<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know</th>
<th>Want to know</th>
<th>Learn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Arctic Fox

Small, round body with thick fur and a cute fluffy tail – everything about an Arctic fox helps it survive its cold, harsh habitat called the Tundra. This could be in Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, northern Europe, and Russia. Even the bottom of its paws have hair to give the fox good traction as it races across icy ground. But for an Arctic Fox the tail, also called a “brush,” is extra useful, since the fox curls it around the face like a scarf when the frigid winds blow. Their small body is 18 to 26 inches long and their bushy tail is about 13 inches long.

Arctic foxes like to live and sleep in dens. When they are an adult they can have a litter of 6 to 12 pups. The pups stay in the den with the mom and dad for 3 weeks and then go out for short walks. They then leave the den to start hunting when they are 3 months old. They are born covered with short, velvety, dark brown fur and this fur lengthens and becomes lighter after the pups are 2 weeks old.

An Arctic fox’s fur changes colors with the seasons of the year. In winter, it is white so that it blends in with the snow. During the spring, the fox sheds its winter coat, revealing gray fur underneath. Some Arctic foxes have coats that are always very pale, while others that live along rocky shorelines might have more brown in their summer coat. This is called camouflage.

Arctic foxes have a great sense of smell and excellent hearing. Their small, pointy ears can hear their prey moving around in underground tunnels. When an Arctic fox hears its next meal scurrying under the snow, it leaps into the air and pounces, breaking through the layer of snow right onto the prey underneath. The Arctic Foxes like to hunt Lemmings, voles, squirrels, small birds, eggs, berries, and fish.
The Arctic Fox has a small, round body with thick fur and a cute fluffy tail. This helps him live in the cold Tundra. Their paws help them run on the ice. Their tail is called a “brush” since the fox curls it around the face like a scarf when it is windy. Their small body is 18 to 26 inches long and their bushy tail is about 13 inches long.

Arctic foxes like to live and sleep in dens. When they are an adult they can have a litter of 6 to 12 pups. They leave the den when they are 3 months old. They are born with dark brown fur that turns white when they grow up.

An Arctic fox’s fur changes colors. In winter, it is white so that it blends in with the snow. During the spring, it is gray. This is called camouflage.

Arctic foxes can smell and hear very well. Their small, pointy ears can hear their prey moving around in underground tunnels. The Arctic Foxes like to hunt Lemmings, voles, squirrels, small birds, eggs, berries, and fish.
They live in Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, northern Europe, and Russia.

The Arctic Fox has a small, round body with thick fur and a cute fluffy tail.

Their paws help them run on the ice.

Their tail is called a “brush” and it protects them from the wind.

Their body is 18 to 26 inches long and their tail is 13 inches long.

Arctic foxes like to live and sleep in dens.

Arctic foxes can smell and hear very well.

They can have a litter of 6 to 12 pups.

They leave the den when they are 3 months old.

They are born with dark brown fur that turns white when they grow up.

Their fur changes colors. In winter, it is white. During the spring, it is gray.

They eat Lemmings, voles, squirrels, small birds, eggs, berries, and fish.
Diagram of the Arctic Fox:
Arctic Foxes

Can

have

are
Arctic Foxes
Life Cycle of the Arctic Fox:
3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts:

1 question:
Habitat

Diet

Life Span
Adaptations

Size

Babies
Arctic Foxes

Live _________________________________.

Have _________________________________.

Are _________________________________.

Can _________________________________.

Eat _________________________________.

Always _________________________________.

Never _________________________________.
Arctic Fox
The Arctic Tundra

HABITAT: The tundra is the coldest of all biomes. It is also quite big. The tundra covers about one fifth of the land on earth. Tundra means treeless plain. Tundra biome is located in the arctic circle, which is a circle that surrounds the north pole, but this is not the only place we can find freezing cold temperatures and a few animals. Antarctica is part of the Tundra biome too!

PLANTS: You would think that plants would never live or survive in this biome, but they do! Many lichens, mosses, and small shrubs live in the arctic tundra. Plants only grow 2 months out of the year. The plants that live in the harsh permafrost soil usually adapt to the weather by being short and grouped together. This protects them from the wind. In the summer the soil becomes very soggy from melted snow and rain. The moisture sinks into the ground, which is called permafrost. The permafrost lies six inches below the ground, and is frozen for most of the year. The top layer of the permafrost thaws, but the bottom layer of gravel and finer material stays frozen all year which keeps moisture from rain on the surface of the ground.

PEOPLE AND THIS BIOME: More people have recently been moving to the tundra to work in the mines and oil industry. New towns and roads are being built so that people have a place to stay.

WEATHER: The tundra is the coldest and the driest of all the biomes on Earth. It rains less than 10 inches a year. Winters here are long, and summers short, lasting for 2 months. In the winter the temperature can reach -50°F. Because the tundra is so close to the north pole, summer days are 24 hours long! Summer temperatures rarely get above 50°F, just enough to thaw the surface of the ground.
The Arctic Tundra

HABITAT: It is very cold. There are no trees. The Tundra is near the North Pole at the top of the Earth, and at the bottom of the Earth near Antarctica.

PLANTS: There are no trees, but there are lichens, mosses, and small shrubs. Plants only grow 2 months out of the year. In the summer the soil becomes very soggy from melted snow and rain. When it freezes 6 inches under the ground it is called permafrost.

PEOPLE AND THIS BIOME: People live and work in the Tundra. They mine and get oil for their job. New towns and roads are being built so that people have a place to stay.

WEATHER: The tundra is the coldest and the driest of all the biomes on Earth. It rains less than 10 inches a year. Winters here are long, and summers short.
The Arctic Tundra
Arctic Tundra
Diagram of the Arctic Habitat:

Landform Labels:
- ocean
- mountain
- iceberg
- canyon
- valley
- island
- plain

Caption:
The Arctic Habitat

Can

has

is

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________

_________________
If I Went to the Arctic, I would pack: ________________________________

Because...

______________________________

______________________________

______________________________

______________________________

______________________________
I wonder....
Dear Diary,

______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________

Sincerely,

________________________
The Arctic Wolf is found in the most northern parts of the wolf’s range, in the Arctic Circle. Arctic wolves mainly live in Northern Canada and Alaska, parts of Greenland and Iceland and Northern Europe.

Arctic wolves are incredibly **adaptive** animals, able to live in below zero temperatures. The Arctic Wolf spends five out of twelve months in total darkness.

They hunt lemmings, assorted rodents, Arctic foxes, ptarmigan, seals, nesting birds, and Arctic hare but will take larger **prey** like caribou when available. When the Arctic wolf wants to hunt musk ox, the pack will gather and work as a team attempt to **isolate** it from the herd and take it.

They can run up to 45 miles per hour. Arctic wolves are usually smaller than gray wolves, and also have smaller ears, slightly shorter **muzzles**, and shorter legs to reduce **exposure** to the frigid air. They live alone or in packs of about 6 wolves and are usually all white with a very thick, **insulating** coat.

Although the Arctic Wolf is generally smaller in size than the grey wolf, Arctic wolves tend to be bulkier than grey wolves with the male Arctic wolves also growing larger than the female Arctic wolves. They weigh from 55 pounds to 88 pounds. They can be from 24-36 inches long. They live to be 7-10 years old.

