



Activity Book

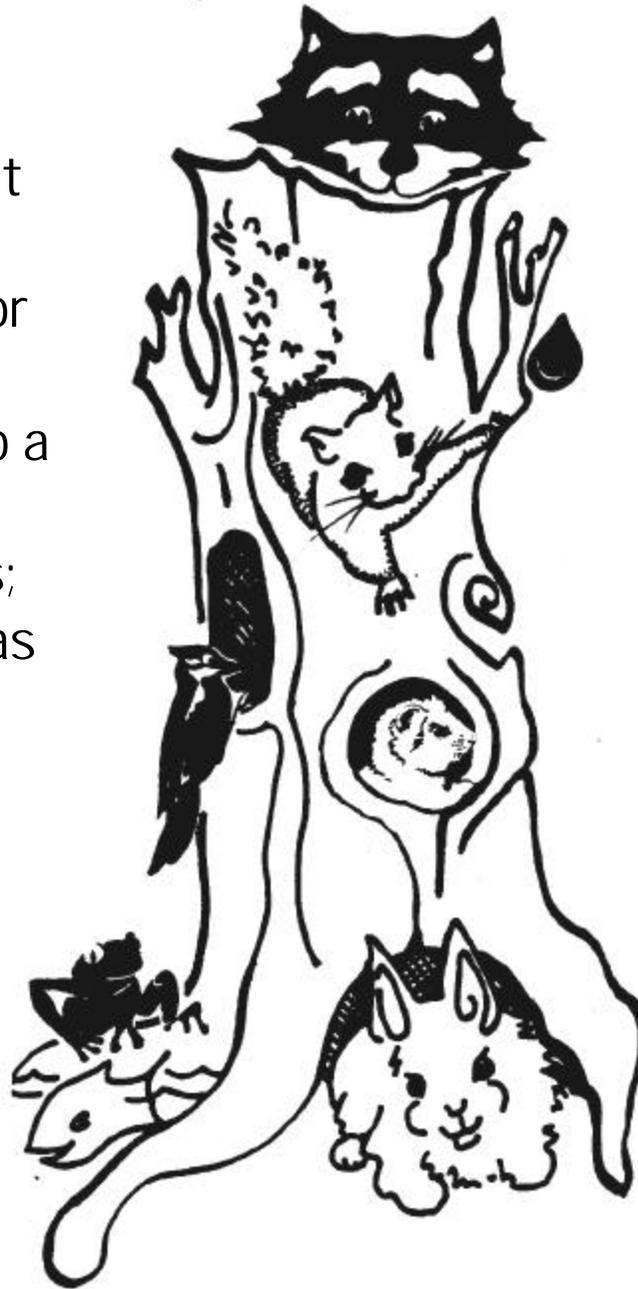


Welcome to ANIMAL INN!

Dead, dying and hollow trees provide food and shelter for a wide variety of animals. Hollow trees, trees with broken tops or visible nest cavities, fallen trees (both on the forest floor and in streams), and stumps all are examples of ANIMAL INNS.

Unfortunately, ANIMAL INNS are in danger because they are often prized as firewood for America's families.

Have you ever walked through the woods and noticed holes in different trees? Did you wonder what caused the holes or what might be in them? *These holes* are home to a huge variety of wildlife known as cavity nesters; their homes are known as ANIMAL INNS.



Why cavities? For some species of wildlife, life revolves around these ANIMAL INNS. The southern flying squirrel, for *example*, uses cavities for nesting, resting, raising of young, storage of food, escape from predators and the rain! More animals can survive when they have the protective home an ANIMAL INN gives to them.

But...

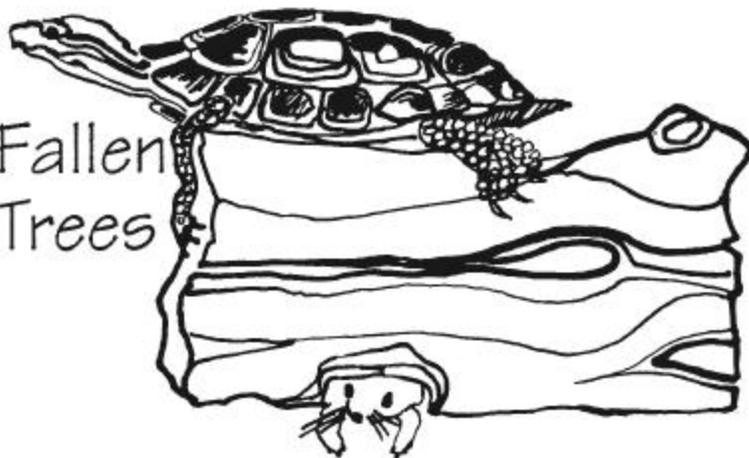
Cavities are a limited resource in the forest. There are only a certain number of suitable trees. Dead trees blow down, are cut for firewood, or are removed during certain types of forest management.

