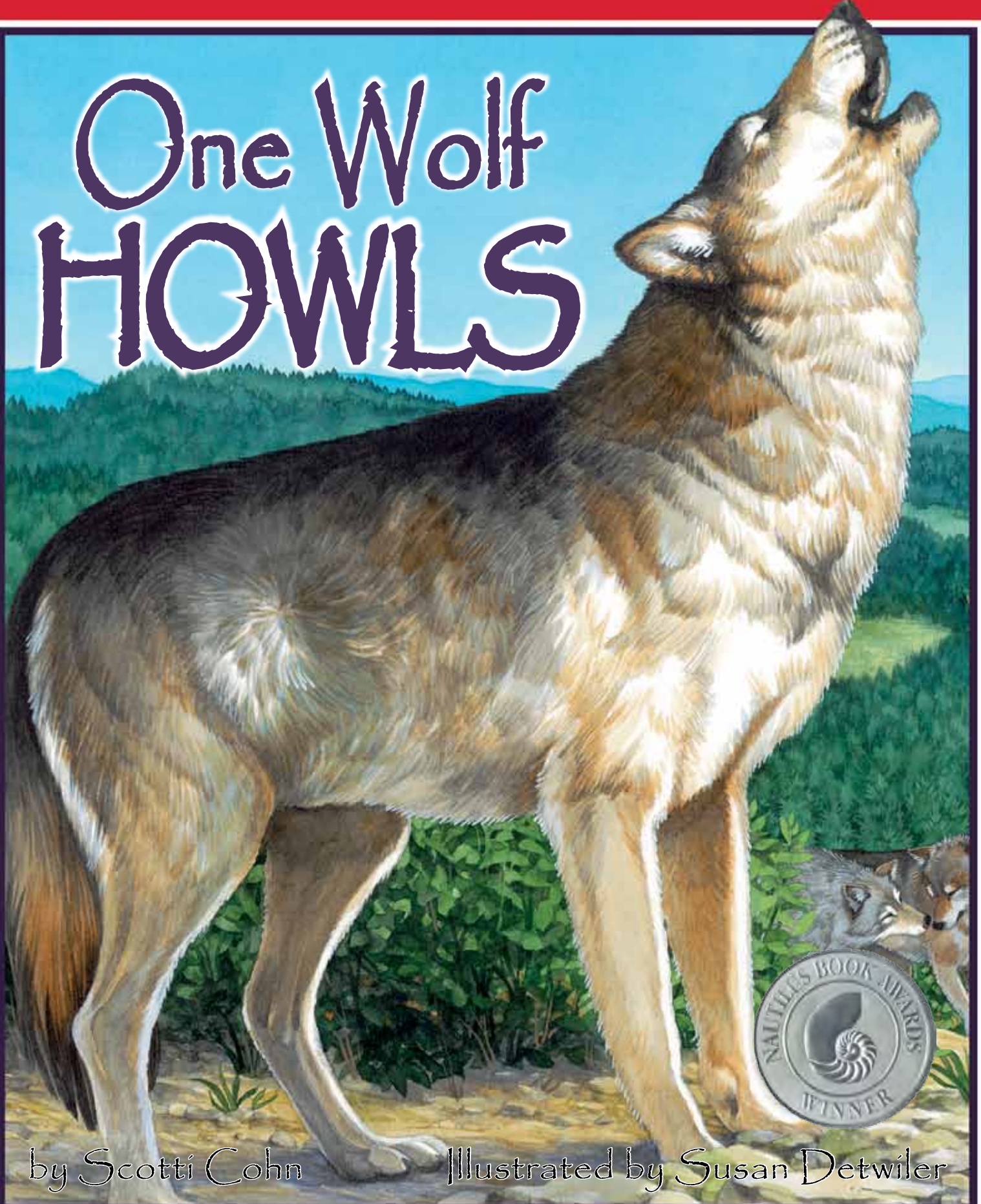


One Wolf HOWLS



by Scotti Cohn

Illustrated by Susan Detwiler

One Wolf HOWLS

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to be a wolf? What would you do in the cold winter months? Where would you sleep? What would you eat? Spend a year in the world of wolves in *One Wolf Howls*. This adventurous children's book uses the months of the year and the numbers 1 through 12 to introduce children to the behavior of wolves in natural settings. The lively, realistic illustrations of Susan Detwiler complement the rhyming text and bring each month to life. From January to December, howl, frolic, and dance, while learning important lessons page-by-page!

