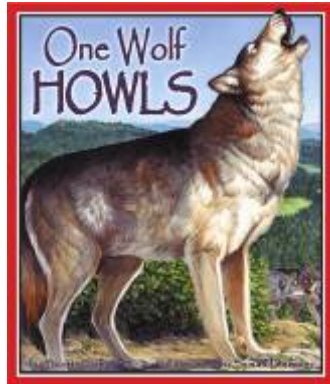


Teaching Activities

for



<u>Questions to ask before & after reading the book</u>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions to ask before reading the book• What do children already know? With charts• After reading the book – writing prompts & thinking it through• What do children already know activity conclusion	
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Teaching Activities are intended for use at home, in the classroom, and during story-times.
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Questions to ask children before reading the book

- What do you think the book is about by looking at the cover (or one or two of the inside illustrations)? *Sometimes it is easy to tell from the cover, other times it is not.*
- What does the cover illustration show?
- Why do you think the wolf is howling?

What do children already know?

- Young children are naturally inquisitive and are sponges for information. The whole purpose of this activity is to help children verify the information they know (or think they know) and to get them thinking “beyond the box” about a particular subject.
- The children should write down their “concepts” (or adults for them if the children are not yet writing) on the provided chart found on the next page.
- Use the questions to get children thinking about what they already know. Feel free to add more questions or thoughts according to the child(ren) involved.

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What do children already know—activity chart

Ask children to write down what they think they know before reading the book. If the information is verified while reading the book, they check “yes.” If the information is wrong, they mark “no” and cross it off, then write the correct information. Have the children note how the information was verified.

<u>What do I think I know?</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Verified</u>
Why do wolves howl?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
At what time of year (season) are wolf pups born?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
What do the newborn pups eat for their first few weeks?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
What do adult wolves eat?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
What is a group of wolves called?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
To what common pet are wolves related?			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other

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Use this chart for any other thoughts the children might have.

<u>What do I think I know?</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Verified</u>
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other
			Text Illustration Info in FCM Other

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After reading the book – writing prompts & thinking it through

- Did the cover “tell” you what the book was about?
- If not, how does the illustration on the front relate to the story?
- Draw your own cover.
- Write a song.
- Can you think of another title for the book?
- What are some of the other animals that the illustrator added to the book that were not mentioned in the text?
- Why do you think the illustrator added extra animals?

What do children already know—activity conclusion

- Do the children have any more questions about wolves? If so, write them down on the chart.
- Identify whether the information was verified and how.
- If the concept is correct, make a note of how the information was confirmed (illustration, in text, or the “For Creative Minds” section)
- If the concept was not correct, what IS the correct information – with confirmation notes as above.
- If the concept was neither confirmed nor denied, look the information up in a reliable source and note where it was confirmed.
- Wrap it all up by adding notes with new information that the children learned either through the reading or the research while looking up something else.

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Language Arts

Developing a vocabulary “word wall”

If using the book as a way to introduce a topic or subject, this is also a great way to introduce subject-related vocabulary words. If you don't have the time (or the inclination) to develop the “word wall” by playing the Vocabulary Game (below), we have provided a vocabulary list for you.

Vocabulary words for the “word wall” may be written on index cards, on a poster board, or on a chalk board. If writing on poster board or chalk board, you might want to sort into nouns, verbs, etc. right away to save a step later. Leaving the words posted (even on a refrigerator at home) allows the children to see and think about them frequently.

Vocabulary game

This activity is designed to get children thinking of vocabulary words which will then be used as the beginning vocabulary list for a science lesson.

Select an illustration and give children a specific length of time (five minutes?) to write down all the words they can think of about the particular subject. *If you do not have classroom sets of the book, it is helpful to project an illustration on a white board. Check our website (www.ArbordalePublishing.com) for book “previews” that may be used for this purpose.*

The children's word list should include anything and everything that comes to mind, including nouns, verbs, and adjectives. At the end of the time period, have each child take turns reading a word from his/her list. If anyone else has the word, the reader does nothing. If however, the reader is the only one with the word, he/she should circle it. While reading the list, one person should write the word on a flashcard or large index card and post it on a bulletin board or wall.

At the end, the child with the most words circled “wins.” And you have a start to your science vocabulary list. *Note if a child uses an incorrect word, this is a good time to explain the proper word or the proper usage.*

Putting it all together

The following activities may be done all together or over a period of several days.

- Continue to add words to the vocabulary list as children think of them.
- Sort vocabulary words into nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. and write what they are on the backs of the cards. When the cards are turned over, all you will see is “noun,” etc. *(These can then be used to create silly sentences, below.)*
- Now sort the vocabulary words into more specific categories. For example, nouns can be divided into plants, animals, rocks, minerals, etc. They can be divided into living/non-living, or into habitat-related words.
- Have children create sentences using their vocabulary words. Each sentence could be written on a separate slip of paper.
- Have children (individually or in small groups) sort and put sentences into informative paragraphs or a story.
- Edit and re-write paragraphs into one informative paper or a story.

