

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE BALLENISLES WILDLIFE FOUNDATION



NATURE MATTERS

Winter 2017



Wood Storks on BallenIsles "Bird Island"

See pages 6–7 and 8–9 for both featured articles on "Bird Island."

Photograph by Paul Goldstein

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT



Dear Friends,

As we celebrate another Valentine's Day, let us open our hearts to appreciate what nature has given us and bring that love and appreciation to the world that surrounds us. We are fortunate to live in an environment replete with many species of wildlife whose ancestors inhabited this land long before it became BallenIsles. It is up to us to preserve and protect that which makes BallenIsles a unique and exceptional place to live. We are pleased to inform you that this issue of *Nature Matters* is a print as well as a digital issue. BallenIsles residents should receive the print issue when mail is delivered on or about February 14. Happy Valentine's Day from BIWF to all of you.

"Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to man. Just as one wants happiness and fears pain, just as one wants to live and not die, so do other creatures." —His Holiness The Dalai Lama

Naturally yours,
Marianne Guerra

Mission Statement and Foundation Goals of BallenIsles Wildlife Foundation

BallenIsles Wildlife Foundation (BIWF), a nonprofit 501©(3) charitable organization, is a group of volunteers who love and respect animals. Our inspiration comes from Mona Roberts, a resident of Bermuda Bay, who during her 18 years in BallenIsles devoted herself to the rescue and rehabilitation of animals in need.

BIWF MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of BallenIsles Wildlife Foundation is to preserve, foster, and respect all animal life in the BallenIsles community.

BIWF FOUNDATION GOALS

- Aid and assist injured animals, stray animals, and lost pets found in BallenIsles.
- Maintain a feral cat TNVR (trap, neuter, vaccinate, return) program for the BallenIsles community to avoid overpopulation.
- Educate and inform BallenIsles' residents about wildlife/animal/flora matters.
- Maintain and establish working relationships with, assist, and endorse wildlife and animal organizations that help BallenIsles Wildlife Foundation achieve our mission and foundation goals.

DONATE NOW

How BIWF Is Fulfilling Its Mission and Foundation Goals

AID AND ASSIST



BIWF volunteers have rescued with the help of Security many injured, abandoned, or trapped wildlife within BallenIsles: adult and baby woodpeckers, mourning doves, ducklings, wood stork, sand hill crane, turkey vulture, cardinal, mocking bird, adult and baby opossums, various turtle species, squirrels, and raccoons. All were either released in BallenIsles or if injured taken to Busch Wildlife Sanctuary for rehabilitation or humane euthanasia.

BIWF volunteers have returned 8 found pets (6 dogs, 2 cats).

BIWF donated two Purple Martin birdhouses to BallenIsles. One is located behind the East Course practice chipping green and the other is located in the Fitness Park across from the gazebo. Both are “open for business.”

SUCCESSFUL TRAP, NEUTER, VACCINATE, RETURN (TNVR) IN BALLENISLES*

May 2014 through December 2015

- 6 adult cats
 - 3 females: 1 was pregnant, 1 was mother of 4 kittens
 - 3 males
- 8 kittens: TNVR, fostered, and adopted to good homes
 - 3 females
 - 5 males

January 2016 through February 2017

- 7 adult cats: TNVR
 - 3 females: 1 was pregnant, 1 was 4 to 5 months postpartum
 - 4 males: 2 were strays adopted to good homes
- 3 kittens: TNVR, fostered, and adopted to good homes
 - 2 females
 - 1 male

*BIWF endorses and follows the Peggy Adams Animal Rescue League guidelines for TNVR. To learn more go to peggyadams.org/information-for-homeowner-associations

EDUCATION

Pet Wellness Seminar and Adoption Event (April 2015)

Busch Wildlife Seminar at BallenIsles Country Club (April 2016)

Peggy Adams Animal Rescue League Tour and Luncheon (November 2016)



15 issues of *Nature Matters* published as educational tool

Complimentary Bird Identification Pamphlet in Golf Shop and Tennis Shop

Lecture and Q&A by expert on “Estate Planning Tips for Pet Owners” to be held on April 1 at 2:00 p.m. at the BallenIsles Fitness Center conference room.

SUPPORTIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Busch Wildlife Sanctuary, West Palm Animal Hospital, Peggy Adams Animal Rescue League, Ibis Wildlife Foundation, Admiral's Cove Wildlife Foundation, and Pet Haven Rescue.

