

Wildlife Sanctuary Worksheet Packet for Teachers

The Green Bay Wildlife Sanctuary is the second largest rehabilitation facility in the state of Wisconsin. Over 3,500 injured animals are brought to the Sanctuary each year, and the ultimate goal is to release the animals back into the wild. Many of the animals we receive can be released, but sometimes this is not possible. All the animals that are at the Sanctuary are either orphans who do not know how to live in the wild on their own, or animals with permanent injuries that would prevent them from surviving in the wild. These animals are able to lead comfortable and safe lives here at our facility. We always welcome injured and orphaned wildlife, and we do our best to help them.

The Sanctuary is an excellent educational tool for children. They get to see the native Wisconsin wildlife up close, and learn about each animal. The Sanctuary is a fun place to walk through on its own, but we also offer educational packets that can give the self-guided tour some more direction. These worksheets are excellent classroom/field-trip resources, with worksheets for all age groups, and on all different areas of the Sanctuary. If you would be interested in using these worksheets, please contact us, and we will send you a copy of the templates based on the age group you are looking for. However, copies for the students must be made by the teacher, we can only provide the template. An answer key will be given for teacher use. The template for wildlife coloring pages can also be requested. This educational packet is perfect for helping self-guided groups map out their day.

Habitat Hole Questions

- 1) Name 3 different animals found in the Habitat Hole that make burrows and tunnels in the ground.

_____, _____, _____
Possible Answers: Badger, Woodchuck, Red Fox, Moles, Cotton-tail Rabbit, 13 Lined Ground Squirrel, Skunks – Fox snakes do not make the burrow, they steal it.

- 2) Name the animal in the habitat that will spray a smelly scent if you scare it or make it mad.

Answer: The Skunk

- 3) Name the bugs found in the Habitat Hole.

_____, _____
Answers: Invertebrates and Ants; Worms and Night Crawlers are not bugs

Habitat Hollow Questions

- 1) What kind of bees are in the tree, and what do they make?

_____ make _____
Answers: Honeybees make honey

- 2) What animal is making trouble with the bees? _____

Answer: Black Bear

- 3) What is your favorite animal in the Habitat Hollow and why?

Choose from: ants, beetles, woodpecker, deer mice, raccoon, flying squirrels, black bear, chipmunk, opossum, honeybees, flicker

Habitat House Questions

- 1) Name 2 places where raccoons may get caught in your house. Hint: Don't forget to look up.

_____ and _____
Answers: Attic, chimney/fireplace, and garbage cans

- 2) What are 2 good ways to invite birds into your yard?

_____ and _____
Answers: Birdhouses, Birdbaths, or bird feeders

- 3) Who's in the garbage can?

_____, _____, _____
Answers: Bird, Opossum, and Raccoon



Habitat Hole Questions

1) Name 3 different animals found in the Habitat Hole that make burrows and tunnels in the ground.

_____ , _____ , _____

2) Name the animal in the habitat that will spray a smelly scent if you scare it or make it mad.

3) Name the bugs found in the Habitat Hole.

_____ , _____



Habitat Hollow Questions

1) What kind of bees are in the tree, and what do they make?

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2) What animal is making trouble with the bees? _____

3) What is your favorite animal in the Habitat Hollow and why?

Habitat House Questions

1) Name 2 places where raccoons may get caught in your house.

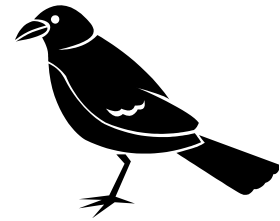


Hint: Don't forget to look up.

_____ and _____

2) What are 2 good ways to invite birds into your yard?

_____ and _____



3) Who's in the garbage can?

_____, _____, _____

Habitat Hole Questions

1) Name 3 different mammals found in the Habitat Hole.

_____, _____, and _____
Answers: Badger, Woodchuck, Red Fox, Moles, Cottontail rabbit, 13 lined Ground Squirrel, Skunks

2) Name the only Amphibian found in the Habitat Hole: _____

Answer: Toad

3) How does the snake get his burrow in the ground? _____

Answer: He can't dig his own hole, as he has no legs to do so. The snake steals the burrow from another animal, and usually eats that animal in the process.

