



EARTH'S CHANGING CLIMATE

Wildlife and Climate Change

In *Wildlife and Climate Change*, learn how climate change affects where animals can live, find food, and raise their young.

What did you learn?

QUESTIONS

- The main food of Adélie penguins is ____.
 - Ice
 - Krill
 - Seaweed
 - Smaller penguins
- Why do polar bears rely on sea ice?
 - They need it to stay cool.
 - They need it to find mates.
 - They need it to find their main prey, seals.
 - They need it to send their waste away over the water.
- How are higher sand temperatures affecting green turtles?
 - It is leading to too many female hatchlings.
 - It is causing the turtles to overheat.
 - It is burning the turtles' flippers.
 - It is destroying the food source of the turtles.
- How did the quino checkerspot butterfly adapt to a changing climate?
 - It changed its food source.
 - It changed its habitat.
 - It changed its wing pattern.
 - It became smaller.
- How may global warming be affecting the habitat of the Siberian crane?
- How is climate change threatening snowshoe hares?

TRUE OR FALSE?

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. Snowy owl populations are increasing. | _____ 4. Starfish can shed arms to avoid overheating. |
| _____ 2. Salmon prefer warm water. | _____ 5. The Bramble Cay melomys was the first mammal to be declared extinct due to global warming. |
| _____ 3. Higher levels of acid in seawater can make it harder for sharks to hunt. | _____ 6. Endangered species are living things that face a high risk of going extinct. |

ANSWERS

- 1. b. Krill.** On page 10, we learn that krill is the main food source of Adélie penguins.
- 2. c. They need it to find their main prey, seals.** On page 24, we learn that polar bears use sea ice to find their main prey, seals.
- 3. a. It is leading to too many female hatchlings.** On page 32, we learn that higher sand temperatures are leading to too many female green turtle hatchlings, and not enough males.
- 4. b. It changed its habitat.** On page 40, we learn that the quino checkerspot butterfly changed its habitat to adapt to climate change.
- 5.** On page 8, we learn that, "Periods of unusually dry weather are shrinking the wetlands in Southern Asia where [Siberian cranes] spend the winter."
- 6.** On page 22, we learn that snowshoe hares turn from brown to white in the wintertime. Recently, shorter winters have caused the snow to melt before the snowshoe hare turns from white back to brown, making them more visible to predators.

TRUE OR FALSE? ANSWERS

- 1. False.** On page 12, we learn that snowy owl populations are decreasing. So, the correct answer is False.
- 2. False.** On page 16, we learn that salmon avoid warm water. So, the correct answer is False.
- 3. True.** On page 18, we learn that "Experiments have shown that slightly higher levels of acid in seawater can make it harder for sharks to smell and hunt down prey." So, the correct answer is True.
- 4. True.** On page 21, we learn that starfish can channel heat to their arms, then shed them to avoid overheating. So, the correct answer is True.
- 5. True.** On page 26, we learn that the Bramble Cay melomys was the first mammal to be declared extinct due to global warming. So, the correct answer is True.
- 6. True.** On page 42, we learn that "Endangered species are living things that face a high risk of going extinct." So, the correct answer is True.