

## It's a Bear's Life



### Key question

What is the life of a Florida black bear like?

#### Conceptual frameworks topics

- IV.A. Florida black bear anatomy and physiology
- IV.B. Florida black bear behavior
- IV.C. Florida black bear seasonal activities and movements
- IV.D. Florida black bear life cycles
- V.B. Habitat requirements of Florida black bears
- VI.A. Natural limiting factors
- VI.B. Human-caused limiting factors

#### Subjects

Science, Language Arts, Mathematics

#### Time estimates

45-60 minutes per day for one to two days

#### Key vocabulary

Cub, yearling

#### Supplemental video clips

[Time 8:58-9:33 from 60-minute video](#)

[Time 14:29-15:09 from 60-minute video](#)

### Objectives

As part of this activity, students will:

1. Identify the four major stages in the life cycle of a Florida black bear.
2. Describe significant events at each stage in the life of a Florida black bear.
3. Compare and contrast the lives of Florida black bears and humans.
4. Identify differences in the life histories of male and female Florida black bears.

### Materials

#### Essential:

Per group of 2-4 students:

- One "It's a Bear's Life" [Game Board](#) containing the pathway board game and rule sheet glued onto a file folder or piece of cardboard
- [Rule sheet](#)
- One set of [Bear Game Tokens](#)
- One die
- Two to four sets of each sheet of "It's a Bear's Life" [Game Cards](#) cut out and sorted into piles. (Note: To make it easier for students to



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distinguish the cards, copy each set of cards – Cubs, Yearlings, Young Adult Males and Young Adult Females – on a different color paper or card stock.)

Per student:

- One “It’s a Bear’s Life” [Field Notebook Sheet](#)

### Supplemental:

Per Class:

- Color pictures of Florida black bears at each stage of their life cycle

### Background

Like many other animals, Florida black bears pass through a distinct series of stages during their life cycle. Their activities, behaviors, and challenges differ at each stage. In addition, the lives of male and female black bears are very different. For adult females, the most important activities in adulthood are successfully mating and rearing litters of young (**cubs**). For adult males, the most important activities in adulthood are successfully mating and establishing a home range. Male bears do not participate in the rearing of young, and in fact, have been known to kill and even eat young cubs and yearlings. Male bears live a solitary life and only interact with the female bears during the summer mating season. Florida black bears establish home ranges. Female black bears generally maintain much smaller ranges than those of males and are often located near their mothers. Some Florida black bears den for at least a few weeks in the

winter, usually in December, January, or February. Although black bears do not eat, urinate, or defecate during their winter sleep, they are not truly hibernating. They sometimes wake up for brief periods, get up and move around, forage for food and then go back to their dens. Female bears with cubs den for a much longer period than male bears or females without cubs.

A Florida black bear’s life can be divided into four stages: cub, yearling, young adult, and mature adult.

**CUBS** – Cubs are born in late January or early February when the mother is in her den. Litters of two to three cubs are born with their eyes closed and helpless, each weighing just under a pound - about the size of a can of soda. They climb onto their mother’s belly to nurse and the mother and her cubs stay in the den for two to three months. After emerging from the den in the spring, the cubs begin to eat some solid foods but they continue to rely on their mother’s milk as their primary food source until they are six months old. During the spring and summer, the mother bear teaches her cubs how to find their own food and escape danger. While they are awake, cubs spend a lot of time playing, which helps them develop their muscles and coordination, as well as the skills they will need to defend themselves from other bears as they get older. The young cubs spend their first winter denning with their mother and emerge from the den as **yearlings** the following spring.



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**YEARLINGS** – Yearling bears stay with their mothers throughout their second spring, generally until she is ready to mate in the summer. Mother bears run the yearlings off when they are about 18 months old and from then on they must fend for themselves. Once out on their own, both yearling females and yearling males must establish their own home ranges. Most yearling females establish home ranges near their mothers, although they rarely spend time with their mothers once they are sent away. Yearling males on the other hand must travel great distances in order to find a home range that isn't already occupied by another bear. Mortality rates for young black bears are high during the first fall and winter they spend on their own. Some yearlings are not cautious enough or are unable to find adequate food, thus many are killed by other bears, collisions with vehicles, and starvation.

