

THE ROC

recreational outdoor campus

WILDLIFE NATURE TRAILS

Birthdays • School Trips • Corporate



NATURE HUNT

See how many species you can find on the list.
Look **high** and **low** so nothing is missed!

<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Mergansers*	<input type="checkbox"/> Snow Goose*
<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Owl*	<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Martins
<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Frog	<input type="checkbox"/> Fern
<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Turkeys	<input type="checkbox"/> Muskrat
<input type="checkbox"/> Deer	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Foxes	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandpipers	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Kill Deer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ospreys*	
<input type="checkbox"/> Kestrels	

*migratory

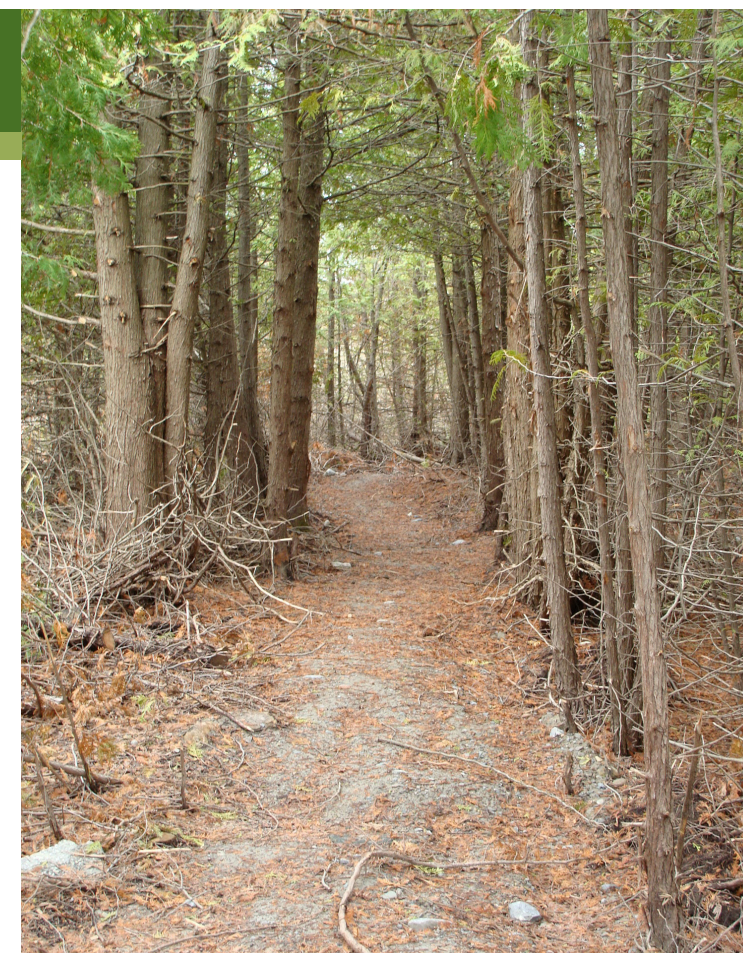
GEOCACHING

Did you know we have GEOCACHING on the premise?

Follow these instructions and you could be the next lucky geocacher!

1. Visit geocaching.com on your GPS-enabled mobile device
2. Download the official Geocaching App
3. Navigate to the geocache with the Geocaching app or a GPS
4. Sign the logbook and log your find online

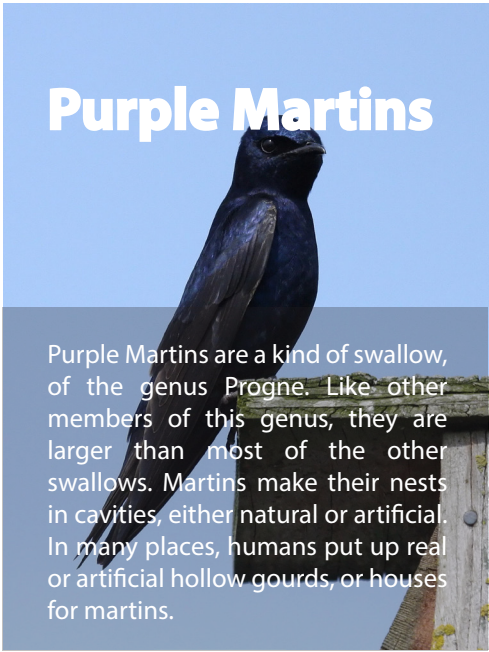
"The Geocaching Logo is a registered trademark of Groundspeak, Inc. Used with permission."