It's so much more than a picture book . . . this book is specifically designed to be both a fun-to-read story and a launch pad for discussions and learning. Whether read at home or in a classroom, we encourage adults to do the activities with the young children in their lives. Free online resources and support at www.ArbordalePublishing.com include:

- For Creative Minds as seen in the book (in English & Spanish):
 - Wolf Communications Matching Activity
 - Wolf Fun Facts
 - Wolf Life Cycle
 - Wolf Calendar Activity
 - Hunting
 - Endangered Wolves
- Teaching Activities:
 - Reading Questions
 - Mathematics
 - Language Arts
 - Geography
 - Science
 - Coloring Pages
- Interactive Quizzes: Reading Comprehension, For Creative Minds, and Math Word Problems
- English and Spanish Audiobooks
- Related Websites
- Aligned to State Standards (searchable database)
- Reading Counts! Quizzes
- Lexile and Fountas & Pinnell Reading Levels

eBooks with Auto-Flip, Auto-Read, and selectable English and Spanish text and audio available for purchase online.

Thanks to the Wolf Park and the International Wolf Sanctuary staff and to Gina Schrader, Conservation Associate at Defenders of Wildlife for verifying the accuracy of the information in this book. A special thanks to photographer Monty Sloan for providing the author photo, taken at Wolf Park in Battle Ground, Indiana.



Scotti Cohn



Susan Detwiler

Scotti Cohn is the author of the award-winning *One Wolf Howls* and the sequel *Big Cat, Little Kitty*; as well as six nonfiction books. She is a member of the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators. Her short stories have appeared in numerous magazines for young people, and her poems about animals have appeared in *Highlights* and *Zootles* magazines. She and her husband share their upstate SC home with five cats. Scotti has a special place in her heart for dogs and their magnificent ancestor, the wolf.

Susan Detwiler is the illustrator of several books for children, including *One Wolf Howls* and the sequel *Big Cat, Little Kitty*; *The First Teddy Bear*, and *The Wonderful Bicycle Parade*. Her artwork has also been used for games, puzzles, advertising, on apparel, on decorative tins, and on many greeting cards. Books have always been a source of joy in her life, and as a child, she particularly loved books with beautiful illustrations. Drawing pictures for a good story is Susan's favorite endeavor. Her artwork is inspired by her love of nature, pets, interests in cooking and gardening, and her children and their friends. Susan lives in Maryland.

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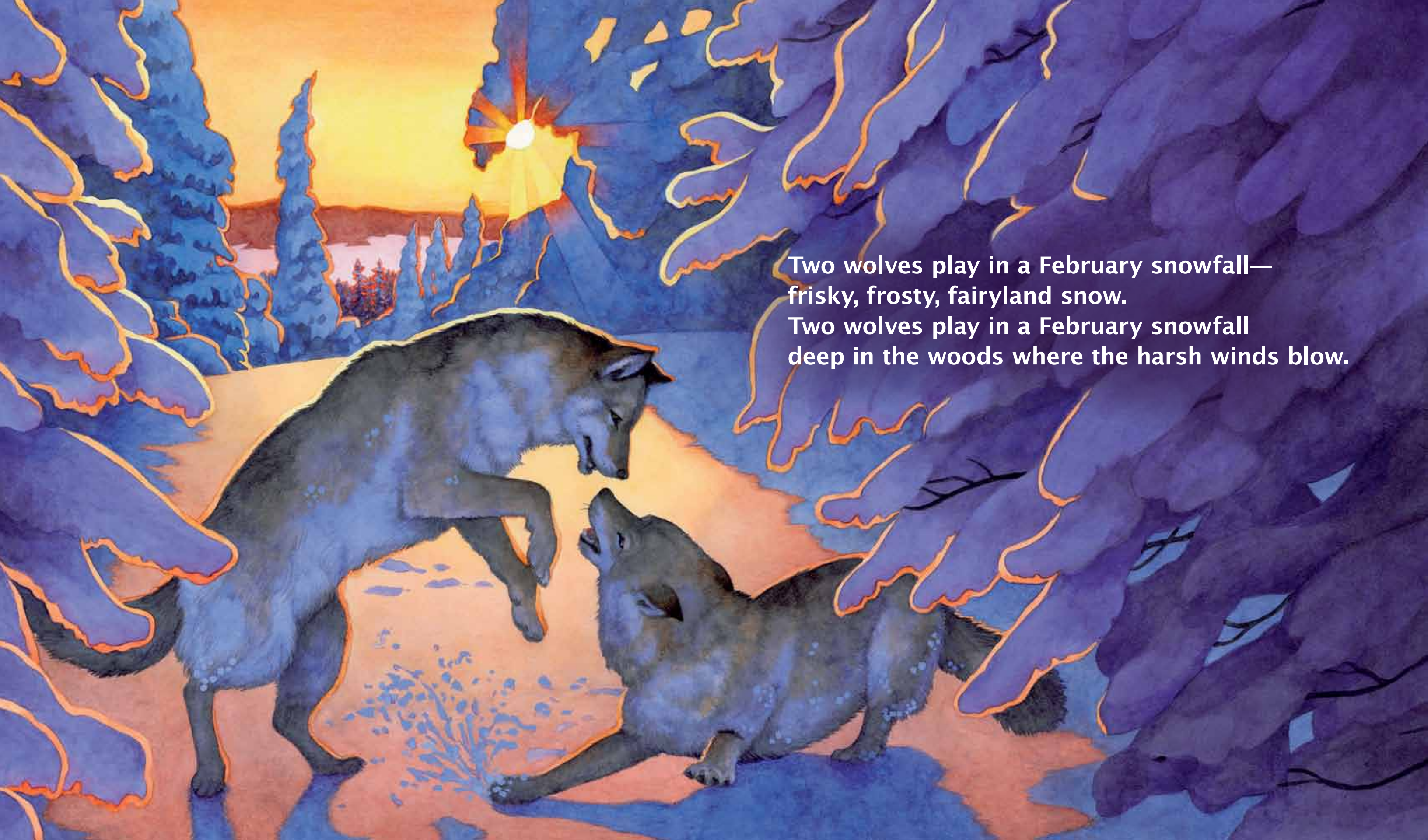


