

Title:



Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

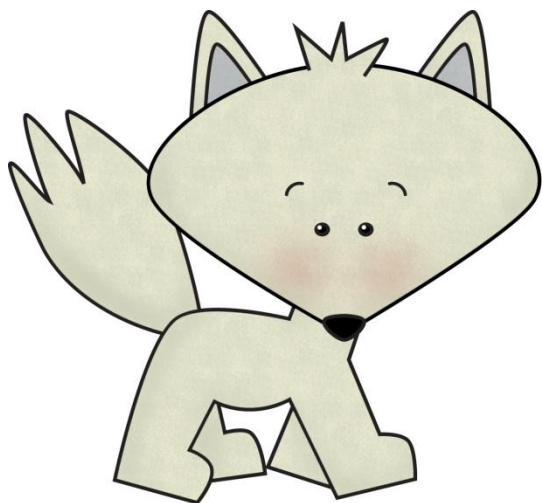
.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10

Title:



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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10

Know

Want to know  
?

Learn






## 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.

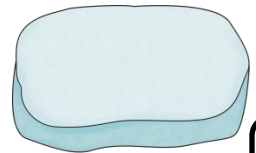
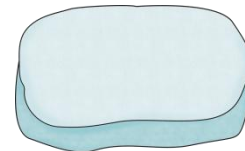
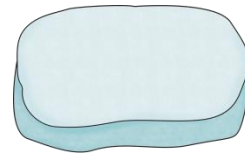
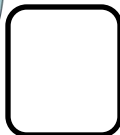
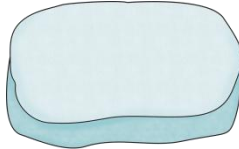
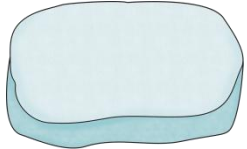
Arctic foxes like to live and sleep in **dens**. When they are an adult they can have a litter of 6 to 12 pups. The pups stay in the den with the mom and dad for 3 weeks and then go out for short walks. They then leave the den to start hunting when they are 3 months old. They are born covered with short,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



## The Arctic Fox

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.

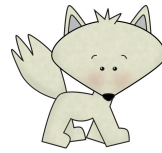
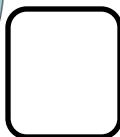
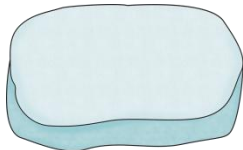
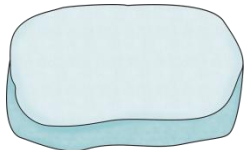




## The ARCTIC FOX

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.

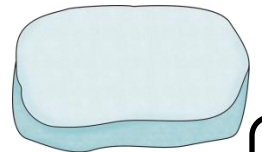
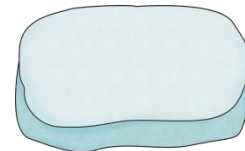
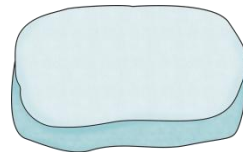
Arctic foxes like to live and sleep in **dens**. When they are an adult they can have a litter of 6 to 12 pups. They leave the den when they are 3 months old. They are born with dark brown fur that turns white when they grow up.



## The ARCTIC FOX

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**.

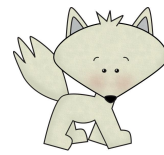
Arctic foxes can smell and hear very well. Their small, pointy ears can hear their prey moving around in underground tunnels. The Arctic Foxes like to hunt Lemmings, voles, squirrels, small birds, eggs, berries, and fish.





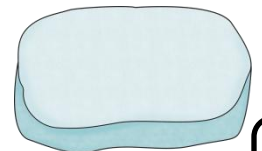
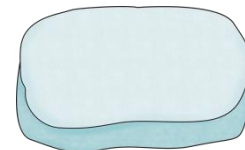
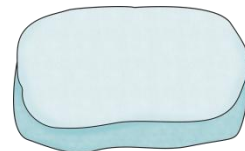
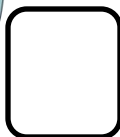
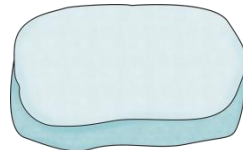
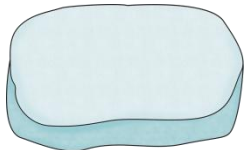
## The ARCTIC FOX

- 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.

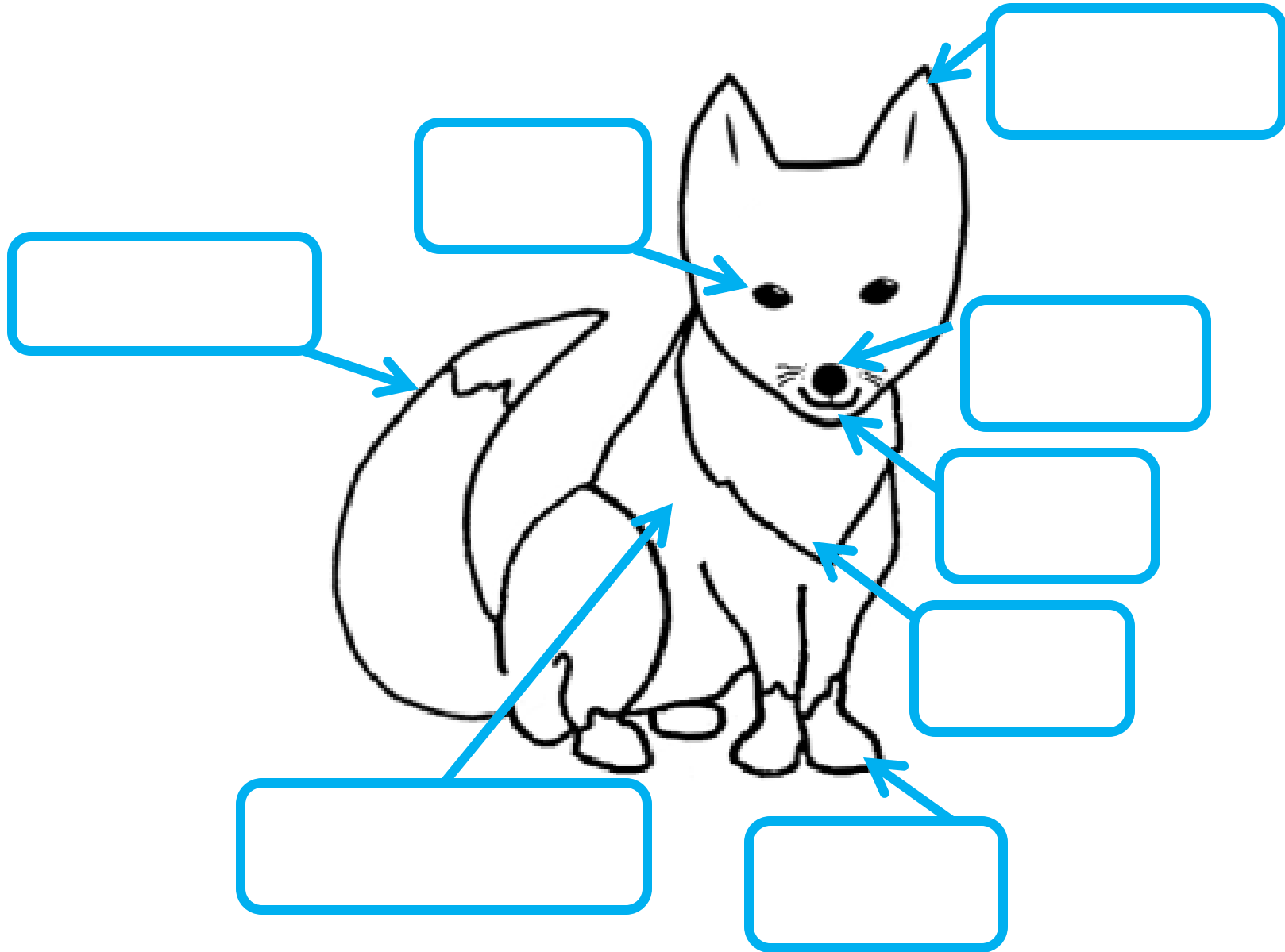


## The ARCTIC FOX

- 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



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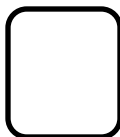
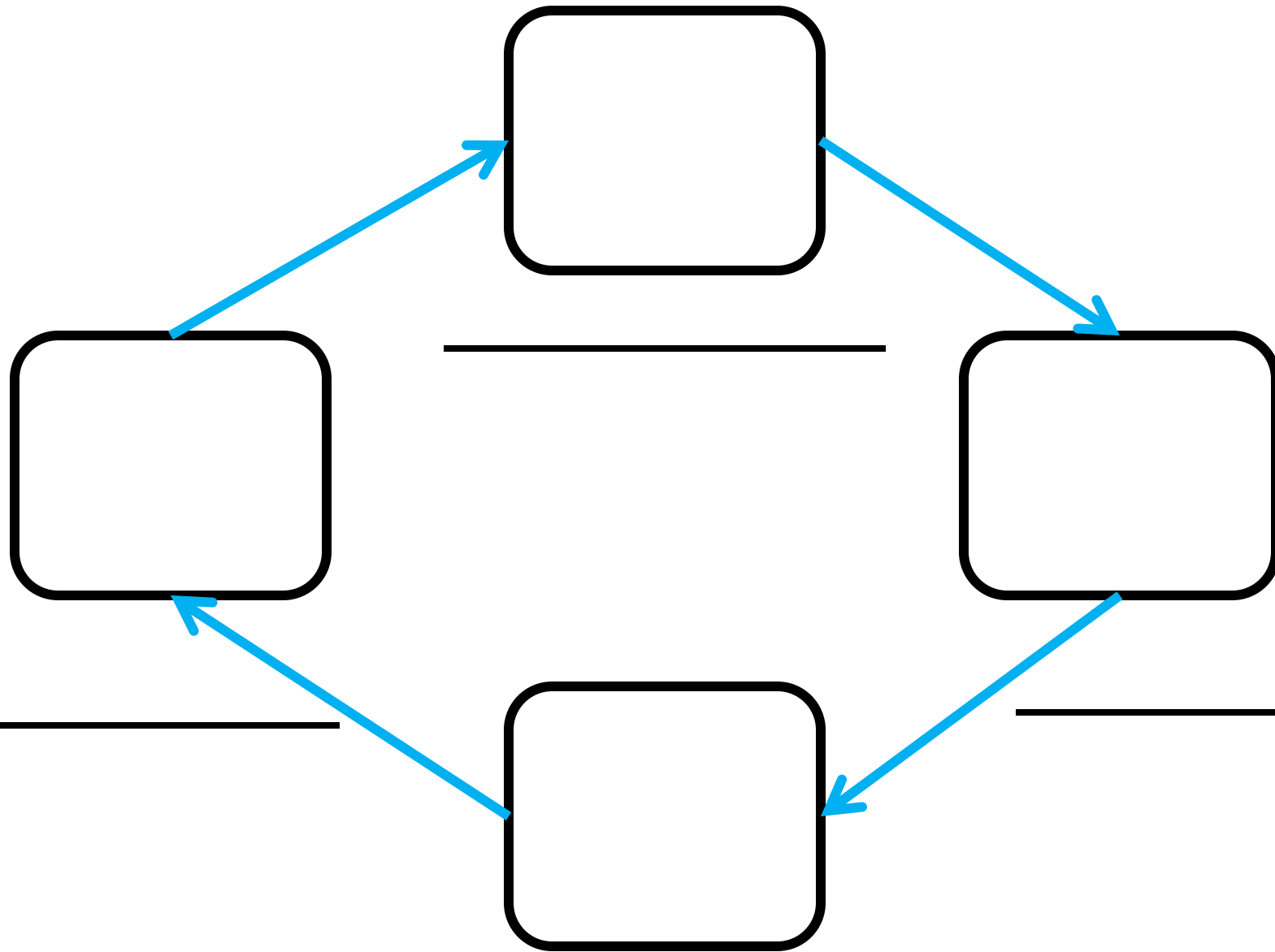




ARCTIC  
FOXES



# Life Cycle of the Arctic Fox:



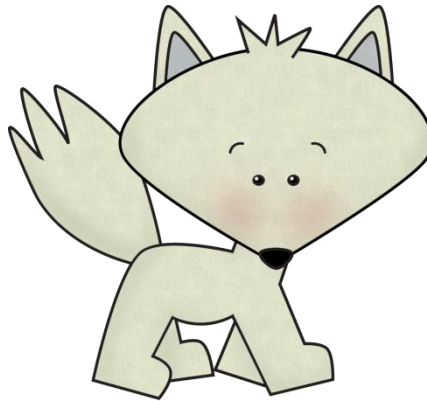
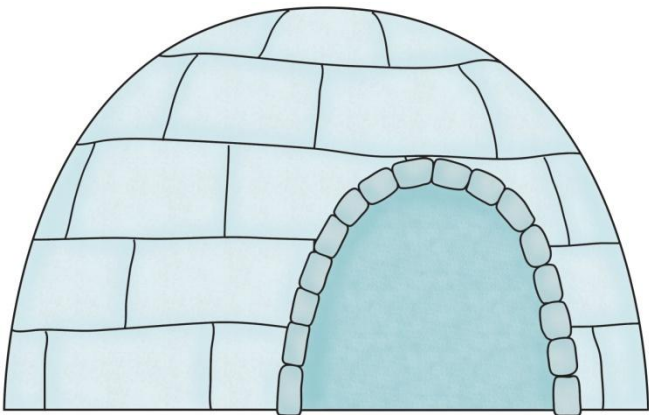
# ARCTIC FOXES:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





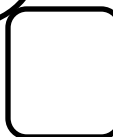
# ARCTIC FOXES



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Topic:

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Closing:



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Habitat

Diet

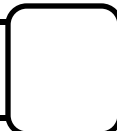
Life Span



Adaptations

Size

Babies







# ARCTIC FOXES



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

Have \_\_\_\_\_.

Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# Photograph:



# Caption:

# Graph:

Question:

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13		
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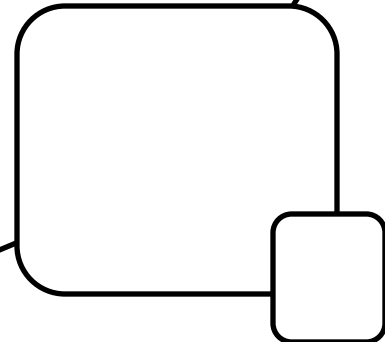
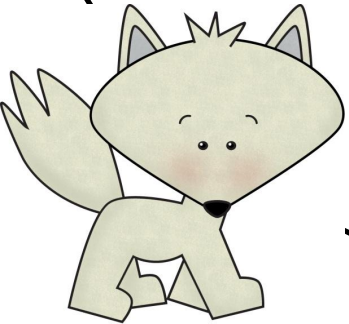
Yes

No

# ARCTIC FOX

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Both:



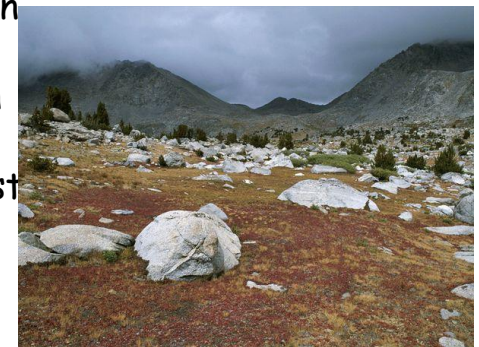
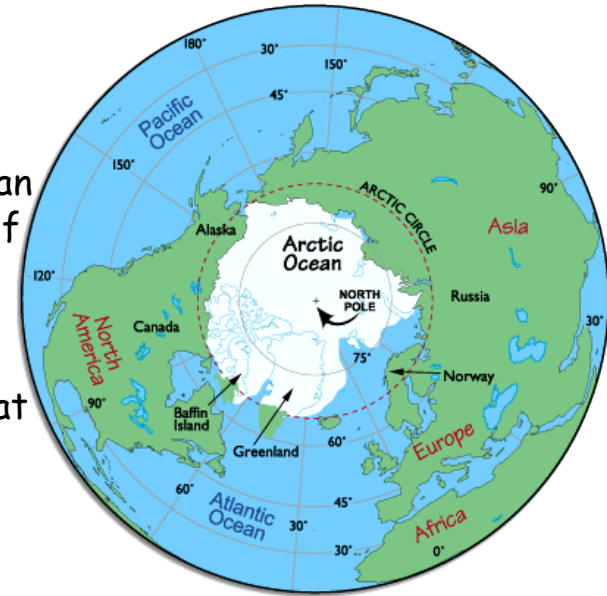
# The Arctic Tundra

**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  $-50^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Because the tundra is so close to the north pole, summer days are 24 hours long! Summer temperatures rarely get above  $50^{\circ}\text{F}$ , just enough to thaw the surface of the ground.



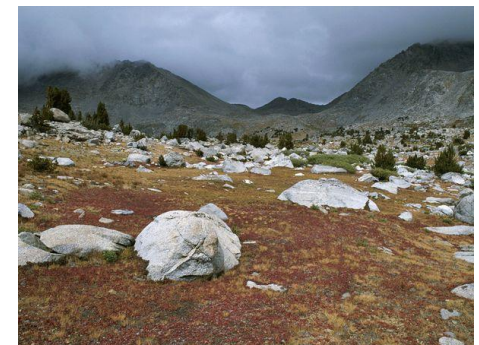
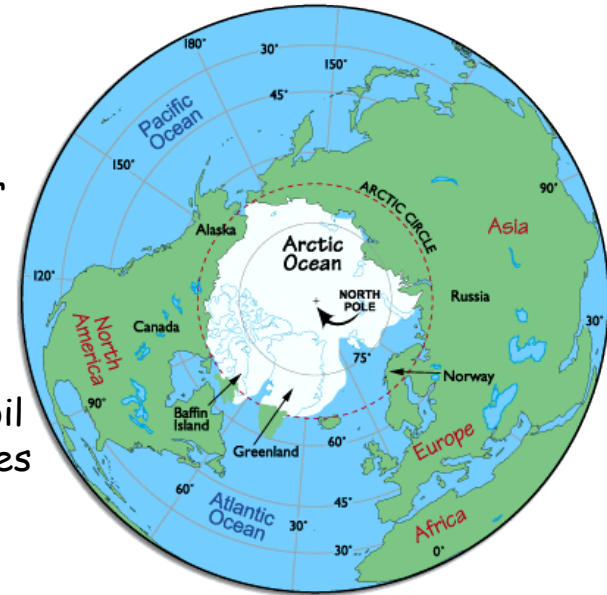
# The Arctic Tundra

**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.

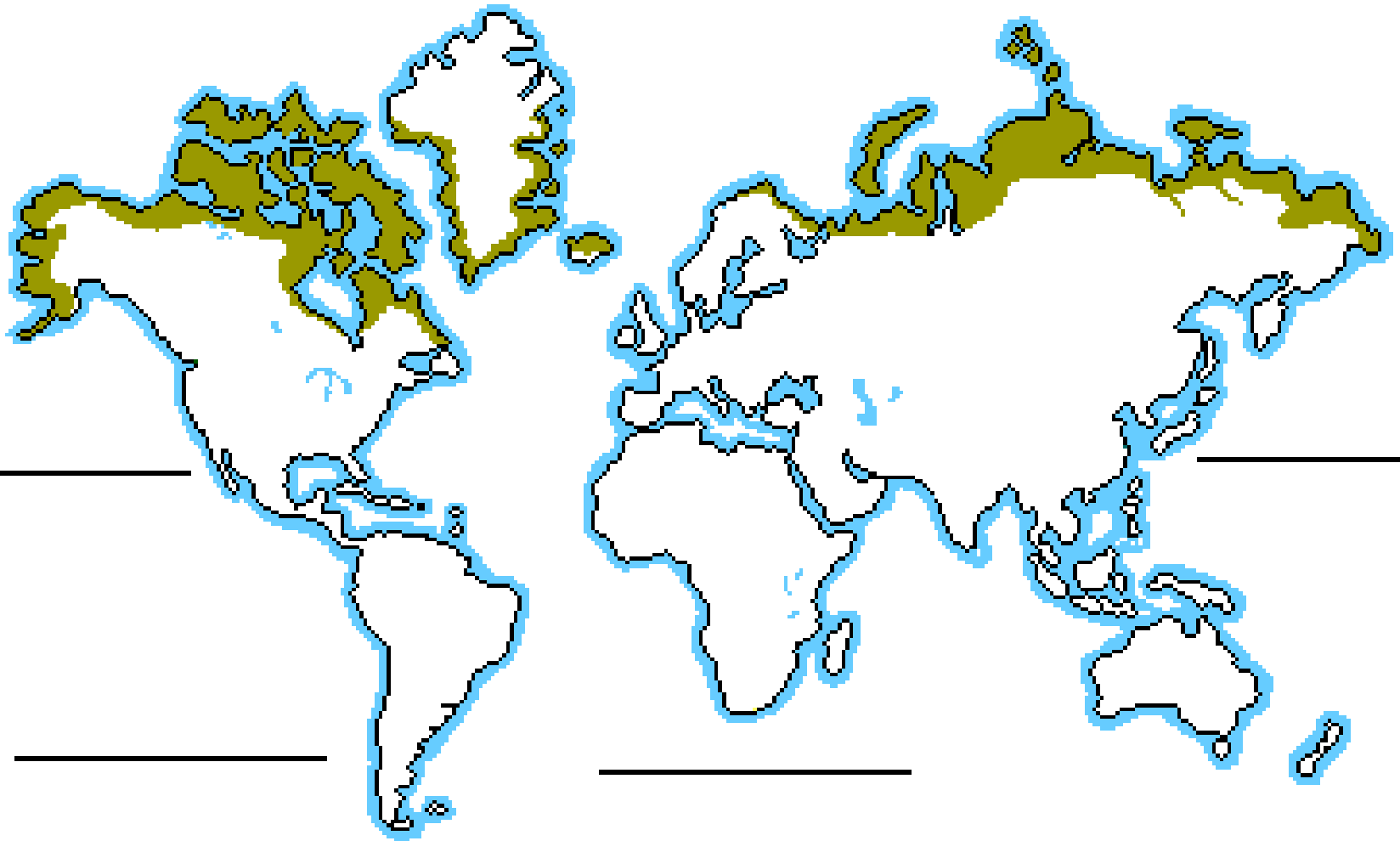
**PLANTS:** There are no trees, but there are lichens, mosses, and small shrubs. Plants only grow 2 months out of the year. In the summer the soil becomes very soggy from melted snow and rain. When it freezes 6 inches under the ground it is called **permafrost**.

**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



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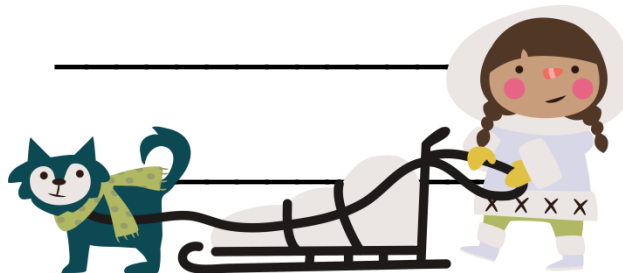
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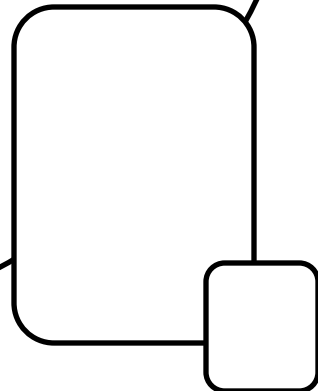
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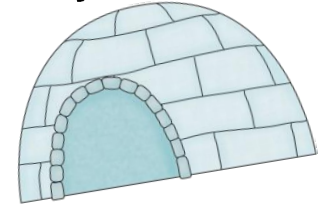
# Arctic Habitat

# Habitat

Both:



# If I Went to the Arctic,



I would pack:

because...