In addition, BIWF greatly appreciates the support we receive from BICA, BICC, BallenIsles residents, and all our donors.



In the Spotlight

by Jackie Fabisch

TIBOR TO THE RESCUE: A BallenIsles' resident, member of BIWF's Rescue Committee, and owner and President of Zen K-9, Inc., Tibor Feigl has literally saved hundreds of dogs' lives. Zen K-9, a non-profit organization whose mission is to aid and support the rescue, rehabilitation, and ultimate adoption of abused or abandoned dogs, offers services ranging from puppy training and socialization to resolving extreme canine behavioral issues such as canine separation anxiety, self-confidence problems, fearful aggression, and leash aggression (Zen-K9.com).



Tibor socializing dogs at Palm Beach Animal Care and Control

Tibor has volunteered countless hours at Palm Beach County Animal Care and Control and assisted other rescue facilities including Big Dog Ranch, Furry Friends, Coastal Boxer, Forgotten Friends, and Tri-Coastal and Okeechobee Humane Societies. Over the years, he has educated staff members, volunteers, and pet owners on proper handling techniques and common behavioral modifications. He has assisted shelters and rescue organizations in evaluating, training, rehabbing, and re-homing dogs who might otherwise be euthanized. His belief in the importance of structure and his commitment to save dogs' lives led Tibor to help implement the Dogs Playing for Life program at Palm Beach County Animal Care and Control. He has seen the positive impact

these daily play groups have made in the lives of dogs whose behavioral issues would have rendered them unadoptable. As a result of this innovative program, volunteer attendance hours improved and adoption rates increased. Through teamwork, he has helped save the lives of hundreds of shelter dogs with serious behavioral issues. Because of his unselfish devotion to saving dogs' lives, Tibor was named "Volunteer of the Year 2016" by the Animal Care and Control Association.



Tibor is also involved in the Florida community, educating the public on the importance of animal welfare and adoption. He regularly attends pet expos and other events to expand awareness and has participated in Countdown 2 Zero, a collaboration that has brought animal welfare organizations together to end the euthanasia of adoptable animals in Palm Beach County. He was also a part of a prison program at Moore Haven Correctional Facility in Glades County, FL, where he educated inmates on dog behavior modification, giving both dogs and inmates a second chance in life.

Tibor believes that everything in life is temporary, so if you are feeling unhappy or angry, change will come. "It's just a bump in the road that will be over, and then things will be better. It takes more energy to be sad or mad—just work on the challenge. Collect your thoughts and focus on the future." Because he practices this positive outlook, Tibor's life is a success story. He emigrated to the U.S. in 2000 from Hungary, already having studied psychology, zoology, and ethology, and earned degrees in biology and physical education. He started out as a dishwasher in St. Augustine, FL, and worked in New York City as a clerk in a produce store while learning English. His first foray into the animal behavior field happened when he became a dog walker; starting with one client's two dogs, his business increased to 40 dogs within 8 months; soon

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pedestrians began to recognize him in Central Park as the guy on roller blades exercising multiple dogs on leashes. After relocating to Florida in 2009, Tibor opened a second location in Loxahatchee, Florida, and became involved in all aspects of animal care and behavior training. Several years later, he started his non-profit organization, Zen-K9, Inc., with the mission to further assist the rehabilitation and adoption of shelter dogs. His inspiration comes from his significant other Kittie, who encourages him to be a better man and father every day. Tibor is most proud of their 6-year-old daughter Laila and 3-year-old son Remy, both of whom are already becoming proficient dog trainers. In addition to his family, Tibor's passion and satisfaction come from nature and the myriad dogs he rescues.

For tips on dog training or merely for enjoyment, watch the first season of his television show, "Tibor to the Rescue," on FIDO TV, the all-dog channel available on AT&T U-verse, DirecTV, DISH network, Atlantic Broadband, Amazon video, and soon to be available on Comcast nationwide. Tibor is also writing a book, "Discipline VS Discipline," scheduled to be published in the near future. If you want a well-behaved dog, Tibor Feigel can make that dream come true.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED TO HELP BIWF FULFILL ITS MISSION AND FOUNDATION GOALS

RESCUE

1. Learn how to implement any or all functions of our Trap, Neuter, Vaccinate, and Return (TNVR) program for feral cats found in BallenIsles.
2. Foster abandoned kittens rescued in BallenIsles.
3. Assist in finding forever homes for our rescued, fostered, and socialized kittens.
4. Provide veterinary care.
5. Transport injured wildlife to Busch Wildlife Sanctuary for rehabilitation or, if necessary, humane euthanasia.