Habitat Hollow Questions

1) Do flying squirrels have wings? Yes or No

Explain: _____

Answer: No. They actually glide by leaping off trees and extending flaps of skin that are stretched from their arms to their legs, and they use their tail to stabilize themselves.

2) Name one animal in the Hollow who is nocturnal: _____

Answer: Nocturnal means to be awake at night and sleep during the day. Nocturnal animals in the hollow are raccoons, opossum, flying squirrel, and deer mice.

3) The _____ is going to get in trouble with the honeybees.

Answer: Black Bear

Habitat House Questions

1) Where is a bug's favorite place to hide in your house?

Answer: The window

2) Name 1 way to keep wild animals out of your house.

Possible Answers: covering windows, caulking windows, closing your pet door, maintaining mortar joints on foundation and chimneys, checking your fireplace, putting tight lids on garbage cans

3) True or False. In most cases, wild animal babies should be left alone.

Answer: True

Grades 4-5 The Habitat Homes



Habitat Hole Questions

1) Name 3 different mammals found in the habitat Hole.

_____, _____, and _____

2) Name the only Amphibian found in the Habitat Hole: _____

3) How does the snake get his burrow in the ground? _____



Habitat Hollow Questions

1) Do flying squirrels have wings? Yes or No

Explain: _____

2) Name one animal in the Hollow who is nocturnal: _____

3) The _____ is going to get in trouble with the honeybees.



Habitat House Questions

1) Where is a bug's favorite place to hide in your house?

2) Name 1 way to keep wild animals out of your house.

3) True or False. In most cases, wild animal babies should be left alone.
Hint: look at the top of the desk.

- 1) Name the mammals in the hollow that belong to the same family.

_____ and _____
Answer: Badger and Skunk both are members of the Mustelidae family.

- 2) Name one of the mammals in the hole that is nocturnal. _____

Answers: Badger, woodchuck, red fox, moles, skunks

- 3) How does the snake get his burrow in the ground? _____

Answer: He can't dig his own hole, as he has no legs to do so. The snake steals the burrow from another animal, and eats that animal in the process.

Habitat Hollow

- 1) Name all the invertebrates in the hollow.

_____, _____, _____
Answer: Ants, beetles, and honeybees

- 2) Name all the nocturnal animals in the hollow.

Answers: Deer mice, raccoon, flying squirrel, and opossum.

- 3) Do flying squirrels have wings? Yes or No

Explain: _____
Answer: No. They actually glide by leaping off trees and extending flaps of skin that are stretched from their arms to their legs, and they use their tail as a stabilizer.

Habitat House

- 1) Name some animals in the nuisance wildlife picture. (Hint: The picture is somewhere in the house.)

Answer: Raccoons, woodchucks, woodpeckers, squirrels, birds, snakes, rabbits, skunks, opossums

- 2) What is the most common way to keep animals out of your house (it's listed 3 different times in the house)?

Answer: Maintaining mortar joints on foundations and chimneys.

- 3) Why are butterfly houses beneficial?

Answer: They provide a safe haven for butterflies in the winter.



Habitat Hole

- 1) Name the mammals in the hole who belong to the same family.
_____ and _____
- 2) Name one of the mammals in the hole that is nocturnal: _____
- 3) How does the snake get his burrow in the ground? _____

Habitat Hollow

- 1) Name all the invertebrates in the hollow.
_____, _____, _____
- 2) Name all the nocturnal animals in the hollow.
_____, _____, _____, _____



- 3) Do flying squirrels have wings? Yes or No
 Explain: _____



Habitat House

- 1) Name some animals in the nuisance wildlife picture. (Hint: The picture is somewhere in the house.) _____

- 2) What is the most common way to keep animals out of your house (it's listed 3 different times in the house)?

- 3) Why are butterfly houses beneficial? _____

1) As you are heading into the building, who are the beautiful birds that you see flying overhead? _____

Answer: Canada Geese

2) Which type of living spider is on exhibit in the pods?

- a. Tarantula
- b. Black Widow Spider
- c. Daddy Longlegs
- d. Cockroaches

Answer: Tarantula

3) A spider has _____ (number) legs.

