



SPECIES AT RISK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILDREN'S ACTIVITY BOOKLET





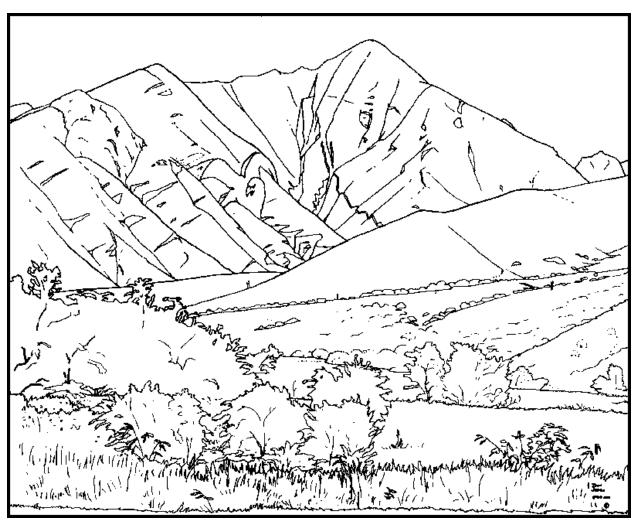






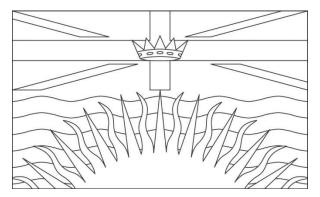
Welcome to our home, British Columbia...

British Columbia is home to many different species of plants and animals. The province also has different types of geography, such as mountains, forests, deserts, rivers, lakes, islands, etc.

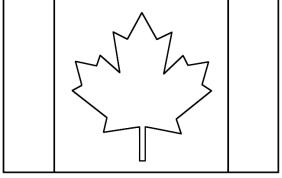


Source: http://azcoloring.com/coloring-page/298377?album=coloring-pages-of-mountains

British Columbia



Canada



There are different types of species in British Columbia (can you match the correct one?)...

A.	 1. Amphibians
В .	 2. Mammals
C.	 3. Insects
D.	 4. Reptiles
E.	 5. Fish
F.	6. Plant
G.	7. Birds

We share our home with many plants and animals. Sometimes these plants and animals need our help to save their habitat so that they can survive. Those that need our help are called "Species-at-Risk".

Species-at-risk animals and plants have three categories:

1. Endangered

Endangered means that the animal or plant may disappear if we don't help it.

2. Threatened

Threatened means that the animal or plant may become endangered soon if we don't help it.

3. Special Concern

Special concern means that the plant or animal may be threatened or endangered if we are not careful

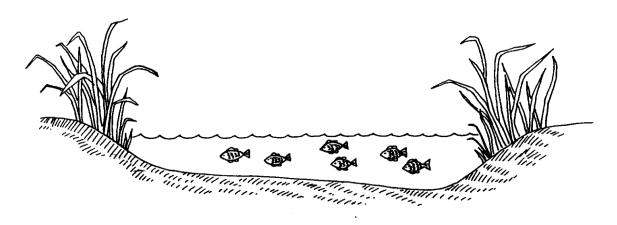
In this booklet, you will learn about each species' habitat and threats:

Habitat

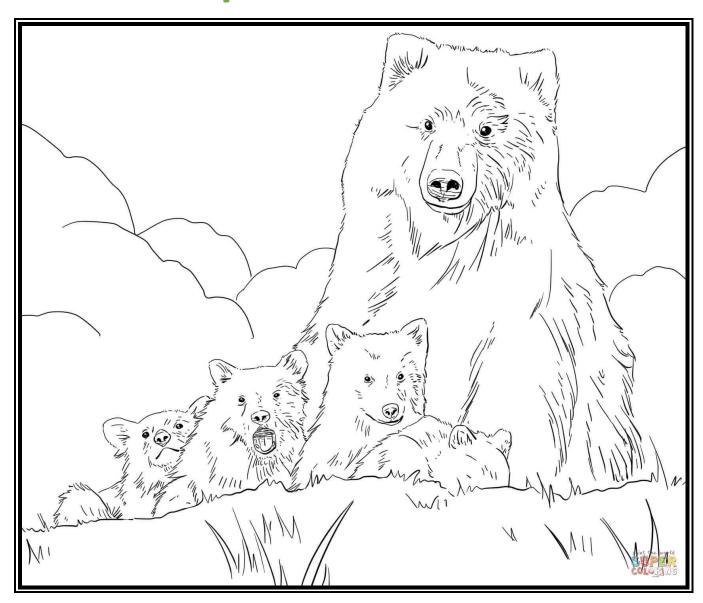
Habitat is where the plant and animal lives

Threats

Threats are things that are bad for the plant or animal and are the reasons why the species is listed as Special Concern, Threatened, or Endangered.