NATURE MATTERS MAGAZINE

1. Soliciting articles
2. Writing articles
3. Proofreading articles
4. Submitting photos

COMPUTER SKILLS

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SEE AN INJURED ANIMAL

For your safety and that of the animal, do not try to "rescue" an injured animal. Immediately call Security at 561-625-5709 and Marianne Guerra at 410-703-9786 or 561-625-0390. It would be extremely helpful if you would stay with the animal until help arrives. If not possible, please describe the location of the animal as precisely as you can.

ATTENTION DOG AND CAT OWNERS

It is the responsibility of every pet owner to keep his/her pet safe not only indoors but outdoors as well. The BallenIsles Wildlife Foundation urges all dog owners to walk their dogs on leash (per Palm Beach County leash law and BallenIsles regulations) and all cat owners to keep their cats inside. A cat or dog loose outside puts him/her at great risk from cars, golf carts, and wild animals, such as bobcats, raptors (hawks, owls, eagles), snakes, alligators, bufo toads, foxes, and coyotes; these wild animals are a natural part of our environment and of little danger to a pet when the pet owner acts responsibly. Other risks in the outdoors include contractible diseases, exposure to pesticides, and potential poisoning. Domestic cats could be caught in a trap intended to trap a feral cat for TNVR (trap, neuter, vaccinate, return).

BIWF encourages all pet owners to complete a Pet Registration Form, which can be filled out and submitted by clicking on ballenisleswildlifefoundation.org/pet-registration-form or obtained at and returned to any of the three BallenIsles gatehouses. Pets can easily slip out of a house because a door was inadvertently left open. Dogs can escape from yards where a gate wasn't properly closed or "bolt" during thunderstorms. Having a pet registration form on file will help us to quickly reunite you with your pet. We also suggest that you have your pet microchipped (BIWF will provide a free chip upon request when you turn in the registration form). Security has a database into which they input information from the pet registration form to enable them to locate the pet's owner easily and quickly; the longer a pet is lost, the more danger he/she is in. Keeping a collar on your pet imprinted with your phone number is a good idea. Trying to locate a pet's owner without any identifying information is sometimes impossible and causes undue stress for BIWF volunteers, BICA security, pet owners, and found pets.

Thank you for keeping your pet(s) safe.

BallenIsles Bird Island

*by Ricardo Zambrano, Regional Wildlife Biologist
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission*

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) first became aware of this wading bird breeding colony in 2012 when it was reported that wood storks were nesting on an island in the middle of the East golf course at BallenIsles. Coincidentally, BallenIsles is located a mere 5 minutes' drive from our South Florida Regional Office. At that time, the wood stork was a federally endangered species.

Part of FWC's mission is to conserve and protect wildlife. In order to do so FWC needs to find out where species are located, what are the population trends of the species, what factors are impacting it, and if the species is declining how to best address threats to the species. For the last three decades, FWC has been monitoring several other mixed species colonies in south Florida that contain wood storks. Mixed species colonies are those that contain several different types of species such as herons, egrets, storks, ibis, and spoonbills.

BallenIsles has several species that nest on "Bird Island" and others that just use the island to rest in safety. Nesting species at Bird Island include wood storks, great egrets, anhingas, double-crested cormorants, and great blue herons.* Species that just roost there are tricolored herons, black-crowned night herons, little blue herons, cattle egrets, and snowy egrets. Other wading bird species such as the roseate spoonbill may be present but have not been seen during our observations. All these birds tend to nest in small to very large groups.

As the saying goes, there is safety in numbers. The more eyes there are, the more likely that predators such as raccoons or hawks can be spotted. These types of birds also tend to nest in areas that are surrounded by water so that they are not vulnerable to land predators. In Florida, most of these colonies have the added benefit of having alligators in the waters surrounding the islands; alligators in the waters help to keep any mammalian predators from trying to swim to the islands and eating the eggs or young of these birds. Unfortunately, there were/are no alligators in the water surrounding Bird Island. In 2013, raccoons were responsible for the abandonment of all the birds; no birds were successful in raising any chicks that year. Fortunately, since then, no raccoon predation has occurred on Bird Island and nesting has been successful in the last 3 years.

