




dingo - Australia



female red kangaroo and baby - Australia



budgerigar - Australia

dingo - Australia

Dingos may live alone or in small family packs. They often join together to hunt. They cannot always outrun their prey but they chase it in relays to wear it out. They prey on kangaroos in the wild but also prey on domestic cattle and sheep and are considered to be a pest to man.

budgerigar - Australia

Also called parakeets, the most commonly seen are green. They feed on hollows flowers and fruits. They nest in hollows in trees and lay 4 to 6 eggs.

female red kangaroo and baby - Australia

In Australia the female kangaroo is called a flyer and the baby is called a joey. Kangaroos are marsupials. When the baby is born it is not well developed and is only about the size of a mouse. It crawls into the mother's pouch and nurses there until it starts eating grass. The baby will use the pouch for a hiding place for eight to ten months. Although this species is called the red kangaroo, the female is actually a smoky blue color.

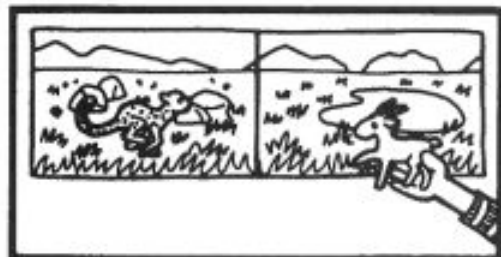
A Note to the Teacher

This book contains patterns and activities for exploring the important ecosystem of the grasslands around the world. The study of this ecosystem can be approached by learning about each continent, the animals that live on each continent and how they differ or how they are similar, or by looking at the environmental view of the disappearing grasslands and animal species.

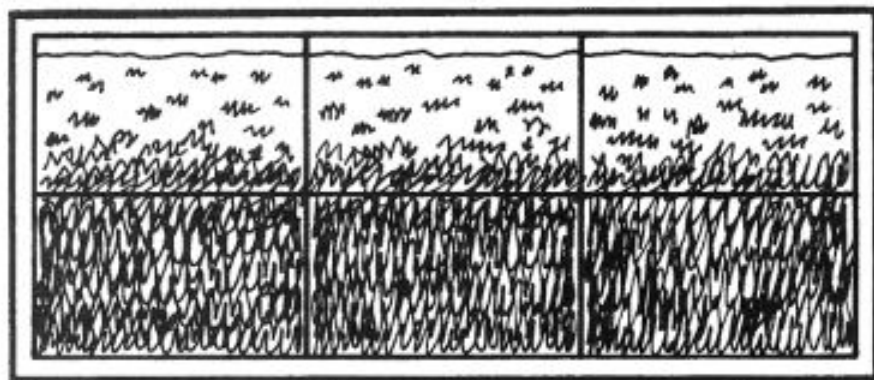
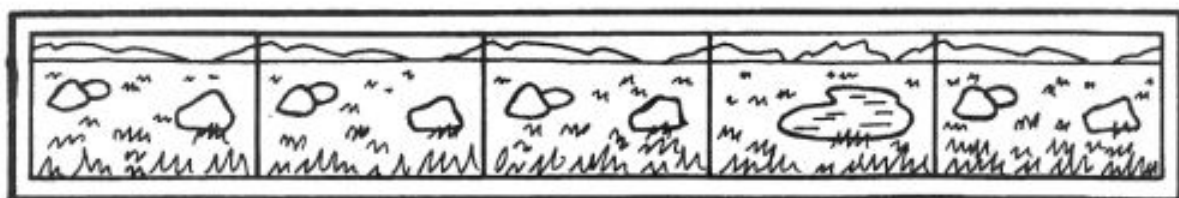
General Instructions

Using the patterns in the size provided:

