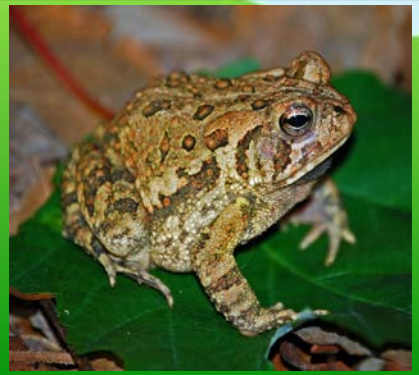
Nature Trivia – Slide show 3

Instructions- Click on your mouse to advance questions and answers

Using the clues below try to guess What am I? _____

- I have dry bumpy skin
- I have short legs and prefer to walk or climb
- I can live in dry forest areas, grassy fields, gardens and lawns
- I lay eggs in water in long strings
- There is only one type (species) that live in Quebec
- I like to eat grubs, slugs, spiders, worms, insects, and snails

I am a toad

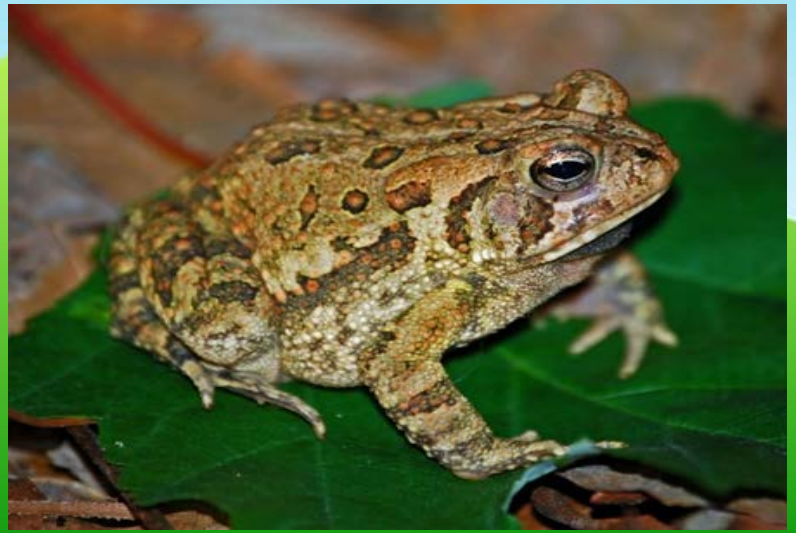


There are 4 or 5 toad species in Canada and only 1 lives in Quebec; the American Toad

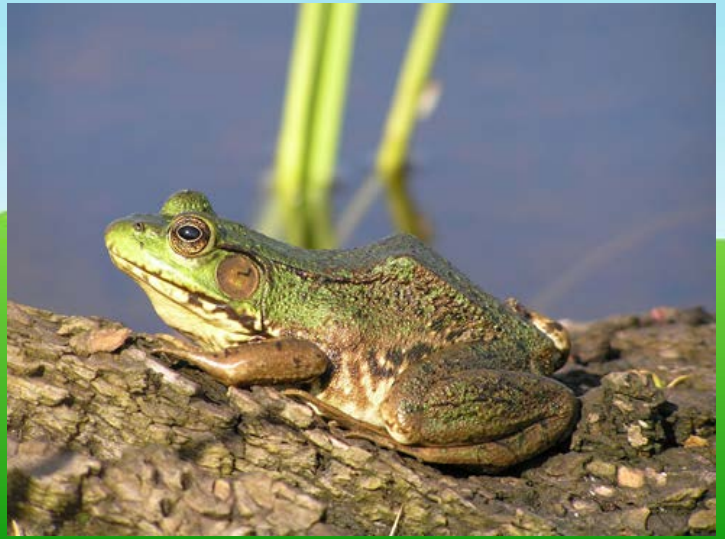
Toads are similar to frogs, in fact toads are considered to be a type of frog. But, what is the real difference between a toad and a frog?

Can you name 2 or 3 differences between them?

Toad



Frog



Toads

- Toads have dry bumpy skin
- Toads have short legs and prefer to walk or climb
- Toads can live in dry forest areas, grassy fields, gardens and lawns
- Toads lay eggs in water in long strings
- Toad tadpoles appear black in color and are chunky in shape
- A group of toads is called a “knot”
- There is only one type (species) that live in Quebec
- Toads like to eat grubs, slugs, spiders, worms, insects, and snails

Frogs

- Frogs have smooth moist skin
- Frogs have long legs and prefer to hop or jump
- Most frogs live in or near water
- Frogs lay eggs in water in large jelly-like clumps.
- Frog tadpoles appear dark in color with gold flakes and are slender in shape
- A group of frogs is called an “army”
- There are approximately 10 types (species) of frogs that live in Quebec
- Small sized frogs eat insects such as flies, mosquitoes, moths and dragonflies. Medium sized frogs will eat larger insects like grasshoppers and worms.
- Large frogs will eat all of the above and may even eat small snakes, mice, and even other smaller frogs!