*All the photographs in this article are from Bird Island and were taken by Rodney Cole.



Anhinga



Double-crested cormorant

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has been conducting counts of the birds at Bird Island since 2012. Our primary interest is the wood stork; however, we also get counts of the other species during the peak of the nesting season. Wood storks are thought to be seasonally monogamous; they typically take about 2 to 3 days to construct a nest but will continue to maintain the nest throughout the entire nesting season. Egg laying takes about 6 days, usually 1 egg is laid every 2 days. The incubation time for most eggs averages 29 days, and once the eggs hatch, it takes about 50 to 55 days for the young to be flight capable.

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Great blue heron and chicks



Cattle egret



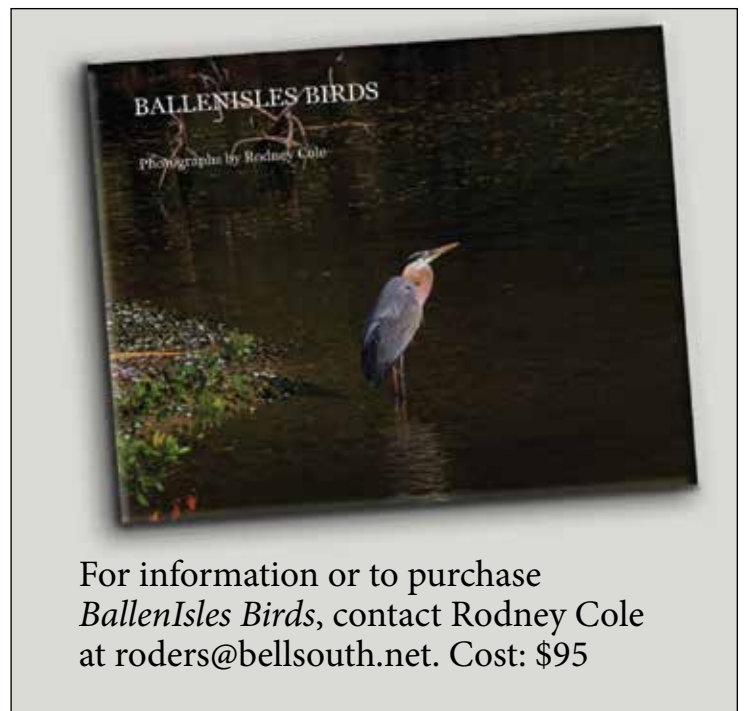
Wood storks

We conduct one to two counts per month starting around February or March when the birds return to the island. We count the total number of adults, nests, and chicks. By counting the number of large feathered chicks we can estimate how successful and productive the nesting pairs are each season. All this information is turned over to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which uses the data to determine the national status of the wood stork and other endangered and threatened species.

Because of data such as this, the wood stork was reclassified to a threatened species in 2014. At Bird Island the peak number of wood storks nests have ranged from 22 to 28. Great egrets and double-crested cormorants peak nest numbers are normally around 17 or 18. Great blue herons and anhinga nests are usually fewer than 10 per year.

At BallenIsles' Bird Island and at most other colonies in south Florida, most species conclude breeding by June. However, certain species like the double-crested cormorant may nest year round at other sites. Bird Island is a relatively small island and, therefore, has many fewer birds than large colonies such as the Solid Waste Authority (SWA) colony, which is about 10 minutes from BallenIsles. By comparison, the number of nests at the SWA site for most species is usually over 100.

If you would like to see more information on wading birds colonies and population trends, the South Florida Water Management District website publishes an annual report on the state of wading birds in South Florida. The link to these reports is: www.sfwmd.gov/documents-by-tag/wadingbirdreport.



For information or to purchase *BallenIsles Birds*, contact Rodney Cole at rodgers@bellsouth.net. Cost: \$95

"Bird Island" Wood Stork Response to Man-made Landscape Changes

by Betsy Evans, M.S.* and Dale E. Gawlik, Ph.D.**



The BallenIsles bird colony, located on the island between holes 2 and 12 on the East golf course, supports the nesting of many species of wading birds each spring. Some of these species include, but are not limited to, great egrets, tricolored herons, snowy egrets, and wood storks. Our lab at FAU specializes in research on wading bird habitat and is heavily involved with Everglades restoration and helping agencies manage water in a way that benefits people and birds. Our sole focus at "Bird Island" is the wood stork, the largest wading bird and only stork that breeds in the United States.