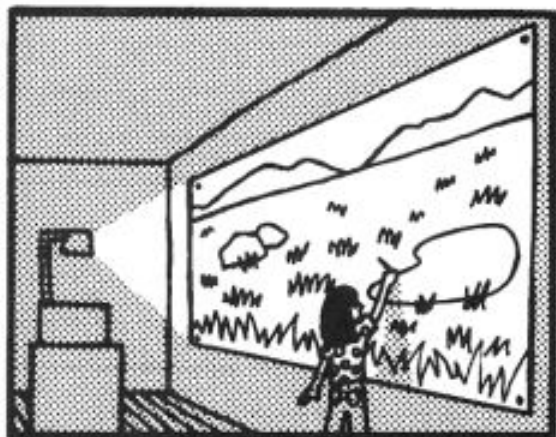
1. Reproduce one of the mural or grass pages (pages 83 through 93) for each child and let him color the page.
2. Let each child choose one or more animals to color and cut out.
3. Glue the animals to the mural or grass page.
4. Multiple pages may be attached to one another (as in examples at right and below) to create larger scenes.



Scenes using pages 89 and 83-
see above and below.



Scenes using pages 91 and 93.

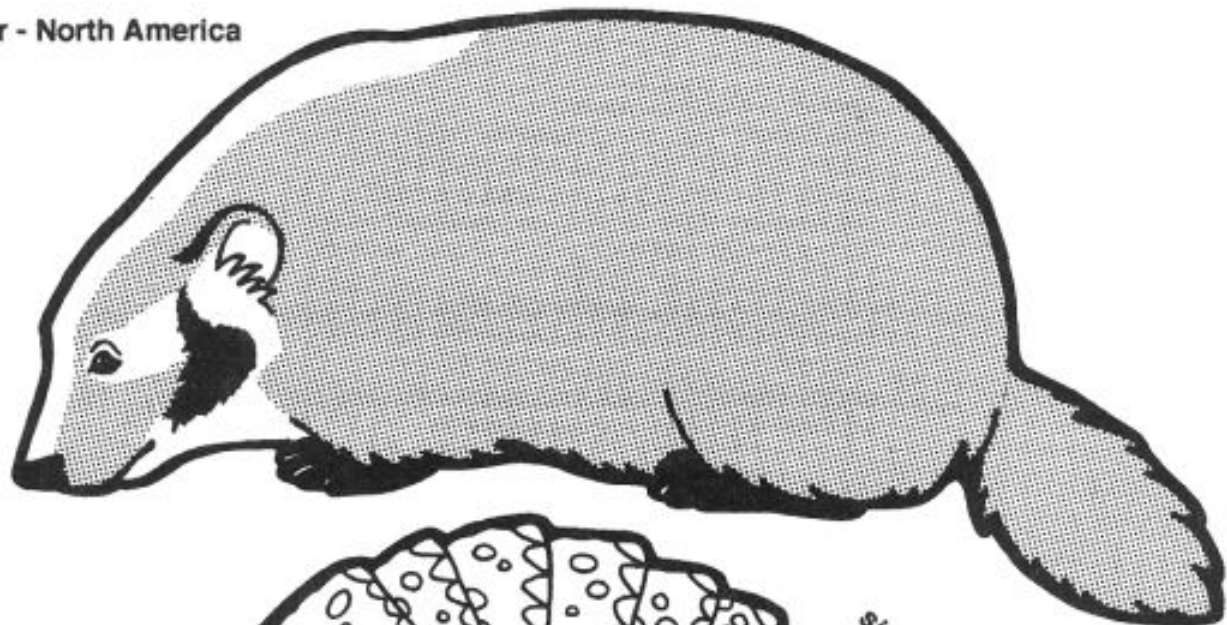


enlarging patterns

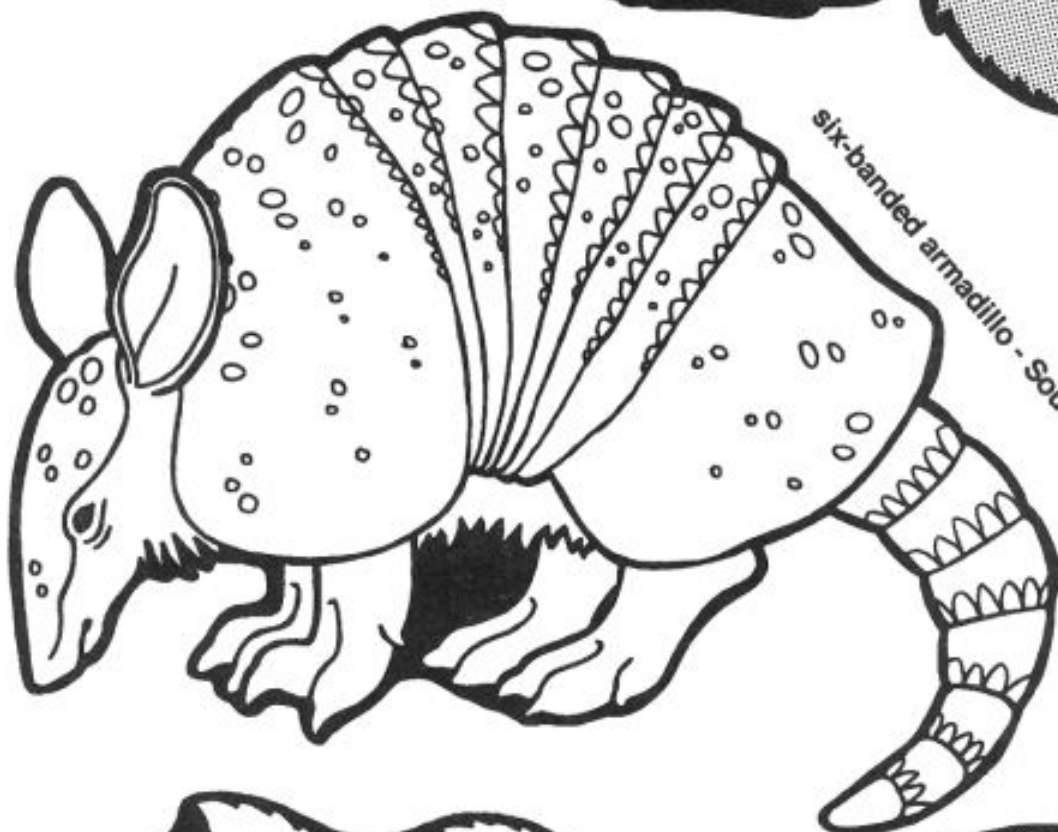
Enlarging the Patterns

1. Cover the desired area with butcher paper.
2. Use an overhead projector to enlarge the mural pages (83 to 93), the map (page 95), or any of the animal patterns to the desired size.
3. Trace the projected pattern on the butcher paper.
4. Use paint, chalk, or tissue paper collage to decorate.

