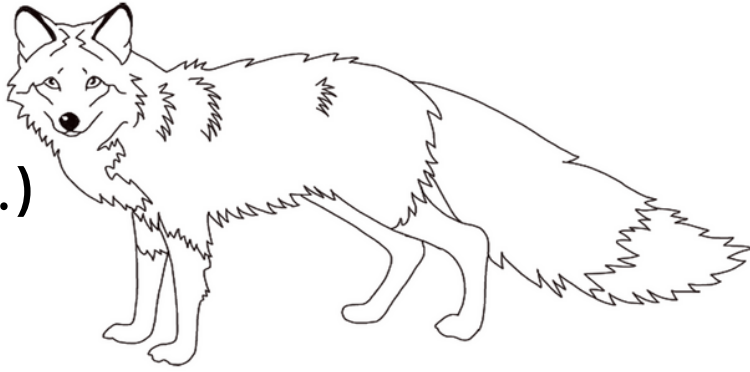


COLOR ALONG WITH CEC!

LEARN ABOUT LOCAL WILDLIFE & COLOR EACH ANIMAL'S FUR, FEATHERS, OR SCALES!

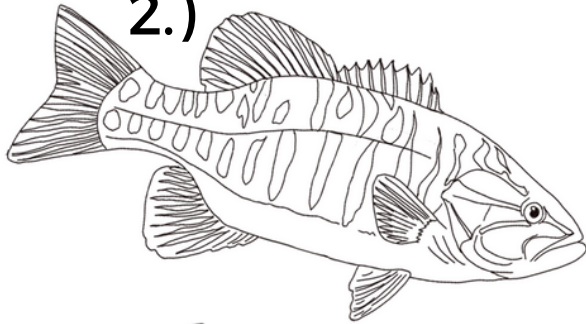
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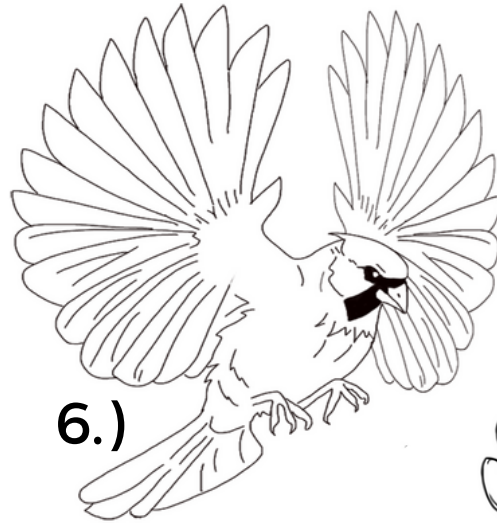
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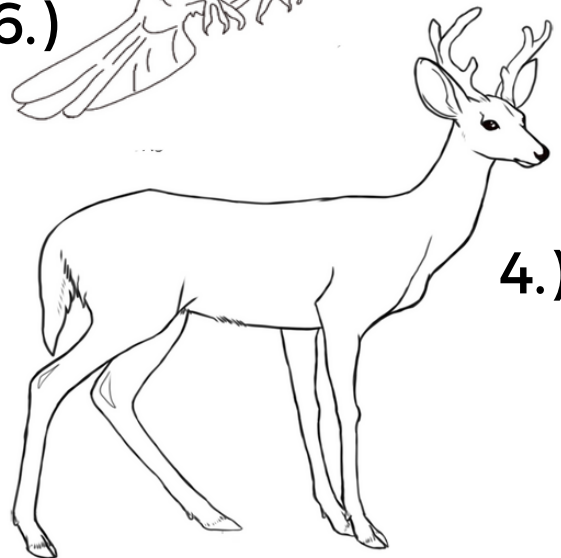
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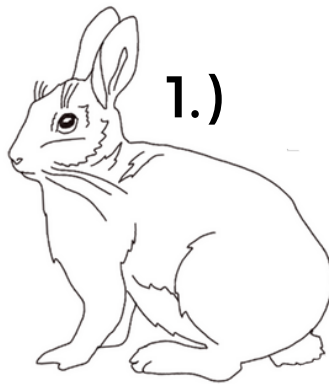
4.)



7.)



1.)



COOL ANIMAL FACTS

HERE ARE SOME COOL FACTS ABOUT THE ANIMALS THAT YOU ARE COLORING;

1.) Eastern cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus floridanus*) are small mammals and they eat plants (herbivore). Cottontails are active all winter (do not hibernate) and when fresh greens are not available they will eat twigs, buds, and bark of woody plants. Cottontails are active during dawn and dusk (crepuscular) and when they sense danger, they will either freeze and hide to blend into their surroundings (camouflage) or run away in zig-zag patterns with speeds up to 18 mph! How fast can you run?

2.) Smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*) are freshwater fish in the sunfish family. They are active all year around and great for fishing because they bite all year around. Smallmouth bass are opportunist feeders, which means that they feed on any prey that is available in their environment. Most of their diet consists of crayfish, but they also eat other fish such as minnows and perch. They are very strong fish and never stop growing. Can you wiggle like a fish?

3.) Red foxes (*Vulpes Vulpes*) are mammals that eat both plants and other animals (omnivore). They can survive in lots of different habitats, including areas where there are a lot of people. Red foxes are playful, curious, and active all winter. They often hunt for small prey in deep snow by diving head first into the snow. Foxes have bushy, white tipped tails which are great for balance, warmth, and act as a signal to other foxes. They use their urine to mark their territory or anything that they think belongs to them (even food!). Try to pounce like a fox!

4.) White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) are large, hooved mammals that eat plants. Males are called bucks and have antlers, and females are called does and have no antlers. White-tailed deer feed on tree bark, young saplings, roots, and other woody vegetation when fresh green plants are scarce. Deer can slow their metabolism (don't get hungry as often) to conserve energy, and grow a thick undercoat of fur to help them stay warm during winter. Can you leap like a deer?

5.) The eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) is a curious tree dwelling rodent, and a mammal. They are omnivores and will eat tree bark, leaves, seeds and nuts, fungi, berries, and insects. Their teeth are very sharp and never stop growing; this enables them to chew through tough nut shells. During the winter they will eat stored (cached) nuts and seeds that they have hidden and/or buried. Gray squirrels have long bushy tails that help them control their direction during jumps through the trees. Their tails also provide a warm winter covering and act as a distraction to predators. How far can you jump?

6.) The northern cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) is Indiana's state bird (and the state bird of six other states)! These birds eat mostly seeds by crushing tough seed shells with their strong beaks. Cardinals are very popular birds and easily seen because of their beautiful, bright red feathers.

7.) Great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*) are birds of prey (actively hunt for other animals to eat) and are meat eaters (carnivores). They are active all winter and can thaw frozen leftovers with their own body heat when they get hungry. They have a four foot wingspan, a curved beak, and long talons (claws) that are great for catching prey. Owl feet are covered in feathers that help keep them warm all winter. How do you keep your feet warm in the winter?