**YOUNG ADULTS** – Female Florida black bears don't have their first litter of cubs until they are three to four years old and male black bears don't mate until they are four to five years old. Before they are sexually mature, these bears are classified as young or "sub" adults. Generally, subadult females have better survival rates than subadult males. Many subadult males are killed by collisions with vehicles when they forage for food, with increased deaths in the spring and fall. Some subadult males are killed by other bears as they wander from one area to another looking for adequate food

supplies that aren't already defended by more dominant bears.

**MATURE ADULTS** – Once they reach sexual maturity (four to six years of age), Florida black bears begin mating during the summer. Female Florida black bears average two to three cubs per litter and have cubs every other year. Male Florida black bears generally mate with several different females each breeding season. Female bears tend to outlive male bears because they are not as aggressive toward other bears and because they do not have to travel as far to establish a home range and find food. The typical wild black bear life span is about 15 years, but they can live up to 30. Mature adult bears die of old age related ailments, collisions with vehicles, poaching, starvation, disease, and other factors.

### Advance preparation

1. Prepare sufficient copies of the "It's a Bear's Life" Game Boards and Rule Sheets. Glue the two game board sheets side-by-side on the inside flaps of file folders and glue the rule sheets on the outside flaps of the folders. You could also prepare separate loose copies of rule sheets for individual students to refer to during the game. You may want to color in parts of the game board and laminate the game board sheets and rule sheets before attaching them to the file folders.
2. Copy one set of Bear Tokens and two to three sets of "It's a Bear's Life" Game Cards for each group. Cut out the tokens along the solid lines, glue them to pieces



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of card stock, and laminate them if desired. To make the tokens stand up, fold them along the dotted lines and tape or glue the bottom two flaps of the tokens together so they overlap. The resulting game piece will look like a tall triangle from the side.

3. Cut out the Game Cards for each group, sort them into separate stacks for each life cycle stage, and laminate them if desired. There should be 2 "Cub" sheets, one "Yearlings" sheet, one "Young Adult Male" sheet, and one "Young Adult Female" sheet.

4. Copy one "It's a Bear's Life" Field Notebook Sheet for each student.

### Procedure and discussion questions

1. Introduce the lesson by asking students to describe the changes a human being goes through from birth to adulthood. Next, ask students if they think Florida black bears go through the same changes. Explain that during this lesson, students will play a game in groups of two to four to learn more about the stages in the life of a Florida black bear.

2. Divide students into groups of two to four and distribute a Game Board/Rule Sheet set to each group. If desired, distribute individual copies of the Rule Sheet as well. Carefully review the rules of the game with the entire class. Answer any questions regarding the rules. Remind students that **the object of the game is to grow from a cub → yearling → young adult → mature adult bear by**

**collecting 10 energy points during each stage of life on the game board (cub, yearling, and young adult). The first player to collect a total of 30 energy points (10 points from each stage of life on the game board) wins.**

3. Distribute a die, a set of Bear Tokens, and a set of Game Cards to each group. Have students choose which bear they are going to be in the game and place their tokens together in the birth den. Instruct them to separate the cards into groups and place the card sets on top of the appropriate boxes drawn on the game board. Explain that there are two types of cards in the card stacks: "Fact Cards" and "Event Cards." The Fact Cards contain interesting information about Florida black bears at each stage of their life cycle while the Event Cards describe actual things that can happen to Florida black bears at different stages of their life cycle.