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# I wonder....



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# Diary of an Arctic Animal:

Dear Diary,

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Sincerely,

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# Glossary:

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# Glossary:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10





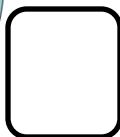
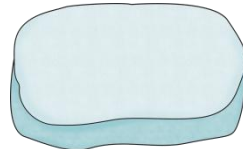
# The Arctic Wolf

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.

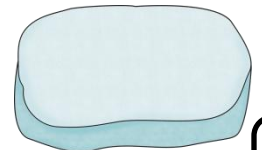
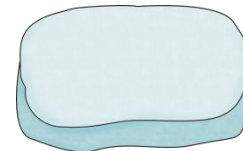
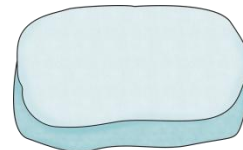


# The Arctic Wolf

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.





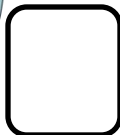
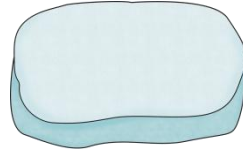
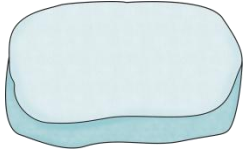
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They can run up to 45 miles per hour. Arctic wolves are usually smaller than gray wolves, and also have smaller ears, slightly shorter **muzzles**, and shorter legs to protect them from the frigid air. They live alone or in packs of about 6 wolves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

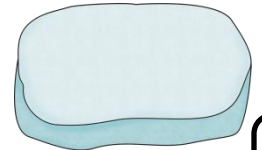
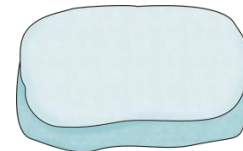
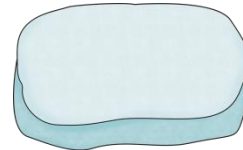


# The Arctic Wolf

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.

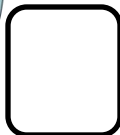
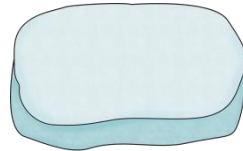
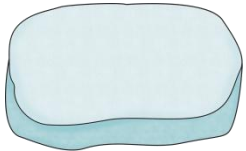
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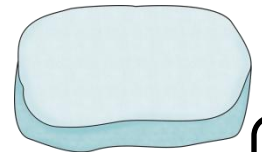
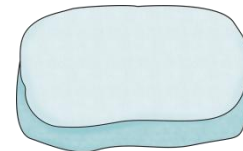
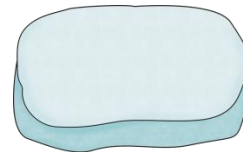
## The Arctic Wolf

- 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.

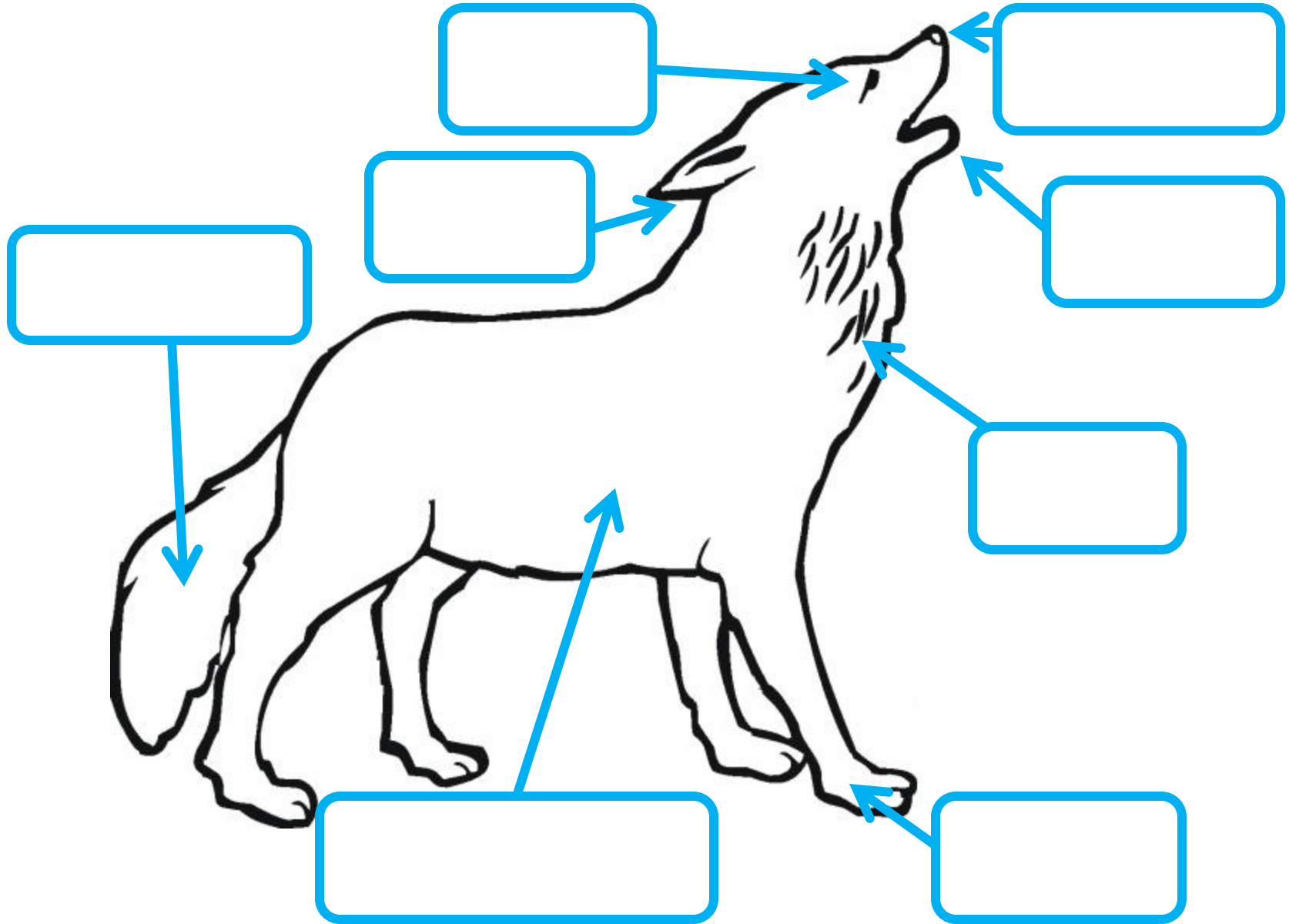


## The Arctic Wolf

- 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.

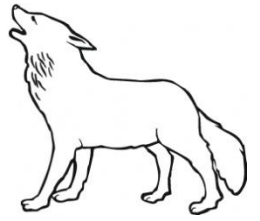


# Diagram of the ARCTIC WOLF:





# ARCTIC WOLVES



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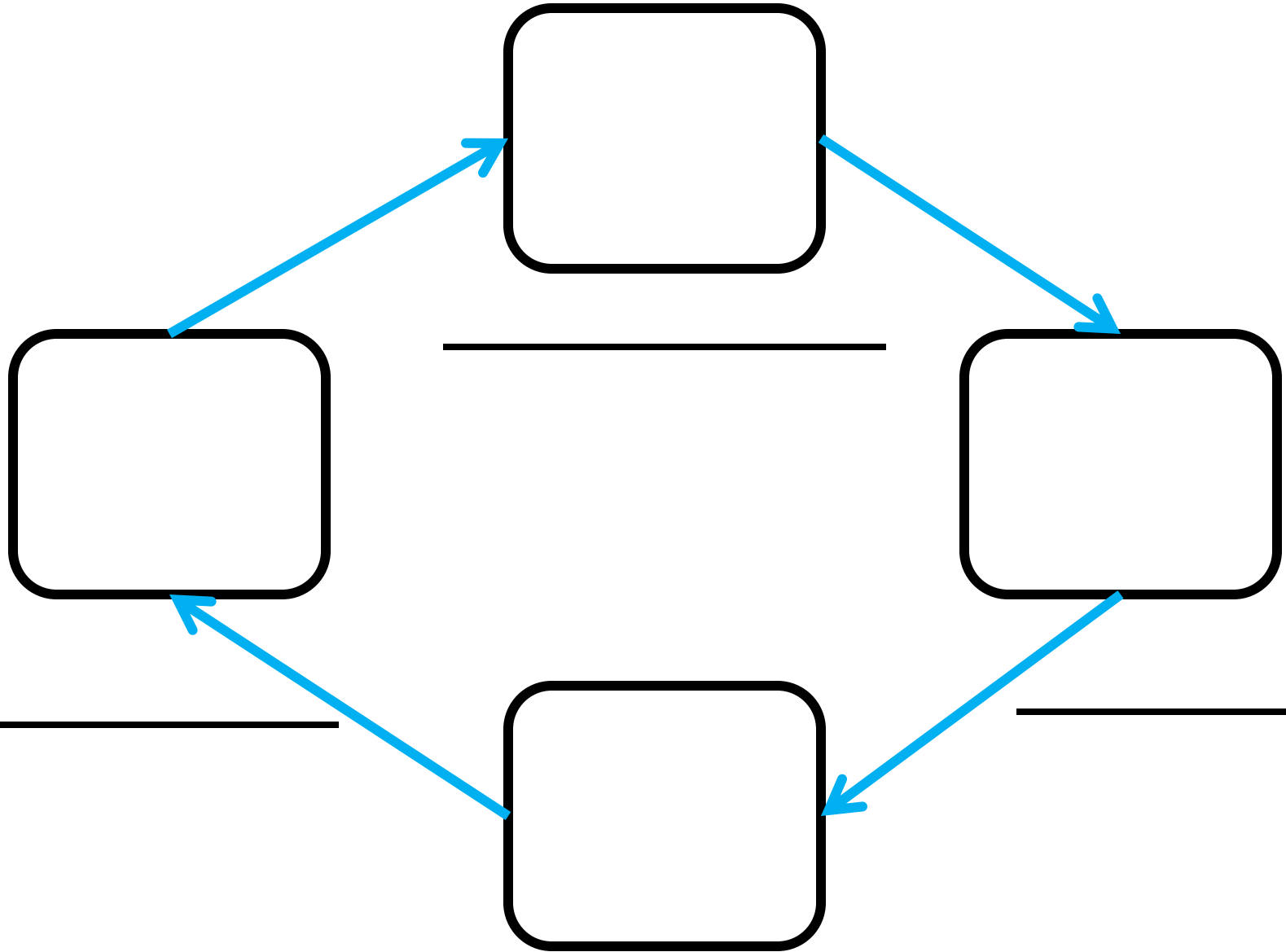
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ARCTIC  
WOLVES



# Life Cycle of the Arctic Wolf:



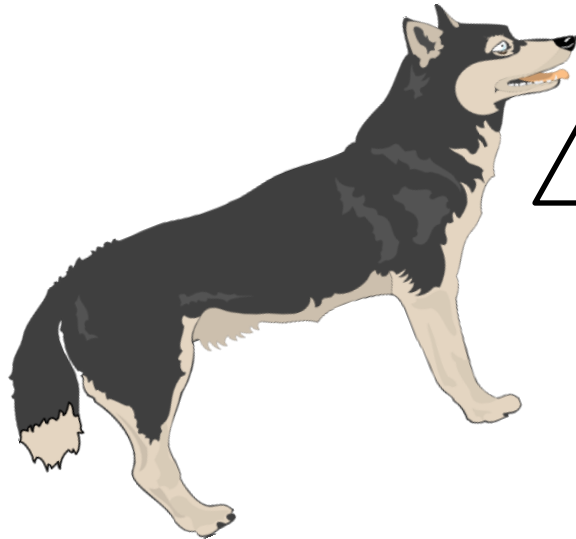
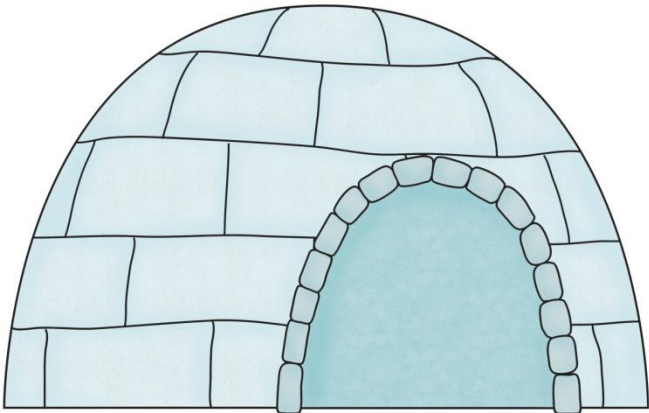
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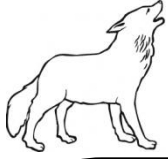
Life Span:

Habitat:

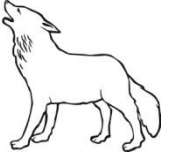
Diet:







# ARCTIC WOLVES



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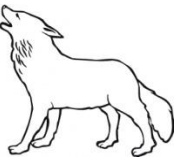
2 interesting facts :

1 question :





# ARCTIC WOLVES



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

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Always \_\_\_\_\_.

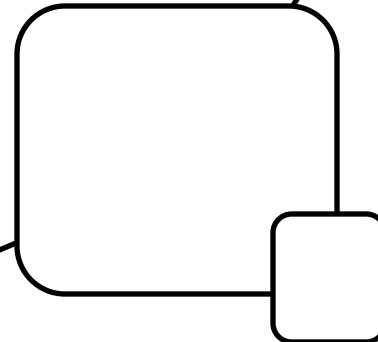
Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# ARCTIC WOLF

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Both:





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Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

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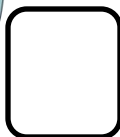
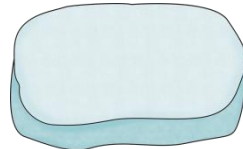
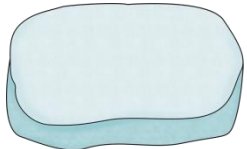
# The Polar Bear

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**.



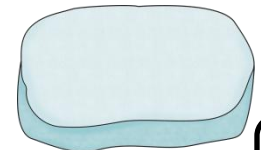
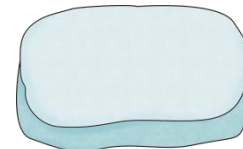
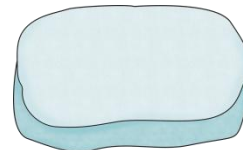
# The Polar Bear

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 walrus 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 make 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**.





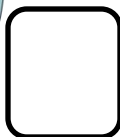
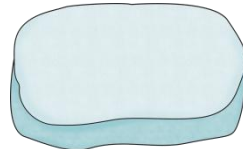
# The Polar Bear

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.

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**.



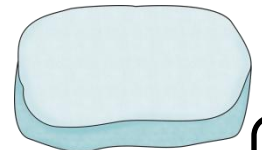
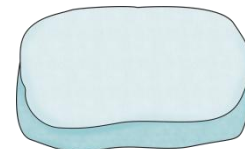
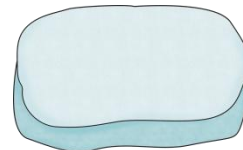
# The Polar Bear

Polar bear's feet are like snow shoes. The papillae along with thick fur, which go around the bear's toes and footpads, and short, strong claws give much needed **traction**.

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.

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.

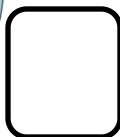
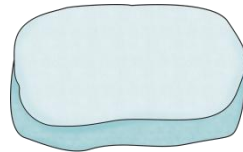
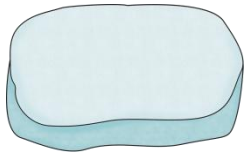
Polar bear means sea bear. A polar bear's body is longer and **streamlined** for swimming - they're missing the shoulder hump of the brown bear. And, its neck is longer, which helps keep the polar bear's head above water. Polar bears can swim few hundred miles from shore or even an **ice floe**.





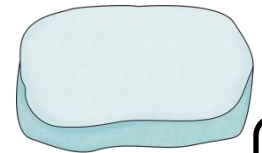
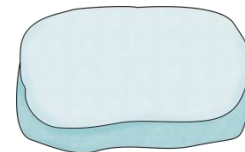
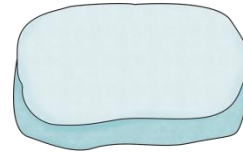
# The Polar Bear

- 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.



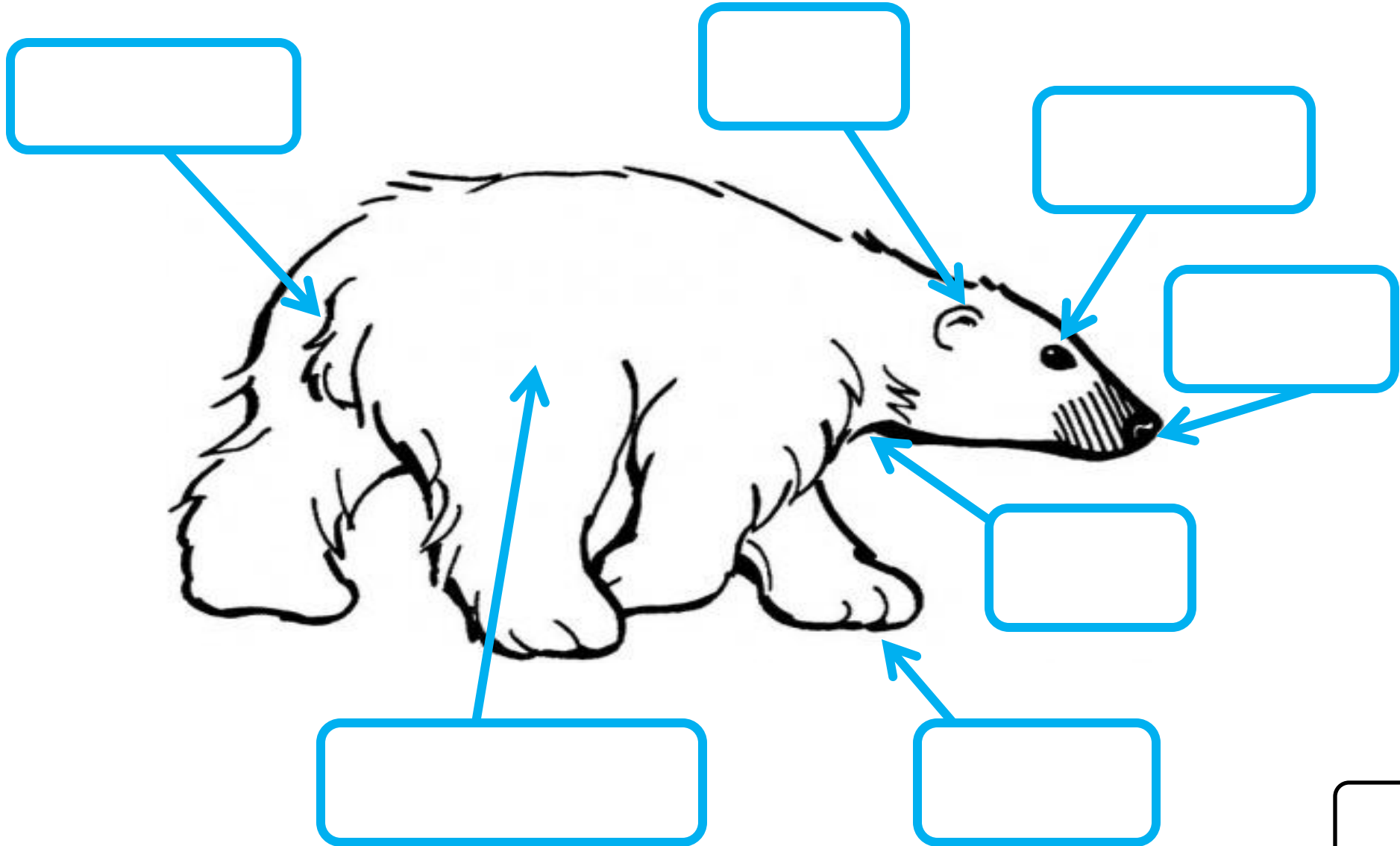
# The Polar Bear

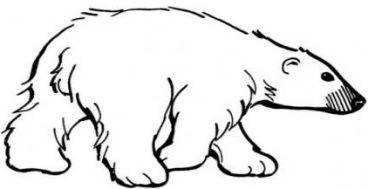
- A polar bear can see and smell very well.
- Polar bears like to eat Beluga whales, hooded seals, walrus, kelp (a type of seaweed), fish, sea birds, and mussels.
- 
- Polar bear means sea bear.
- Polar bears can swim 100 miles away from the shore.
- Polar bears have a long neck and long arms to help them swim.
- Polar bears have small ears and a small tail.



