Grade K-1

- 1. How many wolves do you see? _____
- 2. What do you see the wolves doing? Circle the picture.











Sitting

3. Where do Mexican gray wolves live? Circle the picture.





Forest

4. What do wolves eat? Circle the picture.



- 5. What does wolf fur feel like?
- 6. What do wolf teeth feel like?

ANSWER KEY: 1. Answers will vary. 2. Answers will vary. 3. Forest. 4. Deer.

Grade 2-5

Visit the Mexican Gray Wolf exhibit at the Rio Grande Zoo to find the answers to these questions.

Home of the Lobos

Draw a line ------ around the area where Mexican Wolves used to live. Shade in the area where Mexican Wolves live now.



Adaptation Match

An adaptation is something that helps an animal to survive. For example, wolf ears are shaped for good hearing. Wolves can hear sounds from six miles away! Draw a line from each body part to the way it helps the wolf survive.

Long Tail Sharp Teeth Thick Fur Strong Claws Nose Catching Food Finding Food Communication Warmth Running and Digging

Fill in the blanks

The Spanish word for wolf is:
The Mexican gray wolf is an ______ species.
Wolves eat ______, ____, rodents and small animals.

ANSWER KEY:

Adaptation match: Long tail-communication, sharp teeth-catching food, thick fur-warmth, strong clawsrunning and digging, nose-finding food Fill in the blanks: 1. lobo, 2. endangered, 3. deer, elk,

Grade 6-12

Visit the Mexican Gray Wolf exhibit at the Rio Grande Zoo to find the answers to these questions.

Wolves in the Wild

Use < or > symbol to compare the number of wild Mexican gray wolves in New Mexico during each year.

1875 1600	Date:
1879 1892	
beviesdO toiva 1924 2005	
Are You Wolf-Aware?	Example 30 sec.
1. What makes up a wolf pack?	
2. How do wolves communicate?	
3. Why were wolves hunted in the late 1870s?	
4. How is the Rio Grande Zoo involved with the reintroduction of the	
Mexican gray wolf?	

ANSWER KEY:

Wolves in the Wild 1875 < 1600, 1879 > 1892, 1924 < 2005

Are You Wolf Aware? 1. Breeding pair, pups, yearlings. 2. Body postures, facial expressions, scentmarking, howling. 3. Considered to be a threat to human safety, competition for game animals, threat to livestock. 4. RGZ has been breeding wolves since 1983, some of which have been released into the wild.

Grade 6-12

Wolf Observation

Choose *one* wolf to observe for 5 minutes. Every thirty seconds, record that wolf's (and only that wolf's) behavior. If the wolf goes to a place where you cannot see it, just record it as "out of view." Don't switch wolves midway through your observation period.

Wolf's location in exhibit:_

Date:_____

Time of first observation:

Time	Behavior Observed
Example 30 sec.	Running along the edge of the exhibit
Example 1 min.	Stopped running to sniff a log
30 sec.	
1 min.	2. How do wolves communicate?
1 min. 30 sec.	
2 min.	3. Why were wolves hunted in the late 1870s?
2 min. 30 sec.	
er 3 min. Jouborta	4. How is the Rio Grande Zoo involved with the rel
3 min. 30 sec.	Moxican gray wour
4 min.	
4 min. 30 sec.	
5 min.	ANSWER KEY: Wolves in the Wild 1875 < 1600; 1879 > 1892; 1924 < 2005 Ata Yay Wolf Awara2 1, Breeding pair, super yeadings, 2, Body pos

marking, howling. 3. Considered to be a threat to human safety, competition for game animals, threat to livestock 4. RGZ has been breeding wolves since 1983, some of which have been released into the wil-