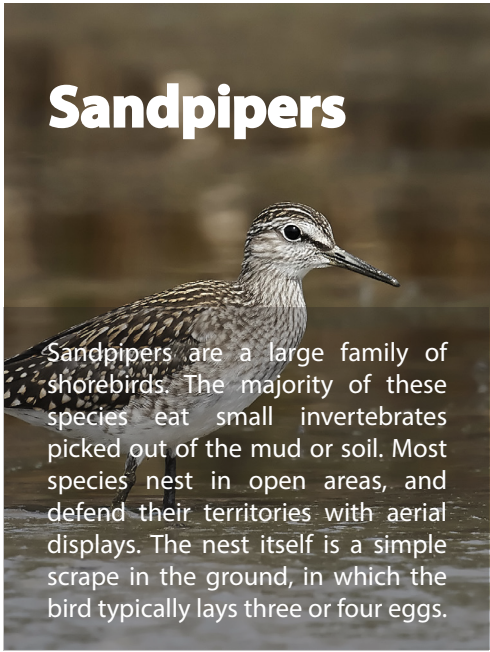
Wild Turkeys

The Wild Turkey is native to North America and is the same species as the domesticturkey. Although native to North America, the turkey got its name due to the domesticated variety being imported to Britain from Spain. The British therefore, associated the Wild Turkey with the country Turkey and the name stuck.



Purple Martins

Purple Martins are a kind of swallow, of the genus Progne. Like other members of this genus, they are larger than most of the other swallows. Martins make their nests in cavities, either natural or artificial. In many places, humans put up real or artificial hollow gourds, or houses for martins.



Sandpipers

Sandpipers are a large family of shorebirds. The majority of these species eat small invertebrates picked out of the mud or soil. Most species nest in open areas, and defend their territories with aerial displays. The nest itself is a simple scrape in the ground, in which the bird typically lays three or four eggs.



Muskrat

The muskrat is found in wetlands over a wide range of climates and habitats. Muskrats are much smaller than beavers, with whom they often share their habitat. They are thought to play a major role in determining the vegetation of prairie wetlands in particular.



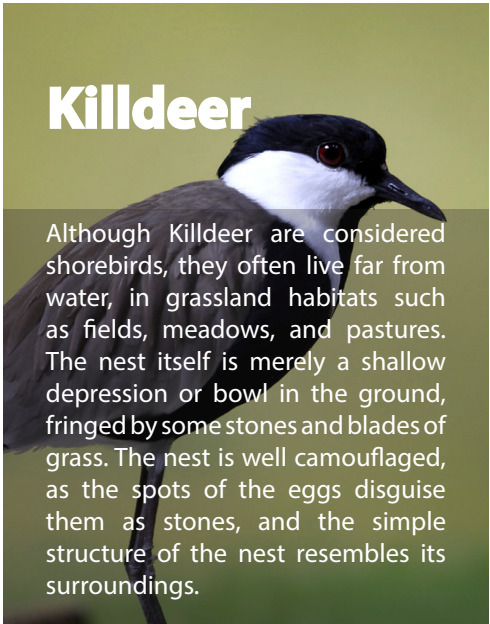
Hooded Merganser*

The Hooded Merganser is a member of the genus Lophodytes. Their preferred habitat for breeding is in swamps and wooded ponds. They prefer to nest in tree cavities near water.

***migratory**

The most common provincial forest types are conifer upland and lowland, which are dominated by spruce, and make up 55.3% of the boreal forest.

- Ministry of Natural Resources

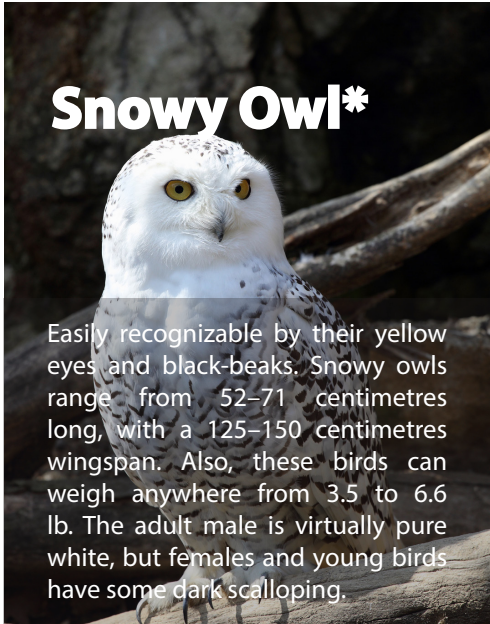


Killdeer

Although Killdeer are considered shorebirds, they often live far from water, in grassland habitats such as fields, meadows, and pastures. The nest itself is merely a shallow depression or bowl in the ground, fringed by some stones and blades of grass. The nest is well camouflaged, as the spots of the eggs disguise them as stones, and the simple structure of the nest resembles its surroundings.

Ontario has approximately 85 billion trees

- Ministry of Natural Resources



Snowy Owl*

Easily recognizable by their yellow eyes and black-beaks. Snowy owls range from 52–71 centimetres long, with a 125–150 centimetres wingspan. Also, these birds can weigh anywhere from 3.5 to 6.6 lb. The adult male is virtually pure white, but females and young birds have some dark scalloping.



