

Foxes

Research from "Foxes" by Emilie Lepthien and Joan Kalbacken

Predator/ Prey flap book

Predator: an animal which hunts a fox to eat it

Prey: an animal which the fox hunt for food

Predator: Bears coyotes, pumas, wolverines, dogs, hawks, eagles

Prey: farmer's chickens, rabbits, snakes, frogs, lizards, rodents, birds, eggs, insects

Why the long tail?

Foxes tail provide this with balance to quickly run and turn sudden corners. They also use it to cover their noses from the cold when they sleep.

New words

Carnivore= animal who eats meat

dog fox = a male fox

Vixen = a female fox

Kit = a baby fox

Nocturnal= active at night, hunts at night

Mammal = warm blooded animals who feed their babies milk from their bodies

Dens

Foxes use their claws to dig dens under the ground or in a log or cave. The den is about 20-30 feet long. The opening to the den is about 8-12 inches wide, which could be hidden under brush. A 4 foot tunnel slopes down from the opening. Den sometimes have more than one entrance and secondary tunnel off the main tunnel in which vixen's store food. Foxes keep their dens very clean.

The Fox and the Crow

Print out the story found at <http://www-tc.pbskids.org/lions/cornerstones/pdf/foxstorybook.pdf> and assemble. (Or read it online at <http://pbskids.org/lions/cornerstones/fox/story/hypertext/>) Read it with your student and discuss. Complete chosen workbook pages from <http://www-tc.pbskids.org/lions/cornerstones/pdf/foxactivities.pdf>. Glue booklet to lapbook.

Where are foxes found?

Gray fox: southern US, Mexico, Central America, northern South America.

Red fox: North America, Europe, Asia

Arctic Fox: arctic regions of Europe, North America and Asia (already on map)

Kit fox: desert regions of western US.

Communication

1. Vixens make soft noise while nursing their kits.
2. Kits whine when they are hungry or lonely.
3. Foxes yelp and bark like dogs to communicate to other foxes.
4. Foxes also communicate by marking their territories with their scent glands.