4. Give each student an "It's a Bear's Life" Field Notebook sheet. Instruct students to make a stack of the cards they collect during the game under the appropriate life cycle stage on their field notebook sheets and show them how to record their energy points in the tally section. Explain that the column labeled "Card Number" simply represents the order of the cards they draw during each stage of their life cycle in the game. Under the "Cub Energy Tally" Column, Card Number 1 is the first card they draw when they are cubs; Card Number 2 is the second card they draw when they are cubs, etc. When they move into the yearling stage of



their life cycle, Card Number 1, under the "Yearling Energy Tally" column, is the first card they draw. For each card drawn, students need to look at the number of energy points gained or lost (such as +3 or -2) and record their resulting **total** number of points in the blank next to the card number they just drew. If a student lands on a "Bonus" or "Danger" space during a turn, they should not draw a card, but they need to include the points gained or lost from that space in their tally. Students need to keep track of the sums of these positive and negative numbers when they are in each stage and remember to move to the next stage after they have collected a total of 10 energy points. You may need to review the process of tallying negative numbers with younger students before playing the game.

5. Circulate and assist students as needed while they play the game.

6. After all groups have finished playing, use pertinent background information and student input to conduct a whole-class discussion of the life of a Florida black bear. Students can develop their own list of discussion questions or you may choose to address some of the following questions:

- What are the four major stages in the life cycle of the Florida black bear?
- What are some interesting facts you learned about Florida black bears at each stage of their life cycle?

- During what stage of the life cycle was it most difficult to acquire the 10 energy points needed?
- Why do you think it was so difficult to acquire the energy points needed during this stage?
- What kinds of events are helpful to Florida black bears at each stage of their life cycle?
- What kinds of events are harmful to Florida black bears at each stage of their life cycle?
- How are these different events helpful and harmful to Florida black bears?
- How are the lives of male and female Florida black bears different?
- Why do female black bears usually live longer than male black bears?
- How are the lives of Florida black bears similar to the lives of human beings?
- How are the lives of Florida black bears different from the lives of human beings?

Make sure students realize that although no bears died as part of the game, in the real world, many cubs, yearlings, and young adults die before they become mature adults. Reinforce the idea that mortality is greatest among yearling bears of both sexes and among young adult male bears.

7. Explain that when scientists study the activities, behaviors, and natural histories of animals in the wild, they often record their observations in a field notebook.



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They then use these observations to piece together stories of the life cycles of animals. Ask students to pretend the stack of cards in each column of their Field Notebook Sheets represent observations they made while studying Florida black bears in the wild. Ask them to use the information on the cards to write a story describing "The Life of a Florida Black Bear." Instruct them to write at least one paragraph about the events occurring in each of the four major life stages they learned about in the game (cub, yearling, young adult, mature adult).

8. If time permits, allow some students to share their stories. If possible, let volunteers use a black bear hand puppet when acting out or reading their stories to the rest of the class.

9. Collect the game boards, game cards, bear tokens, and dice.

### **Modifications for younger or ESE/ESOL students**

1. Instead of having each student play the game individually, have a pair of students represent each bear. In each pair, have students divide responsibilities during the game. For example, one student could draw and read the game cards aloud, while the other student keeps a record of energy points gained and lost on the Field Notebook Sheet. Students in each pair could also take turns rolling the die and moving their playing piece around the board.

2. Have students relate a story describing "The Life of a Florida Black Bear" orally instead of in writing.

### **Assessment suggestions**

1. Ask students to name the four stages in the life cycle of a Florida black bear.

2. Collect completed "The Life of a Florida Black Bear" stories to determine if students accurately described significant events occurring during each stage in the life of a Florida black bear.

3. Have students identify two ways the lives of Florida black bears and humans are alike and two ways their lives are different.

4. Have students review the cards collected for male and female bears in their group during the game and ask them to make a list of at least three differences in the lives of male and female Florida black bears.