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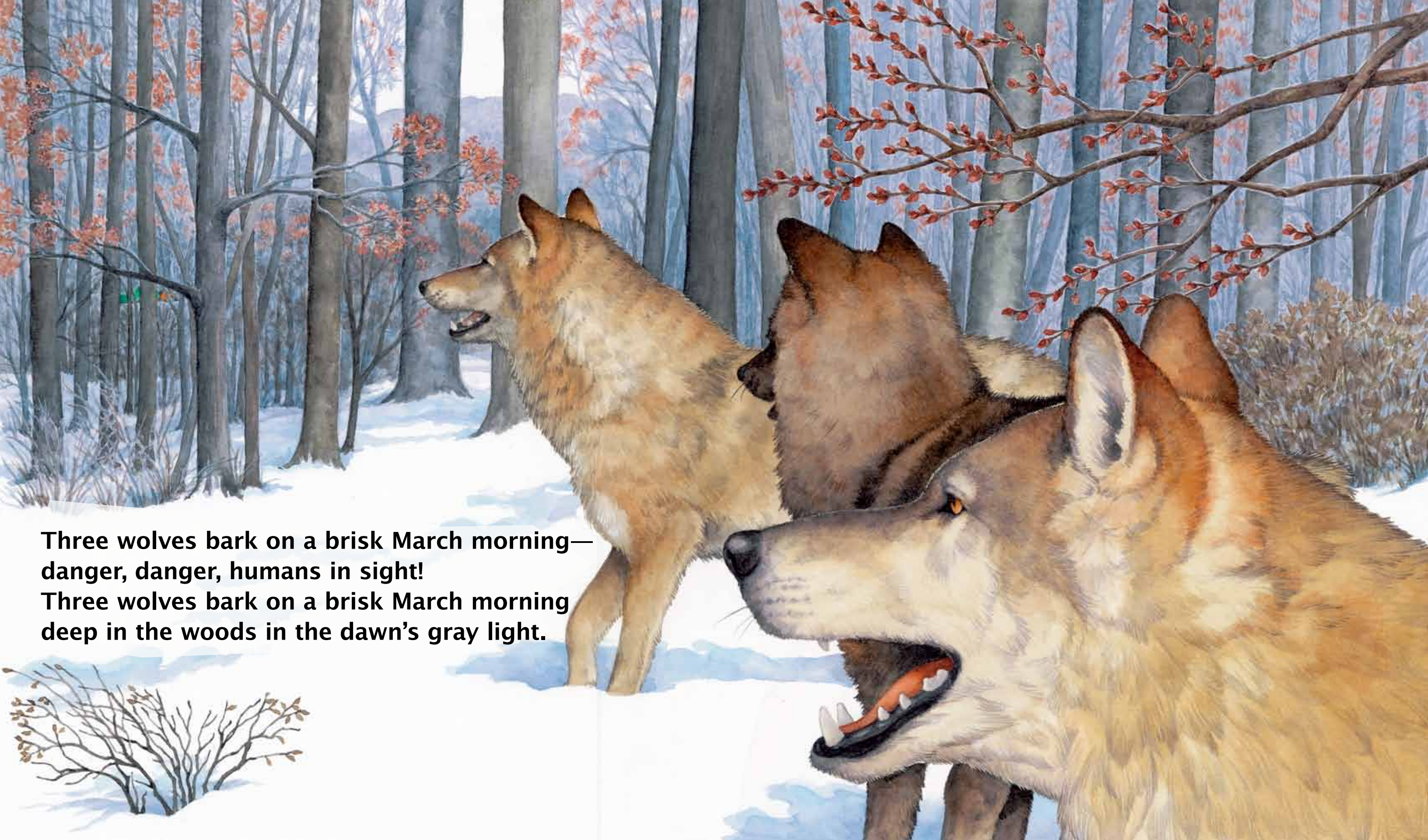


A detailed illustration of a grey wolf standing in a snowy field at night, howling towards a large, bright full moon in a dark blue sky. The background is filled with dark evergreen trees. The wolf's fur is rendered with fine detail, and its mouth is open in a howl. The moon is a large, glowing orb with visible craters, and several small stars are scattered across the sky. The overall scene is serene and atmospheric.

**One wolf howls in the January moonlight—
night light, dim light, midnight sky.
One wolf howls in the January moonlight
deep in the woods where the moon hangs high.**



Two wolves play in a February snowfall—
frisky, frosty, fairyland snow.
Two wolves play in a February snowfall
deep in the woods where the harsh winds blow.

