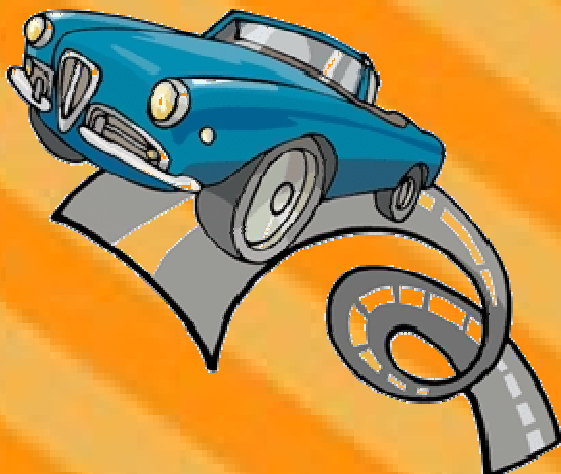
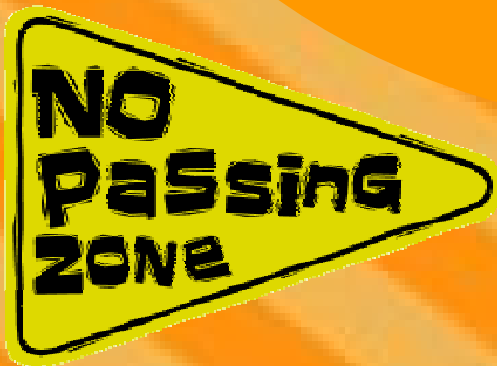




Defenders of Wildlife's

Watch Out for Wildlife
Activity Fun Book
TEACHERS' GUIDE



Watch Out for Wildlife Activity Fun Book TEACHERS' GUIDE

Hello Teachers!

Did you know that there are over four million miles of roads and highways in the United States and almost 250 million cars? Many of those roads we drive on were built through wildlife habitat, posing a dangerous barrier to animals that need to move around to find food, mates and homes. When those animals have to cross a road, both the animal and the drivers are in danger.

In fact, 1.5 million wildlife-vehicle collisions happen in the U.S. every year, resulting in 300 human deaths, 29,000 injuries and over \$1 billion in property damage. Most of the animals struck are killed instantly or die later away from the road. For some species like the Florida panther, roads and roadkill are pushing them closer to extinction.

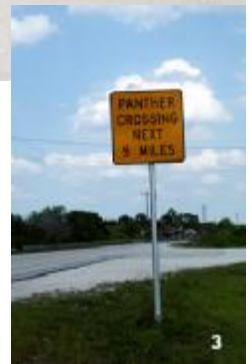


Watch Out for Wildlife is an annual outreach event by Defenders of Wildlife to reach out to drivers, teach them how to drive smarter in wildlife areas and what to do if they hit an animal. See more at WatchOutforWildlife.org.

Children may not be old enough to drive, but it's never too soon to start teaching them to be aware, so when they do begin driving, watching for wildlife will be second nature. Young drivers ages 15-24 are more likely to be involved in a car accident with a large animal than any other age group.

Until then, children can use the time they spend in a car to do their part by:

- not throwing food or other litter out the car window because it attracts animals to the roadside where they are more likely to be hit
- helping drivers watch out for wildlife by looking side to side at the road ahead and calling out if they see an animal on or near the road
- being on their best behavior in the car because drivers need to keep all attention on the road to avoid hitting animals



We developed the Watch Out for Wildlife Fun Book for children and this accompanying Teachers' Guide for you. The WOW Fun Book includes a variety of games and activities for children to enjoy either with your supervision or on their own. The WOW Fun Book also includes three coloring book pages that highlight the Wildlife Watcher tips:

- #1—Never throw food or other litter out the car window. People food can attract wildlife to the side of the road where they might get hit by cars.
- #2—Always help the driver of the car by watching out for wildlife on the sides of the road.
- #3—Drivers need to keep their eyes and attention on the road. When you're in a car, help the driver by not distracting them and watch out for wildlife.

Teachers can use this handy mnemonic device to help kids remember their Wildlife Watcher tips:

THREE Ls

Litter— Keep my litter in the car.

Look— Look for wildlife near and far.

Listen— Don't act up, I'll be a star.

The WOW Fun Book and the suggested games and activities will be a terrific complement to any lesson plan including:

- Biodiversity
- Habitat
- How animals move and migrate
- How animals find food
- How animals find mates

Sincerely,



Patricia A. White
Director, Habitat and Highways Campaign



WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE



Watch Out for Wildlife Driver Tip Sheet

Top 10 tips to help you avoid and prevent collisions with wildlife



1. Be particularly alert when driving in wildlife areas

- Drive with increased awareness when traveling in signed wildlife areas. Crossing signs are generally placed in known wildlife movement areas and wildlife-vehicle collision hot spots. Take notice of crossing signs along your regularly traveled routes and avoid getting habituated to them.
- Wildlife are more likely to be found near wooded, wetland or agricultural areas, and wherever roads cross streams.
- Pay attention to both sides of the road by scanning from side to side. If you have passengers, ask them to help you keep an eye out for animals.
- Practice active driving. Distracted driving, such as driving while talking on your cell phone, text messaging or chatting with passengers is even more dangerous in wildlife areas.
- As always, make sure you and your passengers wear seatbelts.

2. Slow down and increase the following distance between you and other cars

- When traveling at a higher rate of speed, your ability to take evasive action is greatly reduced.
- Reducing your speed will increase your response time to avoid colliding with a crossing animal.

