
 Where does it get its food?

 Where does it get its water?

 Where could it raise its babies?

 What is interesting about this animal?

WILDLIFE REPORT #2
 Animal Name:
 Type of Animal:
 Number Seen:
 Where Seen:
 Where does it get its food?

 Where does it get its water?

 Where could it raise its babies?

 What is interesting about this animal?

WILDLIFE REPORT #3
 Animal Name:
 Type of Animal:
 Number Seen:
 Where Seen:
 Where does it get its food?

 Where does it get its water?

 Where could it raise its babies?

 What is interesting about this animal?

WILDLIFE REPORT #4
 Animal Name:
 Type of Animal:
 Number Seen:
 Where Seen:
 Where does it get its food?

 Where does it get its water?

 Where could it raise its babies?

 What is interesting about this animal?

Goal

Students identify wildlife and habitat components in two or more habitats and specify how their needs are met in each habitat.

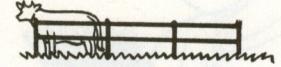
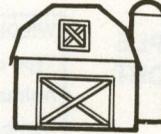
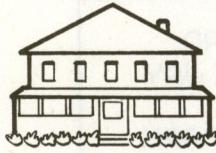
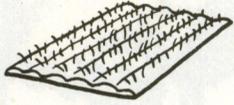
Related Activities

- Make a list of animals that migrate to and from your area. Help students research where these visitors go when they are not near you.
- Look for animal tracks in mud or snow. Help students identify the tracks and how many individual animals were there. Try to follow the tracks and discuss what the animals were doing and where they went.
- Select a wild animal, or use your school's mascot if it is a wild animal. Find out all you can about this animal. Try to learn where it lives, what it eats, and how it raises its young. Use a library, ask a park ranger or contact your local conservation district. Write a brief report about the animal.

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WORKING ← WITH → WILDLIFE

People and wildlife must sometimes share the same land, especially in areas where food is grown. With planning and cooperation, farm land can benefit both people and wildlife. Here's a map of a farm. Draw symbols for trees, a wild meadow, a water pond, and a row of wild plants on the map to create your own farm and wildlife area.

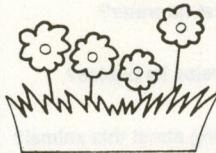


Use these symbols...

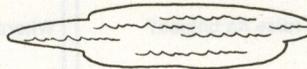
TREES



WILD MEADOW



WATER POND



ROW OF WILD PLANTS



Identify how these parts of the landscape help wildlife, farm animals, and people. Each part can have more than one benefit. And each benefit can be used for more than one part of the landscape. The first answer gets you started!

PARTS OF THE LANDSCAPE

HOW DOES EACH PART HELP...	1. TREES	2. WILD MEADOW	3. WATER POND	4. ROW OF WILD PLANTS
A. WILDLIFE	E, L	_____	_____	_____
B. FARM ANIMALS	_____	_____	_____	_____
C. PEOPLE	_____	_____	_____	_____

BENEFITS

- A. Shade for grazing animals
- B. Natural fence for cattle
- C. Attracts bees to fertilize farm crops
- D. Recreation for people
- E. Nesting space for birds
- F. A boundary between properties
- G. Water for livestock
- H. Open space to hunt and play
- I. Provides berries and other food
- J. Beauty for people
- K. Home for fish
- L. Shelter for animals

Goal - Students list how agricultural land use can benefit wildlife, farm animals and humans.