Due to the Arctic Circle’s uncompromising **permafrost soil** and the difficulty it poses for digging dens, Arctic wolves often use **rock outcroppings**, caves or even **shallow depressions** as dens instead.

Arctic wolf pups are born in litters of two or three in the months of May and June. Arctic wolves tend to be white with brown **irises** in their eyes. White fur gives them **camouflage** in a snowy environment, and the darker irises give added protection to the eyes in a **high glare** environment.
The Arctic Wolf

The Arctic Wolf is found in the Arctic Circle. Arctic wolves mainly live in Northern Canada and Alaska, parts of Greenland and Iceland and Northern Europe.

Arctic wolves are adaptive animals and are able to live in below zero temperatures. The Arctic Wolf spends five out of twelve months in total darkness.

They hunt lemmings, assorted rodents, Arctic foxes, ptarmigan, seals, nesting birds, and Arctic hare but will take larger prey like caribou when available. It has to work in a group to hunt larger animals.

They can run up to 45 miles per hour. Arctic wolves are usually smaller than gray wolves, and also have smaller ears, slightly shorter muzzles, and shorter legs to protect them from the frigid air. They live alone or in packs of about 6 wolves and are usually all white with a very thick, warm coat.

Arctic wolves are smaller than the grey wolf, Arctic wolves tend to be heavier than grey wolves. The males are bigger than the females. They weigh from 55 pounds to 88 pounds. They can be from 24-36 inches long. They live to be 7-10 years old.

Because the soil is frozen, Arctic wolves often use rock outcroppings, caves or even small holes as dens instead.

Arctic wolf pups are born in litters of two or three in the months of May and June. Arctic wolves tend to be white with brown irises in their eyes. White fur gives them camouflage in a snowy environment, and the darker irises give added protection to the eyes from the sun.
The Arctic Wolf

- The Arctic Wolf is found in the Arctic Circle and in North Canada and Europe.

- Arctic wolves can live in below 0°.

- The Arctic Wolf spends five months in the dark.

- They eat lemmings, assorted rodents, Arctic foxes, ptarmigan, seals, nesting birds, and Arctic hare.

- They can stay alone or in a group called a pack.

- They can run up to 45 miles per hour.

- They are smaller than gray wolves and their size protects them from the cold.

- They are all white with a very thick, warm coat.

- They weigh from 55 pounds to 88 pounds.

- They can be from 24-36 inches long.

- They live to be 7-10 years old.

- They cannot dig dens because the soil is frozen. They use spots already made like a cave.

- They have 2 to 3 pups.

- They have dark eyes that protect them from the sun.
Diagram of the Arctic Wolf:
Arctic Wolves

Can

have

are

_________________  _______________  _______________
Arctic Wolves
Life Cycle of the Arctic Wolf:
Arctic Wolves:

Habitat:

Life Span:

Diet:

Interesting Facts:
3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts:

1 question:
Arctic Wolves

Live ____________________________.

Have ____________________________.

Are _____________________________.

Can _____________________________.

Eat _____________________________.

Always ____________________________.

Never ____________________________.
Arctic Wolf

Both:

[Diagram of Venn diagram with one circle for Arctic Wolf and one for Wolf, with 'Both' at the intersection]
My Arctic Wolf Adventure Story!
Polar bears have many adaptations, one being their color which can range from a butter cream yellow to a very pure white. Appearing white like their surroundings, provides a natural camouflage for the polar bear. But, interestingly, appearances can be deceiving. Polar bears aren't actually that color – their skin is black.

Two coats cover a polar bear’s black skin to insulate it from the cold. There’s a colorless, soft, fuzzy undercoat of fur, which rests against the skin. And on top of the undercoat, is a thick covering of long, stiff guard hairs, which also are colorless – like tiny, clear plastic straws. The fur only appears white because it reflects visible light, much like the snow and ice that surround the polar bear. The undercoat traps air next to the skin, while the guard hairs help to repel water.

There’s another layer of protection that you can’t see. A thick layer of blubber ranging from one or two inches to four and a half inches sits just beneath the skin, covering all the bear’s muscles. Blubber is a layer of stored-up fat that acts as a blanket to hold in the bear’s body heat. It can also be a source of stored up energy if the bear ever finds itself without food.

Another adaptation that has helped the polar bear survive the cold is the size of its ears and tail. They have smaller ears and tails so that they can’t get as cold. Polar bears have large paws that are 1 foot wide. Its black footpads are dotted in tiny bumps called papillae.

The papillae along with thick tufts of fur, which surround the bear’s toes and footpads, and short, strong claws give much needed traction. As you can see, a polar bear’s paws are essentially snow shoes!

A polar bear’s eyesight and sense of smell must be strong. Reportedly, a polar bear can smell a seal up to 20 miles away! Their teeth are different from other bears because they eat meat.

A polar bear will stretch out by a breathing hole and wait for a seal to surface. When it does, the polar bear will swiftly swat the seal and essentially hook it with its claws. Surprisingly, the bears aren’t going straight for the flesh, but rather the skin and blubber of the seal. It provides a lot more energy. Polar bears like variety in their diet. Beluga whales, hooded seals and walruses sometimes make the menu. Polar bears also eat kelp (a type of seaweed), fish, sea birds, and mussels.

Polar bear means sea bear. Not only have their coats and paws evolved to help them good swimmers, their body shape has, too. A polar bear’s body is more elongated and streamlined for swimming - they’re missing the shoulder hump of the brown bear. And, its neck is longer, which helps keep the polar bear’s head above water. Polar bears can swim few hundred miles from shore or even an ice floe.
The Polar Bear

Polar bears can be a butter cream yellow to a very pure white. This helps them camouflage. But, Polar bears aren’t actually that color – their skin is black.

Polar bears have 2 coats on top of their black skin. There’s a colorless, soft, fuzzy undercoat of fur, which rests against the skin. And on top of the undercoat, is a thick covering of long, stiff guard hairs, which also are colorless – like tiny, clear plastic straws. The fur looks white, but is really clear. The undercoat traps air next to the skin, while the guard hairs help to repel water.

A polar bear can see and smell very well. A polar bear can smell a seal up to 20 miles away! Their teeth are different from other bears because they eat meat.

Polar bears have blubber that is two inches to four and a half inches sits just beneath the skin. Blubber is a layer of stored-up fat that acts as a blanket to hold in the bear’s body heat. It can give the polar bear energy if he has no food.

Polar bears have small ears and a small tail so that they can’t get as cold. Polar bears have large paws that are 1 foot wide with tiny bumps called papillae.

A polar bear will stretch out by a breathing hole and wait for a seal to surface. They eat the skin and blubber of the seal. It provides a lot more energy. Polar bears like to eat Beluga whales, hooded seals and walruses. Polar bears also eat kelp (a type of seaweed), fish, sea birds, and mussels.

Polar bear means sea bear. A polar bear’s body is longer and streamlined for swimming – they’re missing the shoulder hump of the brown bear. And, its neck is longer, which helps keep the polar bear’s head above water. Polar bears can swim few hundred miles from shore or even an ice floe.
Polar bears can be light yellow or white.

Their skin is black.

They have 2 coats to keep them warm: fur and guard hairs.

Guard hairs are like clear straws.

Polar bears have blubber to keep them warm. Blubber is fat.

Polar bears have large paws with claws to help them walk in the snow and ice.

A polar bear can see and smell very well.