3. Limit driving in wildlife areas at night

- During dusk and dawn a driver's visibility is lowest and wildlife traffic is highest.
- Except in foggy or snowy conditions, use your high beams to illuminate more of the road and the road-sides.
- Avoid overdriving your headlights. At speeds above 45 mph, your headlamps can't sufficiently illuminate objects and terrain at the end of the beam for you to take evasive action. When nighttime speed limits exceed 45 mph, it is easy for a motorist to be comfortable with a familiar route and drive too fast for conditions. Better that you arrive at your destination a few minutes late than to arrive very late and with an insurance claim.
- Look for animals' reflective eyes, often visible from a distance. Note that the eyes of a moose do not reflect light like a deer's eyes.
- Keep your dashboard lights on low and don't use internal lights that can cause a glare on the inside of the windshield and reduce visibility.

4. Be especially careful if you are on a motorcycle

- Motorcyclists are particularly at risk. While only 2% of deer-car collisions result in human fatalities, 85% of deer-motorcycle collisions involve human fatalities.
- Drive with caution, particularly at night.

5. Keep up with regular auto maintenance

- Make sure your windshield is clean and your dashboard is clear of objects that would obscure your ability to see animals on the road.
- If you regularly drive in wildlife areas, invest in bright headlights.

6. Think like an animal - be familiar with wildlife behavior

- You can't always anticipate the unpredictable actions of wildlife traveling across roads, but you can better prepare yourself by learning about wildlife behavior.
- Wildlife move across the landscape for a wide variety of reasons and at different times of the year, such as mating and hunting seasons. Also be more vigilant of wildlife moving if there are active wildfires in the area.
- Many wildlife species travel in large groups or herds. Where you see one, many more may be nearby. Watch for mother and offspring groups.
- Your car is not a natural predator and the animal does not know to get out of your way. Even if an animal sees you, it may still jump in front of your car.
- If an animal crosses safely in front of your car, proceed with caution because it may turn and try to cross back.

7. Don't litter

Some species enjoy "human" food just as much as we do and will be attracted to roadsides if they smell fast food containers, apple cores, candy wrappers, soda bottles, etc.

8. Don't rely on "deer whistles" or other gadgets

Car-mounted, air-activated or ultrasonic deer whistles have been sold to the general public since the 1970s, claiming to alert deer to the approach of a vehicle and scare them away from roads. The effectiveness of deer whistles has not been proven. Most studies are based on nonscientific defined anecdotal evidence.

Watch Out for Wildlife Driver Tip Sheet

Top 10 tips to help you avoid and prevent collisions with wildlife



9. What to do if you see wildlife on or near the road

- Brake firmly but try not to lock your brakes.
- Do not swerve and leave your lane. Many accidents occur when drivers swerve to miss an animal and collide with cars in oncoming lanes or fixed objects such as trees on the roadside.
- If you encounter a group of animals blocking the road, don't try to drive through the group or get out of your car. Try flashing your lights and honking your horn to encourage them to move along.
- Once the animals have moved out of the roadway, proceed with caution until you are out of the area.

10. What to do if you hit an animal

- Pull off to the side of the road and put on your flashers. Use flares or reflective triangles if you have them to warn other drivers.
- Don't approach a wounded animal; it may kick, bite or gore you.
- Report it to the state wildlife and transportation agencies, as well as your local police and insurance company. Wildlife and transportation agencies need to keep data on where wildlife-vehicle collisions occur.
- Once alerted, wildlife agents can treat injured animals, examine dead ones, and search for any young left behind.
- If you hit what you believe to be an endangered or threatened species, immediately report it to the state department of natural resources and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

WHAT MORE YOU CAN DO

Get involved in your local government

§ Attend county commission, zoning or metropolitan planning organization meetings.

§ Vocalize your concern about loss of wildlife habitat to new road construction and urban expansion.

Write to your state transportation agency

§ Express your concern about the rapid loss of wildlife habitat to new road construction and expansion.

§ Encourage them to incorporate wildlife considerations into future transportation planning and the renovation of existing infrastructure.

§ Inquire about their current efforts to reduce the impacts of transportation on wildlife.

HELPFUL LINKS

Dangerous States for Deer-Vehicle Collisions

http://www.statefarm.com/about/media/media_archive/deer.asp

Responsible Driver Tips – Orwell, Ohio Police Department

http://www.orwellpolice.com/responsible_driver.htm

How to Avoid a Moose or Deer Collision

<http://www.wikihow.com/Avoid-a-Moose-or-Deer-Collision>

Deer-Vehicle Crash Countermeasure Toolbox

<http://deercrash.com/Toolbox/index.htm>

Hints for the Highway – What Can Drivers Do

<http://www.wildlifeaccidents.ca/hints.htm>

"Don't Veer For Deer" Safety Campaign

http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commis/pib/Releases/2006/10-05-2006_Deer.htm

WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE LESSON PLAN

How Did the Animal Cross the Road?

BACKGROUND / OVERVIEW

Animals come in all sizes, shapes and speeds. Some move faster than others and can cross a road more easily without getting hit by a vehicle. Slower animals like turtles, frogs and snakes need more time to cross safely. Just like people! But animals don't have crosswalks.

OBJECTIVE

This fun indoor or outdoor exercise helps children understand the crossing of a road from the animal's point of view.

MATERIALS

- Measuring tape
- Something to mark the start and finish
- Wide tape

PROCEDURE

1. Using the information on the introductory pages, and your own experience, have an open discussion with the children about animals crossing roads.
2. Focus questions
 - Have you ever tried to cross a road without a crosswalk?
 - Have you seen an animal try to cross a road?
 - Do you think it would be easier or harder for small animals to cross a road?
3. Find your activity location. If indoors, a gymnasium or other open space is best. A hallway would also work in a pinch.
4. Mark off the width of a two lane road and/or a four lane road, depending on the typical road type in your area. (The standard width of each lane is 12 feet.) If you are feeling ambitious, use wide tape to recreate a section of road, complete with side lines and dashed center line.
5. Ask children what their favorite animal is or have them choose an animal from a hat.
6. Taking turns, have each child or group pretend they are the selected animal and cross the road. For example, the "frogs" will crouch on all fours and leap like a frog until they cross the road. Encourage them to make the animal sounds while they are crossing.
7. For additional fun, you can play this charades style. Tell the children to keep their animal a secret and have the rest of the class guess which animal they are.
8. When everyone has had their turn, ask the children to discuss how they felt crossing the road as the animal. Ask them what they think animals are thinking when they cross a road.