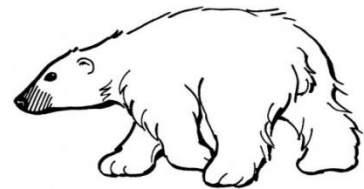


# Diagram of the Polar Bear:





# POLAR BEARS



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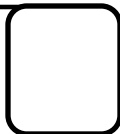
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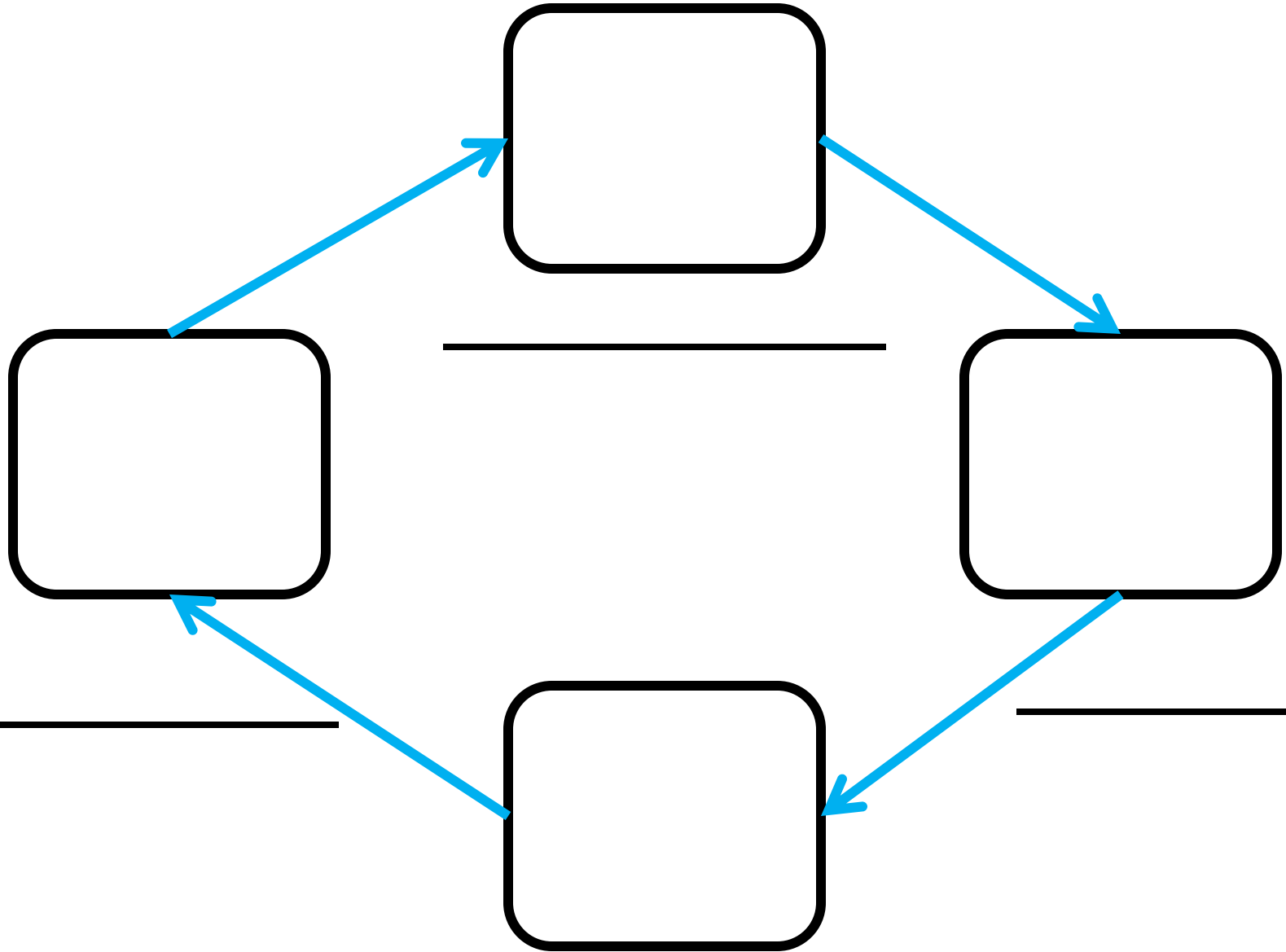
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Polar  
Bears



# Life Cycle of the Polar Bear:



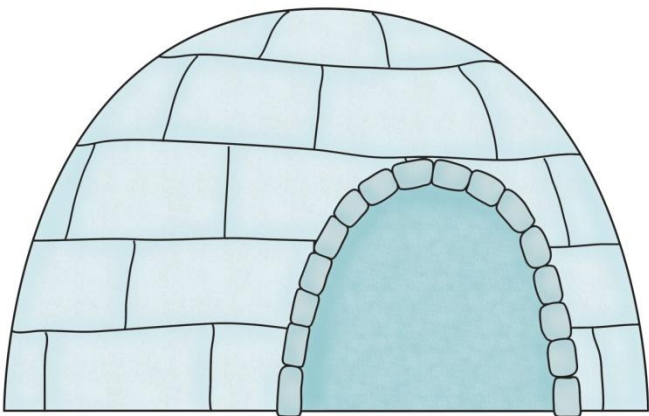
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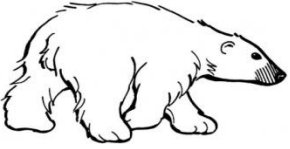
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Life Span:

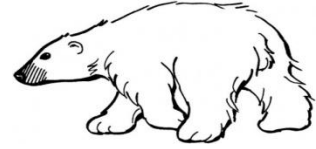
Habitat:

Diet:





# POLAR BEARS

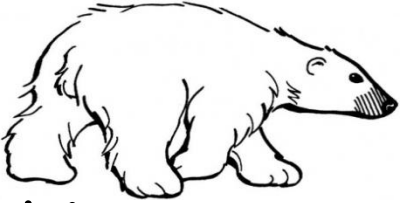


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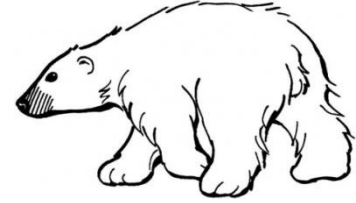
2 interesting facts :

1 question :





# POLAR BEARS



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

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Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

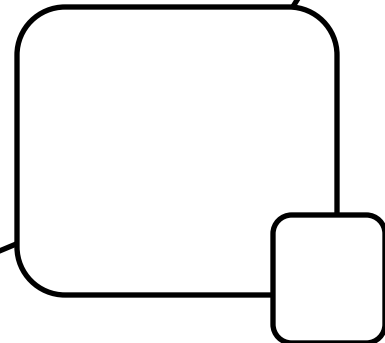
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# Polar Bear

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Both:







Title:



Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



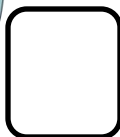
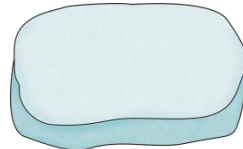
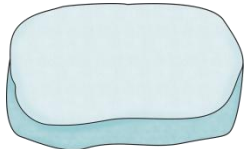
# The Penguin

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.



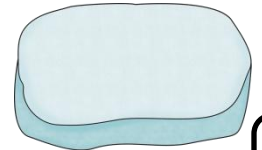
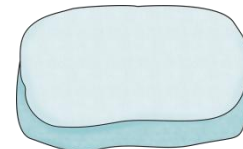
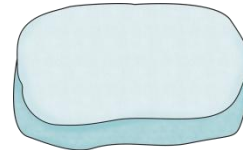
# The Penguin

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.





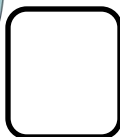
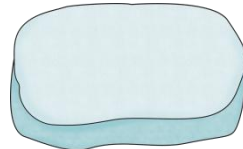
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Penguins are social birds. Many species feed, swim and nest in groups. During the breeding season, some species form large groups, or "**rookeries**". Each penguin has a distinct call so they can find their mate and their chicks even in large groups.

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.



# The Penguin

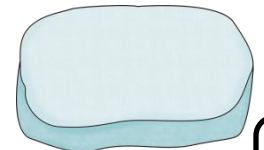
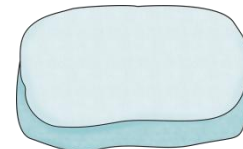
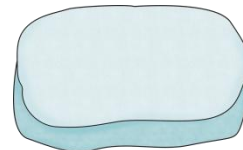
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They have 4 layers of feathers that are **waterproof**. The penguins can store large amounts of fat which **insulates** their bodies and gives them energy. They have small bills and flippers that help them stay warm. They can also reuse their own body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

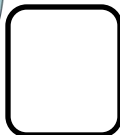
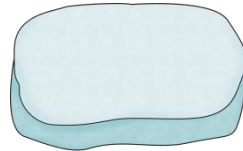
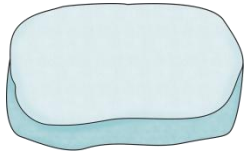
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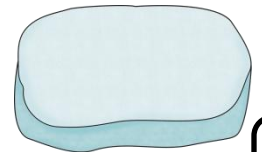
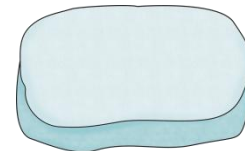
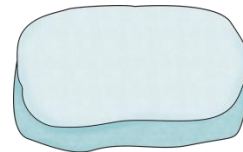
# The Penguin

- 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.

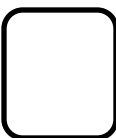
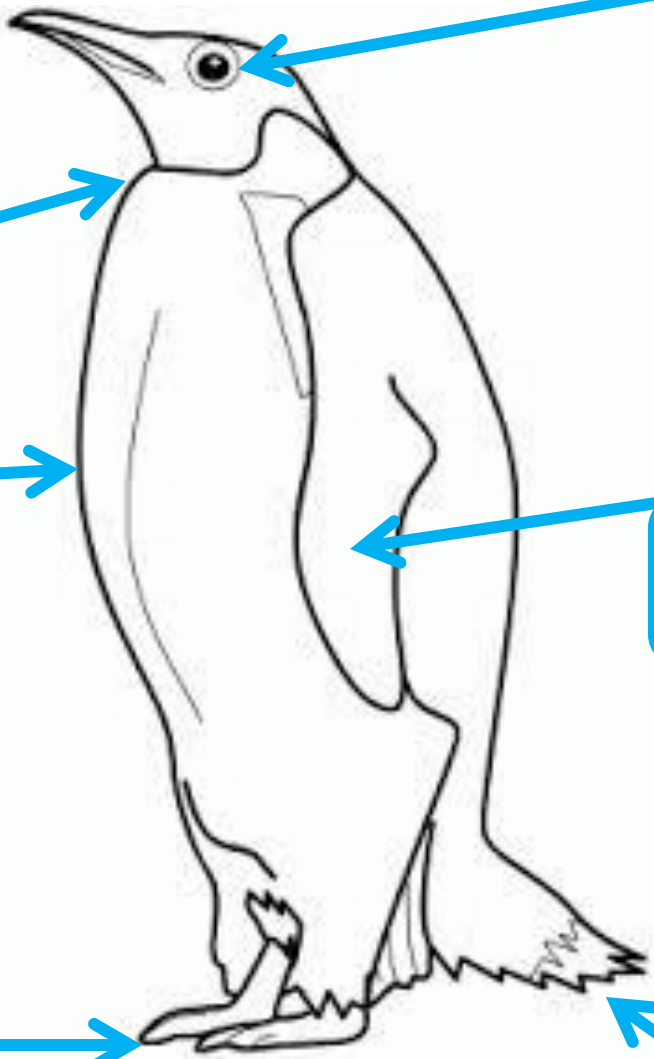
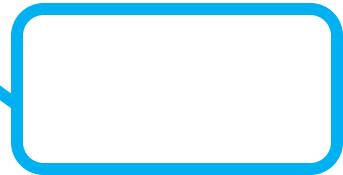
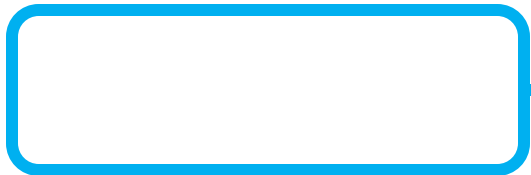


# The Penguin

- 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:



# Penguins

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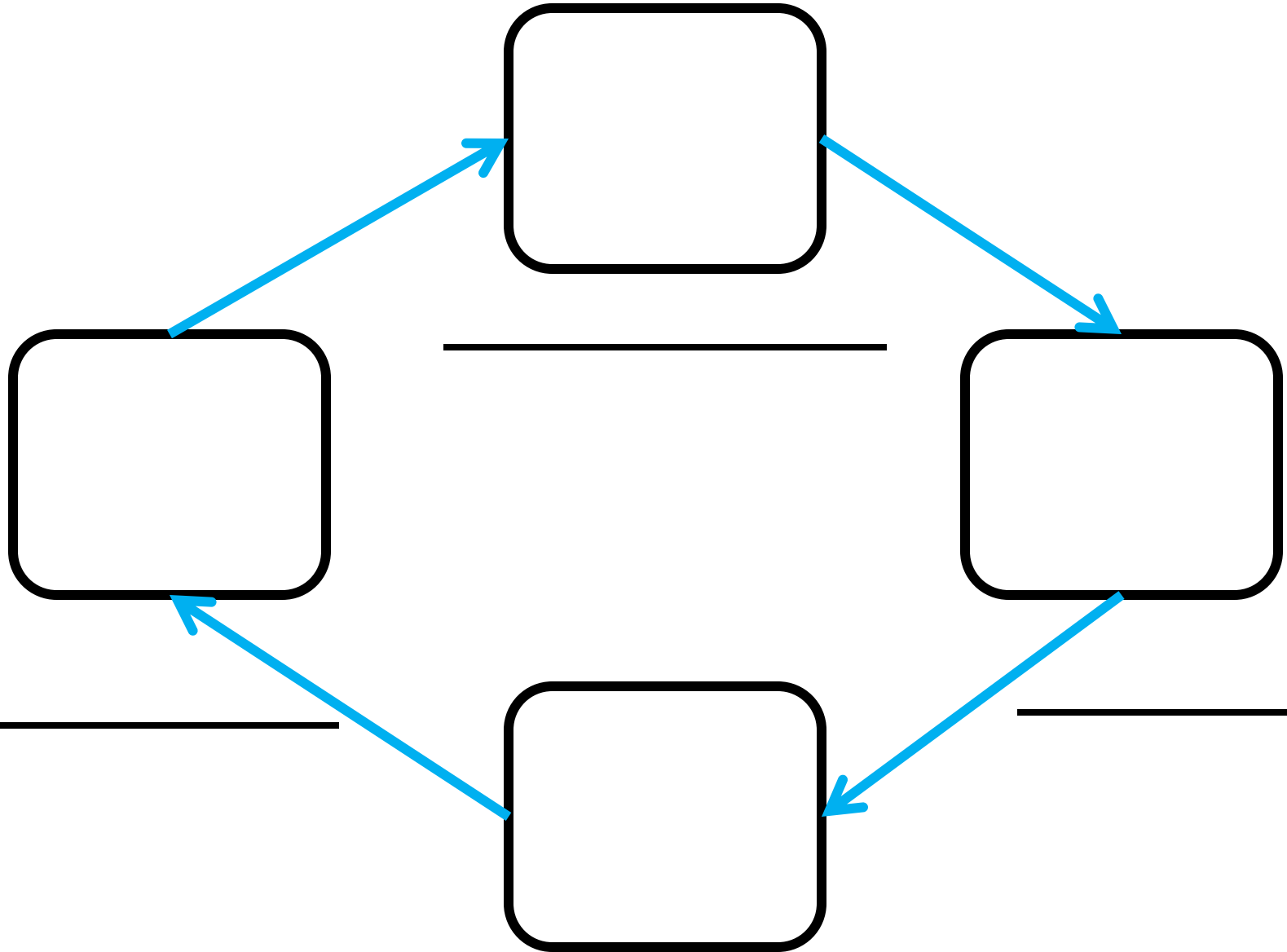


Penguins





# Life Cycle of the Penguin:



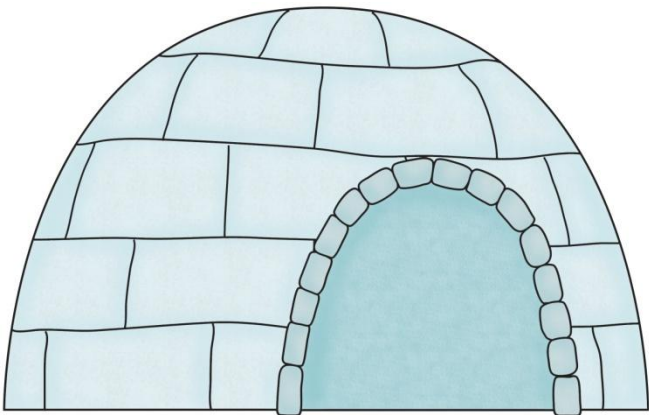
# Penguins:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:



# Penguins

3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :



# Penguins

Live \_\_\_\_\_.

Have \_\_\_\_\_.

Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

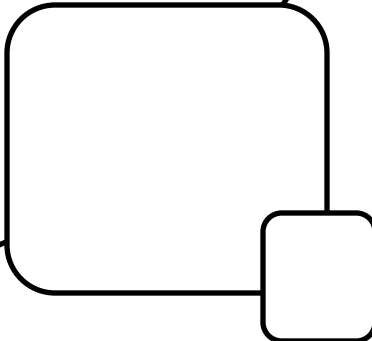
Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# Penguin



Both:





Title:



Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



# The Snowy Owl

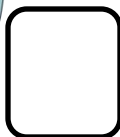
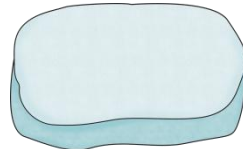
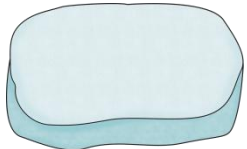
Snowy owls live in open tundra and use salt grass meadows and freshwater wet meadows, especially for hunting. Snowy owls live in coastal Alaska, Canada, and Greenland, as well as in northern Scandinavia, Russia, southern Novaya Zemlya and northern Siberia. In winter, snowy owls can be found in Canada 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**).



# The Snowy Owl

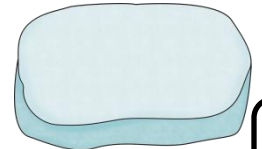
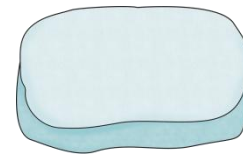
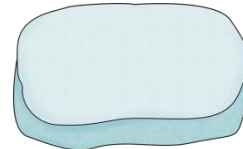
Males perform courtship displays to attract a female mate. The male performs an "**aerial display**" by carrying a lemming in his bill or talons and flying a swooping flight in front of the female. After landing on the ground, the male performs a "**ground display**". He turns his back to the female 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 mewling 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 owl 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

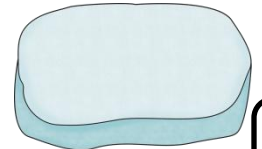
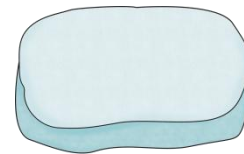
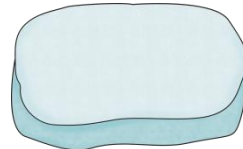
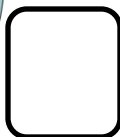
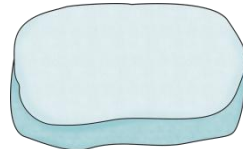
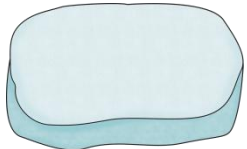
Snowy owls live in open tundra and use salt grass meadows and freshwater wet meadows, especially for hunting. Snowy owls live in coastal Alaska, Canada, and Greenland, as well as in northern Europe and Asia.

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 mewling and a hiss.

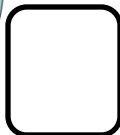
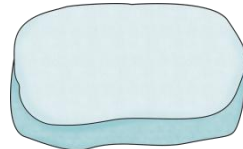
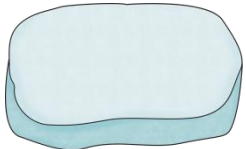
Snowy Owls are **carnivorous**. They like to eat meat. The main foods eaten by snowy owls are lemmings and mice. They also eat rabbits, seabirds, and fish when they can catch them. Snowy owls may eat snow in order to get enough water.

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



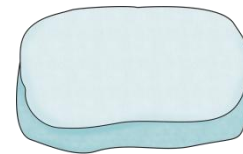
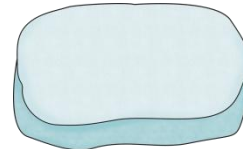
# The Snowy Owl

- 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.

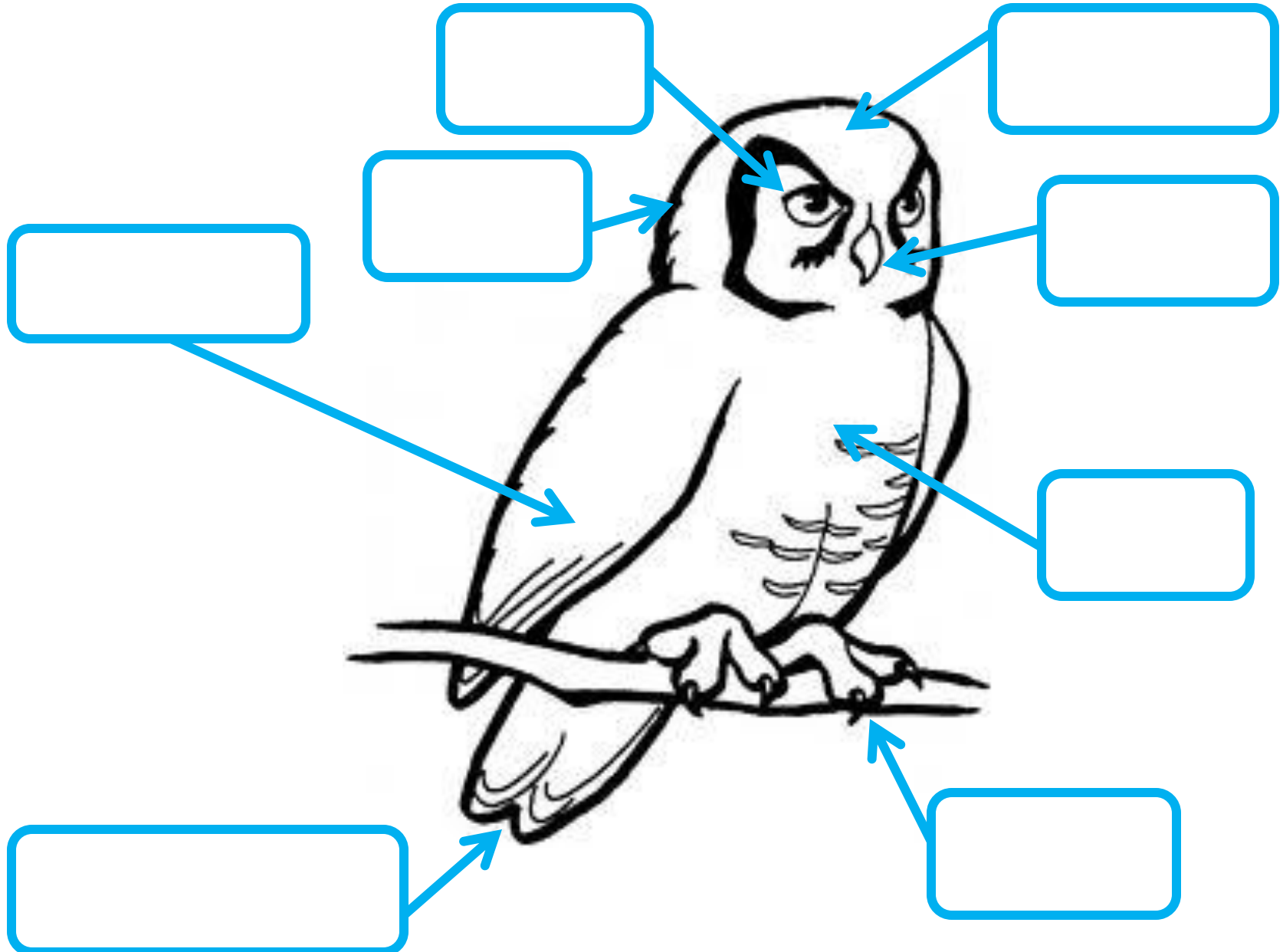


# The Snowy Owl

- 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 mewling 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