### “It's a Bear's Life”

### Rule Sheet

1. This game is for two to four players. At least one player must be a female bear and one must be a male bear.
2. Each player should choose a bear playing piece and place it in the birth den with the other bears (players) in the litter.
3. The object of the game is to be the first bear to grow from a cub into a mature adult. That means moving through the small cub circle to the medium yearling circle and finally through the large young adult circle.
4. On each turn, roll the die and move your bear the number of spaces indicated. Move through each circle (stage of life) in the direction of the paw prints.
5. During the game, you will collect cards describing facts and events that happen during each stage of a bear's life cycle. Each card also gives or takes away energy points. Before the game begins, sort the cards into piles, with the information sides of the cards facing down on the spaces marked on the game board. There should be four different piles of cards: CUB CARDS, YEARLING CARDS, YOUNG ADULT MALE CARDS, and YOUNG ADULT FEMALE CARDS.
6. Roll a single die to see who goes first. The player who rolls the highest number goes first, then passes the die onto their left.
7. When leaving the birth den, count the “START HERE” space as the first space.
8. When you land on a plain space, draw a card from the pile matching your stage of life and gender (male or female) if you are a young adult. More than one bear can share the same space.

9. When you draw a card, read it aloud to the rest of the group and follow any instructions on the card. Do not return the card to the stack. Place the card in the correct column of your “Field Notebook Sheet” and record the total number of energy points you have at the end of each turn in the column labeled “Total Energy Points.” If you land on a “Bonus” or “Danger” space during your turn, do not draw a card, but include those points in your energy point total for that turn.
10. To move from one circle (stage or life) to the next, you must collect 10 energy points in **each** stage. If you move around an entire circle and have not collected 10 total points, move through the circle again until you collect the number of energy points you need.
11. You need 30 total energy points (10 energy points from each stage of life) to become a mature adult. **The first player to collect 10 energy points from each stage of life and become a mature adult wins the game.**
12. After you have collected 10 energy points during one stage of life, use your next turn to jump to your labeled den site. Use your smaller den when moving from the cub stage to the yearling stage and use your larger den when moving from the yearling stage to the young adult stage.
13. Once you enter your den, you must stay in it and miss two turns before you move into the next stage of life.
14. To leave your den, follow the arrow out of your den to the next stage of life. Roll your die and move your bear the number of spaces indicated.



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## Field Notebook Sheet

My Name: \_\_\_\_\_

My Bear's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*Circle One*

Male    Female



### ENERGY TALLY

Card Number    Total Energy Points

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_

### ENERGY TALLY

Card Number    Total Energy Points

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
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- 10 \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_
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- 13 \_\_\_\_\_

### ENERGY TALLY

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- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
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- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
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- 11 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_



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### “It's a Bear's Life” Game Cards

<b><u>EVENT</u></b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>
<p>Your loud crying and whining attracts a bobcat predator. Your mother has to move you and the other cubs to a new area.</p> <p><b>Lose 1 turn and 1 energy point (-1)</b></p>	<p>Black bear cubs weigh only about twelve ounces (the size of a can of soda) when they are born.</p> <p><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>	<p>Cubs are born in late January or early February while the mother is in her den.</p> <p><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>
<b><u>FACT</u></b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>
<p>A female Florida black bear usually has a litter of two to three cubs.</p> <p><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>	<p>Black bear cubs cannot walk for the first few weeks after they are born.</p> <p><b>Add 3 energy points (+3)</b></p>	<p>Black bear cubs are born with their eyes closed, so can't see.</p> <p><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>
<b><u>FACT</u></b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>
<p>The mother bear and her cubs first leave the birth den in April or May.</p> <p><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>	<p>Black bear cubs feed only on their mother's milk until they are about three months old.</p> <p><b>Add 3 energy points (+3)</b></p>	<p>Black bear cubs cannot smell when they are born.</p> <p><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>
<b><u>FACT</u></b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>
<p>Cubs weigh between five to six pounds when the family leaves the birth den.</p> <p><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>	<p>Black bear cubs usually purr when they are nursing.</p> <p><b>Add 3 energy points (+3)</b></p>	<p>Black bear cubs can hear well.</p> <p><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>