WRITING ACTIVITIES

Ask children to write a narrative about crossing a busy road from the perspective of the animal.

EVALUATION

- Were the children physically engaged in the activity?
- Did the experience help the children better understand and express an understanding of how animals might feel when trying to cross roads?
- Did their answers change from before the physical exercise to after?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Defenders of Wildlife, Habitat and Highways Campaign

<http://www.HabitatandHighways.org>

WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE LESSON PLAN

Design a Wildlife Crossing

BACKGROUND / OVERVIEW

Over the past decade, transportation agencies have teamed up with wildlife experts to build wildlife crossings to allow animals to safely cross roads without having to enter the right of way. These structures may be overpasses that allow animals to pass over roadways or underpasses that allow animals to cross beneath the roadway. More recently, experts have been experimenting with wildlife “crosswalks” by putting up flashers to stop traffic while animals safely cross the road.

OBJECTIVE

Before you discuss wildlife crossings or show the children any photos, employ their natural creativity to design and build something to allow animals to cross roads safely.

MATERIALS

- Building blocks, small boxes, string and anything handy to use for building
- Small toy cars and animals

PROCEDURE

1. Discussion
2. Focus questions
 - Do you know how animals cross roads without being hit by cars?
 - How would you build something to get animals safely across roads?
3. Depending on class size, you children can either do this activity alone or in teams.
4. Either on the floor or tables, give the children large pieces of paper and ask them to draw a road. Alternatively, you can use string to create a road on the surface, complete with side lines and dashed center line.
5. Provide the children with building blocks, boxes, string, rubber bands, rulers and other materials that can be used to create wildlife crossing structures. Distribute toy cars and animals for demonstration.
6. When finished, ask each child or team to discuss and demonstrate their creations.

ART RELATED ACTIVITIES

If you don't have the space or time for the building exercise, ask the children to draw pictures of wildlife crossings.

See the “Bridging Futures” drawing contest sponsored by Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and I-90 Wildlife Bridges Coalition

<http://www.i90wildlifebridges.org/bridgingfutures.htm>

EVALUATION

Were the children engaged and using creativity in the activity?

Did the children independently produce results similar to actual wildlife crossings?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Defenders of Wildlife, Habitat and Highways Campaign

<http://www.HabitatandHighways.org>

Critter Crossings: Linking Habitats and Reducing Roadkill

Find photos of crossings and animals here

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/wildlifecrossings/>

Wildlife Crossings Toolkit

Find drawings of wildlife crossings here

<http://www.wildlifecrossings.info/cst1.htm>



WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE LESSON PLAN

Design a Watch Out for Wildlife Auto Litter Bag

BACKGROUND / OVERVIEW

One of the causes of wildlife-vehicle collisions is the variety of attractants that bring animals near roads, such as road salt, mowed grass and litter. Children may not be able to do anything about road salt or mowed grass, but they can make a difference in keeping litter off roadsides. Beyond the unsightly nature of litter, some of it may be very attractive to wild animals. Even biodegradable items such as apple cores or banana peels should not be thrown out of car windows because it can invite animals to roadsides where they are more likely to be hit by a car and/or cause an accident.

OBJECTIVE

Using ordinary plastic shopping bags, ask the children to use their imagination to create a useful auto litter bag, in which they will store their trash rather than throw it out the window.

MATERIALS

- Used plastic shopping bags
- Markers, pens
- Wildlife photos
- Stickers, tape, glue

PROCEDURE

1. Using the information on the introductory pages, and your own experience, have an open discussion with the children about wildlife and roads.
2. Focus questions
 - What are some of your favorite food smells? What do you do when you smell something good coming from the kitchen? Does it make you hungry?
 - Have you ever eaten food in a car? What did you do with the wrappers, peels, core or other trash?
 - Have you ever seen an animal near the side of the road? Why do you think they were there?
3. Explain to the children that animals have a much stronger sense of smell than we do. Talk to them about why it is important to never throw food or litter out the car window. Explain the activity before you get started.
4. Distribute used plastic shopping bags to the children. Turn the bag inside out to increase the white space for decorating. Have them start by using a bold marker to write "WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE" across the top on each side. They can also write "Don't throw stuff out the window!" or any other clever slogan.
5. Give them a wide variety of materials for decoration. They can either draw animals on the bag or tape/glue wildlife photos from magazines if you have them.
6. Send the children home with their decorated auto litter bags.
7. Encourage the children to empty and reuse the bag multiple times, rather than just filling it once and throwing it away.

EVALUATION

- Did the children make a connection between their own attraction to the smell of food and that of animals?
- Did they take the bag home and ask to use it in their family car?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Defenders of Wildlife, Habitat and Highways Campaign
<http://www.WatchOutForWildlife.org>

NOTES

This activity complements the Wildlife Watcher Tip #1, "Never throw food or other litter out the car window. People food can attract wildlife to the side of the road where they might get hit by cars."

WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE LESSON PLAN

Get in the Car and Drive!

BACKGROUND / OVERVIEW

Wildlife-vehicle collisions may seem inevitable, but many can be prevented with increased driver awareness. Drivers can reduce the likelihood of hitting animals by slowing down in wildlife areas, keeping windshields clean and learning to think like an animal. For a full list of driver tips, see page 4. Most importantly, drivers AND passengers — including children — can learn to be more alert and watch for animals when driving in wildlife areas by scanning their eyes from roadside to roadside, watching for movement and reflective eyes.

OBJECTIVE

You will build a chair car to set up a scenario wherein the children will role play riding in a car and practice watching out for wildlife. Other children will play the part of the animals. By making a game of it, children can learn to watch out for wildlife in a fun setting before doing it for real in their family automobiles.