Polar bears like to eat Beluga whales, hooded seals, walruses, kelp (a type of seaweed), fish, sea birds, and mussels.

Polar bear means sea bear.

Polar bears can swim 100 miles away from the shore.

Polar bears have a long neck and long arms to help them swim.

Polar bears have small ears and a small tail.
Diagram of the Polar Bear:
Polar Bears
Life Cycle of the Polar Bear:

[Diagram with four empty boxes connected by arrows]
Polar Bears:

Habitat:

Life Span:

Diet:

Interesting Fact:
Polar Bears

3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts:

1 question:
Polar Bears

Live ________________________________.

Have ________________________________.

Are ________________________________.

Can ________________________________.

Eat ________________________________.

Always ________________________________.

Never ________________________________.
Polar Bear
My Polar Bear Adventure Story!
Penguins are aquatic, flightless birds that are highly adapted to life in the water. Their distinct tuxedo-like appearance is called countershading, a form of camouflage that helps keep them safe in the water. Penguins do have wing-bones, though they are flipper-like and extremely suited to swimming. Penguins are found almost exclusively south of the equator.

In general, penguins closer to the equator eat more fish and penguins closer to Antarctica eat more squid and krill. Penguins can spend up to 75% of their lives in the water. They do all of their hunting in the water. Their prey can be found within 60 feet of the surface, so penguins have no need to swim in deep water. They catch prey in their beaks and swallow them whole as they swim. Some penguins only leave the water for molting and breeding.

Penguins are social birds. Many species feed, swim and nest in groups. During the breeding season, some species form large groups, or "rookeries", that include thousands of penguins. Each penguin has a distinct call, allowing individuals to find their mate and their chicks even in large groups. They lay 1 to 2 eggs. The male takes care of the egg, balancing the egg on his feet and covering it with a warm layer of feathered skin called a brood pouch. The female hunts for food.

Penguins live to be 15 to 20 years. The blue penguin is the smallest of the penguin species at 16 inches tall. It weighs about 2.2 pounds. The emperor penguin is the largest of 17 species of penguin at 45 inches tall. It weighs 60 to 90 pounds.

To survive in this severely frigid climate, emperor penguins are equipped with several special adaptations. Four layers of scale-like feathers protect them from icy winds and provide a waterproof coat. The penguins can store large amounts of fat which insulates their bodies while also serving as a long-lasting energy source. They have small bills and flippers, which helps to conserve heat, and special nasal chambers that minimize the heat normally emitted through exhalation. Because their arteries and veins are situated close together, emperor penguins have the ability to recycle their own body heat.

Emperor penguins are also specially adapted to traveling in this extreme habitat. On the ice masses, they use strong claws on their feet to help grip the surface as they shuffle along. They also slide on their sleek bellies while pushing with their feet. At sea, emperor penguins glide through the water with great speed and agility. Their aerodynamic bodies and strong flippers make them excellent swimmers. They can dive deeper than any other bird and they can stay under for more than 20 minutes.

When it is really cold the penguins huddle together in groups. They take turns moving towards the inside of the pack, where it is warmer, thereby sustaining the entire group.

Seabirds like giant petrels or skuas like to eat penguins, as well as leopard seals and killer whales.
Penguins distinct tuxedo-like appearance is called **countershading**, a form of camouflage that helps keep them safe in the water. Penguins do have wing-bones, though they are flipper-like and extremely suited to swimming. Penguins are found almost exclusively south of the equator and they cannot fly.

In general, penguins closer to the equator eat more fish and penguins closer to Antarctica eat more squid and krill. Penguins spend most of their time in the water. Some penguins only leave the water for **molting** and **breeding**.

Penguins are social birds. Many species feed, swim and nest in groups. During the breeding season, some species form large groups, or "**rookeries**". Each penguin has a distinct call so they can find their mate and their chicks even in large groups.

They lay 1 to 2 eggs. The male takes care of the egg, balancing the egg on his feet and covering it with a warm layer of feathered skin called a brood pouch. The female hunts for food.

Penguins live to be 15 to 20 years. The blue penguin is the smallest at 16 inches tall. It weighs about 2.2 pounds. The emperor penguin is the largest at 45 inches tall. It weighs 60 to 90 pounds.

They have 4 layers of feathers that are **waterproof**. The penguins can store large amounts of fat which **insulates** their bodies and gives them energy. They have small bills and flippers that help them stay warm. They can also reuse their own body heat.

They use strong claws on their feet to help grip to the ice as they shuffle along. They also slide on their sleek bellies while pushing with their feet. They can dive deeper than any other bird and they can stay under for more than 20 minutes.

When it is really cold the penguins huddle together in groups.

Seabirds like giant petrels or skuas like to eat penguins, as well as leopard seals and killer whales.
The Penguin

- Penguins’ color keeps them safe in the water.
- Penguins do have wing-bones.
- Penguins are live south of the equator.
- They cannot fly.
- Penguins eat fish, squid, and krill.
- Penguins spend most of their time in the water.
- Penguins leave the water for molting and breeding.
- Penguins feed, swim and nest in groups called “rookeries”.
- Each penguin has their own call (sound).
- They lay 1 to 2 eggs. The male takes care of the egg. The female hunts for food.

- Penguins live to be 15 to 20 years.
- They can be 16 to 45 inches tall.
- They have 4 layers of feathers that are waterproof.
- They have small bills and flippers that help them stay warm.
- They have strong claws to walk on ice.
- They slide on their bellies while pushing with their feet.
- They can dive deeper than any other bird.
- They can stay under for more than 20 minutes.
- When it is really cold the penguins huddle together in groups.
Diagram of the Penguin:

[Diagram with labeled parts for labeling]
Life Cycle of the Penguin
Penguins:

- Diet:
- Habitat:
- Life Span:
- Interesting Fact:
- Igloo:
- Penguin:
- Person in winter clothing:
Penguins

Live ________________________________.

Have ________________________________.

Are ________________________________.

Can ________________________________.

Eat ________________________________.

Always ________________________________.

Never ________________________________.
Penguin

Both

---
My Penguin Adventure Story!
Snowy owls live in open tundra and use salt grass meadows and freshwater wet meadows, especially for hunting. Snowy owls live in coastal Alaska, Canada, and Greenland, as well as in northern Scandinavia, Russia, southern Novaya Zemlya and northern Siberia. In winter, snowy owls can be found in Canada and the northern United States, Iceland, the British Isles, northern Europe, central Russia, northern China and Sakhalin.

Snowy owls are mostly white with narrow, sparse brown bars and spots. Their golden colored eyes are rather small for an owl and their toes and claws are thickly covered with feathers. Their dark colored bills are short and strong and sharply pointed. They are among the largest North American owls.

They lay 3 to 11 eggs. The young owls begin to leave the nest around 25-26 days after hatching. They are not able to fly well until at least 50 days of age. They continue to be fed by the parents for another 5 weeks after they leave the nest.

Snowy owls can be 20 to 27 inches and weigh 40 to 70 ounces. The males are smaller than the females. They can live to be 9 years old in the wild and 28 years old in captivity.

Unlike most owls, snowy owls are mostly active during the day (diurnal).

Males perform courtship displays to attract a female mate. The male performs an “aerial display” by carrying a lemming in his bill or talons and flying a swooping flight in front of the female. After landing on the ground, the male performs a “ground display”. He turns his back to the female and leans forward with his head lowered almost lying on the ground. The male and female may perform a display together by passing of a lemming from the male to female while flying.