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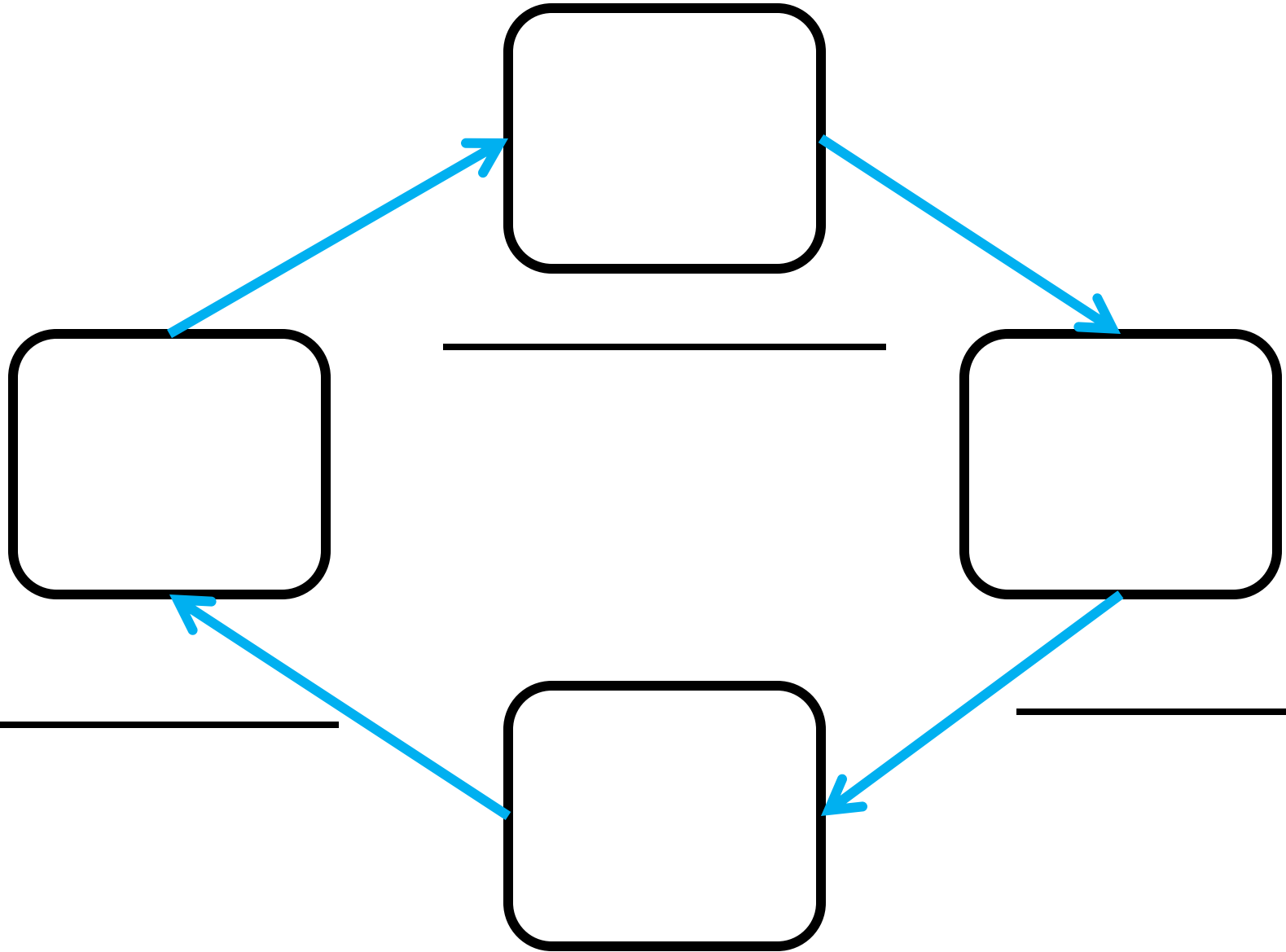
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SNOWY  
OWLS



# Life Cycle of the Snowy Owl:



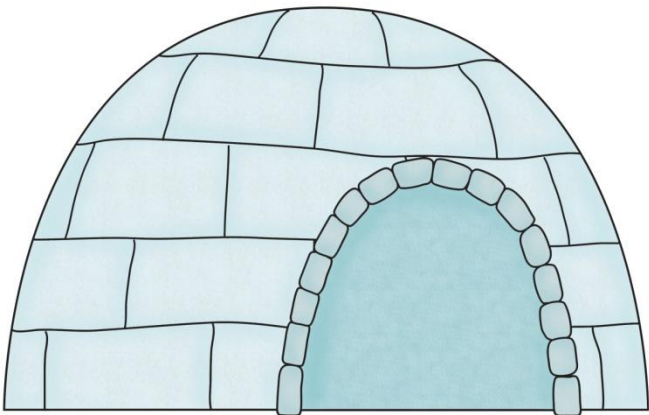
# SNOWY OWLS:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





# Showy Owls



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :







# SNOWY OWLS



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

Have \_\_\_\_\_.

Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

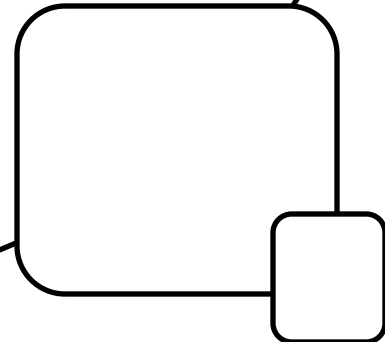
Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# Snowy owl

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Both:





Title:

# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

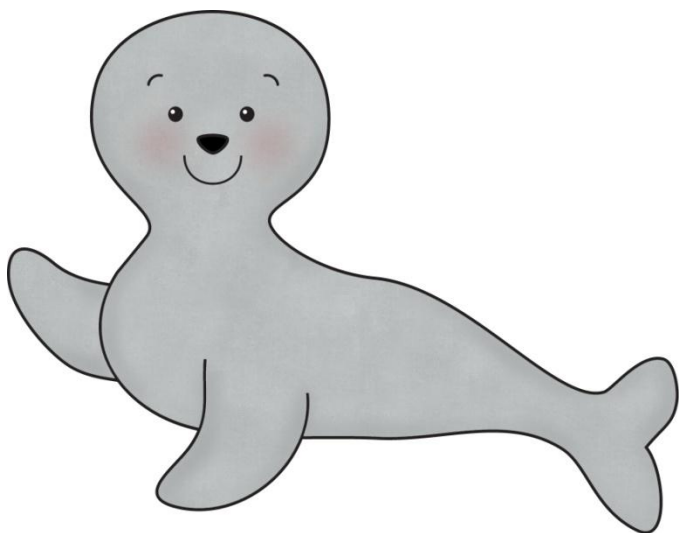
.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



**Researched By:**

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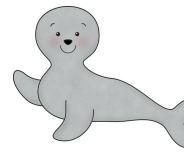
# The Harp Seal

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.



# The Harp Seal

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.

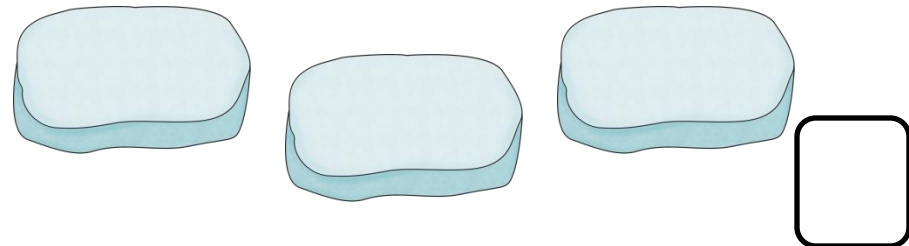
**Molting** for harp seals happens once a year. During the molting period the seals get rid of their worn out skin and replace it with a new one. Most often during this time, harp seals remain on land; when replacing their skin there is a compromise to how well they can retain body heat. So as not to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



## The Harp Seal

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

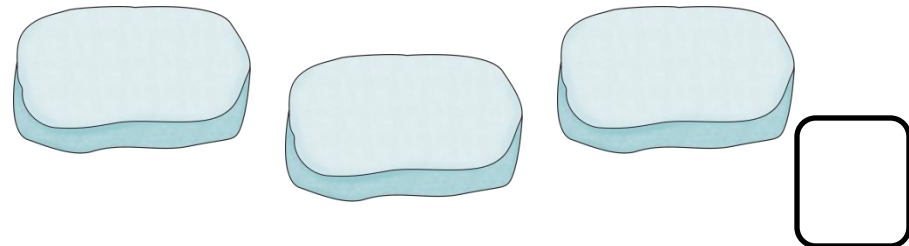
**Molting** for harp seals happens once a year. During the molting period the seals get rid of their worn out skin and replace it with a new one. When they molt, harp seals stay on land, because if they went in the water they could get too cold and get sick.

**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.

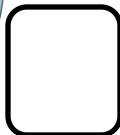
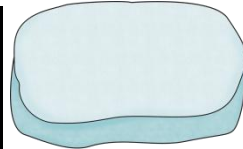
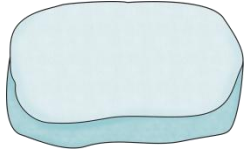
Harp seals are **carnivores** that eat fish and crustaceans.





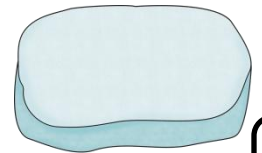
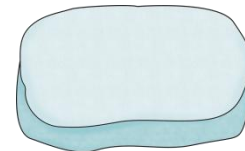
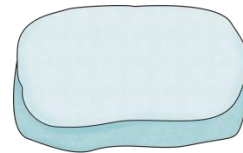
## The Harp Seal

- 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.

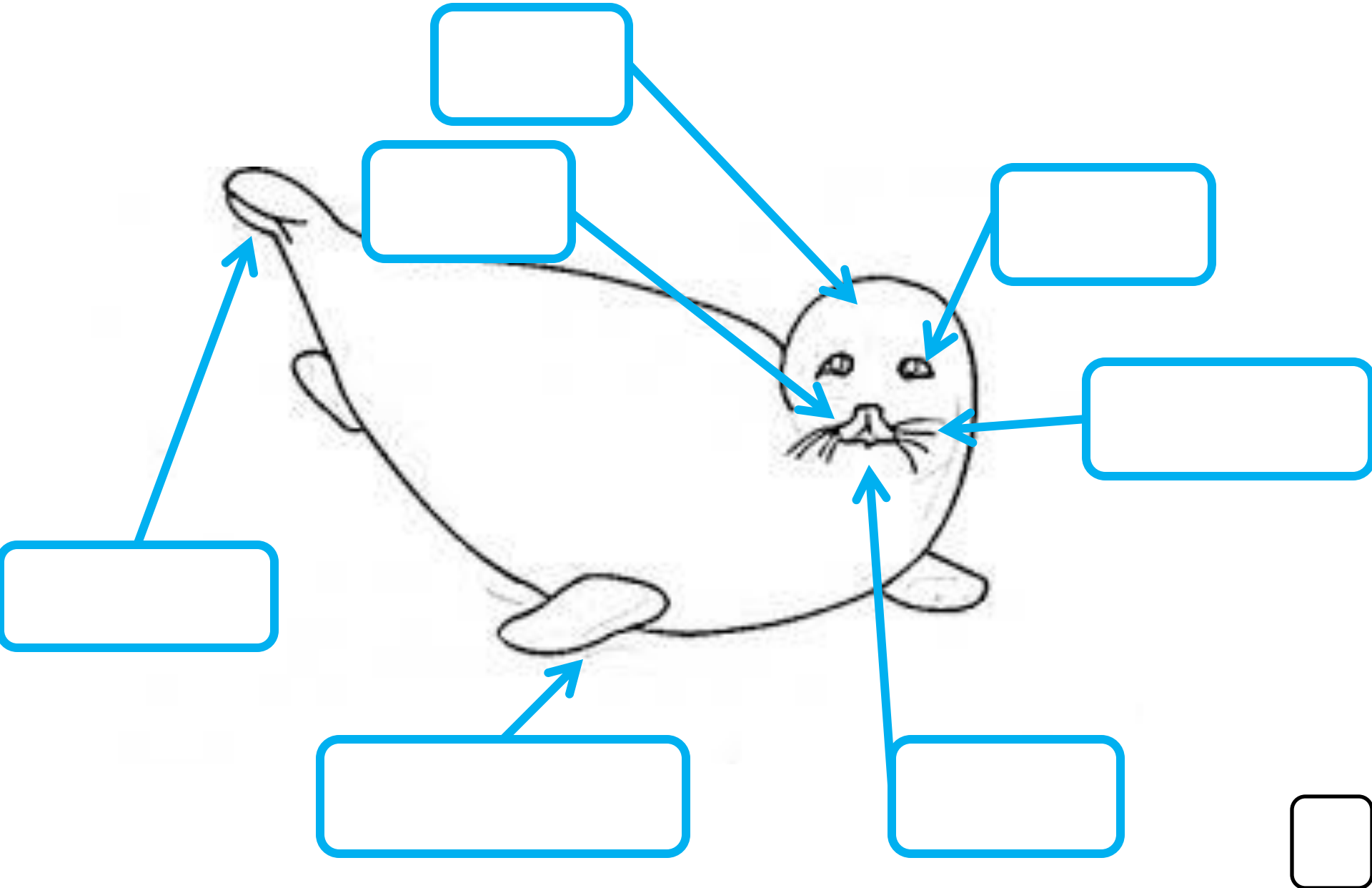


## The Harp Seal

- 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

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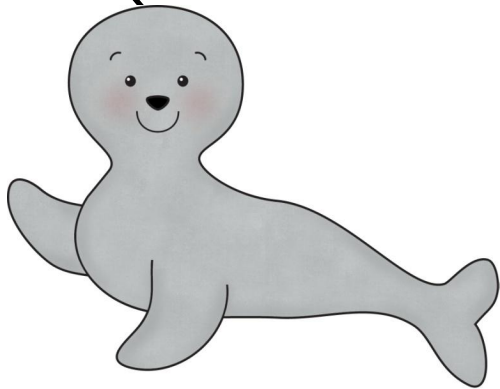
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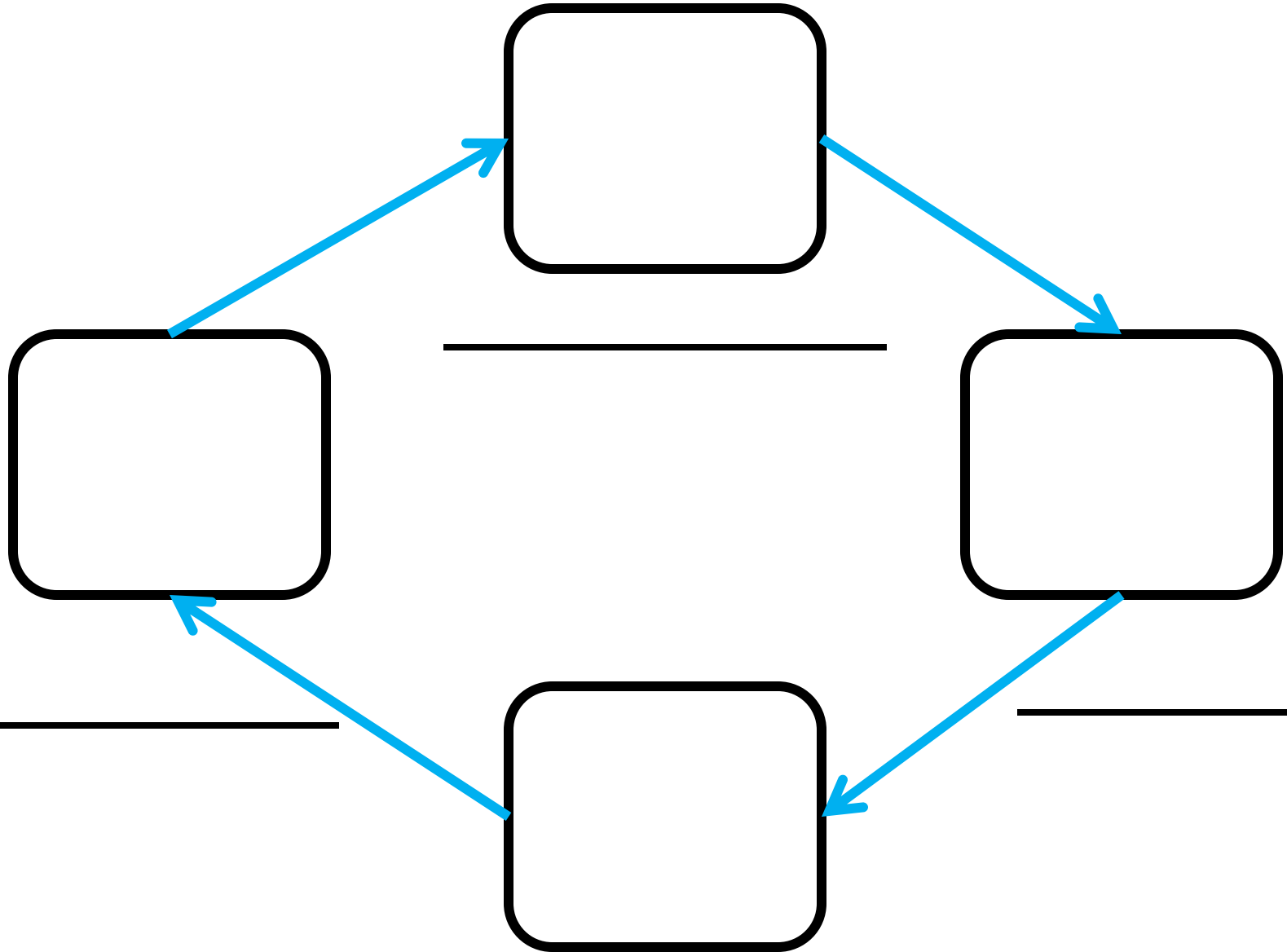
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HARP  
SEALS



# Life Cycle of the Harp Seal:



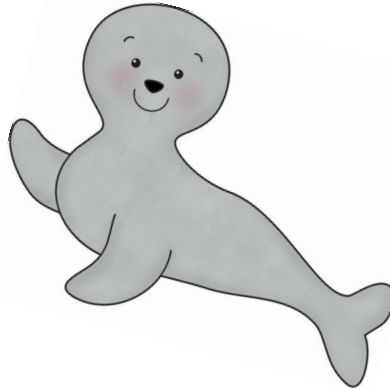
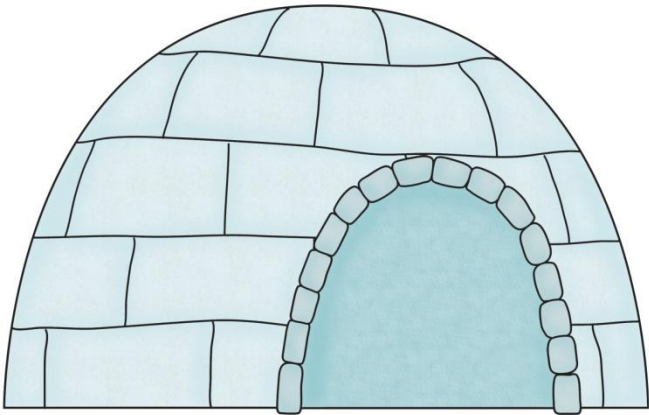
# HARP SEALS:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





# HARP SEALS

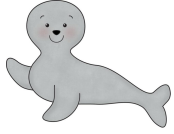


3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





# HARP SEALS



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

Have \_\_\_\_\_.

Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

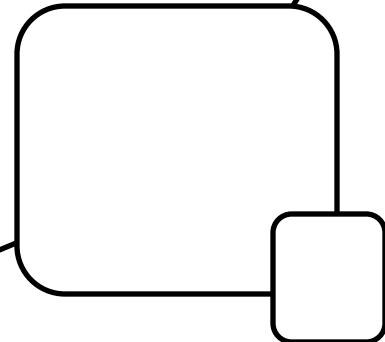
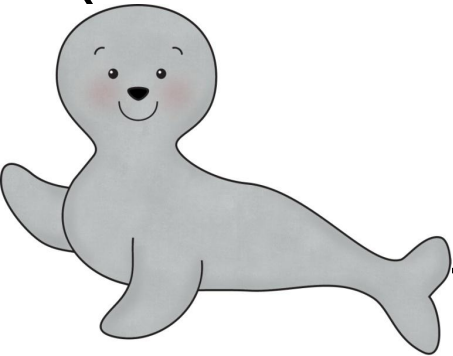
Always \_\_\_\_\_.

Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# Harp Seal

Both:







Title:



Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



# The Ermine

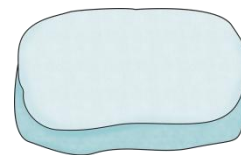
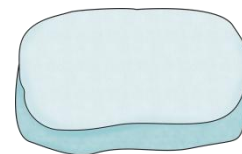
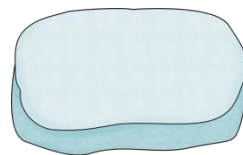
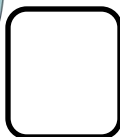
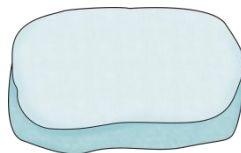
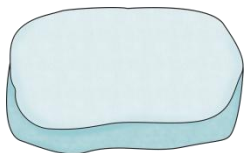
Ermines live in the northern part of the world: North America, Canada, Northern Europe and Northern Asia.

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.



# The Ermine

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.



## The Ermine

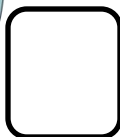
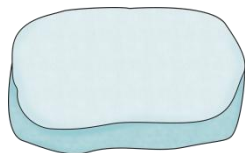
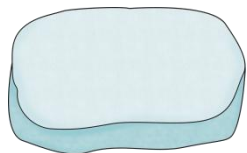
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Ermines have paws with claws which helps them to dig. The front feet are smaller than the back feet which helps it fit into small, tight spaces.

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



## The Ermine

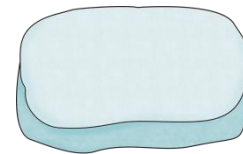
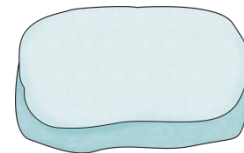
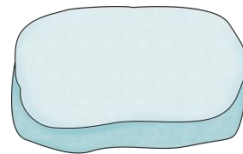
Ermine travel in underground **burrows** and can also run easily across snow. They hunt in a zigzag pattern, moving by leaping to and fro.

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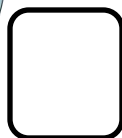
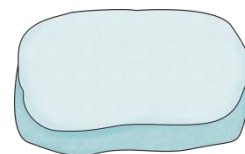
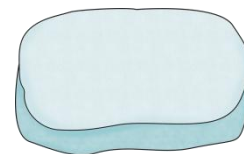
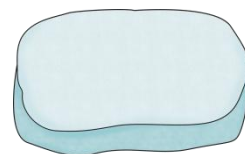
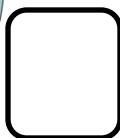
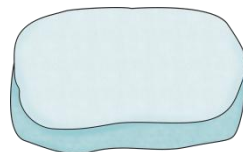
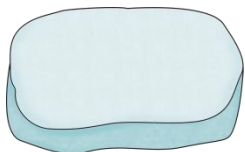
Ermines do not live long, just 1 to 2 years.





# The Ermine

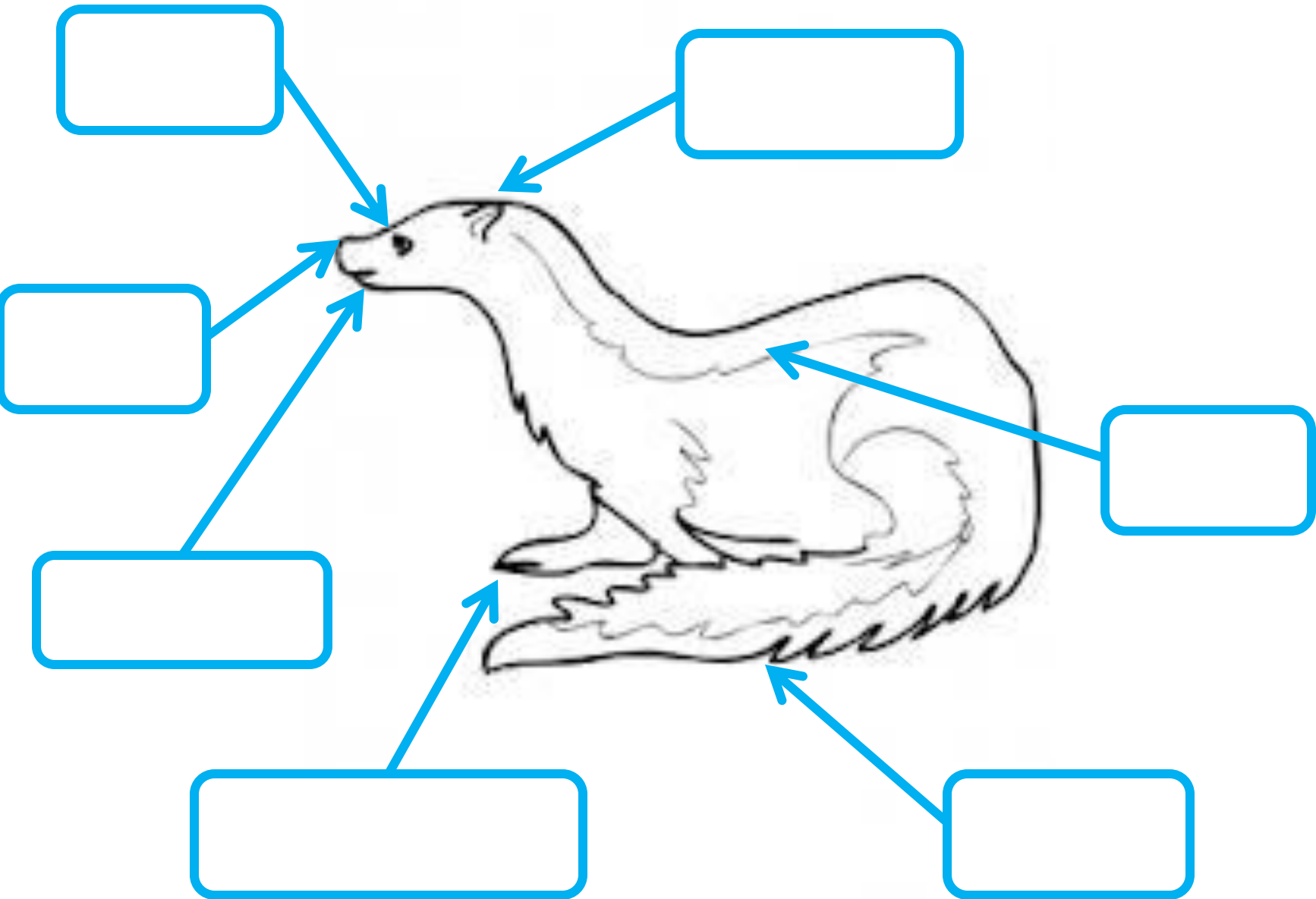
- Ermines live in the northern part of the world: North America, Canada, Northern Europe and Northern Asia.
- Ermines are 170 mm to 330 mm long.
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- Their fur is white in the winter and the tip of the tail is black.
- In the summer, the fur on the back is chocolate brown and the fur on the belly is yellowish white.
- Ermines have paws with claws which helps them to dig.



# The Ermine

- 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.

# Diagram of the Ermine:



# Ermines

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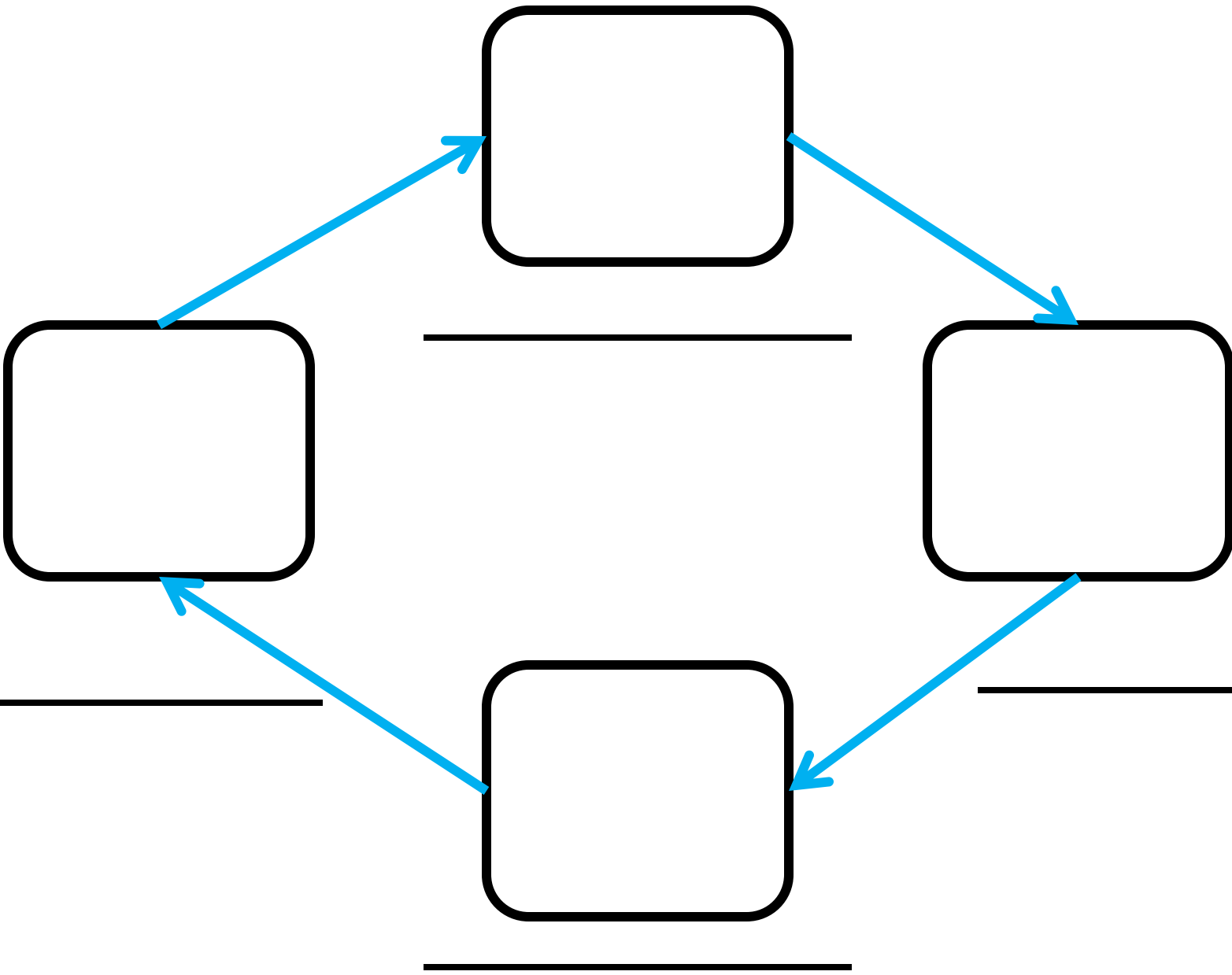
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Ermines



# Life Cycle of the Ermine:





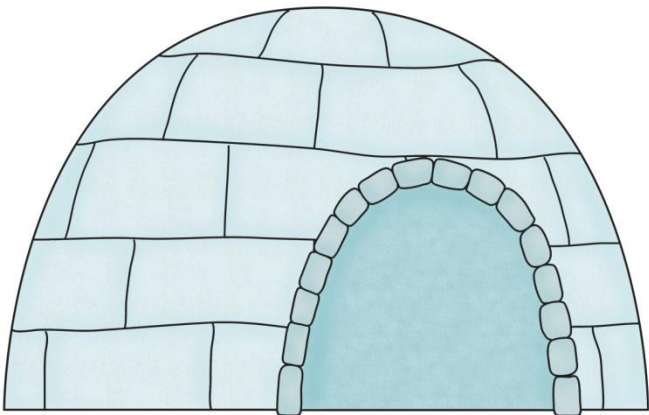
# ERmines:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





# Ermines



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





# ERMINES



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

Have \_\_\_\_\_.

Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

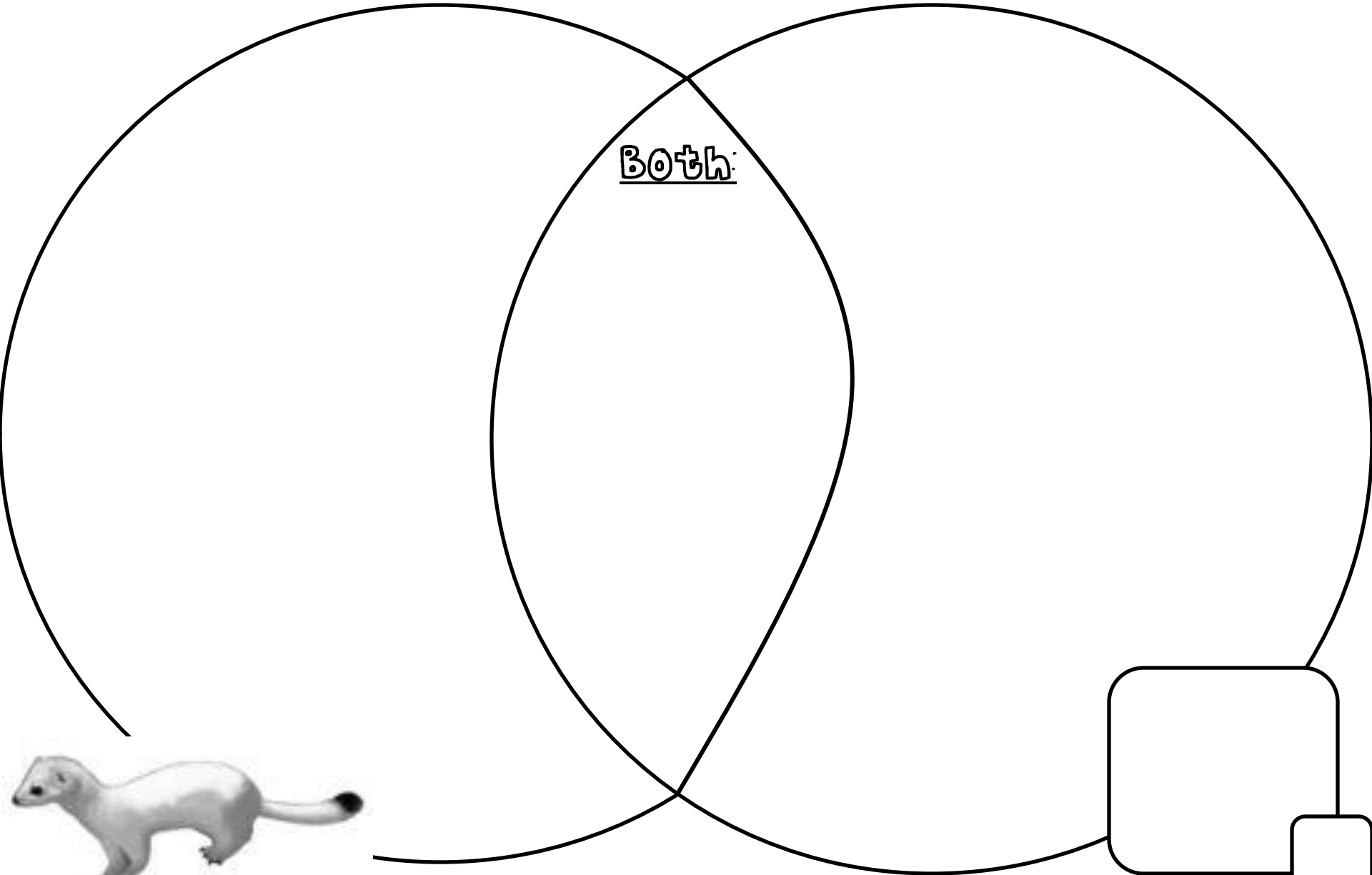
Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# Ermine



Both:





Title:



Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



# The Lynx

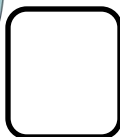
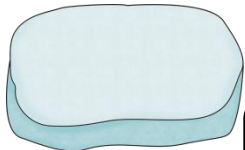
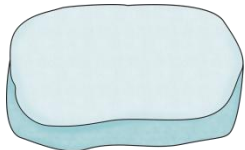
Canadian lynx only eat meat like snowshoe hares. They also feast on rodents, birds and fish. If they can find a deer that is very weak or sick, lynx will kill and eat it.

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.

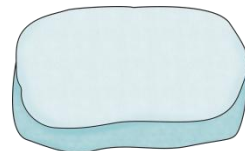
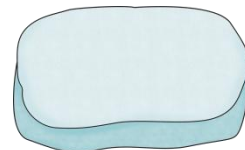
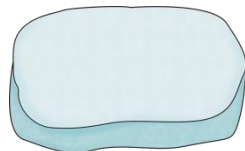
Most lynx measure between 670 to 1,067 mm from head to tail, and weigh from 4.5 to 17.3 kg. Their tails can be from 51 to 138 mm. Males are a little bigger than females. In the wild, lynx have lived as long as 14 years. In **captivity**, they live up to 26 years.



# The Lynx

Females have their babies (1 to 5 kittens) in fallen logs, stumps, and clumps of timber. Dens in these places help to protect the newborn kittens from **predators**. Mothers take care of kittens without help from males. Kittens are helpless at birth, but have a lot of fur to keep them warm. Kittens drink milk for 5 months, then the kittens live on a diet of meat. Mothers may teach their young 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.





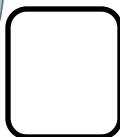
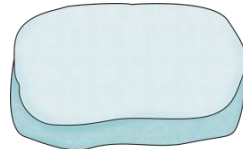
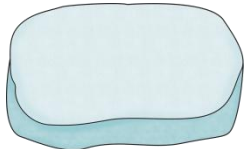
# The Lynx

Canadian lynx only eat 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.

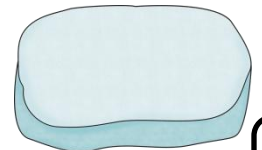
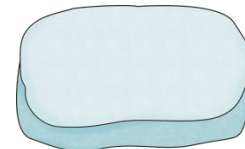
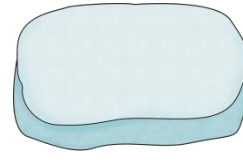


# The Lynx

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.







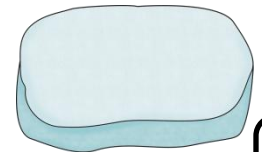
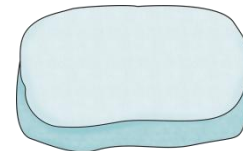
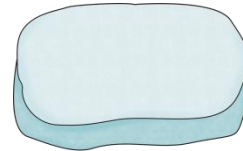
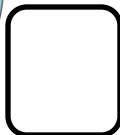
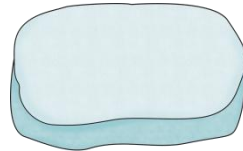
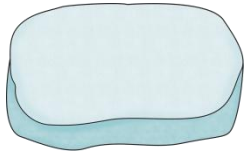
# The Lynx

- 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.

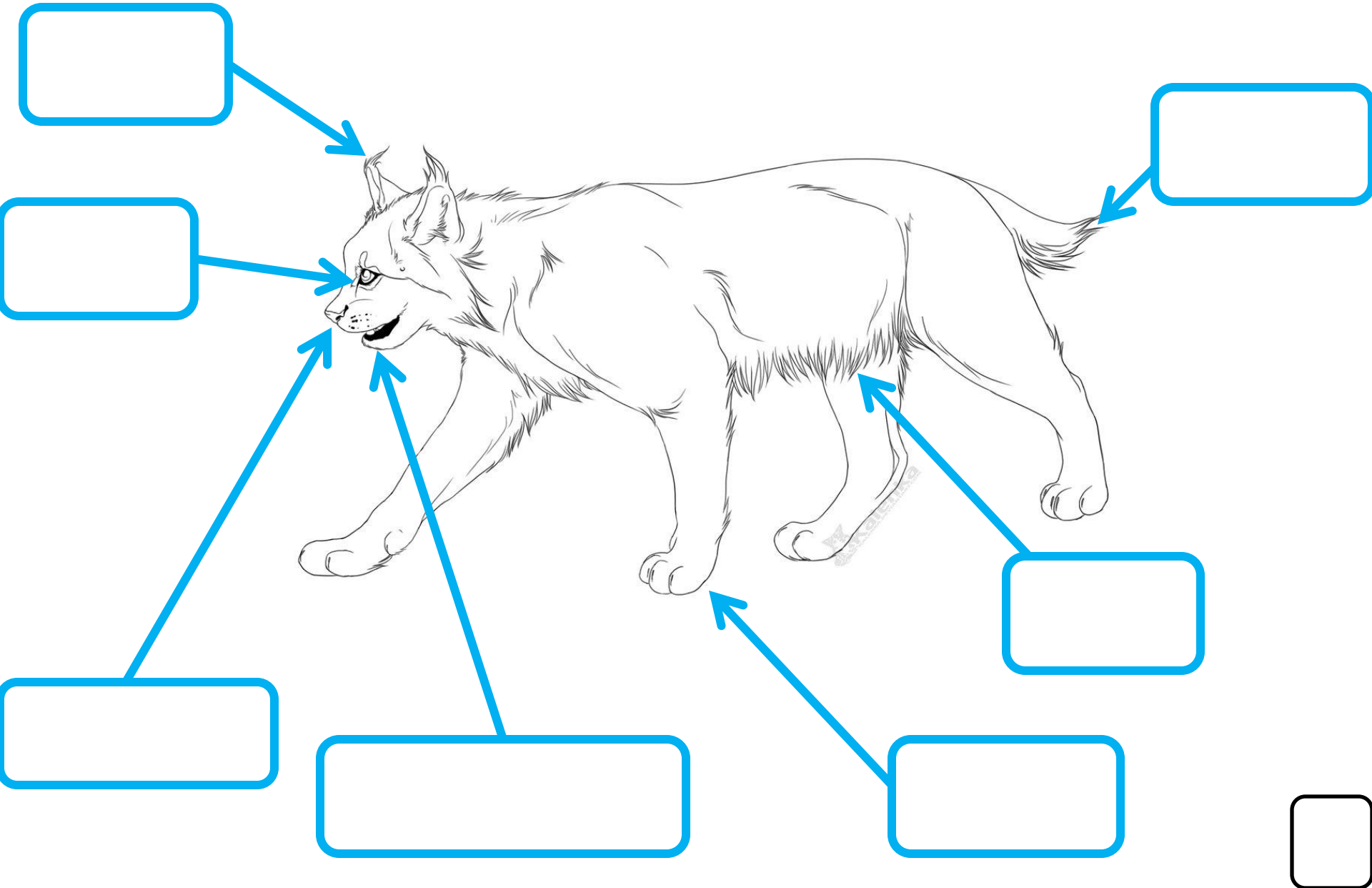


# The Lynx

- 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

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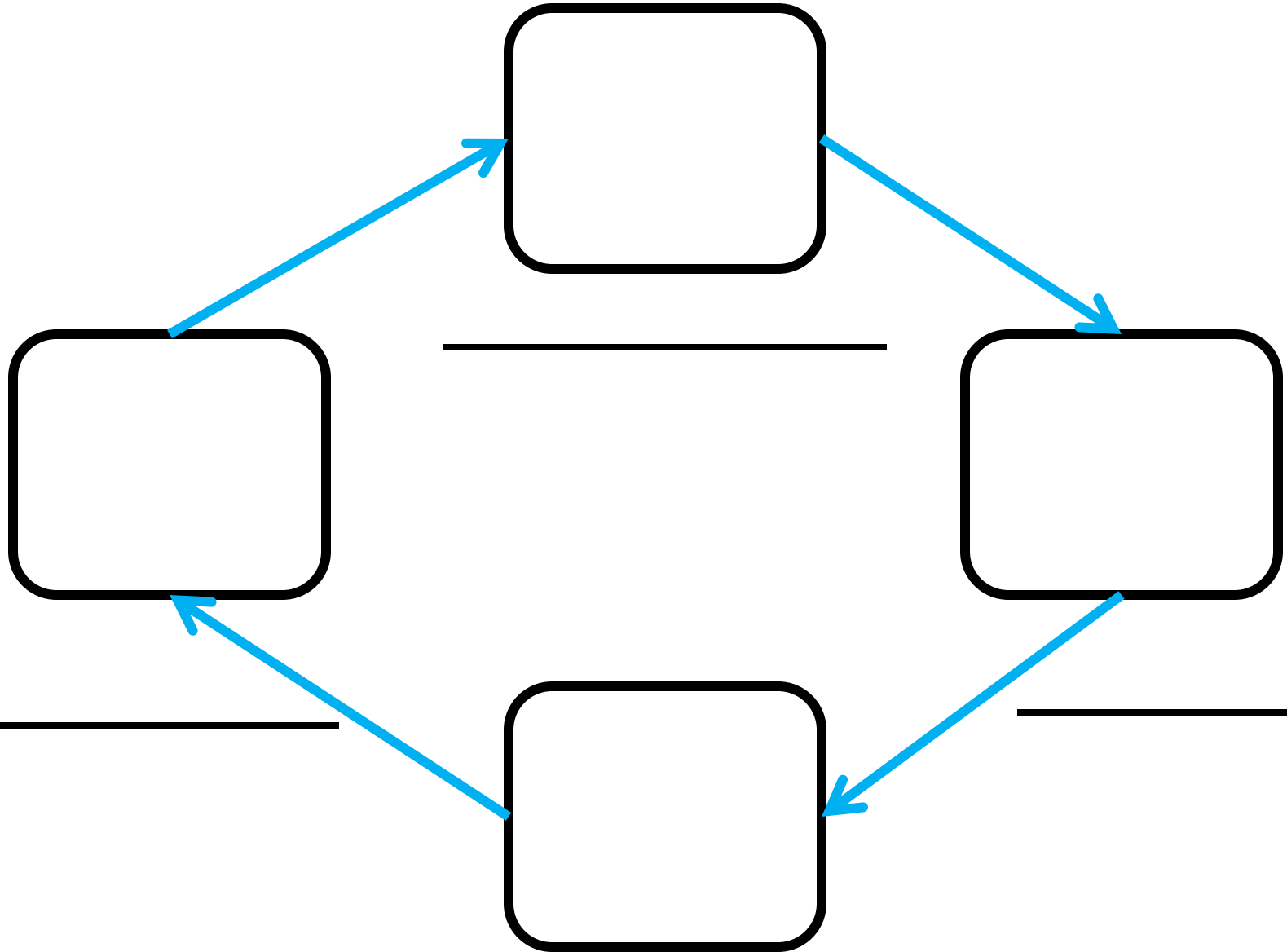
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Lynxes



# Life Cycle of the Lynx:



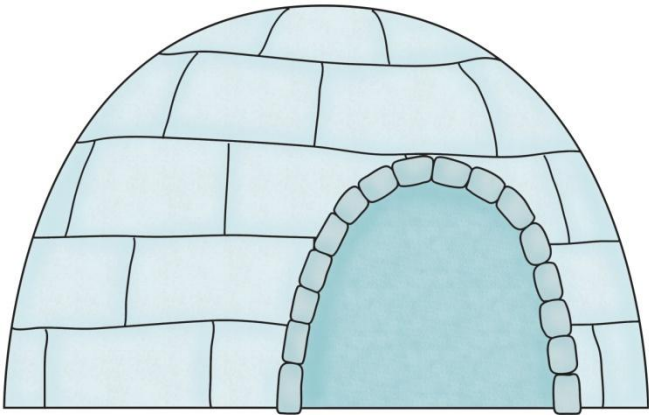
# Lynxes:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





# Lynxes



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





# Lynxes



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

Have \_\_\_\_\_.

Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

Never \_\_\_\_\_.

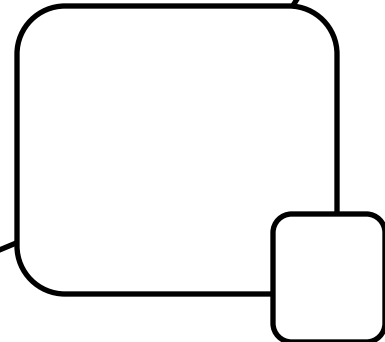




# Lynx

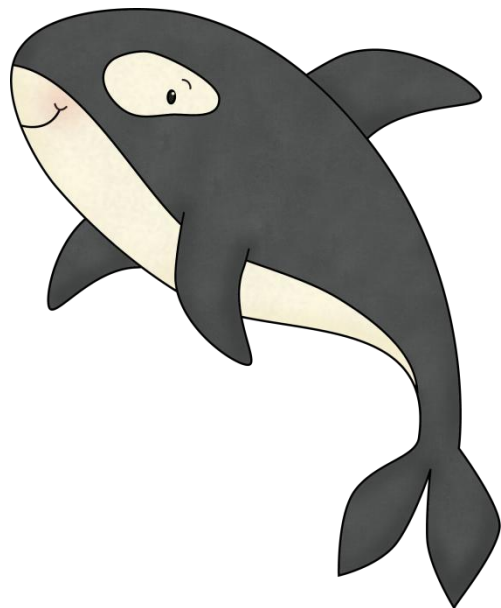


Both:





Title:



Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



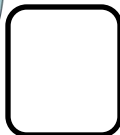
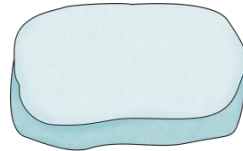
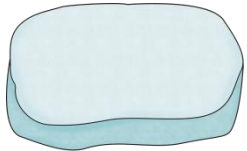
# The Orca Whale

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.

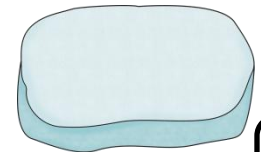
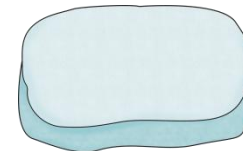
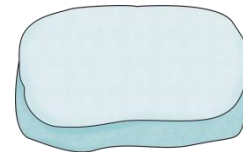


# The Orca Whale

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.





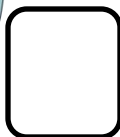
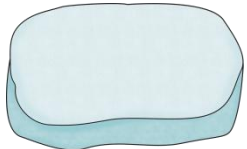
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True to their name, killer whales are effective hunters. They **prey** on seals, sea lions, fish, sea birds, turtles, octopuses, and squid. Orcas will even attack other whales.

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.

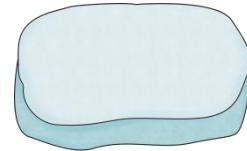
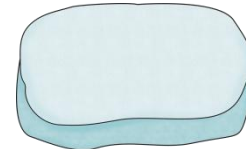
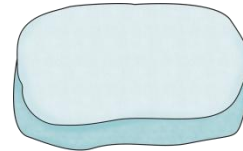


## The Orca Whale

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.





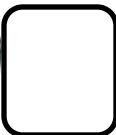
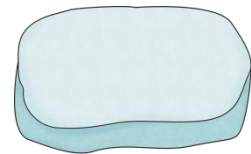
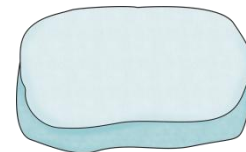
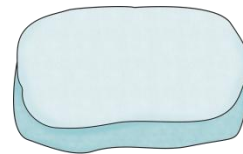
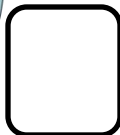
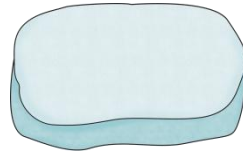
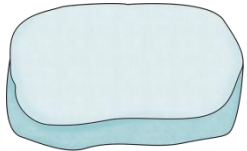
## The Orca Whale

- 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.

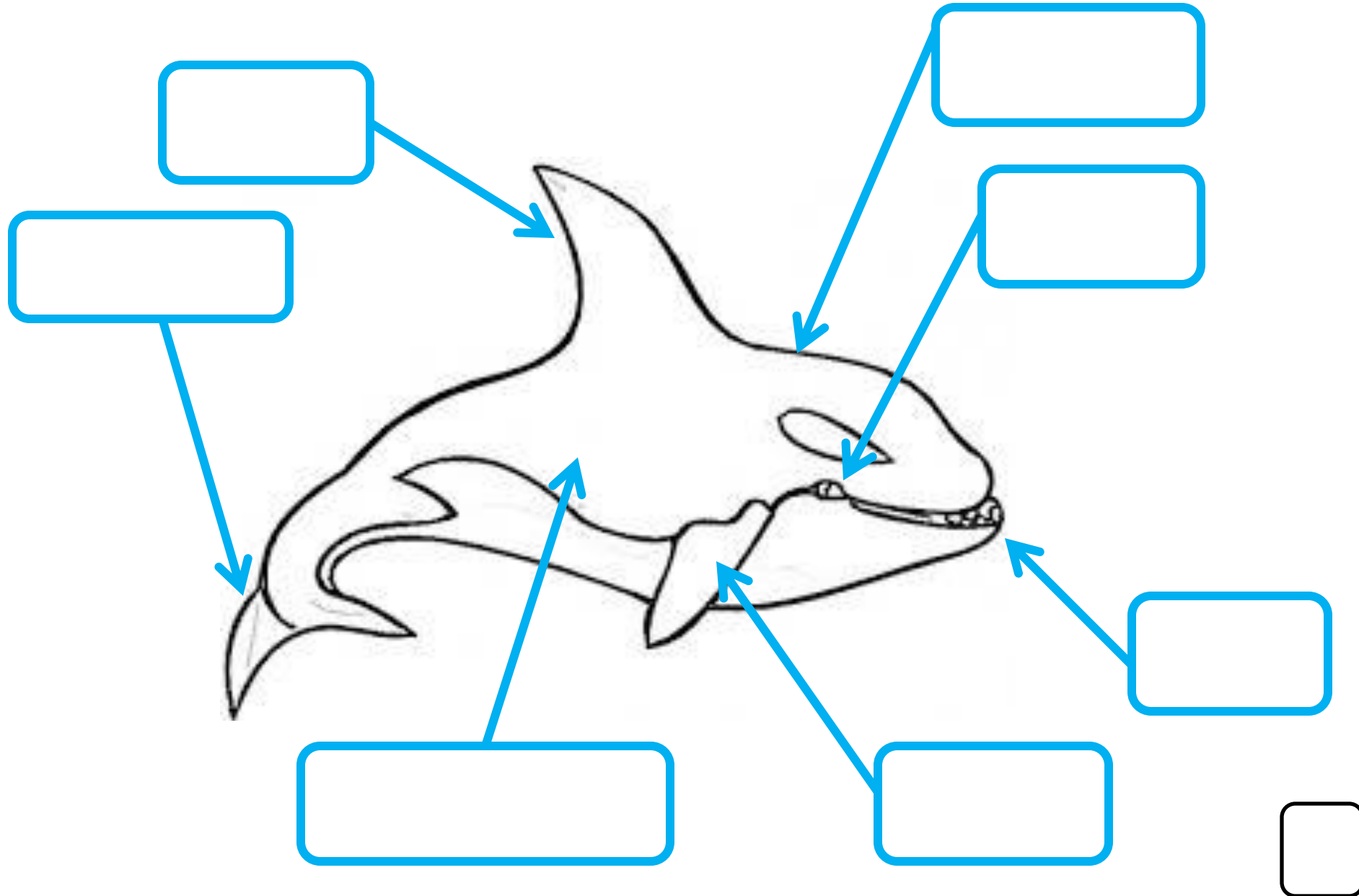


## The Orca Whale

- 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.



# Diagram of the Orca Whale:



# ORCA WHALES

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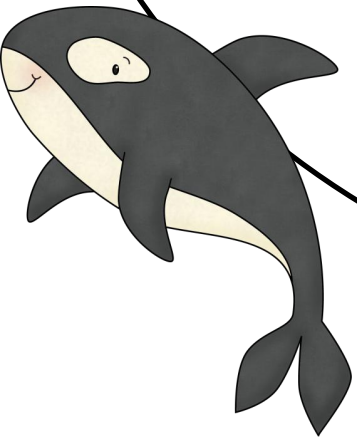
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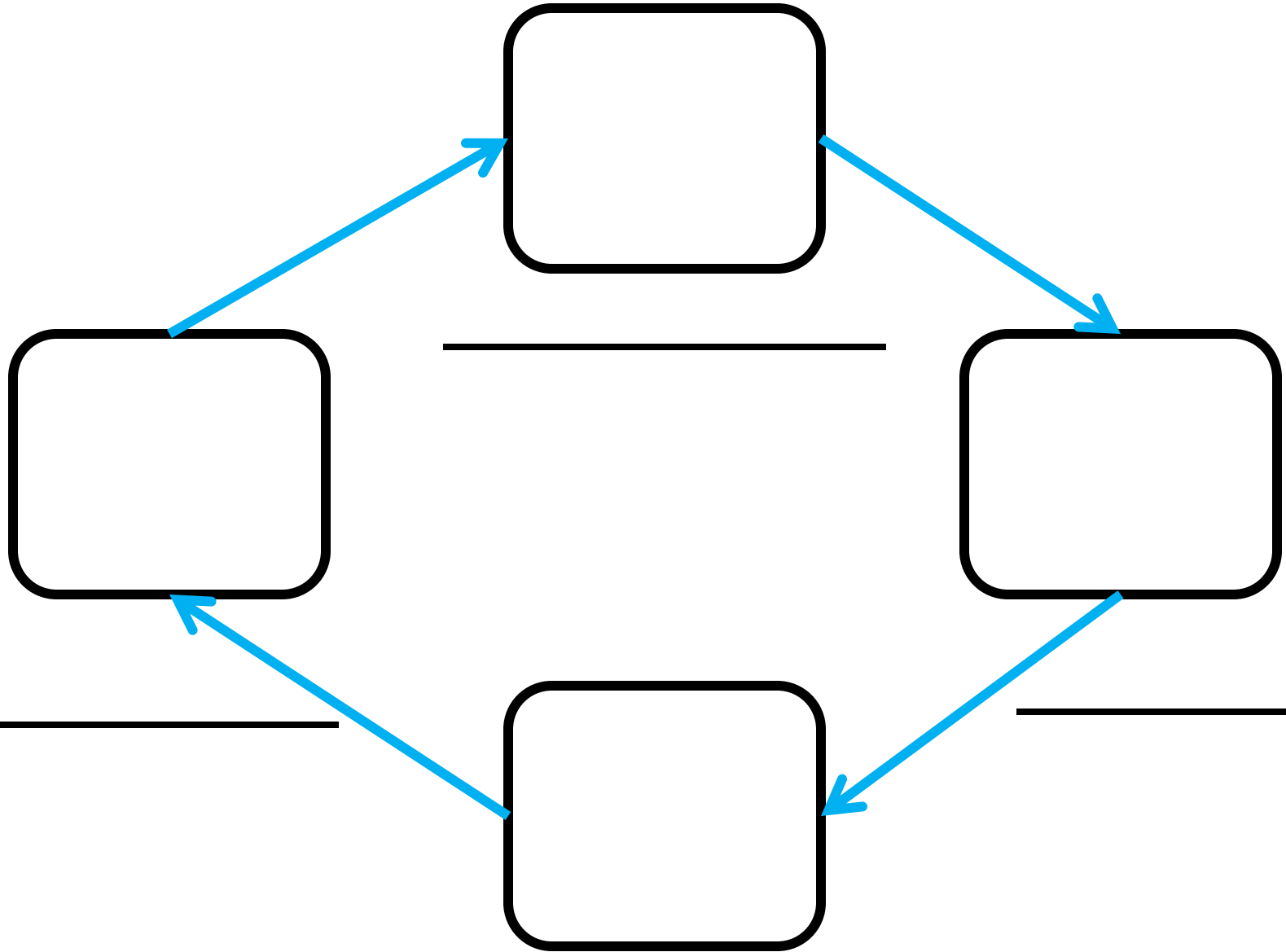




ORCA  
Whales



# Life Cycle of the Orca Whale:



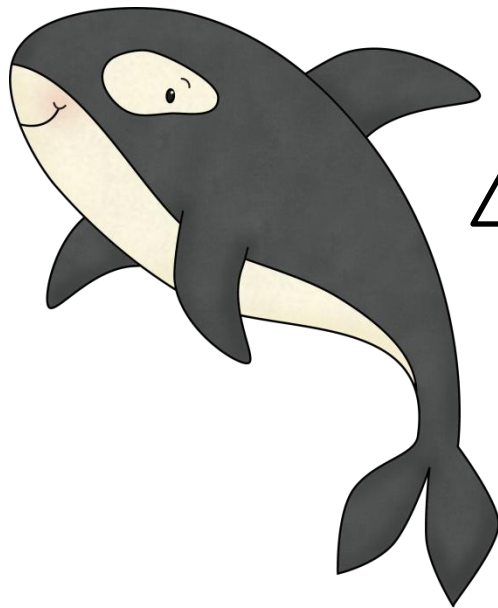
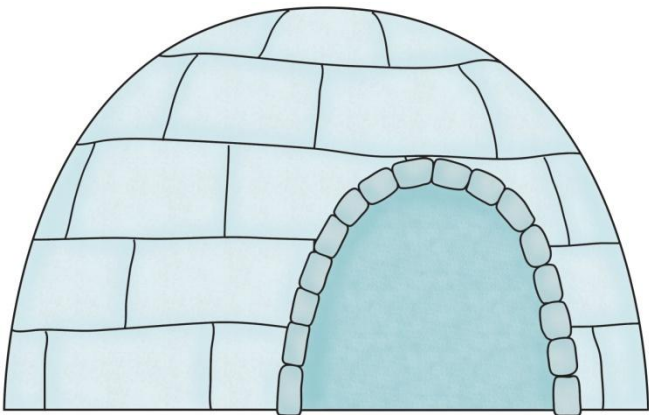
# ORCA WHALES:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





# ORCA WHALES



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





# ORCA WHALES



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

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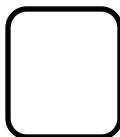
Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

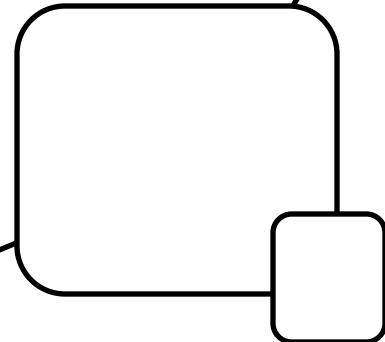
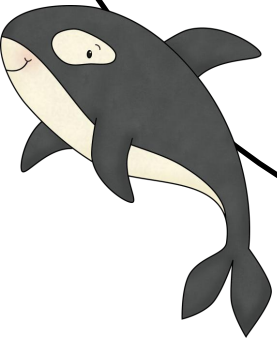
Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# ORCA WHALE

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Both:





Title:



Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



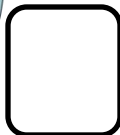
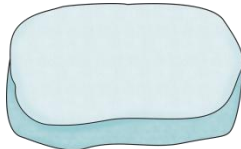


# The MUSK OX

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.

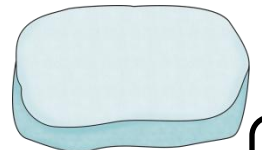
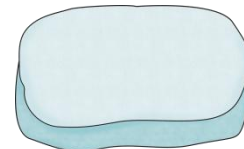
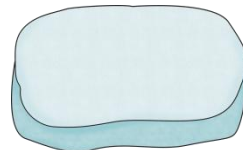


# The MUSK OX

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.



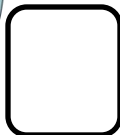
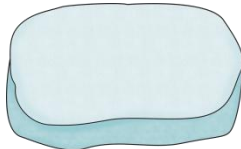


# The MUSK OX

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



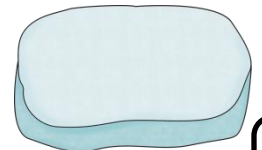
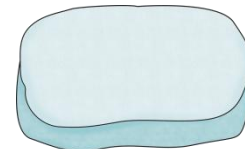
# The MUSK OX

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.



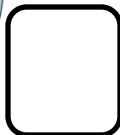
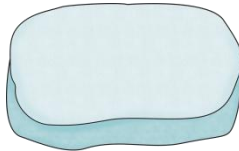
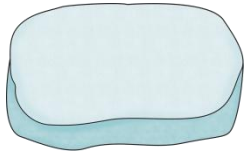


## The MUSK OX

- 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 2<sup>nd</sup> coat of soft wool to keep them warm and dry.

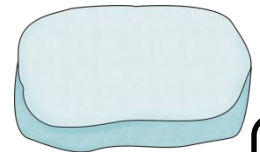
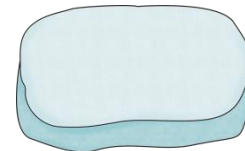
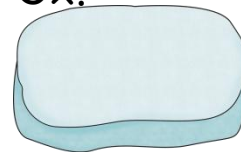
- Musk oxen travel in **herds** of 10 and 30 animals.

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

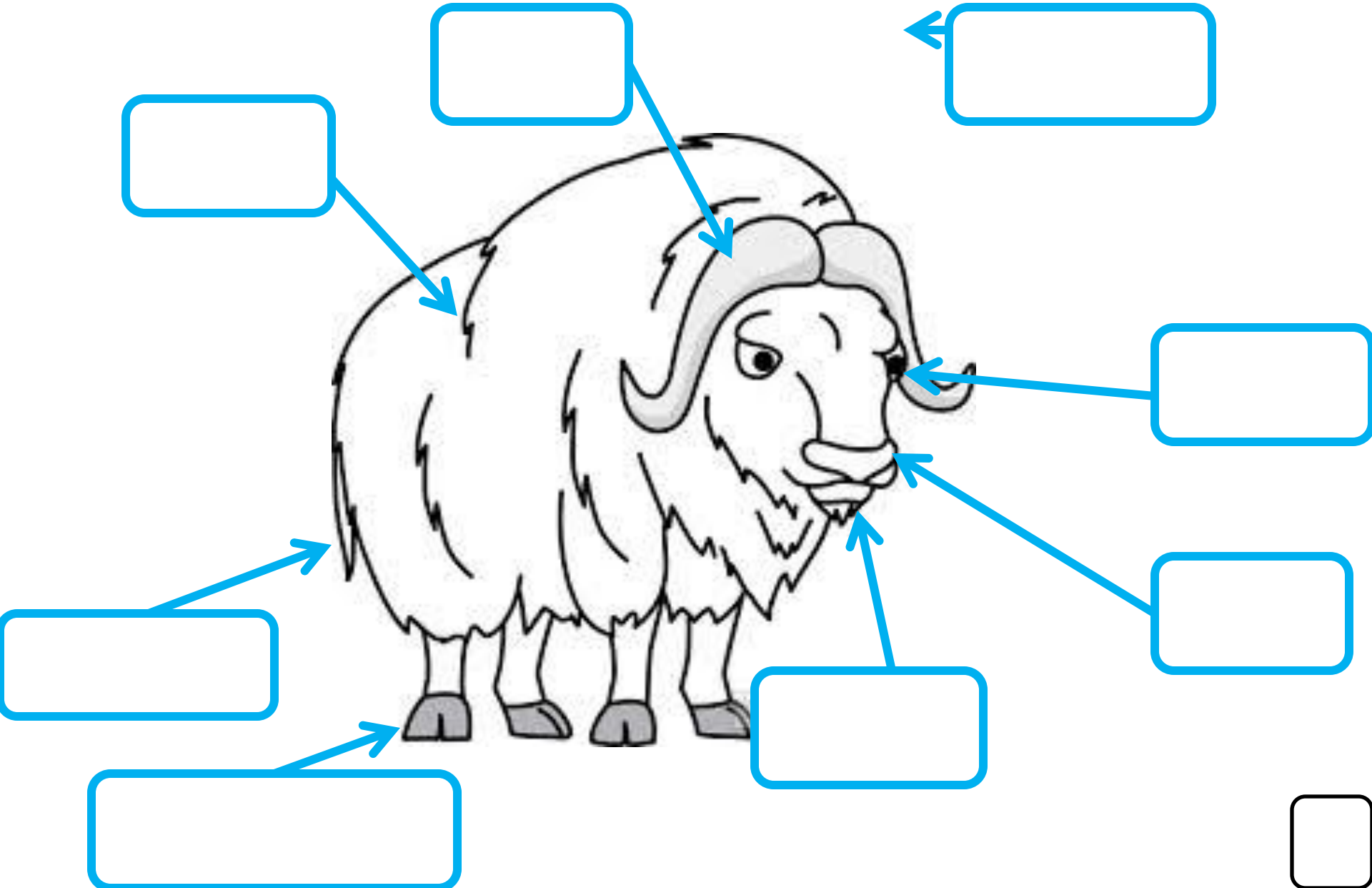
- The bulls will fight each other to see who the leader of the herd will be.

