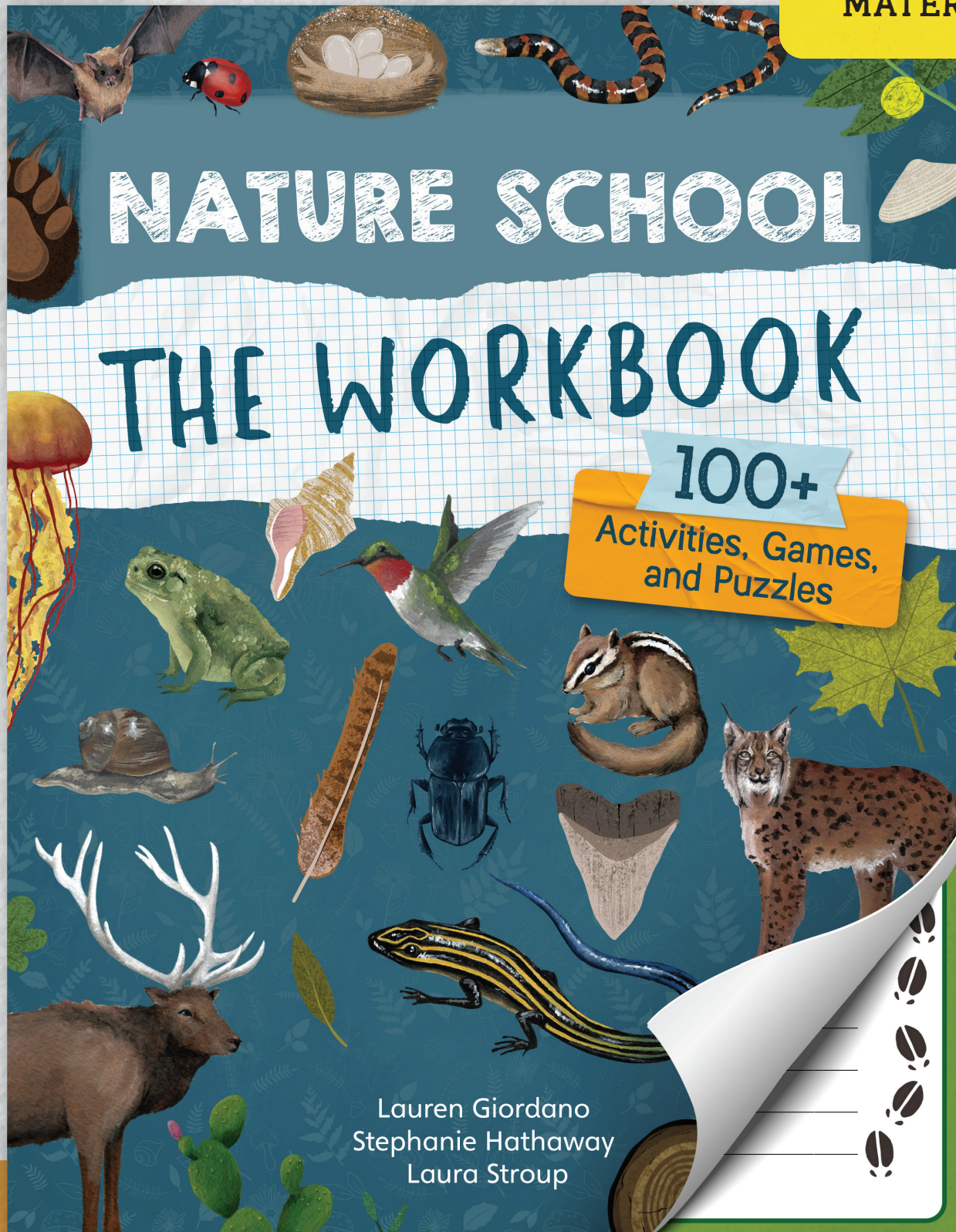
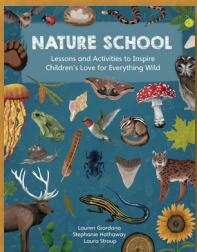