MATERIALS

- Chairs
- Flashlights
- Toy animals
- String
- Coins

PROCEDURE

1. Group four chairs in a configuration like seats in a car. Leave 10 to 15 feet of open space directly in front of the chair car to be the road. Use desks, chairs, blankets or big boxes to create roadsides that obscure the car's view like trees. If you are feeling ambitious, use masking tape to create lanes on the road, and decorate the roadsides to look like trees, corn fields or wetlands. The scenario is a car, a road and roadsides.
2. Divide children into groups of four. One group will be in the chair car and one group will be animals behind the roadsides. They can choose what animal they would like to be and may dress up if you have the makings for costumes. Tape two shiny coins to their foreheads to act as an animal's reflective eyes.
3. Have the chair car group take their places first and cover their eyes while the animal group hides in the roadsides. Before they embark on their journey, have the chair car group go through the driver checklist:
 - A. Do we have a clean windshield (inside and out) and dashboard?
 - B. Do our headlights work, both regular and high beams?
 - C. If we are driving at night, do we have our dashboard lights dimmed?
 - D. Do we have our Watch Out for Wildlife auto litter bag?
 - E. Finally, are we buckled in?
4. Ask them to imagine and act out a driving experience. To keep them all focused, you may offer a particular driving route that they may know, particularly one that goes through a wildlife habitat area.
5. Once your chair car group is on the road, have them practice looking from side to side of the road, looking for wildlife moving onto the road. On your cue, have the animal group step out from behind the roadsides or scamper across the road, either as a group or individually. Try different actions, paths and speeds for the animals. If you are feeling ambitious, tie toy animals to string and drag them across the road.
6. When the animals step out, have the chair car group practice saying (loudly but not shouting), "Watch out for wildlife!"
7. After you have gone through this scenario a few times, pull the shades and turn off the classroom lights. Have one child hold two flashlights to act as headlights. Repeat steps 4 through 6.
8. After all groups have had their turn, allow the children to discuss their experience both as humans in the car and animals on the road. Talk to them about their role in actively watching out for wildlife while in the car by remembering the three Ls: Litter— Keep my litter in the car.
Look— Look for wildlife near and far.
Listen— Don't act up, I'll be a star.

WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE LESSON PLAN

Watch Out for Wildlife Journal

BACKGROUND / OVERVIEW

Drivers and passengers — including children — can learn to be more alert and watch for animals when driving in wildlife areas by scanning their eyes from roadside to roadside, watching for movement and reflective eyes.

OBJECTIVE

Once children learn how to watch out for wildlife while riding in a car, this activity will encourage them to make a journal of what they see and when.

MATERIALS

- Watch Out for Wildlife Journal page from Fun Book

PROCEDURE

1. Following the “Get in the Car and Drive!” activity, have the children get out their fun books. Ask them to turn to the Watch Out for Wildlife Journal page and put their name at the top. The best days to start this are Monday or Friday.
2. Explain how to use the journal.
 - Take the fun book in the car on the way to and from school, sports activities, errands and other trips
 - On each day, circle a paw print for every animal they see on or near a road
 - Under the paw print, write down which species they saw
 - At the end of the week, have the children count up the number of animals they saw on or near roads.
 - Ask the children to talk about what they saw, when, where and the circumstances.
 - If children did not see any animals on or near roads, ask them why they think that is.

WRITING ACTIVITIES

Ask children to write stories about their experiences in seeing animals on or near roads.

ART RELATED ACTIVITIES

Ask children to illustrate their stories with pictures of their experiences in seeing animals on or near roads.

NOTES:

This activity, and the “Get in the Car and Drive!” activity complement the Wildlife Watcher tips #2 and 3:

2. Always help the driver of the car by watching out for wildlife on the sides of the road
3. Drivers need to keep their eyes and attention on the road. When you’re in a car, help the driver by not distracting them and watch out for wildlife.

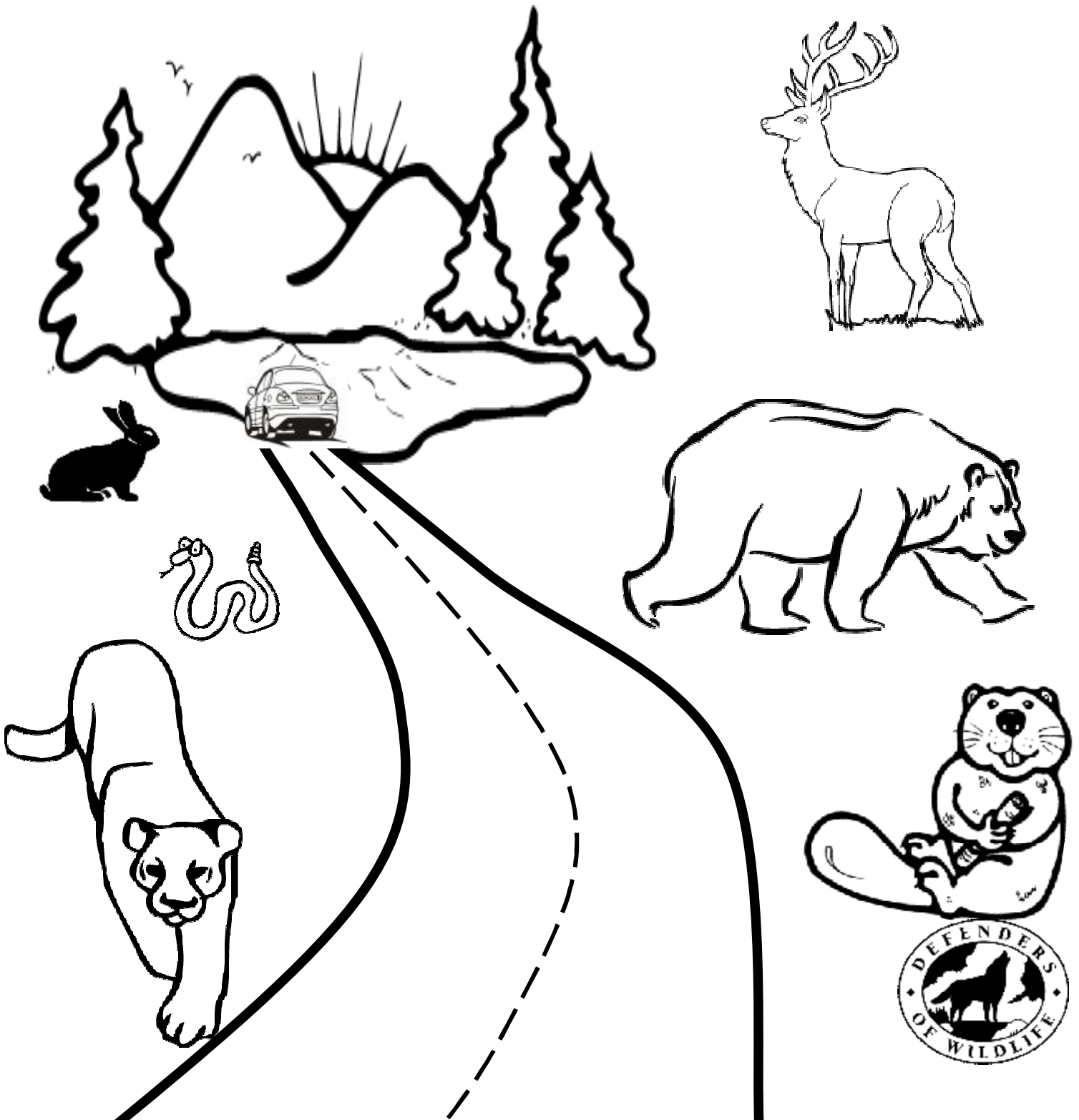
WILDLIFE WATCHER TIP # 1

Never throw food or other litter out the car window. People food can attract wildlife to the side of the road where they might get hit by cars.



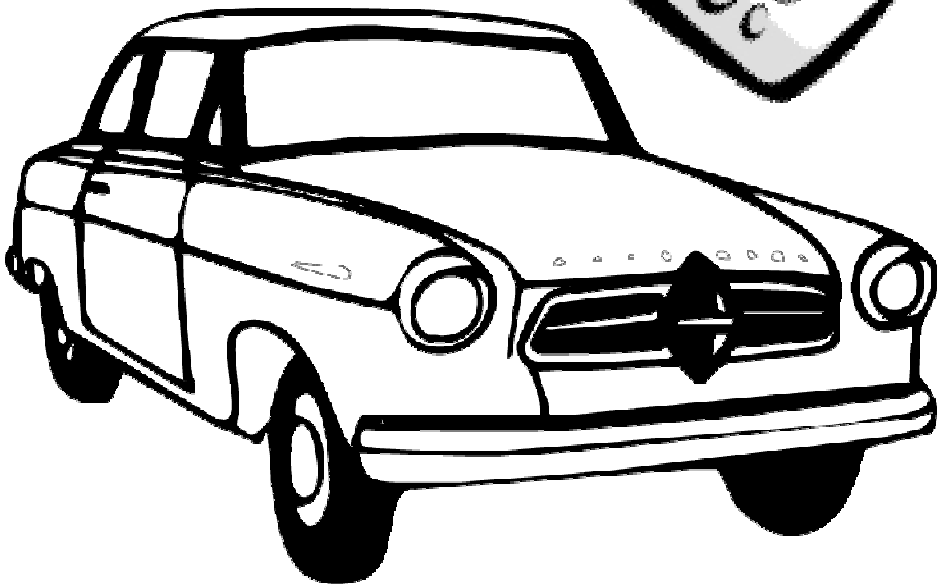
WILDLIFE WATCHER TIP # 2

Always help the driver of the car by watching out for wildlife on the sides of the road.

