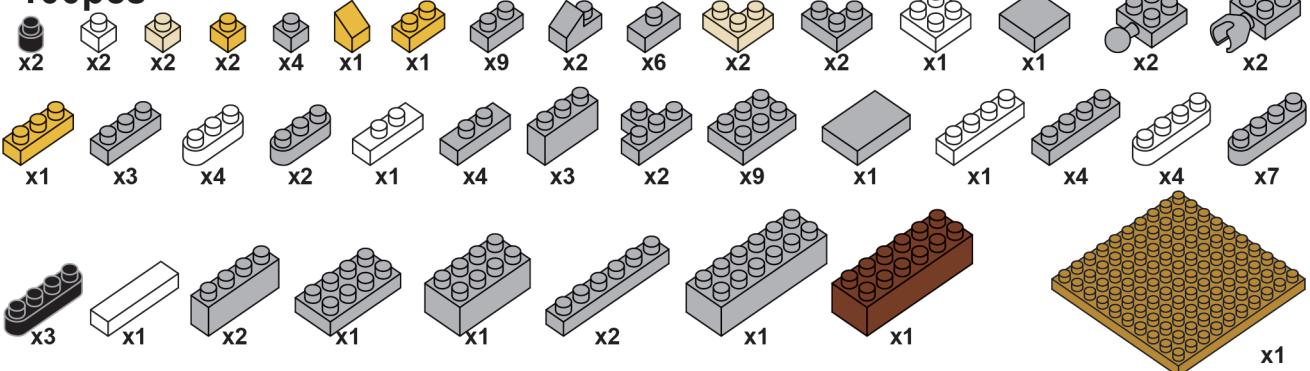
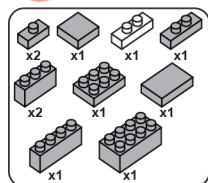