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 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>
 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>
 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>
 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>





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 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>
 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>
 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>
 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>	 <p>Cub</p>



**Lesson Four \_\_\_\_\_ It's a Bear's Life**

<p align="center"><b><u>FACT</u></b></p> <p>Yearling bears learn many things from their mothers such as climbing trees when in danger.</p> <p align="center"><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b><u>FACT</u></b></p> <p>A one year old Florida black bear typically weighs 50 to 70 pounds.</p> <p align="center"><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b><u>EVENT</u></b></p> <p>You use energy trying to find a den for your first winter alone.</p> <p align="center"><b>Lose 1 turn and 2 energy points (-2)</b></p>
<p align="center"><b><u>FACT</u></b></p> <p>Yearling bears learn how to scavenge for their food.</p> <p align="center"><b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b><u>FACT</u></b></p> <p>Yearling bears stay with their mothers until they are about a year and a half old.</p> <p align="center"><b>Add 1 energy point (+1)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b><u>EVENT</u></b></p> <p>In the fall, you move into a forest with lots of acorns to eat. You save energy because you do not have to wander so far to look for food.</p> <p align="center"><b>Take an extra turn and add 3 energy points (+3)</b></p>
<p align="center"><b><u>EVENT</u></b></p> <p>You have to find a den site of your own. You are hit by a car while trying to cross a highway. Your leg is broken.</p> <p align="center"><b>Lose 2 turns and 4 energy points (-4)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b><u>EVENT</u></b></p> <p>You are a little over a year old and are very groggy after denning. It takes you a while to wake up and find food.</p> <p align="center"><b>Lose 1 turn and 3 energy points (-3)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b><u>EVENT</u></b></p> <p>Your mother is getting ready to breed, so she chases you and you run away.</p> <p align="center"><b>Lose 2 energy points (-2)</b></p>
<p align="center"><b><u>EVENT</u></b></p> <p>You find an abandoned den used by a bear last year. You save energy because you don't have to make a new den site.</p> <p align="center"><b>Take an extra turn and add 4 energy points (+4)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b><u>EVENT</u></b></p> <p>It is late spring and you are now old enough to spend more time away from your mother and must find food on your own.</p> <p align="center"><b>Lose 1 energy point (-1)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b><u>FACT</u></b></p> <p>Florida black bears are great swimmers and sometimes swim to find their food.</p> <p align="center"><b>Add one energy point (+1)</b></p>



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 Yearling	 Yearling	 Yearling
 Yearling	 Yearling	 Yearling
 Yearling	 Yearling	 Yearling
 Yearling	 Yearling	 Yearling



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<b><u>FACT</u></b>  Male Florida black bears typically live for about 15 years.  <b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b>  You are having trouble finding food and wander into a neighborhood. You get scared and hide in a tree for two days.  <b>Lose 2 turns and 3 energy points (-3)</b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b>  It is late fall and you haven't fattened up enough before denning for the winter. You need to continue looking for food.  <b>Lose 1 turn and add 0 energy points (0)</b>
<b><u>EVENT</u></b>  You have been able to find your own home range. You rub your back on a tree and scratch the bark to mark the tree. It is easier for you to find food in your new home.  <b>Take an extra turn and add 4 energy points (+4)</b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b>  You are three years old and must establish your own home range. You are having trouble finding a home range that isn't already claimed by another older, stronger male.  <b>Lose 1 turn and 3 energy points (-3)</b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b>  You use up energy defending your new home range from a yearling male who wanders into the area.  <b>Lose 1 turn and 2 energy points (-2)</b>
<b><u>EVENT</u></b>  You are covered with fleas and ticks and become weak. You cannot travel very far to look for food.  <b>Lose 1 turn and 2 energy points (-2)</b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b>  You wander into the home range of an older, stronger male bear and get into a fight. It takes several weeks for your injuries to heal.  <b>Lose 2 turns and 4 energy points (-4)</b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>  Male bears do not become mature adults until they are four to five years old.  <b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b>
<b><u>EVENT</u></b>  You are a large and strong young adult bear. You move into the home range of an old, weak male bear and he does not challenge you.  <b>Add 4 energy points (+4)</b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>  More male bears are killed as young adults than at any other time.  <b>Add 1 energy point (+1)</b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b>  Male bears are solitary. They do not usually socialize with other bears except to mate.  <b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b>



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 Young Adult Male	 Young Adult Male	 Young Adult Male
 Young Adult Male	 Young Adult Male	 Young Adult Male
 Young Adult Male	 Young Adult Male	 Young Adult Male
 Young Adult Male	 Young Adult Male	 Young Adult Male



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<b><u>EVENT</u></b> Your mother tolerates you in her home range so you do not have to wander very far to find food. <b>Take an extra turn and add 2 energy points (+2)</b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b> A mature female Florida black bear weighs 150 to 200 pounds. You take advantage of an abundance of saw palmetto berries during the fall of your third year and already weigh over 150 pounds. <b>Take an extra turn and add 3 energy points (+3)</b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b> You are three years old and move into a home range, which contains lots of the berries, plants, and insects you like to eat. <b>Take an extra turn and add 3 energy points (+3)</b>
<b><u>FACT</u></b> Young adult female bears may live near their mothers, but they do not usually spend time with them. <b>Add 1 energy point (+1)</b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b> Female Florida black bears become mature adults and have their first litter of cubs when they are three to four years old. <b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b> You use energy defending your new home range from younger females trying to move into the area, but you are successful. <b>Lose 3 energy points (-3)</b>
<b><u>EVENT</u></b> You locate a potential den site in a hollow tree in the woods, but when you return to den for the winter, the tree has fallen and the den site is caved in. You now have to find a new den site. <b>Lose 1 turn and 3 energy points (-3)</b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b> If a female Florida black bear becomes a mature adult, she can live up to 30 years. <b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b> If they get enough food to eat, mature adult female bears have a litter of cubs every other year. <b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b>
<b><u>EVENT</u></b> A wildfire burns the area you are living in. The next spring, there aren't enough berries and leaves around for you to eat. You use up energy looking for a new feeding area. <b>Lose 1 turn and 3 energy points (-3)</b>	<b><u>EVENT</u></b> You get hit by a car while foraging for food at night and break three ribs. You can only move very slowly for the next few months. <b>Lose 2 turns and 4 energy points (-4)</b>	<b><u>FACT</u></b> Mature adult female bears usually have two or three cubs in their first litter. They can have larger litters as they get older or when food is more abundant. <b>Add 2 energy points (+2)</b>

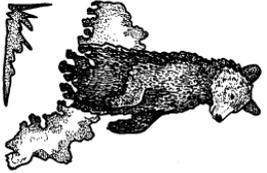
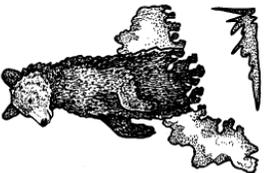


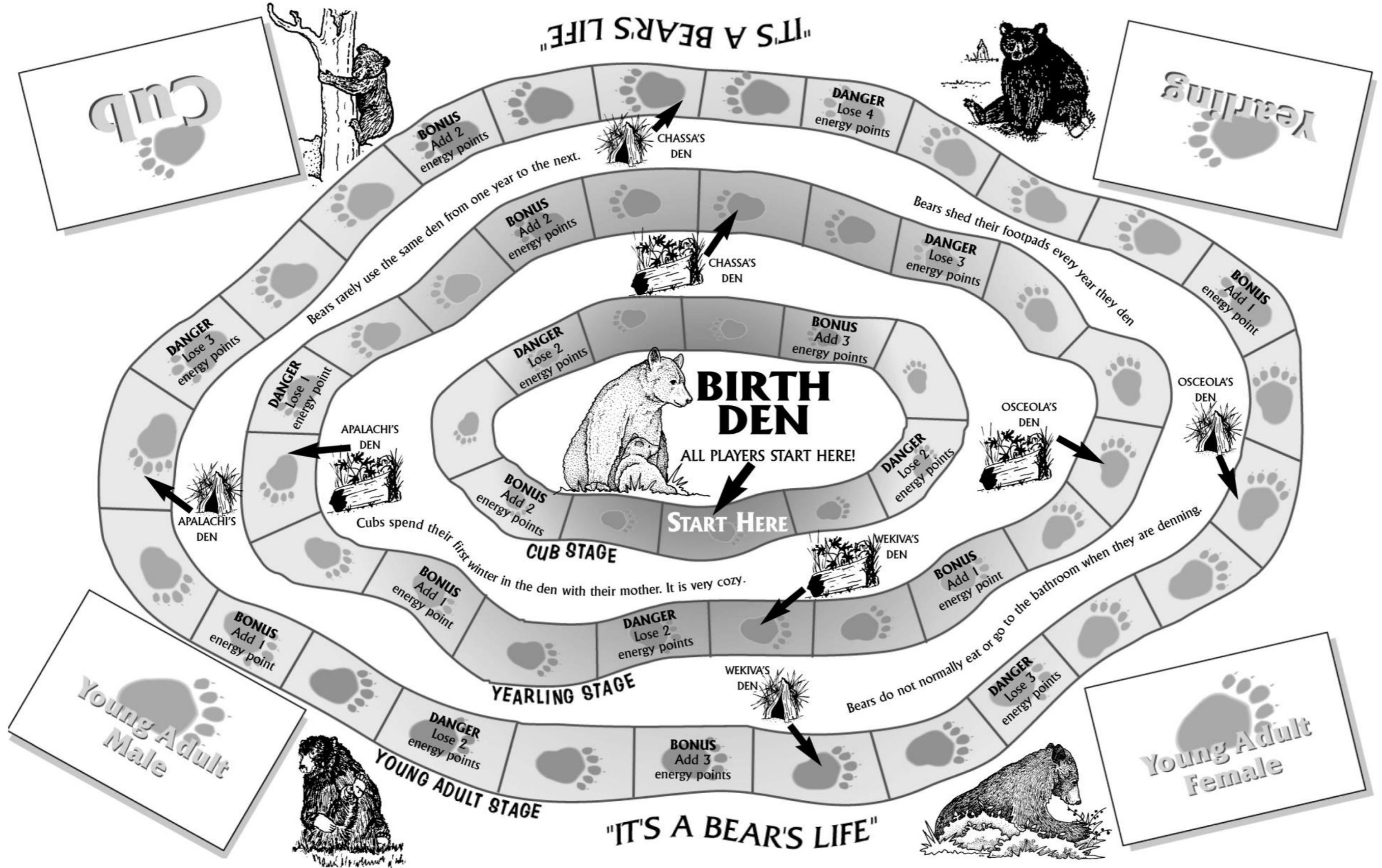
Lesson Four \_\_\_\_\_ It's a Bear's Life

 Young Adult Female	 Young Adult Female	 Young Adult Female
 Young Adult Female	 Young Adult Female	 Young Adult Female
 Young Adult Female	 Young Adult Female	 Young Adult Female
 Young Adult Female	 Young Adult Female	 Young Adult Female



Pathways Game Tokens

<p>"WEKIVA" female</p>			<p>"WEKIVA" female</p>
<p>"CHASSA" female</p>			<p>"CHASSA" female</p>
<p>"APALACHI" male</p>			<p>"APALACHI" male</p>
<p>"OSCEOLA" male</p>			<p>"OSCEOLA" male</p>



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