Wood storks are important functional components of wetlands as they are extremely mobile, high in the food web, and an indicator of wetland quality. Severe changes in water flow in the Everglades during the mid-1900s decreased the amount of food available to storks, leading to population declines and the species being federally listed as endangered (downlisted to threatened in 2014). Storks are one of four species of Florida wading birds that sift through the water column rather than waiting to see a fish and then striking at it. This specialized feeding technique is only effective when storks find habitats with shallow water and high densities of fish that are vulnerable to capture. This narrow range of environmental conditions makes storks sensitive to even small changes in water depth or fish density.

*Betsy Evans is a Ph.D. candidate in the Integrative Biology Program, Gawlik Avian Ecology Lab, Florida Atlantic University. She can be reached at 561-297-2597 or bevans2014@fau.edu.

**Dale E. Gawlik, Ph.D., is Professor and Director, Environmental Science Program, Department of Biological Sciences, Florida Atlantic University.

Drainage of the Everglades and explosive growth of South Florida's human population has shrunk the amount of natural stork foraging habitat but has added new types of man-made water features such as canals, stormwater ponds, and swales. Despite their well-documented sensitivity to changes in water depth and human disturbance, storks seem to have slowly shifted to feeding in canals and ponds that are often along major roadways and even to nesting in urban areas such as BallenIsles.

Currently, there is little information on how storks use urban areas. An understanding of the diets and feeding habitats of storks in urban environments will help managers understand how our expanding human population will affect populations of this threatened species. In order to study stork responses to man-made landscape changes, we collect and analyze the stomach regurgitants (i.e., boluses) of stork chicks. Food boluses provide an easy way to analyze stork diet as chicks regurgitate whole fish, allowing the fish to be easily identified. Our research methods have been reviewed and approved by state, federal, and university officials with special attention to the handling of the sensitive nestlings.

We collected boluses from the BallenIsles colony during the 2015 and 2016 breeding seasons. Before entering the colony, we locate active nests and an appropriate entrance point from the shore to limit disturbance. Once in the colony, we move locations frequently so that no nest is disturbed for more than 20 minutes. Chicks often regurgitate in the presence of humans, making bolus contents readily available. Once a chick regurgitates, we leave bait fish in the nest to compensate

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Wood stork and chicks; photograph by Rodney Cole

for loss of food. Adults return to the nest to tend to chicks fewer than 10 minutes after we leave the island.

There were a maximum of 24 stork nests and 67 chicks in 2015 and 28 stork nests and 45 chicks in 2016. We collected 69 boluses in 2015 and 68 boluses in 2016 from a total of 33 nests. The most common species found in the boluses were small marsh fish (sailfin molly, mosquitofish, flagfish) and native sunfish (Fig. 1). Sunfish and exotic, nonnative fish (Mayan cichlid, African jewelfish) comprised the majority of the total biomass found within stork boluses (Fig. 2). Additionally, we observed the presence of human food (chicken wings and nuggets) in the stork chick boluses. Sometimes people feed storks human food thinking they are helping the birds, but training storks to rely on human food is actually dangerous. Human foods are not nutritionally adequate for storks and could lead to serious health problems. Storks that become dependent on people for food may be more susceptible to injuries and disease.