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One Wolf HOWLS

Suggested vocabulary list

<u>months</u>	<u>numbers</u>	<u>nouns</u>	<u>verbs</u>	<u>adjectives</u>
January	one	alpha	born	black
February	two	bounty	communicate	brown
March	three	canine	drink	gray
April	four	carnivore	eat	red
May	five	den	howl	
June	six	dogs	hunt	
July	seven	endangered	mark	
August	eight	hunt	play	
September	nine	mammal	snow	
October	ten	milk	submit	
November	eleven	mother		
December	twelve	pack		
		predator		
		prey		
		pup		
		spring		
		territory		
		wolves		

Wolf Vocabulary

Alpha	The leader of the pack. There can be an alpha male and female.
Beta	The second “in command” of the pack that could be male or female.
Bounty	Money paid by territories, state or federal governments for wolf skins; used to encourage people to kill wolves.
Carnivore	An animal that eats meat.
Den	A cave or small shelter to protect the female wolf and her pups.
Dominant	Having power, control and privilege over others within a social hierarchy.
Litter	All of the pups born to a female wolf at one time.
Pack	A group of wolves that live and work together.
Predator	An animal that eats other animals.
Prey	An animal that is eaten by another animal.
Territory	The area where a wolf pack lives. They will guard their territory from other wolves.

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One Wolf HOWLS

Word search

Find the hidden words. Even non-reading children can try to match letters to letters to find the words!
Easy – words go up to down or left to right.

For older children, identify the coordinates of the first letter in each word (number, letter).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	L	A	D	O	Y	G	O	N	E	P
2	I	T	G	S	P	A	L	P	H	A
3	T	E	R	R	I	T	O	R	Y	C
4	T	B	A	E	T	E	A	E	W	K
5	E	S	Y	D	I	S	A	D	O	G
6	R	O	A	M	A	M	M	A	L	K
7	G	H	O	W	L	O	N	T	F	I
8	R	U	N	D	L	W	D	O	Y	S
9	E	N	D	A	N	G	E	R	E	D
10	Y	T	E	X	I	G	N	O	S	O

___, ___ WOLF
___, ___ PREDATOR
___, ___ MAMMAL
___, ___ ENDANGERED
___, ___ TERRITORY

___, ___ HOWL
___, ___ HUNT
___, ___ PACK
___, ___ RED
___, ___ DOG

___, ___ ALPHA
___, ___ LITTER
___, ___ DEN
___, ___ GRAY
___, ___ ROAM

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One Wolf HOWLS

Are they really big & bad?

There are lots of stories that make wolves seem evil. *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Peter and the Wolf*, *The Boy Who Cried Wolf*, and *The Three Little Pigs* are just some of those stories. Then there are stories about werewolves. Can you think of any other stories that make wolves look mean or evil?

On the other hand, stories like *The Jungle Book* show wolf packs as loving enough to adopt and raise an abandoned human child. It is even said that Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, were raised by a wolf pack.

Native Americans use wolf symbols to mean great hunter, family unity (as in the wolf pack) and strength. The wolf totem represents intelligence and loyalty.

Look at the wolf sayings listed below and determine if the saying indicates the thought of wolves being good or evil. Can you explain your reasons? Where do you think the sayings came from?

Don't cry wolf.

Keep the wolf from the door.

A wolf in sheep's clothing.

"For the strength of the Pack is the Wolf, and the strength of the Wolf is the Pack." – Rudyard Kipling

The wolf huffed and he puffed and he blew the house down.

He wolfed down his food.

Fear makes the wolf bigger than he is.

The more wolves, the less sheep.

Listen to the music from *Peter and the Wolf*. How does the music that represents the wolf make you feel?

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Science

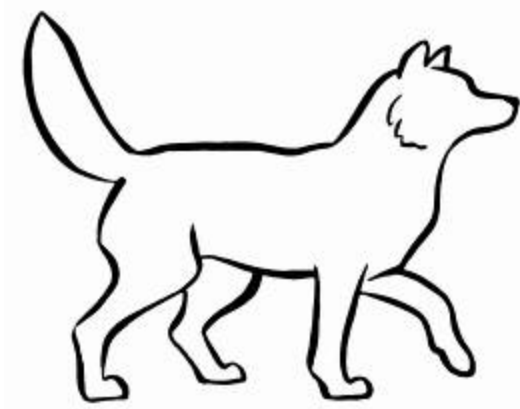
Adaptations: Physical and Behavioral

Adaptations help animals to live in their habitat: to get food and water, to protect themselves from predators, to survive weather, and even to help them make their homes. The following is not a complete list by any means, but should help

- Physical Adaptations:
 - body parts
 - teeth – depend on type of food it eats
 - feet, flippers, fins – ability to move
 - placement of eyes
 - how does it get oxygen (gills, lungs, osmosis)
 - body covering & insulation
 - hair
 - feathers
 - fur
 - scales
 - blubber
 - Camouflage
 - color of skin or pattern to blend into background.
 - mimicry: pretending to be something else to fool predators
- Behaviors
 - instinct: behaviors or traits that the animals are born with
 - learned behavior: traits that animals learn to improve their chances of survival or to make their life easier
 - social groups versus solitary living
 - communication with other animals
 - defense/camouflage
 - reaction to cycles (day/night, seasons, tides, etc.)
 - migration: the seasonal movement of animals from one location to another
 - hibernation: a long, deep sleep in which the animal's breathing and heartbeat are slower than usual.

Try to answer the adaptation questions for wolves on the following pages.

