


OWILD

The Canadian Wildlife Federation's magazine for kids



Head to the garden for a special scavenger hunt, match the baby to the marine mammal, and more!



"I poop on myself when I get too hot."

Confessions of Some of Canada's Biggest Oddballs



Oh the Tales These **Tails** Will Tell

6 WAYS ANIMALS USE THEIR FLUFFY ACCESSORIES

AUG/SEP 2024

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Everybody's a little weird. Wonderfully weird, you might say. Meet seven oddballs of the animal kingdom on page 16.

22 Wagging Wonders

Animals use their tails for all sorts of things: moving around, staying steady on their feet, warding off danger or even keeping warm. Learn about the tales tails tell on page 22.



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Backside

The winner of the June/July 2024 Backside contest is Amelia Zasada. She knew our animal was a Sea Otter. We're sending out a cool CWF prize for that answer, which we drew from your correct responses.

Did You Know?



6

FACTS

NORTHERN MAP TURTLE



Female Northern

Map Turtles are far bigger than males, growing up to 27 centimetres long, while males stay pint-sized at just 14 centimetres.

When the weather gets chilly, many young turtles, called hatchlings, will hunker down in their nests and wait for warmer weather. Adult turtles will dive to the bottom of deep rivers to hibernate until spring.

They need clean water so females can find the food they like to eat with their big, strong jaws: all sorts of tough-to-chew mollusks like snails, clams and crayfish. Male turtles, on the other hand, eat mostly insects and smaller crayfish.



The Northern Map

Turtle gets its name because its shell has all kinds of lines on it that look a lot like the lines you might find on a map! Flip the turtle over and you'll see a yellow belly. You can also see a small yellow dot near its eyes.

During June and July,

female Northern Map Turtles are busy making nests. They carefully lay a clutch of eggs of between nine and 17 eggs. And then they're gone! The eggs will hang out until they start to hatch in late August when tiny baby turtles emerge.



These turtles love to soak up the sun together like one big happy turtle family! You might spot them all cozied up, one on top of the other.

Antoine Chabot-Bruneau

Are you ready to meet another reader of *WILD*? This is Antoine Chabot-Bruneau. Discover the coolest plants he's ever seen and what his favourite outdoor game is. Don't forget to send in *your* answers if you want a chance to see wonderful you in an upcoming issue of *WILD* magazine.



1. What is your favourite Canadian animal?

Dog.

2. What do you love to do outside?

Ride my bike.

3. What do you want to be when you grow up?

Archeologist.

4. What is the coolest plant you've seen?

Carnivorous plants.

5. What do you LOVE about Canada?

That we can't breathe underwater.

6. If you could spend the day as any animal, what would you choose?

A tiger.

7. What is the best outdoor game to play?

Games with racquets.

8. What animal skill do you wish you had?

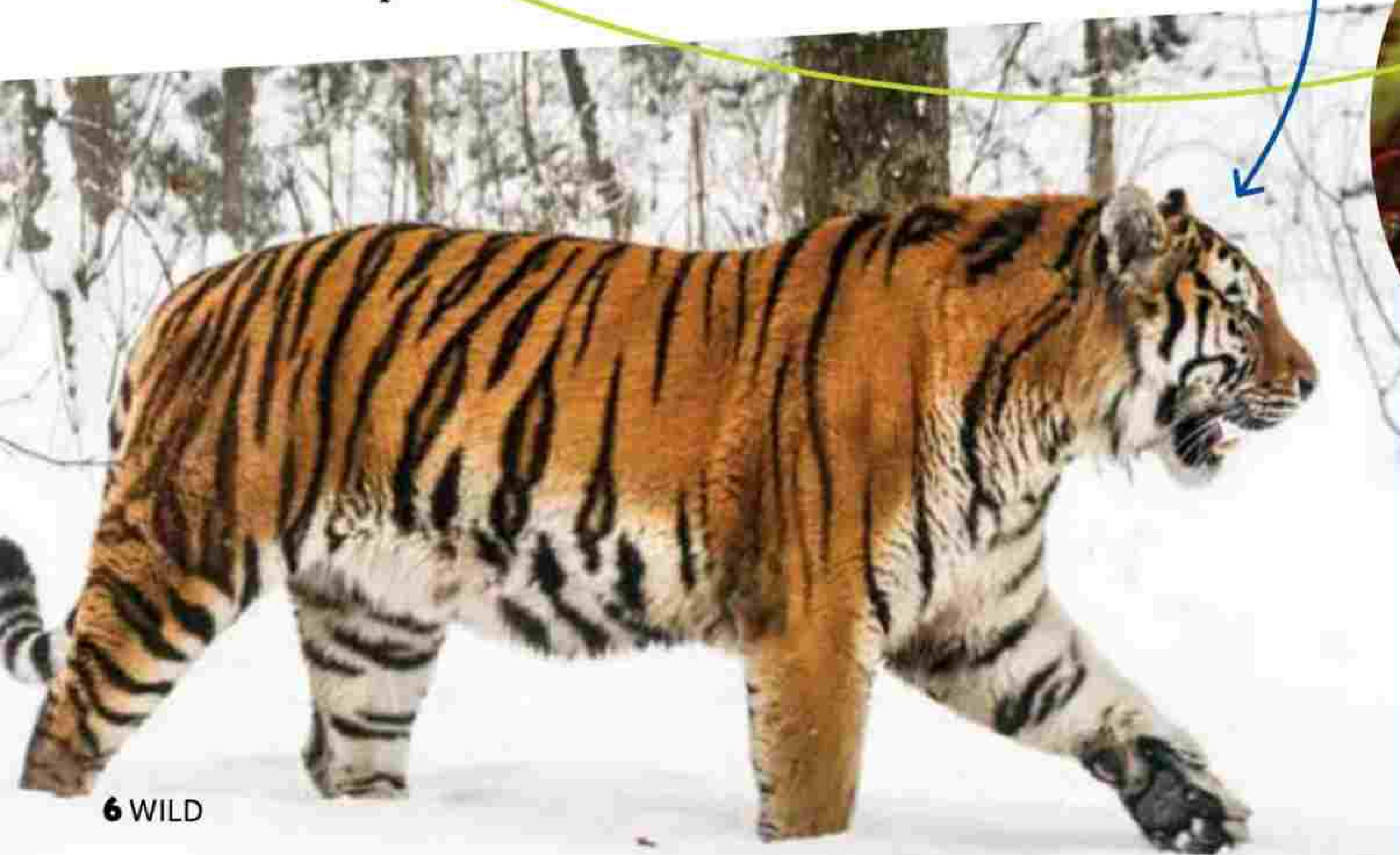
Fly like a bird.

9. What is your favourite season?

Summer.

10. If you could save any animal, which would you pick?

The parrot.



Would you like to see your face in *WILD*? We would too!

We would too! Please remember to tell us your name and where you live in Canada. And please send us a picture of yourself (ask your parents' permission, and make sure you send a high-quality photo – about 1MB+ is good).

Send everything to:
wild@cwf-fcf.org

HINTERLAND
WHO'S WHO

&

WILD
MAGAZINE

PRESENT



Do you like to learn while having fun? Are you super interested in wildlife? Our new app is for you! It's full of videos, games and activities – all about Canadian animals!

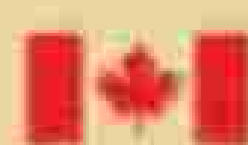
Ask an adult to help you download it on a smartphone or tablet! It's free!



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 CANADIAN WILDLIFE
FEDERATION

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Ce projet a été réalisé avec l'appui financier de :



Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada

Project



Help Scientists Find Great Teachers

Illustration Ashley Barron

Your next school year is right around the corner, and we hope you have a blast. We especially hope you have some *amazing* teachers! Today, we're going to ask you to head outside and keep an eye out for some of the greatest teachers in the wild. Not only will you see some pretty cool wildlife, you can help scientists while you explore!

Ask an adult if you can borrow their camera or smartphone. Better yet, ask them to join you! Next, head outdoors to snap some pictures! When you upload those pictures (with the help of an adult) to **iNaturalist.ca** or the **iNaturalist app**, you'll help science!

YOU'RE LOOKING FOR...



Animals that teach their young how to hunt:

- Common Raven
- Red-tailed Hawk



Animals that teach their young how to get food:

- Chipmunk
- Raccoon
- Ground Squirrel



Animals that teach their young how to hide from predators:

- White-tailed Deer
- Eastern Gray Squirrel
- Red Fox
- Black-capped Chickadees
- House Sparrow

WHAT YOU'LL NEED

Smartphone or camera and computer



Want to Work with Wildlife



THE JOB

Bat Biologist

THE BIOLOGIST

Karen Vanderwolf

Karen Vanderwolf has spent her career going to bat for bats. From learning how germs spread in caves where bats live to finding the perfect bat house for these small mammals, she's working hard every day to keep them safe in Canada. Want to learn more about Karen's work? Keep reading!

What do you wish people knew about bats?

KV: Bats are super special because they're the only mammals that can really fly, not just glide like other animals. There are more than 1,470 kinds of bats! Even though they're tiny, some bats can live for more than 40 years! Isn't that amazing?

Bats might look a bit scary to some people, but they're actually really cool and helpful animals. Did you know they eat lots of insects, including insects that eat our food crops? Plus, they're really good at flying, and they won't bother you if you leave them alone. So if you see a bat, just remember they're more afraid of you than you are of them.

What's the coolest thing you've seen while out in the field?

KV: Last year, the most amazing thing I saw while out in the field was catching a Hoary Bat, Silver-haired Bat, and a Red Bat. These bats are tricky to catch because they fly really high up. They're bigger and more colourful than the Little Brown Bats or Big Brown Bats that I usually work with. Catching them was super exciting!

What are the biggest threats that bats are dealing with in Canada?

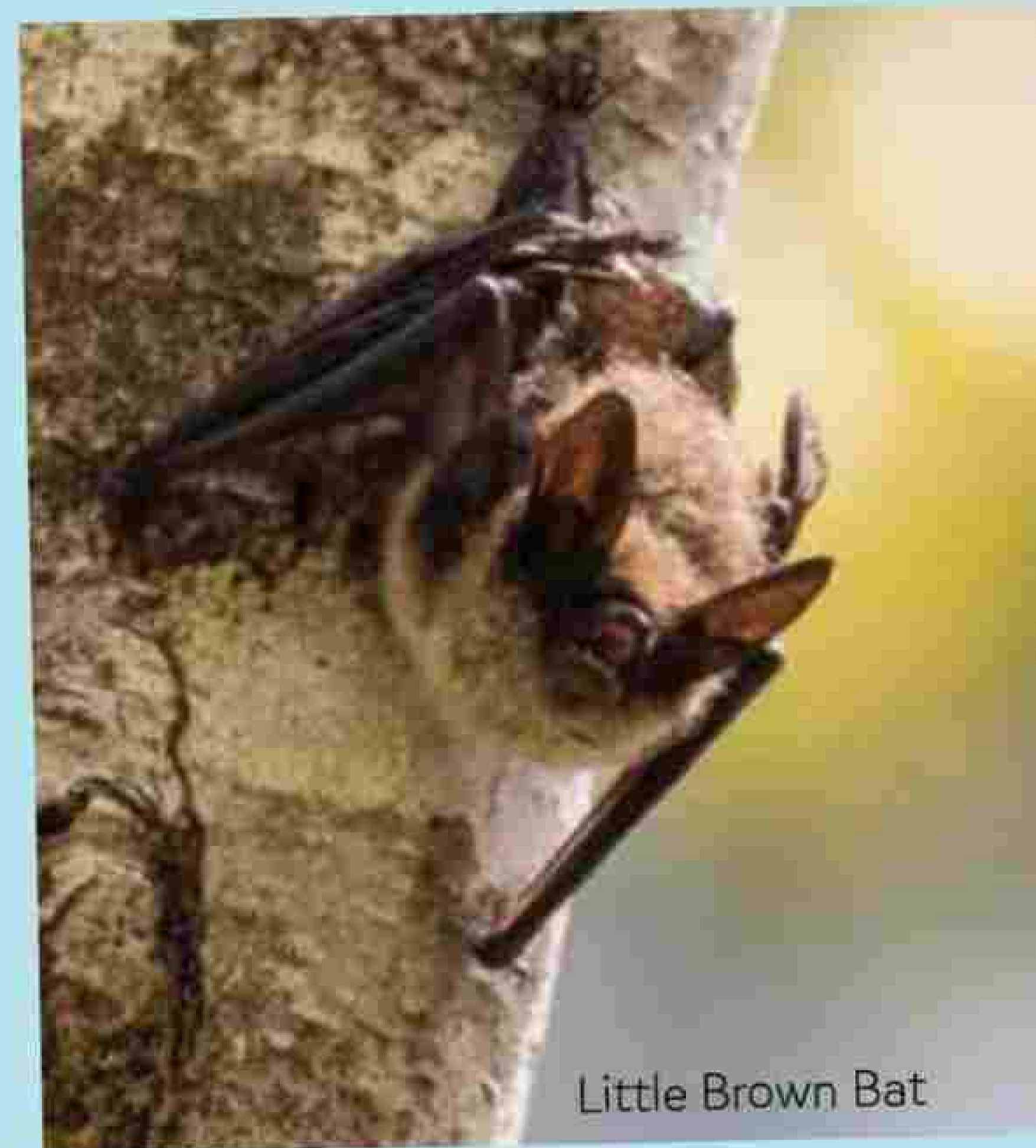
KV: In Canada, bats face a few big challenges. One of the main ones is changes in the environment, like pollution and loss of habitat, that can make it hard for bats to find food and shelter. Another problem is called "white-nose syndrome." It's a sickness

caused by a fungus that can hurt bats while they're hibernating in caves. This sickness has made a lot of bats sick and even caused some to die. Also, sometimes people disturb the places where bats live, like caves or old buildings, and that can make it hard for bats to find safe homes. Cats can be a problem too. When cats go outside, they sometimes hurt bats. They might catch them or make them feel scared. It's important to keep pet cats indoors, especially at night when bats are most active, to help protect bats and other wildlife.