The Grizzly Bear is a mammal that is of special concern in BC



Source: http://www.supercoloring.com/pages/grizzly-bear-mohter-and-cubs?version=print

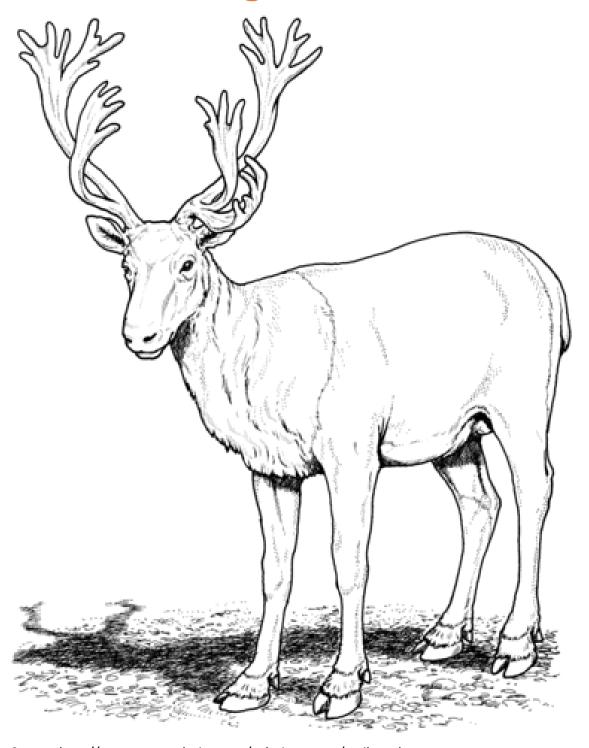
Grizzly Bears lives in the mountains and forests near the river, where they hunt for fish to eat.
Draw the Grizzly bear's habitat. Include mountains, forests, and a river where they hunt for fish.

Threats:

Habitat:

The greatest threat to the Grizzly Bear is the **loss of habitat** when people develop too many buildings and cut down trees in the bear's habitat. Another threat is **hunting** them for food and fur.

Mountain Caribou is a mammal that is endangered in BC



Source: http://www.supercoloring.com/coloring-pages/caribou-deer

Mountain Caribou lives in rugged, mountainous terrains and old-growth forests. They feed on Lichen that grows on trees. This plant is their main food source. In addition, Mountain Caribou feed on other plants throughout the year.		
In the box below, draw the habitat of a Mountain Caribou (mountains and forests)		

Threat:

Habitat:

Logging of old-growth forests threatens the Mountain Caribou because these forests are not only their home, but also their source of food. Other threats include predation of other animals such as bears and wolves, and hunting.

Discussion Questions:

How can we protect the Mountain Caribous from going extinct?

The Orca is a mammal that is endangered in BC



Source: http://www.supercoloring.com/pages/killer-whale-is-coming-out-of-water

Orcas can be found in all oceans from the Pacific to the Arctic Ocean. They live in water temperature from 0°C to warm tropical waters.

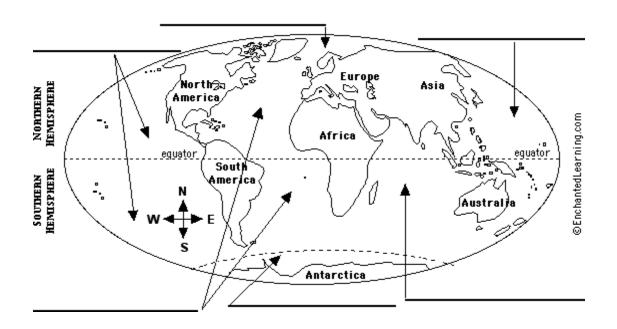
Threats

Orcas are threatened by human activities such as noise disturbance from boats, oil spills, water pollution, whaling (hunting whales), captivity in aquariums, and overfishing of their food supplies — which is other fishes. Another threat is their low population and reproduction level.