Save and Protect these trees!

Snags



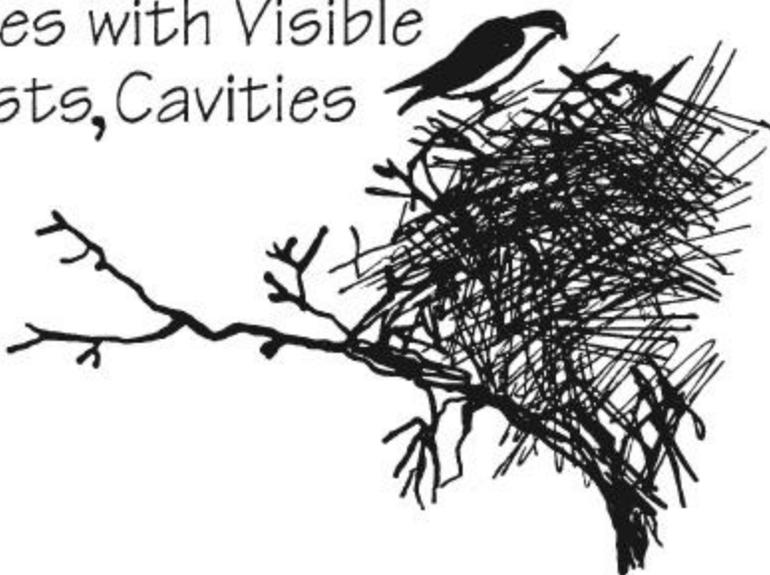
Fallen
Trees



Trees with
Broken Tops



Trees with Visible
Nests, Cavities



ANIMAL INN

Quest for Cavities

Why Cavities?

For some species of wildlife, life revolves around these animal inns. The southern flying squirrel, for example, uses cavities for nesting, resting, raising of young, storage of food, escape from predators or rain, as sites for winter groupings and even as outhouses! Studies have shown that fewer young are lost to predators and more young birds survive to fledging when they nest in cavities. Given these advantages, you might expect more cavity-nesters. One reason that there aren't more species is that cavities are limited resource in the forest. There are only a certain number on suitable trees for woodpeckers to work on to create cavities. Dead trees blow down, are cut for firewood, or are removed during certain types of forest management.

Cavity Conservation

There is an entire community of wildlife that depends on cavities. This community crumbles when dead stems disappear. Landowners can help conserve cavity-nesting wildlife by maintaining some dead trees during forest management activities, or by keeping portions of woodlots in an old-growth state. You can help too by building, monitoring and maintaining nest boxes for cavity-nesters.

The first step is to start watching. Keep your eyes on tree cavities and observe new tenants as they come and go over the years. You can learn more about cavity-nesters by playing "Quest for Cavities".

This game gives you and your friends a chance to pretend you are northern flying squirrels searching for a nest site in a forest north of Peterborough, Ontario.

You'll need:

- a different coloured marker for each player
- coins of different sizes will work
- one die

Start

How to play:

1. Each player selects a marker and places it on the start position.
2. Have each player roll the die. The highest number goes first, then the second highest and so on.
3. Move your marker along the squares according to the number you roll. Follow any instructions you land on. For example, when you meet up with other animals competing for cavities you will have a set back in your cavity quest.
4. The first player to reach the finish wins.

You made it!
You found a cavity and reproduced. Now take on the role of your offspring and start again.



ANIMAL INN Mystery Footprints Around the Snag

Can you match the footprints with the correct ANIMAL INN resident?



ANIMAL INN Poetry

Imagine you are some form of wildlife that uses dead trees and cavities for your shelter. Write some ANIMAL INN poems using these different poetry styles. Feel free to add some artwork to your poem.

HAIKU (from Japan)

Haiku poems are three lines long with 5, 7, and 5 syllables in each consecutive line.

Example:

The hawk soared over
searching for a nesting home
life begins in snags.

Your poem:

CINQUAIN (from France and Spain)

Cinquain poems are five lines long. Each line has a purpose and a set number of words. Line 1. Title (two words)

Line 2. Description of title (4 words).

Line 3. Description of Action (6 words).

Line 4. Description of Feeling (8 words).

Line 5. Restate title (two words).

Example:

Carpenter Ants
moving swiftly all day
carrying, chewing, hauling, pushing, pulling, building
and bring in life, necessity to dead trees
constant motion

Your Poem:

DIAMANTE is a poem in the shape of a diamond.