I know you've been working hard to find the perfect bat house. A bat house that bats will want to stay in! What's challenging about bat houses?

KV: Bat boxes are a bit tricky because bats are picky about where they live. They like boxes that are high up, in warm and sunny spots, but not too hot, and away from loud noises and bright lights. Also, the box needs to be big enough for a bat family to live in, with enough room for everyone to roost comfortably. Since bats like to move around and rest in different places depending on the weather, it's best to have at least three boxes. Putting up bat boxes on buildings instead of trees or poles works best for attracting bats.

Building a bat box that bats will actually want to live in can take some time and effort! There are 18 types of bats in Canada, but outside of British Columbia only two types of bats use bat boxes.



Little Brown Bat

If our readers wanted to help bats in their area, what could they do?

Absolutely, there are plenty of things kids (and grown-ups, too!) can do to help bats:

- 1. Learn about bats:** Understanding bats and their importance is the first step. There are lots of books, videos and websites where you can learn all about these amazing creatures.
- 2. Spread the word:** Share what you learn about bats with your friends and family. The more people know about bats, the more they'll want to help protect them.
- 3. Build bat boxes:** If you have space in your yard, you can build or buy bat boxes and put them up. This gives bats a safe place to rest and raise their pups.

4. Plant a bat-friendly garden:

Bats eat lots of insects, so planting native wildflowers that attract insects can help bats find food. Plus, you'll have a beautiful garden to enjoy!

5. Keep cats indoors:

As I mentioned earlier, cats can be a threat to bats. Keeping your pet cat indoors, especially at night, can help keep bats safe.

6. Support bat conservation:

There are organizations dedicated to protecting bats and their habitats. You can support them by donating money or volunteering your time to help with bat conservation projects.

7. Reduce pesticide use:

Pesticides can harm bats indirectly by reducing the insects they eat. Try to use natural pest control methods in your garden instead.

8. Protect bat habitats:

Bats need places to live and raise their young. You can help by conserving natural habitats like forests, wetlands and caves and keeping them litter-free!



Hoary Bat

In Canada, some bats start coming back to bat boxes as early as March, but most wait until May. Bat boxes are too cold for bats in the winter, so they leave from late August to early November to go to warmer places for winter. Some bats will house their babies in bat boxes.

If one of our WILD readers wanted to become a bat biologist when they grow up, what advice would you have for them?

KV: Becoming a bat biologist is an exciting career path! Here's some advice for aspiring bat biologists:

1. Study biology: Focus on taking biology classes in school, as well as other science subjects like ecology, zoology and animal behavior. Understanding the fundamentals of biology is essential for studying bats.

2. Learn about bats: Take every opportunity to learn more about bats. Read books, watch documentaries and attend lectures or workshops about bats. Volunteer with local conservation organizations or

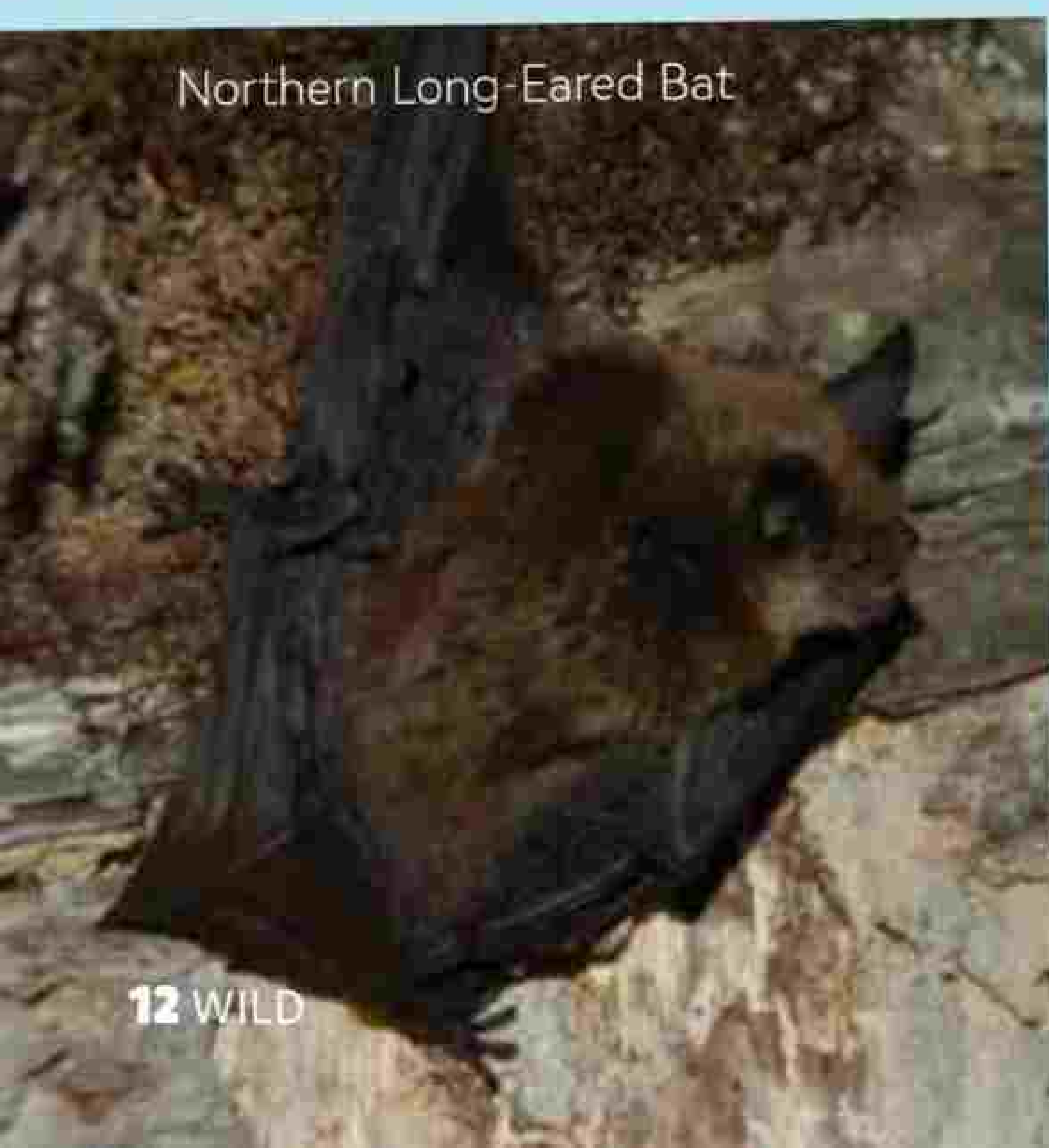
researchers who study bats to gain hands-on experience.

3. Get a degree: Pursue a university degree in biology, wildlife biology, zoology or a related field.

4. Gain field experience: Seek out internships, fieldwork opportunities or research assistant positions to gain practical experience working with bats in the field. Field experience is invaluable for understanding bat behavior, ecology and conservation.

5. Stay curious and passionate: Cultivate a genuine curiosity and passion for bats and their conservation. Stay informed about current research and conservation efforts, and never stop learning and exploring new ideas in the field of bat biology.

By following these steps and staying dedicated you can pursue a rewarding career as a bat biologist and make a positive impact on bat conservation efforts.



Northern Long-Eared Bat

Invite a world of

wildlife

into your room



Discover the CWF wildlife poster collection.

Bring a world of wildlife into your own environment with help from the Canadian Wildlife Federation's wildlife poster collection. Each of these beautifully illustrated bilingual posters includes interesting facts on a variety of native species, including whales, turtles, bats, pollinators, birds, reptiles and more. It's a wonderful way to educate while you decorate!

To get yours, visit cwf-fcf.org/posters





Red-winged Blackbird

Text by Annie Langlois
Illustration Ashley Barron

Scientific name

Agelaius phoeniceus

Size and colour

The first thing to know about the Red-winged Blackbird is that males and females look different! The male is black, with noticeable red shoulders bordered with yellow. Sometimes, when the male is resting or foraging, this red can be hidden. But even if only the thin yellow band is showing, the male is hard to miss! The female is brownish and has streaked breasts, so is easy to confuse with other birds. This colouring helps her camouflage to protect her nest.

Overall, this sparrow is a medium-sized songbird: about 17 to 23 centimetres long, with a wingspan of between 31 and 40 centimetres. It can weigh anywhere from 32 to 77 grams. The female is a bit smaller than the male. Both have a short, sharp conical beak.

Habitat

The Red-winged Blackbird ranges from northwestern British Columbia and Alaska to southwestern Newfoundland and south to Costa Rica, the northern Bahamas and Cuba. It breeds and spends the summer across Canada as far north as southern Yukon. Some even spend the winter here!

Red-winged Blackbird habitat includes a variety of wetlands, such as marshes

and swamps. It is also known to inhabit hayfields, croplands, meadows and sometimes wooded areas along waterways and open patches in woodlands.

This well-known bird is one of the first signs of spring in Canada. It arrives here from mid-February through mid-May and leaves as early as August. The male Red-winged Blackbird returns before the female in the spring and leaves after the female in the fall. These birds migrate in large flocks and travels during the day.

This bird will defend its territory, dive-bombing any possible threats of all sizes - including humans!

The male will aggressively defend its territory during breeding season against intruders, swooping down and dive-bombing any possible threats of all sizes, including humans!

Feeding

The Red-winged Blackbird feeds and roosts in large flocks. It eats mostly seeds, grains, berries and wild fruit and in summer will also eat insects, caterpillars, grubs, spiders, mollusks and snails. It can walk, run or hop while finding food on the ground.



How is it Doing?

The Red-winged Blackbird is one of the most common birds in North America. But because of habitat loss due to drainage of wetlands for development and agriculture, as well as the use of pesticides against its insect prey, the population has decreased a bit since 1966.



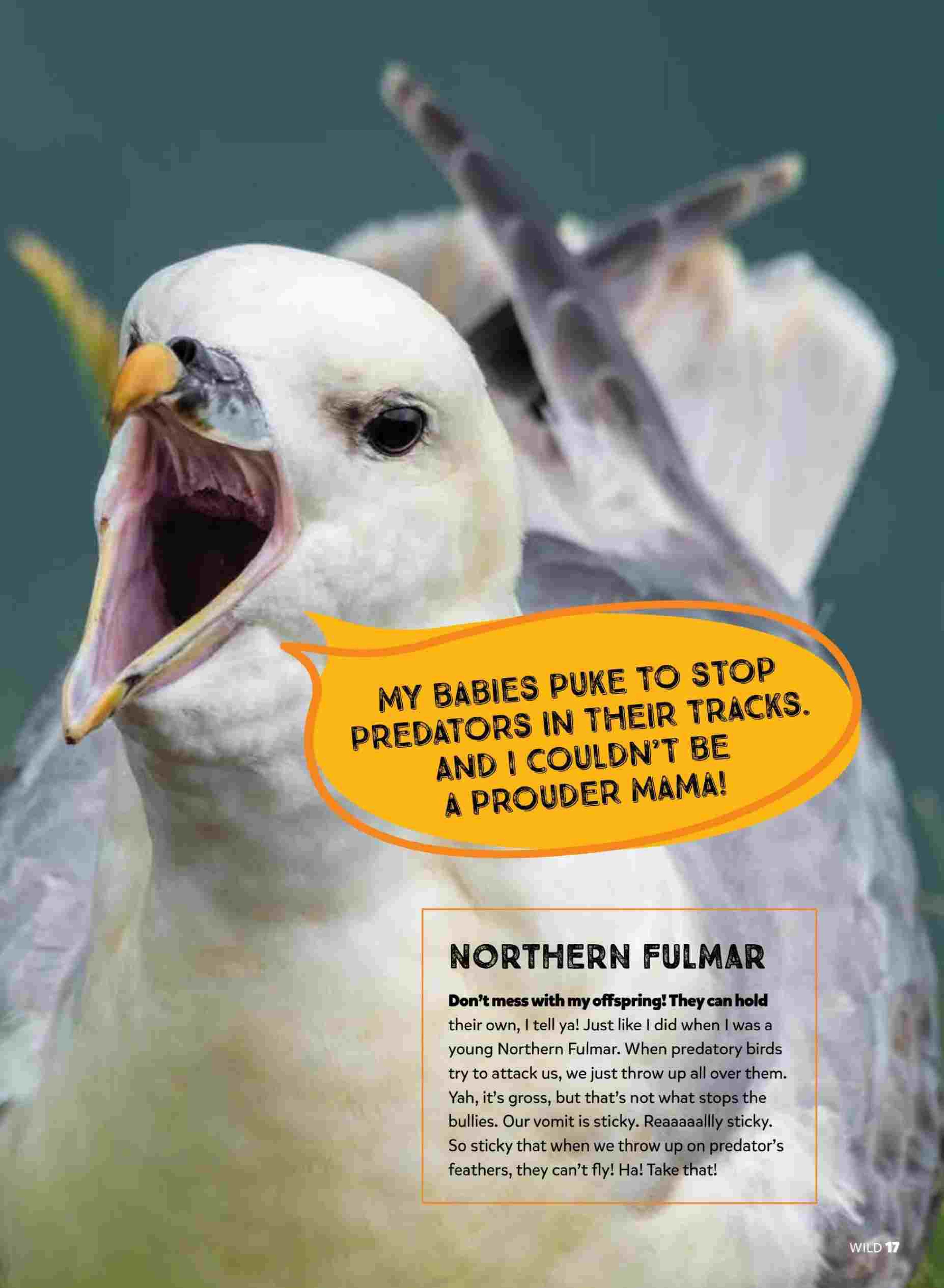
What You Can Do

Good things you can do to help this bird and its fellow wetland dwellers or insect eaters including asking your adult if you can participate in the wetland cleanup in your area and to not use pesticides in your garden. As always, you can read up on the Red-winged Blackbird on Hinterland Who's Who, at www.hww.ca.