Snowy owls live alone and are territorial, defending their space. Snowy owls are migratory. Unlike most birds that always migrate north in the spring and south in the fall, snowy owls seem to migrate when food becomes scarce.

Snowy owls use sight, sound and touch to communicate and understand their environment. Males often “hoot” to defend their territory. They also make many other calls, including a “rick, rick, rick”, a “kre kre kre”, a mewing and a hiss.

Snowy Owls are carnivorous. The main foods eaten by snowy owls are lemmings and mice. They also eat rabbits, seabirds, and fish when they can catch them. They swallow their prey whole. Snowy owls store extra food on a perch. One snowy owls had a pile of 26 extra lemmings stored at one perch. Snowy owls may eat snow in order to get enough water.

Foxes, people, dogs, wolves, and jaegers are also predators.
The Snowy Owl

Snowy owls live in open tundra and use salt grass meadows and freshwater wet meadows, especially for hunting. Snowy owls live in coastal Alaska, Canada, and Greenland, as well as in northern Europe and Asia.

Snowy owls are mostly white with narrow brown bars and spots. Their golden colored eyes are small for an owl and their toes and claws are thickly covered with feathers. Their dark colored bills are short, strong and sharply pointed.

They lay 3 to 11 eggs. The young owls begin to leave the nest around 25-26 days after hatching. They are not able to fly well until at least 50 days of age. Their parents feed them for 5 more weeks after they leave the nest.

Snowy owls can be 20 to 27 inches and weigh 40 to 70 ounces. The males are smaller than the females. They can live to be 9 years old.

Unlike most owls, snowy owls are mostly active during the day (diurnal).

The Snowy Owl

The male owl flies and swoops in front of the female, and flaps its wings on the ground to present her with a lemming (food). She takes the lemming from the male.

Snowy owls live alone and are territorial, defending their space. Snowy owls are migratory. They travel when they have no food left.

Males often “hoot” to defend their territory. They also make many other calls, including a “rick, rick, rick”, a “kre kre kre”, a mewing and a hiss.

Snowy Owls are carnivorous. They like to eat meat. The main foods eaten by snowy owls are lemmings and mice. They also eat rabbits, seabirds, and fish when they can catch them. Snowy owls may eat snow in order to get enough water.

Foxes, people, dogs, wolves, and jaegers are also predators.
**The Snowy Owl**

- They hunt in fresh water and grassy meadows.
- Snowy owls live in coastal Alaska, Canada, and Greenland, as well as in northern Europe and Asia.
- Snowy owls are mostly white with narrow brown bars and spots.
- They have small yellow eyes.
- Their toes and claws have feathers.
- Their dark bills are short, strong and sharply pointed.
- They lay 3 to 11 eggs.
- Snowy owls can be 20 to 27 inches and weigh 40 to 70 ounces.

**The Snowy Owl**

- They can live to be 9 years old.
- Snowy owls are awake during the day and sleep at night.
- The male owl does a dance for the female owl.
- Snowy owls live alone.
- They travel when they have no food left.
- Males often “hoot” and make other calls: a “rick, rick, rick”, a “kre kre kre”, a mewing and a hiss.
- They eat lemmings and mice. They also eat rabbits, seabirds, and fish.
- Snowy owls may eat snow to get water.
- Foxes, people, dogs, wolves, and jaegers are also predators.
Diagram of the Snowy Owl:

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]
Snowy Owls

- Can
- have
- are
Life Cycle of the Snowy Owl
Snowy Owls:

- Life Span:
- Habitat:
- Diet:
- Interesting Fact:
Snowy Owls

3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts:

1 question:
Live ________________________________.

Have _______________________________.

Are ________________________________.

Can ________________________________.

Eat ________________________________.

Always ________________________________.

Never ________________________________.
My Snowy Owl Adventure Story!
The Harp Seal

Harp seals tend to spend relatively little time on land; rather they seem to enjoy spending most of their time in the waters of the northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

When **migrating**, harp seals can spend long periods of time at sea, without ever stepping foot on land. During this time it is not abnormal for a harp seal to sleep while in the water. They stay in a group called a **rookery**.

The eyes of harp seals are well adapted to seeing both above and below the **surface** of the water. Because sight is extremely important to the seals for navigation, their eyes are large, and have a special lens that helps them focus in on things much more easily. Similar to that of a camel, harp seals also have a **membrane** that covers the eyes to protect them from the harsh marine waters. The bodies of harp seals are designed to be good for swimming. Flippers are able to easily move their bodies straight through the water.

Harp seals are very good at conserving their body heat. With a thick layer of **blubber** under their skin, harp seals are able to hold their body heat more easily.

This layer of fat also provides a means of **buoyancy** (floating), stores energy, and gives the seals a shape that is better suited for the aquatic environment where they are often found.

**Molting** for harp seals happens once a year. During the molting period the seals get rid of their worn out skin and replace it with a new one. Most often during this time, harp seals remain on land; when replacing their skin there is a compromise to how well they can retain body heat. So as not to risk **hypothermia** (getting too cold), harp seals wait for their skin to be ready for the frigid waters of the arctic.

**Predators** of the harp seal include polar bears, orca, sharks, and sometimes even walruses.

Pups “bawl” and “mumble” for their mothers, adults “growl” and “warble” unlike their relatives like sea lions that “bark”.

Adult harp seals grow to be approximately 5 to 6 feet long and 300 to 400 pounds.

Harp seals are **carnivores** and maintain a diet of fish and crustaceans.
The Harp Seal

Harp seals tend to spend most of their time in the waters of the northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

When migrating, harp seals can spend long periods of time at sea, without ever stepping foot on land. Sometimes harp seals sleep while in the water. They stay in a group called a rookery.

They have big eyes to help them see above and below the water. Like a camel, harp seals also have a membrane that covers the eyes to protect them from the salty waters. The bodies of harp seals are made to be good for swimming. Flippers are able to easily move their bodies straight through the water.

Harp seals are very good at using their body heat a little at a time. With a thick layer of blubber under their skin, harp seals are able to keep their heat for longer amounts of time.

This layer of fat also helps them float, stores energy, and gives the seals a shape that helps them swim better.

Molting for harp seals happens once a year. During the molting period, the seals get rid of their worn-out skin and replace it with a new one. When they molt, harp seals stay on land, because if they went in the water they could get too cold and get sick.

Predators of the harp seal include polar bears, orca, sharks, and sometimes even walruses.

Pups “bawl” and “mumble” for their mothers, adults “growl” and “warble.”

Adult harp seals grow to be approximately 5 to 6 feet long and 300 to 400 pounds.

Harp seals are carnivores that eat fish and crustaceans.
**The Harp Seal**

- Harp seals live in northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans.
- They can sleep in the water.
- They stay in a group called a **rookery**.
- They have big eyes to help them see.
- Their flippers help them swim.
- They have **blubber** (Fat) to keep them warm.

**The Harp Seal**

- They get new skin every year (**molt**).
- Polar bears, orca, sharks, and walruses like to eat seals.
- Pups make sounds to their mom.
- Seals talk to each other using sounds.
- They are 5 to 6 feet long and 300 to 400 pounds.
- Harp seals eat fish and crustaceans.
Diagram of the Harp Seal:
Harp Seals

Can | have | are

__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
Harp Seals
Life Cycle of the Harp Seal:
Harp Seals

3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts:

1 question:
Harp Seals

Live ____________________________________________.