Wood stork chicks; photograph by Rodney Cole

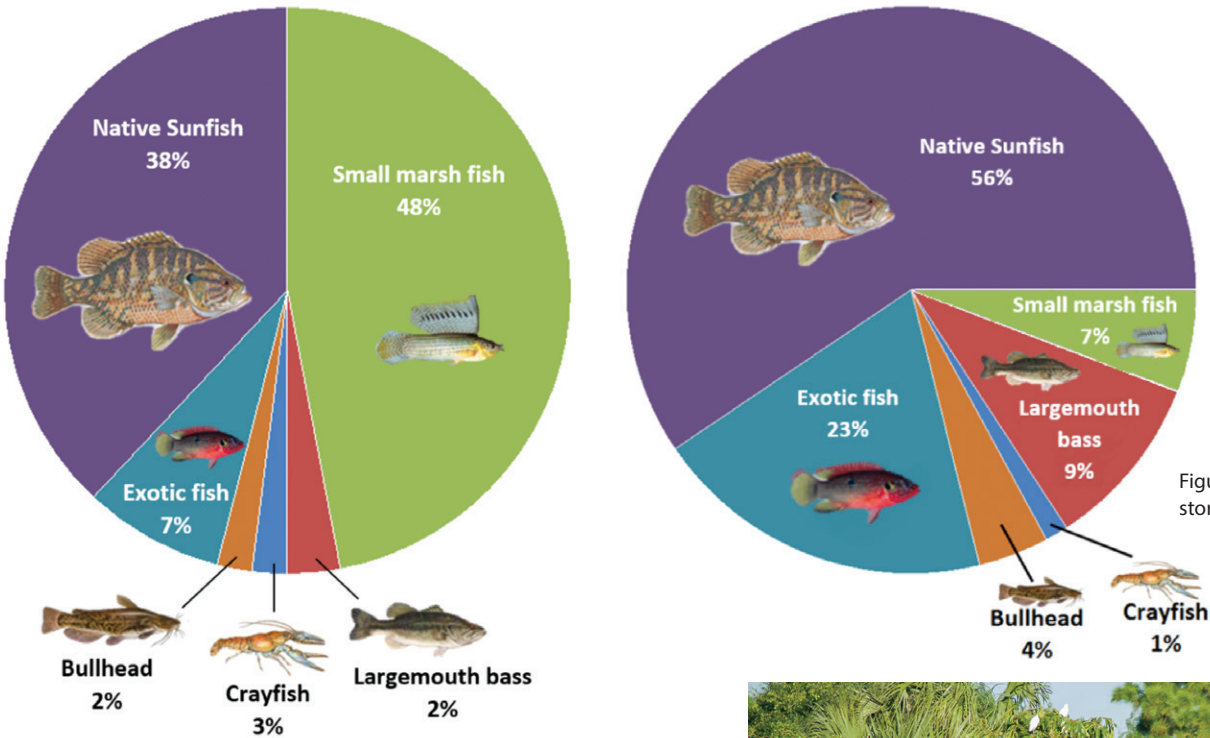


Figure 1. Prey items found within stork boluses at BallenIsles colony

During the 2016 nesting season, Bird Island had healthy nesting wood storks even though some colonies within the Everglades did not have any nesting storks. The BallenIsles colony is important because of its location in the species’ core foraging range and the relatively low number of colonies that support nesting storks in South Florida. We will continue the collection of boluses from the BallenIsles colony through 2017 and use this information to expand our understanding of stork prey preference and how it relates to prey availability in man-made water bodies in South Florida.



Portion of BallenIsles Bird Island; photograph by Paul Goldstein.

Featured PETS

Ballad of Tony and Walter

Macaques do it, lions do it, and humans do it. Social grooming is a bonding activity among individuals in a group that promotes health, strengthens relationships, and relieves tension. Lions rubbing each other's heads, monkeys picking off ticks from each other's coat, and house cats grooming each other are typical examples of allogrooming. For social animals, it is a vital activity for maintaining family ties and ensuring group cooperation.

Cats are notorious for their personal hygiene, and they are ideally suited for grooming. Their barbed tongue is perfect for licking fur; forepaws moistened with saliva act as a washcloth, and their teeth can dig out tougher debris. When you have two or more cats who like each other and groom one another, it is one of the sweetest behaviors your pets can exhibit.

When Mary Kirby and Peter Levathes adopted Tony 9 years ago, he was a very social one-year-old who instantly won their hearts. He loved to head butt them and was a lap cat from day one. One year later, Peter and Mary wanted to rescue another cat who could happily fit in their household; they visited the



local shelters and observed a brown tabby chasing another cat for a few feet. Mary picked him. His name was Whiskers; he was of indeterminate age and had been in the shelter for over a year. He was very shy and did not immediately take to Mary and Peter, but when he met Tony, it was love at first sight for both of them. They had instant karma, joyfully racing through the house together as if they had been littermates.

Mary and Peter changed Whisker's name to Walter (they loved the "W," especially since most tabby cats have an "M" marking on their forehead, which upside down is a "W"!). Thanks to his trust in Tony, Walter gradually became more social with people. Walter had found a home and a brother and soul mate he loved. Although Mary and Peter have had many cats over the years, never have they had cats who groomed one another like Tony and Walter do. Anyone who is lucky enough to have cats who adore and groom each other knows what a joy it is to see. The affection that Tony and Walter have for one another is very soothing for them—and for Mary and Peter.