Answer: 8

4) Do snakes have a backbone? Yes or No

Answer: Yes

5) Would you find a Leopard Gecko in Wisconsin? Hint: It loves to live in dry areas. Yes or No

Answer: No

6) Do all bird eggs look the same? Yes or No

Answer: No

7) Which bird has an egg that is a pale greenish blue? Hint: Many of you have probably seen this color in a crayon box.

Answer: Robin

8) Is the Great Horned Owl's print bigger than your hand? Yes or No

Answer: No

9) What is the living mammal that you see on exhibit?

- a. Gopher
- b. Bunny
- c. Guinea Pig
- d. Gopher

Answer: Guinea Pig

10) Draw a picture of a mammal not found in the pods.

11) The creatures inside the bark are the: _____

Answer: Bark Beetles

12) Who is swimming by the waterfall: the beaver or the otter? _____

Answer: Otter

Grades K-3 Nature Center Worksheet

Welcome to the Wildlife Sanctuary Nature Center! We are going to be going on a little hunt to discover all the animals we have here, and learn about nature as well.

1) As you are heading into the building, who are the beautiful birds that you see flying overhead? _____

2) Which type of living spider is on exhibit in the pods?

- a. Tarantula
- b. Black Widow Spider
- c. Daddy Longlegs
- d. Cockroaches



3) A spider has _____ (number) legs.

Move on to where you can find reptiles and amphibians, and answer the questions to these brain busters!



4) Do snakes have a backbone? Yes or No

5) Would you find a Leopard Gecko in Wisconsin? Hint: It loves to live in dry areas. Yes or No

Head to the pod with an animal that flies, it is in this place where the following answers lie.



6) Do all bird eggs look the same? Yes or No

7) Which bird has an egg that is a pale greenish blue? Hint: Many of you have probably seen this color in a crayon box. _____

8) Is the Great Horned Owl's print bigger than your hand? Yes or No

Continue to the place that has a furry little creature, and use it as a guide for the next 2 questions.



9) What kind of living mammal do you see?

- a. Gopher
- b. Bunny
- c. Guinea Pig
- d. Gopher

10) Draw a picture of a mammal not found in the pods.

11) It is time to do a little riddle: The next part is tricky, but please be aware, if you pay close attention, a clue will be shared. You are looking for a tree, outside you won't go; the tree is very tall, but does not grow. Up high in the tree, an eagle's nest does hide, but what you must discover, is what lives inside. The creatures inside the bark are the: _____

Head up the stairs, being sure to take a close look at the eagle's nest, then ride down the slide, to continue your quest.

12) Who is swimming by the waterfall: the beaver or the otter? _____

Great job! You made it all the way around. Be sure to check out all the other exciting things we have here at the Sanctuary!

1) **What would happen if a tarantula bit you?** _____
Answer: The poison is harmless to humans, and the bite would be about as painful as a bee sting.

2) **Is a Daddy Long Legs a type of spider?** **Yes** or **No**
Answer: No

3) **Are cockroaches poisonous?** **Yes** or **No**
Answer: No

4) **What do cockroaches eat?** _____
Answer: Fruits, vegetables, and other organic matter

5) **Do leopard geckos like warm or cold weather?** _____
Answer: Warm

6) **Do snakes have a backbone (spine)?** **Yes** or **No**
Answer: Yes

7) **Which bird has the smallest eggs?** _____
Answer: Hummingbird

8) **What do button quail eat?** _____
Answer: Seeds, Veggies, and Small Insects

9) **What kind of living mammal is on exhibit on the red-carpeted tables?**
a. Hamster
b. Guinea Pig
c. Prairie Dog
Answer: C. Guinea Pig

10) **For this next one, you need to do a little searching. Go to the otter slide, and take a ride on down. Go through the waterfall, and then search for this next answer. Who lives in the marsh? Hint: this is an actual question posted in the area.**

Answer: Dragonfly Nymph, Painted Turtle, Sora Rail (Birds)

11) **What is the name of the Moluccan Cockatoo on exhibit in the Nature Center?**
a. Birdie
b. Polly
c. Pebble
d. Peaches
Answer: Peaches

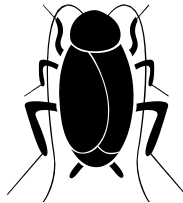
Welcome to the Wildlife Sanctuary Nature Center! We are going to go on a little quest to discover all the animals that we have here, and learn about nature at the same time! Be sure to look all around the building, though the questions do go in a certain order.