Have ________________________________.

Are __________________________________.

Can ____________________________________.

Eat ____________________________________.

Always _________________________________.

Never _________________________________.

Harp Seal

Both

[Diagram of a Venn diagram with two circles and a third box diagram]
My Harp Seal Adventure Story!
The Ermine

Ermines live in the northern part of the world: North America, Canada, Northern Europe and Northern Asia.

At full adult size total body length from head to rump is 170 mm to 330 mm. Males are generally twice as large as females, with males weighing from 67 to 116 grams and females from 25 to 80 grams.

Ermine have the typical weasel form: long body, short legs, long neck supporting a triangular head, slightly protruding round ears, bright black eyes, and long whiskers. Their short, moderately fine fur is white in the winter and the tip of the tail is black. In the summer, the fur on the back is chocolate brown while the fur on the belly extending to the upper lip is yellowish white. Ermines have paws with claws which enables them to dig. The front feet are smaller than the back feet which helps it fit into small, tight spaces.

Ermine have keen senses of smell, vision, hearing, and touch that help them to locate prey. Ermine probably use odor to let other ermine know they are ready to mate.

The ermine’s slender, agile body allows it to move swiftly both above ground and through underground burrows. Ermine can also run easily across snow. They hunt in a zigzag pattern, moving by leaping to and fro.

Ermines are carnivorous. They eat birds, eggs, frogs, fish, insects, ground squirrels, lemmings, cotton tails, small hares, porcupines and rats. They kill their prey by a quick bite behind the neck.

Ermine prefer woodlands near rivers, marshes, shrubby fencerows, and open areas next to forests. Although ermine live primarily on the ground, they climb trees and swim well.

Tree roots, hollow logs, stone walls, and rodent burrows are used as dens. Ermine line their nests with dry plant material, and fur and feathers from prey. Side cavities of burrows are used for storing food and as bathrooms.

Ermine have a litter of 3 to 18 babies. Young are blind and helpless. They are covered with fine white hair, and a prominent dark mane of dense fur develops around the neck by the third week. The young grow quickly and are able to hunt with their mother by 8 weeks.

Ermines do not live long, just 1 to 2 years.
Ermines live in the northern part of the world: North America, Canada, Northern Europe and Northern Asia.

Ermines are 170 mm to 330 mm long. Males are generally twice as large as females. Males weigh 67 to 116 grams and females weigh 25 to 80 grams.

Ermine have the typical weasel form: long body, short legs, long neck, a triangular head, round ears, bright black eyes, and long whiskers. Their short, fine fur is white in the winter and the tip of the tail is black. In the summer, the fur on the back is chocolate brown while the fur on the belly extending to the upper lip is yellowish white. Ermines have paws with claws which helps them to dig. The front feet are smaller than the back feet which helps it fit into small, tight spaces.

Ermine have keen senses of smell, vision, hearing, and touch that help them to locate prey. Ermine have a smell that attracts a mate.

Ermine travel in underground burrows and can also run easily across snow. They hunt in a zigzag pattern, moving by leaping to and fro.

Ermines are carnivorous. They eat birds, eggs, frogs, fish, insects, ground squirrels, lemmings, cotton tails, small hares, porcupines and rats. They kill their prey by a quick bite behind the neck.

Although ermine live primarily on the ground near forests and rivers, they climb trees and swim well. Tree roots, hollow logs, stone walls, and rodent burrows are used as dens.

Ermine have a litter of 3 to 18 babies. Young are blind and helpless. They are covered with fine white hair, and have dark hair around the neck. The young are able to hunt with their mother by 8 weeks.

Ermines do not live long, just 1 to 2 years.
Ermines live in the northern part of the world: North America, Canada, Northern Europe and Northern Asia.

Ermines are 170 mm to 330 mm long.

They weigh from 25 to 116 grams.

Ermines have a long body, short legs, long neck, round ears, black eyes, and long whiskers.

Their fur is white in the winter and the tip of the tail is black.

In the summer, the fur on the back is chocolate brown and the fur on the belly is yellowish white.

Ermines have paws with claws which helps them to dig.

The front feet are smaller than the back feet which helps it fit into small spaces.

Ermine can see, smell, and hear very well.

Ermine run in a zig-zag pattern.

Ermines eat birds, eggs, frogs, fish, insects, ground squirrels, lemmings, cotton tails, small hares, porcupines and rats.

Ermine live and travel in burrows and dens.

Ermine have a litter of 3 to 18 babies.

Ermines do not live long, just 1 to 2 years.
Ermines

Can  have  are

________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________
________________________

Ermines
Life Cycle of the Ermine:
Ermines:

Habitat:

Life Span:

Diet:

Interesting Fact:
Ermines

Live ____________________________________.

Have _________________________________.

Are __________________________________.

Can __________________________________.

Eat ___________________________________.

Always _____________________________________.

Never ___________________________________.

□
My Ermine Adventure Story!
Canadian lynx only eat meat like snowshoe hares. They also feast on rodents, birds and fish. If they can find a deer that is very weak or sick, lynx will kill and eat it.

Lynx use their eyes, ears and noses in communicating. They also use their voices, and can make calls to one another. Lynx use their vision and hearing to hunt. Lynx usually sneak up on prey to within a few short bounds, and then pounce.

Lynx are only active at night (nocturnal). During the day, they stay in rough nests under rock ledges, fallen trees, or shrubs. Lynx prefer to be alone.

Lynx live in Canada and northern North America. Lynx usually live in mature forests with dense undergrowth but can also be found in more open forests, rocky areas or tundra.

Most lynx measure between 670 to 1,067 mm from head to tail, and weigh from 4.5 to 17.3 kg. Their tails can be from 51 to 138 mm. Males are a little bigger than females. In the wild, lynx have lived as long as 14 years. In captivity, they live up to 26 years.
**The Lynx**

Canadian lynx only eat meat like snowshoe hares. They also feast on rodents, birds and fish.

Lynx use their eyes, ears and noses to talk to each other. They also use their voices, and can make calls to one another. Lynx can see and hear very well which helps them hunt. Lynx usually sneak up on prey to within a few short jumps, and then pounce.

Lynx are only active at night (**nocturnal**). During the day, they stay under rock ledges, fallen trees, or shrubs. Lynx like to be alone.

Lynx live in Canada and northern North America. Lynx live in forests, but can also be found in more open forests, rocky areas or tundra.

Most lynx are 670 to 1,067 mm long, and weigh from 4.5 to 17.3 kg. Their tails are 51 to 138 mm. Males are a little bigger than females. In the wild, lynx have lived as long as 14 years.

Females have their litter (1 to 5 kittens) in fallen logs, stumps, and clumps of timber. These dens help protect them from predators. Mothers take care of the kittens and teach them how to hunt for meat.

Most lynx have long, thick, yellowish-brown fur. The back is more gray, and the belly is lighter. Some have dark spots. Lynx have short, ringed tails with black tips. The ears have long black hairs on the tip. The paws are large and furry, which helps these cats to walk and run on snow.
The Lynx

- Canadian lynx only eat snowshoe rabbits, rodents, birds and fish.
- Lynx use their eyes, ears and noses to talk to each other. They make sounds to one another too.
- Lynx can see and hear very well which helps them hunt.
- Lynx usually sneak up on prey.
- Lynx are awake at night (nocturnal). They sleep during the day.
- They like to be alone.
- Lynx live in forests of Canada and northern North America.