- 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:



# MUSK OXEN

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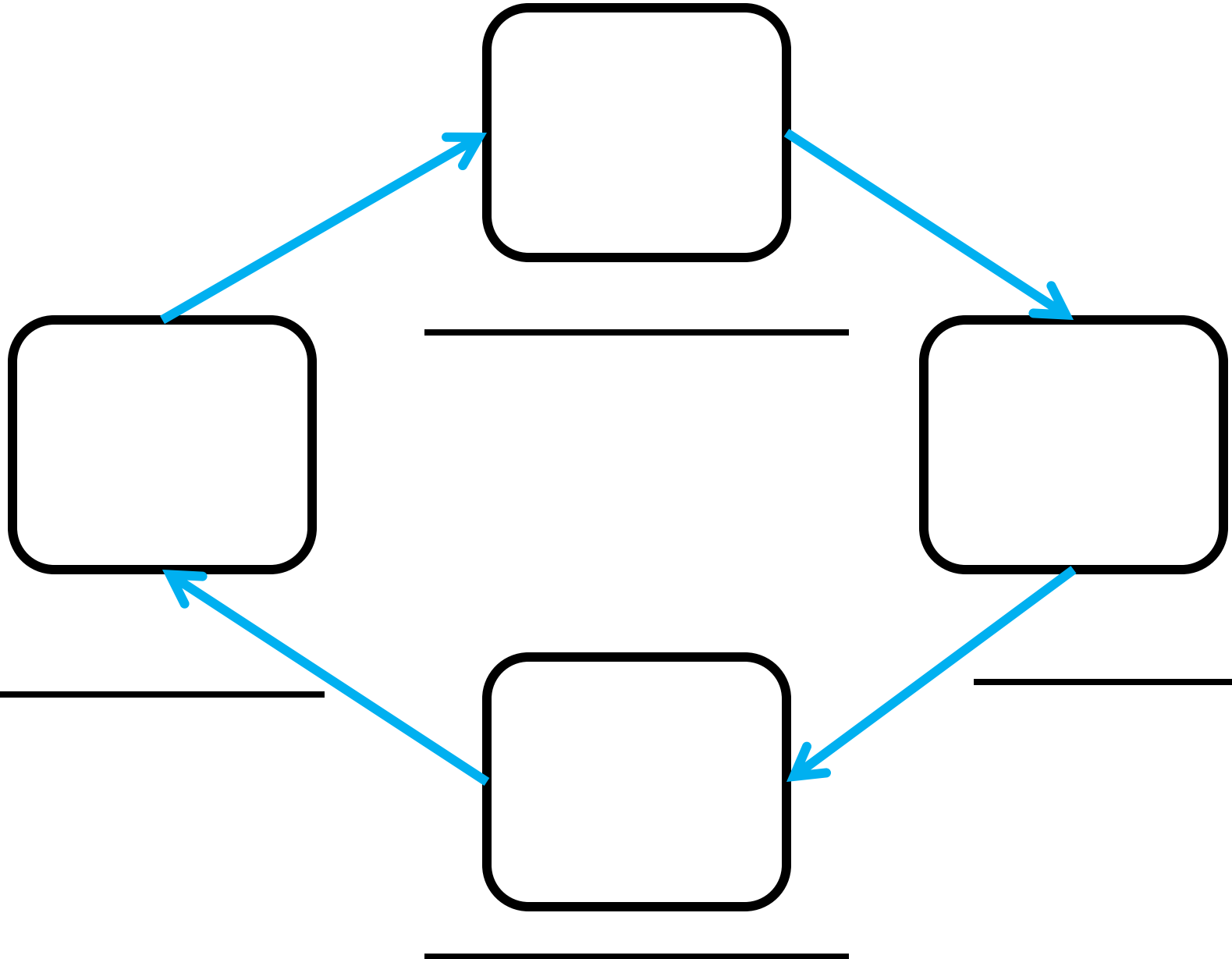
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MUSK  
OXEN



# Life Cycle of the Musk Ox:



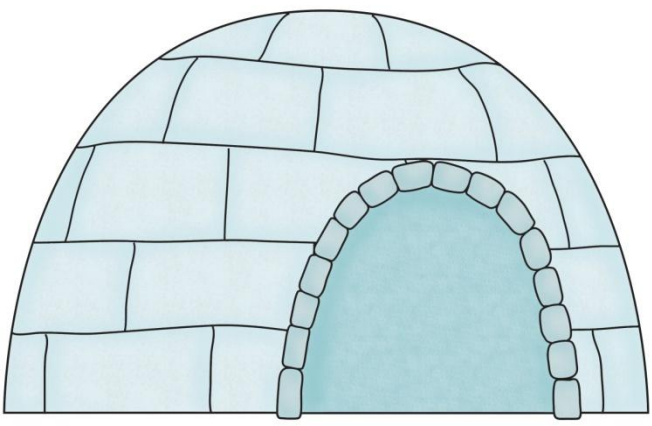
# MUSK OXEN:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:







# MUSK OXEN



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





# MUSK OXEN



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

Have \_\_\_\_\_.

Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

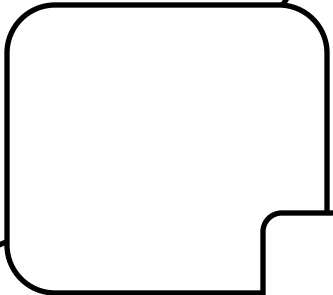
Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# MUSK OX

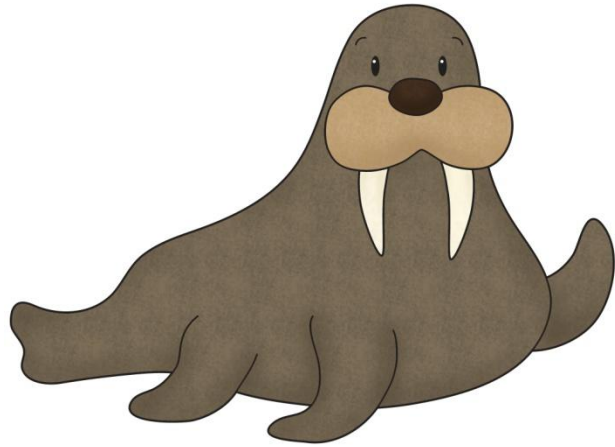


Both:





Title:



Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



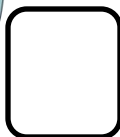
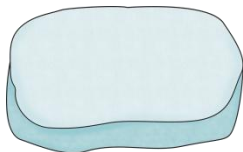
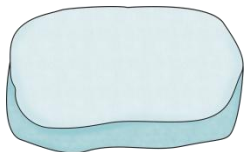
# The Walrus

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.

Walrus 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. Walrus 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. Walrus 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. Walrus 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**.



# The Walrus

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

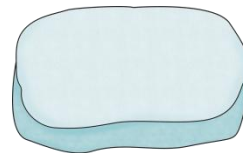
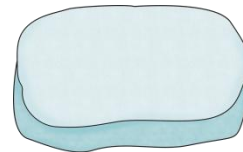
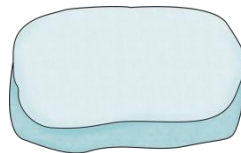
A male walrus is called a **bull**. A female walrus is called a **cow**. A baby walrus is called a **calf**. Walrus live between 30-40 years in the wild.

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

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

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

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





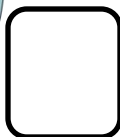
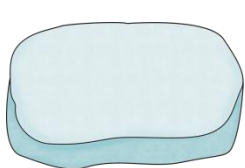
# The walrus

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.

Walrus 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. Walrus 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. Walrus use their tusks to pull themselves out of the water.

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



# The walrus

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

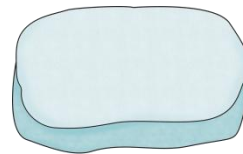
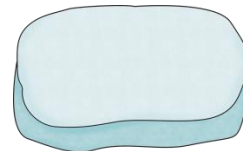
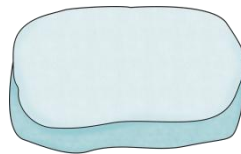
A male walrus is called a **bull**. A female walrus is called a **cow**. A baby walrus is called a **calf**. Walrus live between 30-40 years in the wild.

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

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

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

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





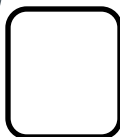
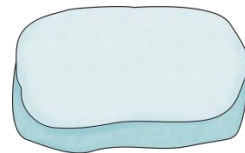
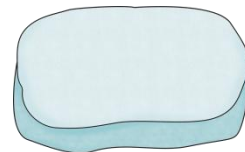
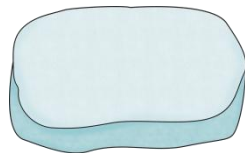
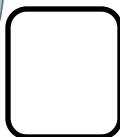
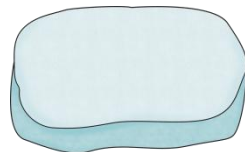
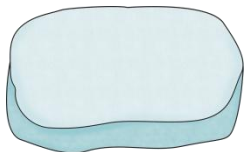
# The walrus



# The walrus

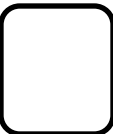
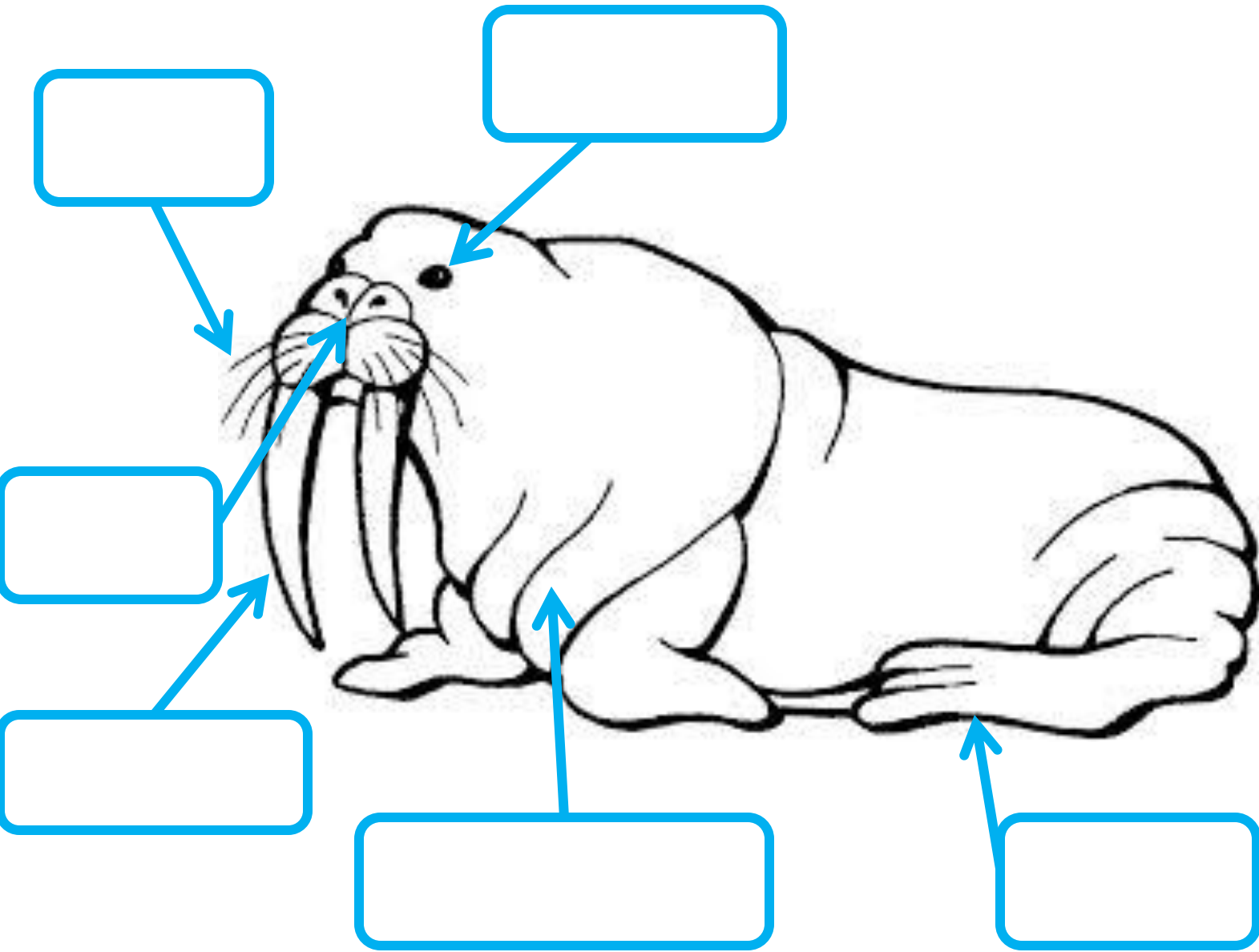
- Walruses have flippers.
- Walruses have tusks as teeth. They never stop growing.
- Walruses are brown.
- They have 450 whiskers to help them smell food.
- They have thick skin and **blubber** (fat).
- They use their tusks to pull out of the water.
- Walruses eat shellfish like clams, mussels, soft 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.





# Diagram of the Walrus:



# W A I R U S E S

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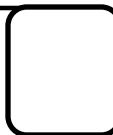
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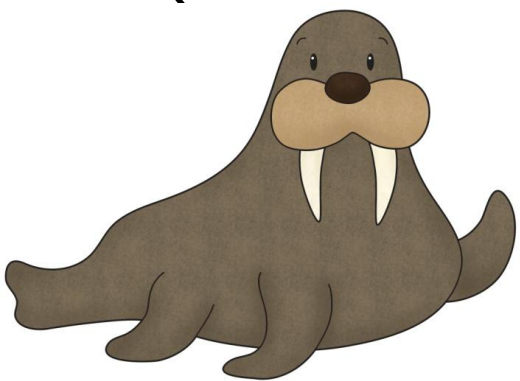
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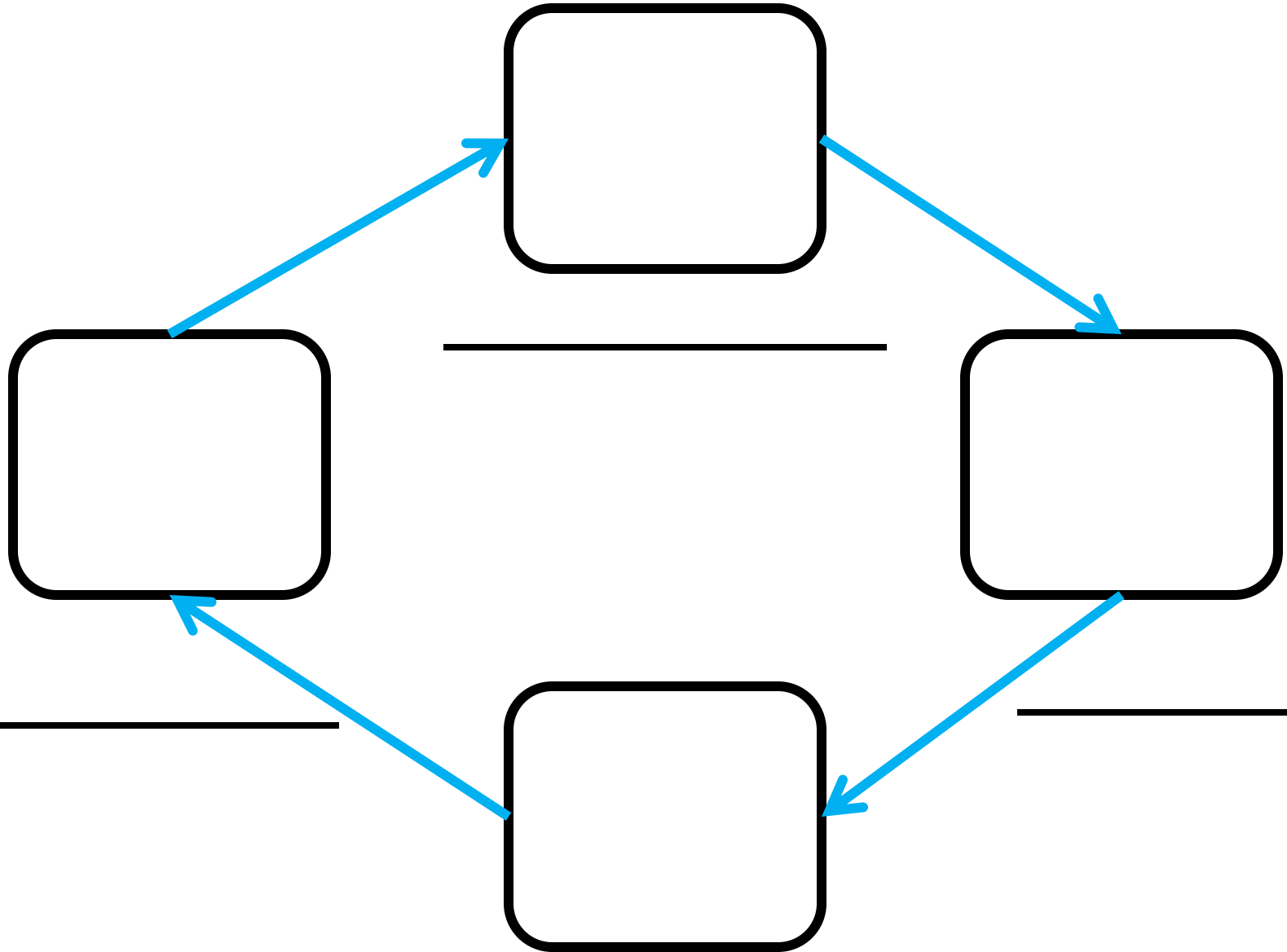
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WALRUSES



# Life Cycle of the Wairus:



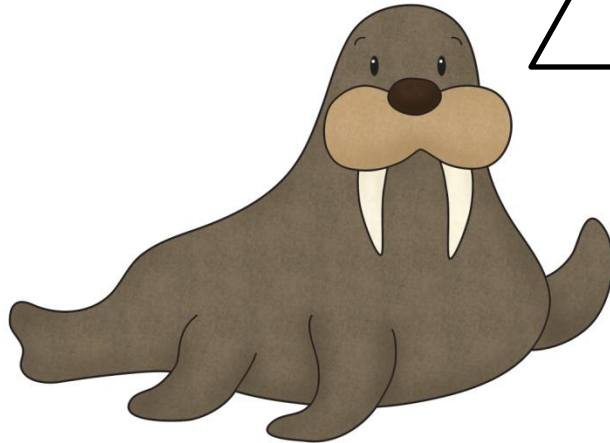
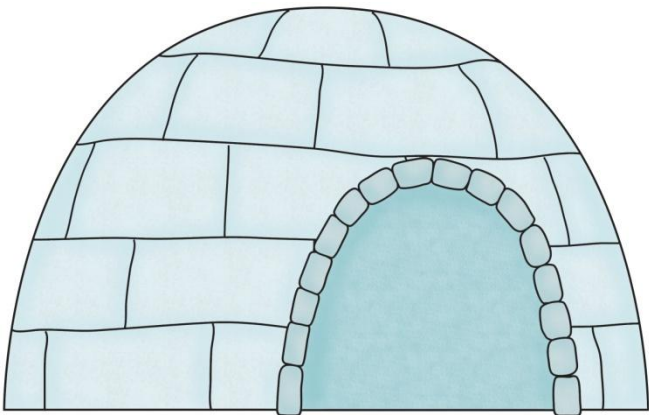
# Walruses:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

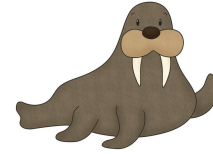
Habitat:

Diet:





# Walruses



3 things I learned:

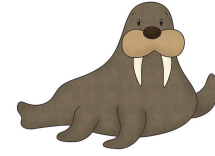
2 interesting facts :

1 question :





# Walruses:



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

Have \_\_\_\_\_.

Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

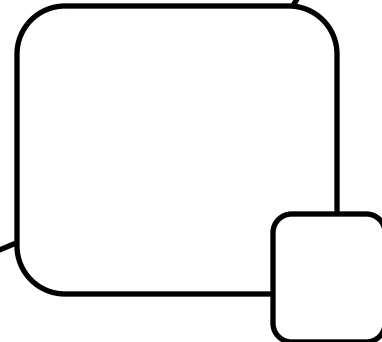
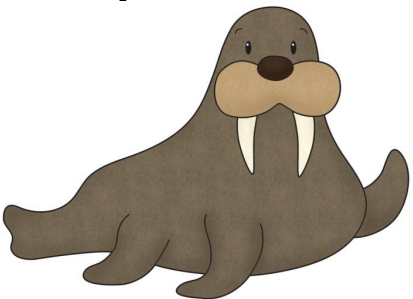
Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# Walrus



Both:







Title:



Researched By:

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



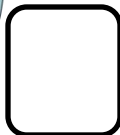
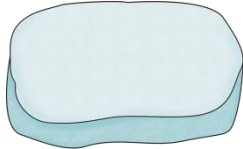
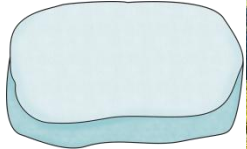
# The Caribou

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 500,00 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.

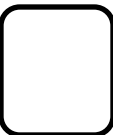
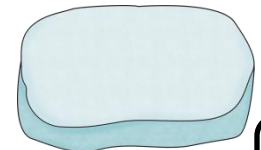
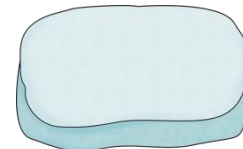
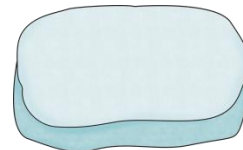


# The Caribou

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.





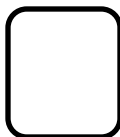
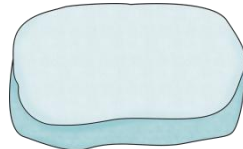
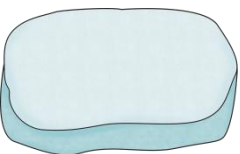
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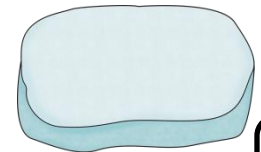
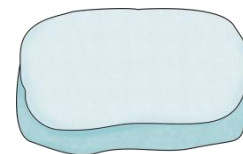
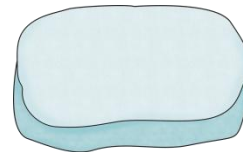
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Males fight against each other to win over a female mate. Newborn calves follow their mother after an hour and are capable of outrunning a human at one day of age. Calves drink milk for their first month, after which they begin to eat plants.

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

Caribou **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.





