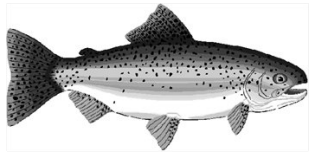


**What is Nature Notes?** Nature Notes is a monthly newsletter written and distributed by the Wyoming Land Trust (WLT), a non-profit, non-advocacy conservation organization based in Pinedale, Wyoming.



## Fish Tales

Check out these cool books!

**Great Migrations** by Elizabeth Carney

This book, by *National Geographic Kids*, will teach you about the majestic migrations of animals like zebras, jellyfish, elephants, and other animals across the world. Ages 9-12

**The Journey: Stories of Migration**

by Cynthia Rylant

Learn how animals navigate extreme distances, changes in habitat, and overcome obstacles as they migrate. Grades 3-5

**What do Animals do in the Winter?: How Animals Survive the Cold**

by Melvin Berger

Hiding, changing color, hibernating...these are just some of the ways animals survive the harsh, cold winters. Learn more in this illustrated book for kids. Grades 2-4

## Beaver Bites

Meet the staff of the Wyoming Land Trust!

If you were a migrating animal, what kind of animal would you be and where would you migrate to?

**Lara Ryan, Executive Director**

A bison that migrated across the Great Plains

**Jordan Vana, Director of Conservation**

A mallard to Canada

**Katy Teson, Stewardship Coordinator**

A butterfly to Mexico



**Darby Davis, Assistant Director of Philanthropy**

A wildebeest to the high hills of Kenya

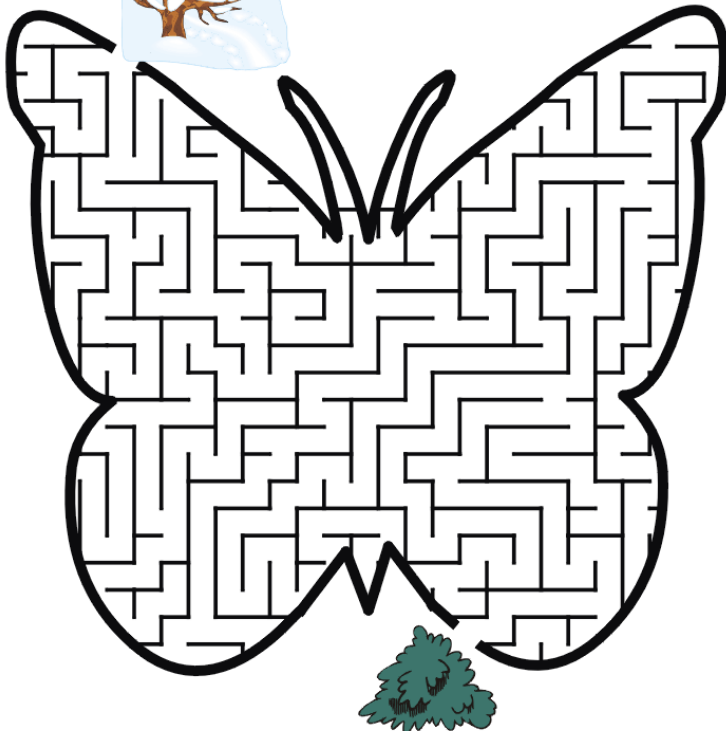
**Amy Goodrich, Administrative Assistant**

A pronghorn to the Pinedale Anticline

**Kendall Brunette, Communications Coordinator**

A mountain goat that migrates thousands of feet vertically every day

©2010 www.PrintActivities.com



## Chew On This!

Ever wonder how animals stay warm in the cold Wyoming winters? We humans have the luxury of cuddling up next to a warm fire, but animals like elk, moose, deer, pronghorn, horses, and cows have to find other ways to stay warm. It is not uncommon for winter nights in Wyoming to reach temperatures of -20 degrees below 0. Animals cope with the cold temperatures by shedding their summer coat and replacing it with a thick, woolly coat that is five times warmer. An elk's winter coat consists of two layers: thick, long guard hairs and a dense undercoat. The guard hairs look like a honeycomb on the inside with thousands of tiny air pockets that keep the hair waterproof and warm. Elk can make the hair on their back stand up to trap more warm air close to their skin. When elk lay down in the snow, they tuck their legs underneath their belly and chest to prevent heat loss. When the sun is nowhere to be found, elk nestle up beneath dense stands of trees which hold warmer air near the earth, catch the snow before it hits the ground and break the cold wind.

Yellowstone Coloring Book  
Elk (Wapiti)

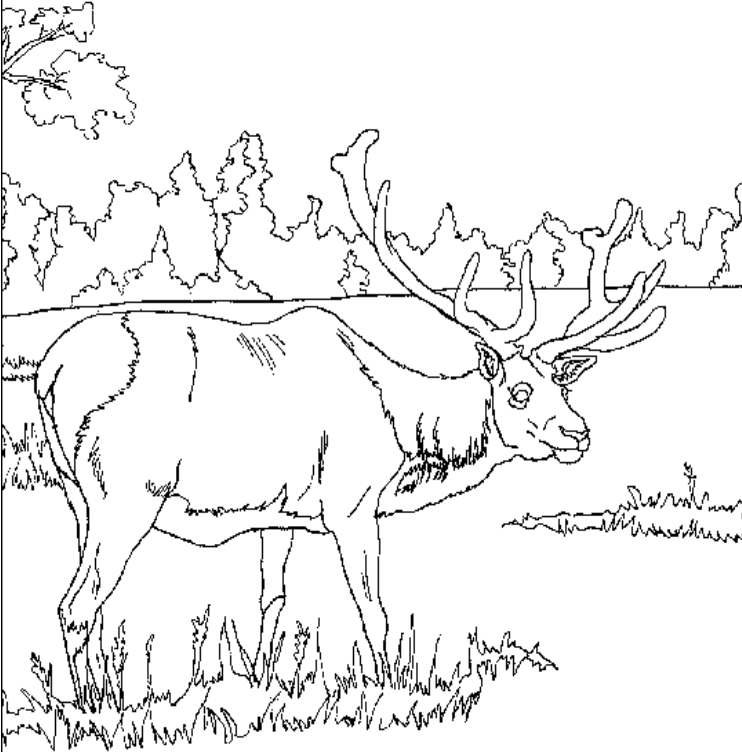


Illustration by Leslie Sims

## Camper Corner

Campers! Remember when we learned about animal tracks in camp? You learned how to make molds of animal tracks by pouring cement into the track and letting it harden. You also used track ID cards to match the track to the animal who made it.

In the winter, animal tracks can be easier to spot in the snow. Take a walk around your house to see if you can spot any animal tracks. Can you identify which animal the tracks came from? Where do you think the animal was going and why would it be going there?

### Wyoming Land Trust

P.O. Box 1580  
131 S. Jackson Ave.  
Pinedale, WY 82941

Phone: (307) 367-7007  
Website: [wyominglandtrust.org](http://wyominglandtrust.org)  
Blog: [wyominglandtrust.org/blog](http://wyominglandtrust.org/blog)  
Facebook: [facebook.com/wyominglandtrust](https://www.facebook.com/wyominglandtrust)  
E-mail: [info@wyominglandtrust.org](mailto:info@wyominglandtrust.org)