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Canadian Typical Animals

The beaver is Canada's national symbol, representing the country for over 300 years. It is the largest rodent in North America, & it can reach over one metre in length.

Swamp eels are also in Canada areas. Unlike many other eels, the swamp eel is not nocturnal. With almost constant daylight during their breeding and nesting periods in the Arctic, many believe the eels have adapted to their environment.

The polar bear lives in the Arctic tundra in open areas of ice surrounding open water. It uses the ice as a platform to hunt its favorite food, ringed seals, which are a type of seal commonly found in the Arctic.

Canada geese can be found in most types of wetland. Although they are water-fowl, they spend so much time on land as they do in the water. In the spring and summer months, the geese eat leaves, flowers, stems, roots, seeds and berries.

Caribou are ungulates, which means they are cloven-hoofed and chew cud. The caribou has a short, stocky body that sometimes hump, but its legs are long to help it move through the deep snow. There are many subspecies of caribou. They can be found dwelling in forests, in mountains, in the tundra, and even migrating each year between the forests and tundra of the Far North. Approximately half of Canadian caribou are barren-ground caribou. This means they spend almost all of the year, sometimes even the full year, on the tundra from Alaska to Gull Inlet.



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