FALCON FAMILY ACTIVITIES

ENJOY CRAFTS, ACTIVITIES, SCIENCE EXPERIMENTS, READING RECOMMENDATIONS AND COLORING PAGES SHARED BY BGSU.

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

20PO8190

Falcon Slime

½ cup water
½ cup white school glue
orange food coloring
glitter (optional)
¼ cup liquid laundry detergent

Mix together equal amounts of white school glue and water. Pour 1/2 cup of water into a bowl. Next, stir in 1/2 cup of white school glue. Make sure that you get all of the glue out of the measuring cup.

Add orange food coloring and glitter, if desired. Start with two drops of food coloring and give the mixture a stir. Add more food coloring, if needed.

For sparkly Falcon slime, add one teaspoon of glitter. Give the mixture a stir. Add more glitter, if desired.

Stir in 1/4 cup of liquid laundry detergent with a fork. As you stir the laundry detergent into the glue, the mixture will begin to stick together. Keep stirring until you have a glob.

Knead the slime with your hands for one to two minutes. The more you knead the slime, the firmer and less watery it will become. This will take about one to two minutes.

Store your Falcon slime in an airtight container, a plastic box with a tight-fitting lid or a zippered sandwich baggie will work the best.

Chalk messages of hope and homemade bird feeders

Photo credit The Hamilton Spectator

Use chalk and write or draw messages on the sidewalk of your own home or for your older relatives. Nursing homes and assisted livings would also appreciate words of thanks and encouragement for their staff to read as they enter work each day. Again, get permission first from the facility. It helps if you know one of the workers or residents and tell them you want to spread messages of hope.

Create/build homemade bird feeders and place them outside the windows of grandparents' nursing home or assisted living residents. There are many homemade bird feeders that can be made with pine cones, peanut butter, and bird seed and hung from trees. Get permission first.

Here's a video* for an easy to make bird feeder with things you may have at home!

* Credit: YouTube: TheLittleWoodHouse

Show your Falcon Spirit with a chalk drawing and share!

Get out your sidewalk chalk and draw and decorate the outline of Freddie.

Share on the BGSU social media channels using **#BGSUSpirit**.

Bowling Green State University

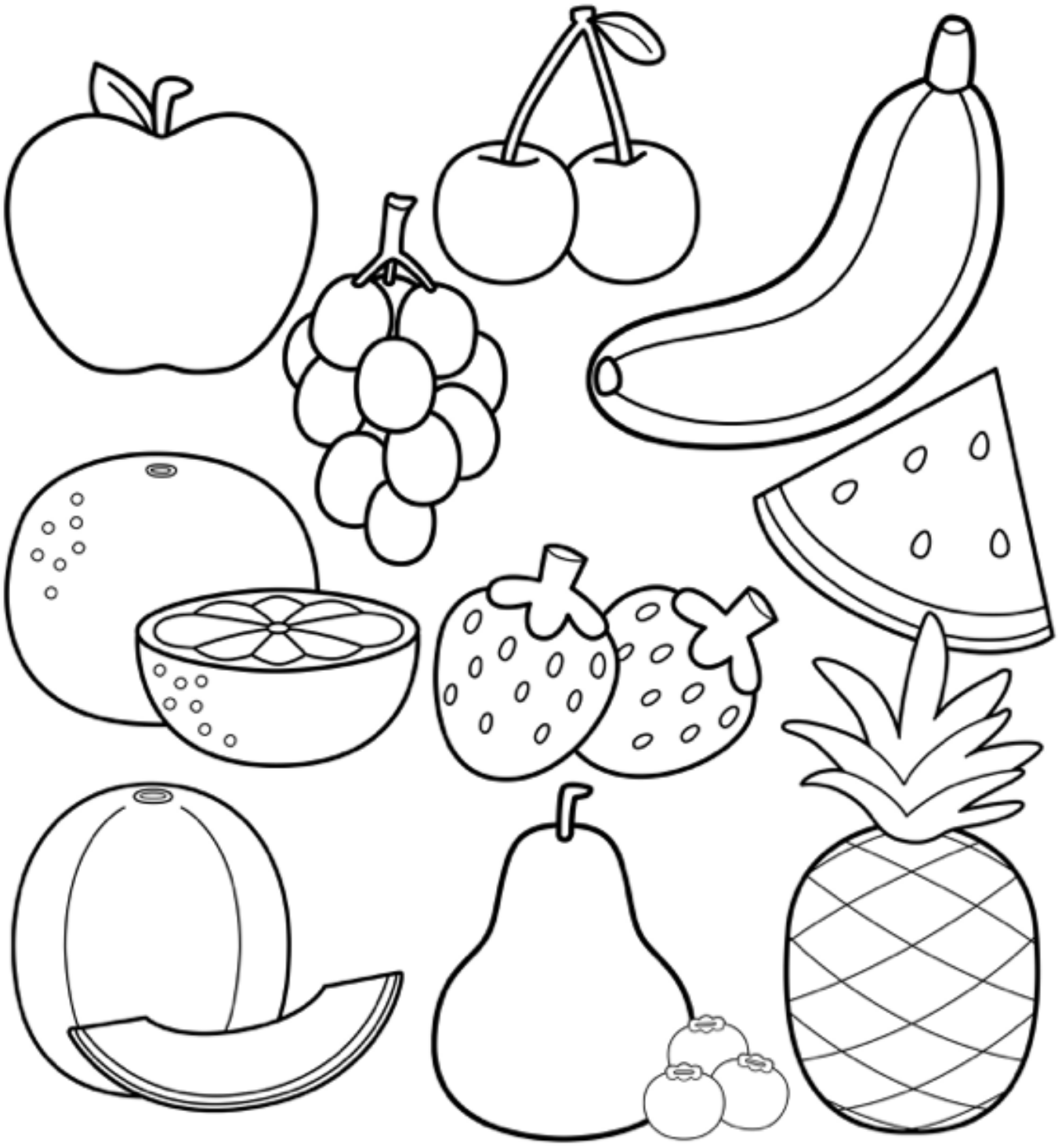
@bgsu

@OfficialBGSU

Shared by the Division of Student Affairs

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

WHAT'S YOUR



FAVORITE FRUIT?

Shared by the College of Health
and Human Services

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

My favorite fruit is:

_____.

Draw a picture of your favorite fruit:

Identify each fruit:

Shared by the College of Health and Human Services

BGSU. A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Build a Falcon Fort

Explore how to build a fort using dowel rods and rubber bands. Your structure can be a square, triangle, rectangle or multiple shapes connected together. Be creative! You will learn which shapes are more durable and how to support your structure. There isn't a right or wrong way to construct your fort. The only requirement is to have fun building it...and, it might look best if your sheet is orange and brown!

- 36" wooden dowel rods
- Large rubberbands
- Blankets or sheets to cover your structure

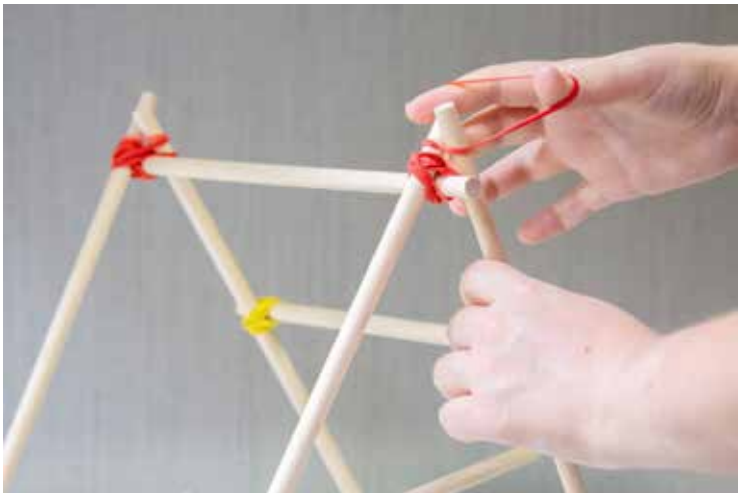


Photo credit Popular Science

1. Take two dowel rods and overlap the ends with each other
2. Hook a rubber band to one end of the of the dowel rod and wrap the rubber band continuously around both dowel rods until it is tight
3. Hook the end of the rubber band around the opposite dowel rod to secure the two rods together
4. Continue this process until you have a structure that will support a blanket
5. Once your structure is complete, lay a blanket or sheet over the top to create a fort
6. Fill your fort with some of your favorite items and a flashlight and enjoy!

Shared by the College of Technology,
Architecture and Applied Engineering

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

APPLICATION FOR YOUTH ADMISSION

OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS
BGSU FUTURE FALCON APPLICATION

Instructions: Please complete this application with the help of your mom, dad, relative or friend. Use your favorite colored crayon. An admission decision will take two to 15 years, depending on your high school graduation year.