BONUS  
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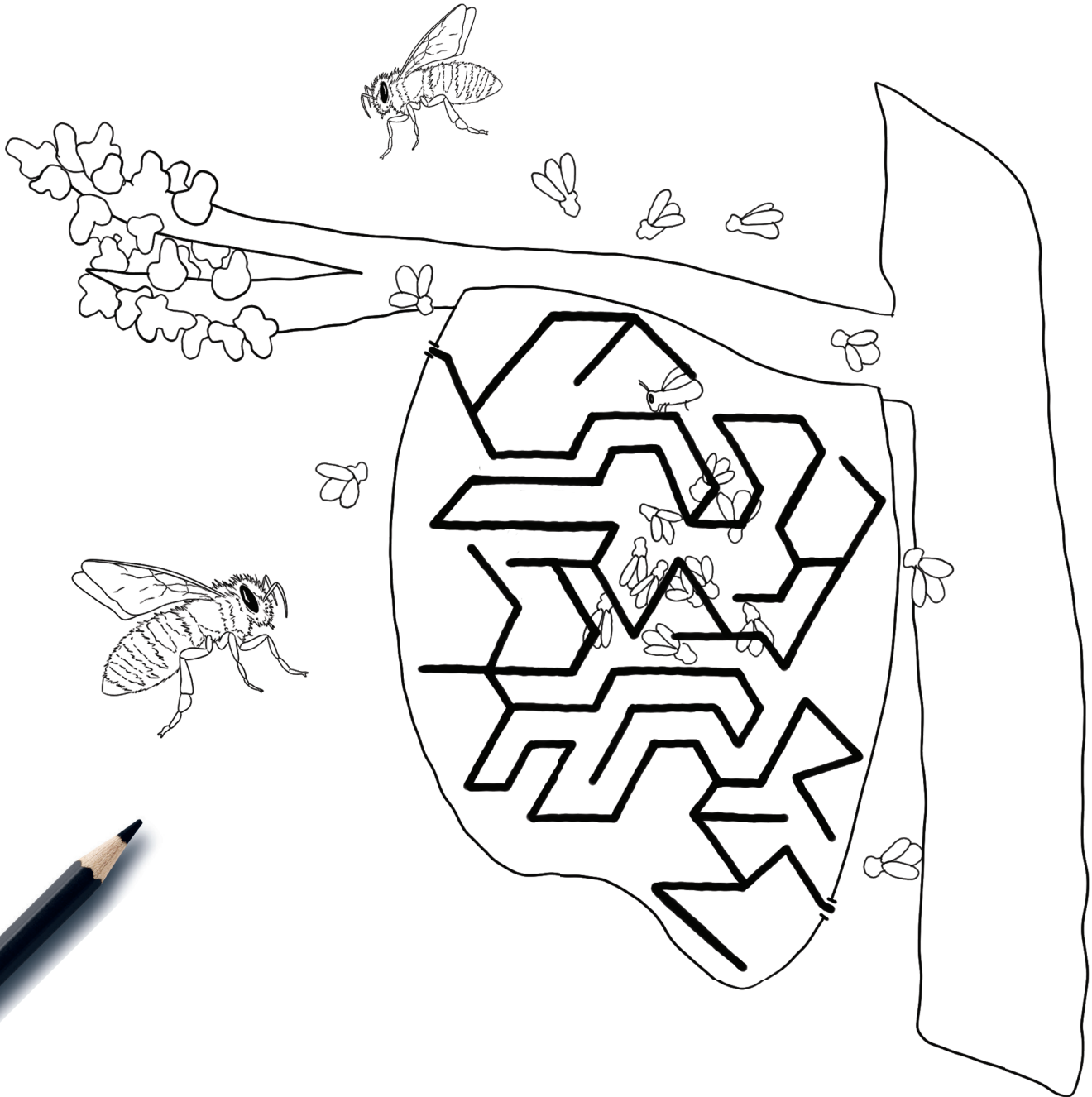
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# WHAT'S ALL THE BUZZ ABOUT?

Thousands of species of bees buzz around the world's temperate forests, feeding on nectar and pollen from herbs and shrubs. Soil and debris on the forest floor provide nest sites for bees while tree cavities offer space for winter shelters. Some species even nest underground! Honey bees construct hives in different locations. Depending on the species, their hives may hang in the open on a tree branch, cling to the side of a rocky cliff, or hide in a tree hollow.

Trace the correct path to help the bee find its way through the hive.



# WHAT KIND OF ROCK IS THAT?

Collect rocks on your next nature walk or use rocks from your own collection. Examine your rocks and try to determine what type of rocks they are. Then, sort your rocks into one of the three groups: igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic.

