

what will you do in the park today?



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PORT



Red Tailed Hawk

LANDS



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Monarch Butterfly

LANDS



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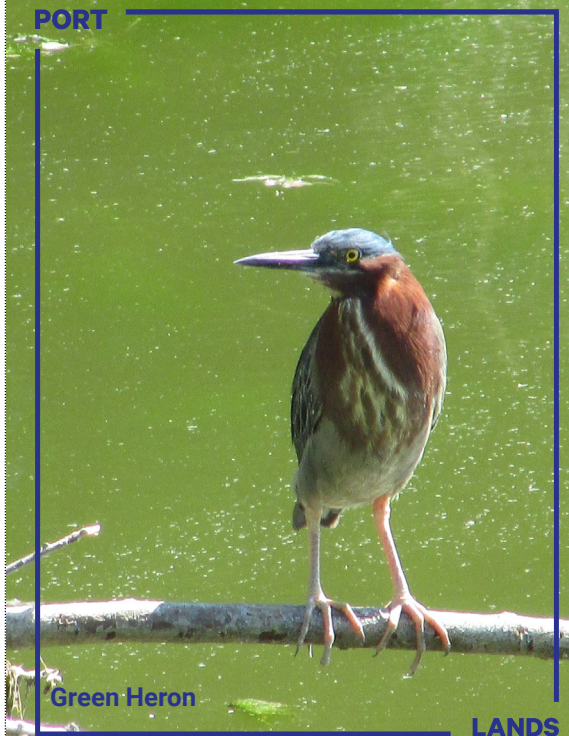
Mink

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Green Heron

LANDS



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Painted Turtle

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American Toad

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American Toad

Habitat:
Forests and meadows, common in gardens and agricultural fields.
One American toad can **eat** up to 1,000 insects every day.
Toads **drink** by absorbing water through an area on their lower abdomen called a seat patch.




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Painted Turtle

Habitat:
Painted turtles inhabit waterbodies, such as ponds, marshes, lakes and slow-moving creeks, that have a soft bottom and provide abundant basking sites and aquatic vegetation. These turtles often bask on shorelines or on logs and rocks that protrude from the water.
Painted turtle **eat** both plants and small animals like insects and fish.
The average life span of a painted turtle is 20 to 30 years old but they've been known to live over 50!




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Green Heron

Habitat:
The majority of Canada's Green Heron population breeds on inland marshes in Ontario.
Green herons **eat** small fish such as minnows, sunfishes, gizzard shad, also crayfish and other crustaceans, aquatic insects, frogs, tadpoles. Other items include grasshoppers, snakes, earthworms, snails, small rodents.




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Mink

Habitat:
Widespread throughout Northwestern Ontario, in forested areas along streams, lakes and marshlands; also second-growth areas with mixed shrubs and grasses, and borders of fields and pasture land.
Minks are carnivores, which means that they **eat** meat. Muskrats, chipmunks, mice, rabbits, fish, snakes, frogs and water fowl are all part of the mink's diet.




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Monarch Butterfly

Habitat:
In Canada, their natural habitat includes southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. They like to hang out in meadows.
The larvae (baby caterpillars) of monarch butterflies **eat** only milkweed. The adult butterflies consume all sorts of different things including nectar, water and even liquids from some of the fruits we consume.
In the fall, they travel up to 3,000 kilometres between North America!



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Red Tailed Hawk

Habitat:
Widespread throughout Northwestern Ontario, in forested areas along streams, lakes and marshlands; also second-growth areas with mixed shrubs and grasses, and borders of fields and pasture land.
Red-tailed Hawks **eat** many small mammals, especially rodents and rabbits