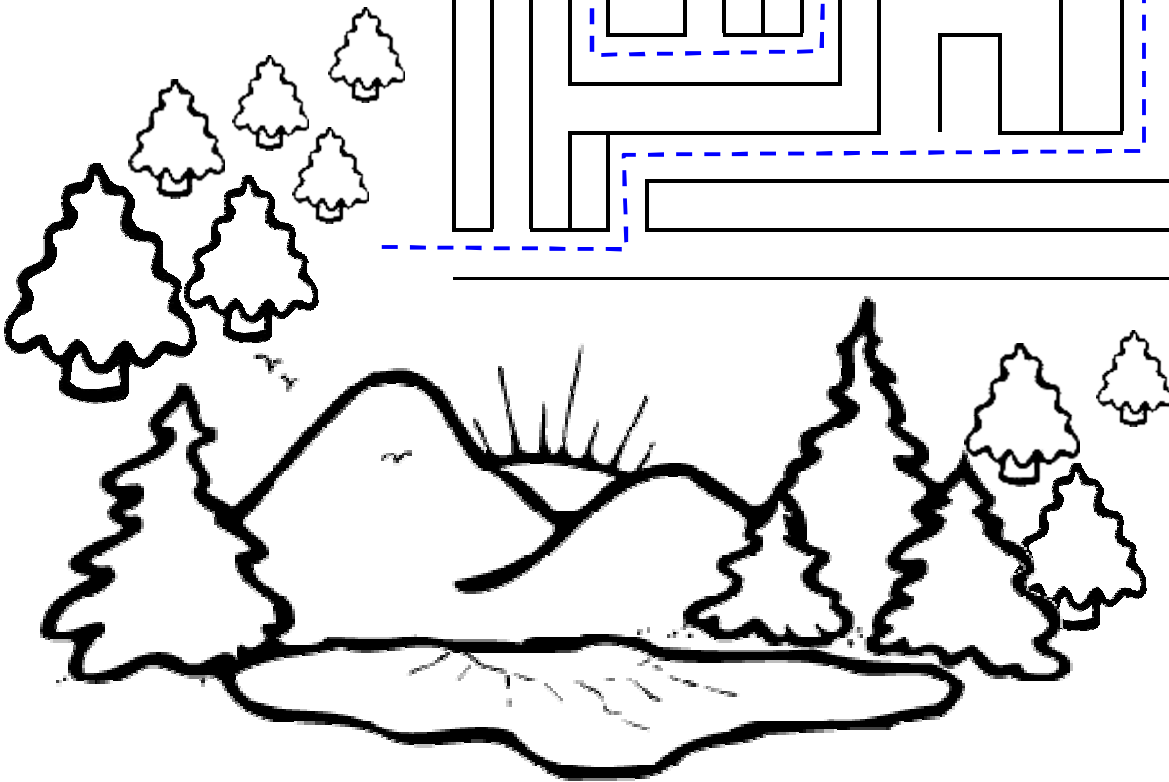


WILDLIFE WATCHER TIP # 3

Drivers need to keep their eyes and attention on the road. When you're in a car, help the driver by not distracting them and watch out for wildlife.

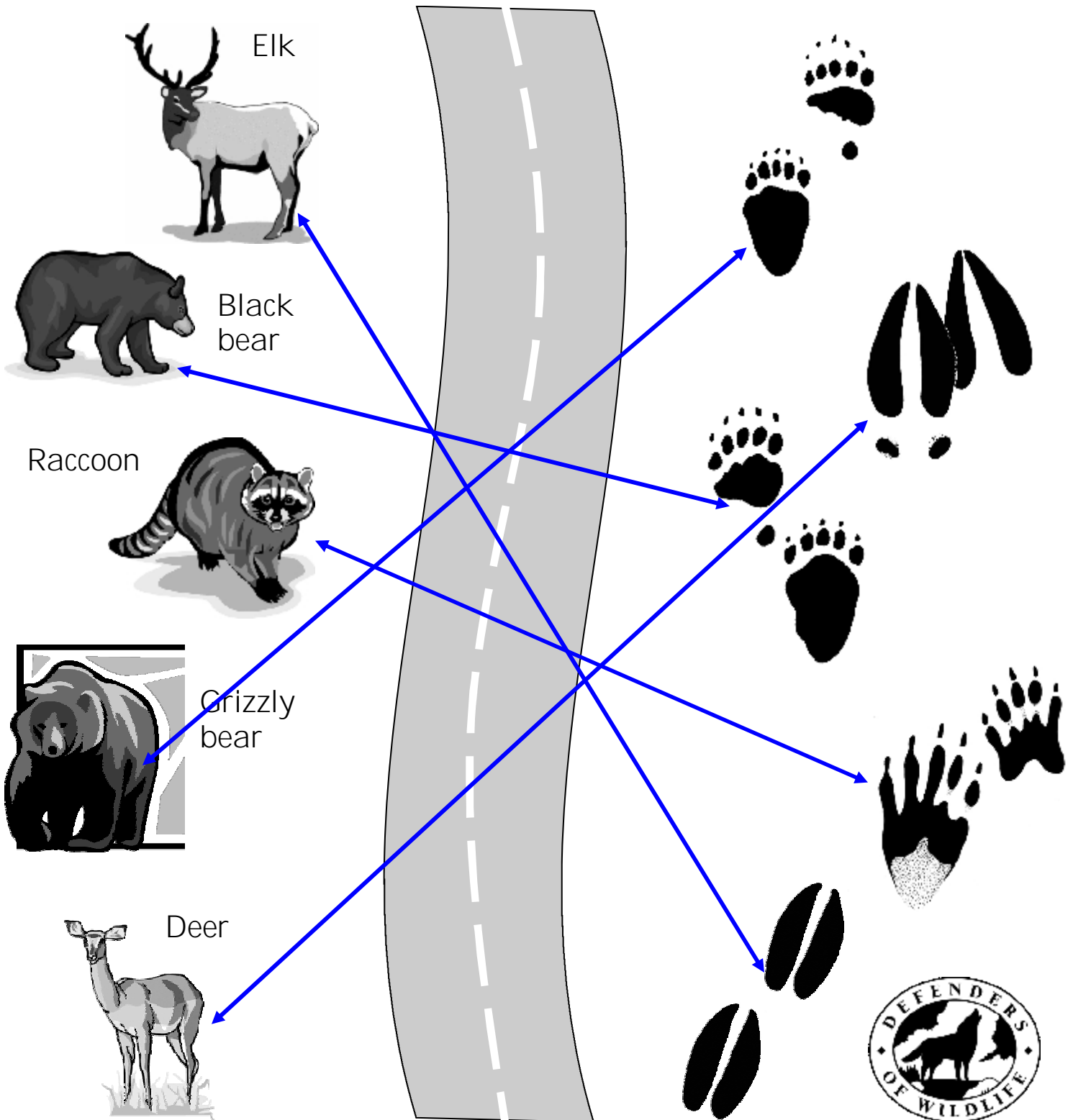


Can you help the bear find his habitat?



WHO LEFT THESE TRACKS?

Can you match the tracks to the animal they belong to?



WILDLIFE WORD SCRAMBLE

Some animals have trouble crossing the road.
Unscramble these words to find out which animals
need our help getting safely across the road.