CREATURE Confessions

We've all got our quirks.
Some of us create different voices for our pets.
Others check behind the shower curtain
every time they go to the washroom.
Everybody's a little weird.
Wonderfully weird! Well, we're not alone.
Wildlife can be oddballs too!
Ready to hear some confessions?

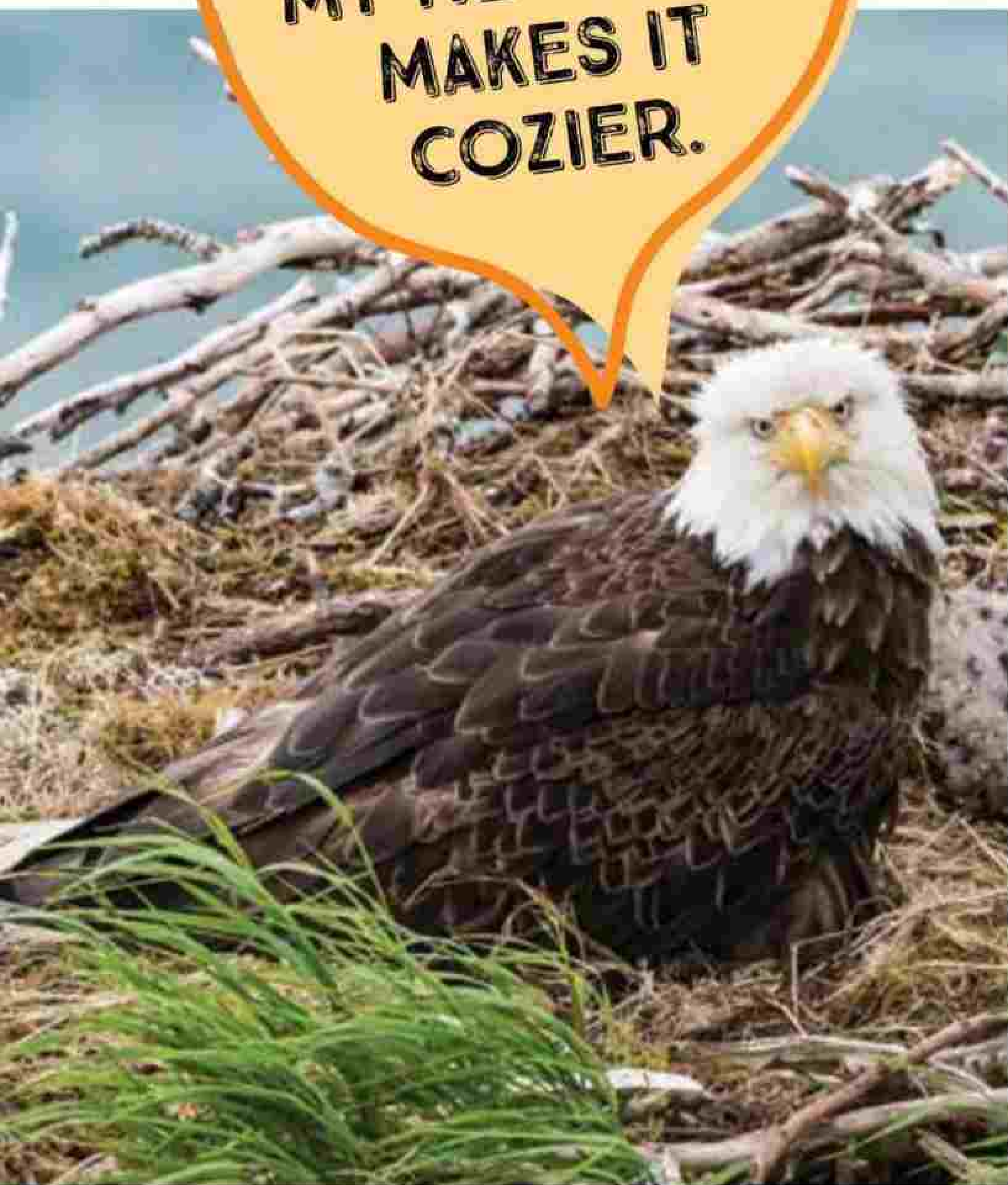


**MY BABIES PUKE TO STOP
PREDATORS IN THEIR TRACKS.
AND I COULDN'T BE
A PROUDER MAMA!**

NORTHERN FULMAR

Don't mess with my offspring! They can hold their own, I tell ya! Just like I did when I was a young Northern Fulmar. When predatory birds try to attack us, we just throw up all over them. Yah, it's gross, but that's not what stops the bullies. Our vomit is sticky. Reaaaaallly sticky. So sticky that when we throw up on predator's feathers, they can't fly! Ha! Take that!

I'LL
THROW
ANYTHING IN
MY NEST IF IT
MAKES IT
COZIER.



AMERICAN BALD EAGLE

Some birds stop at feathers or grass when they're feathering their nests. You know what I think about that? I think they're lazy. American Bald Eagles, like me, build enormous nests. It takes us three months to put them together. And we're wise. We like to reuse them from one year to the next. Once the structure's ready to go, we just add in a few trinkets. Last year, I added a light bulb and some plastic bottles. But you'll never guess what gem I found the other day! Go ahead and guess! That's right, a golf ball! It's going to add just the right touch.

I EAT MY OWN FEATHERS.

EARED GREBE

It's not like I crave feathers or anything! But as an Eared Grebe I eat a lot of shrimp and insects in the water. They're tough to swallow. Ugh. After one too many tummy aches, I discovered if you add a little padding to the meal, it's easier to eat! So that's when I started eating my feathers. One shrimp for me! One feather for me! And so on.



A close-up photograph of a butterfly with vibrant orange wings featuring black spots and markings. The butterfly is perched on a bright yellow flower, with its legs extended. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green and brown. A blue speech bubble is overlaid on the image, containing the text "I TASTE WITH MY FEET."

I TASTE WITH MY FEET.

BUTTERFLY

Move over tongues, I use my feet to taste things! As a butterfly, I've got these cool sensors on my feet that help me to figure out what plants I'm standing on. I kinda stomp on the plant to get its juices flowing and then I wait. If I'm standing on a plant that my babies couldn't eat, I just move on to the next. Once I find a plant that's good to chomp down on, I lay my eggs!



I
SOMETIMES
DRIFT OFF
WHEN I'M
FLYING.

FRIGATEBIRD

Haven't you ever heard of sleep walking? Well, this is the same thing except that I fly. Honestly, I think I'm a little safer because I can sleep with one eye open, and my mind is still thinking. Plus I only let myself fall asleep mid-flight when the air currents are on the rise. That way, there's no chance of me flying or tumbling down to the ground.





I POOP ON MYSELF WHEN I GET TOO HOT.

TURKEY VULTURE

Listen, not everyone lives next to a bird bath or a lake, okay? What would you do if you lived somewhere super-hot and you didn't have water you could dip into any old time? It might not be the cleanest thing but, yes – I poop on myself when I'm hot. It cools me down!! All the other Turkey Vultures do it too!



I COLLECT WORMS – HEADLESS WORMS.

MOLES

What can I say? I pop back a worm or two the way you pop back Doritos! They're delicious! So of course I've gotta have a stash of worms close at hand come hibernation time. Moles gotta eat too, you know! And you know earthworms. They can be wriggly. It'd hardly be worth all the effort if my stash wormed away out of my burrow while I was napping. So I bite their heads before I add them to the pile. Then they can't go anywhere. I'm working on my winter stash as we speak. I'm already 279 worms in! Just need one or two hundred more and I'll be all set!

Wagging Wonders

From rattlesnakes to dolphins, animals use their tails for all sorts of things. They might help them move around, stay steady on their feet, ward off danger or even keep them warm.

A Word..err... Tail of Warning

Shake, rattle and roll – it's the rattlesnake's warning call! With a flick of its tail, these slithery reptiles give predators a warning before they bite! Porcupines use their tails to protect themselves too. They'll lash their tail at a predator and in doing so, can release quills. Did we mention Porcupines come equipped with over 30,000 quills?





Showing off

Lights, camera, action! Male Greater Sage-Grouse are the kings of the dance floor, strutting their stuff with tails fanned out and chests puffed up. It's a show-stopping spectacle that leaves the ladies swooning. And when love is in the air, these groovy guys will keep the dance-off going strong into the morning hours!

Just Keep Swimming

From Great White Sharks to Belugas, both fish and marine mammals use their tails to swim. Fish swish their tails from side to side, while marine mammals' tails move up and down, which lets them pop up to the water's surface to breathe.

Beavers also use their tails to swim, but their tails act more like a underwater steering wheels, guiding them through the water. Their tails are enormous – up to 30 centimetres long and four cm thick! But that doesn't stop them from swimming quickly; in a pinch, they can swim up to seven kilometres per hour.



Take Flight

Thanks to some pretty nifty membrane between their front and back legs, Northern Flying Squirrels can glide from tree to tree. How far? Over 45 metres! Their tails come in handy when they're ready to stop, using their tails as a kind of brake. Birds also use their tail feathers to stop when they're ready to land. They fan out these feathers downward which slows them down. But the real magic is how they use their tail feathers mid flight – twisting and turning and changing direction in a split second!



Balancing Act

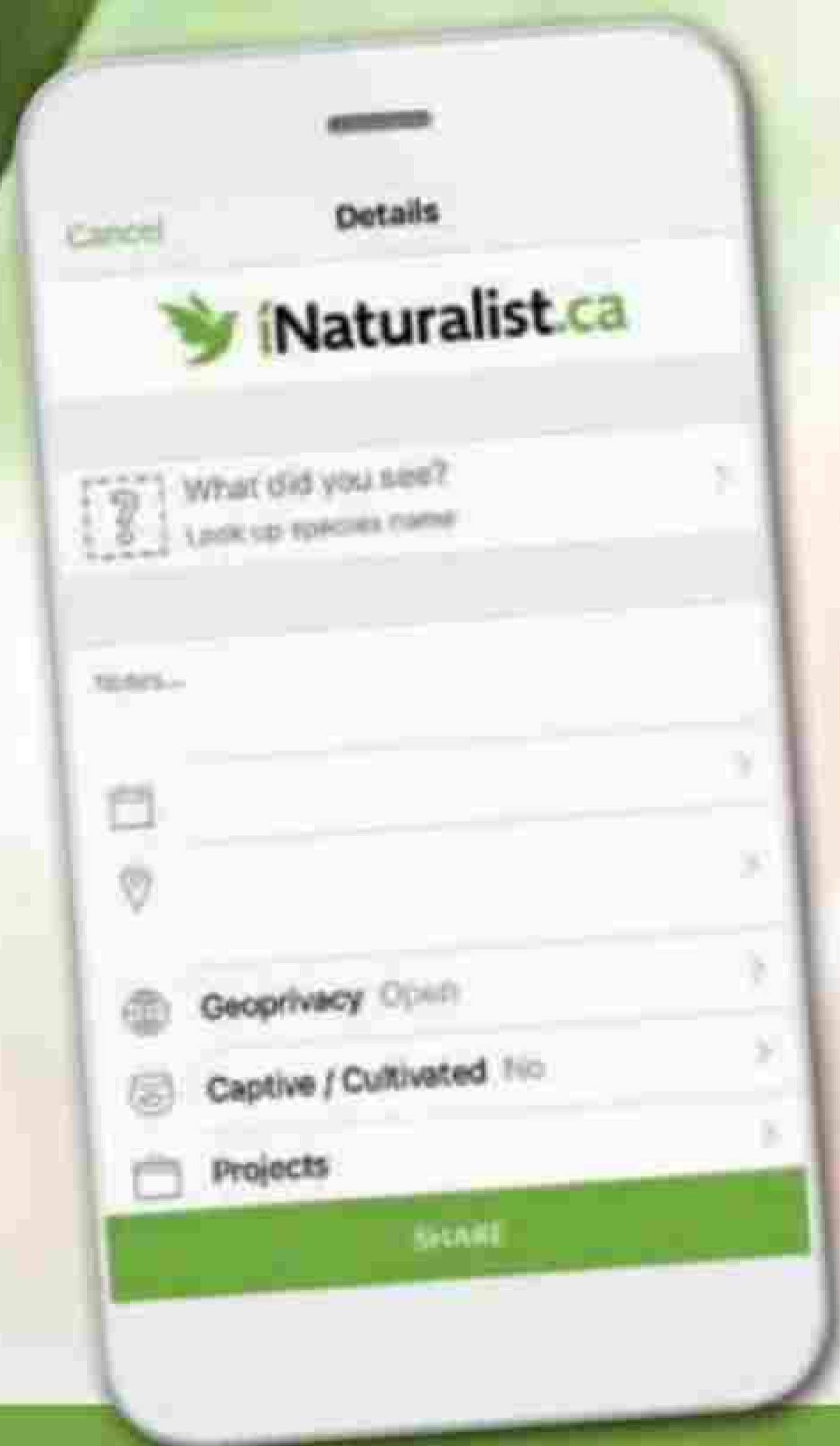
Have you ever seen a squirrel tight-rope walking through the treetops and wondered, “how are they doing that?!!” Well their secret weapon is their tails! It keeps them steady while they race from branch to branch. And cougars also have their tails to thank when they latch onto lunch. These incredible hunters use their tails after they've snuck up on their prey. When they pounce they race lightning fast and their tails help them stay on their toes.