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Gray Wolf

Have you ever seen one of these animals in real life? yes no

If so, where did you see it? _____

What are the babies called? _____

How are the animals born? hatched from eggs born alive

How many brothers and sisters might be born at the same time? _____

How big is the baby (length, height, weight, etc.) when born? _____

Who raises the young: both parents mother only father only

neither parent – the baby survives on pure instinct

What does the baby eat and for how long? _____

How long will the babies stay with the parent (if parents are involved)? _____

When is the “baby” considered an adult? _____

Describe a wolf den _____

Some animals are only born at specific times of the year (to coincide with food availability). This baby is born: anytime of the year or usually in the month of _____ or the season of _____

To what animal class does it belong? circle the answer:

Vertebrate:

fish
mammal
bird
reptile
amphibian

Invertebrate:

arthropod (insects, crustaceans & arachnids)
sponges
flatworms
segmented worm
echinoderms
mollusk
roundworms
cnidarian

In what type of habitat and ecosystem does this animal live? _____

How does it move and what parts of its body does it use to move? _____

What are some of the behaviors that were discussed in the story? _____

How does it see? _____

How does it hear? _____

What does it eat? _____

Are its teeth pointed and sharp or flat and blunt? Why? _____

How does it get its food? _____

Does it live alone or with a group? _____

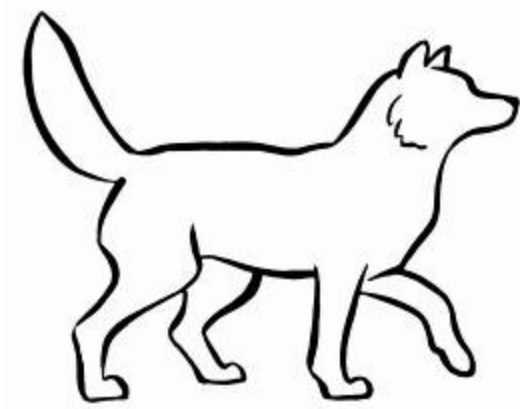
How does it "communicate" with others of its kind? _____

How does it sleep? _____

When does it sleep? _____

Is food easily available all year? _____

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Red Wolf

Have you ever seen one of these animals in real life? yes no

If so, where did you see it? _____

What are the babies called? _____

How are the animals born? hatched from eggs born alive

How many brothers and sisters might be born at the same time? _____

How big is the baby (length, height, weight, etc.) when born? _____

Who raises the young: both parents mother only father only

neither parent – the baby survives on pure instinct

What does the baby eat and for how long? _____

How long will the babies stay with the parent (if parents are involved)? _____

When is the “baby” considered an adult? _____

Describe a wolf den _____

Some animals are only born at specific times of the year (to coincide with food availability). This baby is born: anytime of the year or usually in the month of _____ or the season of _____

To what animal class does it belong? circle the answer:

Vertebrate:

fish
mammal
bird
reptile
amphibian

Invertebrate:

arthropod (insects, crustaceans & arachnids)
sponges
flatworms
segmented worm
echinoderms
mollusk
roundworms
cnidarian

In what type of habitat and ecosystem does this animal live? _____

How does it move and what parts of its body does it use to move? _____

What are some of the behaviors that were discussed in the story? _____

How does it see? _____

How does it hear? _____

What does it eat? _____

Are its teeth pointed and sharp or flat and blunt? Why? _____

How does it get its food? _____

Does it live alone or with a group? _____

How does it "communicate" with others of its kind? _____

How does it sleep? _____

When does it sleep? _____

Is food easily available all year? _____

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Learned or Inherited?

Learned behavior: Behavior that is taught; by observation, practicing, or experimenting.

Inherited behavior: Behavior received from parents and ancestors through genetics, instinct; they are born knowing it.

See if you can figure out if the animal behavior is learned or inherited:

animal behavior	learned	inherited
A dog barks, a cat meows, a duck quacks.		
A dog sits when told to.		
A human baby cries.		
Animals migrate (birds, butterflies, whales)		
People smile or dogs wag tails when happy.		
Animals mark their territory (scratching, urinating, etc.)		
Birds build nests.		
A human can read.		
A puffer fish puffs up to protect itself.		
A child rides a bike.		
A human speaks a language (English, Spanish, etc.).		
A beaver cuts down trees.		
Cats quietly sneak up on prey.		

What are some learned or inherited wolf behaviors?

Learned

Inherited

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IN DANGER!

Endangered A plant or animal that is in danger of becoming extinct.

Extinct No longer found anywhere on Earth; completely disappeared.

Threatened A plant or animal that may become endangered in the near future.

Species of Concern or Monitored A species that is being watched for possible listing. There is no legal protection for this level.

State protected An individual state's declaration of protection

Sustainable Able to sustain a population

Watch List A species being observed for possible listing as threatened or endangered

Causes of plants and animals in danger:

- Changing habitat
 - Habitat destruction due to development, roads, agriculture, etc.
 - Loss of nesting areas
- Over fishing or hunting
 - Advanced technology allows fishermen to see where the fish are, increasing their catch—sometimes beyond what is sustainable
 - Some animals were hunted on purpose, due to fear – such as wolves
- Pollution
 - Including fertilizer and chemicals
 - Run-off from construction and development
 - Animals may eat garbage “thinking” that it is food (i.e. plastic bags being mistaken for jellyfish)
 - Animals get trapped in garbage
- Missing link in the food chain due to another extinction

What were some of the reasons that wolves became endangered? _____

When the wolves disappeared, what happened to the herds of their prey (elk, moose, etc.)?

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Then what happened to all the plants that those animals eat?

And what happened to the smaller animals that rely on those plants?

The Great Wolf Debate

The decision to reintroduce wolves to some areas doesn't make everybody happy. Ranchers and people who live in the area where wolves are being reintroduced are worried that the wolves will kill their livestock, pets, or could even attack small children. Look at the following statements and decide whether you think the speaker wants wolves reintroduced to the area or not.

	In favor	Opposed	Both
I love hearing the howls at night!	_____	_____	_____
I found one of my cows killed by a wolf.	_____	_____	_____
I'm afraid to let my children play in the woods.	_____	_____	_____
There aren't as many moose or elk as there used to be.	_____	_____	_____
Wolves keep the natural balance of the food web.	_____	_____	_____
I had to build fences to keep the wolves from the sheep.	_____	_____	_____
Wolves are beautiful animals to watch.	_____	_____	_____
Wolves are scary and should be killed on sight.	_____	_____	_____
Who do you think is right and why?			

