

*Operation Survival 21*

# ACTIVITIES PACK



# Unit Review Questions: CAT PROFILES

1. Which cat is the largest?

- a) Lion
- b) Jaguar
- c) Tiger

2. Which cat is the strongest for its size?

- a) Snow Leopard
- b) Tiger
- c) Leopard

3. Which cat lives in groups?

- a) Margay
- b) Lion
- c) Iriomote Cat

4. Which cat is the fastest?

- a) Cheetah
- b) Tiger
- c) Jaguarondi

5. Which cat sometimes hangs upside down in trees to nap?

- a) Leopard
- b) Jaguarondi
- c) Margay

# CATS OF THE WORLD

It's hard enough to find these cats in a word search puzzle. Imagine trying to spot all of them in the wild! There are no spaces between words in "Asiatic Golden Cat" or other long names. "Leopard" appears in several names, and "Jaguar" and "Jaguarondi" appear separately.

T A C D E T T O P S Y T S U R E D O M G  
B O C A R A C A L R D L U N A G R O M H  
X N Y L N A E P O R U E W O L V A A G E  
D R A P O E L W O N S Y G C C U N S O P  
O L A C E U E J H T X A W E V U E I U G  
M A S D O K D O K R H A W L L A U A T M  
E L C W T I G E R Z A T I O N J R T A O  
S A L T Y G M J D S T A V T W A O I C U  
T V O A C H A U V L E C E A R G P C D N  
I R U C T G R N O I E B E C T U E G E T  
C E W Y U E B G Z O H O P D W A A O D A  
C S W A T S L L O N C B P N A R N L A I  
A P R B E V E E R A S T C A W O W D E N  
T A R Z A N D C O U G A R S R N I E H C  
S N A F R I C A N L E O P A R D L N T A  
C I L E A T A T E D C W A R Z I D C A T  
H S E S D W T A C D E T O O F K C A L B  
C H I N E S E M O U N T A I N C A T F O  
V L A D X N Y L N A I D A N A C T Z E W  
O Y A G R A M G E O F F R E Y S C A T Z  
S N T A C S A P M A P B E N G A L C A T  
T X I R I O M O T E C A T A L L I C N O  
F I S H I N G C A T S I T N E D I B A W  
C H A R T A C N E D L O G N A C I R F A

## Word List

African Golden Cat  
African Leopard  
Asiatic Golden Cat  
Bay Cat  
Black-footed Cat  
Bobcat  
Canadian lynx  
Caracal  
Cheetah  
Chinese Mountain Cat

Clouded Leopard  
Cougar  
Domestic Cat  
European lynx  
European Wild Cat  
Fishing Cat  
Flat-headed Cat  
Geoffrey's Cat  
Iriomote Cat  
Jaguar

Jaguarondi  
Jungle Cat  
Kodkod  
Bengal Cat  
Lion  
Manul  
Marbled Cat  
Margay  
Mountain Cat  
Ocelot

Oncilla  
Pampas Cat  
Rusty-spotted Cat  
Sand Cat  
Serval  
Snow Leopard  
Spanish lynx  
Tiger

## Unit Review Questions: CONFLICTS WITH MAN

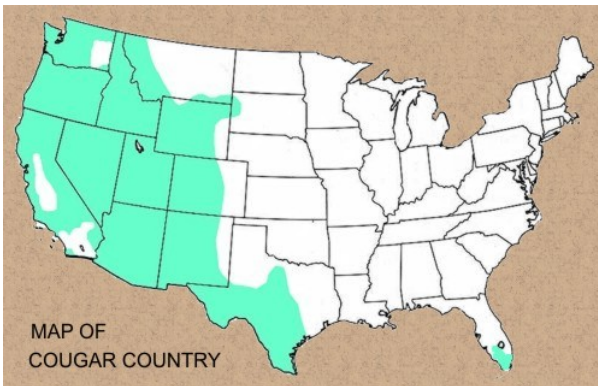
1. A bobcat spots a rabbit. Which sort of attack is likely?
  - a) Aggressive attack
  - b) Predatory attack
  - c) Defensive attack
  
2. A mother cougar spots a lynx too close to her cubs. Which sort of attack is likely?
  - a) Aggressive attack
  - b) Predatory attack
  - c) Defensive attack
  