1) What would happen if a tarantula bit you?

2) Is a Daddy Long Legs a type of spider? Yes or No

3) Are cockroaches poisonous? Yes or No



4) What do cockroaches eat? _____

5) Do leopard geckos like warm or cold weather? _____



6) Do snakes have a backbone (spine)? Yes or No

7) Which bird has the smallest eggs? _____

8) What does a button quail eat? _____



9) What kind of living mammal is on exhibit on the red-carpeted tables?

- a. Gopher
- b. Hamster
- c. Guinea Pig
- d. Prairie Dog

10) What part of a deer is used to determine its age?

- a. Teeth
- b. Antlers
- c. Spots
- d. Fur



12) For this next one, you need to do a little searching. Go to the otter slide, and take a ride on down. Go through the waterfall, and then search for this next answer. Who lives in the marsh? Hint: this is an actual question posted in the area.

13) What is the name of the Moluccan Cockatoo on exhibit in the Nature Center?

- a. Birdie
- b. Polly
- c. Pebble
- d. Peaches



- 1) What is the main difference between a Daddy Longlegs and a tarantula?**

Answer: Daddy Longlegs have no poison, and are not spiders.

- 2) What would happen if a tarantula bit you?**

A: The poison is relatively harmless to humans and is as painful as a bee sting.

- 3) Are cockroaches poisonous? Yes or No**

Answer: No

- 4) How and why do hissing cockroaches hiss?**

Answer: They make the hissing sound when handled or bothered by blowing out air through their spiracles so as to frighten away predators.

- 5) How do you determine whether or not a leopard gecko is well fed?**

Answer: They will have a large tail when well fed.

- 6) Do snakes have a backbone? Yes or No**

Answer: Yes, with over 200 vertebrae.

- 7) Based upon its beak, what kind of food does a button quail eat?**

Answer: Seeds, vegetables, and small insects.

- 8) Is the skunk's spray an effective defense against predators? What is the skunk's main predator, if any?**

Answer: It is a very effective defense, with the Great Horned Owl being its only main predator. The Great Horned Owl has no sense of smell, and thus does not mind being sprayed.

- 9) How do you determine the age of a deer?**

Answer: By its teeth

- 10) The next answer can be found after going down the slide and through the waterfall. Describe the idea of Nature's Plumbing Center.**

A: Wetlands are nature's safety valve. They catch excess rainwater and slowly release it into the ground, filter out pollutants, and refill our groundwater supply.

- 11) What is the name of the Moluccan Cockatoo on exhibit in the Nature Center?**

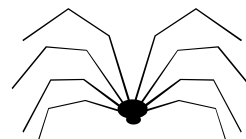
- a. Birdie
- b. Polly
- c. Peaches
- d. Pebble

Answer: Peaches

- 12) What are the main and smallest components of soil?**

Answer: main – Minerals; smallest – organisms

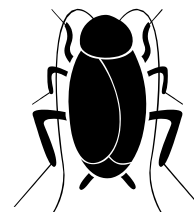
Welcome to the Wildlife Sanctuary Nature Center! The answers to the following questions can be found throughout the inside of the nature center.



1) What is the main difference between a Daddy Longlegs and a tarantula?

2) What would happen if a tarantula bit you? _____

3) Are cockroaches poisonous? Yes or No



4) How and why do hissing cockroaches hiss? _____

5) How do you determine whether or not a leopard gecko is well-fed? _____

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11) What is the name of the Moluccan Cockatoo on exhibit in the Nature Center?

- a. Birdie
- b. Polly
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- d. Pebble



12) What is the main component of soil? _____

What is the smallest component of soil? _____

1) What animal loves to play and swim with its family?

Answer: Otter

2) Can turtles take off their shell? Yes or No

Answer: No, turtles cannot remove their shell. It is attached to their body, and connected with their backbone (spine). Movies incorrectly portray the idea that a turtle can remove its shell; a turtle cannot live without its shell.

3) Do snakes chew their food? Yes or No

Answer: No, though they have teeth, they swallow their food whole.

4) What sound do wolves use to communicate? _____

Answer: They howl.

5) What two animals in the outdoor exhibits are related to a pet cat?