Baby It's Cold Outside

When the frost sets in, tails become nature's cozy blankets. Coyotes snuggle up with their fluffy tails, keeping noses and eyes warm through the chilly night. And Arctic Foxes? Their massive tails, which make up about 35 per cent of their body length, wrap around them like a blanket. Sweet dreams!



iNaturalist – Because it's a small world after all!



Not all the wonders of nature are big. Sometimes finding the littlest creature can be fun too. That's the joy of using the iNaturalist Canada platform. Ask an adult to download the free app and open an account. Upload observations and sounds of nature and you'll be contributing to an active scientific database. Even the smallest creature can be a big discovery if it's a new species. Start exploring nature on a whole new level.

Photo: Getty Images

Get the free app and learn more at [iNaturalist.ca](https://www.inaturalist.ca).



iNaturalist Canada is led by the Canadian Wildlife Federation in association with:



WILD CLUBHOUSE

- Maze • Trivia •
- Word Search • Match it! •
- Scavenger Hunt •
- Summery Sports Day •
- How to Draw •

end

start

Help the bumblebee find the tubular flowers to sip from.

WILD TRIVIA

Test your knowledge of feathers!

1. What colour does the American Goldfinch's feathers turn in the summer?

- (a) Blue
- (b) Yellow
- (c) Purple
- (d) Red

2. The Snowy Owl's feathers keep it warm during the winter. What do its feathers cover?

- (a) Its legs
- (b) Its toes
- (c) Its beak
- (d) A + B

3. How did the Great Horned Owl get its name?

- (a) It's huge, with a wingspan of 10 metres!
- (b) It has antlers.
- (c) Its ear tufts look like horns.
- (d) All of the above

4. Owls have special feathers that make them...

- (a) quiet during flight
- (b) stand out
- (c) smell terrible

5. The Common Raven's black feathers have a sheen, or slight shine. What colour is that sheen?

- (a) Purple
- (b) Green
- (c) Red
- (d) Blue

6. How many feathers do small songbirds have?

- (a) 300
- (b) 600
- (c) 1,000
- (d) 2,000

A FRESH Word Search

BY SADIE JEFFERSON

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

Can you spot the 10 animals that live in lakes?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Leopard frog | Muskrat |
| Beaver | Painted turtle |
| Canvasback | Blanding's turtle |
| Loon | Lake trout |
| Mallard | Sturgeon |

MATCH IT!

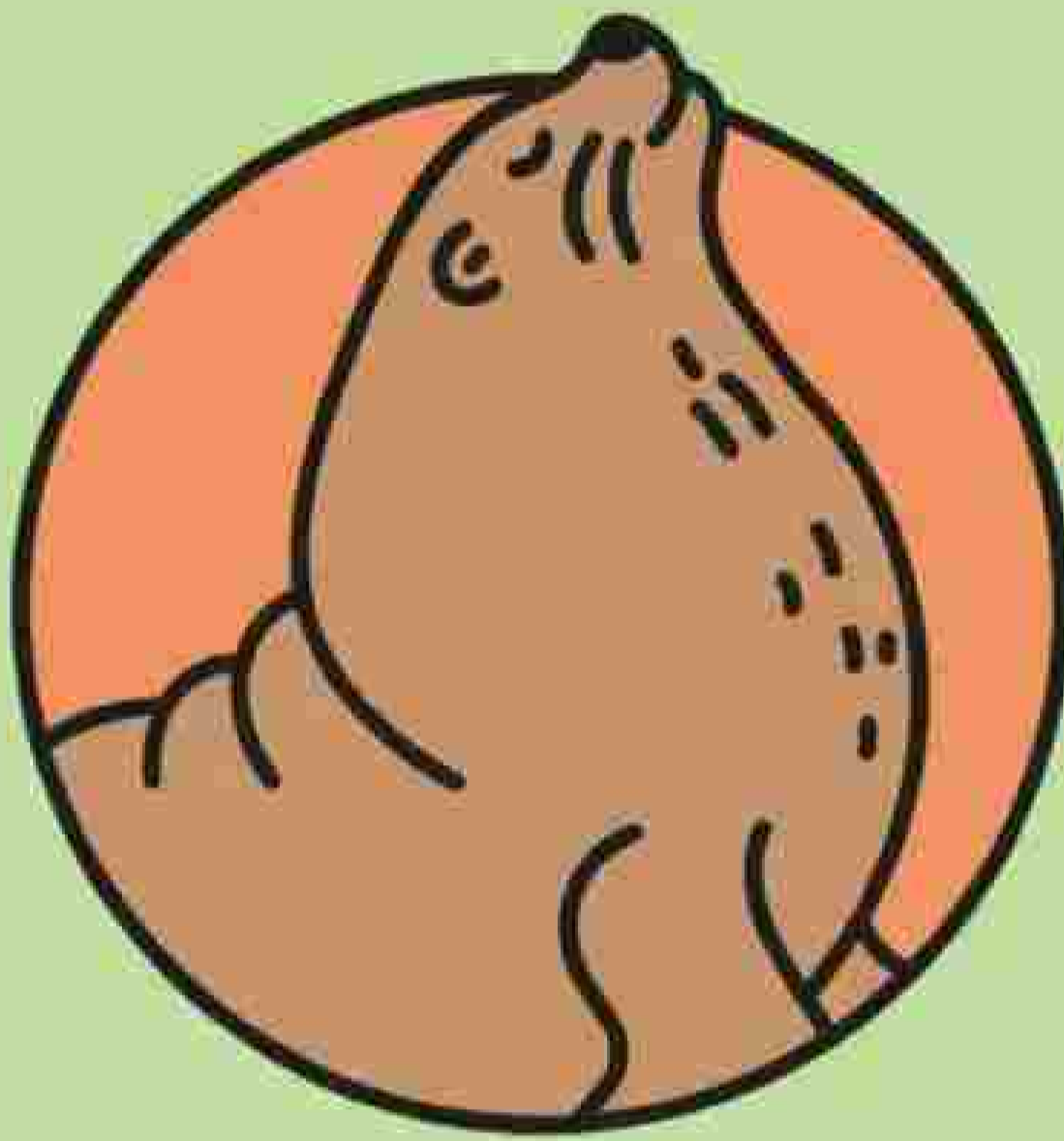
Match the baby to the marine mammal!



Beluga

a

1



Steller
Sea Lion

b

2



Orca

c

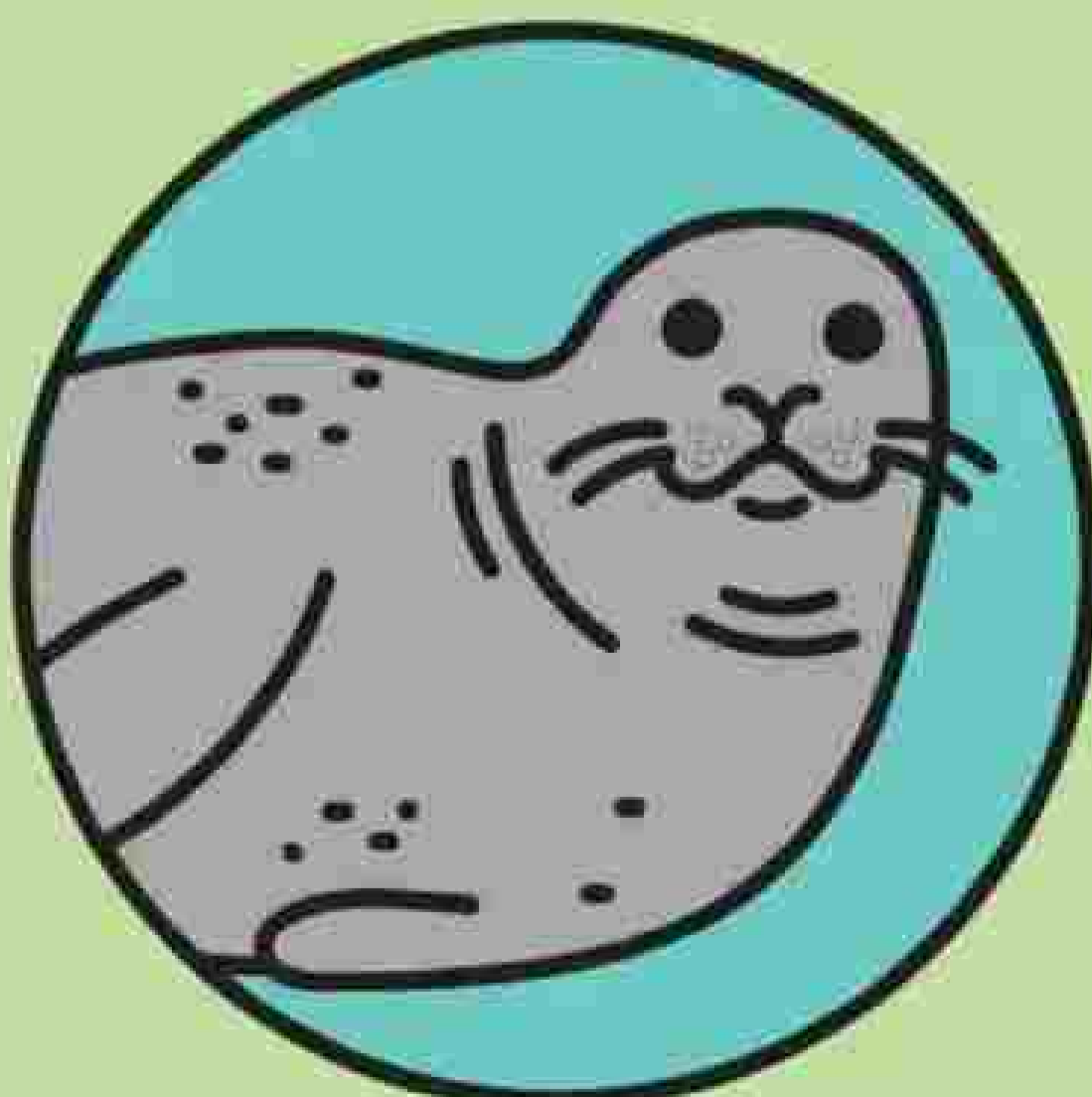
3



Sea Otter

d

4



Harbour
Seal

e

5



A scavenger hunt in the garden

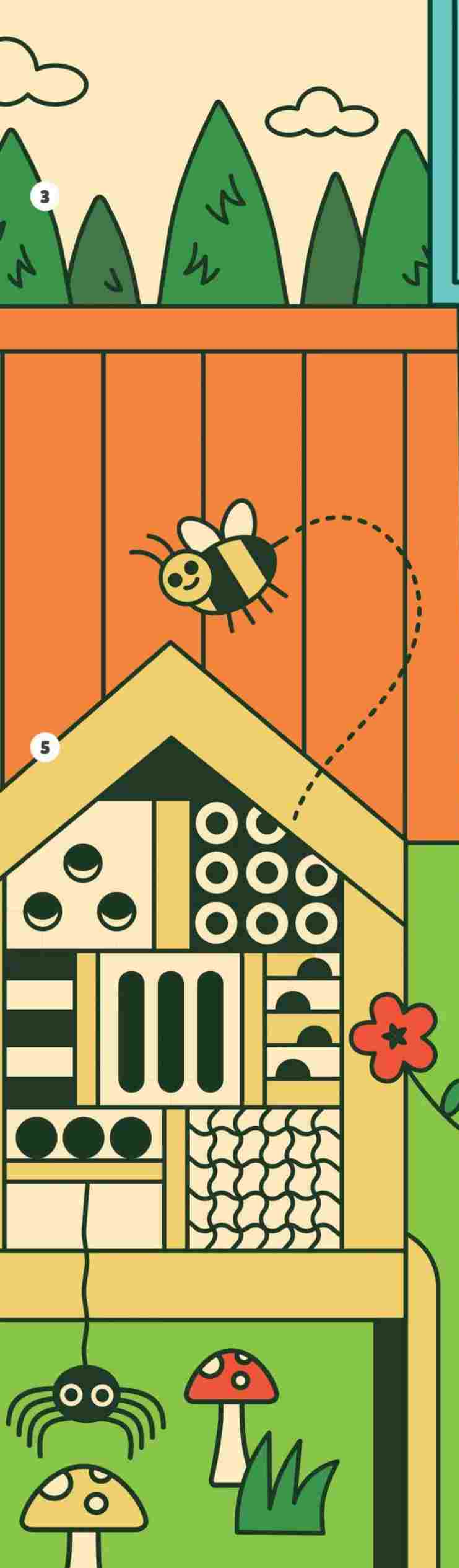
Look for:

1. Flowers
2. Shrub or tree with berries on it
3. Evergreen trees
4. Rock pile
5. Bug hotel
6. Bat house
7. Bird bath or pond
8. Bird feeder
9. Composter
10. Leaves scattered on ground

Is your garden a haven for the wildlife in your neighbourhood? It just might be! Hint – if you notice a lot of birds, insects, chipmunks and other critters hang out in your backyard, that's a good sign!! Head out to the garden to see how many of these 10 things you can find!