3. A bounty is money paid for...
  - a) Killing a predator
  - b) Replacing dead livestock
  - c) Medical expenses from a mauling
  
4. When park rangers move a problem bear far from a campsite, that is...
  - a) Extirpation
  - b) Reparation
  - c) Selective control
  
5. When a health worker reduces the number of blackbirds in a public park, that is...
  - a) Extirpation
  - b) Extinction
  - c) Control

## Activity: THE FALL AND RISE OF THE COUGAR



The cougar's hold on the imagination is second only to that of the wolf. To some people they are the primal spirit of the wilderness, to others a menace to life and livestock. The real cougar falls between these extremes, admirable for what it is rather than what it symbolizes.

Once cougars were found in every state. As you can see, the official range map shows that their once great empire has shrunk dramatically. With protection, cougars are starting to make a comeback, and they have been reported as far east as Missouri! If you are outside the "official" green zone, there still might have been cougar sightings in your state in recent years.



Cougars are rather private animals. Your chance of spotting one in the wild are extremely small, though you will never forget the experience. You are more likely to spot their tracks or to hear the distant cry of a female cougar in search of a mate. The call sounds much like a woman's scream.

In addition to learning if there are cougars in your area (or might be), find out some facts about cougars from the internet or books. Answer these questions: How big are they? How heavy are they? What are four types of prey cougars usually eat? How long do they usually live?



These are cougar tracks in the snow. Next to seeing or hearing one, tracks give you a feeling of "being there" with one of nature's splendid creatures even though the cat has already left. While it is unlikely you will ever photograph or tape a wild cougar, you can photograph

tracks in snow or mud, or can learn how to use plaster to make dramatic plaster casts of mud tracks to keep and display. Be safe, not sorry—please do not try this by yourself.

## Unit Review Questions: HABITAT LOSS

1. Rain forest land is stripped bare and planted with crops, though it will only support crops for a couple of years. What is this?
  - a) Urban sprawl
  - b) Reclamation
  - c) Short term management
2. About how many species become extinct every day?
  - a) 137
  - b) 207
  - c) 5
3. Urban sprawl is the uncontrolled growth of cities when growth is not...
  - a) Prevented
  - b) Planned
  - c) Expected
4. When a woodsman cuts some trees but plants seedlings to replace them, that is...
  - a) Sustainable management
  - b) Reclamation
  - c) Short term management
5. What is the BEST word that describes where tigers live?
  - a) Habitat
  - b) Jungles
  - c) Zoos

## Activity: HABITAT IS A RELATIVE THING



**WOLF**



**ROBIN**



**BLUEJAY**



**RABBIT**



**OTTER**



**BOBCAT**



**MOUSE**



**BISON**



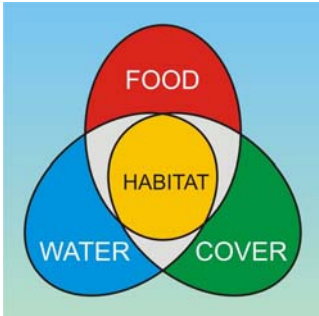
**SQUIRREL**

What is home to you may be harsh to others. Which of these nine animals would not typically be found in a backyard habitat?

Animal	Y/N
Wolf	
Robin	
Blue jay	
Rabbit	
Otter	
Bobcat	
Mouse	
Bison	
Squirrel	

See what the animals have in common that are not found in a backyard. They are either large, predatory, or have special needs. Those that can live in your yard are generally small and very adaptable to change.

# Activity: BUILDING A HABITAT



This Venn diagram shows the contributions of food, water and cover (as three circles) to making an area habitat. Only where all three circles overlap (the gold area) is true habitat. Animals may pass through the gray zones where one important element is missing, but they cannot stay there for long.

Imagine that you were stranded on an island. You would have to find water, food and cover in order to survive.