_____ and _____

Answer: Bobcat and Mountain Lion/Cougar

6) Who is bigger, the coyote or the wolf? _____

Answer: Wolf

7) Ravens and crows look very similar, but they are very different birds. Which is bigger, the raven or the crow? _____

Answer: Raven

1) What animal loves to play and swim with its family? _____

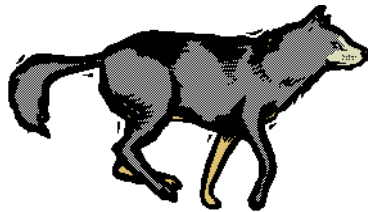
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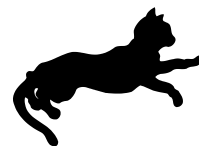


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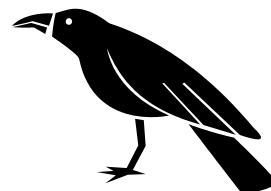


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7) Ravens and crows look very similar, but they are very different birds.

Which is bigger, the raven or the crow? _____

1) **What family do otters belong to? Name some of their relatives.**

Answer: Weasel family, which includes: minks, badgers, skunks, weasels, ferrets, and wolverines.

2) **What 3 things were in the raw material that glaciers left behind to form soil? _____, _____, _____**

Answer: Silt, Sand, Rocks

3) **What has had the biggest impact on Wisconsin woodlands in the past 350 years? _____**

Answer: People

4) **How many acres of woodlands were there in Wisconsin between 1600 and 1800? _____ How many are there now? _____**

Answer: 30 million; 15.4 million

5) **Can an owl turn its head in a full circle? Yes or No**

Answer: No. Though they can look completely behind them, they can only turn their head $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way, they can't go that last quarter.

6) **Why does the Flying Squirrel bob its head right before it takes off to jump and glide?**

Answer: To pinpoint it's landing spot.

7) **Where does a fox snake get its name?**

Answer: From the musky odor it releases when it feels threatened.

8) **Which animal has the most teeth of any Wisconsin mammal?**

- a. Wolf
- b. Skunk
- c. Opossum
- d. Wolverine

Answer: Opossum

9) **Who kills more deer each year, humans or wolves? _____**

Answer: Humans

10) **How many wolves used to be in Wisconsin? _____**

How many are in Wisconsin now? _____

What year were all the wolves gone from the state of Wisconsin? _____

Answers: 5,000; 100; 1960

11) **Who is Felis concolor? _____**

Answer: The mountain lion/cougar



1) What family do otters belong to? Name some of their relatives.

2) What 3 things were in the raw material that glaciers left behind to form soil? _____, _____, _____

3) What has had the biggest impact on Wisconsin woodlands in the past 350 years? _____

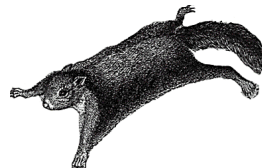


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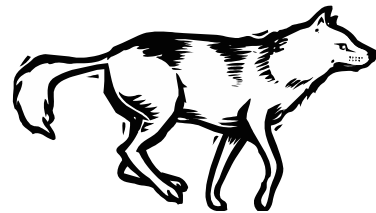


9) Who kills more deer each year, humans or wolves? _____

10) How many wolves used to be in Wisconsin? _____

How many are in Wisconsin now? _____

What year were all the wolves gone from the state of Wisconsin? _____



11) Who is *Felis concolor*? _____

- 1) **The otter is a member of the Mustelidae, or weasel, family. Characteristics of this family include containing musk, having short legs, most are carnivorous, and many tend to run with a hump in their back. Knowing these characteristics, name some of the other members of this family.**

Answer: Weasels, polecats, mink, ferrets, marten, fishers, wolverines, otters, badgers, and skunks.

- 2) **What is succession?** _____

Answer: Gradual change of a forest as it matures.

- 3) **What has had the biggest impact on Wisconsin woodlands in the past 350 years?** _____

Answer: People

- 4) **How many acres of woodlands were there in Wisconsin between 1600 and 1800?** _____ **How many are there now?** _____

Answer: 30 million; 15.4 million

- 5) **What was the all time low for millions of acres of Wisconsin woodlands?**

Answer: 14.9 million acres

- 6) **Can an owl move its eyes?** **Yes** or **No**

Answer: No

- 7) **How many degrees can an owl turn its head?** **180°**, **270°**, **360°**

Answer: 270° Though many people believe an owl can turn its head in a full circle, they actually can only turn $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way, their neck won't allow them to turn that last $\frac{1}{4}$.