Diamante poems are seven lines long. The line pattern goes like this:

Line 1. Noun

Line 2. Two Adjectives

Line 3. Three Participles

Line 4. Four Nouns

Line 5. Three Participles

Line 6. Two Adjectives

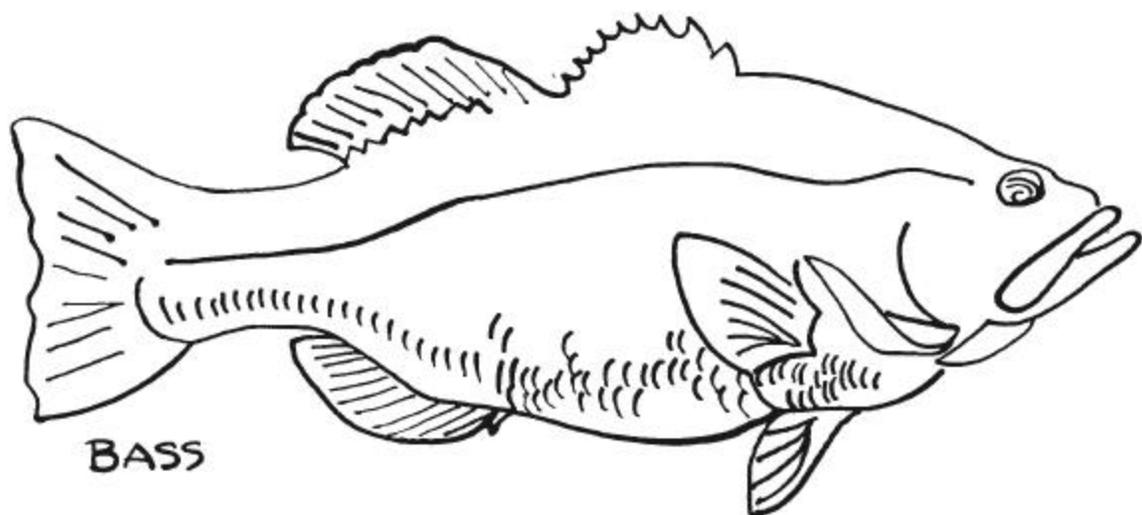
Line 7. Noun

Example

Snag
bare, tall
standing, waiting, decaying
termites, birds, raccoons, squirrels
feeding, nesting, hunting
life, death
tree.

Your Poem:

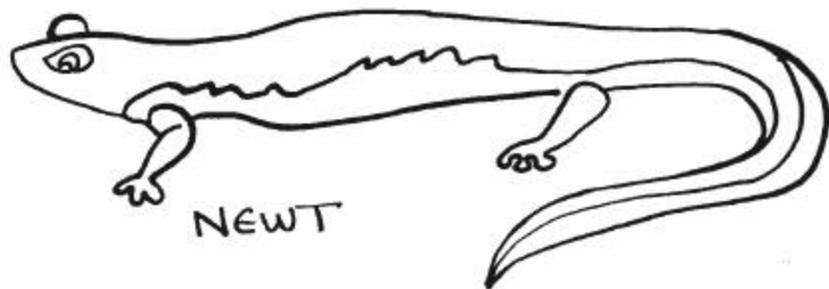
ANIMAL INN Wildlife Sketchbook



BASS



TREEFROG



NEWT



RACCOON



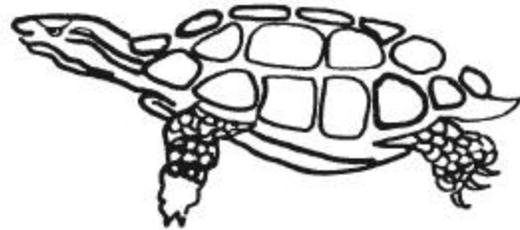
WOOD DUCK



WEASEL



WOODPECKER



TURTLE

ANIMAL INN WORD SEARCH

ASNAGRRLBAW OODPECKERS
NMBRORTAYS SJUSLAHOTW
ICTGWEHLTLEZODNVZABO
MOYHLEROIE IZQROIWXDO
AZLJODAA MR RXUIBTRUVD
LXYKEFFDPREY LBDIAEOD
IXFLLGIFCISOLEGEFZXU
NESPLIGISUNTCUHSIJPC
NEEBEKTRDQYEALKYFGMK
PAINTMARKS MQBBORREOE
RPNRSLWVRL ANUEFDIKJS
OIKAPPIEMXEIRJEGEHWT
GWOODCUTTERS VXLTCTR
RILWOQAENTDAKFWNLYEE
ATWSRRRISEQJUHTXIP EML
MCHICKADEE STRUFFLES R