Tony



Walter

Growing Green

by Lucy Keshavarz

Gumbo Limbo (*Bursera simaruba*)



at which time its small white flowers appear. The flowers attract an assortment of insect pollinators that in turn attract songbirds that feed on the insects. The resulting fruit also attracts birds such as kingbirds and flycatchers. It is the larval host plant for dingy purplewing (*Eunica monima*) butterflies.

Gumbo limbo has a moderate to fast growth rate, reaching anywhere between 30 to 60 feet in height. Propagation by seed will produce a tall and erect growth pattern while propagation by a branch cutting will produce a shorter tree with a wide and spreading canopy. Once established, gumbo limbo is very drought tolerant and sturdy in high winds. During hurricane events the tree will lose some of its limbs but will refoliate quickly.

The image shows a gumbo limbo tree grown from seed (very straight trunk) to be used as a specimen tree. This tree was installed 2 years ago and has since grown several feet in height and several inches in trunk thickness. As with most trees, it is best to install at a size that will allow easy establishment. Make sure you are planning for mature size (right plant, right place) when planting trees in your yard and be sure to purchase from a reliable source/installer.



Gumbo limbo is an important canopy tree native to coastal hammocks in south Florida. Easily recognized by its shiny, silver- to copper-colored peeling bark, similar to sunburned skin, it is also known as the “Tourist Tree.” The interesting bark is contrasted by rich green pinnate foliage. A good shade tree, the gumbo limbo can be used in a variety of landscape settings as a specimen tree or as a component of a mixed planting. Old gumbo limbos can become interestingly contorted, adding to their appeal.

Gumbo limbo is tolerant of many types of growing conditions from dry to moist soils and salt spray. In late winter to early spring it is deciduous for a brief period



To learn more about the BallenIsles Wildlife Foundation, visit our website at BallenIslesWildlifeFoundation.org and our Facebook page at facebook.com/BallenIslesWildlifeFoundation.

For additional information about BIWF, email us at info@ballenisleswildlifefoundation.org.



KIDS' NEST

THE MATING GAME

The Poetry of Animal Love

by Judy Grace

In the month of February,
for Valentine's Day
Let's celebrate animals
That mate and don't stray.

Some animals are monogamous.
Do you know what that means?
They stay together all their lives,
So side by side they're seen.

Many birds live as couples.
Turtledoves and lovebirds do.
Bald eagles, black vultures, barn owls,
And even albatrosses, too,

Black-necked swans stay together,
Living as husbands and wives,
Sharing the work, raising their cygnets,
All throughout their lives.

Some other birds that mate for life
Are known as sandhill cranes.
To see them do their mating dance,
You'd think they were insane.

Some animals stay in pairs
Wolves and coyotes, too,
And prairie voles and termites,
To mention just a few.

A reptile that mates for life
Is known as a shingleback skink,
Roaming alone, then back together-
An interesting plan, don't you think?

Another animal that stays together
Is the very busy beaver,
The male works hard with his dear wife
And would never, ever leave her.
Now you know about some animals
That to their mates are true blue.
We could find some others
From "google" or books—CAN YOU?



Sandhill cranes by Rhoda Gerig
All photographs from flickr

MONO MATES ACTIVITY

by Jackie Fabisch

1. Circle the letter under YES next to the animals who mate for life.
2. Put an X under NO next to the animals who do not stay together.
3. Unscramble the circled letters under YES to discover a word.

| | YES | NO |
|-----------------|-----|----|
| dogs | R | |
| swans | E | |
| rabbits | B | |
| wolves | A | |
| bald eagles | E | |
| spiders | S | |
| termites | N | |
| cats | Y | |
| kangaroos | F | |
| sandhill cranes | V | |
| alligators | O | |
| coyotes | I | |
| lovebirds | T | |
| turtles | C | |
| barn owls | L | |
| hummingbirds | R | |
| beavers | N | |

ANSWERS:
YES: swans, wolves, bald eagles, termites, sandhill cranes, coyotes, lovebirds, barn owls, beavers
NO: dogs, rabbits, spiders, cats, kangaroos, alligators, turtles, hummingbirds
UNSCRAMBLED WORD: Valentine