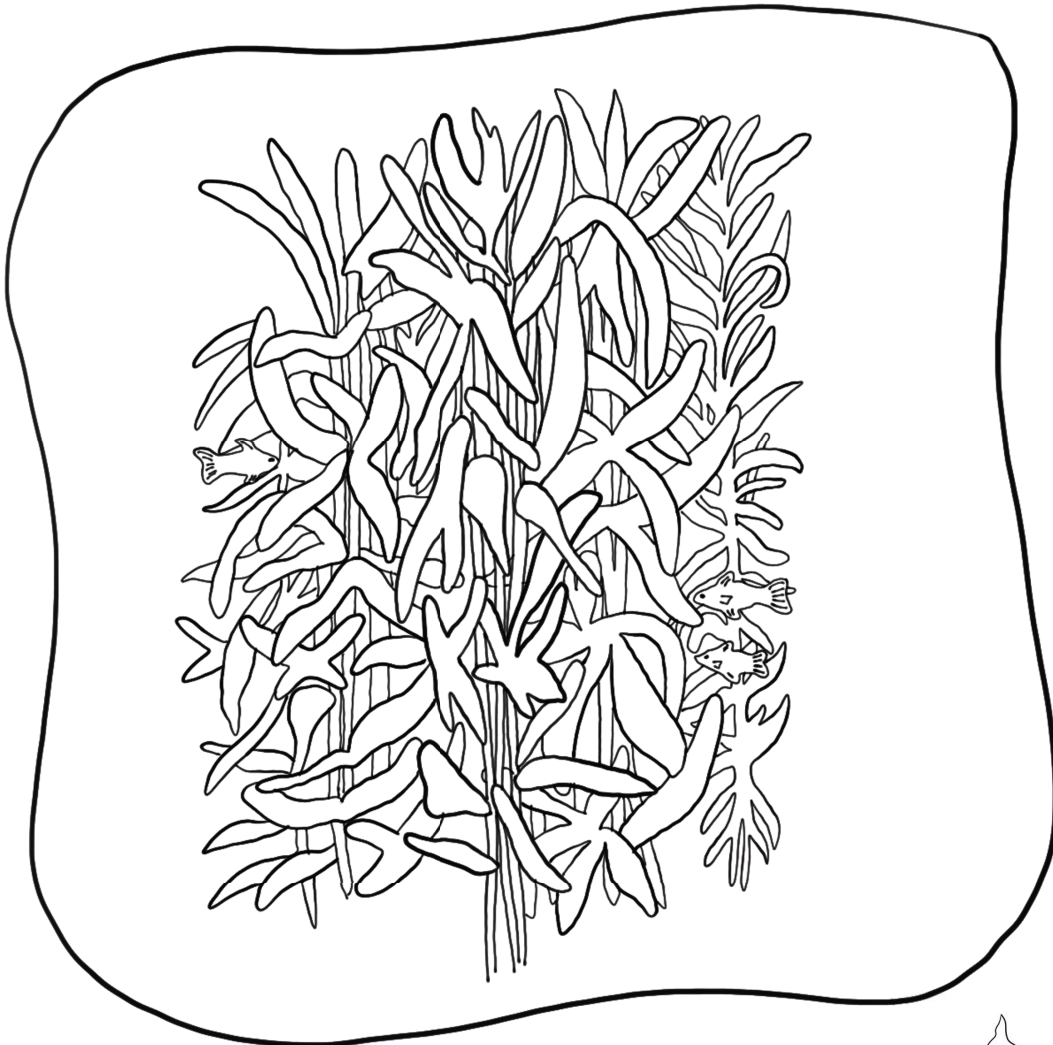
Use the chart below to jot down your notes, identify rocks, and sketch your observations. Take time to describe the rocks' shape, size, color, and texture.

IGNEOUS	SEDIMENTARY	METAMORPHIC

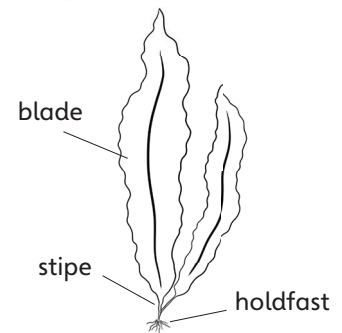
# WHY ARE KELP FORESTS CRUCIAL?

Kelp is a type of brown algae or seaweed. Kelp forests develop in shallow waters near the shore where sunlight helps them to mature rather quickly. These huge forests support a diverse collection of marine plants and animals. Sea urchins, snails, and other invertebrates feed on kelp. Fish live among the kelp, attracting predators such as marine mammals. Other creatures, including sea otters and even whales, seek the kelp's leafy protection.

Color the kelp forest below and add any wildlife that might be found in the kelp forest.



**Did You Know?** Although they are not plants, kelp are able to photosynthesize and have structures similar to those of plants.