RUTLET

TURTLE

GROF

FROG

LEK

ELK

OXF

FOX

DREAMLANSA

SALAMANDER

KEANS

SNAKE

REED

DEER

RABE

BEAR

SOMEO

MOOSE

YNLX

LYNX

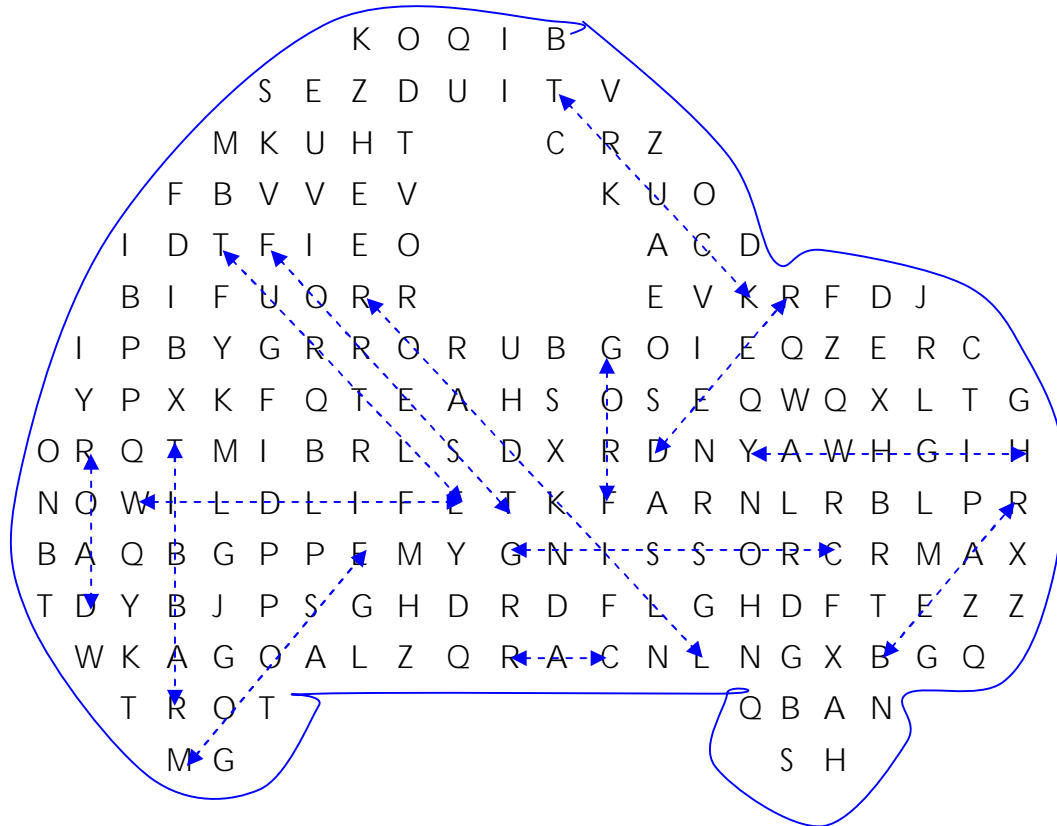
PREATHN

PANTHER



Watch Out for Wildlife

WORD SEARCH



Can you find all these words in the word search above?



CAR
CROSSING
WILDLIFE
ROAD
FOREST

ROADKILL
DEER
BEAR
MOOSE
FROG

TURTLE
RABBIT
TRUCK
HIGHWAY

BONUS: After you find all the words, draw a line around all the letters. What is it? **A CAR**



How many words can you make out of WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE ?

Act
Acted
Adult
Affect
Aid
At
Attach
Attached
Cat
Chat
Chatted
Chef
Chief
Chew
Child
Chore
Chow
Cite
Cited
Cliff
Clod
Clot
Clotted
Clout
Cot
Could
Cuff
Cuffed
Cut
Dew
Dill
Ditch
Doll
Dot
Dull
Etch
Fad
Fall
Fell
Felt

Fetch
File
Filed
Fill
Filled
Flow
Flute
Foil
Foiled
Folio
Food
Fort
Fret
Fried
Frill
Frisled
Hail
Hailed
Hall
Hat
Hen
Hew
Hid
Hide
Hill
Hoe
Hold
Hole
Hoot
Hooted
Hot
How
Hut
Idea
Idle
Idol
If
Ill
Irate
Ire
Latch
Latched
Late
Latte
Lead
Led
Left
Lie
Lied
Life

Lift
Lifted
Loaf
Loud
Oat
Of
Owe
Owed
Raft
Rafted
Rail
Rat
Ride
Rife
Rift
Rode
Roof
Root
Rooted
Route
Routed
Row
Rowed
Rut
Tact
Tad
That
Till
Tilled
Tot
Tote
Tout
Touted
Tow
Towed
Turf
Wharf
What
Will
Willed
Wild
Wilt
Wilted
Would
Wow



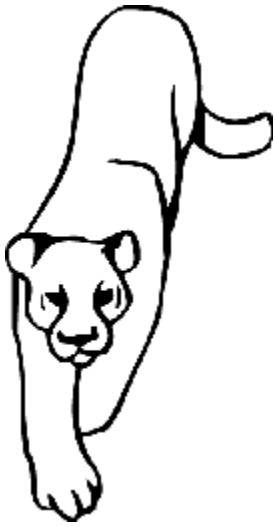
A LONG WAY HOME

Many animals travel very long distances to find mates, food and homes. Along the way, they need to cross dangerous roads. That's why it's important for you to **WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE!**

