



Wilderness Trek Scavenger Hunt Answers: Grades 7-8

1. Wolves make vocalizations such as barks and yips, growls, howls, and whines to communicate. They also frequently use body language, such as pinned ears, slouching, and a tail between the legs indicates submission. Ears straight up or to the side and bared teeth express dominance or anger. A bow, with the hindquarter up and the front legs down is an invitation to play.
2. Beavers create their entrances underwater so they can escape into the water if a predator is nearby. Beavers are much better at swimming than running on land, so their best means of escape is to swim away quickly.
3. Wild beavers keep their teeth ground down by constantly gnawing and chewing on sticks and timber.
4. Bald eagles have large talons on their feet to grab small animals or fish. Their large, curved beaks are strong and are capable of ripping apart meat.
5. Without wolves to prey on reindeer, reindeer populations would grow too large. Soon there would be too many reindeer and not enough food. Competition for vegetation between reindeer would be high and soon reindeer would die of starvation. Also, too many reindeer eating vegetation would leave less vegetation for other herbivores like rabbits, who might also starve.
6. Grizzlies are larger than black bears. Grizzlies tend to be lighter in color and occasionally have some silver colored fur. Grizzlies have large front claws, black bears have shorter front claws, however our black bears have no front claws as they were declawed when they were cubs purchased in the pet trade.
7. Our grizzly bears do not hibernate because unlike in the wild, they are consistently fed nutritious food. Also, our bears receive enrichment every day which keeps them active.
8. We currently have two sea lions and two seals.
9. Research on the number and distribution of Andean bears in South America is needed to help design effective conservation strategies to protect them. It is important to know where these animals live to know where to implement conservation and protection programs. It is important to know how many bears live in South America to know whether our conservation efforts increase their numbers or if they continue to decrease.
10. Because tigers are not very fast, they need to rely on surprising their prey. They creep very slowly and quietly towards their prey, hiding in shrubbery. Their stripes help them blend in with the shadows. Their large padded paws make little to no noise when stalking. Finally, when it is ready, the tiger will use its powerful back legs as springs to leap out of the bush to take its prey by surprise.