Briefly explain what would be an acceptable source of food, water and cover for these animals:

Cougar \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Rabbit \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fox \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Mouse \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Deer \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Otter \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Robin \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit Review Questions: GENETIC DIVERSITY

1. What determines how different living things are?
  - a) Inbreeding
  - b) Dispersal
  - c) Genetic diversity
  
2. Dominant traits are said to be:
  - a) Dispersed
  - b) Expressed
  - c) Inbred
  
3. Lack of genetic diversity makes which outcome more likely?
  - a) Dispersal
  - b) Habitat
  - c) Health problems
  
4. A species is a group of living things that can interact to...
  - a) Produce offspring
  - b) Share a habitat
  - c) Defend a territory
  
5. About how many traits are needed to build a tiger?
  - a) 30,000
  - b) 1,700,310
  - c) 3,000,000

## Activity: THE GAME OF GENETIC DIVERSITY

You can see from these six pairs of cards six different traits Khan the Tiger will have when he's born. Show that you have mastered the game of Genetic Diversity by filling in the score card. Remember, if there are no dominant traits in a pair, the recessive trait is all that's left to score.

Khan's Scorecard	
Fur Color	
Eye Color	
Good Night Vision?	
Disease Prone?	
Allergies?	
Hearing?	

# TRAIT TABLE FOR KHAN THE TIGER

**D** DOMINANT



**ORANGE FUR**

**D** DOMINANT

**R** RECESSIVE



**WHITE FUR**

**R** RECESSIVE

**R** RECESSIVE



**GREEN EYES**

**R** RECESSIVE

**D** DOMINANT



**HAZEL EYES**

**D** DOMINANT

**R** RECESSIVE



**POOR NIGHT VISION**

**R** RECESSIVE

**R** RECESSIVE



**POOR NIGHT VISION**

**R** RECESSIVE

**D** DOMINANT



**DISEASE RESISTANT**

**D** DOMINANT

**D** DOMINANT



**DISEASE RESISTANT**

**D** DOMINANT

**D** DOMINANT



**NO ALLERGIES**

**D** DOMINANT

**R** RECESSIVE



**ALLERGIES**

**R** RECESSIVE

**R** RECESSIVE



**POOR HEARING**

**R** RECESSIVE

**D** DOMINANT



**GOOD HEARING**

**D** DOMINANT

## Activity: CUTTING THE CAKE

The old forest that used to cover the map was divided into large pieces by some natural barriers that bobcats would not cross. Now there are other barriers. The habitat is cut into smaller pieces that do not touch anywhere.

What are some of the things that would keep bobcats from the woodlands in "A" from meeting the ones in "B"? Be sure to mention which ones are natural barriers and which are man made.

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What are some of the things that would keep bobcats from the woodlands in "A" from meeting the ones in "C"? Be sure to mention which ones are natural barriers and which are man made.