If you've got water, shelter and food for the wild critters that visit your backyard, you just might have what it takes to get your garden certified as wildlife-friendly with the Canadian Wildlife Federation. Ask your adult to visit CanadianWildlifeFederation.ca/certification to learn more!



SUMMERY SPORTS DAY



This activity would be perfect as part of a camping trip, beach day or any kind of day trip – and you can set one up in a local space too! Get your friends and family together, and keep the fun of summer going with a “sports day” using natural spaces and materials.



Materials

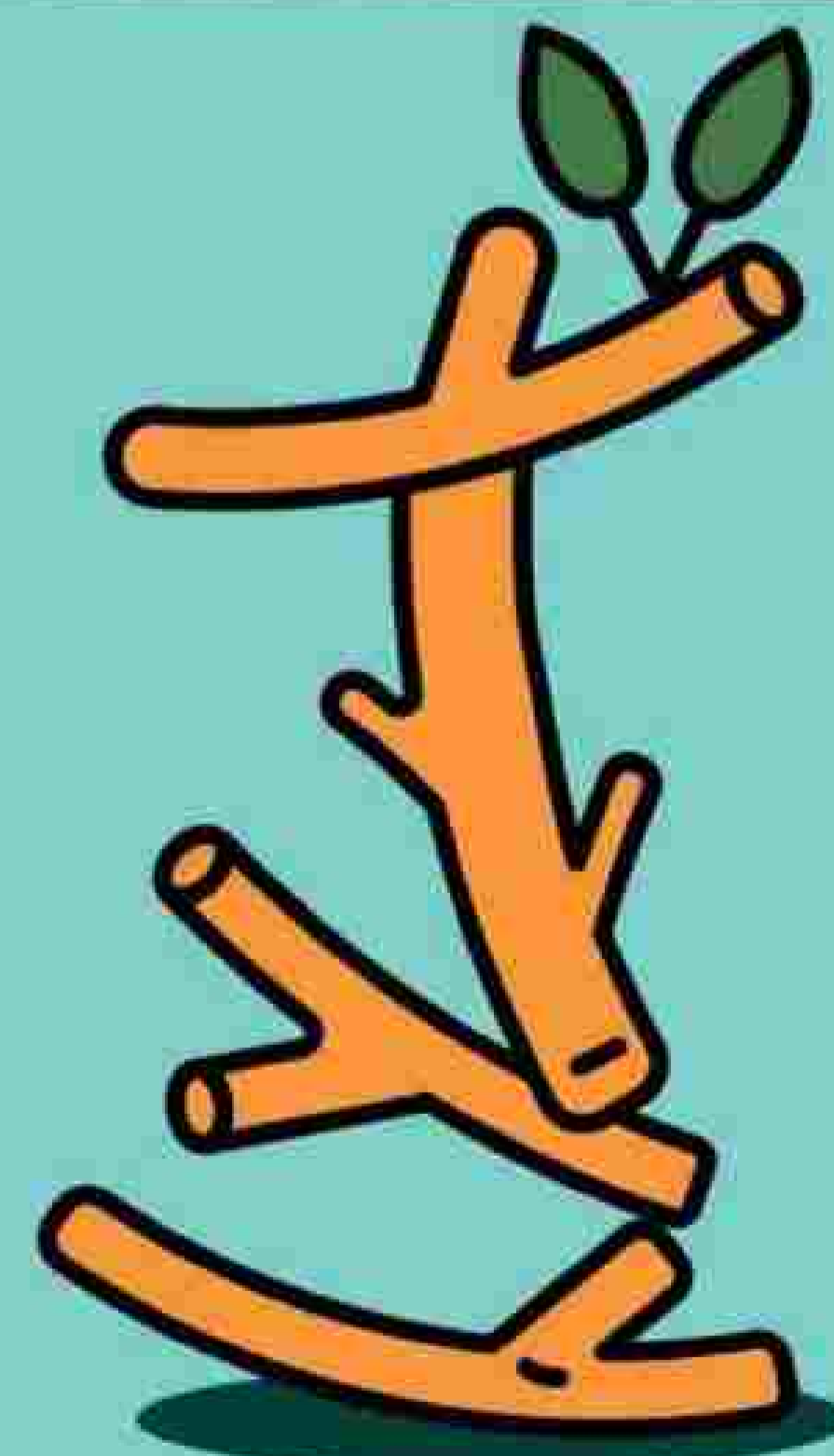
items and spaces in nature (on a beach, at a campsite, in a park, etc.)

Instructions

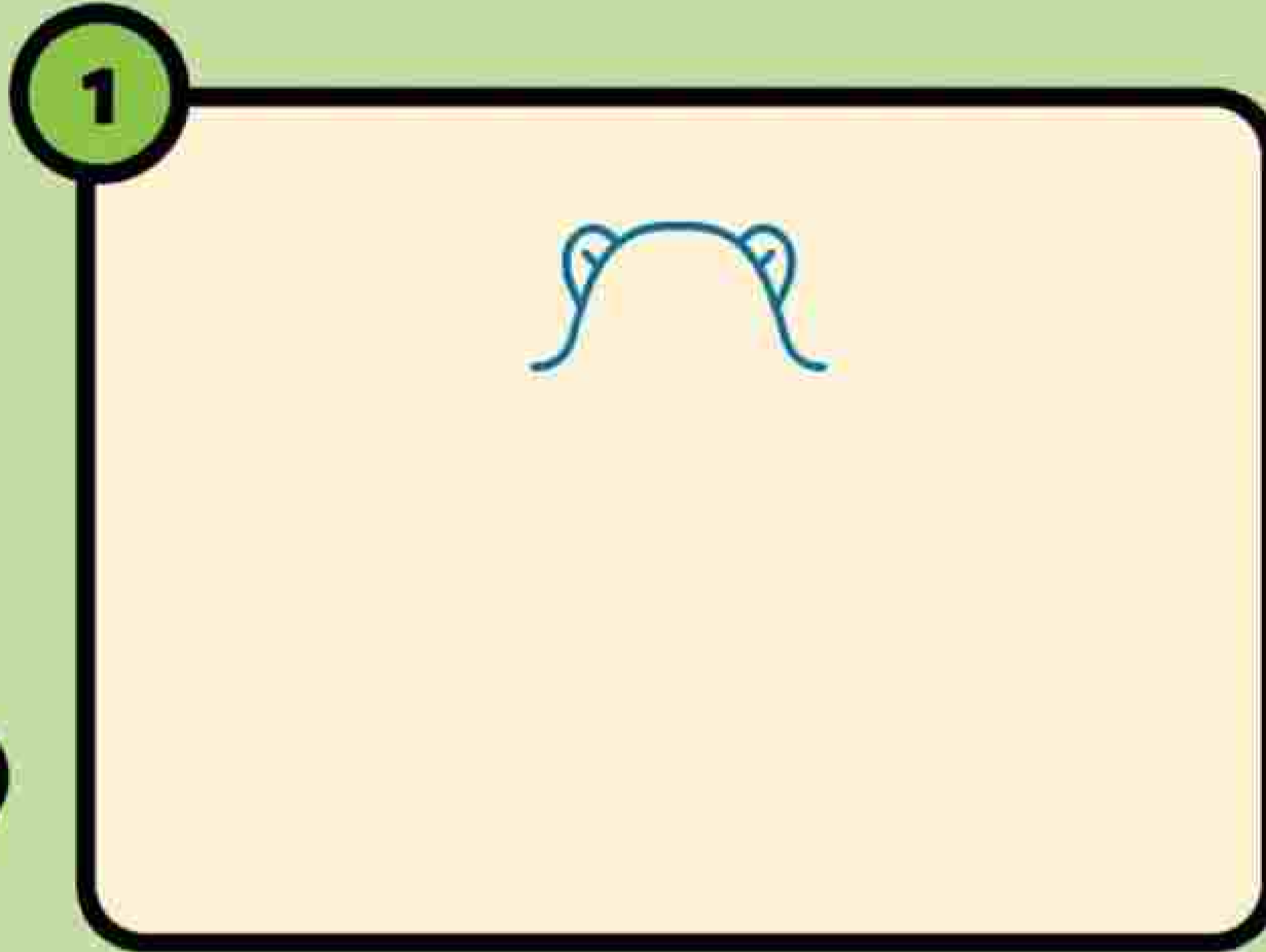
1. Look for spaces nearby where you could have different “sports day” activities.
 - A swimming area, sandy beach, forested area or local green space are all great options!
2. Next, decide if you’d like to give out prizes. Hint: they don’t have to be fancy. Found treasures, crafted items or even the first s’more at the campfire are all great options!
3. Create and set up the activities for your sports day. You can use natural materials or materials you’ve brought from home. Here are some ideas to get you started:
 - Tower-building races using twigs found on the ground
 - Long jumping on a sandy beach
 - Swimming races in the water
 - A homemade obstacle course in an open area
 - A scavenger hunt race
4. Get started! Ask your friends or family members if they’d like to join (or supervise) the fun.
5. When you’ve finished the activities, you can have a little ceremony to give out prizes (if you decided to use them) and celebrate the success of your summery sports day!

Safety

- Check with a trusted adult to make sure you are following specific safety rules for your activities. If you want to go swimming, for instance, they can tell you if it’s safe to do that – and you’ll probably need a lifeguard (or supervisor)!
- Wear appropriate clothing (including footwear!) for each activity. Check in with your trusted adult again to make sure you’re good to go.
- Do your best to avoid disturbing wildlife. Be gentle with natural items you find – look for fallen items on the ground instead of pulling twigs from trees. If you pick up a rock and find insects living under it, put the rock down softly when you’ve finished looking.



A Flying Squirrel



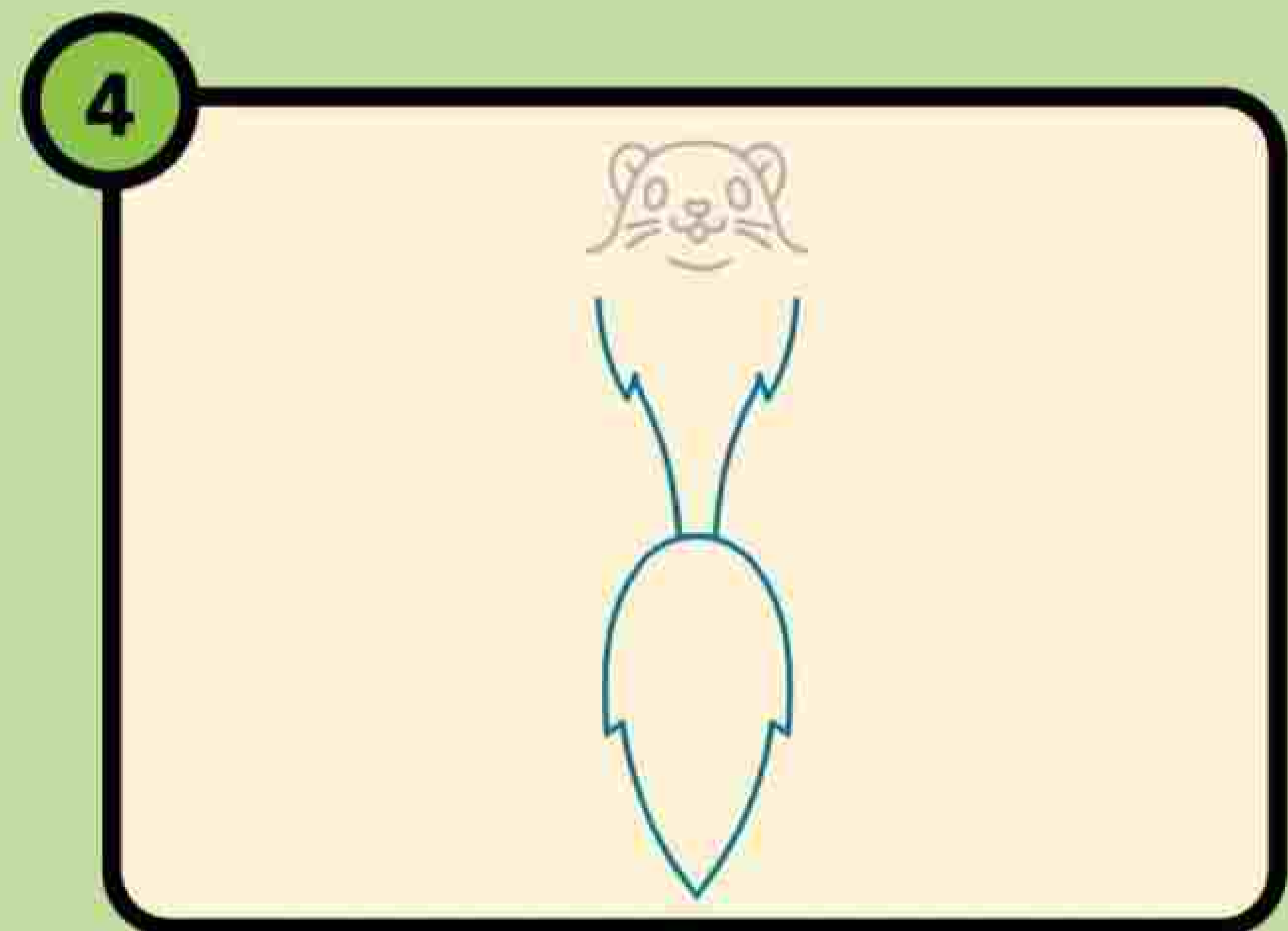
Start with a pencil for steps 1 to 8. Begin creating your flying squirrel by drawing the head and ears as shown.