- 8) **Why are fox snakes often killed?** _____

Answer: They are mistaken for copperheads and rattlesnakes and killed.

- 9) **Is it reasonable to mistake a fox snake for a copperhead? Why?** _____

Answer: No, there are no copperheads in the state of Wisconsin.

- 10) **How many wolves used to be in Wisconsin?** _____

How many are in Wisconsin now? _____

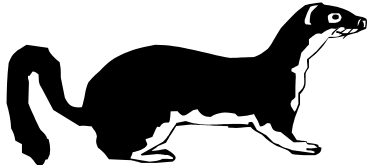
What year were all the wolves gone from the state of Wisconsin? _____

Answers: 5,000; 100; 1960

11) An issue comes up that the Oneida Tribe needs to solve. They need to move quickly to figure out a solution. Which two clans would be best to solve this problem? _____ and _____

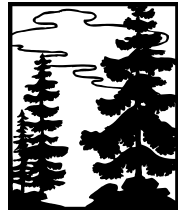
Answer: Turtle and Wolf

- 1) The otter is a member of the Mustelidae, or weasel, family. Characteristics of this family include containing musk, having short legs, most are carnivorous, and many tend to run with a hump in their back. Knowing these characteristics, name some of the other members of this family.



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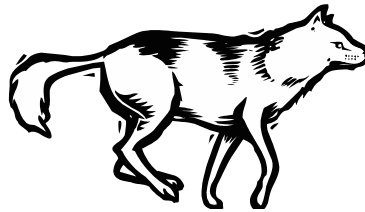


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What year were all the wolves gone from the state of Wisconsin? _____



11) An issue comes up that the Oneida Tribe needs to solve. They need to move quickly to figure out a solution. Which two clans would be best to solve this problem?

12) _____ and _____

The following questions can be answered at the Observation Building, and at the outdoor Bird of Prey exhibits.

- 1) **Who has the larger wingspan, the golden eagle or the bald eagle?**

Answer: Golden Eagle

- 2) **Which owl on exhibit is the smallest?** _____

Answer: Saw-whet Owl

- 3) **Which two owls on exhibit are the largest?** _____

Answer: Snowy Owl and Great Horned Owl

- 4) **Which bird of prey eats dead animals instead of living ones?**

Answer: Turkey Vulture

- 5) **Which birds on exhibit have webbed feet?** _____

Answer: Ducks

- 6) **Would you find a boa constrictor in Wisconsin?** _____

Answer: No

- 7) **What animal do you see that hangs upside down?** _____

Answer: Bat

- 8) **Do all birds live in the same habitat? Yes or No**

Answer: No. Different birds prefer different habitats. Bird habitats can range from wetlands to old growth forests to new forests to prairies and many more.

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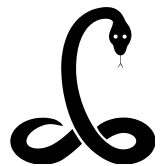
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9) Do all birds live in the same habitat? Yes or No

The following questions can be answered at the Observation Building, and at the outdoor Bird of Prey exhibits.

1) Which owl on exhibit is the smallest? _____

Answer: Saw-whet Owl

2) Name 3 different ducks in the duck exhibit.

_____, _____, _____
Answers: American Black Duck; American Wigeon, Blue-Winged Teal; Canvasback; Gadwall; Green-Winged Teal; Hooded Merganser; Mallard; Northern Pintail; Northern Shoveler; Wood Duck

3) Which bird on exhibit was recently taken off the Endangered Species list in the United States? _____

Answer: Bald Eagle

4) Which bird of prey eats carrion (dead animals) instead of catching live prey? _____

Answer: Turkey Vulture

5) What type of habitat does a Barred Owl live in? _____

Answer: Old growth forests that are usually wet.

6) Which bird of prey has “horns” and what are they used for? _____

Answer: The Great Horned Owl has tufts on their head that are used for protection. The owl will lay those feathers down when feeling threatened, and will also stick them straight up when they are trying to camouflage themselves, as it breaks up their outline.