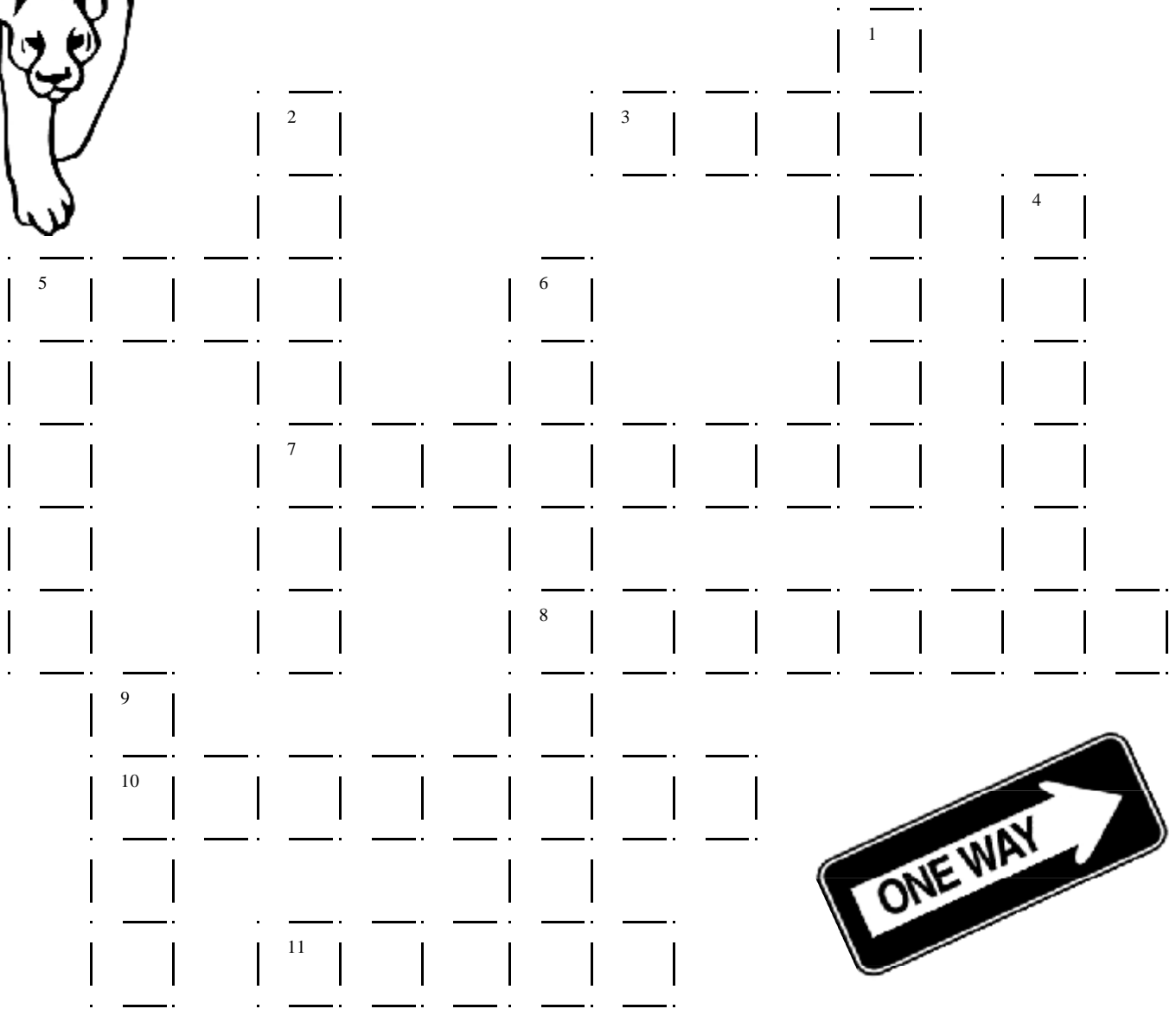
Can you guess how far these animals travel?

1. You might think that **TURTLES** move slowly, but they move 250 yards a day.
2. How far can you jump? **FROGS** travel just a few inches with each leap, but they can move 25 miles every year.
3. **ELK** have a reason to toot their own horns because they travel as much as 2,600 miles during their lifetime.
4. You'll have to chase this **FOX** because they travel over 100 miles to find a home.
5. Maybe they meander, but a **SALAMANDER** can travel 500 feet to reach a pond.
6. **SNAKES** can slither as much as 750 feet every day!
7. Oh dear! If you were a **DEER**, you would travel 100 miles to find mates.
8. Even though they spend so much time hibernating, a **BEAR** can travel 1,500 miles in one year!
9. A **MOOSE** might need help carrying those big antlers to travel over 350 miles.
10. They may not be pink, but a **PANTHER** can travel 150 miles every month.





Wildlife Crossing CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

- 3. Like a **DEER** in the headlights
- 5. Kids like to play Leap **FROG**
- 7. Animals that don't live in a barn **WILDLIFE**
- 8. Animals that don't make it safely across the road **ROADKILL**
- 10. This helps animals cross by going **OVER** the road **OVERPASS**
- 11. Some of them are chocolate, but not in the wild **MOOSE**

DOWN

- 1. **BRIDGE** the gap
- 2. My way or the **HIGHWAY**
- 4. Some animals dig their own **TUNNEL** under a road
- 5. Don't **FENCE** me in
- 6. This helps animals cross by going **UNDER** the road **UNDERPASS**
- 9. King of the **ROAD**





Secret Message

Can you crack the code and decipher the message?

M O V E Y O U R E Y E S
14 12 5 22 2 12 6 9 22 2 22 8



F R O M S I D E T O S I D E
21 9 12 14 8 18 23 22 7 12 8 18 23 22

K E E P A N E Y E O U T
16 22 22 11 26 13 22 2 22 12 6 7

F O R W I L D L I F E
21 12 9 4 18 15 23 15 18 21 22

!

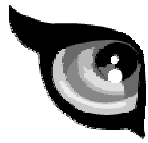


A = 26
B = 25
C = 24
D = 23
E = 22
F = 21
G = 20
H = 19
I = 18

J = 17
K = 16
L = 15
M = 14
N = 13
O = 12
P = 11
Q = 10
R = 9

S = 8
T = 7
U = 6
V = 5
W = 4
X = 3
Y = 2
Z = 1

WATCH OUT FOR WILDLIFE JOURNAL



Count all the animals you see on or near the road every day for a week.
Circle a paw print for every animal, and write down which species you see.

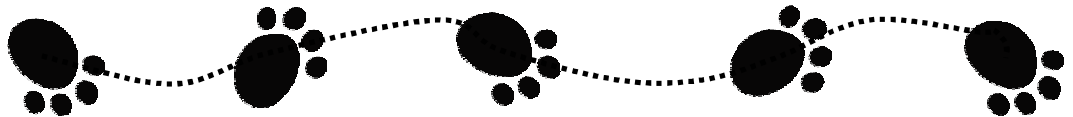
Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Weekend



TOTAL: _____