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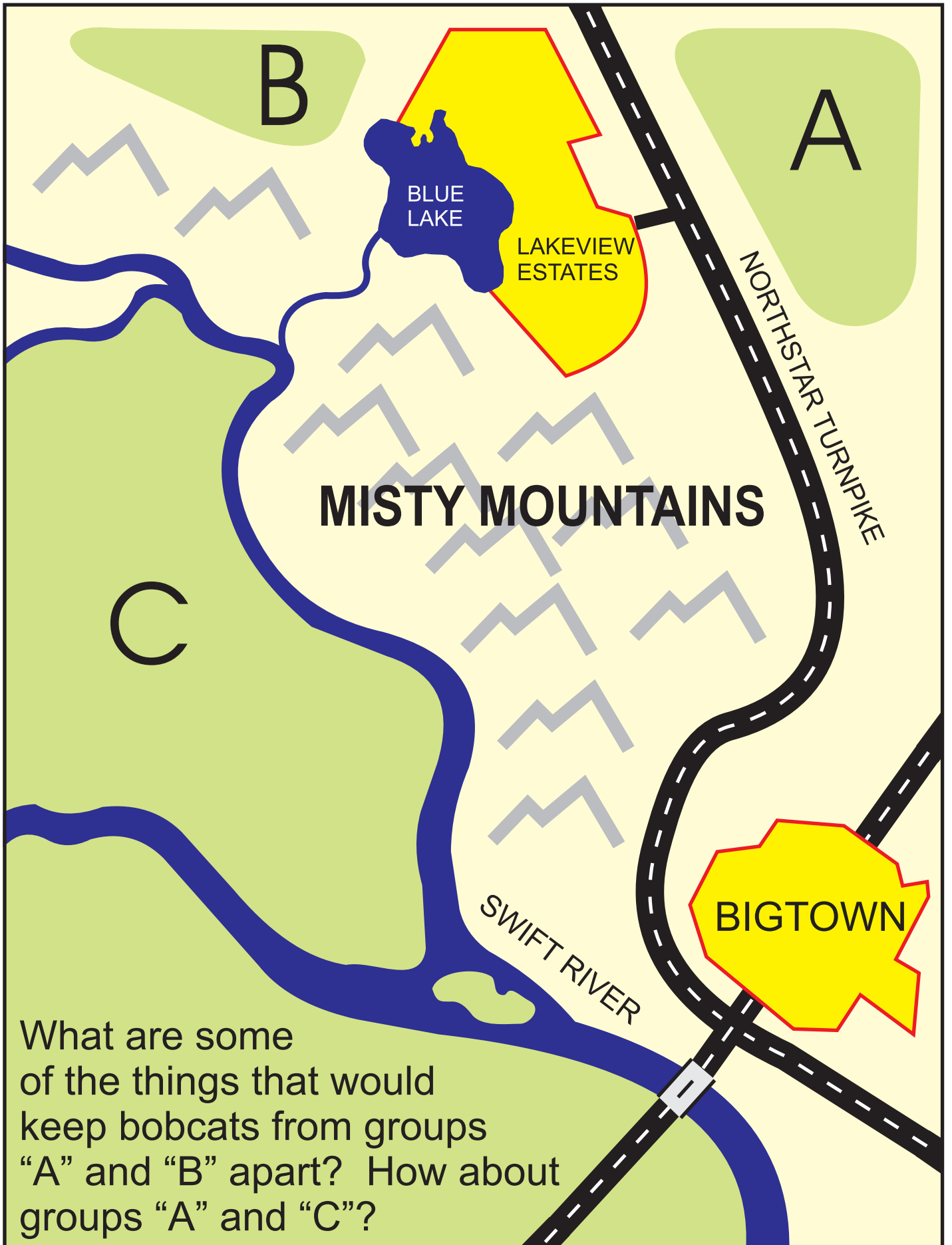
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What are some of the things that would keep bobcats from groups "A" and "B" apart? How about groups "A" and "C"?

# Unit Review Questions: EXTINCTION

1. The permanent loss of a species is called:
  - a) Dispersal
  - b) Extinction
  - c) Extirpation
  
2. Natural extinction is NOT caused by:
  - a) Man
  - b) Climate change
  - c) Vegetation change
  
3. One result of extinction is a loss of...
  - a) Species diversity
  - b) Habitat
  - c) Agriculture
  
4. In recent years the rate of extinction has increased by...
  - a) 10 times
  - b) 100 times
  - c) 1000 times
  
5. Extinction can be completely reversed by...
  - a) Cloning
  - b) Urban planning
  - c) No known method

## Activity: THE PRICE OF EXTINCTION

You know what it means when a skunk warns you to keep away. Sometimes young cougars and bobcats have to learn the hard way not to play with skunks!

How many of the most important things we know about these five animals can be learned by looking at fossils?