Related Activities

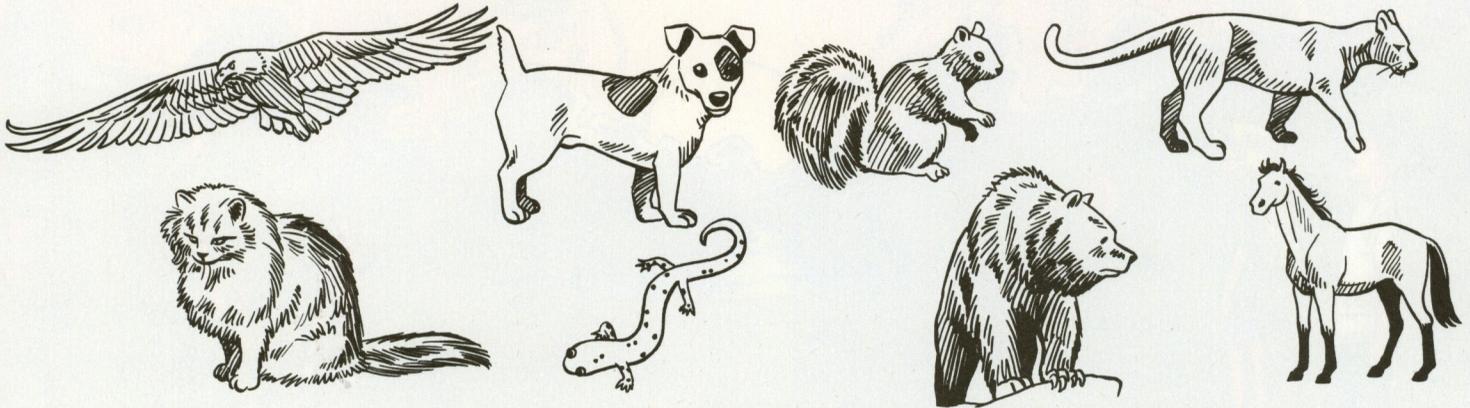
- Visit a local farm and identify all the ways that wildlife benefit from the farmer's efforts. Identify areas of the farm where wildlife lives and can find food and water.
- There are many jobs for people who want to work with wildlife. Invite one of the following people to talk to students about their jobs working with wildlife: wildlife manager, wildlife law officer, field biologist, wild animal caretaker, or nature writer.
- Discuss differences between wild and domestic animals. Talk about the impact on a habitat when domestic animals escape and become wild, such as wild pigs or cats.

ANSWERS
A1, E1, A2, E2, H1, A3, E3, K1, A4, E4, L1
B1, A8, L 82, I 83, C 84, B, L1
C1, C, F1 C2, C, D, H, I1 C3, D, J1 C4, C, F1

ENDANGERED = IN DANGER

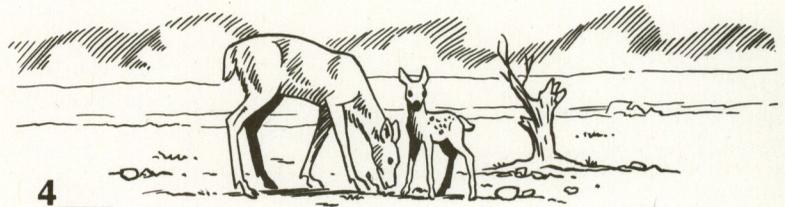
When animals don't have food, water or a safe place to raise their young, they are in danger. If they cannot raise young to replace those lost to old age, disease, starvation, or predators, they can become **endangered**. One of the most common ways wildlife becomes endangered is a change in their habitat caused by natural events or the activities of people.

Place an "X" next to the animals that may be in danger of losing their habitat.



Circle the animal you think is the most endangered species. Write why you chose that animal in the space below.

Humans can help endangered species by protecting, improving or providing habitat. These pictures show how wildlife can become in danger. Solutions are listed below. Write the letter of each solution below the problem it solves.



- A. Set aside a portion of land for wildlife use.
- B. Plant food-bearing bushes and trees.
- C. Use and store pesticides wisely to avoid water pollution.
- D. Study and manage wildlife to maintain healthy wildlife populations.