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Science journal

Have children draw a picture to define the vocabulary word or concept.

canine

pack

Wolves howl to:

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Wolves use their eyes to:

Wolves use body language to:

Alpha wolf

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Math

The author uses numbers and months as a way to show what the wolves do throughout a single year. Sometimes we use a number to represent a month when we write dates. For example, 9/11 represents September 11th or 7/4 represents July 4th. Match the month to the number:

JANUARY	6
FEBRUARY	5
MARCH	4
APRIL	3
MAY	2
JUNE	1
JULY	12
AUGUST	11
SEPTEMBER	10
OCTOBER	9
NOVEMBER	8
DECEMBER	7

Can you write your birthday using only numbers?

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Make your own calendar

Use the calendar templates on the following pages to make your own calendar for one year or for one month.

Use the chart below to figure out on what day the month starts and then how many days are in that particular month. Write the individual date numbers in the appropriate square.

	Days in Month	First Day of Month						
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	31	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Tues	Wed	Thurs
February	28/29*	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed*	Fri	Sat	Sun
March	31	Sun	Mon	Tues	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
April	30	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed
May	31	Fri	Sat	Sun	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
June	30	Mon	Tues	Wed	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
July	31	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed
August	31	Sat	Sun	Mon	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
September	30	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
October	31	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs
November	30	Sun	Mon	Tues	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
December	31	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues

* Every year that is divisible by four is a leap year and has 29 days in February. Of those years, if it can be divided by 100, it is NOT a leap year, UNLESS the year is divisible by 400-then it IS a leap year.

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Add the holidays that you want to remember. Don't forget your birthdays!

		Holidays	
January	New Year's Day		January 1st.
January	Martin Luther King Jr.		third Monday in January.
January	Inauguration Day		January 20th every four years (2009, 2013, 2017)
February	President's Day		third Monday in February
February	Groundhog Day		February 2.
February	Valentine's Day		February 14.
February	Washington's Birthday		February 22.
March	St. Patrick's Day		March 17.
March	Daylight Savings Spring Forward		second Sunday in March
Spring	Arbor Day		varies by state
Spring	Easter		quick rule of thumb is that it falls on the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs next after the vernal (spring) equinox
April	April Fool's Day		April 1.
April	Earth Day		April 22.
May	Armed Forces Day		third Saturday in May.
May	Memorial Day		last Monday in May
May	Mothers' Day		second Sunday in May
May	Cinco de Mayo		May 5.
June	Flag Day		June 14th.
June	Fathers' Day		third Sunday in June
July	Independence Day		July 4.
September	Labor Day		first Monday in September.
September	Grandparents' Day		Sunday after Labor Day
Fall	Jewish holidays		fixed according to the Jewish calendar.
October	Columbus Day		second Monday in October
October	Halloween		October 31.
November	Election Day		Tuesday on or after November 2.
November	Veterans Day		November 11th
November	Thanksgiving Day		fourth Thursday in November.
November	Daylight Savings Fall Back		first Sunday in November
December	Christmas Day		December 25th.
December	Kwanzaa		December 26 th to January 1 st .

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If desired, add the first day of each season according to the following chart.

<u>First Day of Season based on Equinox or Solstice</u>				
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
year	March	June	September	December
2009	20	21	22	21
2010	20	21	23	21
2011	20	21	23	22
2012	20	20	22	21
2013	20	21	22	21
2014	20	21	23	21
2015	20	21	23	22

You can even add the full moons!

<u>Full Moons</u>							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	9	30	19	9	27	16	5
February	11	28	18	7	25	14	3
March	9	30	19	8	27	16	5
April	9	28	18	6	25	15	4
May	7	27	17	6	25	14	4
June	7	26	15	4	23	13	2
July	6	26	15	3	22	12	2 & 31*
August	4	24	13	2 & 31*	21	10	29
September	4	23	12	30	19	9	28
October	2	23	12	29	18	8	27
November	2	21	10	28	17	6	25
December	31	21	10	28	17	6	25

*The second full moon in a month is known as a blue moon.

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January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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February

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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March

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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April

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

[Return to Top](#)



May

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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July

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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August

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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October

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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December

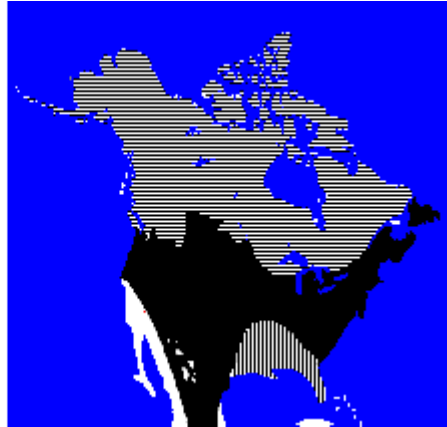
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