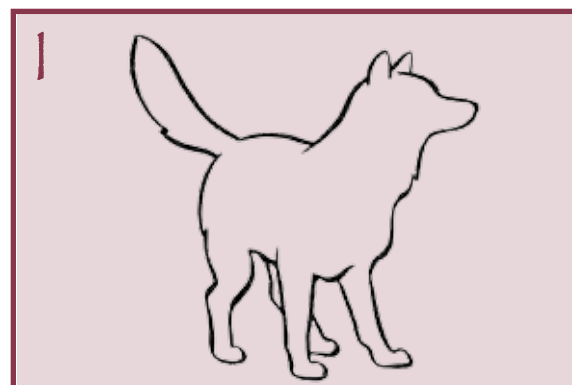
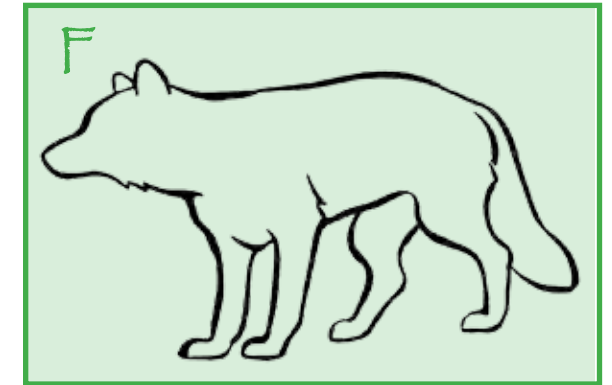
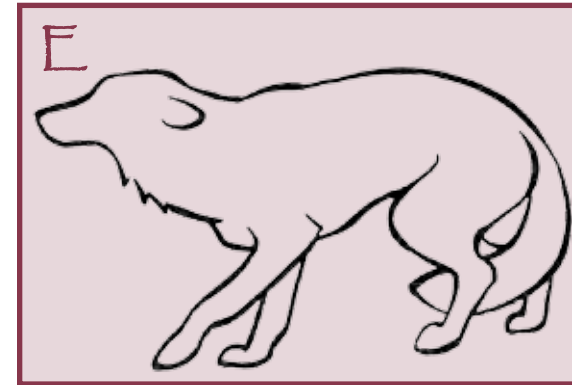
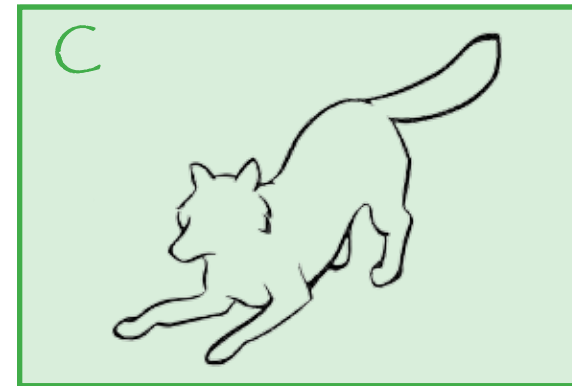
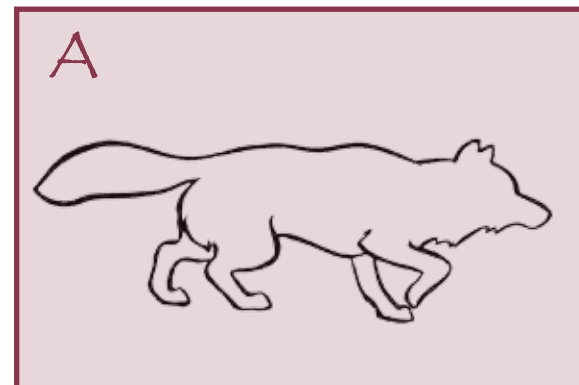


**Three wolves bark on a brisk March morning—
danger, danger, humans in sight!
Three wolves bark on a brisk March morning
deep in the woods in the dawn's gray light.**

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Match the communication description to the sketch showing the communication method. Answers are sideways on the next page. *Have you ever seen a dog use any of these communication methods?*

1. Wolves howl to:
 - Let others know where they are
 - Let others know that a hunt is about to start
 - Gather at the end of the hunt
 - Mark their territory for other wolves
 - Express fear
 - And, last but not least, because they like to
2. Alpha wolves will look other wolves directly in the eyes as a sign of dominance. Submissive wolves will not make eye contact.
3. Crouching down, slinking, or being on its back shows a wolf's submission.
4. The front bowed down and the back end up with a wagging tail is an invitation to play.
5. Dominant wolves hold their tails high—almost as though they are pointing at the sky.
6. Tails pointed down or between their legs show fear or submission.
7. Tails pointed straight out show interest or an attack.
8. Ears flat against the head show fear or submission.
9. Ears that are up show dominance, or that a wolf is listening or paying attention to something.
10. Ears pointed straight up and bared teeth show anger.