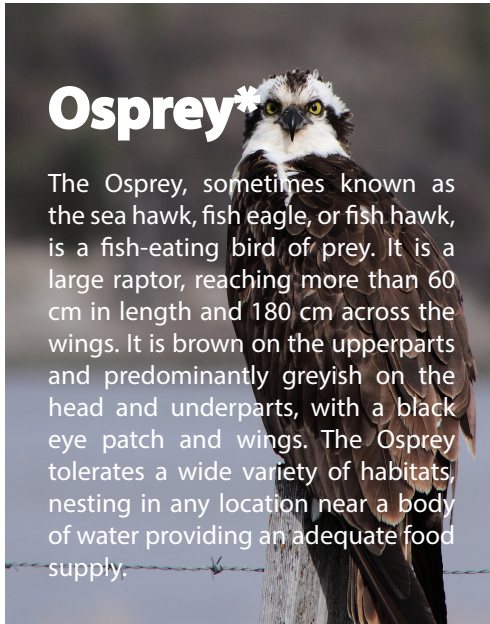
Fox

Foxes are small-to-medium-sized, similar to a medium-sized dog, with a flattened skull, upright triangular ears, a pointed, slightly upturned snout, and a long bushy tail. Foxes are readily found in cities and cultivated areas and seem to adapt reasonably well to human presence.



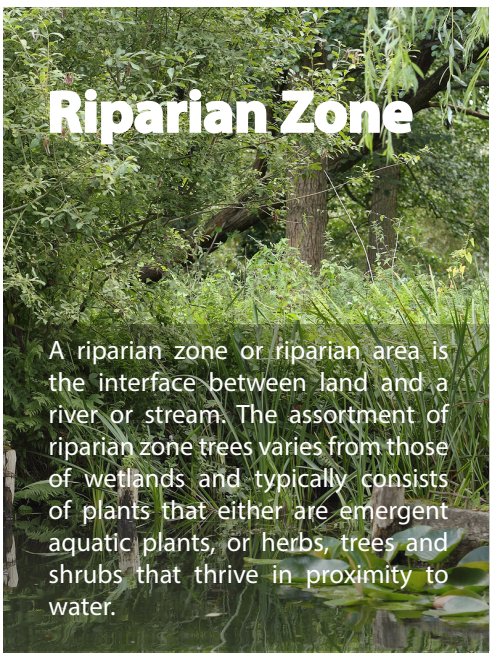
Gray Tree Frog

Gray tree frogs are variable in color allowing them to camouflage themselves from gray to green, depending on the substrate where they are sitting. They are relatively small compared to other North American frog species.



Osprey*

The Osprey, sometimes known as the sea hawk, fish eagle, or fish hawk, is a fish-eating bird of prey. It is a large raptor, reaching more than 60 cm in length and 180 cm across the wings. It is brown on the upperparts and predominantly greyish on the head and underparts, with a black eye patch and wings. The Osprey tolerates a wide variety of habitats, nesting in any location near a body of water providing an adequate food supply.



Riparian Zone

A riparian zone or riparian area is the interface between land and a river or stream. The assortment of riparian zone trees varies from those of wetlands and typically consists of plants that either are emergent aquatic plants, or herbs, trees and shrubs that thrive in proximity to water.

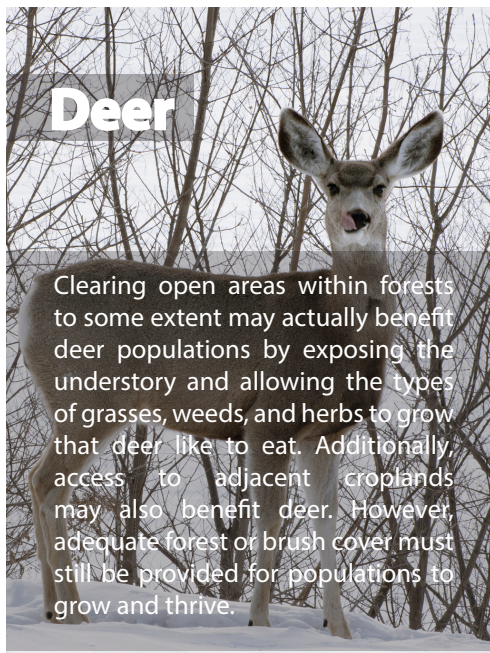


Kestrel

Kestrels are most easily distinguished by their typical hunting behaviour which is to hover at a height of around 10–20 metres (33–66 ft) over open country and swoop down on prey, usually small mammals, lizards or large insects. Kestrels are bold and have adapted well to human encroachment, nesting in buildings and hunting by major roads. Kestrels do not build their own nests, but use nests built by other species.

Canada has 10 percent of the world's forests.

- Natural Resources Canada



Deer

Clearing open areas within forests to some extent may actually benefit deer populations by exposing the understory and allowing the types of grasses, weeds, and herbs to grow that deer like to eat. Additionally, access to adjacent croplands may also benefit deer. However, adequate forest or brush cover must still be provided for populations to grow and thrive.



Fern

Ferns reproduce via spores and have neither seeds nor flowers. Most ferns have what are called fiddleheads. The fiddleheads expand into what are called fronds, which are each delicately divided.



Snow Goose*

They are very vocal and can often be heard from more than a mile away. In winter, snow geese feed on left-over grain in fields. They migrate in large flocks, often visiting traditional stopover habitats in spectacular numbers.