badger - North America



six-banded armadillo - South America



sunflower - North America



badger - North America

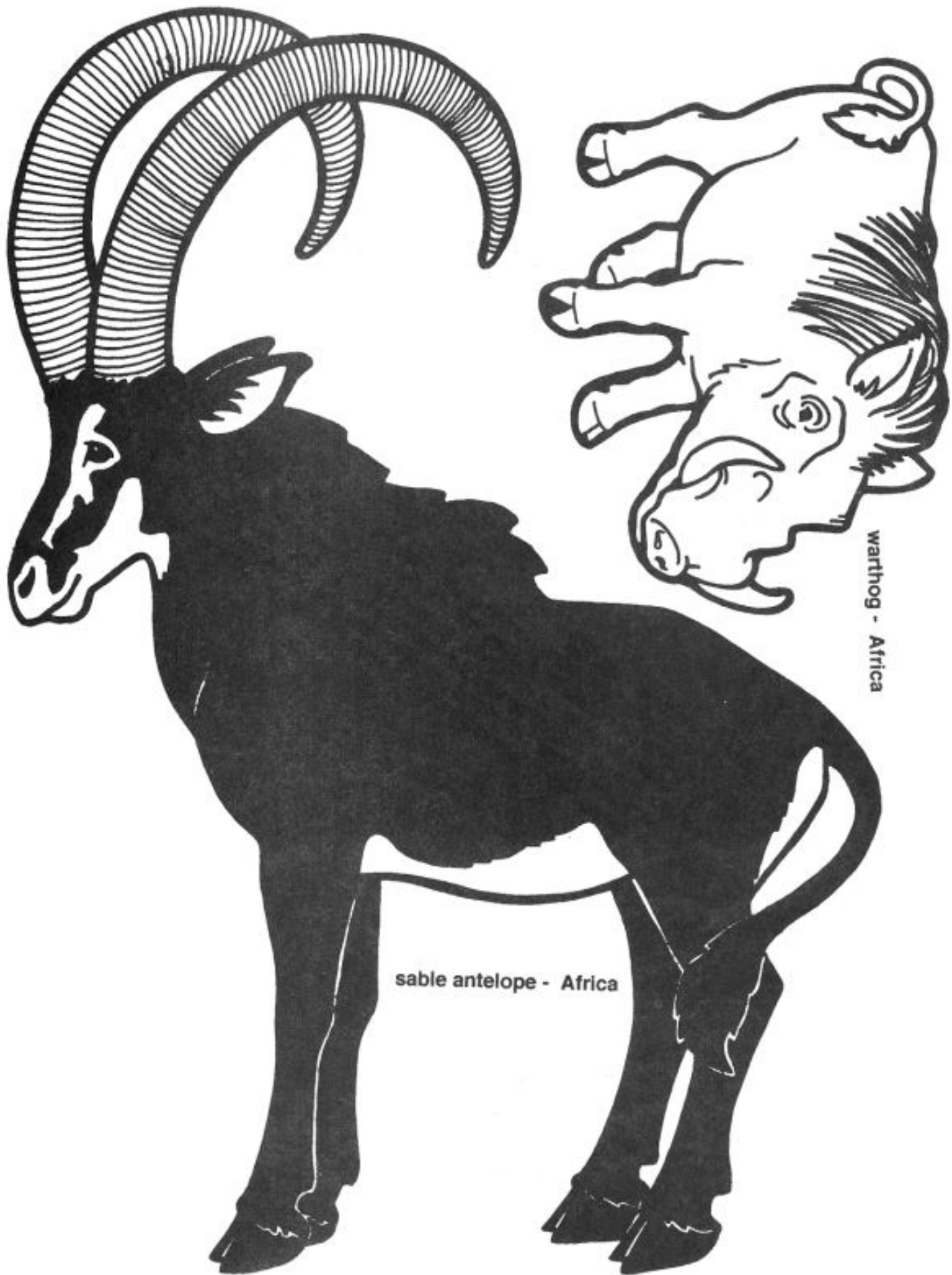
The badger has strong claws for digging at high speed through the grassy sod layers of the prairie. The fast-digging technique is helpful for catching the small rodents and reptiles that are part of its diet and escaping enemies as well as house digging. Badger burrows may serve many generations. Some tunnel systems have been measured out to be over 900 feet long. That tunnel system required the removal of 25 tons of dirt! The badger also has sharp teeth and can be a formidable enemy when cornered.

six-banded armadillo - South America

Armadillos are the only mammals with a "shell." The shell is actually separate bony plates that are connected by flexible skin tissue, allowing the animal plenty of movement. The young are born with the bony plates but they are soft to allow for growth. Armadillos are very good burrowers and live underground. Their sticky tongues help them catch their favorite meal of insects but they are also known to eat plants, fruit, and eggs.

sunflower -**North America**

Sunny, open grasslands are perfect for the 67 varieties of sunflowers that inhabit the prairies. Most are four to six feet tall and provide nutritious seeds for game birds. The "Russian sunflower" grows 12 feet tall and provides seeds and oil for humans.



warthog - Africa

sable antelope - Africa

Reducing the Patterns

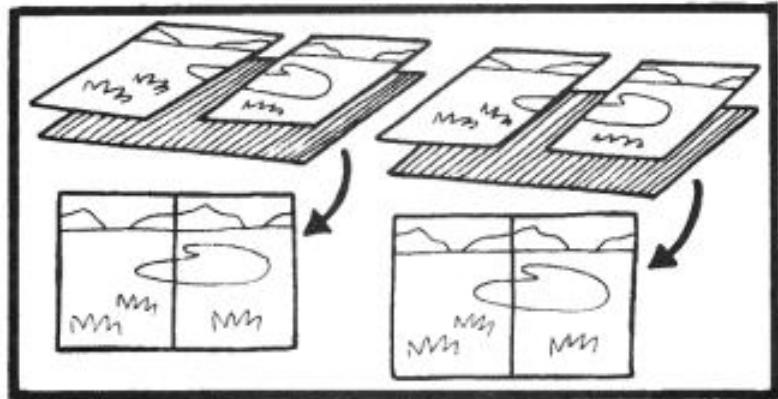
Many copiers now have a "reduce" function. The patterns can be reduced for minibooks, game cards, flannel boards, and more.