- Most lynx are 670 to 1,067 mm long, and weigh from 4.5 to 17.3 kg.
- Their tails are 51 to 138 mm.
- They can live to be 14 years old.
- Females have 1 to 5 kittens.
- They live in a den.
- Most lynx have long, thick, yellow-brown fur.
- Some have dark spots.
- Lynx have short, ringed tails with black tips.
- The ears have long black hairs on the tip.
- The paws are large and furry, which helps them walk and run on snow.
Diagram of the Lynx:
Lynxes

Can

have

are
Lynxes
Life Cycle of the Lynx:
Lynxes

Live

Have

Are

Can

Eat

Always

Never
Lynx

Both
My Lynx Adventure Story!
With sleek black backs and bright white bellies and eye patches, killer whales, or orcas, are easily distinguishable from other aquatic animals.

One of the ocean’s largest predators, male orcas can grow to 32 feet in length, while females are slightly smaller at 23 feet. They live primarily where the water is cold but can live anywhere from the polar regions right up to the equator. This massive range makes orcas the most widespread of all sea creatures.

True to their name, killer whales are effective hunters. They prey on seals, sea lions, fish, sea birds, turtles, octopuses, and squid. Orcas will even attack other whales, including the enormous blue whale which can measure over three times their size. They have also been known to breach the surface to grab sea lions and seals, even partially jumping onto ice floes to reach their target.

Killer whales hunt in pods, or groups, in a way similar to wolves. They circle their prey and force them into smaller areas before attacking. Once cornered, the orcas take turns biting and ramming their prey.

Sending sound waves that travel underwater, killer whales use echolocation as a means for hunting. This provides information about an object’s location, size, and shape. This also helps them talk; each pod has a distinctive sound it uses to communicate among its members.

There are thought to be three types of pods: transient, resident, and offshore. Transient pods are constantly on the move following food sources. Resident pods generally stay in one area close to shore, while offshore orcas prefer the open waters.

Mother whales carry their baby for 17 months. The calves are born in the water tail first. Newborns are very carefully protected within the pod. Often younger females will help new mothers protect their calves. Killer whales are also known to shelter injured or ill members of their pod from danger.
The orca whale

Orca whales have black backs and bright white bellies and eye patches.

One of the ocean’s largest predators, male orcas can grow to 32 feet in length, while females are slightly smaller at 23 feet. They live where the water is cold but can live close to the equator too.

True to their name, killer whales are effective hunters. They prey on seals, sea lions, fish, sea birds, turtles, octopuses, and squid. Orcas will even attack other whales.

Killer whales hunt in pods, or groups, in a way similar to wolves. They circle their prey and force them into smaller areas before attacking. Once cornered, the orcas take turns biting and ramming their prey.

Killer whales use echolocation as a means for hunting. These sound waves provide information about an object’s location, size, and shape. This also helps them talk; each pod has their own sound it uses to talk to its members.

There are thought to be three types of pods: transient, resident, and offshore. Transient pods are always on the move following food sources. Resident pods generally stay in one area close to shore, while offshore orcas prefer the open waters.

Mother whales carry their baby for 17 months. The calves are born in the water tail first. Often younger females will help new mothers protect their calves. Killer whales are also known to shelter hurt or sick members of their pod from danger.
The orca whale

- Orca whales have black backs and white bellies and eye patches.
- They can be 23 to 32 feet long.
- They live where the water is cold but can live close to the equator too.
- They eat seals, sea lions, fish, sea birds, turtles, octopuses, and squid.
- Killer whales hunt in pods, or groups.

- They use sound waves to talk and hunt their prey.
- Some whales like to move a lot, some stay close to shore, and some like to be in open water.
- Mother whales carry their baby for 17 months.
- The calves are born in the water tail first.
- Whales will help calves and other whales that are hurt or sick.
Orca Whales

Can

have

are
orca whales
Life Cycle of the Orca Whale:

[Diagram with arrows connecting four blank boxes]
Orca Whales:

- Habitat:
- Life Span:
- Diet:
- Interesting Fact:
- Diet:
Orca Whales

Live

Have

Are

Can

Eat

Always

Never
orca whale
My orca whale adventure story!
They live in the tundra of northern Alaska, Canada, Europe and Greenland.

Musk oxen are wide, shaggy animals with short legs and long strands of dark brown fur. Full-grown oxen stand between 4 and 5 feet at the shoulders and can weigh between 600 and 800 pounds. Both bulls (males) and cows (females) have sharp, curved horns that begin at on their skulls at a thick plate of bone called a "boss." The boss is larger and thicker on bull musk oxen and serves to protect them when they smash heads and horns with rival oxen. The bulls have small glands underneath their eyes that secrete fluid they use to mark their territory. Musk oxen also have wide hooves with sharp edges that allow them to move quickly in snow.

Musk Oxen are called "the bearded ones." The musk ox’s long, straggly fur might seem like a bad hair day, but no other animal is better suited for bitter cold and barren lands. Beneath the long strands of fur, which can reach almost to the ground, musk oxen have an inner coat of soft wool that protects them in temperatures as low as -100° F. They shed their inner coat, called qiviut (KIV-ee-oot), every spring. This fur can repel moisture and provide warmth.

In spring and summer months, musk oxen usually gather in herds of 10 and 30 animals. They graze in moist, lowland areas where shrubs and plants are easily accessible food. The bulls will fight against each other to see who the leader of the herd will be.

Sometimes Musk Oxen dig into the snow and frozen earth for moss and lichen when there is no food. They huddle together to save warmth and survive mostly on stores of fat they have preserved from the plentiful food sources in the spring and summer.

The musk ox has one natural predator: the arctic wolf. If a herd of musk oxen must protect itself, it is usually against wolves that will attack them fiercely. When attacked, bull musk oxen move to the outside of the herd and form a boundary surrounding the cows and young. With their sharp horns facing outward, they can form an intimidating defense against any wolf that might be bold enough to charge. From their position around the herd, the bulls can protect the cows and young by tossing and trampling any wolves that might attack.
They live in the tundra of northern Alaska, Canada, Europe and Greenland.

Musk oxen are wide, shaggy animals with short legs and long strands of dark brown fur. Full-grown oxen stand between 4 and 5 feet at the shoulders and can weigh between 600 and 800 pounds. Both bulls (males) and cows (females) have sharp, curved horns that begin at on their skulls at a thick plate of bone called a "boss." The boss is larger and thicker on bull musk oxen and protects them when they smash heads with other oxen. The bulls mark their space by using liquid from their eye. Musk oxen also have wide hooves with sharp edges that helps them move quickly in snow.

Musk Oxen are called "the bearded ones." The musk ox has long, straggly fur. Beneath the long strands of fur, which can reach almost to the ground, musk oxen have an inner coat of soft wool that protects them in temperatures as low as -100° F. They shed their inner coat, called qiviut (KIV-ee-oot), every spring. This fur can keep them dry and provide warmth.

Musk oxen usually gather in herds of 10 and 30 animals. They graze on shrubs and plants that grow on the ground. The bulls will fight against each other to see who the leader of the herd will be.