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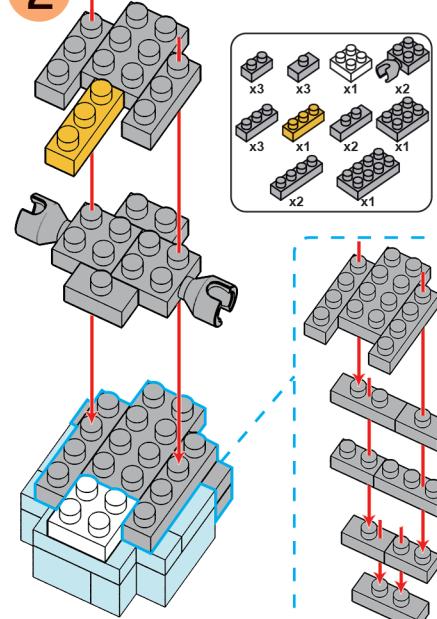
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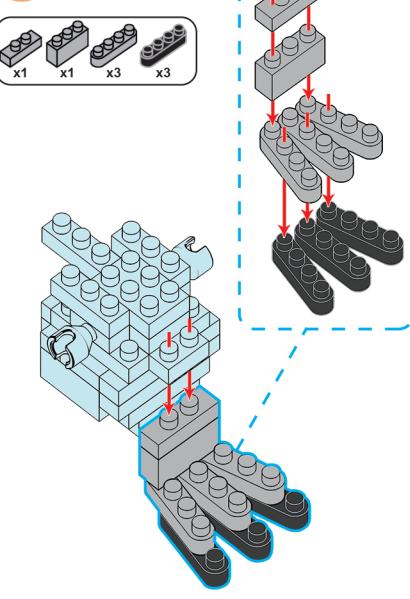
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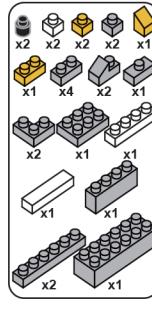
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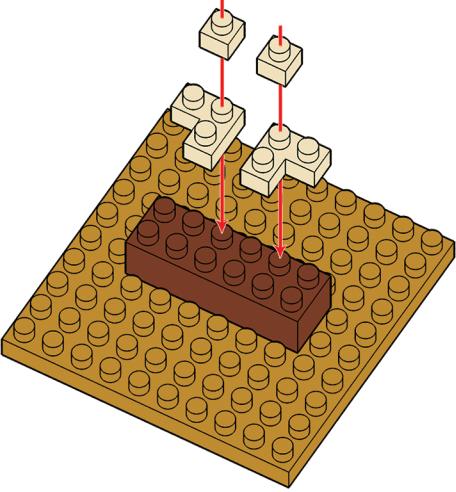
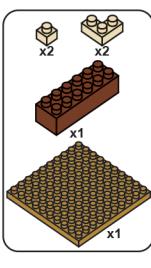
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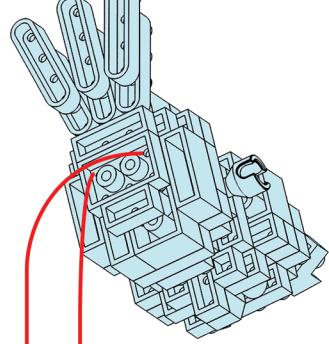
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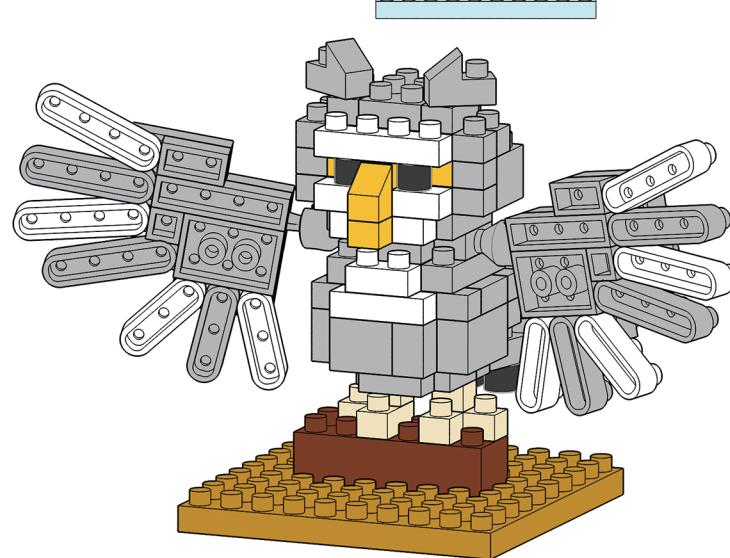
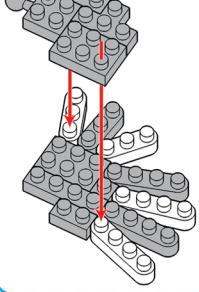
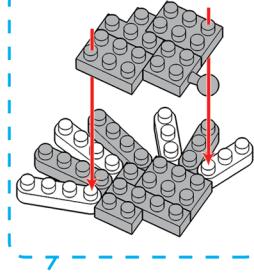
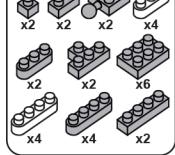
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6



7



WILDLIFE MYSTERY MINI BLOCKS

COLLECT ALL 12 DIFFERENT ANIMALS!

Each pack includes one of the following:

Bald Eagle, Bat, Bighorn Sheep, Bison, Black Bear, Gray Wolf, Great Horned Owl, Grizzly Bear, Moose, Roadrunner, Raccoon and White-tailed Deer fawn

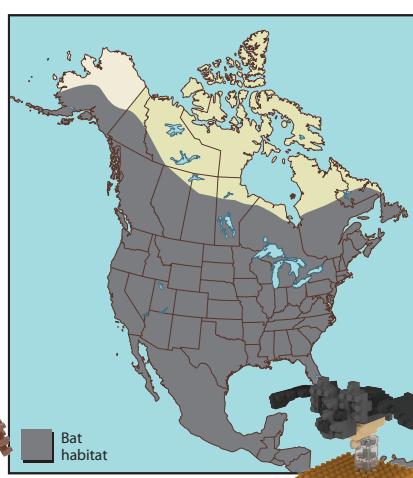
North American wildlife is as extraordinary as the continent's climatic regions. Animals are connected to their environment in a special way adapting and growing with the changes that occur in it. Just as the temperature and terrain vary throughout the continent, so does the complexity of its wildlife. From humid wetlands and coastal cliffs to grassy prairies and frozen tundra, the animals of North America are extremely diverse, yet they all have a common goal—survival.

For millions of years, the wild animals of North America have been fitting themselves into every available nook and cranny of the landscape. About ten thousand years ago humans became part of the equation, and ever since have sometimes used, sometimes abused, but always admired the magnificent animals with which they share the continent.



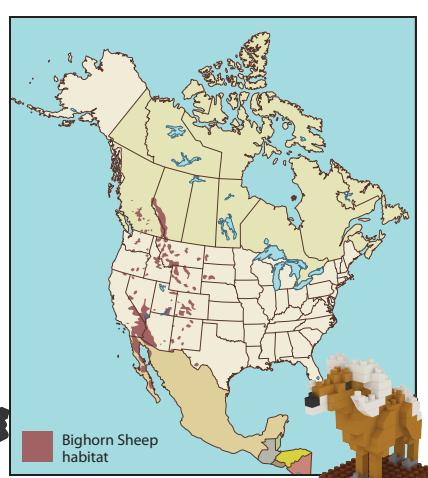
Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

The Bald Eagle is a striking raptor whose appearance is quite unmistakable. It is one of the largest birds in North America. Its distinct white head and tail are its trademark. It evokes strong feelings of patriotic pride as the national symbol of the United States. It was chosen as the official emblem of the United States in 1782.



Bat

Bats are the only mammals capable of true flight. With extremely elongated fingers and a wing membrane stretched between them, the bat's wing anatomically resembles the human hand. Almost 1,000 bat species can be found worldwide. In fact, bats make up a quarter of all mammal species on earth.



Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*)

One of the most majestic creatures of the North American deserts, and one of the rarest, is the Desert Bighorn Sheep. Bighorn sheep are sometimes called a "wilderness species" because they require some of the most remote and protected areas in the West.



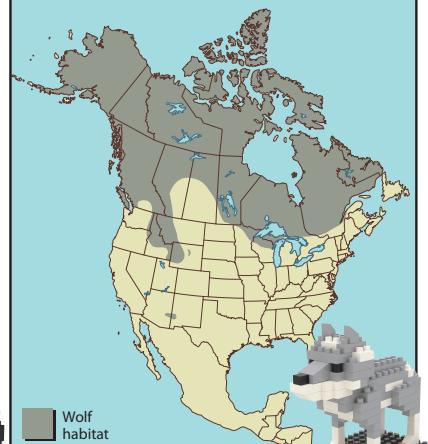
Bison (*Bison bison*)

The bison is most active in the early morning and late afternoon. If frightened, it will stampede, galloping at speeds of up to 32 mph. It feeds on many grasses, sedges, and forbs. In the winter, it will use its hooves and head to clear snow from vegetation. The lifespan in the wild is approximately 25 years.



Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*)

Young black bear cubs explore grasses for ants and grasshoppers. They may take a break from foraging and rest in a lush meadow, but never far from their mother. Orphaned cubs are readily adopted by other black bear mothers, and eventually the cub will accept the adoption.



Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)

The gray wolf used to have one of the widest ranges of all mammals. It has roamed over most of Europe, northern Asia and North America. When the settlers arrived, the wolves slowly disappeared from vast areas and the survivors driven into unsettled areas of the country. In 1989, the public supported a congressional bill that implemented the Endangered Species Act that would pave the way for restoration of the wolf.



