

Colorado Education Standards

Second grade:

- Plants depend on water and light to grow and on animals for pollination or to move their seeds around. (Life Science)
- A range of different organisms lives in different places. (Life Science)

Third grade:

- Organisms have unique and diverse lifecycles. (Life Science)
- Being part of a group helps animals obtain food, defend themselves and cope with changes. (Life Science)
- Different organisms vary in how they look and function because they have different inherited information; the environment also affects the traits that an organism develops. (Life Science)



Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge

Second and Third Grades



Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge

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Find us on Facebook!
<https://www.facebook.com/RMANationalWildlifeRefuge/>

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1.800.344.WILD



Group Members

1.



2.



3.



4.



Visitors Center Scavenger Hunt

Directions: You and your team will hunt for information about the refuge and its wildlife. All of the answers can be found in the exhibits by reading and observing an object or picture. Fill in your answers in the spaces provided.

Look at the coyote teeth. They are sharp like your canines. What do you think they eat?

Listen to one of the phones. What is the sound?

Find the buffalo grass. How tall is it? (inches)

BONUS: How do you think living in a group helps prairie dogs survive?

Find the prairie dog display. How many prairie dogs are there?

Is the mule deer in the display a male (has antlers) or a female (no antlers)?

Thoughts for Your Ride Home

Directions: Share your experience at the Refuge with your friends and family. Make a newspaper article and let them know more about your visit by filling in the blanks.

THE REFUGE TIMES

BREAKING NEWS

The Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge has over 330 species of animals. Some of these animals are:

and _____!

There are so many things to learn at the Refuge. Some of the coolest things I learned were:

Today's Weather

_____ °F

Fascinating Ferrets: Endangered Species Profile

Directions: When instructed by your teacher, walk to the black-footed ferret exhibit. Fill out your endangered species profile. All of the information can be found by exploring and reading the panels inside and outside of the exhibit.

1. What is the name of your ferret?

2. What is their natural habitat? Circle One:

Prairie

Woodland

Wetland

3. What do ferrets eat?

4. What adaptations help black-footed ferrets escape predators or catch prey? _____

5. Why are black-footed ferrets endangered? List two reasons:

- _____
- _____

Draw a Picture of a Black Footed Ferret

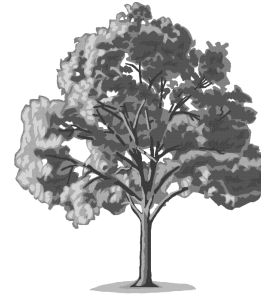
Glossary

Adaptation: A body part, feature, or behavior that helps an organism survive and function in its environment.

Endangered: A plant or animal that is in danger of disappearing forever.

Habitat Match

Directions: Read the clues about the different habitats. Draw a line matching each clue with the correct habitat.



Woodlands

I am a large open area with many types of grasses that can be tall or short. Black footed ferrets, burrowing owls, bison, and prairie dogs use me to build their homes. Which habitat am I?



Wetlands

I can cast long shadows and provide relief from the sun's warm light. Birds such as orioles, owls, and hawks use my strong branches to build their nests. Deer sometimes eat my leaves during the summer. Which habitat am I?