Wolf Fun Facts

Wolves are related to dogs — they are both canines. You might think of them as being distant cousins. Just like there are different types of dogs (poodles, labs, etc.), there are two main types of wolves: gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) and red wolves (*Canis rufus*). Some scientists are debating whether a third type, the Ethiopian wolf (*Canis simensis*), is a wolf or a jackal.



Wolves live in groups called packs. Each pack has an alpha, or leader, male and female. The size of a pack can range from just two to some Canadian or Alaskan packs having over 30 wolves! Most packs have between five and eight wolves. Larger packs have several females with pups.

Packs are territorial and will guard their territory against other wolves. The size of the territory depends on the season, the pack size and how much food is available. More food means smaller territory and less food means a larger territory. *Why do you think this is?*



Wolf Life Cycle

- Wolves are born in the spring, usually around April or May, when food is plentiful.
- A pair of gray wolves usually has an average of 6-7 pups, while red wolves have 3-5 pups.
- Pups weigh about 1 lb. (0.45 kg) when they are born.
- Like us, wolves are mammals. The pups drink their mother's milk for the first five weeks.
- For the next two weeks, they eat regurgitated food that other members of the pack bring back to them. Then they are able to eat solid food.
- The pups stay in the den until they are about eight weeks old.
- At seven or eight months, pups are almost full grown and start traveling with the pack.
- A fully grown wolf may leave its pack at age one or two to find a mate and start another pack.
- A female wolf starts having babies when she is about two years old.
- Adult gray wolves generally live 10 or 12 years. Red wolves generally live eight or nine years.

Wolf Calendar Activity

Assuming that the wolf pups were born on April 15, use the calendars and the information on the previous page to answer the questions. Answers are upside down below.

1. On what day of the week were the wolf pups born?



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

2. Around what date did the pups eat their first regurgitated food?

3. If they ate their first solid food two weeks later, what would be the date?

4. If they left the den when they were eight weeks old, what would the date be?



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Looking at the illustrations, can you identify the seasons?

Answers: 1. Monday; 2. Around May 20th; 3. Around June 20th; 4. Around June 10th

Hunting

Wolves are carnivores (meat eaters). Gray wolves like to eat large animals including elk, deer, moose, bison, caribou, and smaller animals like beavers. The smaller red wolves eat a combination of white-tailed deer, rabbits, raccoons and rodents.

They only hunt and eat what they need to survive and will often go for days without eating. Although wolves normally eat all of their kill, any food that is left is eaten by other animals like vultures, foxes, bears, coyotes, wolverines, or eagles.

When hunting, wolves can travel up to 25 or 30 miles (40 or 48 km) a day. They usually walk about 5 miles (8 km) per hour but can run as fast as 40 miles (64 km) per hour if chasing something.

When hunting, wolves generally attack the slower, older, or injured animals from herds. This helps to keep the herd of prey strong.

Endangered Wolves

Before European settlers arrived in North America, wolves roamed throughout the continent. However, settlers misunderstood and feared wolves and killed them. In fact, many states paid people a bounty (money) when they killed a wolf. Due to the widespread hunting and loss of habitat from settlers moving onto their land, wolves were in danger of disappearing from the face of the earth (endangered).

With fewer wolves, other animals, such as elk, started to graze in newly safe areas. But they overate in these areas, causing a loss of natural habitat for other, smaller animals.

Humans started to realize how important wolves were for maintaining the natural balance in a habitat and began protecting them under the law. In the northern Rockies, the Southwest, and North Carolina, wolves have been re-introduced into their native territories. In the Great Lakes region, they returned to the wild on their own.

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