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Rock Bass

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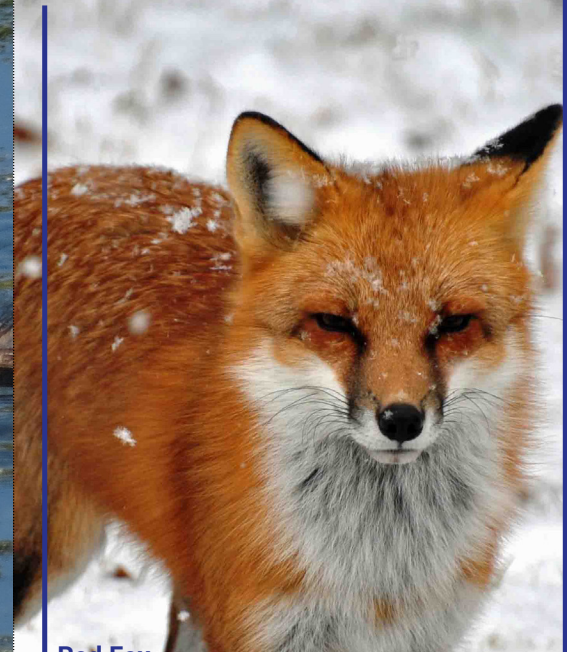
Muskrat

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Red Fox

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Chinook Salmon

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Alewife Herring

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Northern Pike

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Northern Pike

Habitat: Pikes like to be in vegetated bays, creek mouths and shoals of lakes where they can ambush prey. They find deep water in the summer to avoid higher water temperatures.

They **eat** mainly fish and frogs, but also small mammals and birds.



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Alewife Herring

Habitat: Alewives travel between freshwater and marine environments, but spawns in freshwater.

Alewives **eat** mostly zooplankton, especially small crustaceans such as copepods, cladocerans, mysids, and ostracods. When they grow larger than 11.9 cm, they feed mostly on larger, bottom dwelling crustaceans.



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Chinook Salmon

Habitat: Chinooks are currently found in all the Great Lakes.

Chinooks like to **eat** insects, amphipods, and other crustaceans while they're young, and mostly other fish as they grow older and larger.



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Red Fox

Habitat: Red Foxes live around the world in many diverse habitats including forests, grasslands, mountains, and deserts.

Red foxes **eat** a wide variety of foods. Their diet includes fruits, berries and grasses. They also eat birds and small mammals like squirrels, rabbits and mice. A large part of their diet is made up invertebrates like crickets, caterpillars, grasshoppers, beetles and crayfish



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Muskrat

Habitat: Muskrats like to live around stands of cattail and bulrushes bordering on open water in, where there is enough submerged vegetation to supply food, and building material.

They **eat** vegetation like cattails, waterlilies, roots and pondweed. They also eat snails, mussels, salamanders, crustaceans, fish and young birds.

Muskrats are fantastic swimmers. They can hold their breath under water for 12 to 17 minute!



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Rock Bass

Habitat: Rock Bass like shallower, rocky areas of lakes and streams, especially if woody cover is available.

They **eat** insects, crustaceans and smaller fish and crayfish

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Beaver

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Green Frog

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Ring-billed Gull

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Snowy Owl

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Meadow Vole

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Eastern Gray Squirrel

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Habitat:
The Ring-billed Gull is probably the most numerous gull in North America and perhaps more abundant today than ever before. The Ring-billed Gull will nest on sand, soil, concrete, slag, boulders, driftwood, or rubble—as long as there is water and food nearby.

They will **eat** almost anything that they find. They eat fish, rodents, small aquatic animals, bird chicks and eggs, insects, and vegetable matter such as fruits, though they prefer animal foods.




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Habitat:
Green Frogs are most commonly found in or near shallow, permanent water such as springs, swamps, brooks and pond and lake edges.

Green Frogs **eat** a wide variety of insects and other invertebrates from both land and water, such as slugs, snails, crayfish, spiders, flies, caterpillars, butterflies, and moths.




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Habitat:
Beavers live near rivers, streams, ponds, small lakes, and marshes. They get into their lodges through underwater entrances, but once they're in, their living area is dry

Beavers **eat** the leaves, inner bark, and twigs of aspen (a favorite food), alder, birch, cottonwood, willow, and other deciduous trees. They also eat shrubs, ferns, aquatic plants, grasses, and crops, including corn and beans.

Like other rodents, beaver's teeth never stop growing!




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Habitat:
The eastern grey squirrel spends most of its life in trees, preferring hardwood forests of oak or hickory trees, where it moves about with great agility. When it comes to the ground to feed or store food in hiding places to eat later, it also has great mobility and can reach speeds of up to 25 km per hour.

