



Don't forget that the sun sets much earlier in the winter months. Plan to be off the trail before dark to avoid getting lost or having an accident.

HIKE AND GO-SEEK

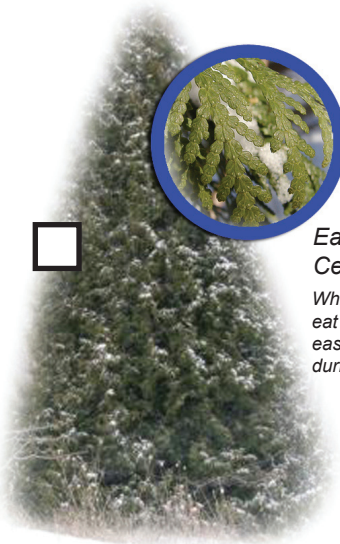
Try this activity on the Cranberry, Laurier Woods, or Dam Trail

Find the items listed below and check mark the boxes once you have found the items.



Cattail

Muskrats eat Common Cattails and use them to build their houses. White-tailed Deer, Raccoons, and other animals use cattails as cover. Many species of insects eat and live on them.



Eastern White Cedar Tree

White-tailed deer eat the twigs of the eastern white cedar during the winter.



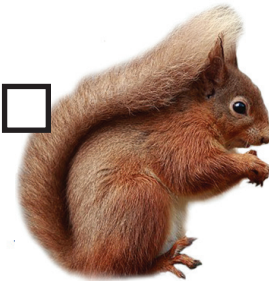
Tree Cavity

A tree cavity is a hole in a dead or dying tree. Wildlife use it for nesting, raising young, roosting, denning, resting, feeding, catching food, escaping predators and hibernating.



Mouse Tracks

Mice are superb jumpers. Their trails commonly show a paired hopping pattern where hind prints always occur in front of closely paired fore prints. Tail drag marks are sometimes present, creating a narrow groove down the middle of the trail.



Red Squirrel

Squirrels mate in the winter, and you can often see males chasing females up, down, and around trees.



White-tail Deer Print

A deer's foot print is called a slot. Generally the length of an adult deer track is between 2 3/8 and 3 1/4 inches long. Tracks left by fawns are generally 1 3/8 inches long.



Red-Tailed Hawk

This hawk soars very high in the sky, hunting for food. They have excellent eyesight which is much sharper than a human's. A Red-tailed Hawk can spot a mouse from a height of 100 feet.



White Birch Tree

Bark from the white birch is very strong and pliable and it peels off in large sheets. Canoes are made from Birch bark.



Black Capped Chickadee

During winter lives in flocks of 4-12. The chickadee is named after its call, which sounds like chick-a-dee-dee-dee.

This activity was assembled by: