Draw a line connecting the water wildlife fact to the correct creature.

MATCH GAME

Water

WILDLIFE

EXPLORATION 

# **Great Blue Heron**

Ardea herodias (scientific) hokhatho (Dakota)



# **Calico Crayfish**

Orconectes immunis (scientific) matúška (Dakota)



### **Bluegill Sunfish**

Lepomis macrochirus (scientific) hoğáŋbdaskana (Dakota)



#### **Common Loon**

Gavia immer (scientific) mdóza/bdoza (Dakota)



#### **Boreal Chorus Frog**

Pseudacris maculata (scientific) hnašká (Dakota)



### **Giant Water Bug**

Lethocerus americanus (scientific)



#### Green Darner Dragonfly

Anax junius (scientific) susbéčha (Dakota) This creature creates bowl-shaped nests in sand and gravel on lake bottoms where the females lay up to 50,000 eggs!

This creature is the biggest insect in Minnesota, measuring up to two inches long and one inch wide!

This creature can be found in their nest high in the treetops or wading slowly in shallow waters looking for fish, insects, frogs, and small turtles to eat.

This creature eats plants, insects, tadpoles, and small fish and burrows deep into the mud during the winter to stay warm.

This creature begins its life underwater as an egg laid on a plant stem and then hatches to emerge from the water in a whole new body.

These birds are iconic to Minnesota and have unique red eyes that help them see underwater to catch fish, frogs, and other lake creatures.

This creature's unique call comes from their bellowing throat and sounds like a fingernail moving across a comb!







### Mallard Duck

Anas platyrhynchos (scientific) phağúŋta (Dakota)

### Muskrat

Ondatra zibethicus (scientific) siŋkphé (Dakota)



# **Orb Snail**

Planorbidae (scientific) mníwamnúľa (Dakota)



# Northern Leopard Frog

Lithobates pipiens (scientific) hnašká (Dakota)



# Water Strider

Gerridae (scientific)



# **Painted Turtle**

Chrysemys picta (scientific) phatkáša (Dakota)

#### Predacious Diving Beetle

Insecta Dytiscidae (scientific)

This creature is sensitive to the health of its environment and so some scientists call it an indicator species. Listen for their call near wetlands.

These creatures may be confused for spiders but have special water repellant hairs on their long legs that allow them to walk on water.

These prehistoric creatures have lived in freshwater for 15 million years! Look for their red, orange, and yellow striped legs and neck for which they are named!

These creatures lives in lodges built on the shores of lakes and ponds where they spend winters huddling together to keep warm.

These creatures carry a small air supply under their wing so they can breathe underwater while hunting for tadpoles, small fish, and other insects to eat.

These creatures like to swim together in large groups. You'll notice the males' green head and shiny blue feathers. Females are mostly brown to keep camouflaged while protecting their nests.

This creature is one of the fastest growing freshwater fish and can grow up to 4 feet long and live over 20 years!

These creatures carry their homes on their backs in the form of a swirly shell. They eat decaying plants and algae and scientists use them to help tell how healthy the environment is.