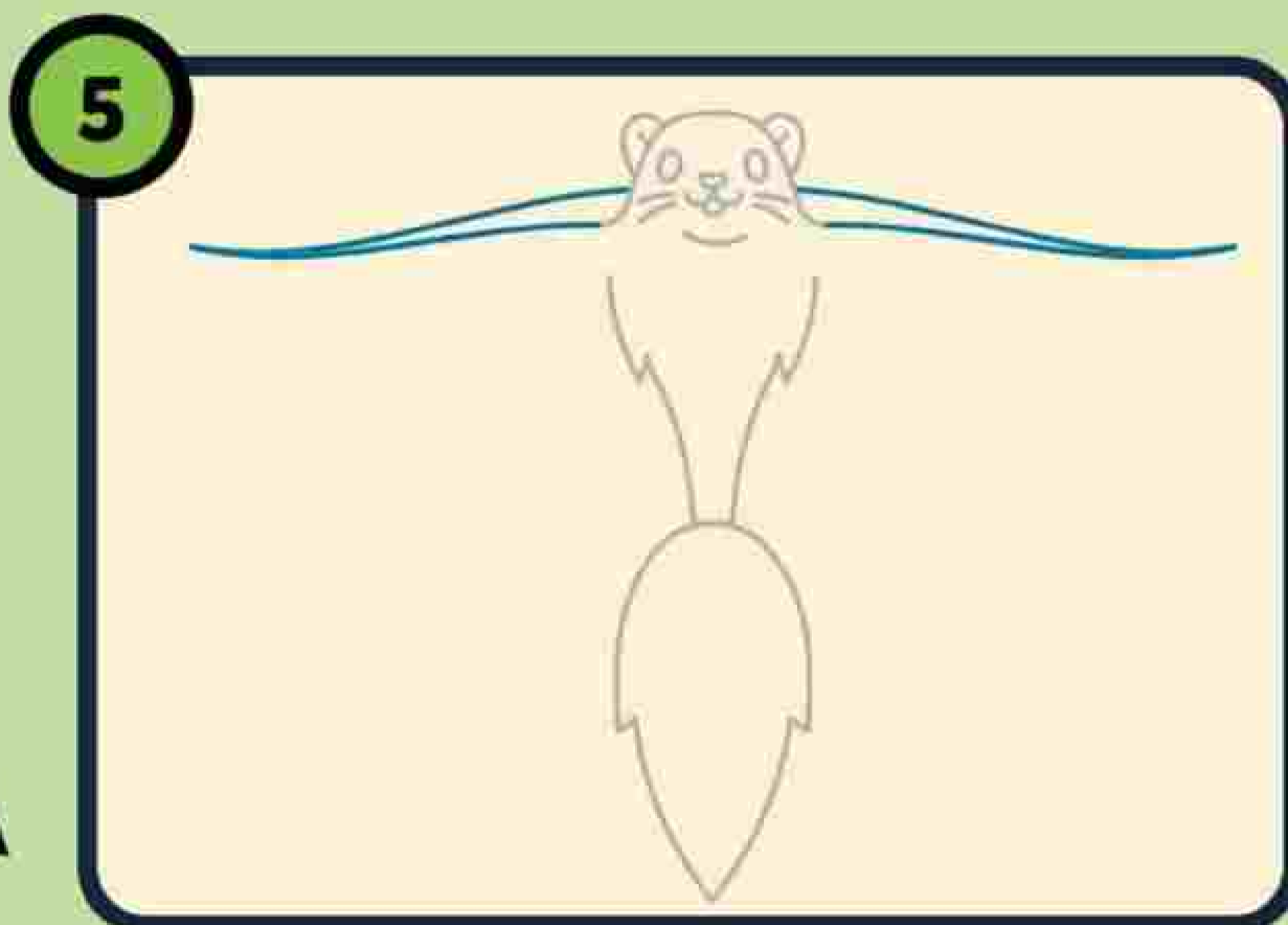
Next, add eyes, a nose and the mouth!



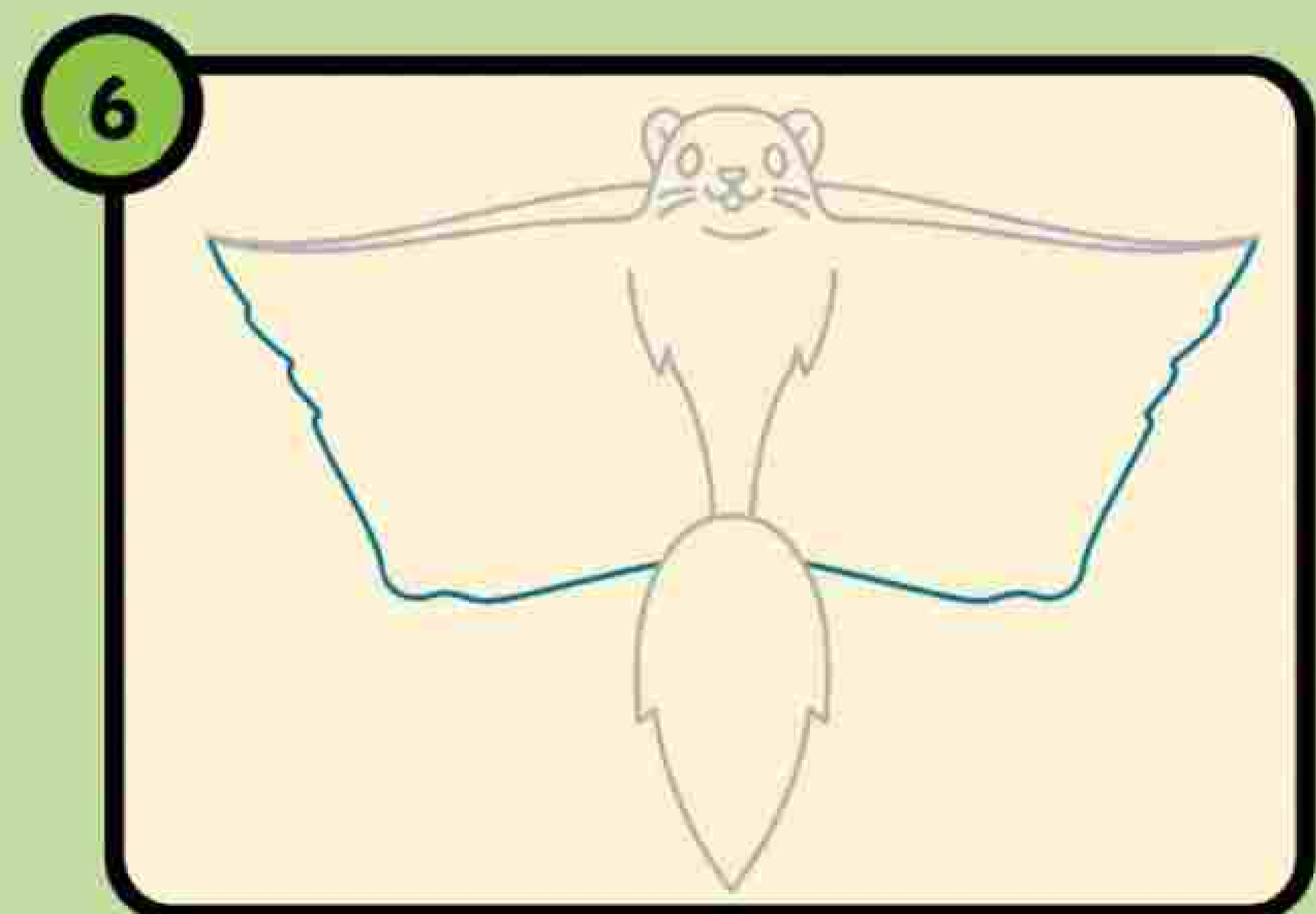
Now add some whiskers and a little chin as shown.



Next create a fuzzy body and tail for your squirrel.

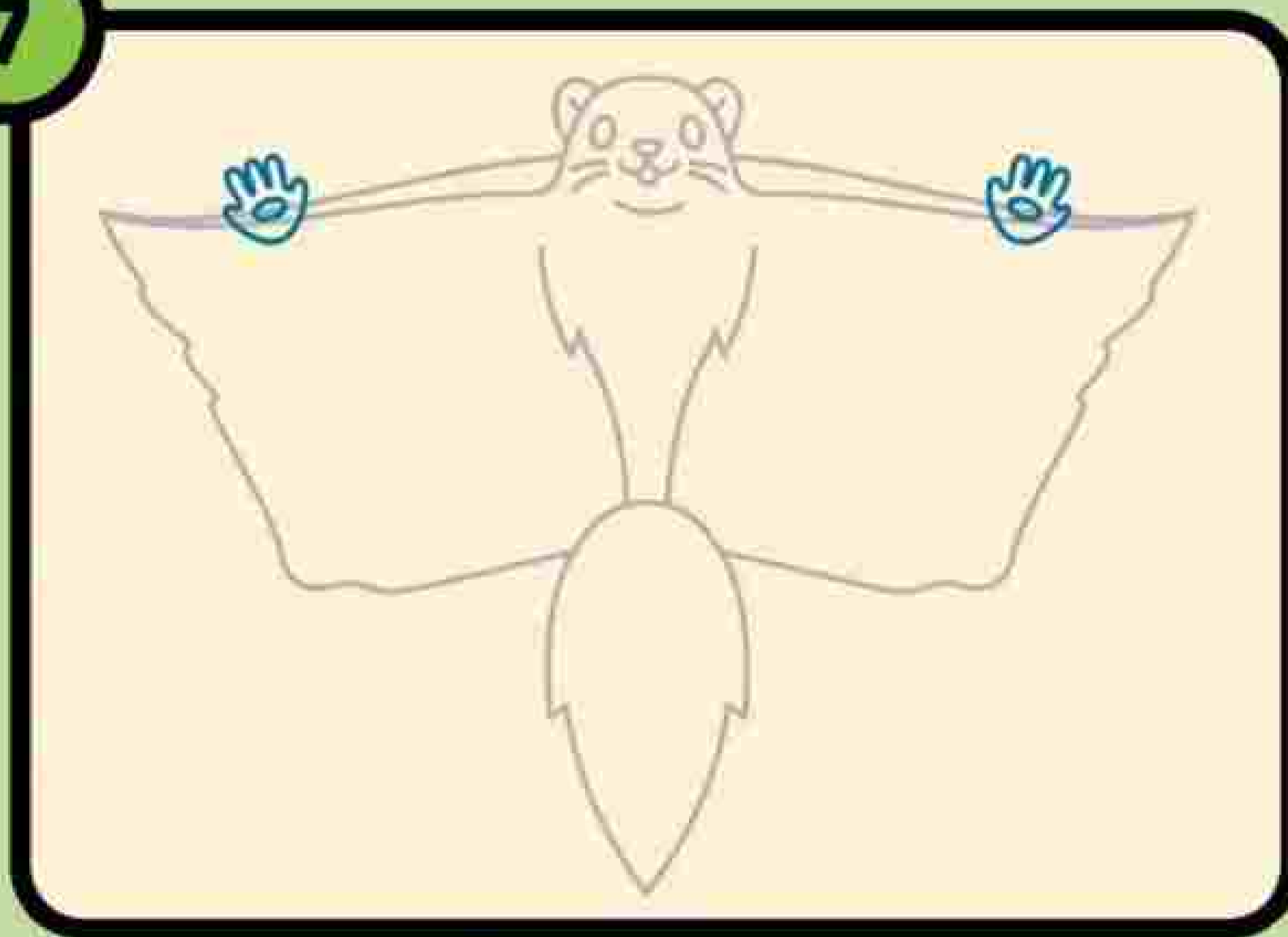


Now begin creating the flap of skin that helps your flying squirrel to fly!