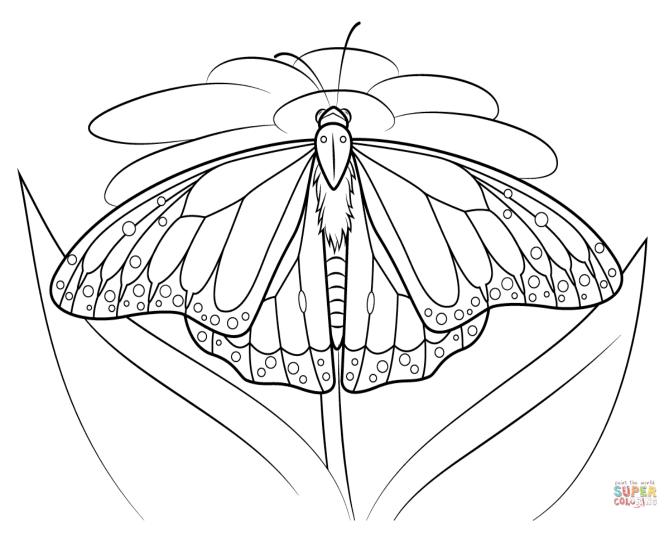
Activity #1 – True or False?

- 1. Another name for orcas is Killer Whale
- 2. _____ It is illegal to hunt orcas in Canada
- 3. _____ Orcas eat other marine mammals and fishes such as seals, rays, and sharks
- 4. _____ A young calf is a name for baby orcas
- 5. Killer whales are protective of their young calf

Activity #2 – Name the Oceans



The Monarch Butterfly is an insect that is of special concern in BC



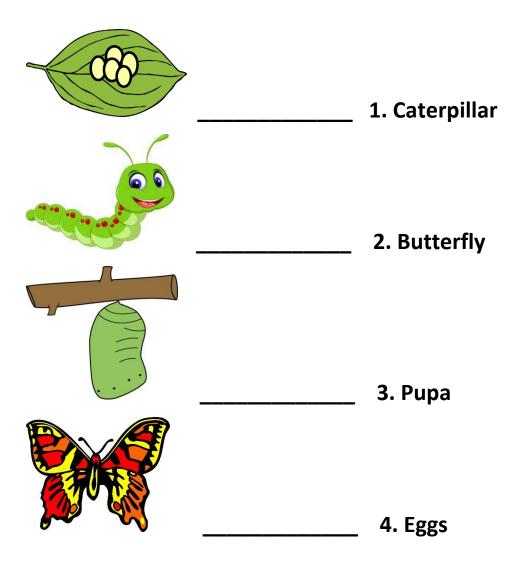
Source: http://www.supercoloring.com/coloring-pages/monarch-butterfly-sits-on-a-daisy

The Monarch Butterfly lives wherever wildflowers and milkweed grow. This includes farmlands, along roadsides, open fields, and other open spaces. They feed on milkweed and wildflowers, and use them to lay their eggs.

Threats:

The Monarch Butterfly's habitat is threatened by loss of habitat by human disturbance, logging, and use of herbicides. Predation during their migration to the south during the winter months is also a threat.

Activity – Match the Growth Cycle



The Burrowing Owl is a bird that is endangered in BC



Source: http://www.supercoloring.com/pages/barn-owl-2

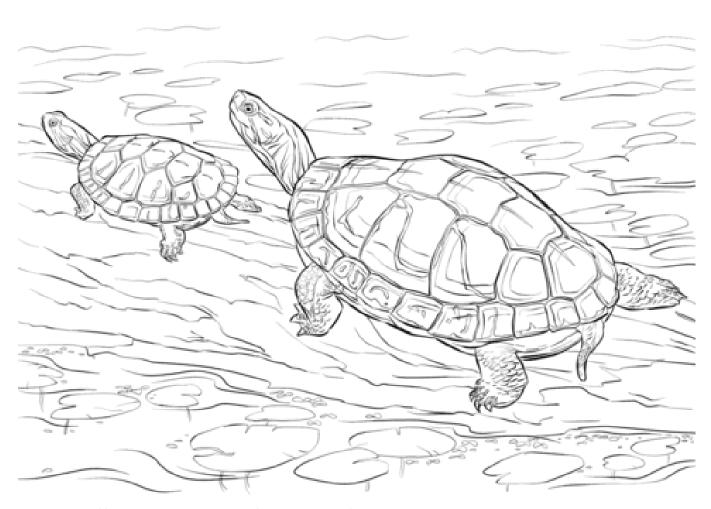
The Burrowing Owl lives underground in burrows that they dig themselves or have been left behind from other burrowing animals. They prefer terrains that are flat and treeless such as edges of agricultural (farming) fields. They feed on small animals and large insects such as rats and crickets.

n the box below, draw a flat grassland with an underground hole for the Burrowing Owl to live in:				

Threats

The Burrowing Owl's main threat is their grassland bring turned into farm land. Another threat is the loss of insects and small mammals, which is the main food source for the burrowing owl.