Goal

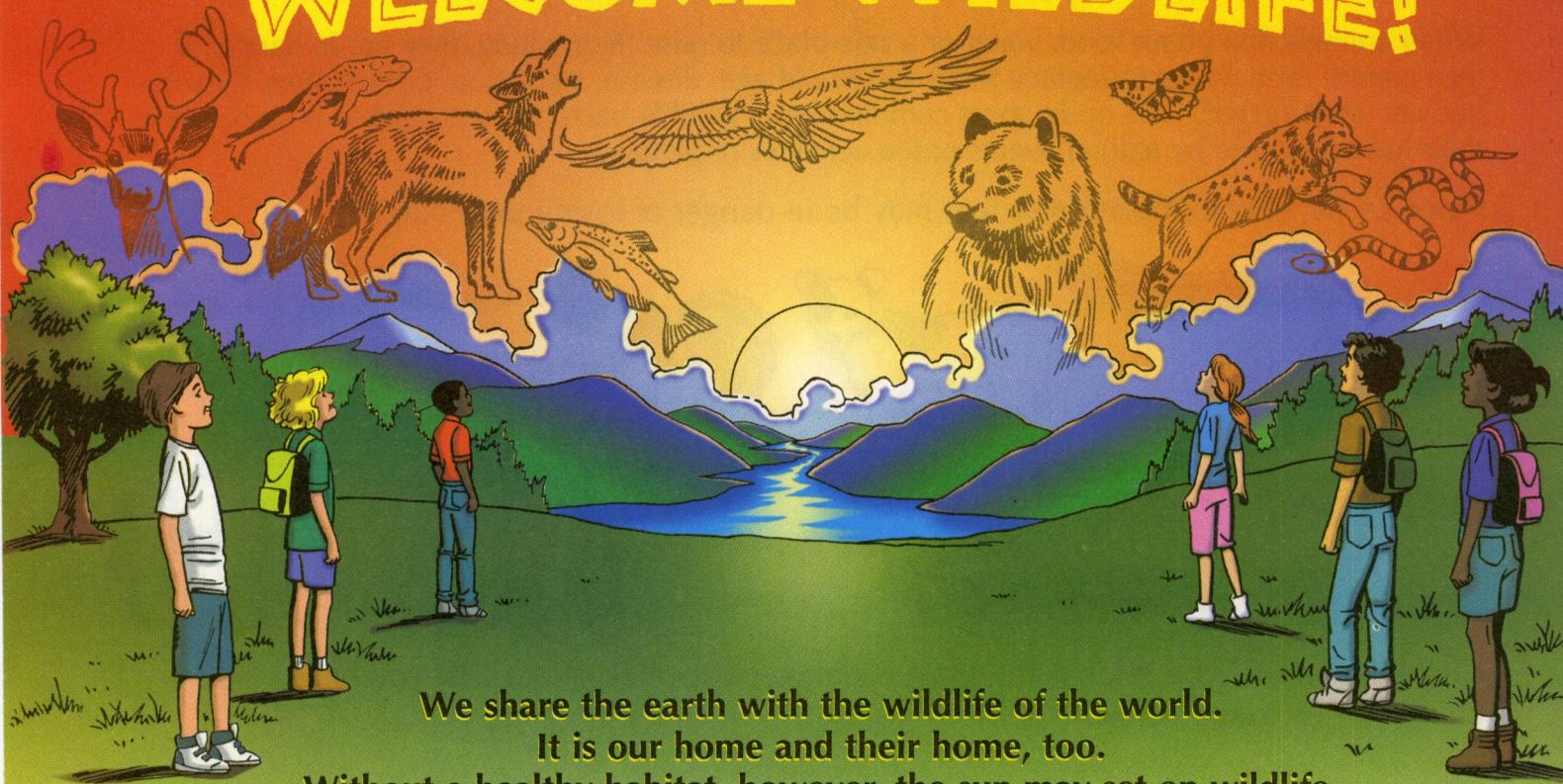
Students identify threats to habitat and the species that may be affected. They choose solutions to protect or improve habitat.

Related Activities

- Invite a game warden to talk about why there are hunting seasons and hunting limits for various animals. Discuss how humans can help wildlife thrive.
- Write a story called "A Day Without Animals." Describe ways people would be affected without wildlife. Describe possible causes influencing the animal population. What could be done to bring the animals back?
- Learn what species are considered endangered in your area. What are the laws that protect those species? Find out what people are doing to protect their habitat. Use your library, ask a park ranger or contact your local conservation district.

Answers
1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B

WELCOME WILDLIFE!



We share the earth with the wildlife of the world.
It is our home and their home, too.

Without a healthy habitat, however, the sun may set on wildlife.

If each of us helps now, there can be a new day for wildlife,

And the sun will continue to rise on a world where people and animals live in harmony.

Here's how you can help today!

- **Prevent pollution.**
- **Help preserve, improve or provide wildlife habitat.**
- **Conserve resources and recycle.**
- **Keep learning about wildlife and nature.**

Available from your local conservation district,
state natural resources agency and the
National Association of Conservation Districts



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