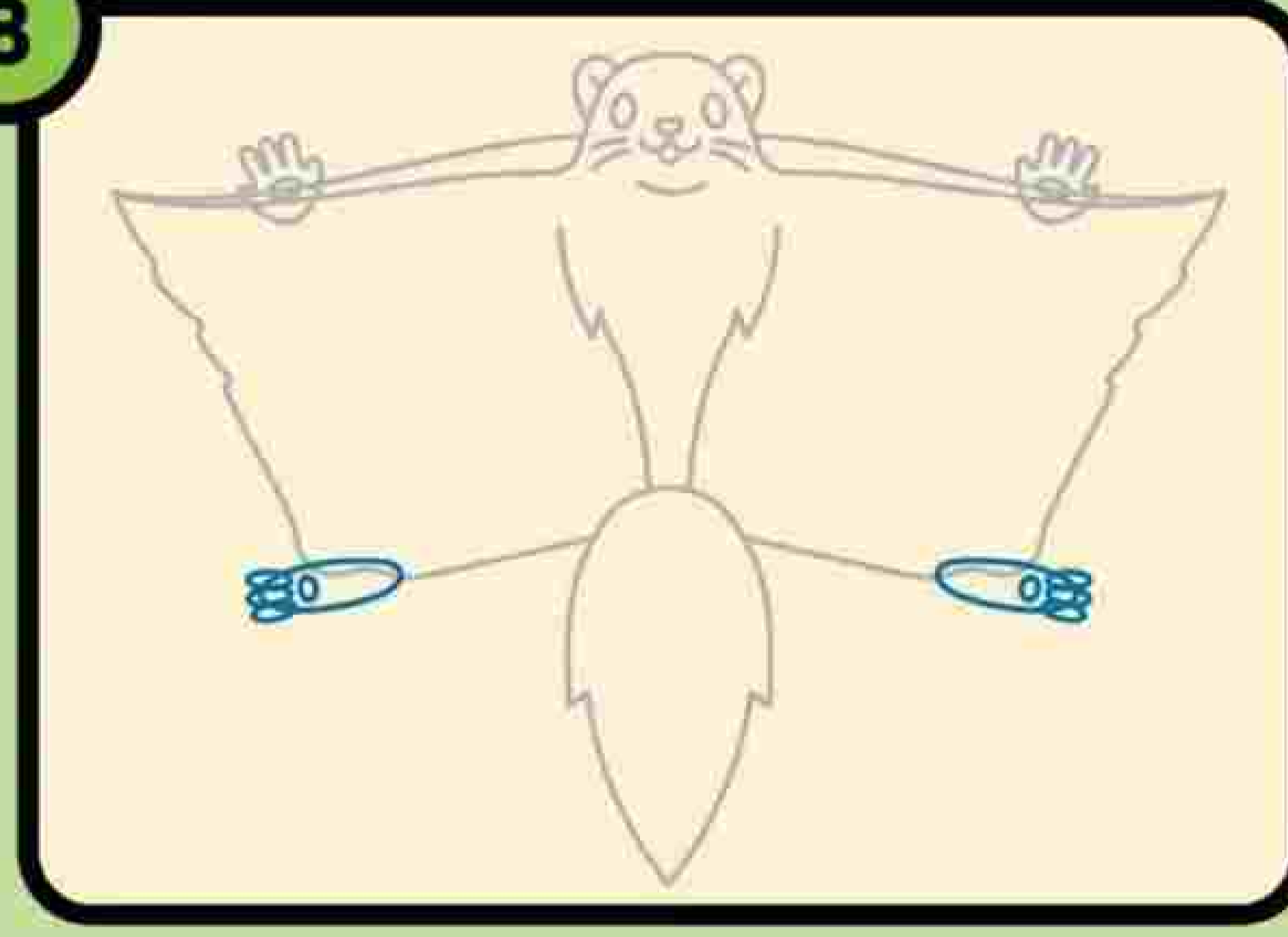
Continue creating the flap as shown.

7



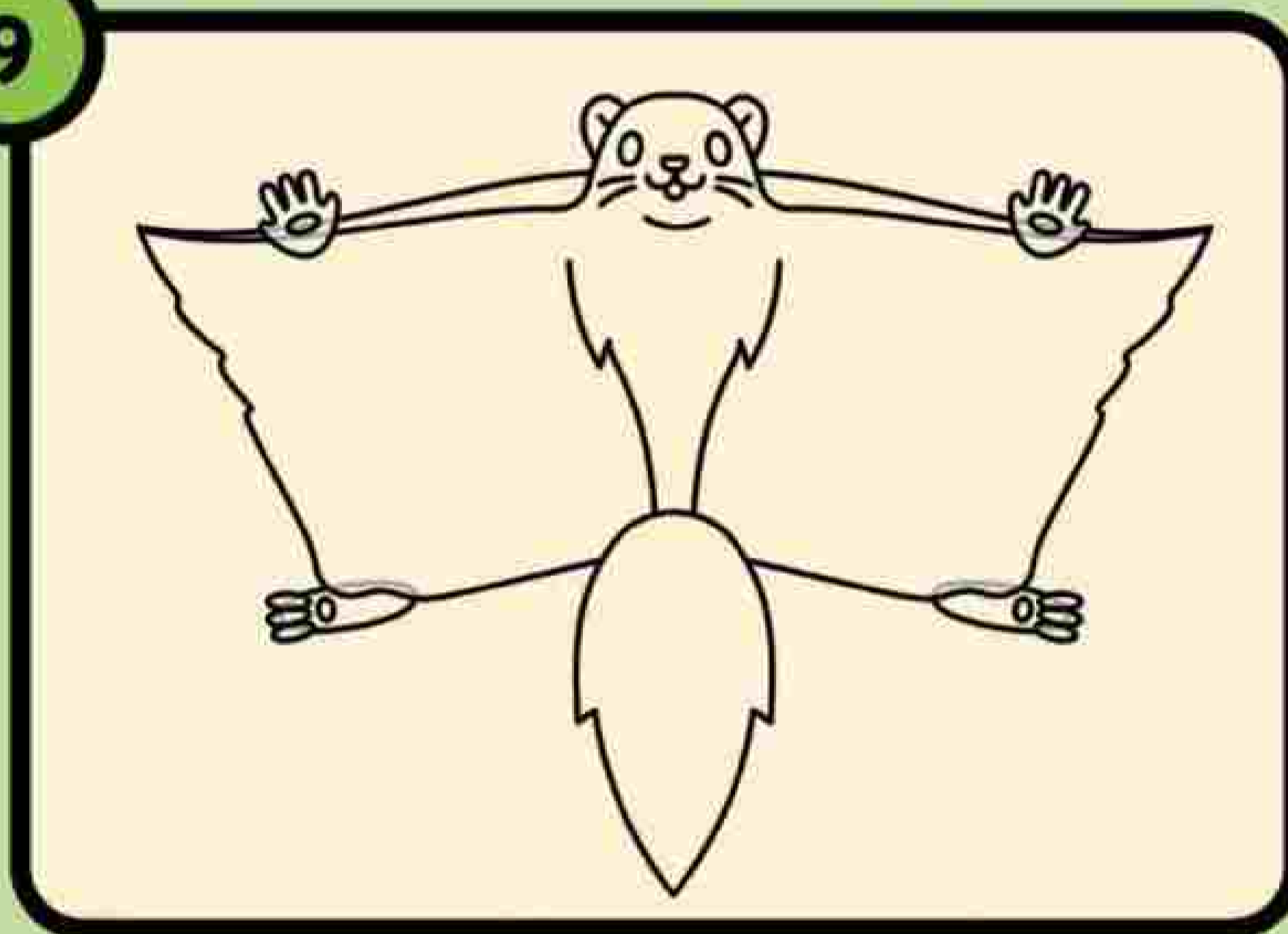
Now give your flying squirrel some front paws!

8



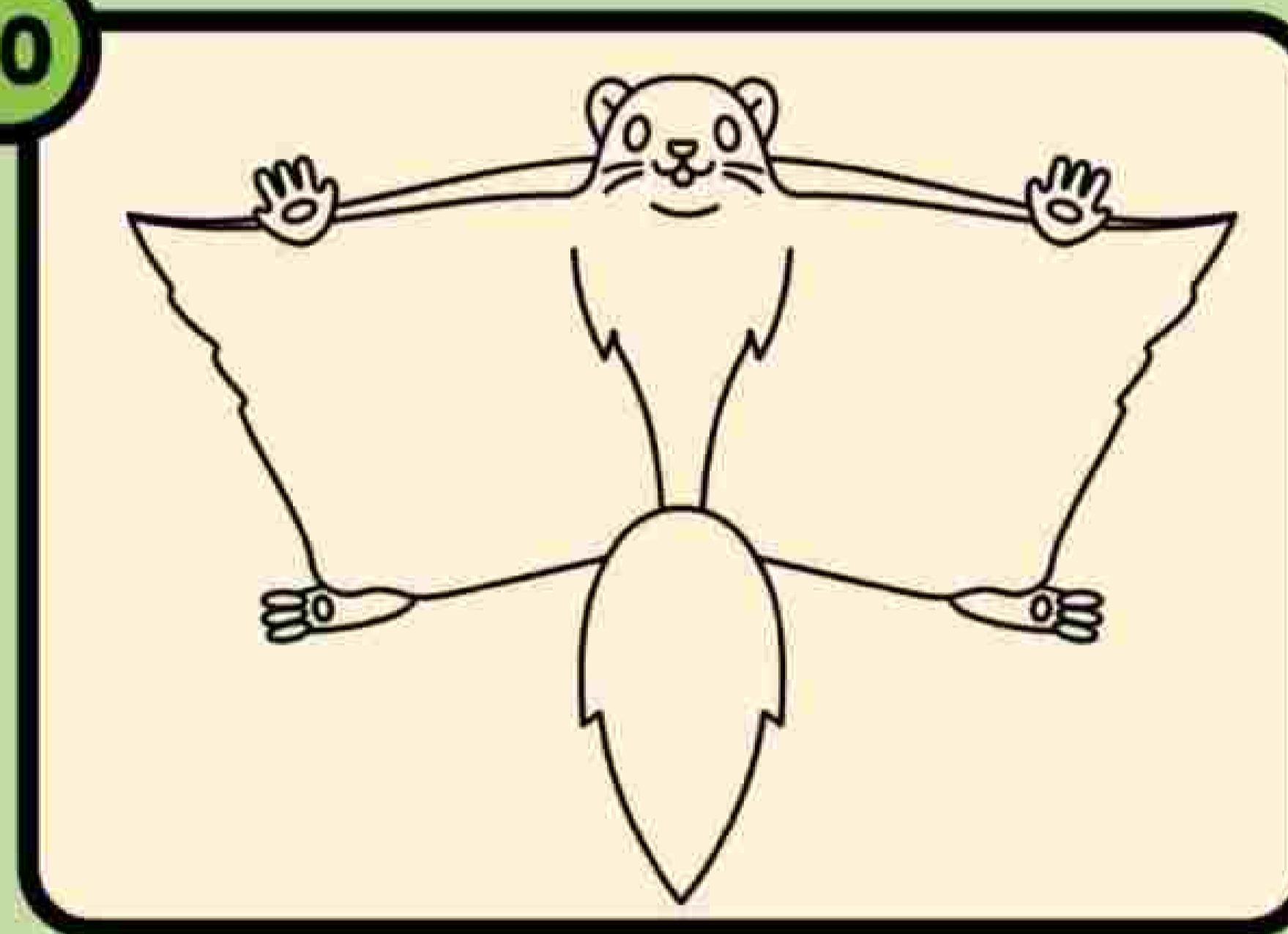
Next, add some back paws, as shown.

9

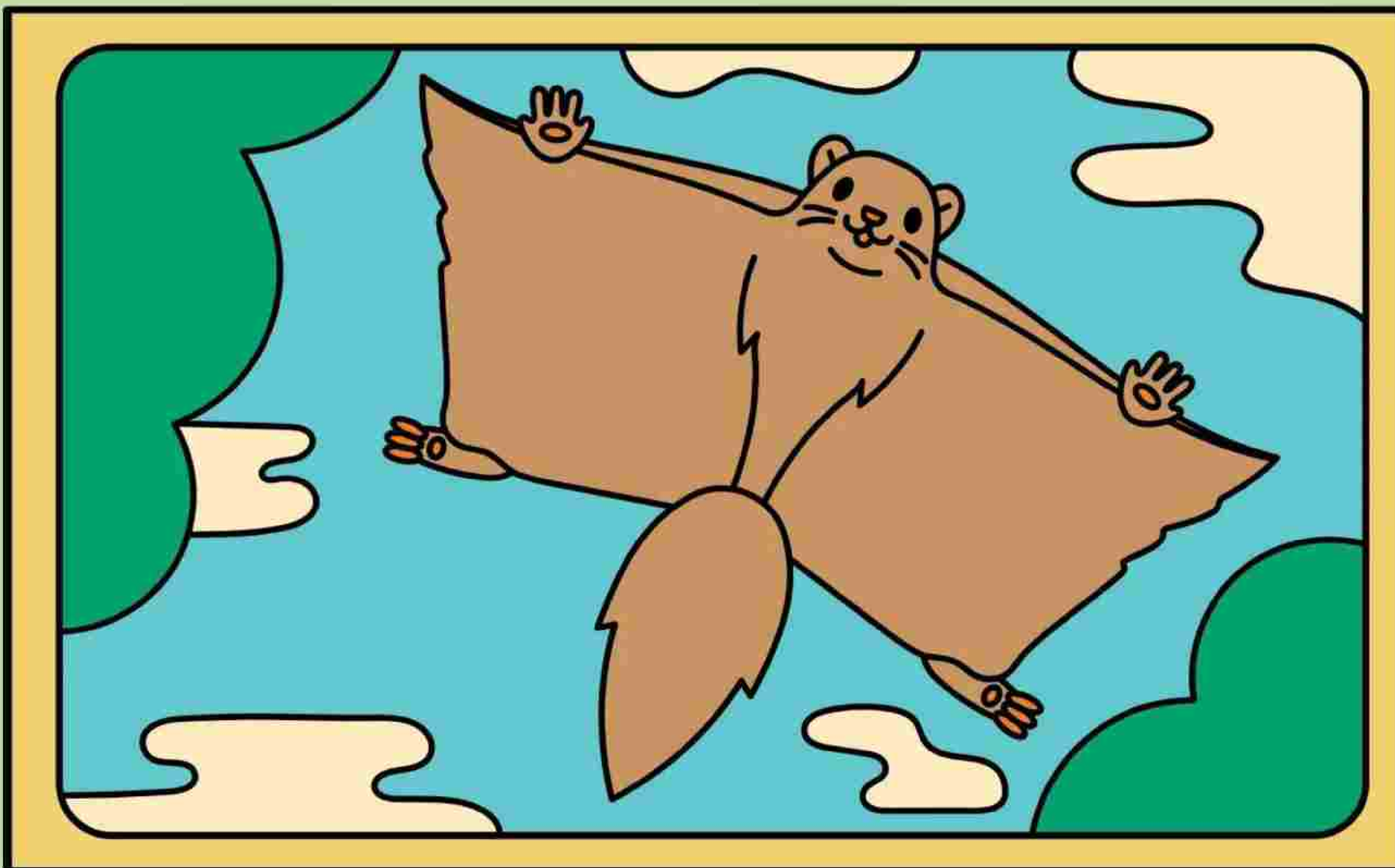


Switching to pen for step 9, trace over some (but not all!) of your pencil lines, as shown.