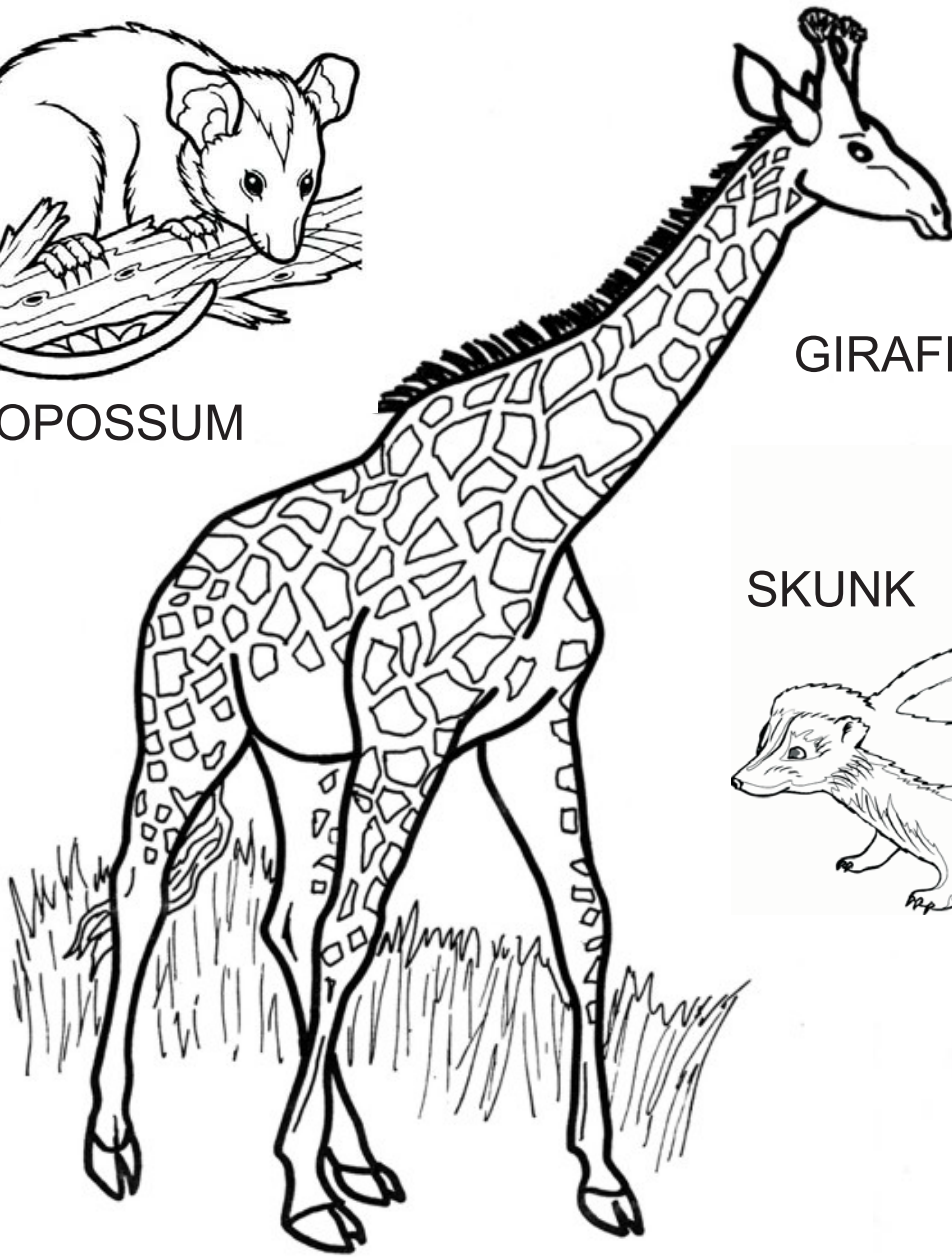
- How an otter plays?
- How a skunk smells?
- How a lion roars?
- How an opossum "plays dead" to escape?
- How tall a giraffe is?

Only the last one would show up in fossils. Most of the special qualities animals have come from being alive. When animals go extinct they take most of their wonderful secrets with them.

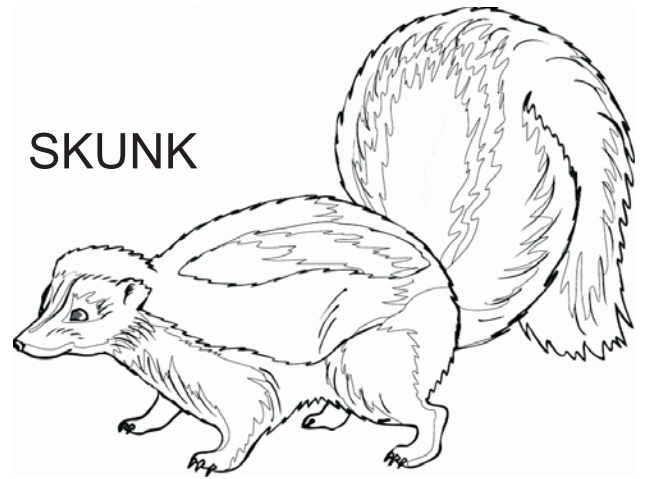
You can color these animals because you know what they look like. You would have a harder time coloring a saber tooth cat because no living person has seen one.



OPOSSUM



GIRAFFE



SKUNK



LION



OTTER