Prairie

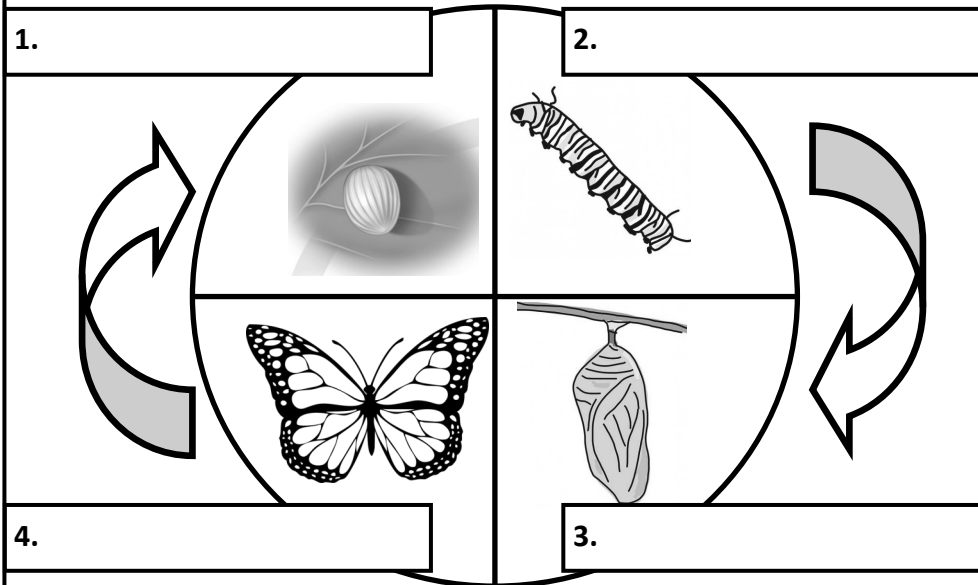
I can be deep or shallow. Fish, birds, bugs, and frogs use my habitat as a home. Deer and other animals come to me when they are thirsty. Tall cattails with lots of seeds rest on my banks. Which habitat am I?

Linking Lifecycles

A life-cycle is the series of changes or stages for all organisms. All living organisms have four life-stages in common: birth, growth, reproduction and death. All living species must reproduce in order to survive .

Directions: Using the life-cycle diagrams, fill in each blank using the words below the pictures to complete the different stages in the flowering plant and the butterfly life-cycles.

Lifecycle of a Butterfly

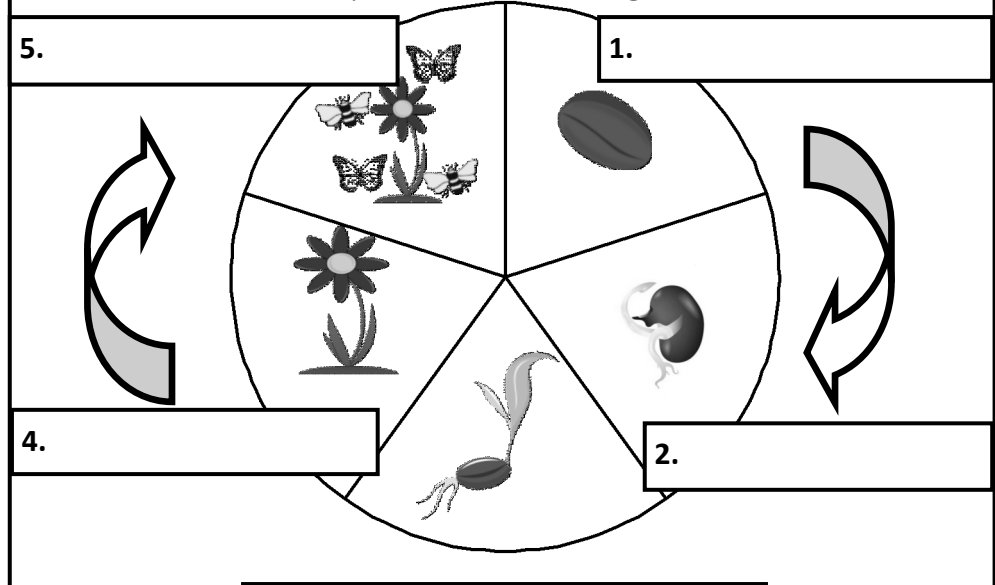


Caterpillar Butterfly Chrysalis Egg

Glossary

Caterpillar (Larva): The worm like stage in an insect lifecycle.
Butterfly: An insect with a slender body and large wings.
Chrysalis (Pupa): The transformation from a larva to an adult.
Egg: The beginning stage in the lifecycle of many organisms.

Lifecycle of a Flowering Plant



Pollination Germination Seed Sprout Adult Plant

Glossary

Pollination: The transfer of pollen from the stamen to the pistil.
Germination: The budding of a seed.
Seed: Part produced by plants to grow new plants.
Sprout: Small growth on a new plant.
Adult: The stage where an organism is fully developed.

1. How does the butterfly help the flowering plant's life-cycle? _____

2. What do you think would happen to the flowering plant if there was a drought (no rain)? _____