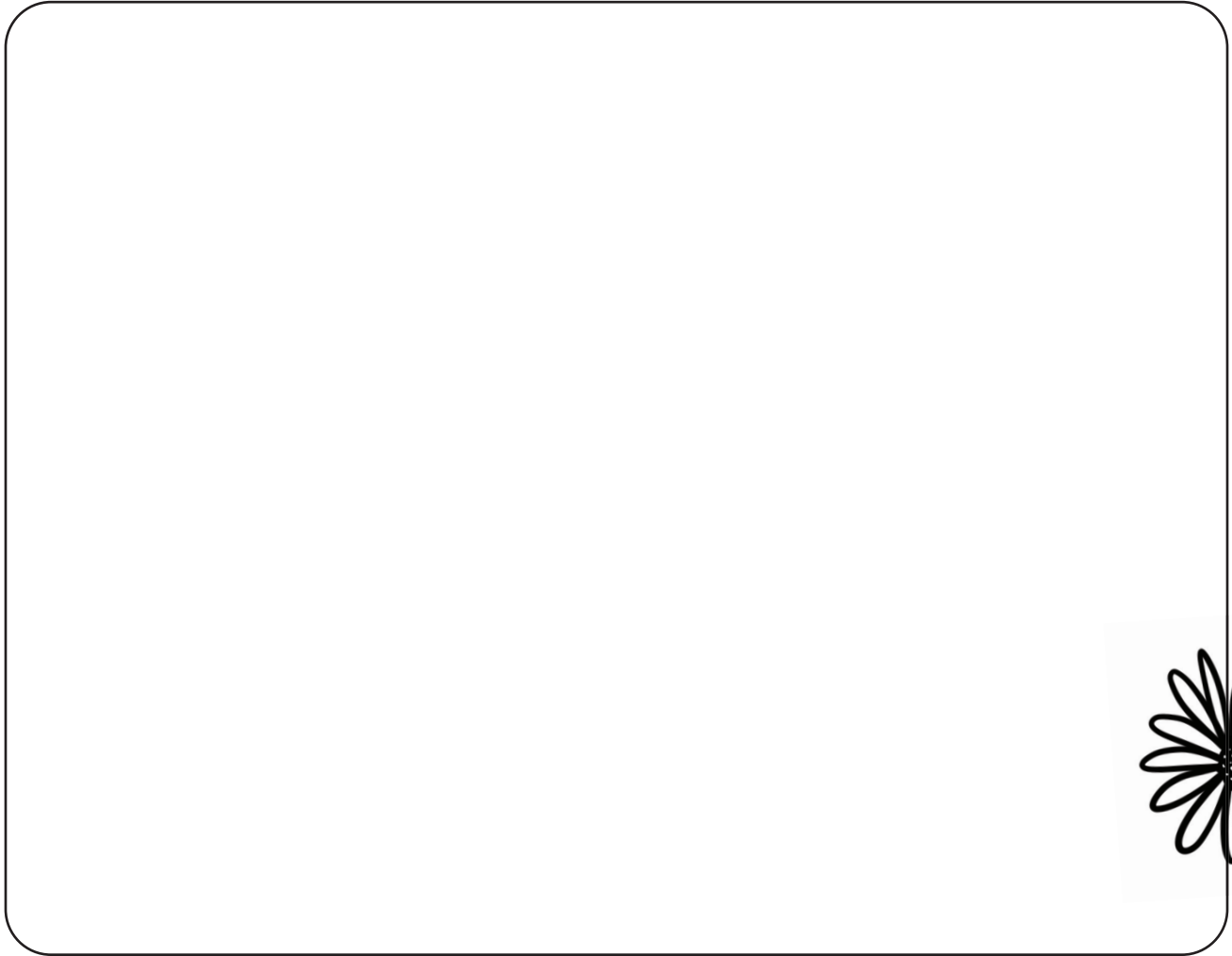


# HOW ARE PLANTS PRESERVED BY PRESSING?

Grasslands are full of grasses and wildflowers, both of which can be gathered and pressed to be used in craft projects or kept for collections. Pressing plants flattens them and dries them out, helping to preserve their color and texture.

After gathering your plants, place them between layers of parchment paper or newspaper and place the paper inside a book. Close the book carefully and stack more books or heavy items on top. After two weeks, your plants should be ready!

Paste them on this page in the space below!