7) Why are these birds on exhibit at the Wildlife Sanctuary? _____

Answer: They were all injured or orphaned, and would not have been able to survive in the wild, if released.

8) How does a boa constrictor kill its food? _____

Answer: It wraps itself around its prey, and then squeezes the animal very tight with its muscles, which suffocates the animal (doesn't allow it to breathe).

9) What is the advantage of old growth forests for some birds? _____

Answer: They provide cavities, large trees, dead trees and undergrowth that certain bird species need.

10) Name one thing you can do to help our environment. _____

Answer: Build a birdhouse; plant a tree; join a conservation organization; pick up litter; recycle and buy recycled products, start a compost pile; landscape for wildlife; buy shade grown coffee; plant a butterfly garden.

The following questions can be answered at the Observation Building, and at the outdoor Bird of Prey exhibits.

1) Which owl on exhibit is the smallest? _____



2) Name 3 different ducks in the duck exhibit.
 _____, _____, _____



3) Which bird on exhibit was recently taken off the Endangered Species list in the United States? _____



4) Which bird of prey eats carrion (dead animals) instead of catching live prey? _____

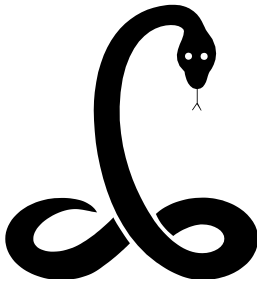
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7) Why are these birds on exhibit at the Wildlife Sanctuary? _____

8) How does a boa constrictor kill its food? _____



9) What is the advantage of old growth forests for some birds? _____

10) Name one thing you can do to help our environment. _____

- 1) Which bird of prey eats carrion? What are two things that make this bird of prey different from others in its group? _____

1) _____ 2) _____ .

Answer: Turkey Vulture; Sense of smell, eat dead prey instead of live prey

- 2) Which bird of prey has large “horns” and what are they used for? _____

Answer: The Great Horned Owl has tufts on their head that are used for protection. The owl will lay those feathers down when feeling threatened, and will also stick them straight up when they are trying to camouflage themselves, as it breaks up their outline. The Long Eared Owl also has “ear” tufts.

- 3) Which bird on exhibit was recently taken off the Endangered Species list in the United States? _____

Answer: Bald Eagle

- 4) How can an adult and juvenile Bald Eagle be distinguished from each other? _____

Answer: Juvenile Bald Eagles have not yet developed the white feathers on their head. The white feathers don't appear until the bird is about 5 years old.

- 5) Which owl on exhibit is the smallest? _____

Answer: Saw-whet Owl

- 6) What feature is present in all adult red-tailed hawks? _____

Answer: Rusty colored tail

- 7) The turkey vulture puts its wings in a shallow V formation when gliding. What is the term used to describe this process? _____

Answer: Dihedral

- 8) Describe the nest of a Hooded Merganser. _____

Answer: 8-12 white eggs in a down-lined cup that can be found in tree cavities or hollow logs.

- 9) What does it mean to “Landscape for Wildlife?” _____

Answer: Landscape your yard so as to invite and protect wildlife. This means having lots of trees and wildflower patches. Having a more natural landscape will invite more animals and provide more homes.

- 10) Why are many male songbirds more colorful than the female of the same species? _____

Answer: The male has to attract the mate, so it has more vibrant colors. The female is the one who guards the eggs and nest, so she tends to be more naturally colored, so as to blend in more with her environment.

Grades 6-8 Observation Building Worksheet

The following questions can be answered at the Observation Building, and at the outdoor Bird of Prey exhibits.

- 1) Which bird of prey eats carrion? What are two things that make this bird of prey different from others in its group? _____
1) _____ 2) _____.

- 2) Which bird of prey has large “horns” and what are they used for? _____



- 3) Which bird on exhibit was recently taken off the Endangered Species list in the United States? _____

- 4) How can an adult and juvenile Bald Eagle be distinguished from each other? _____



- 5) Which owl on exhibit is the smallest? _____

- 6) What features is present in all adult red-tailed hawks? _____



7) The turkey vulture puts its wings in a shallow V formation when gliding.
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8) Describe the nest of a Hooded Merganser. _____

9) What does it mean to “Landscape for Wildlife?” _____

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