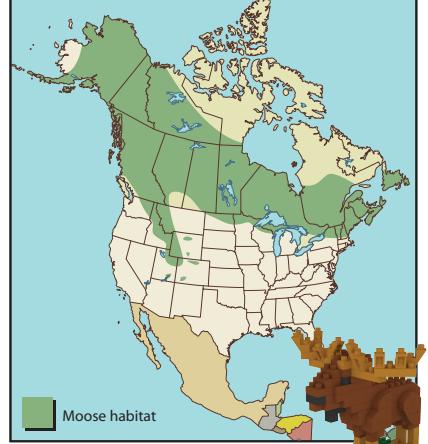
Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)

The Great Horned Owl is found throughout much of North America. It's named for the feathered tufts on its head that resemble horns. It is a powerful, nocturnal hunter that feeds on a variety of animals such as rabbits, mice, and birds. The Great Horned Owl is one of the few animals that eat skunks. It measures 20 to 25 inches in length with a wingspan of 3 1/2 feet.



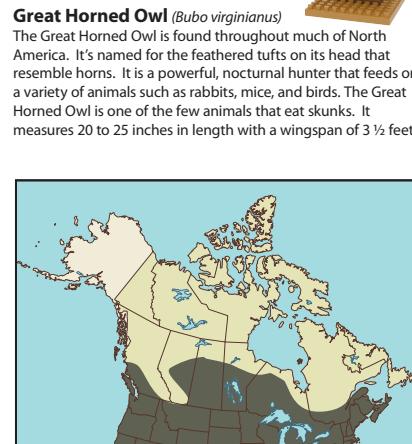
Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*)

The grizzly bear is primarily nocturnal, making its den in a cave, crevice or hollow tree. It has a low, clumsy walk and cubs are able to climb but gradually lose this ability in their first year. It feeds on plants, fungi, berries, insects, large and small mammals, and is quite adept at catching fish with a swift snap of its huge jaws. Cubs, weighing approximately one pound, are born between January and March every other year.



Moose (*Alces alces*)

Moose, common name for the largest member of the deer family, means "eater of twigs" reflecting the animal's primary diet of leaves and twigs. In North America moose are found in wooded areas of Canada and the northern United States.



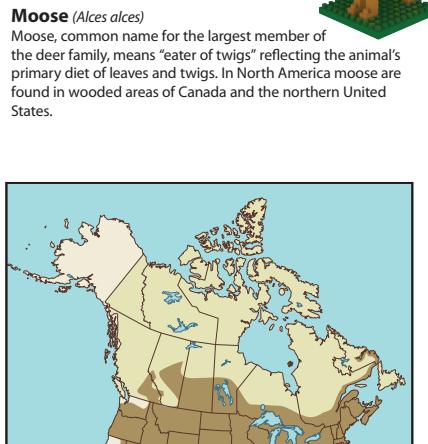
Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)

Native only to the Americas, the raccoon is a nocturnal, solitary animal. It spends most nights foraging for food along stream banks. Raccoons sometimes appear to wash their food; however, they are actually wetting their paw to increase their sense of touch as they knead and tear at their food, feeling for edible material. Females prefer to nest in hollow trees or other protected places.



Roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*)

The roadrunner is a long-legged bird in the cuckoo family from Southwestern United States and Mexico. Roadrunners have four toes on each foot; two face forward, and two face backward. This bird walks around rapidly, running down prey. It feeds mainly on small animals and venomous serpents, including small rattlesnakes, are readily consumed.



White-tailed Deer fawn (*Odocoileus virginianus*)

White-tailed fawns are born in the spring, usually as twins. The fawn's white spots camouflage it, looking to predators like dappled sunlight in the low vegetation where it hides. A doe leaves her fawns alone while she forages for food, so if you see a fawn, its mother is not too far away.