Sometimes Musk Oxen dig into the snow and frozen earth for moss and lichen when there is no other food. They huddle together to keep warm and live off the fat they have on their body.

The musk ox has one natural predator: the arctic wolf. When attacked, bull musk oxen move to the outside of the herd and form a boundary surrounding the cows and young. With their sharp horns facing outward, they can scare off the wolf.
**The Musk Ox**

- They live in the tundra of northern Alaska, Canada, Europe and Greenland.

Musk oxen are wide, with short legs and long strands of dark brown fur.

- They are 4 and 5 feet tall and can weigh between 600 and 800 pounds.

- Both bulls (males) and cows (females) have sharp horns that come out of a thick plate of bone.

- The bulls mark their space by using liquid from their eye.

- Musk oxen also have wide hooves with sharp edges that helps them move quickly in snow.

**The Musk Ox**

- Musk Oxen are called "the bearded ones."

- They have a 2nd coat of soft wool to keep them warm and dry.

- Musk oxen travel in herds of 10 and 30 animals.

- They eat on shrubs and plants that grow on the ground.

- The bulls will fight each other to see who the leader of the herd will be.

- They huddle together to keep warm and live off the fat they have on their body.

The Arctic wolf tries to eat the Musk Ox.
Diagram of the Musk Ox:

Diagram showing various parts of a musk ox with labels to be filled in.
Musk Oxen

Can    have    are

_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
Musk oxen
Life Cycle of the Musk Ox:
Musk Oxen:

Habitat:

Life Span:

Interesting Fact:

Diet:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live</th>
<th>Have</th>
<th>Are</th>
<th>Can</th>
<th>Eat</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Musk Ox

Both

Diagram of Musk Ox with Venn diagram and picture.
My Musk Ox Adventure Story!
The walrus is a large marine mammal with flippers, a broad head, short muzzle, small eyes, tusks and whiskers. There are 2 kinds of walrus: the Atlantic walrus and the Pacific walrus.

Walruses are cinnamon brown in color. They are able to turn their hind flippers forward to aid in movement on land. Their front flippers are large and each has five digits. Males have special air sacs that are used to make a bell-like sound. Walruses have thick skin and then a layer of blubber. Their blubber keeps them warm in icy waters.

Both males and females have large tusks that are used for defense, cutting through ice and getting out of the water. The tusks can be more than three feet long in males and about two and a half feet long in females. Walrus tusks are actually their large teeth. Walrus tusks never stop growing. Walruses use their tusks to pull themselves out of the water.

Walrus whiskers are called vibrissae. They have 450 whiskers. Walrus are carnivores and use their whiskers to find food. Walruses like to eat shellfish including clams, mussels, soft corals, sea cucumbers and other things found at the bottom of the ocean. They are also known to eat young seals when food is scarce.

Walruses are very social animals and congregate in large numbers. The largest walruses are the most aggressive. Walruses spend two thirds of their lives in the water. Most walrus groups migrate north in the summer and south in the winter.

A male walrus is called a bull. A female walrus is called a cow. A baby walrus is called a calf. Walruses live between 30-40 years in the wild.

Walruses live in the Northern Hemisphere in the Arctic. Atlantic Walruses live near Northern Canada to Greenland. Pacific Walruses live near Russia and Alaska. The Pacific Walrus are larger than the Atlantic Walrus.

Walruses grow to be 7.5 pounds to 11.5ft. They can weigh up to 4,000 pounds.

Walruses can dive down 260ft into the ocean. Walruses can hold their breath under water for up to 30 minutes.

Walruses have two predators. The Orca or Killer Whale and the Polar Bear.
The Walrus

The walrus is a mammal with flippers, a wide head, short nose, small eyes, tusks and whiskers. There are 2 kinds of walrus: the Atlantic walrus and the Pacific walrus.

Walruses are brown in color. They are able to turn their hind flippers forward to help them move. Their front flippers are large and each has five digits. Males have air sacs that are used to make a bell-like sound. Walruses have thick skin and then a layer of blubber. Their blubber keeps them warm.

Both males and females have large tusks that are for protecting them, cutting through ice and getting out of the water. Walrus tusks are actually their large teeth. Walrus tusks never stop growing. Walruses use their tusks to pull themselves out of the water.

Walrus have 450 whiskers. Walrus are carnivores and use their whiskers to find food. Walruses like to eat shellfish including clams, mussels, soft corals, and sea cucumbers. They also eat young seals when there is no food.

Walruses like to stay in groups. The largest walruses like to fight more. Walruses spend two thirds of their lives in the water. Most walrus groups travel north in the summer and south in the winter.

A male walrus is called a bull. A female walrus is called a cow. A baby walrus is called a calf. Walruses live between 30-40 years in the wild.

Walruses live in the northern part of the globe in the Arctic.

Walruses grow to be 7.5 pounds to 11.5 feet. They can weigh up to 4,000 pounds.

Walruses can dive down 260 feet into the ocean. Walruses can hold their breath under water for up to 30 minutes.

Walruses have two predators. The Orca or Killer Whale and the Polar Bear.
Walruses have flippers.

Walruses have tusks as teeth. They never stop growing.

Walruses are brown.

They have 450 whiskers to help them smell food.

They have thick skin and blubber (fat).

They use their tusks to pull out of the water.

Walruses eat shellfish like clams, mussels, soft corals, and sea cucumbers. They also eat seals when there is no food.

Walruses like to stay in groups.

They move in the winter and summer.

A male walrus is called a bull.

A female walrus is called a cow.

A baby walrus is called a calf.

Walruses live to be 30 to 40 years old.

Walruses live in the Arctic.

Walruses grow to be 7.5 pounds to 11.5 feet.

They can weigh 4,000 pounds.

Walruses have two predators. The Orca or Killer Whale and the Polar Bear.
Life Cycle of the Walrus:
Walruses:

Habitat:

Life Span:

Interesting Fact:

Diet:
Walruses:

Live

Have

Are

Can

Eat

Always

Never
Walrus

Both
My Walrus Adventure Story!
Both male and female reindeer grow antlers; in other kinds of deer, only males have them.

Fur covering a reindeer's body helps it stay warm in its very cold habitat. Reindeer even have fur on the bottom of their hooves, which helps them keep from slipping on icy ground. Their big, broad hooves also work well as paddles when the animal swims across rivers or lakes. And, their sharp hooves are used as shovels to dig into the snow to find food.

Reindeer live in big groups called a herd. In the spring, herds come together and form an even bigger group of up to 500,000 animals.

Caribou can have shoulder heights of up to 120 cm and total length ranges from 150 to 230 cm. They have short tails. Males are larger than females, sometimes twice as large. The coat of caribou is an excellent, lightweight insulation against the extreme cold temperatures they face. The hairs are hollow and taper sharply which helps trap heat close to the body and also makes them able to float. Color can be very dark browns to nearly white. White areas are often present on the belly, neck, and above the hooves. Caribou make an audible clicking noise while walking, which is produced from tendons rubbing across a bone in the foot.

Caribou are found in North America and Eurasia in a large circle around the north pole.

Males fight against each other to win over a female mate. Newborn calves follow their mother after an hour and are capable of outrunning a human at one day of age. Calves drink milk for their first month, after which they begin to graze.