The Painted Turtle is an amphibian that is endangered in BC



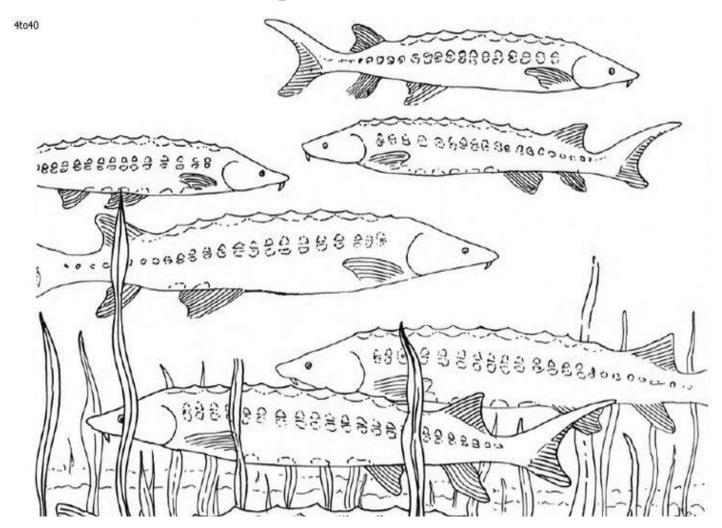
Source: http://www.supercoloring.com/coloring-pages/two-painted-turtles

The Painted Turtle lives in shallow water such as ponds, lakes, marshes, and slow- noving rivers. Their habitat has water plants, beaches, and logs for basking. Basking means sun-bathing.		
In the box below, draw a lake with a log so that a turtle will have a place for basking (sun bathing)		

Threat

Habitat loss from pollution, removing water plants, and removing its water is a threat to the Painted Turtle. Other threats include being hunted by larger animals and humans, and diseases.

The White Sturgeon is a fish that is endangered in BC



Source: https://s-media-cacheak0.pinimg.com/736x/d4/2b/7a/d42b7a488129f829fdbda5f80f7b7cf0.jpg

Fun Facts:

- White Sturgeons can live up to 100 years and grow up to 20 ft. long!
- They can weigh up to 1,800 lbs.!
- Unlike other fish such as Salmon, White Sturgeons can spawn more than once

As bottom feeders, White Sturgeons live on the bottom of slow-moving rivers and
other bodies of water, feeding on clams, shellfish, and other fish that live near the
river bed. During spawning season, they migrate to fast-moving water, like the
bottom of rapids.

Draw a picture of a White Sturgeon habitat:		

Threats

Overfishing, water pollution, lack of food, and predation are threats to the White Sturgeon. Building water dams is threat because it changes the flow and quality of water. Sturgeon needs fast moving current to spawn.

The Alpine Lily is a plant that is of special concern in BC



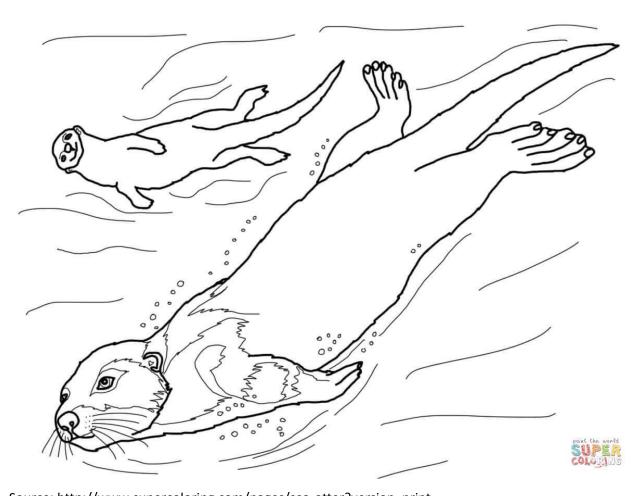
Source: http://www.supercoloring.com/pages/lily-15

The Alpine Lily grows on high altitude forests, meadows, and stream banks along the mountains of Western Canada. They blossom during the summer months from June to August.