Name: _____

Age: _____

High school graduation year: _____

Favorite color: _____

Best subject in school (preschool counts): _____

What I want to be when I grow up: _____

Snack of choice: _____

Favorite toy: _____

What makes you cry: _____

What makes you smile: _____

What time do you like to go to bed: _____

Favorite cartoon to watch in the morning: _____

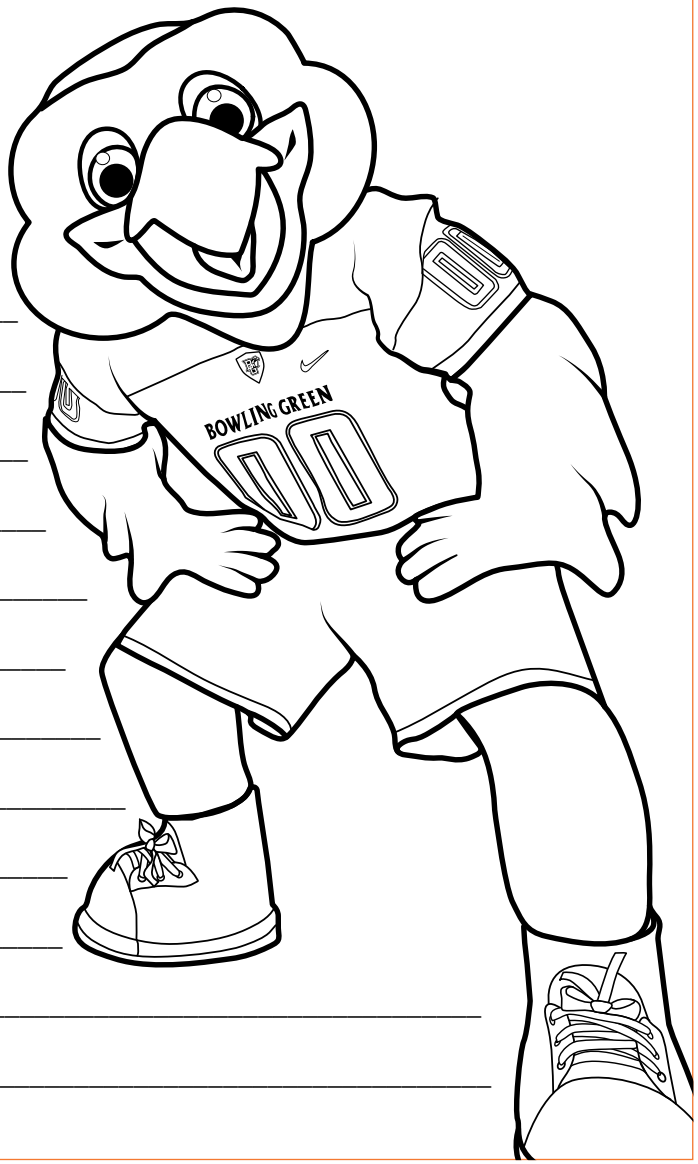
Milk or juice: _____

What movie have you watched the most: _____

Do you like to play inside or outside: _____

Favorite flavor of fruit snacks: _____

How much money have you saved for college: _____



Shared by the Office of Admissions

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Designed by Sarah Tokar, Graduate Hall Director,
Falcon Heights

BGSU. A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Hands Are for Helping!

Name some ways that you use your hands for helping:

_____

_____

Name some ways that other people use their hands to help you

_____

_____

COLOR YOUR HELPING HANDS!

MY HELPING HANDS

Hands are NEVER for hitting!

Shared by Division of Diversity and Belonging

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Apple Cookies

RECIPE INSPIRED BY RACHELSCHULTZ.COM

You will need:

1 Apple
(bread sliced and core removed)
Make Icing:
1 tbsp Peanut Butter
1/3 cup Vanilla Yogurt
1/2 tsp Cinnamon

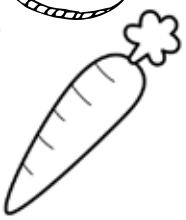
Optional Toppings:
Mini Chocolate Chips
Oats
Sliced Almonds
Sunflower seeds
Chopped Pecans
Dried Cranberries

MAKE ALLERGY ADJUSTMENTS AS NECESSARY

Shared by the College of Health
and Human Services

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

I TRIED SOMETHING NEW!



NAME: _____ MONTH: _____

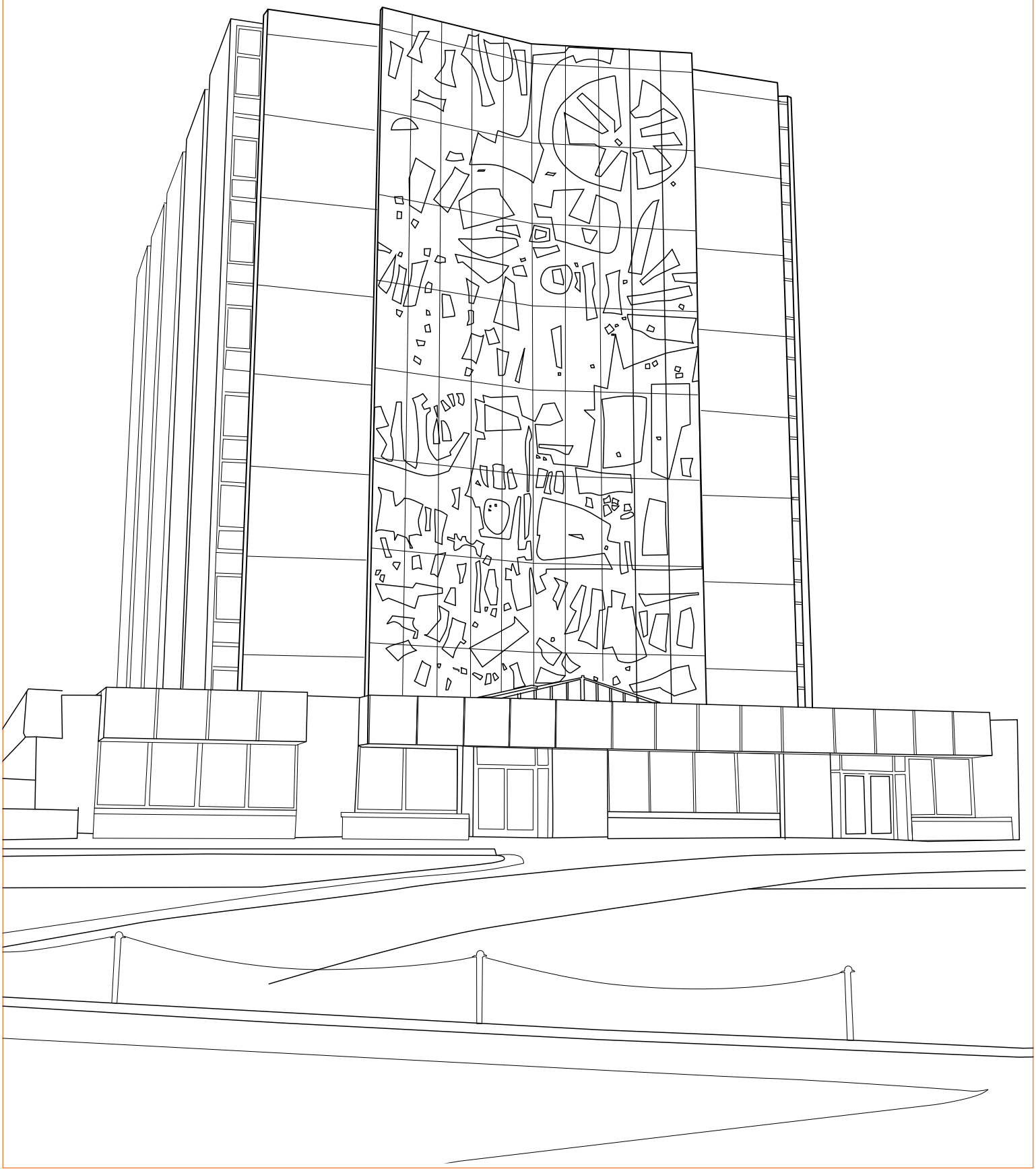
MONDAY				
TUESDAY				
WEDNESDAY				
THURSDAY				
FRIDAY				
SATURDAY				
SUNDAY				

Try _____ new foods to earn a special reward!

Shared by the College of Health and Human Services

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

BGSU University Libraries



Shared by BGSU University Libraries

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

BGSU Libraries MadLib

As the academic heart of campus, Wm. T. Jerome Library has been _____students of
action verb ending in "ing"
BGSU since 1967. The University Libraries aspires to provide _____ access to resources, collections,
adjective
services, and expertise.

At the Curriculum Resource Center you can find this awesome book called The _____
adjective
_____ and the Great _____ _____. It was so _____!
noun color animal adjective
This book won _____ awards. There is a picture of a _____ _____!
number adjective different animal

University Libraries is a great place to get movies and music. My favorite movie from the library is
_____ _____ go to the _____ . It has
number noun, plural fun place to visit
a great scene where the _____ go play _____
noun, plural outdoor sport
in a _____! The Browne Popular Culture Library even has fanzines dedicated to that
body of water
iconic movie where _____ puts on magic _____ and saves the world from
celebrity something you wear
exploding _____. At the Music Library and Bill Schurk Sound Archives there are almost a
vegetable, plural
million sound recordings. They are also the largest collection of the popular sounds of _____
verb ending in "ing"
_____.
kitchen utensil

One of Freddie and Frieda Falcon's favorite places in the Library is the Center for Archival Collections. The birds
love to explore the collection of scholarly _____ about falcon history. The Learning Commons
resource
is especially helpful for _____ in many BGSU classes. If you need help with research you can
action verb ending in "ing"
always _____ with a Librarian! The UL is here for the BGSU community.
verb

Shared by BGSU University Libraries

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Falcon Bird House

The Peregrine Falcon, Bowling Green State University's mascot, doesn't really live in a bird house. But wouldn't it still be fun to build one? Maybe you can decorate it in Bowling Green colors. Peregrine Falcons typically nest on high cliff edges in the wild or on tall buildings, bridges and other structures in metropolitan areas. You can watch a pair of falcons live on the BGSU Falcon Cam.