What living things below are classified as Amphibians?

a) Salamanders
b) Snakes
c) Frogs
d) Turtles
e) Toads

a) Salamanders c) Frogs e) Toads




Amphibians includes salamanders, newts, mudpuppies, frogs, toads and caecilians (only live in tropics).
In Canada there are approximately 45 species of amphibians including one mudpuppy, two newts, five toads, 18 frogs and 19 salamanders. The word "amphibian" means two-lives, one in the water and one on land.
Amphibians are a class of animals like fish, reptiles and birds as they are hatched from eggs. They live the first part of their lives in the water and the last part on the land.

What is the name of Quebec's one and only hummingbird?

a) The black-chinned hummingbird

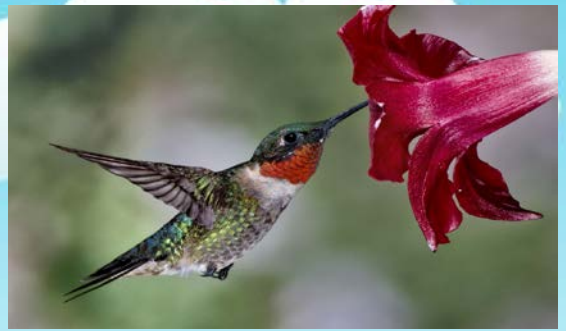
b) The rufous hummingbird

c) The calliope hummingbird

d) Anna's hummingbird

e) The ruby-throated hummingbird

e) The ruby-throated hummingbird



A flock of hummingbirds can be referred to as a bouquet, a glittering, a hover, a shimmer, or a tune. The name, hummingbird, comes from the humming noise their wings make as they beat so fast. Canadian hummingbirds beat their wings approximately 50 times per second in normal flight and 3000 beats per minute. They can fly approximately 80 kilometers per hour in a dive. Hummingbirds are the smallest migrating bird. They don't migrate in flocks like other species, and they typically travel alone for up to 800 kilometers at a time. Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards.

What insect is causing severe damage to Ash trees through-out Quebec and even in some of our WQSB school yards and local neighborhoods?

Emerald Ash Borer

Adult

Larva

Larva tunnels

The emerald ash borer, also known the jewel beetle is an invasive species to Canada. It comes from north-eastern Asia and it feeds on Ash species of trees.

Life cycle: Female beetles lay their eggs on the bark of Ash trees. The eggs hatch into larva and then tunnel through and underneath the bark. The larvae feed on the tree tissues that carry sugar and tree nutrients through-out the tree. They continue to feed on tree tissues and make extensive tunnel systems for one to two years. The larvae emerge as adult beetles after a one to two year period.

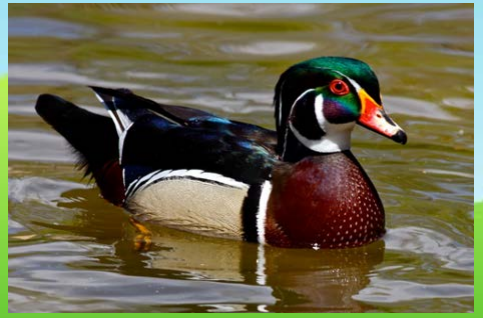
What type of bird makes rows of shallow holes in the bark of trees?

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

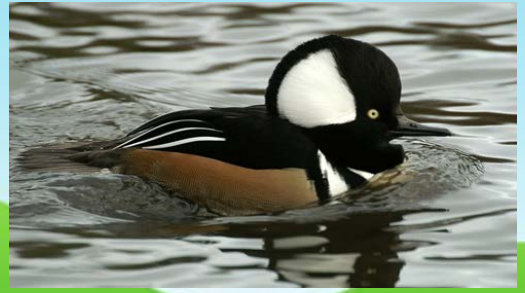
On a walk through the forest you might spot rows of shallow holes in tree bark. This is the work of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. This woodpecker laps up the leaking sap and any trapped insects with its specialized, brush-tipped tongue. They have a strong preference for birch, maple and hemlock trees. The sap holes made by Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers attract hummingbirds, which also feed off the sap flowing from the tree. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds rely so much on their sap holes that they time their spring migration with the arrival of sapsuckers. Other birds as well as bats and porcupines also visit sapsucker sap holes.

Where do Wood ducks and Hooded Merganser ducks build their nests and lay their eggs?

a) In long grass beside a lake or pond
b) In the sand beside the shoreline of a lake or river
c) In hollowed out holes of large trees



c) In hollowed out holes of large trees



Both types of ducks nest in tree cavities and tree holes. When the ducklings are only one day old, they leave the nest with a bold leap to the forest floor.

What is the name of the animal that is sometimes called a “woodchuck” or “whistle pig”?