10



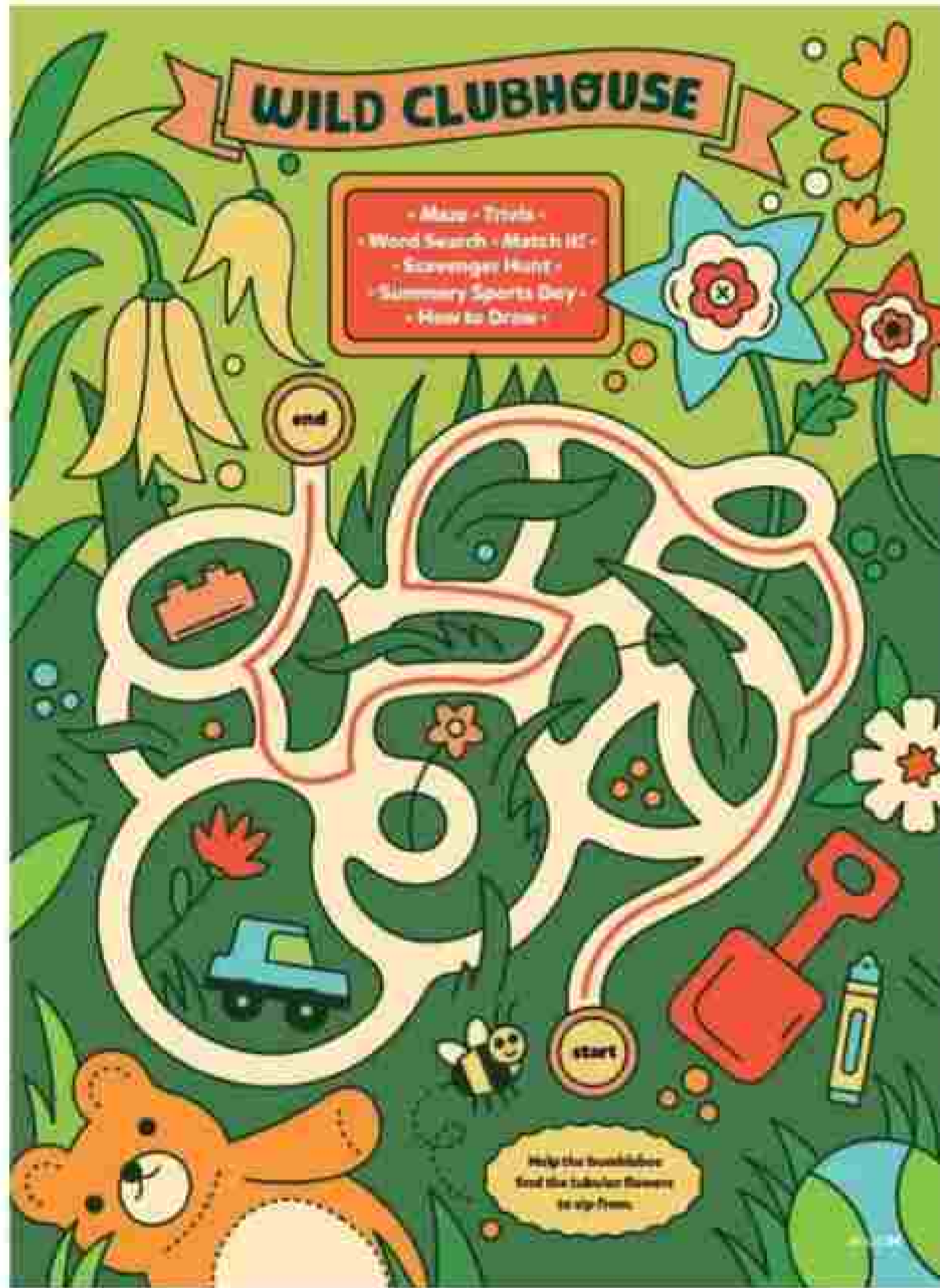
Finally, erase your pencil lines to finish creating your flying squirrel!



Now you can colour in your flying squirrel any way you like!

Wild Clubhouse Solutions

Maze (pg. 27)



Trivia (pg. 28)

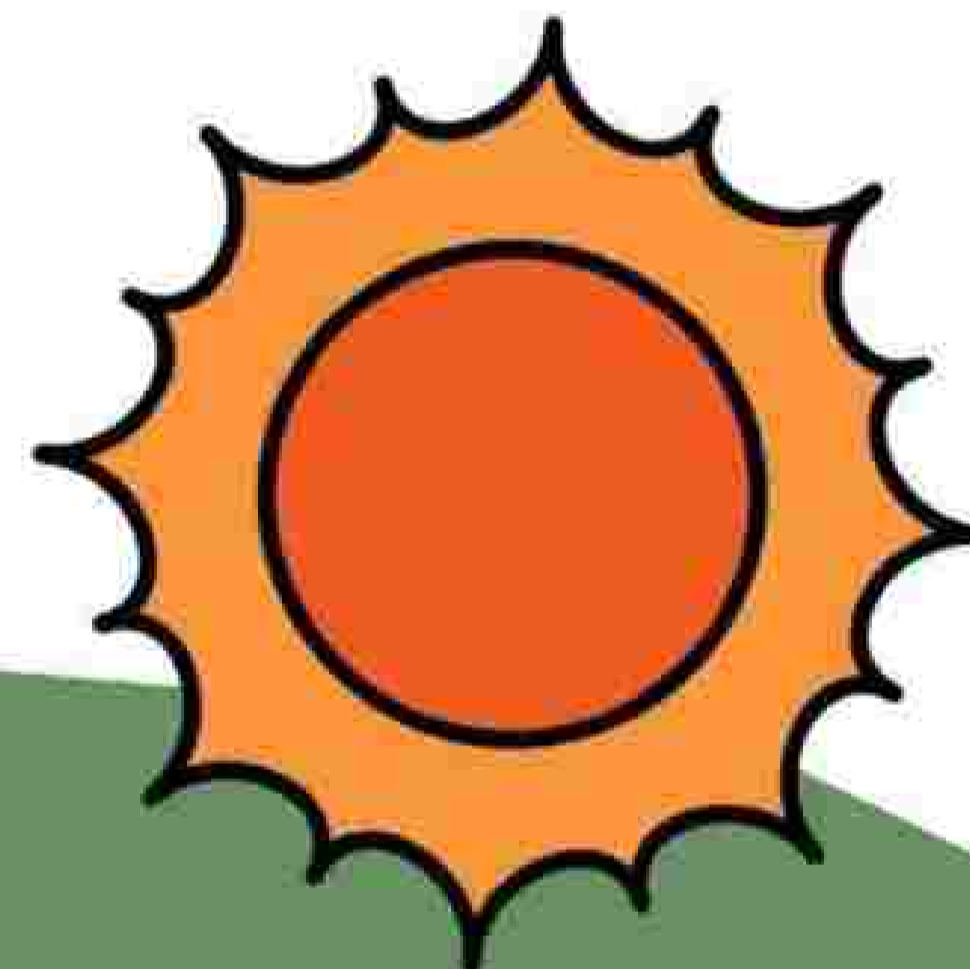
- 1-B.** Both male and female American Goldfinches shed all their feathers (minus their tail and wing feathers) in the spring. Females grow yellowy-green feathers, and males grow yellow feathers.
- 2-D.** The Snowy Owl is almost entirely covered in feathers, including its legs and toes, to keep it warm even in -50 C temperatures.
- 3-C.** The Great Horned Owl got its name from the tuft of feathers around its ears. It can actually lift and lower these feathers based on how it's feeling. (It's wingspan is great, but only about 1.5 metres, not 10 metres.)
- 4-A.** Owls have special feathers that make them quiet while they fly, making it easier for them to hunt down prey.
- 5-A.** Look close and you'll find that the Common Raven's black feathers have a purple sheen!
- 6-D.** Small songbirds have about 2,000 feathers! However, they might drop a few in the summer and grow a few more in the winter.

Match It (pg. 29)

1. B-Steller Sea Lion
2. D-Sea Otter
3. A-Beluga
4. E-Harbour Seal
5. C-Orca

Word Search (pg. 28)

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



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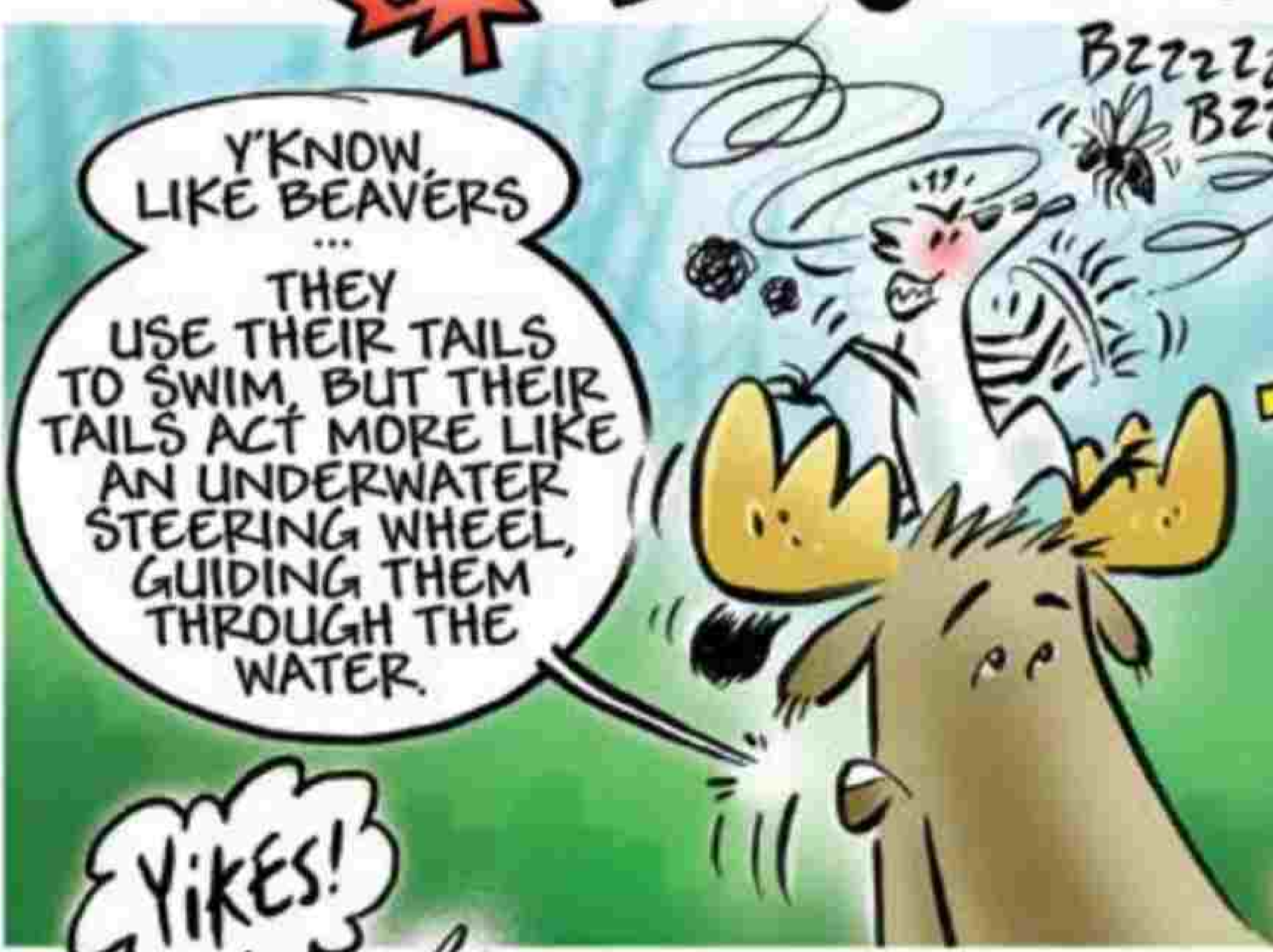
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