Materials:

One 1" x 10" x 8' board
Two hinges
1 ½" galvanized nails
Wire

Construction:

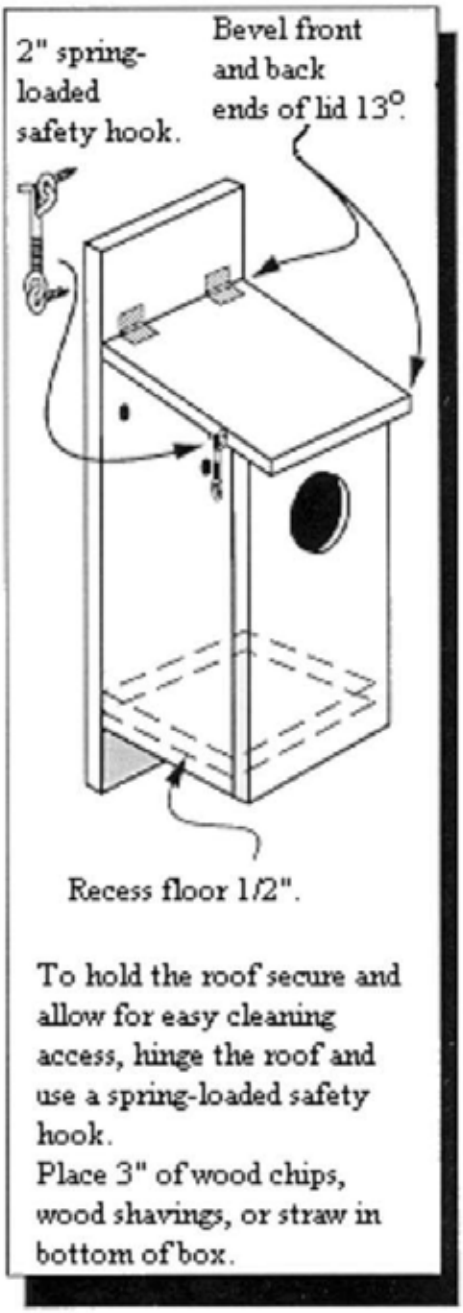
1. Mark and cut out the pieces as shown.
2. Cut a 3" diameter entrance hole in the front piece, 11 ½" from the bottom edge.
3. Drill two ¼" holes near the top edge of both side pieces. Drill four ¼" holes in the floor piece, as shown, to allow for drainage.
4. Assemble the box as shown in the diagram.
5. Attach the roof on top of the box using two hinges, for easy cleaning access.
6. Place one nail in the side of the roof and one nail in the face of the adjoining side piece, as shown in the diagram, so that they line up vertically. Use wire tied around the two nails to keep the roof closed to predators.
7. Place 2-3" of wood shavings on the bottom of the box.

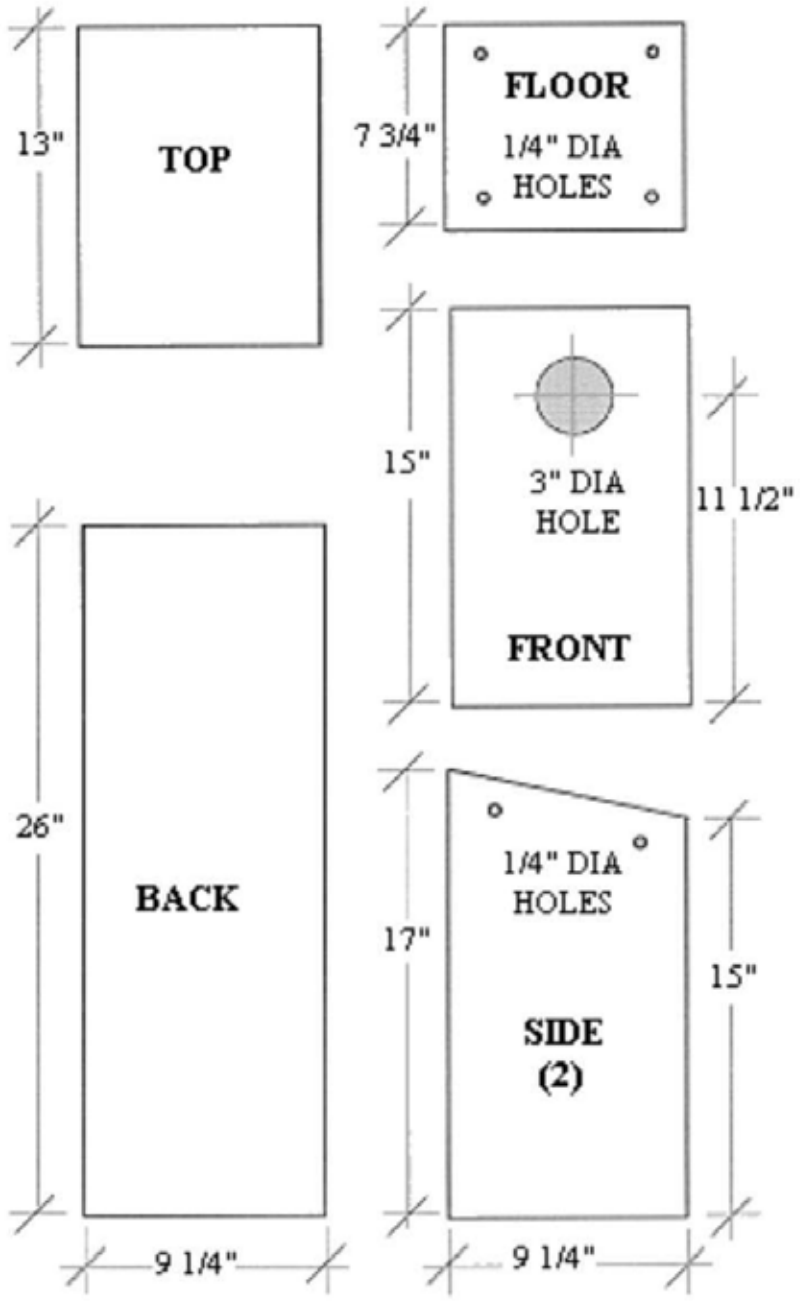
Kestrel Nest Box Tips

Kestrel boxes have been shown to seriously increase the number of nesting kestrel pairs in an area. Here are some suggestions:

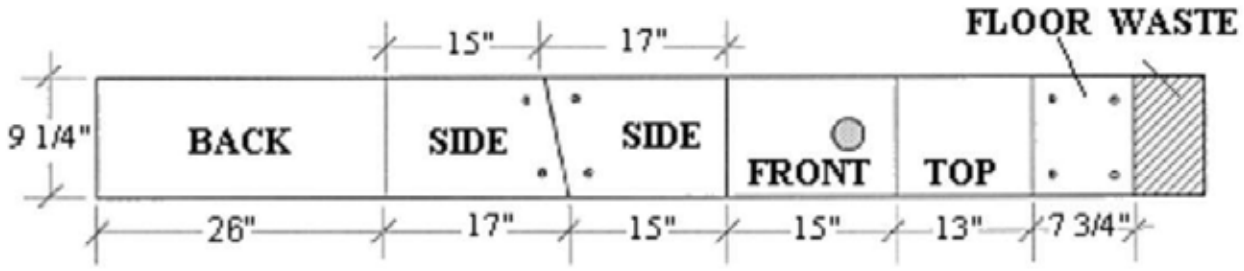
- Nest boxes should be placed in open fields, meadows or along hedgerows next to open areas. A grassy habitat should be near the box so kestrels can use it for hunting.
- Kestrel nest boxes should be firmly attached to a support structure, such as a tree or post, 10 to 30 feet above the ground and spaced at least half a mile apart.
- The support structure should have a sheet of aluminum secured around it to prevent squirrels from climbing and using the box.
- Place 2 to 3 inches of sawdust in the bottom of the nest box.
- Boxes should be installed no later than February 1st, to allow kestrels to find nest sites when first returning north.
- Since starlings may use the box, check the box once a week and remove the nest and eggs of any starlings present. Starlings are unprotected by law and thus you are permitted to do this. Starling eggs are white with a blue-green tint, but other species such as bluebirds (bright blue eggs) and tree swallows (white eggs) may also use the nest box. Be sure you can identify the eggs, but when in doubt, wait for one of the parents to return for positive identification.

Design Courtesy of Minnesota DNR
Illustration Courtesy of the USGS, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center





LUMBER: One 1" x 10" x 8', (#2 white pine recommended). Painting the box eill increase its useful life.
HARDWARE: Twenty-two 1 1/2" wood screws (#6), two 2" hinges and one 2" spring-loaded safety hook.



DIY Falcon Lava Lamp

Add a fun and scientific element to your room with this far out activity, using items you can find in your kitchen -- You will also learn something in the process!

WHAT YOU NEED

- Clear bottle
- Vegetable oil
- Water
- Food coloring - Orange, of course!
- Alka-seltzer

WHAT TO DO

1. Fill the bottle most of the way with vegetable oil
2. Fill the rest of the bottle with water -- The water will sink to the bottom under the oil
3. Add a few drops of orange food coloring -- The food coloring is water-based so it will sink and dye the water at the bottom
4. Break an alka-seltzer tablet into a few small pieces and drop them into the bottle one at a time
5. Watch your lava lamp come to life -- As the reaction slows down, simply add more alka-seltzer

HOW IT WORKS

Your lava lamp works because of two different scientific principles, density and polarity.

(The scientific equation is **density = mass/volume**.)

Density | is the measurement of how compact a substance is - how much of it fits in a certain amount of space.

If you measure an equal volume of oil and water, you'll find that the water is heavier than the same amount of oil. This is because water molecules are packed more tightly; a cup of water actually has more mass than a cup of oil. Because water is more dense than oil, it will sink to the bottom when the two are put in the same container. Density is affected by temperature—the hotter a liquid is, the less dense it will be.

Polarity | prevents the oil and water from mixing together.

Water molecules are "polar" because they have a lopsided electrical charge that attracts other atoms. The end of the molecule with the two hydrogen atoms is positively charged. The other end, with the oxygen, is negatively charged. Just like in a magnet, where north poles are attracted to south poles ("opposites attract"), the positive end of the water molecule will connect with the negative end of other molecules.

Oil molecules, however, are non-polar— they don't have a positive or negative charge, so they are not attracted to the water molecules at all. This is why oil and water don't mix!

Real lava lamps use a polar and non-polar liquid just like our homemade one did. In a real one, however, the densities of the liquids are much closer together than vegetable oil and water. The denser liquid sinks to the bottom, but the lava lamp light heats it up until it expands and becomes less dense, causing it to rise upward. As it gets farther from the light, it cools down, becoming more dense again until it sinks; then the cycle starts all over. Instead of using a light, in our homemade lava lamp we used an alka-seltzer to power the lamp. The alka-seltzer reacts with the water to produce carbon dioxide gas bubbles. These stick to the water droplets. The water/gas combo is less dense than the oil, so they rise to the top of the flask. At the top, the gas bubbles pop and escape into the air, allowing the dense water to sink back to the bottom again.

Credit: Home Science Tools "How to Make a Lava Lamp: https://www.homesciencetools.com/article/how-to-make-a-homemade-lava-lamp-science-project/

Authors share their stories

We have an amazing opportunity to indulge in reading with children. Many of us will not be lucky enough to have a huge array of books to explore, so we've pulled together some websites that enable you to explore stories with their authors.

AGE GROUP 3-6

The Cave, by Rob Hodgson
Hear Rob read his book and visit his website.

Things you might do after sharing
- make a cave in the garden or a room in the house
- make a friend for the little creature
- draw what you think the little creature might look like
- talk about surprises and unexpected endings

The Very Hungry Caterpillar by Eric Carle
Hear Eric Carle read his book or watch an animation of the film.

Things you might do after sharing
- explore outside for signs of new life e.g. shoots from
- plants, frog spawn, cocoons, larvae etc.
- talk about healthy meals for lunch
- make puppets
- leaf collages

AGE GROUP 6-11

"The World's Worst Children," by David Walliams
David reads a story every day from The World's Worst Children and you can visit his website where there are lots of fun things to do.

Things you might do after sharing
- design your own worst child
- choose one of the children and write a character profile

"The Promise," by Nicola Davis
Nicola Davies reads her book and you can listen to two poems read by her - "The Secret of the Egg" and "Raised in Rhyme ."

Things you might do after sharing
- The Promise: what promises could you each make?
- plant seeds, fruit and vegetables
- explore eggs
- write poems
- explore anything in the house and look at different ways of looking at them, for example a cushion. Describe what it looks like, feels like etc.

More Authors reading

Jan Blake is a compelling story teller. Find her on the web or watch her telling The Leopard Woman.
Oliver Jeffers has videos of himself reading on instagram.

Online books to listen to or watch

"Spider and the Fly and Ted," by Toni DiTerlizi
If you like these, try:
"Spiderwick Chronicles," by Holly Black and Tony DiTerlizzi
"The Journey," by Francesca Sanna

Picture Books for boys and girls of all ages
"Tuesday" and "Flotsam," by David Weisner
If you like these, try these other books David Weisner has written:
"The Three Pigs"
"Art and Max"
"June 29 1999"

Shared by the College of Education and Human Development

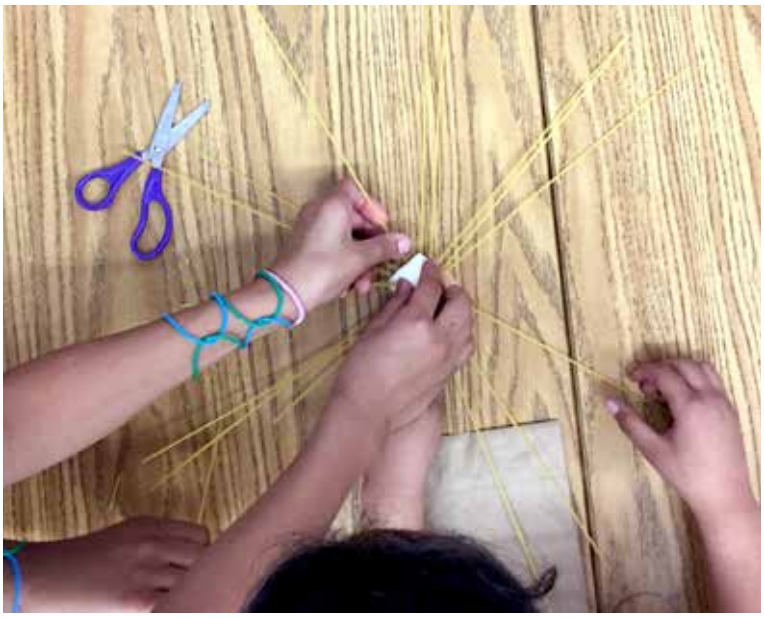
BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Building with pasta

From NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology
https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/edu/teach/activity/spaghetti-anyone/

18 minutes — K-8 - alone, in small groups or with parents

Using spaghetti sticks and tape, build the tallest freestanding structure you can that will support a marshmallow for at least 15 seconds. These are the same forces, like gravity and wind, that engineers consider when working on Deep Space Network antennae.



First, brainstorm; if you're in a small group, discuss strengths and weaknesses. Once you select a design, build, test and redesign to make sure it is stable and can support the marshmallow, all within the time limit of 18 minutes.

What you need

- uncooked, thick spaghetti
- marshmallows (full size)
- brown lunch sacks (optional)
- 100 cm (1 m, or about 3 feet) of masking tape
- scissors (to cut spaghetti)
- science journal
- pencil
- meter stick, yardstick or ruler
- stopwatch

Acetic Acid

Featured at STEM in the Park and brought to you by the Anthony Wayne FFA

Objective

To learn how different types of common acids affect food composition.

What you need

- lemon juice
- white vinegar
- water pasta
- potato
- cheddar cheese
- 6 jars

What to do

1. Get the 6 jars.
2. Fill 3 with half lemon juice, half water
3. Fill 3 with half white vinegar, half water.
4. Put pasta in one jar with lemon juice and one with white vinegar, and do the same with the potato and cheddar cheese.
5. Observe the foods for 8 days while taking notes on how the acid affects each food.

Questions

1. Which food showed the most change in appearance at the end of the eight days?
2. Which type of acid affected the foods the most?
3. If you could do this project again, what would you change?

Ice Cube Curling: Let's Explore Friction

Featured at STEM in the Park and brought to you by Bowling Green Curling Club

What you need

- 2 players
- Ice cubes (kept frozen until right before they are needed)
- A coin
- Kitchen countertop or 1 metal tray (cookie sheet)
- Small hand towel

What to do

1. Start with a dry kitchen countertop or metal tray
2. Place a coin on the counter top or tray to act as your "house" (the target in curling)
3. Try to slide your ice cube as close as possible to the house.
4. Each player tries to get their ice cube closer to the house than the other player.
5. Predict what will happen as the ice cube is moved around on the tray with greater motion.
6. Gently move the ice cube, rubbing it on the flat surface, increasing speed while still maintaining good self-control.
7. Slide your ice cube around and play again.
8. Compare how the ice cubes move as the surface gets wetter. Experiment with different ideas. For example, what happens if you put a sheet of wax paper on the tray or countertop?

Concepts

The ice cube on the counter top or tray should melt faster as it is moved because increased friction between the ice and the tray (while it is moving) causes heat that melts the ice. Rub your hands together. Does that cause heat? That's friction!

How is your experiment like curling? In a curling match, players sweep the ice in front of the moving rock, making the ice more slippery – that is less friction! So players can control how far the rock goes by sweeping.

Can you think of other examples of friction?

Seed Germination

Featured at STEM in the Park and brought to you by Anthony Wayne FFA

Objective

To observe seed germination in different environments

What you need

- 34 Ziploc® bags
- 34 paper towels
- seeds

What to do

1. Dampen the paper towels.
2. Fold each paper towel into a quarter.
3. Place each paper towel into a Ziploc-type bag (one folded paper towel per bag).
4. Place one to two seeds onto each paper towel in each bag and seal each bag.
5. Lay bags flat. 6. Put bags into different environments (warm, cold, dark, light, etc.)
6. Observe seed germination rates in each environment.

Questions

1. Which environment produced the fastest germinating seed?
2. Which environment produced the slowest germinating seed?
3. Why do you think you reached these results?

Water Cycle Bracelet

A STEM in the Park Take Home Activity

What You Need:

- Blue, white, clear, green, and yellow beads (can have one of each color, or repeat the pattern to fill up the bracelet)
- Hemp string or pipe cleaner

What To Do:

- Place the beads on your pipe cleaner/string in a pattern that represents the water cycle.
  - The sun (yellow bead) heats up water in and on the earth (green bead). Water evaporates (clear bead), cools and condenses into clouds (white bead).
  - Then it rains, sleets, snows or hails (blue bead) and that water (called runoff) soaks into the earth where the sun again heats it, making it evaporate once again and continuing the cycle.
- After you place all of your beads onto your bracelet have an adult tie it around your wrist (not too tight).

Learn:

Did you know the water that you use to wash your hands or drink is the same water that dinosaurs drank?

Water cannot be created or destroyed; it just keeps cycling. Water on the Earth is always moving. The water cycle is the constant movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth. Water is also constantly changing states between ice, vapor, and liquid. These processes can happen very quickly or take many years.

The beads on your bracelet represent the phases that water goes through as it cycles throughout the planet.

Investigate:

- See if you can find water in ice, steam, and liquid forms around and in your house.

Shared by the Environment and Sustainability program in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Compost in a Jar

A STEM in the Park Take Home Activity

What You Need

- Glass or plastic jar with lid
- Soil samples
- Water
- Leaves
- Food scraps

Background Material:

Soil is made up of mineral particles, organic matter and pore spaces which may include air, water, and organisms. Compost is not soil. It is an important component of soil in the form of organic matter, but it is not true soil. Earthworms and other organisms that live in the soil help to break down the organic material into a form that plant roots can use to get nutrients.

Activity Procedure:

Explain to the children that they are going to make compost, but not soil! Give each child or group of children a jar. Have them fill it half full with soil. Have each group put in five tablespoons of food scraps (banana peels, orange peels, apple peels work best DO NOT use meat, dairy products, or broccoli). Crumble 30 leaves and place on top of the food scraps. Add enough pond water or creek water to lightly moisten. (Tap water will work, but it doesn't have a lot of microorganisms). Place the lid on the jar and place it in a dark corner. Observe and shake the jar daily. Discuss what is happening in the jar and where the fruit peels are going.

Extensions or Related Activities:

Children can learn about decomposition or a larger scale by setting up a compost bin outside. Children can calculate the amount of food scraps in the jar by weighing them each day. They an graph the results and once finished, try another experiment while changing the variable, i.e. use tap water, use potting soil, leave compost jar in the sun, etc.

Tips and Helpful Hints:

Read *Worms Eat My Garbage* by Mary Appelhof. This is a wonderful book to read to learn all about earthworms, from reproduction to raising your own.

Shared by the Environment and Sustainability program in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

How to Make a Stethoscope

Stethoscopes are used to listen to a person's heart. We can make a very basic stethoscope easily.

WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

Funnel

Gaffer tape

Cardboard tube

METHOD

Attach the funnel to the cardboard tube using gaffer tape.

Place on a friend's chest and listen to their heart beat.

Can you count how many times the heart beats in one minute?

EXPLANATION

Stethescopes used by doctors consist of a chest piece, rubber tubes and earpieces. The chest piece consists of a diaphragm and bell which amplify the sound of the heart beating so the doctor can hear it.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

How could you make the stethoscope better?

What if you used a hose with a funnel at each end?

Or different sized funnels? Which do you think would work the best?

What happens to your heart rate if you jump up and down for a few minutes?

Shared by the College of Health and Human Services

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE VERY HUNGRY CATERPILLAR™

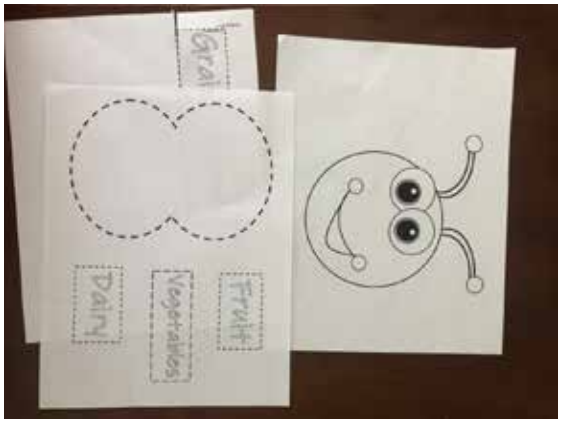
Hungry caterpillar activity exploring MyPlate
Inspiration: https://alittlepinchofperfect.com/hungry-caterpillar-flap-book-craft-and-free-template

You will need:

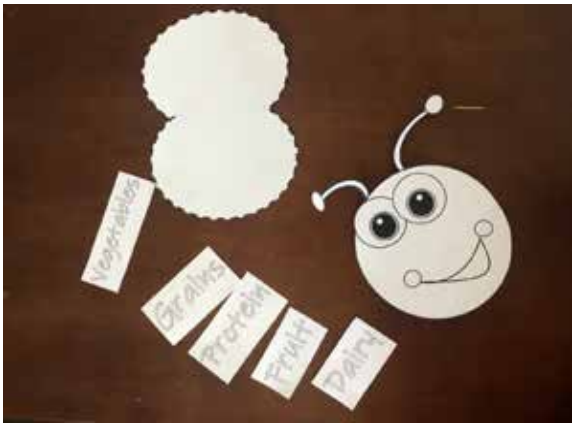
1. Scissors
2. Glue stick
3. Markers, crayons or colored pencils
4. Colored construction paper
5. Print food groups and caterpillar outline
6. Optional: food coloring pages

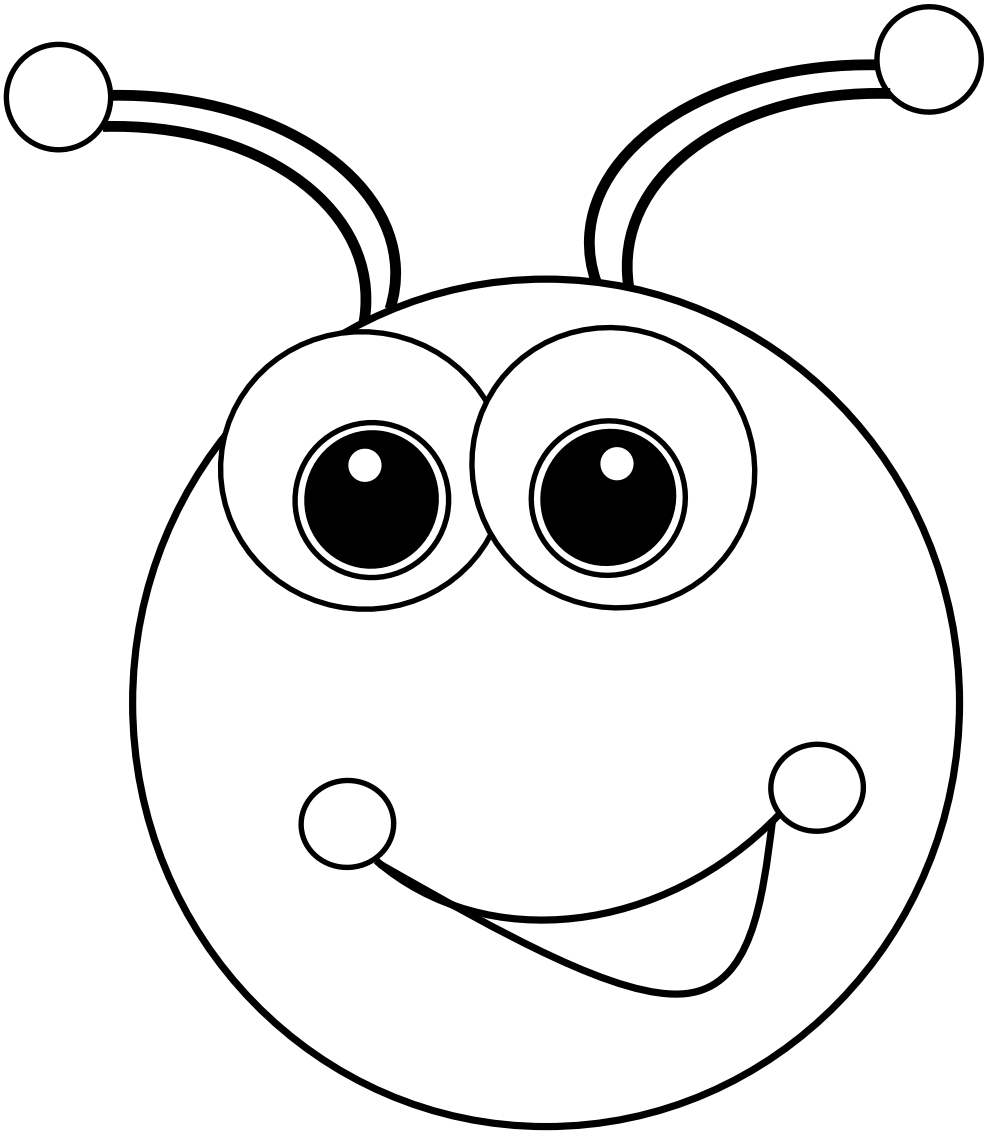
Directions:

1. Print caterpillar outlines and food groups
2. Cut around dotted lines to cut out the body guide



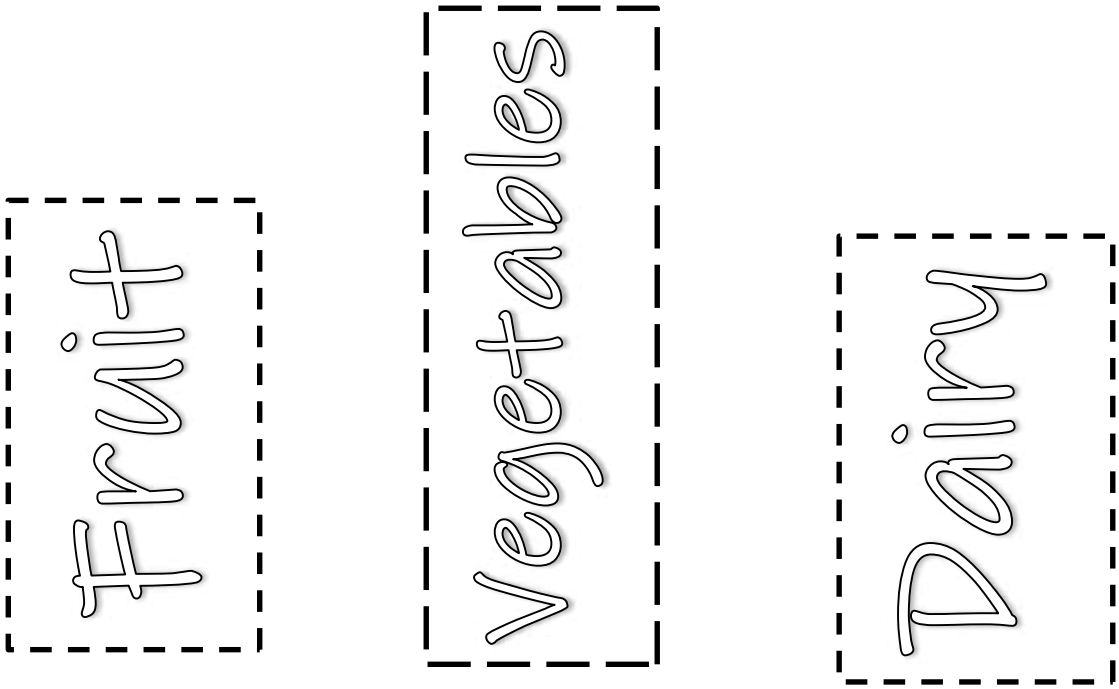
3. Cut out the caterpillar head and food group labels

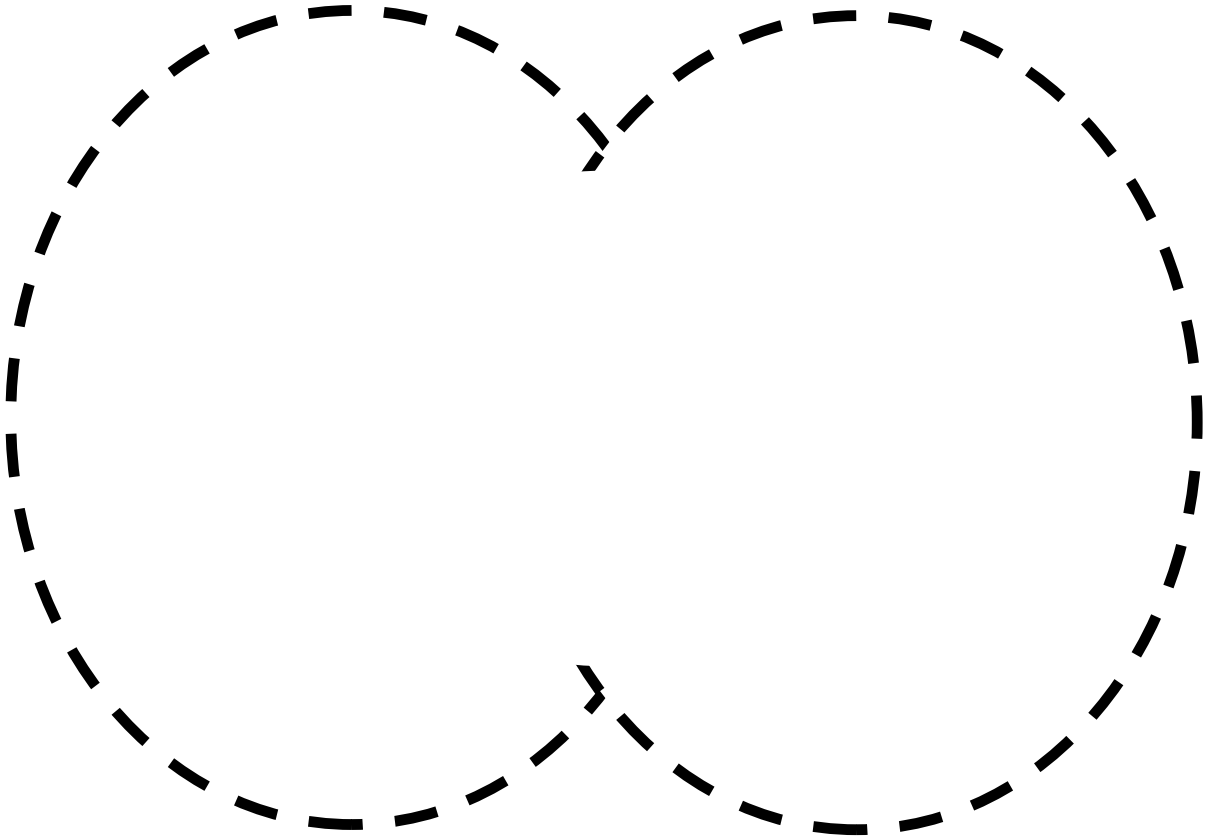




Grains

Protein


Fruit
Vegetables
Dairy



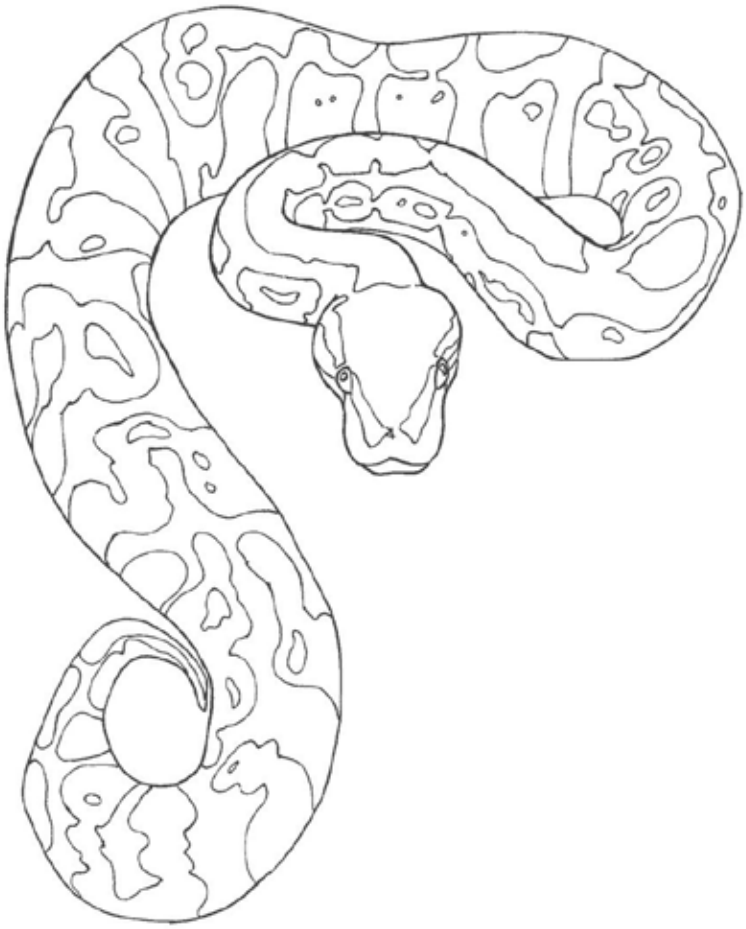
Kids Activity Book

Shared by the Department of Biological Sciences
in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Original drawings by Taylor Wilkes
Text and layout compiled by Alyse Batvinskas
BGSU Herpetarium

Ball Python



Ball pythons are very friendly and shy creatures. These snakes can be found in parts of Africa. Ball pythons get their name from the "ball" shape they coil into when feeling scared or threatened by predators. They think that if they cannot see you, you cannot see them (like a game of "peek-a-boo")!

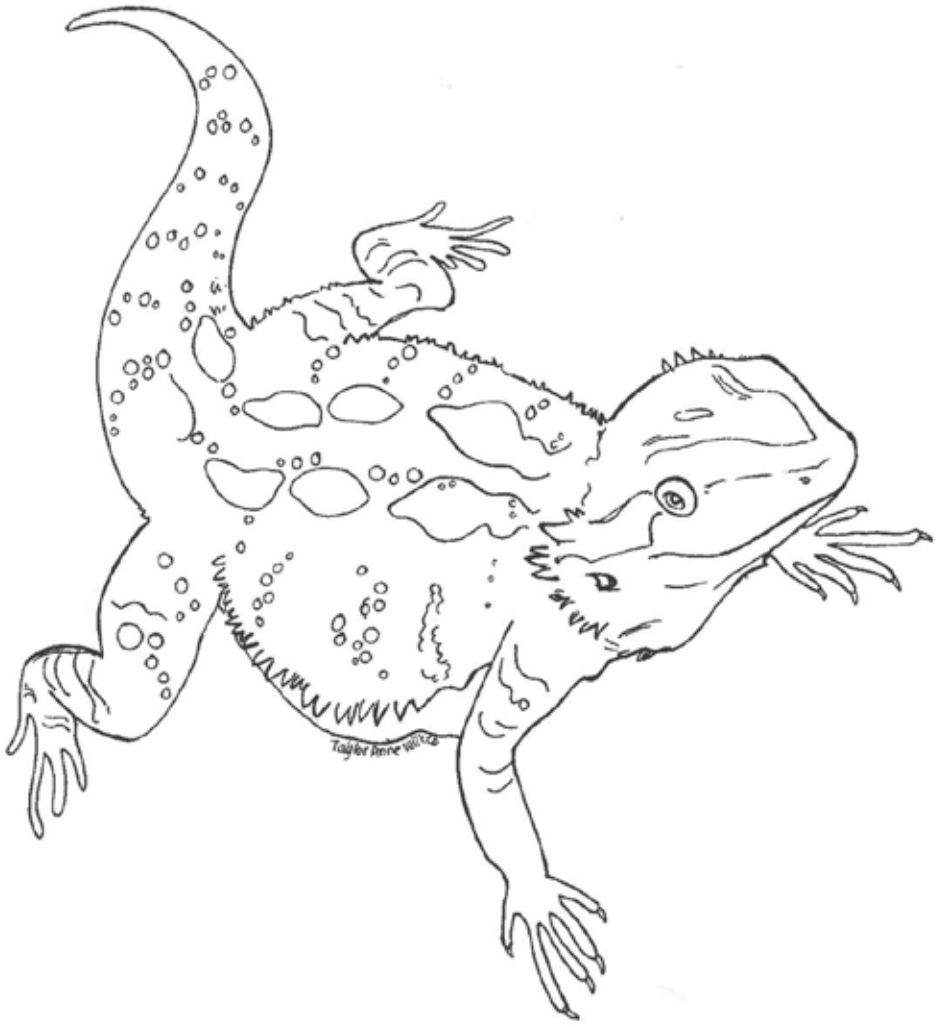
Fun Fact: Ball pythons have long life spans. The average life span of these snakes range between 20-30 years.

Shared by the Department of Biological Sciences
in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Original drawings by Taylor Wilkes
Text and layout compiled by Alyse Batvinskas
BGSU Herpetarium

Bearded Dragon



Bearded dragons are native to Australia. In Australia, all lizards are called "dragons." You will often find these creatures basking in the sunlight. They get their name from the black beard that shows under their necks when they are showing dominance or feel threatened by predators.

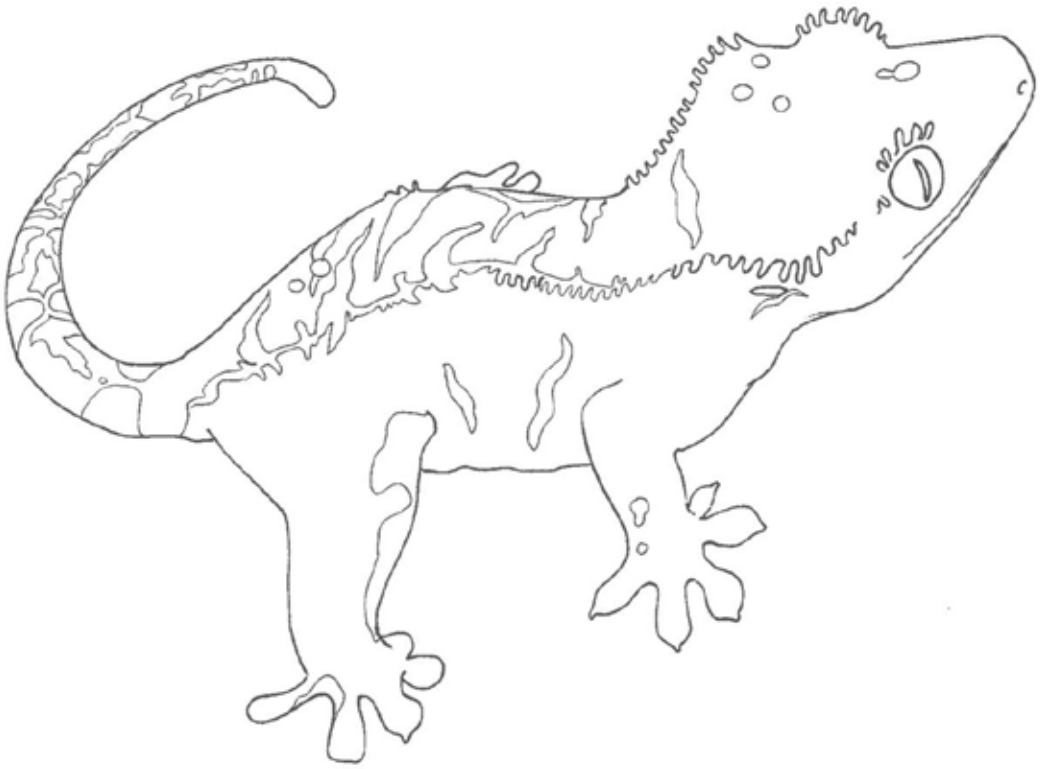
Fun Fact: In the 2003 Disney movie, *Holes,* several bearded dragons were cast as the feared and venomous "yellow-spotted lizards." However, bearded dragons are not venomous at all, and make great pets!

Shared by the Department of Biological Sciences
in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Original drawings by Taylor Wilkes
Text and layout compiled by Alyse Batvinskas
BGSU Herpetarium

Crested Gecko



Crested geckos can be found on the small island of New Caledonia (near Australia). These geckos get their name from the crest that runs from their eyes, all the way down their body. Crested geckos love to jump and are mainly active during the night. Their favorite foods are various fruits and insects, such as crickets.

Fun Fact: Crested geckos, as well as many other species of gecko, do not have eyelids. If dirt or water lands on their eyes, they use their tongues to lick them clean.

Shared by the Department of Biological Sciences
in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Original drawings by Taylor Wilkes
Text and layout compiled by Alyse Batvinskas
BGSU Herpetarium

Poison Dart Frog

Poison dart frogs are very bright in color. They use this coloration to tell predators, “Hey, I’m poisonous and can make you very sick!” Dart frogs get their poison from the food they eat in the wild. Frogs that are raised in captivity, like the ones in the BGSU Herpetarium, are not poisonous because they do not eat the food that allows them to make poison.

Fun Fact: Did you know there is a difference between poisonous and venomous? Venomous animals must bite their predator or prey in order to and affect them with the venom (toxin goes into the bloodstream). Poisonous animals, on the other hand, must have contact through ingestion, or being swallowed.

Shared by the Department of Biological Sciences
in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Original drawings by Taylor Wilkes
Text and layout compiled by Alyse Batvinskas
BGSU Herpetarium

Green Tree Python

Green Tree Pythons are very beautiful creatures. These pythons get their name from the bright green color of their skin. They are often found on tree branches in tight coils, where they live, hunt, eat, and sleep. The BGSU Herpetarium has four Green Tree Pythons, two of which are on loan from the Toledo Zoo!

Fun Fact: When Green Tree Pythons hatch, their scales are not green, but shades of yellow, or brick red. As the snake becomes more mature, the green becomes the prominent color.

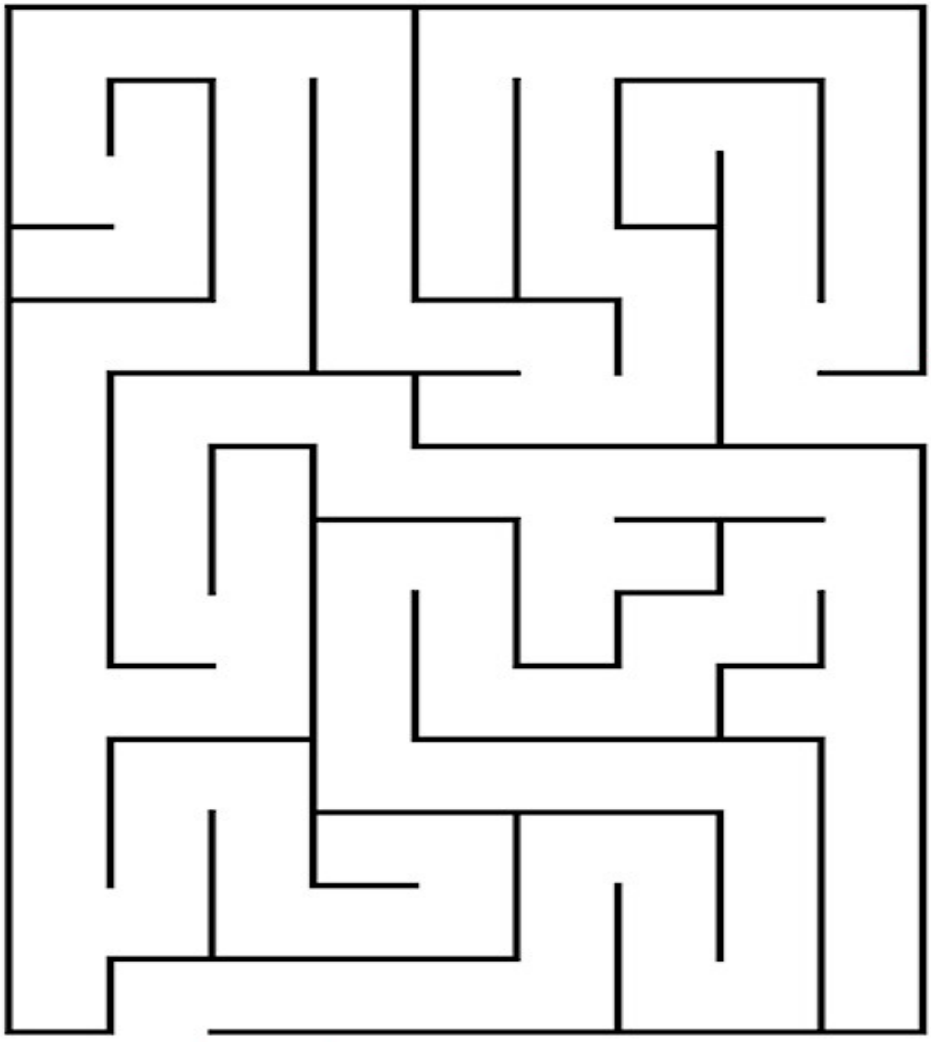
Shared by the Department of Biological Sciences
in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Original drawings by Taylor Wilkes
Text and layout compiled by Alyse Batvinskas
BGSU Herpetarium

Snake Maze

This little snake went on an adventure and became lost. Follow the maze to help the snake find its way home!