reducing patterns

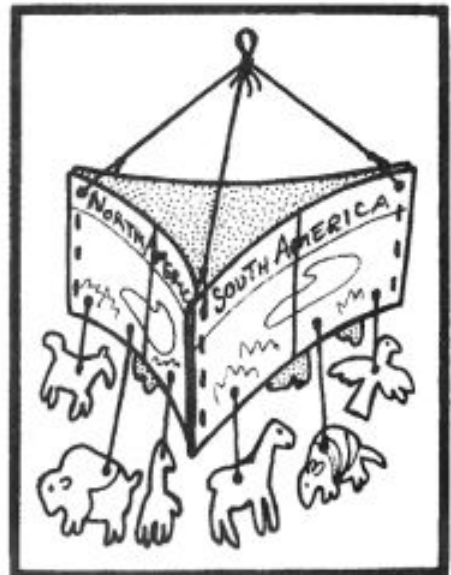
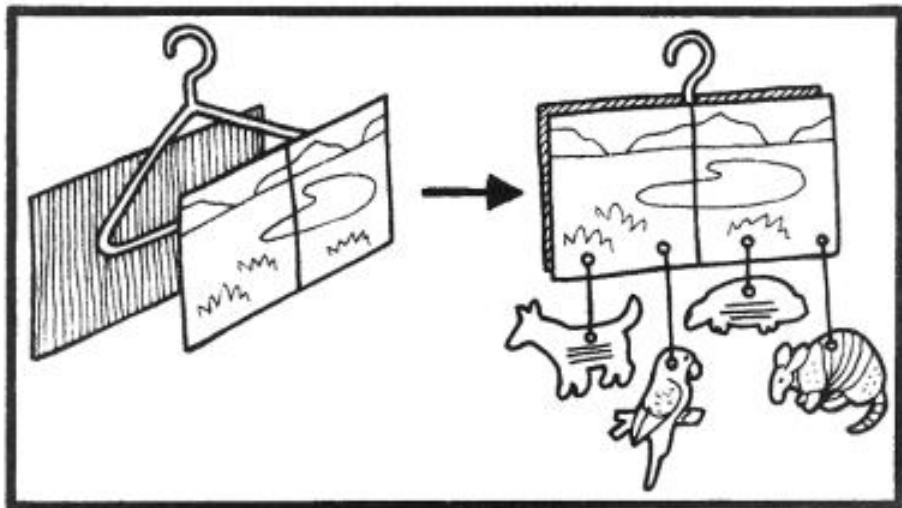
Making Mobiles

1. Reproduce two each of pages 83 and 85 for each child. Let the child color the pages and trim the outside edges.
2. Provide each child with two large pieces of construction paper. Instruct the child to glue one set of pages 83 and 85 to one side of the construction paper and the second set to the back side of the construction paper.
3. Glue the pieces of construction paper together -back to back- around a wire coat hanger.
4. Let the children choose some of the animals to color and cut out. Use a hole punch and yarn to hang the animals from the edge of construction paper as shown.



OPTION:

1. Make three sets of the construction paper top - on one side only. Hang animals from Africa from one piece, animals from Asia from the second and animals from South America from the third.
2. Staple left and right edges together as shown and hang with yarn from the top.



warthog - Africa uses its tusks for protection and also for digging roots and tubers for food. Female warthogs have taken on lions to protect their young.

sable antelope - Africa
Sable antelopes have been hunted extensively for their horns which can be up to 64 inches long. They graze in herds of 20 to 50 animals comprised of females, calves and a dominant bull. There are also bachelor groups who compete for the female herds. They are very agile in the use of their horns and one of the few wild hoofed animals that will actually stand their ground and defend themselves with their horns.