Threat

Illeat			
The threats to the Alpine Lily include loss of habitat from deforestation, and predation from herbivore (plant eating) animals.			
Draw a picture of a herbivore, which are threats to the Alpine Lily:			

The Sea Otter is a mammal that is of special concern in BC



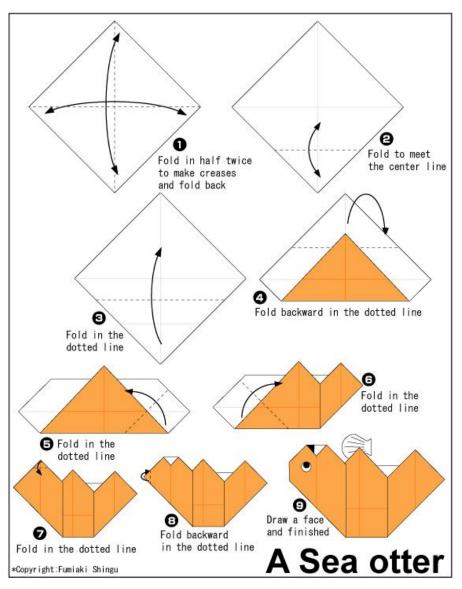
Source: http://www.supercoloring.com/pages/sea-otter?version=print

Sea Otters lives in shallow, coastal waters that are filled with kelp. They feed on shellfish and sea urchins.

Threats

Starvation, oil spills, water pollution, hunting, and predation are threats to the Sea Otter. Predators include killer whales, sharks, and bald eagles.

Activity – Origami



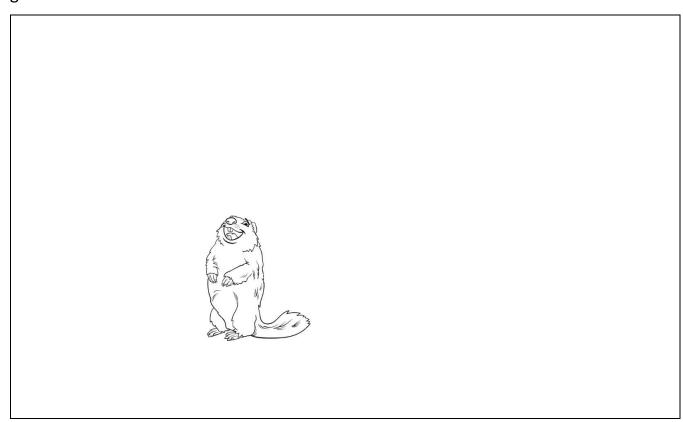
The Vancouver Island Marmot is a mammal that is endangered in BC



Source: http://www.supercoloring.com/pages/sitting-yellow-bellied-marmot

The Vancouver Island Marmot lives in alpine meadows that are 900 to 1,500 feet above sea level. They dig burrows underground to hibernate during winter. Burrows also protects them from predators. Their habitat can also include boulders that help marmots look out for predators and regulate their internal body temperature when they lay on it. Grass and other plants are the main food source for marmots

Draw a home for the marmot! This includes a meadow, burrows, plants, and grass!



Threats

Logging is a threat to marmots because it takes away their homes, and forces them to live in a small area. Predation from cougars, wolves, and eagles, is another threat to marmots. Climate change is yet another threat because it affects their hibernation time.

HOW CAN WE HELP TO CONSERVE SPECIES-AT-RISK?

- Reduce your own environmental impact. Here are some examples:
 - o Reduce, reuse, and recycle
 - Walk or ride your bike instead of using a car
 - Save water by taking shorter showers and turn the water off when you're not using it
 - Save power by turning off the lights, TV, computer, and other electronics when you are not using them
- Learn about Species-at-risk and learn its threats then share your knowledge with your family and friends
- Volunteer or donate to an organization, such as a land trust, that helps protects species at risk and the land that they live on

Helpful Links

- To learn more about the Land Trust Alliance of British Columbia:
 - o www.Ltabc.ca
- To learn more about other land trusts that help protects **Species-at-risk** and their environment, and how you can help out:
 - http://ltabc.ca/member-directory
- To learn more about the Species-at-risk in BC:
 - o http://www.speciesatriskbc.ca/



Land Trust Alliance of British Columbia

201-569 Johnson St, Victoria, BC, V8W 1M2