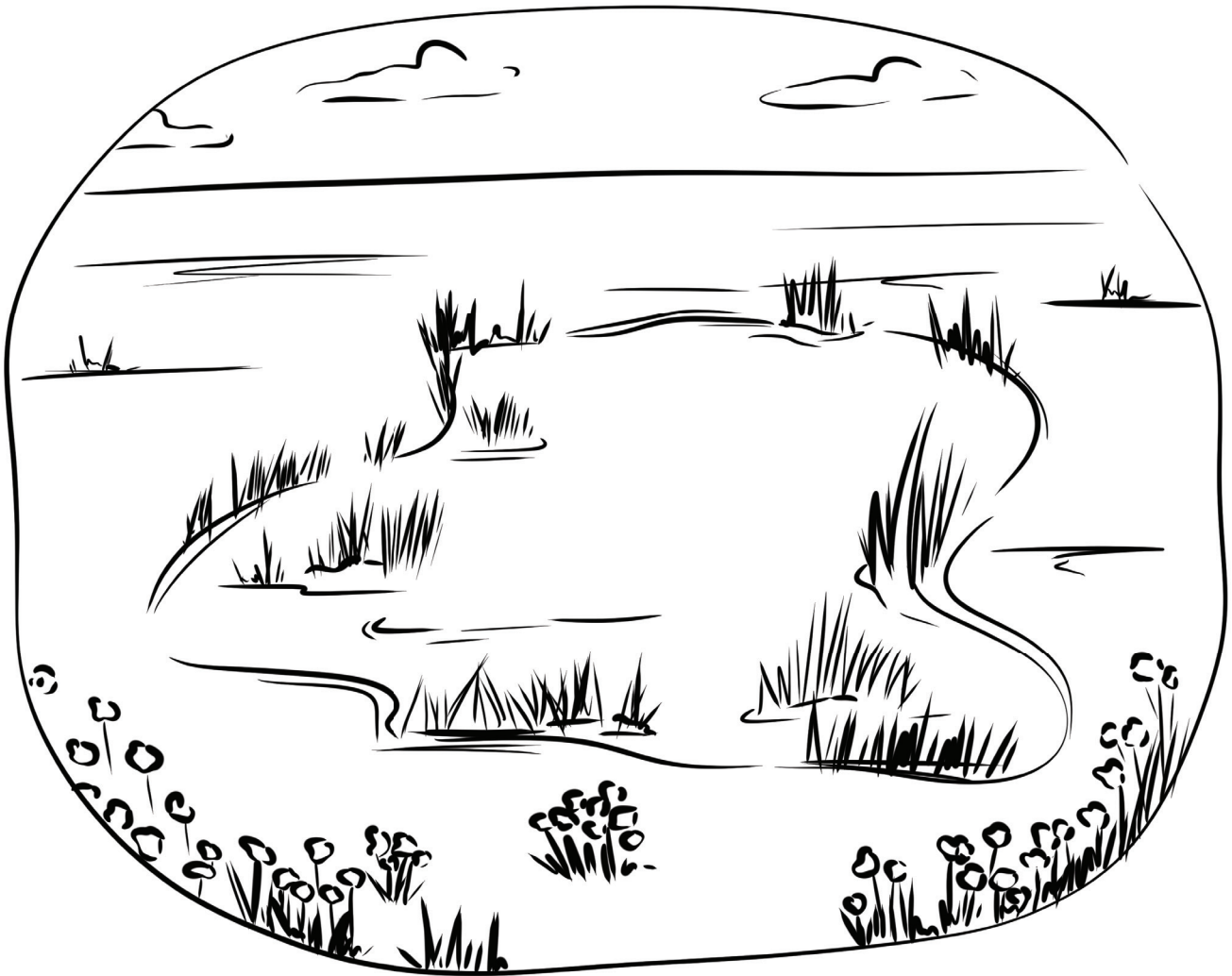


**Let's Explore!** Get into nature and gather some flowers and grasses. If you're planning to pick them, make sure you have permission to do so. Otherwise, you can find some that have fallen to the ground and are no longer attached to the living plant.

# WHERE DO VERNAL POOLS FORM?

Vernal pools, also called vernal ponds, form during the winter and spring months, providing wetland habitat in low-lying areas of grasslands and forests. Ranging in size from puddles to ponds, these temporary wetlands fill up from snowmelt and rain. They attract a variety of reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Color the vernal pond illustration and add wetland creatures to the landscape.



**Did You Know?** Wetlands are natural water filters, but how do these ecosystems actually clean the water within them? The answer is plants. Water that enters wetlands may be contaminated by a number of things including sediment, animal waste, decaying plant and animal matter, and fertilizers.