Females live over 15 years. Bulls typically live less than 10 years in the wild. Caribou communicate among themselves through vocal, visual, chemical, and touching cues. They have a keen sense of smell, which allows them to find food buried deep under snow. Caribou are mainly grazing herbivores. In summer they eat the leaves of willows and birches, mushrooms, cotton grass, sedges, and other ground dwelling kinds of vegetation. In the winter lichens are an important food source.
Both male and female reindeer grow antlers; in other kinds of deer, only males have them.

Fur covering a reindeer's body helps it stay warm in its very cold habitat. Reindeer even have fur on the bottom of their hooves, which helps them keep from slipping on icy ground. Their hooves help them paddle across water, and help them dig into the snow to find food.

Reindeer live in big groups called a herd. In the spring, a herd could be up to 500,000 animals.

Caribou are found in North America and Eurasia in a large circle around the north pole.

Males fight against each other to win over a female mate. Newborn calves follow their mother after an hour and are capable of outrunning a human at one day of age. Calves drink milk for their first month, after which they begin to eat plants.

Females live over 15 years. Bulls typically live less than 10 years in the wild.

Caribou are 150 to 230 cm long. They have short tails. Males are larger than females, sometimes twice as large. The coat of caribou is a lightweight insulation against the extreme cold temperatures they face. The hairs are hollow and have sharp ends which helps trap heat close to the body and also makes them able to float. Color can be very dark browns to nearly white. The belly, neck, and above the hooves are white. Caribou make a clicking noise while walking, which is made from tendons rubbing across a bone in the foot.

Caribou communicate with their eyes, smell, and touch. They have a keen sense of smell, which allows them to find food buried deep under snow. Caribou are mainly grazing herbivores, (eat plants). In summer they eat the leaves of willows and birches, mushrooms, cotton grass, and sedges. In the winter they eat lichens.
Both males and females grow antlers.

They have fur on their body and hooves to stay warm.

Their hooves help them swim and dig in the snow.

Reindeer live in big groups called a herd.

Caribou are 150 to 230 cm long.

They have short tails.

Their hair helps them float when swimming.

They can be dark brown or white. The belly, neck, and above the hooves are white.

Caribou make a clicking noise while walking.

Caribou are found in North America and Eurasia in a large circle around the north pole.

Males fight against each other to win over a female mate.

Babies are called calves.

Females (cows) live over 15 years. Males (Bulls) live less than 10 years in the wild.

Caribou have great senses. They can see, smell, and feel well.

They eat the leaves of willows and birches, mushrooms, cotton grass, sedges, and lichens.
Diagram of the Caribou:
Caribous

Can

have

are
Caribous
Life Cycle of the Caribou:
My Caribou Adventure Story!
Arctic hares live in Alaska, northern Canada and Greenland.

In the summer months, arctic hares are usually brown and gray, and they shed their fur when the temperatures warm up. But in the winter, the arctic hare’s fur turns snowy white to match the winter landscape. Only the tips of their ears stay dark.

Arctic hares are the largest hares. A full-grown arctic hare is usually around two feet long, and weighs about twelve pounds. It has long, muscular hind legs and feet that allows it to move quickly over snow and ice—up to 40 mph! They use their powerful hind legs to propel themselves, like kangaroos.

Their ears are much shorter than those of desert hares. Shorter ears mean that the hares can warm themselves more efficiently; their hearts don’t have to pump blood so far from the center of their bodies. But this doesn’t mean that arctic hares can’t hear well. They have very keen senses of hearing, smell, and sight. They can smell their food, even through thick snow and ice. Their dark eyes sit near the tops of their heads, giving them a wide range of sight. When arctic hares spy predators, they use their white camouflage as their first defense. They freeze and wait until they are spotted before trying to run to safety. They also huddle in groups keeping their bodies close together for warmth.

Their most common enemy is the wolf, but arctic hares also have to protect themselves from polar bears, arctic foxes, ermines and large birds like falcons or eagles. If a hungry wolf or arctic fox happens to surprise the group, the hares scatter into different directions and confuse their predators with their speed and numbers.

Arctic hares struggle to find food during the winter, but the sharp nails on their feet help them scratch and dig through ice and snow. In Alaska, arctic hares prefer to eat the leaves, bark, twigs and roots of the willow tree. They also eat small grasses and flowers.

They are awake at night (nocturnal).

Male hares called "bucks," mate with a female hare or "doe," during the spring. After she mates, a doe carries her litter for about fifty days before she gives birth. She may have up to nine "leverets," or young arctic hares, at once. The leverets are ready for life in Alaska almost as soon as they are born. They can see clearly and burrow their own forms when they are only a few days old.
**The Arctic Hare**

Arctic hares live in Alaska, northern Canada and Greenland.

In the summer months, arctic hares are usually brown and gray, and they shed their fur when it is warm. But in the winter, the arctic hare's fur turns snowy white to match the snow. Only the tips of their ears stay dark.

A full-grown arctic hare is usually around two feet long, and weighs about twelve pounds. It has long, muscular hind legs and feet that allows it to move quickly over snow and ice—up to 40 mph!

Shorter ears mean that the hares can warm themselves more efficiently; their hearts don't have to pump blood so far from the center of their bodies. They have very keen senses of hearing, smell, and sight. They can smell their food, even through thick snow and ice. Their dark eyes sit near the tops of their heads, giving them a wide range of sight. When arctic hares spy predators, they use their white camouflage as their first defense. They freeze and wait until they are spotted before trying to run to safety. They also huddle in groups keeping their bodies close together for warmth.

**The Arctic Hare**

Their most common enemy is the wolf, but arctic hares also have to protect themselves from polar bears, arctic foxes, ermines and large birds like falcons or eagles. If a hungry wolf or arctic fox happens to surprise the group, the hares scatter into different directions and confuse their predators with their speed and numbers.

Arctic hares struggle to find food during the winter, but the sharp nails on their feet help them scratch and dig through ice and snow. They prefer to eat the leaves, bark, twigs and roots of the willow tree. They also eat small grasses and flowers.

They are awake at night (nocturnal).

Male hares called "bucks," mate with a female hare or "doe," during the spring. After she mates, a doe carries her litter of nine "leverets," or young arctic hares. They can be on their own after a couple days.
Arctic hares live in Alaska, northern Canada and Greenland.

In the summer they are brown and gray.

In the winter they are white. Only the tips of their ears stay dark.

They are 2 feet long and weigh 12 pounds.

Its big legs help it jump fast.

They have very short ears.

They can smell their food, even in thick snow and ice.

They have dark eyes on each side of their head.

They like to sit in groups to stay warm.

Their enemies are the wolves, polar bears, arctic foxes, ermines and large birds like falcons or eagles.

They like to run in other directions to confuse their predator.

They have sharp nails to dig in the ice.

They eat the leaves, bark, twigs and roots of the willow tree. They also eat small grasses and flowers.

They are awake at night (nocturnal).

Male hares are called "bucks" and female hares are called "does."

The mother can have up to 9 baby rabbits (leverets).
Diagram of the Arctic Hare:
Life Cycle of the Arctic Hare:
Arctic Hares:

- Diet:
- Habitat:
- Life Span:
- Interesting Fact:
Arctic Hares

3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts:

1 question:
Arctic Hares

Live ____________________________________________.

Have ____________________________________________.

Are ____________________________________________.

Can ____________________________________________.

Eat ____________________________________________.

Always ____________________________________________.

Never ____________________________________________.
Arctic Hare

Both
My Arctic Hare Adventure Story!