Groundhog

Did you know that February 2nd is Groundhog Day? That's the day when some very famous rodents come out of the ground and, if they see their shadow or if they don't, we find out if there's going to be six more weeks of winter. The funny name “whistle pig” comes from a groundhog when it makes a high-pitched whistling sound to warn others if there is danger around! Other names for a groundhog are mouse bear and land-beaver. Groundhogs live underground in burrows that they dig. The burrows can be almost two meters underground and be made up of 20 meters of tunnels connected to many different exits so that they can run away from their predators. Groundhogs use their burrows to sleep, raise their young, and hibernate through the winter.

What are the main differences between a moth and a butterfly?

Butterfly

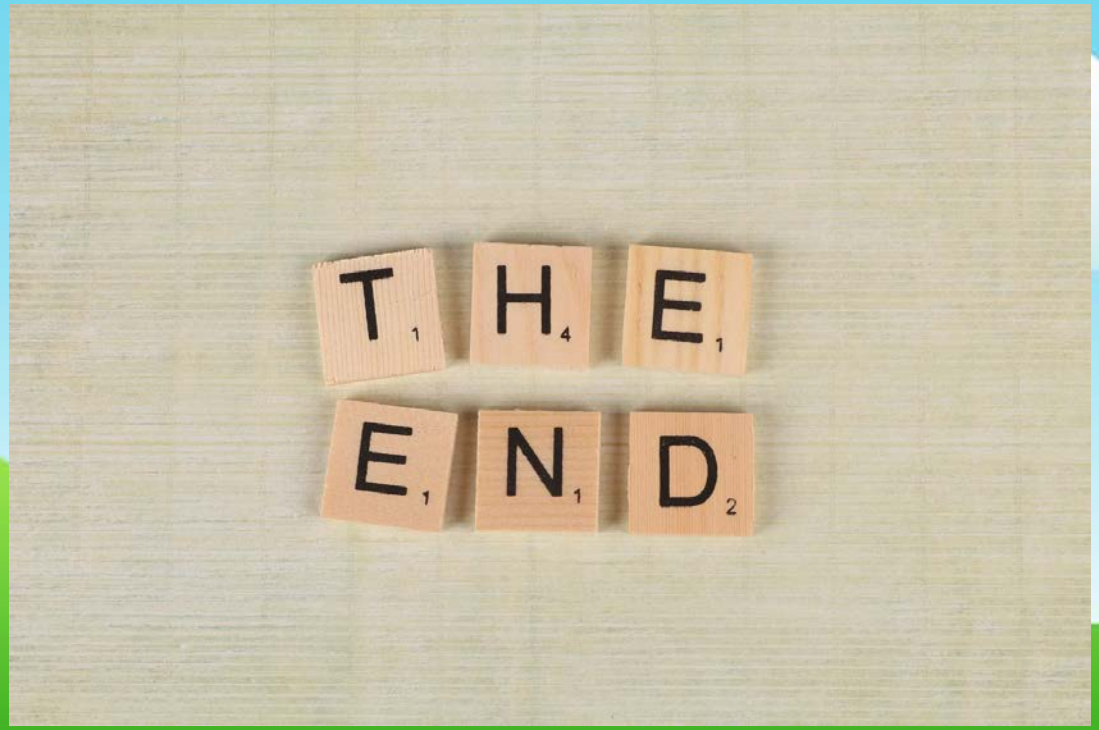
Moth

Butterflies usually rest with their wings closed, while moths rest with their wings open. Butterflies have long, thin antenna with a club on the end. Moths have shorter feathery antenna that look like a fern. Butterflies generally gather food during the day while moths are more active at nighttime.

What are Red-shouldered hawks famous for?

a) Helping farmers because they eat a lot of mice and groundhogs that damage crops
b) The bright red markings on their backs and legs
c) Their nests which are made of sticks and built up high on top of dead trees
d) Their calls which are used in many movies and television shows

d) Their calls which are used in many movies and television shows. This is because Red-tailed Hawk sounds are much cooler than Bald Eagle, Vultures or any other birds of prey. It's as simple as that. Bald Eagles have sort of a dopey chuckle for a call, and Red-tails have that heart-stopping scream.


THE
END

Stream Study – Building a Dam

Objective: As a cooperative assignment you will work with a small team to build a dam across the stream and discover what will happen when you build a dam and the impacts they create. Measure the width and depth of the water in centimetres at the study site. Predict what will happen to the stream above and below the dam. Record all results in the chart below.
Note: In this activity small shallow streams work best (approximately 1-meter-wide with 30 cm or less for the depth). Students should be assigned to work in cooperative teams of 2 or 3 students per team.

Materials: back pack, measuring tape, ruler, clip board, pencil, and stream study chart. Natural building materials from the environment: (sticks, leaves, rocks, etc...). Students should wear rubber boots.

Prediction chart: What will happen to the stream when the dam is built?	
Above the dam	
Below the dam	

Stream Study Chart

Measurements	**Before the dam is built**	**After the dam is built**	
		Above the dam	**Below the dam**
Width of stream (cm)			
Centre depth of stream (cm)			

Draw the shape of the dam and stream after the dam is built. Label the drawing to show the materials used and the measurements of the stream above and below the dam.

Note: Please return the stream back to normal. Carefully take the dam apart and place all materials back in nature.