They **eat** a range of foods, such as tree bark, tree buds, berries, many types of seeds and acorns, walnuts, and other nuts, like hazelnuts and mushrooms.




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Habitat:
They are frequently found in shore-line zones along rivers, and around ponds and lakes

Meadow voles **eat** many different types of foods. In the spring and summer, they primarily consume living plants (grasses, sedges, "weeds"). In the fall and winter, they switch over to grains, seeds, bark, roots, and over-wintering fruits (they are said to be very fond of cranberries).



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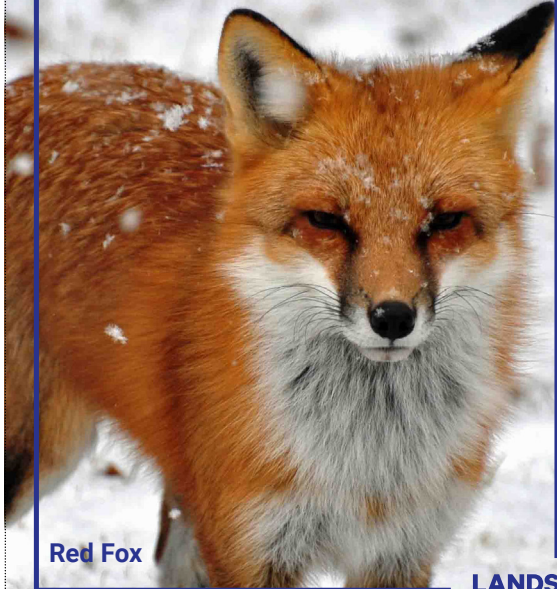
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Habitat:
Nests above the Arctic Circle and once in a while, for reasons that are not fully understood, snowy owls come south in large groups!

A snowy owl's preferred meal is lemmings.

Because they spend summers where sun doesn't set, they are most active during daylight (unusual for owls) They Become whiter the older they get (males who are 3+ years old are pure white); young and females are more striped (dark brown stripes)

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Red Fox

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Eastern Cottontail Rabbit

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Raccoon

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Raccoon

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Pileated Woodpecker

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Skunk

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Skunks **eat** both plant and animal material and changing their diets as the seasons change. They eat insects, larvae, earthworms, grubs, rodents, lizards, salamanders, frogs, snakes, birds, moles, and eggs. They also commonly eat berries, roots, leaves, grasses, fungi and nuts.

Habitat: They live in farm fields, grasslands, forests, and urban areas. Although skunks are proficient diggers, they prefer to utilize the abandoned burrows of other animals instead of creating their own. In winter, skunks are very inactive and spend most of their time curled up inside their burrows until the arrival of spring.

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Skunk



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Pileated woodpeckers need large uninterrupted patches of woodland, covering territories of 100 to 200 acres. These large birds live in older coniferous or deciduous forests - and occasionally in younger forests with old dead trees in it. Dead or dying trees, stumps, and logs are essential for pileated woodpeckers for nesting, roosting, and feeding.

These birds mainly **eat** insects, especially carpenter ants and wood-boring beetle larvae.

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Pileated Woodpecker



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Raccoons are impressively adaptable! One could say raccoons "see with their hands". They have 4-5 times more sensory cells in their paws than other mammals.

Raccoons **eat** berries, other fruits, nuts, grains, and vegetables. They also eat insects, eggs, poultry, rats, squirrels, small livestock, birds, fish, snakes, craw fish, worms, frogs, and mollusks. Additionally, raccoons will eat pet food, carrion, and human garbage.

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Raccoon



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Raccoon



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All eastern cottontail rabbits need to have suitable habitat is cover and protection from predators. They are usually found in or near wooded areas and meadows. They have also adapted to increasing urbanization and frequently live in city parks, golf courses and in residential yard.

They **eat** a variety of different plants including grasses, clover, fruits and vegetables. In the winter it eats the woody parts of plants like the twigs and the bark of brambles, birch, oak, dogwood and maple trees.

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Eastern Cottontail Rabbit



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Red Fox