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Geography – Gray Wolves

Distribution of the wolf *Canis lupus* in North America

- ▨ Present range
- Former range
- ▨ Former range of the red wolf *C. rufus*



from Hinterland Who's Who: <http://www.hww.ca/hww2.asp?id=107#sid14>

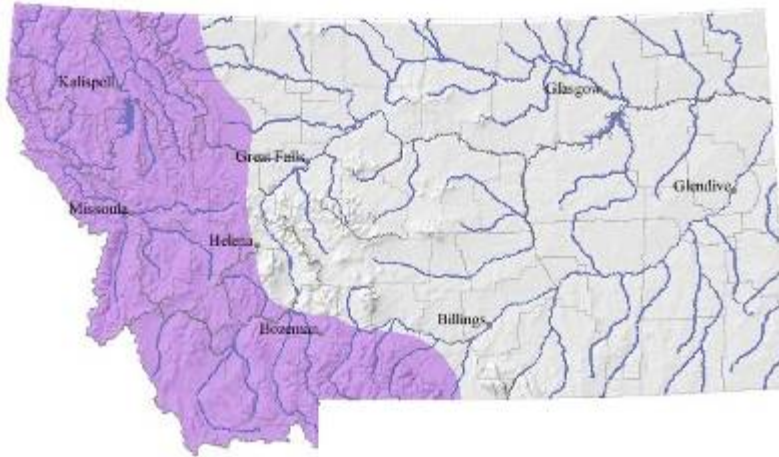
Current Gray Wolf Range and Southwest Recovery Area



Maps from: <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/wolf/population/range.htm>

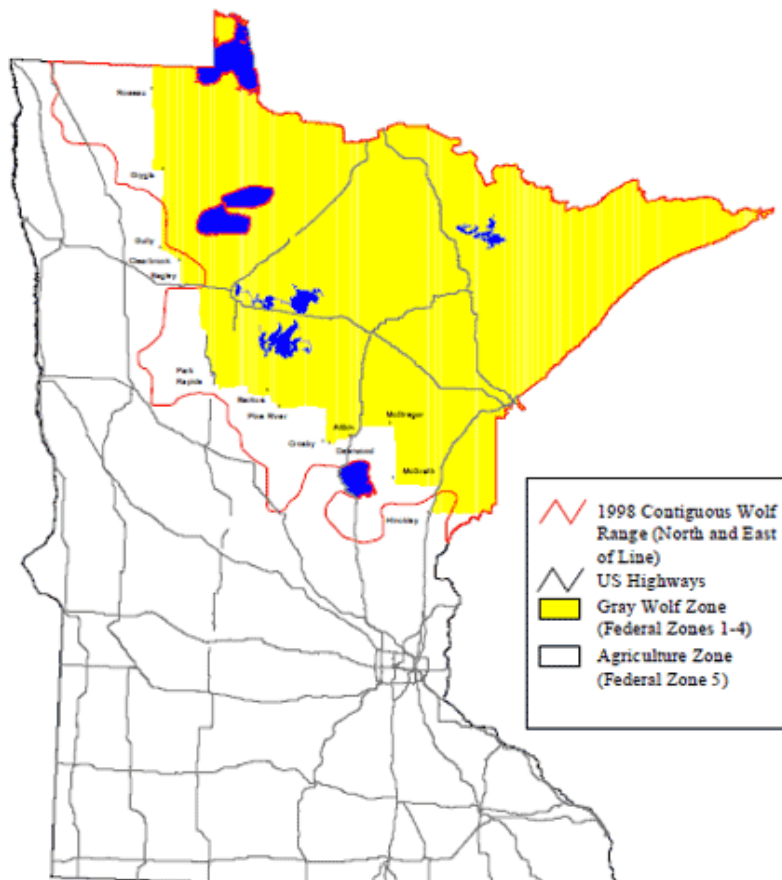
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Year Round Gray Wolf Range in Montana (in purple)



from MT Gray Wolf Field Guide: http://fieldguide.mt.gov/detail_AMAJA01030.aspx

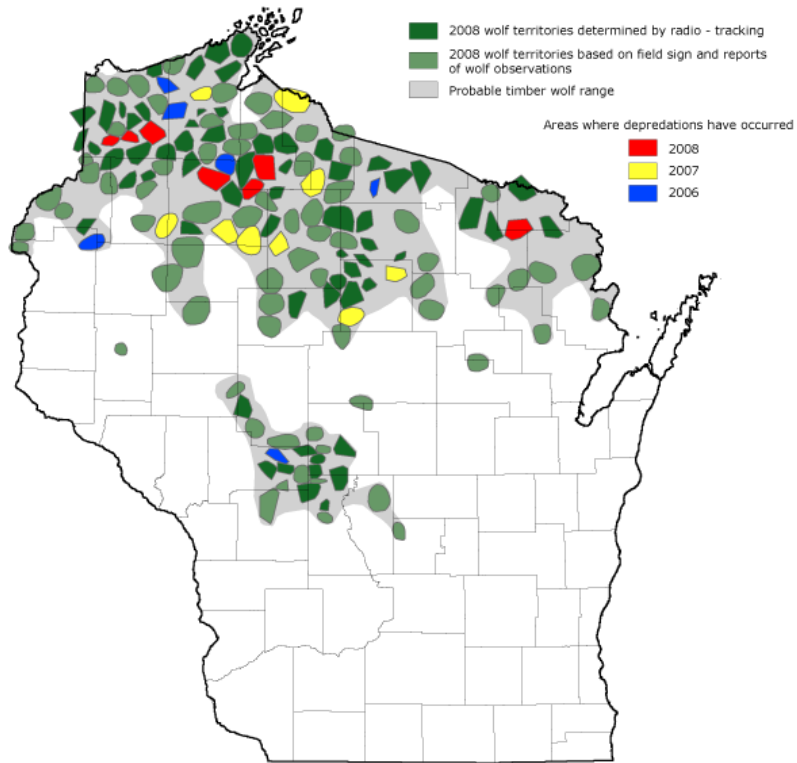
Gray Wolf Range in Minnesota



from MN DNR: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/mammals/wolves/mgmt.html>