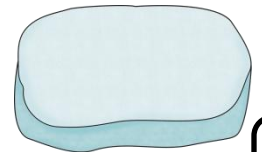
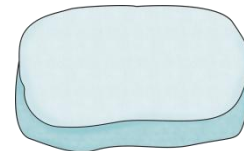
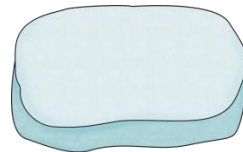
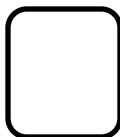
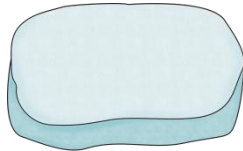
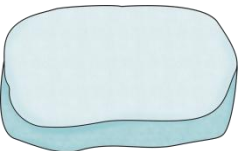
# The Caribou



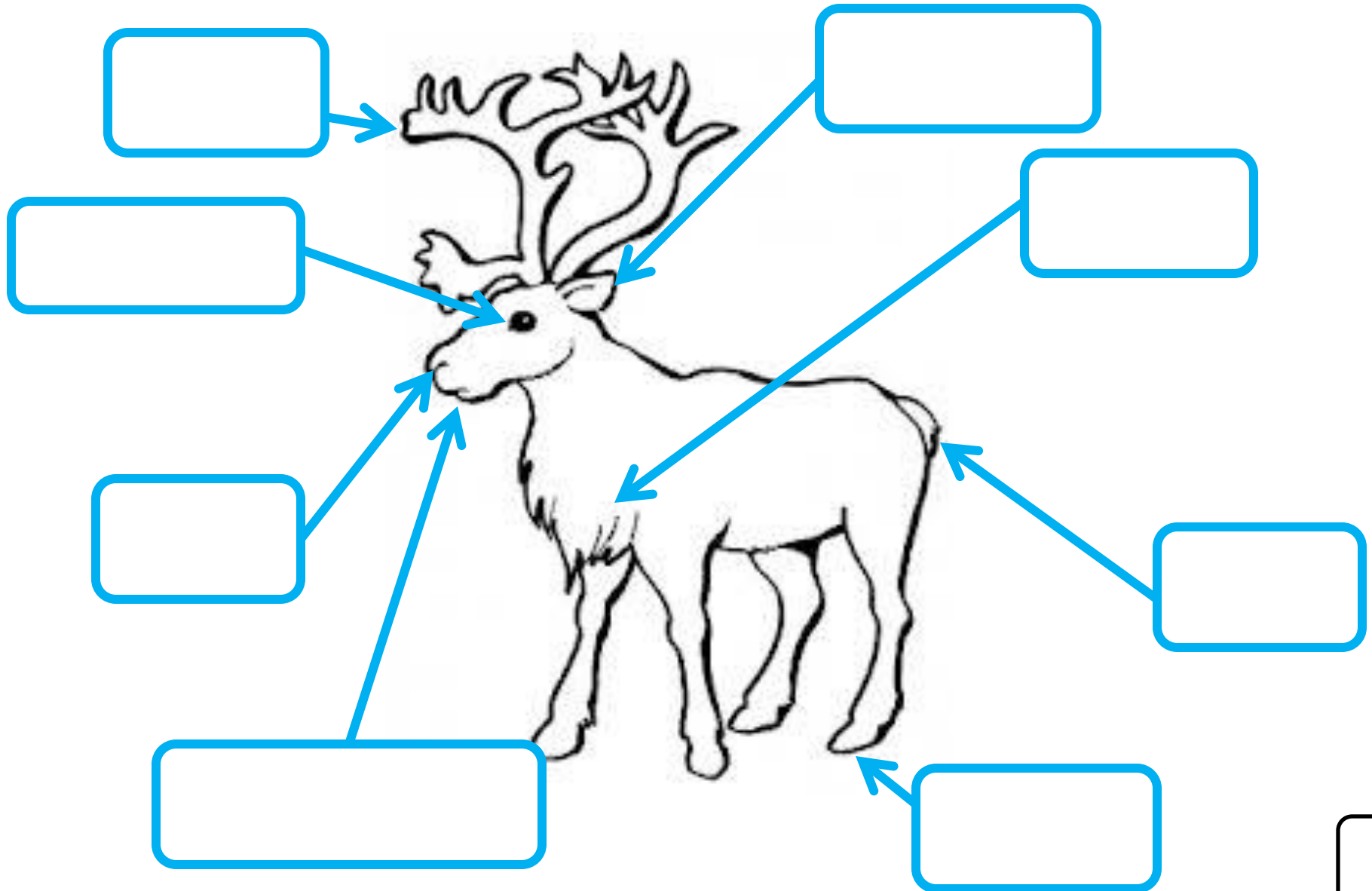
# The Caribou

- 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:



# CARIBOONS

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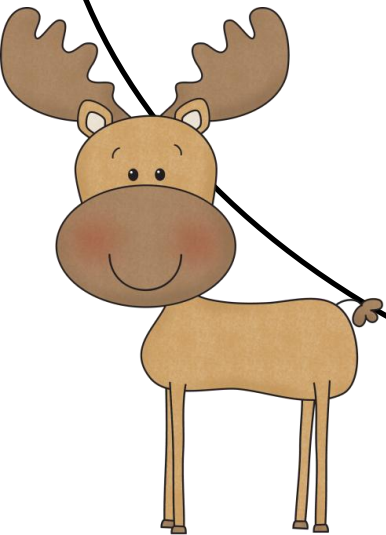
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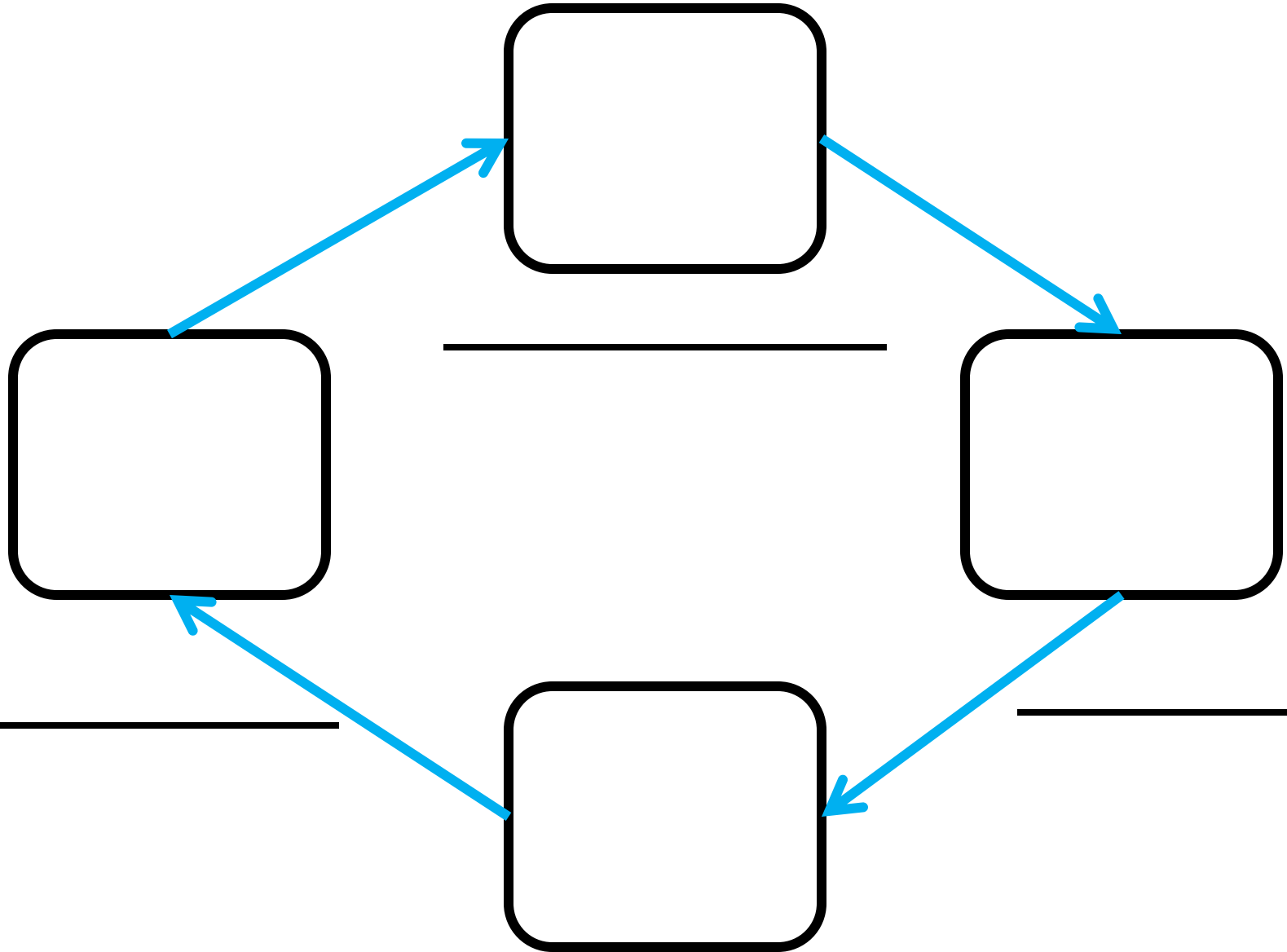


CARIBOUS





# Life Cycle of the Caribou:



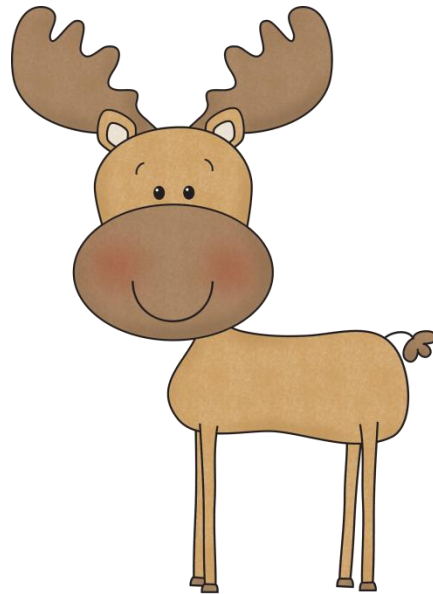
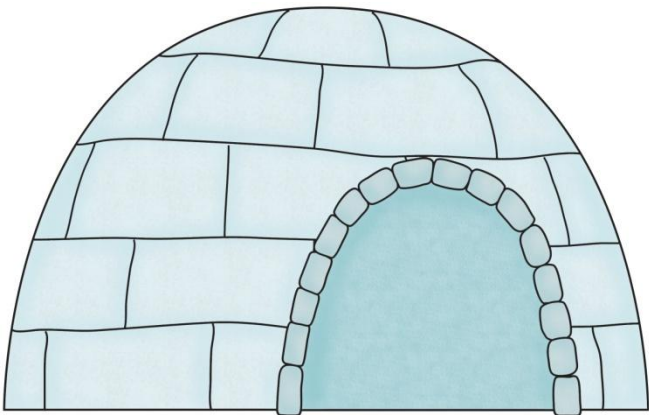
# CARIBOONS:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





# CARIBOUS



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





# CARIBOUS



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

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Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

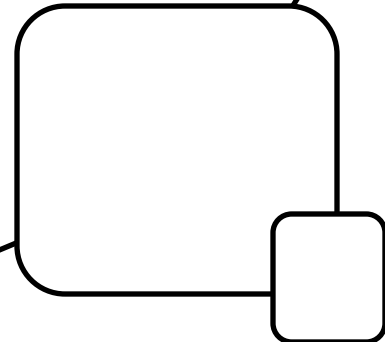
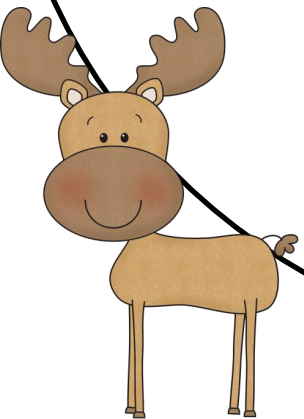
Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# CARIBOU

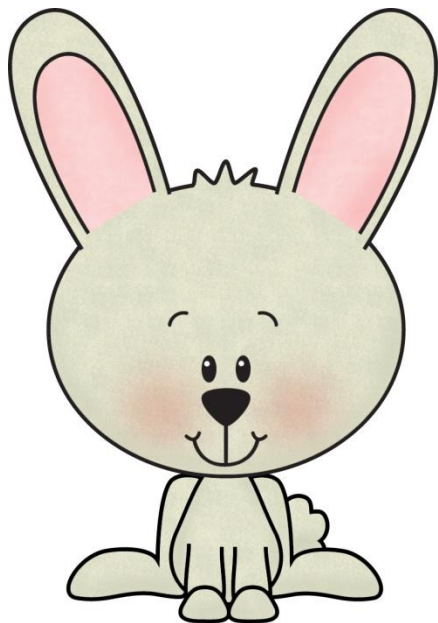


Both:





Title:



**Researched By:**

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# Table of Contents:

.....Pg. 1

.....Pg. 2

.....Pg. 3

.....Pg. 4

.....Pg. 5

.....Pg. 6

.....Pg. 7

.....Pg. 8

.....Pg. 9

.....Pg. 10



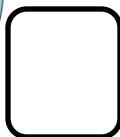
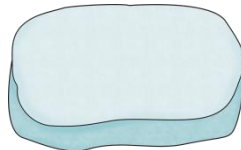
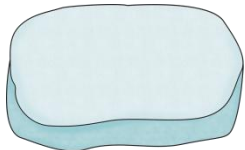
## The Arctic Hare

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 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.



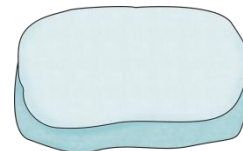
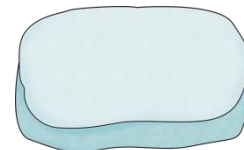
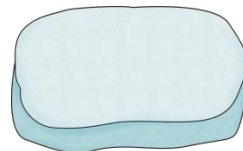
## The Arctic Hare

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. 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.







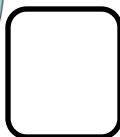
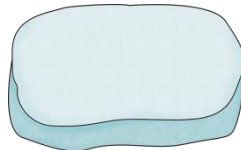
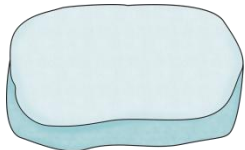
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In the summer months, arctic hares are usually brown and gray, and they shed their fur when it is warm. But in the winter, the arctic hare's fur turns snowy white to match the snow. Only the tips of their ears stay dark.

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.



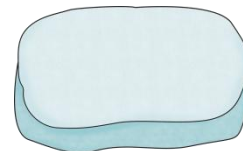
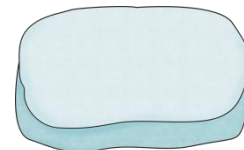
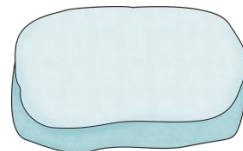
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Arctic hares struggle to find food during the winter, but the sharp nails on their feet help them scratch and dig through ice and snow. They prefer to eat the leaves, bark, twigs and roots of the willow tree. They also eat small grasses and flowers.

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.





## The Arctic Hare

○ 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.

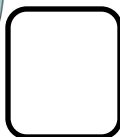
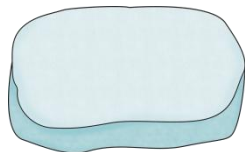
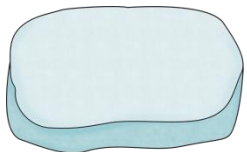
○ Its big legs help it jump fast.

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.



## The Arctic Hare

○ 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.

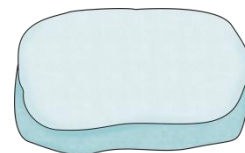
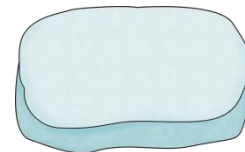
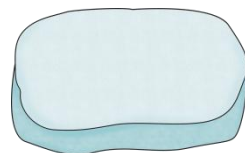
○ They have sharp nails to dig in the ice.

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

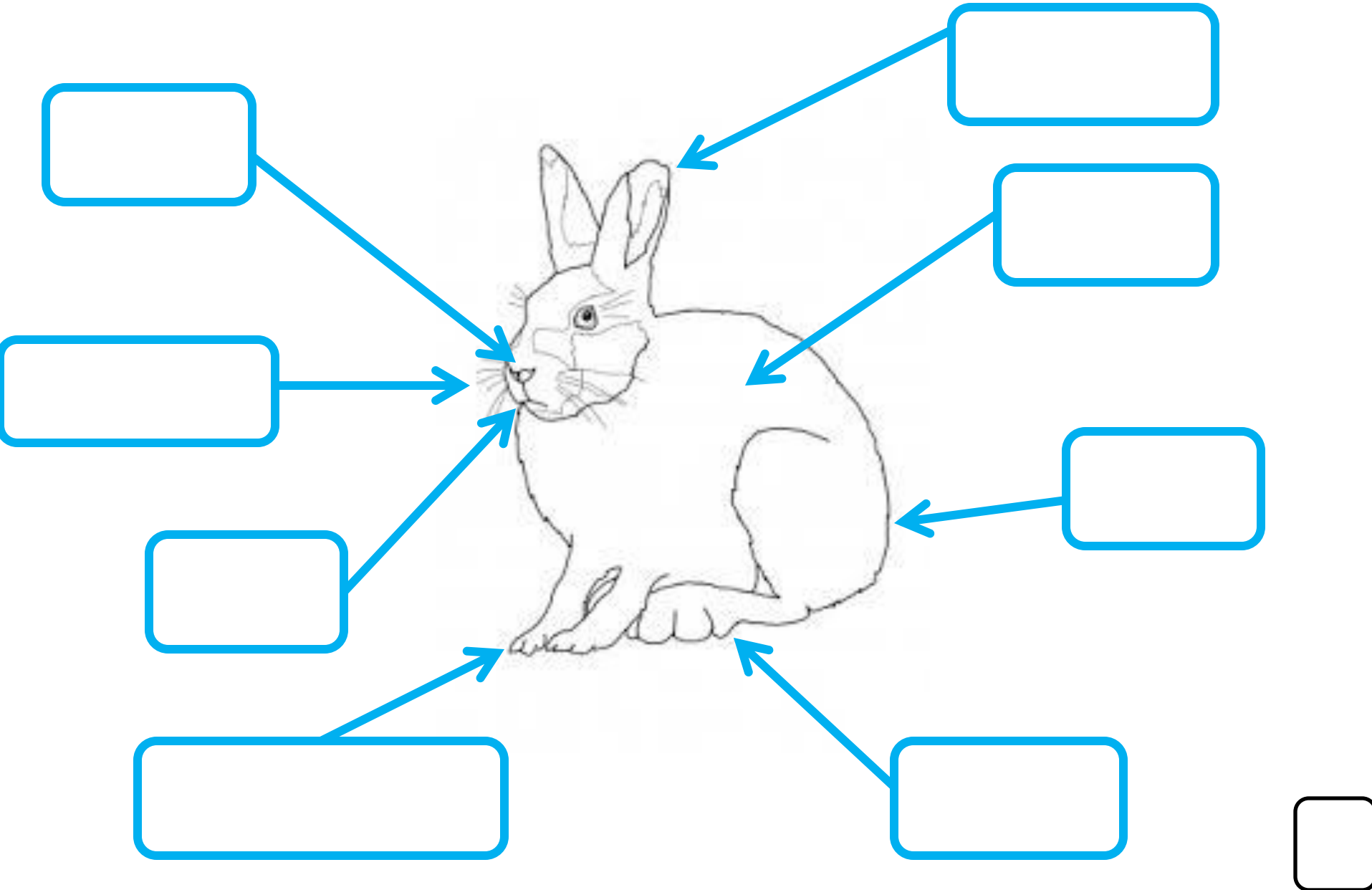
○ They are awake at night (**nocturnal**).

○ 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:



# ARCTIC HARES

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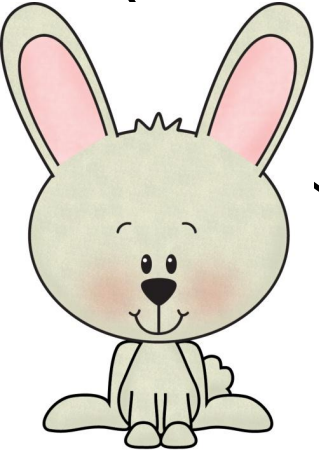
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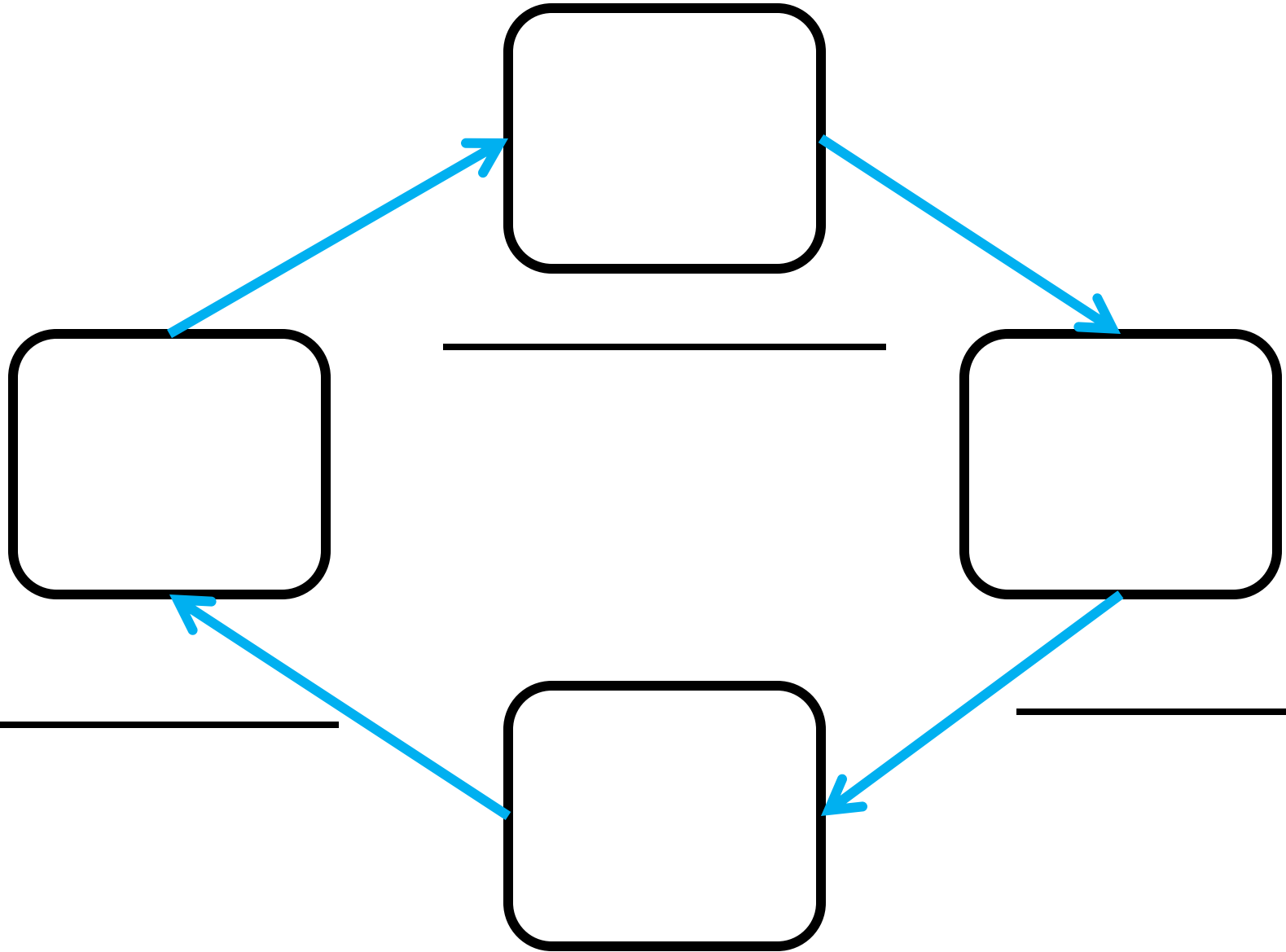
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ARCTIC  
HARES



# Life Cycle of the Arctic Hare:



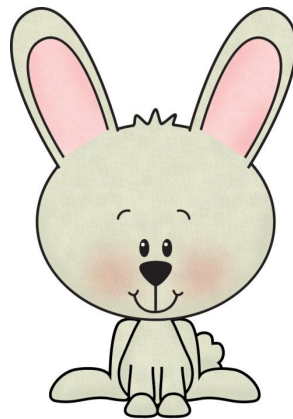
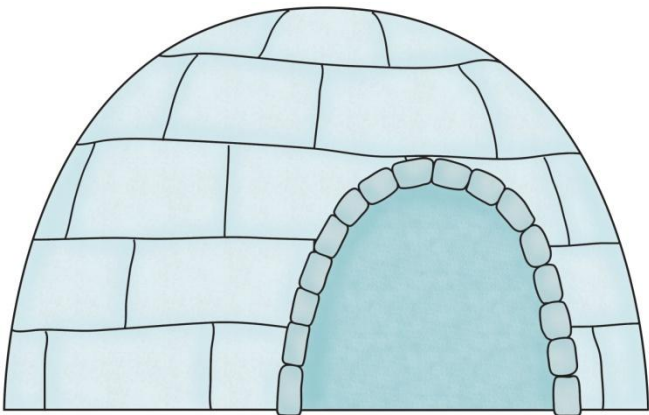
# ARCTIC HARES:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





# ARCTIC HARES



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :







# ARCTIC HARES



Live \_\_\_\_\_.

Have \_\_\_\_\_.

Are \_\_\_\_\_.

Can \_\_\_\_\_.

Eat \_\_\_\_\_.

Always \_\_\_\_\_.

Never \_\_\_\_\_.



# Arctic Hare

Both:

