

Anyone can study the environment and take steps to preserve it. Here are some things you can do.



ACT. Once you've informed yourself, find a way to do something. Perhaps you'll need to write letters or volunteer at a local wildlife refuge. Don't be afraid to call up experts or public officials to get information or to express an opinion. Most are happy to help young people. If the people you reach are not helpful, don't be discouraged.



READ. Find out about local environmental issues, such as water pollution or urban sprawl. How do they affect you? What's being done about them?



WRITE. Keep a wildlife journal. Record your observations of wildlife and your thoughts about it. Turn some of your ideas into a poem, an essay, or a song.

Be an Amateur Ecologist



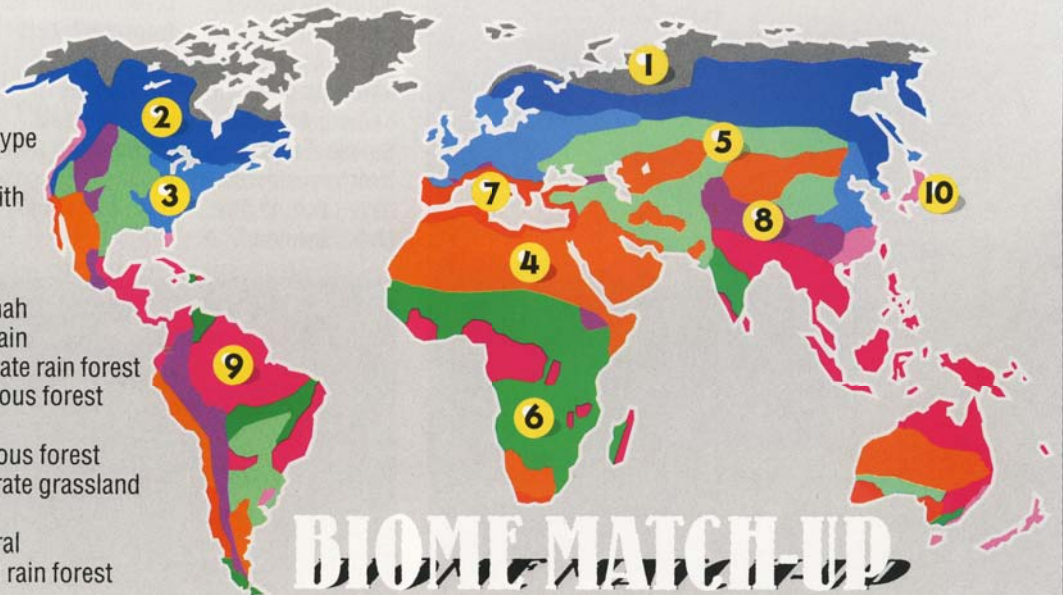
DISCOVER. Your backyard or local park contains a great deal of wildlife. Spend half an hour or so observing the insects and other animals there. Perhaps even write a list of what you see. Once you've identified an interesting animal, focus on it. How many individuals of that species do you see? How do they behave? What's special about them to you?



CONSERVE. By learning how to save natural resources, you learn more about them. For instance, estimate how much water your family uses flushing the toilet every day (how many gallons per flush times how many flushes per day). Research ways to lower that amount of water. One way is to place a brick in the tank. Conservation measures often cost more money at first but save money (and the environment) over time.

On this map of the world, each number identifies a different type of biome. Match the name of the biome with the number that identifies it.

- ___ 1. a. savannah
- ___ 2. b. mountain
- ___ 3. c. temperate rain forest
- ___ 4. d. deciduous forest
- ___ 5. e. desert
- ___ 6. f. coniferous forest
- ___ 7. g. temperate grassland
- ___ 8. h. tundra
- ___ 9. i. chaparral
- ___ 10. j. tropical rain forest



BIOME MATCH-UP