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Wisconsin Gray Wolf Range



from WI DNR Gray Wolf Distribution: http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/mammals/wolf/wolf_map.htm

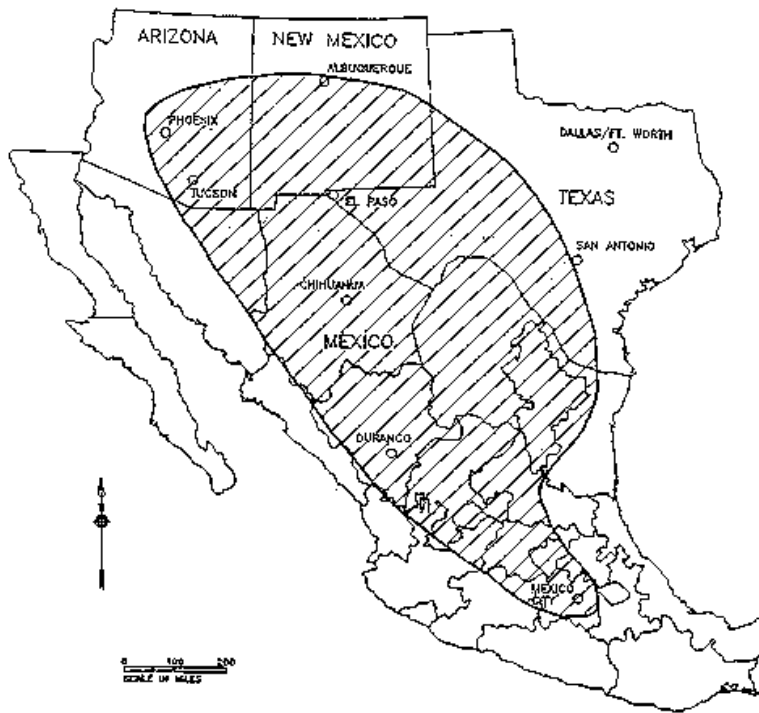
Are gray wolves in Maine?



ME IFW: http://www.maine.gov/ifw/wildlife/species/endangered_species/gray_wolf/

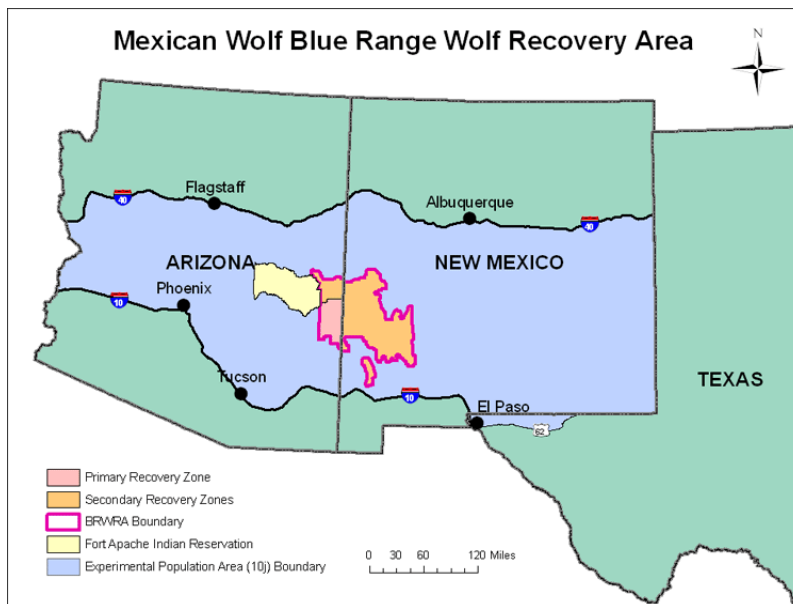
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Mexican wolves (Los lobos)



Map B: HISTORIC RANGE OF THE MEXICAN WOLF

From Wolf Song of Alaska: http://www.wolfsonalaska.org/mexican_wolf.html



from US FWS: http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/mexicanwolf/BRWRP_map.shtml

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Red Wolves

Historic Red Wolf Range



From US FWS: http://www.redwolves.com/about_wolves/topten.html

Red wolves in North Carolina



Map Generated Oct. 22 2003

From US FWS: <http://www.fws.gov/nc-es/mammal/redwolf.html>

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Using the maps on the previous several pages, answer the following questions about wolves:

In what state (US or Mexican) or province do you live? _____

At any time in history, did wolves live there? _____ yes _____ no

If so, what type of wolf? _____

Do wolves live in the wild there now? _____ yes _____ no _____ in my state but not by me

Why are they living in your area?

_____ They've always been in this area.

_____ They were reintroduced to this area.

_____ They were reintroduced to a neighboring area and have found their way here.

_____ They wandered back to this area by themselves.

_____ There are rumors that wolves may be returning but it hasn't been verified.

_____ One or two wolves have been verified in the area.

If there are wild wolves living close to you, check off all that apply:

_____ People are happy that wolves are back because they help control the wildlife balance.

_____ People are afraid the wolves might attack cattle, pets, or people.

_____ People don't really seem to pay attention one way or the other.

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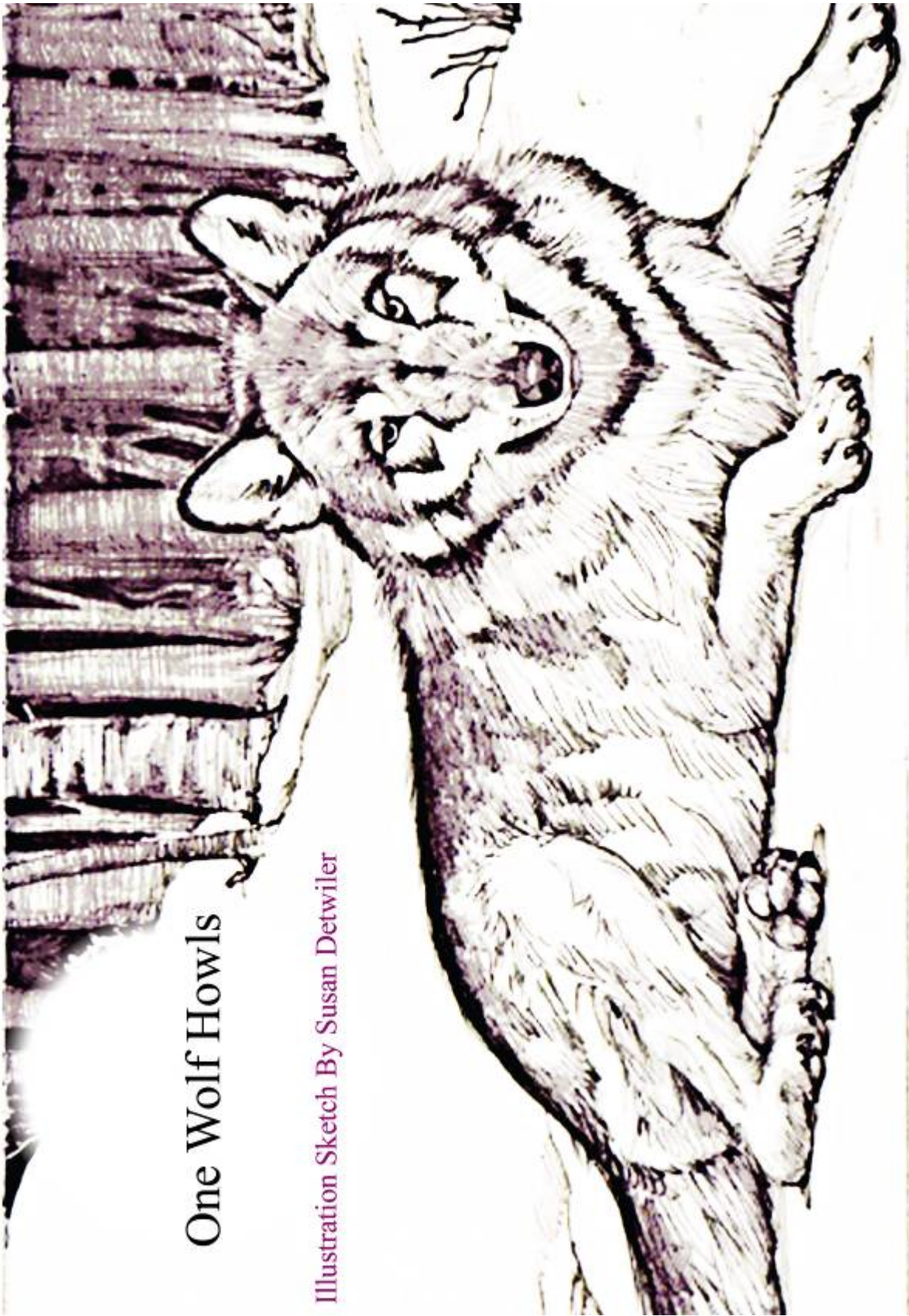
One Wolf Howls