START

FINISH

Shared by the Department of Biological Sciences
in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Original drawings by Taylor Wilkes
Text and layout compiled by Alyse Batvinskas
BGSU Herpetarium

Reptile Word Search

L Y A M P H I B I A N
I G A N K E F W E K S
Z O A Z O R K L O L A
A L Y N O H I A H N L
R O V G O T T C N E A
D T C B P G A Y Y S M
P E H E I G A K P I A
C P R G G B S R G T N
C R U E K O O E D P D
G E K S D A L T I J E
P H G E C K O U P M R

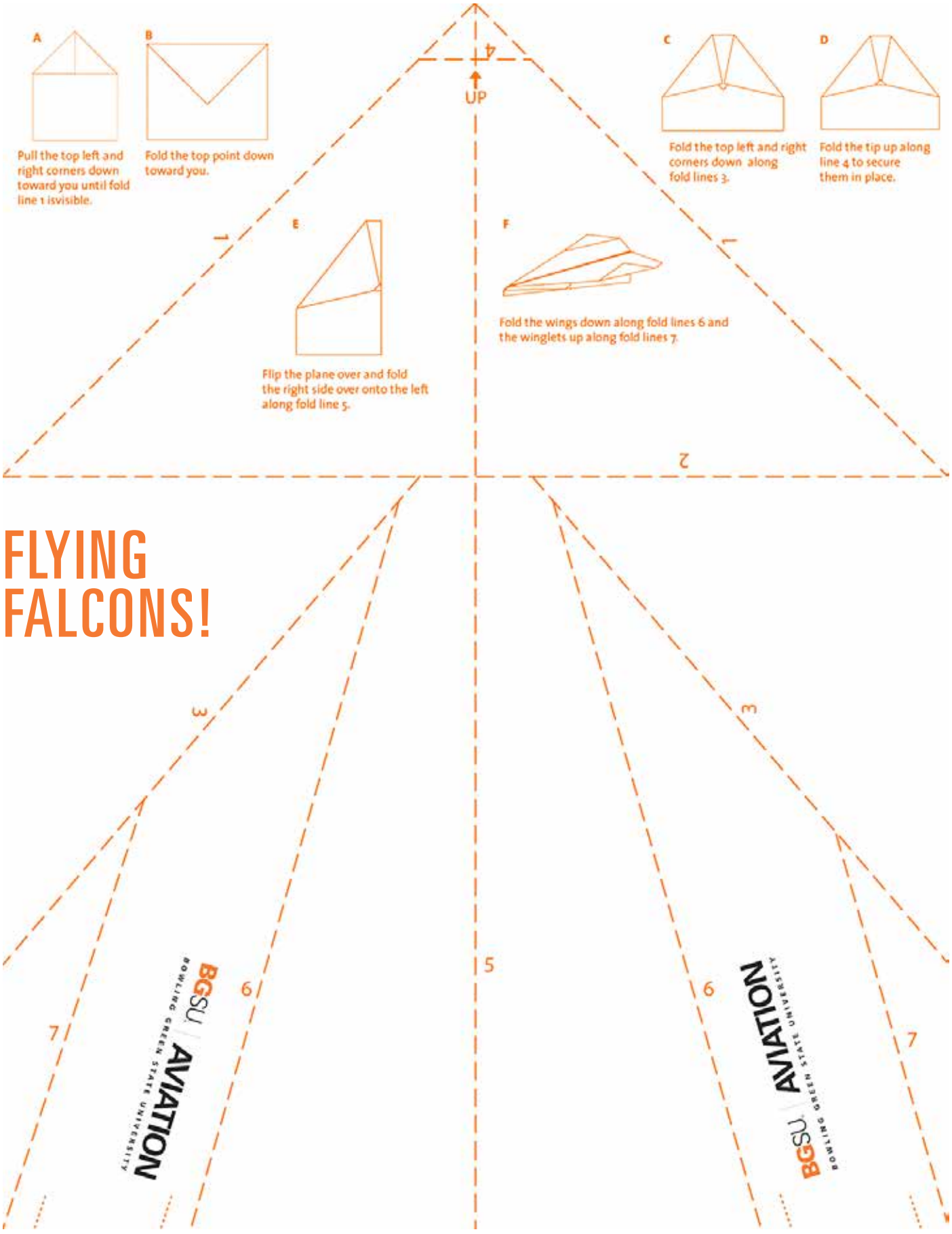
Word Bank:

AMPHIBIAN
BOA
DRAGON
EGG
FROG
GECKO
HERPETOLOGY
LIZARD
PYTHON
REPTILE
SALAMANDER
SNAKE

Shared by the Department of Biological Sciences
in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

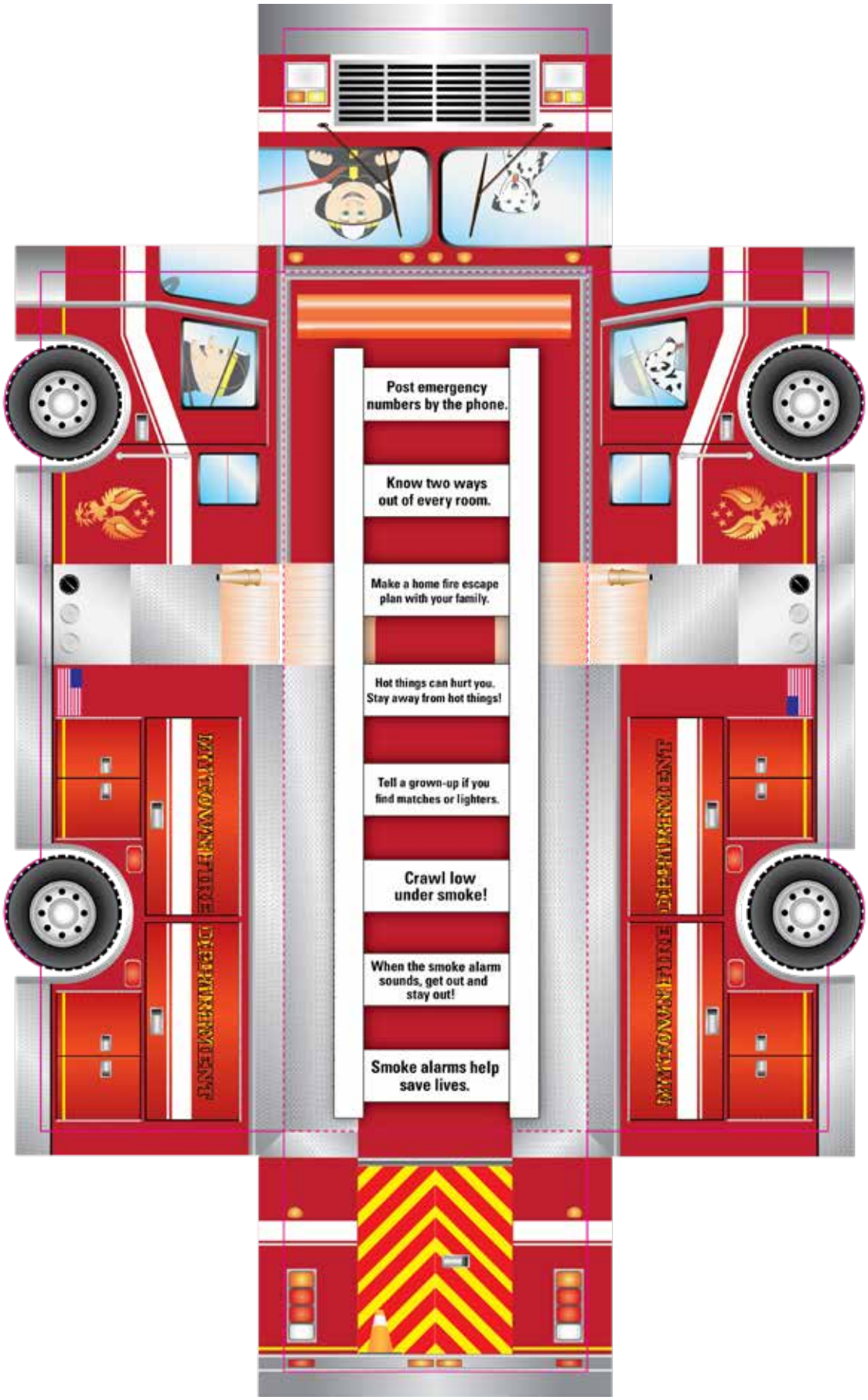
Original drawings by Taylor Wilkes
Text and layout compiled by Alyse Batvinskas
BGSU Herpetarium



FLYING FALCONS!

Shared by the Aviation program in the College of Technology, Architecture and Applied Engineering

BGSU. A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.®
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY



Shared by the Environment and Sustainability program in the College of Arts and Sciences

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Bowling Green State University

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

presented to

_____

NAME

for successfully completing the Bowling Green State University activity book.
You are hereby approved as a Future Falcon.

_____

DATE

Freddie Falcon

Freddie Falcon

BGSU A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Frieda Falcon

Frieda Falcon