Illustration Sketch By Susan Detweiler

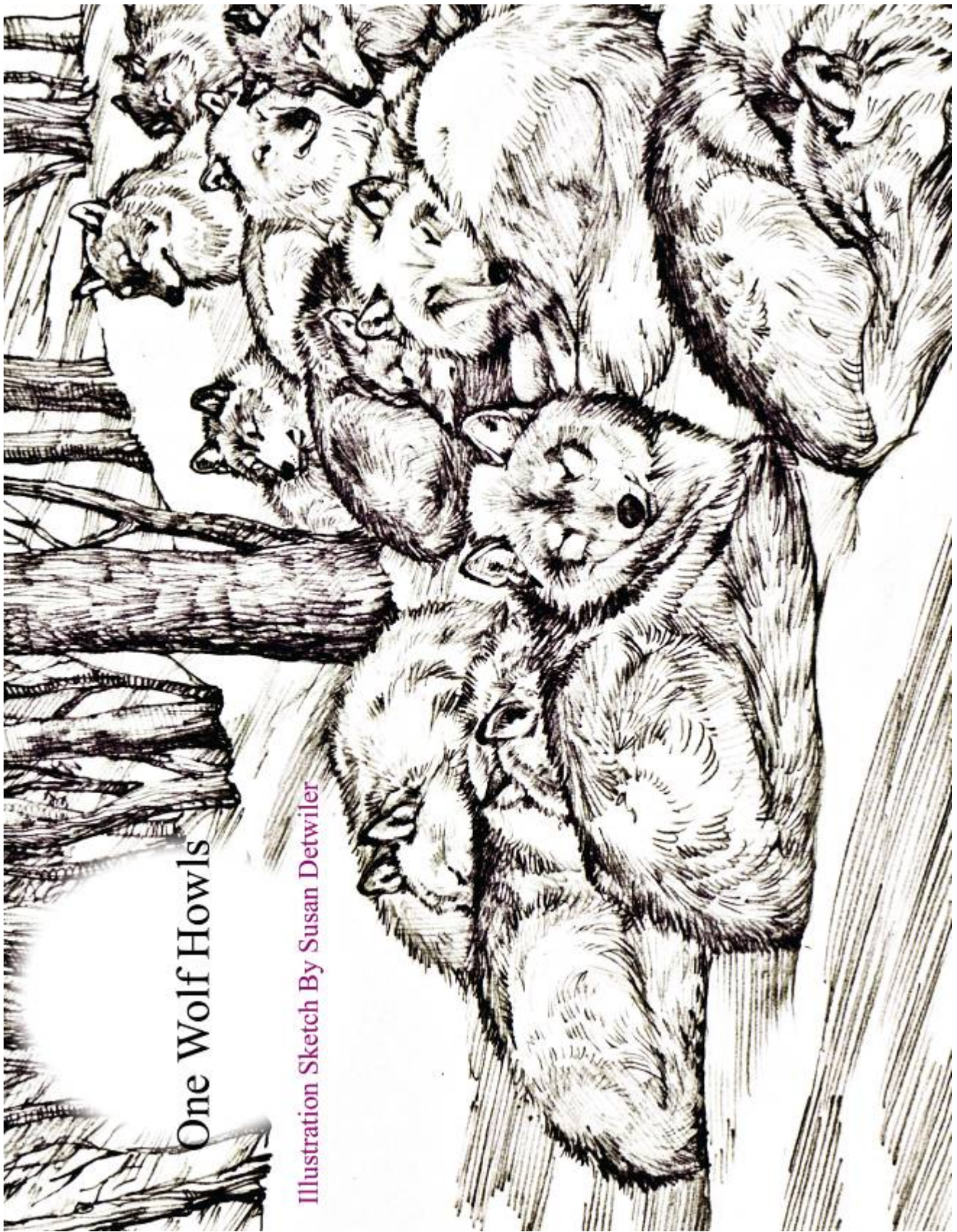
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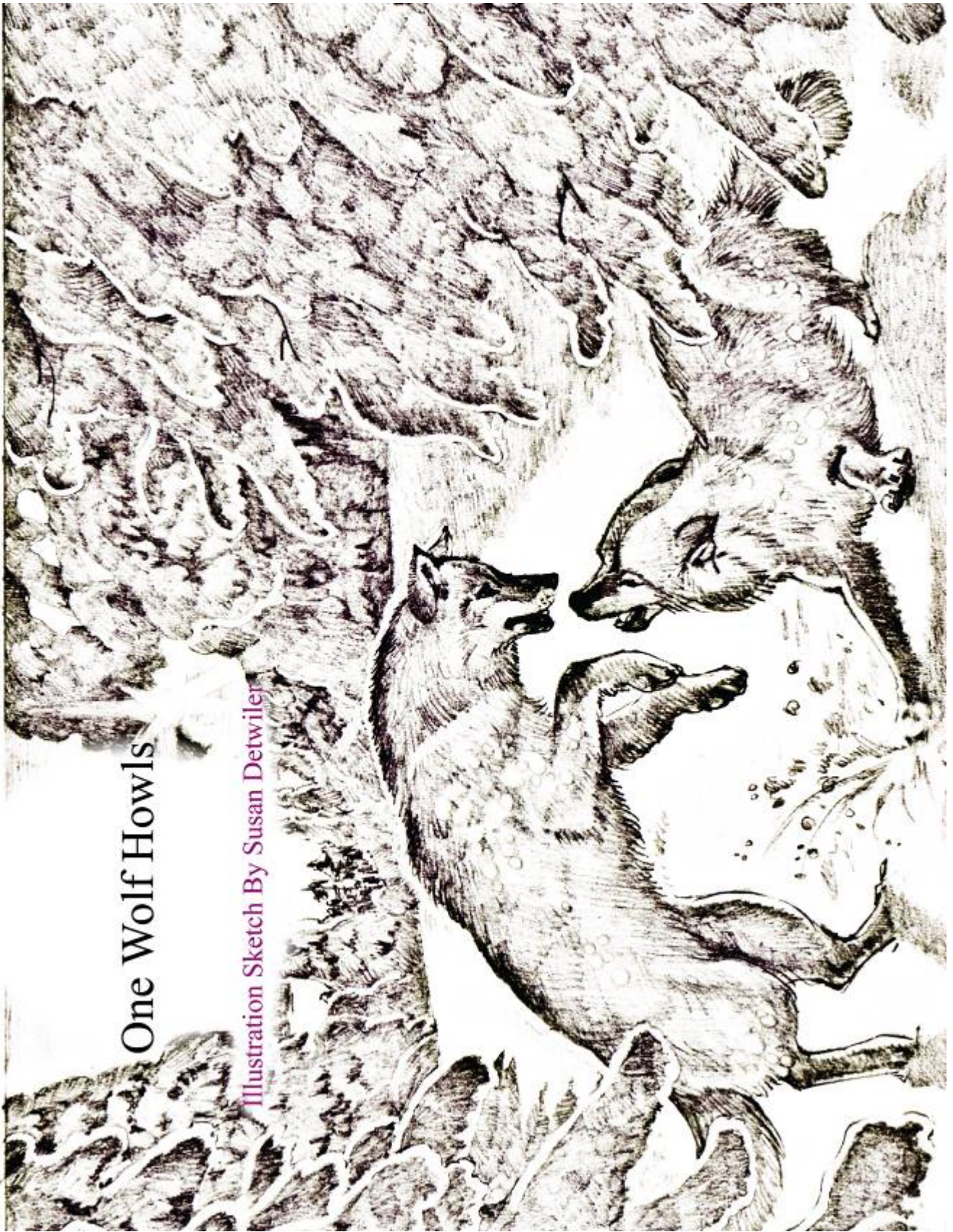
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