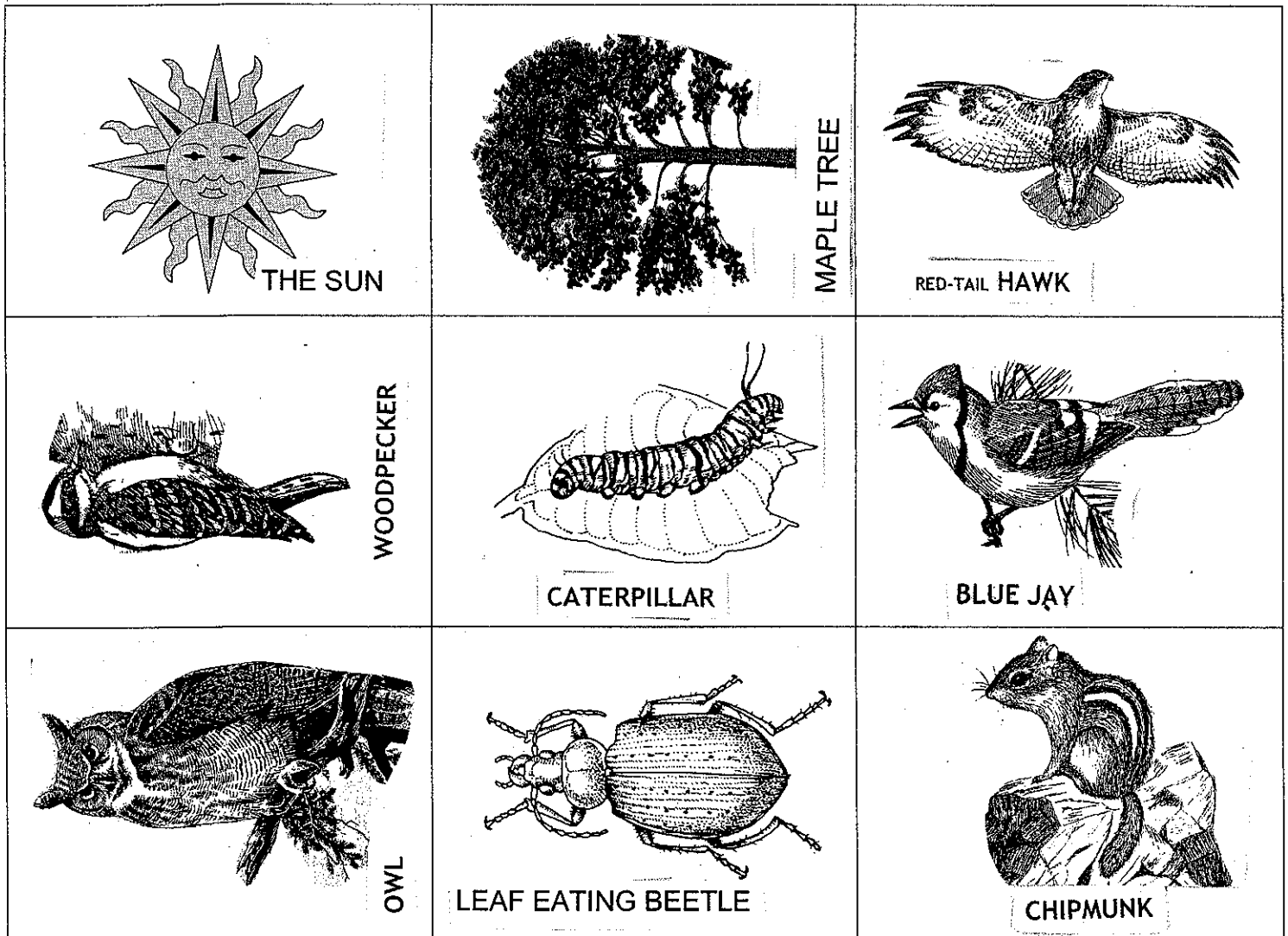


MAPLE TREE FOOD CHAIN

A food chain is a system in nature in which the energy from the sun is transferred to plants and eventually to the animals that eat them. Maple trees are an important part of many food chains.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Cut out all the pictures below.
2. Research what the animals eat and then label them as a Herbivore (plant eater), an Omnivore (plant and animal eater) or a Carnivore (meat eater)
3. Starting with the sun and the maple tree, build 2-3 food chains that you could find at the Kortright Centre.





MAPLE SYRUP

Fill in the Blanks

As the winter days grow _____ and _____, the sap begins to flow in the maple trees. Once again the annual _____ tradition of Maple Syrup making begins.

The flow of sap depends on the _____. The best 'runs' of sap occur when temperatures are _____ freezing during the day, and _____ freezing at night. Sap flows for about six weeks during _____ time. The _____ tree is the most common type of tree used in the maple syrup industry.

To collect sap, tapholes are drilled into the _____ of a sugar maple tree with a _____. A metal or plastic _____ is tapped into the taphole with a hammer. The sap _____ out of the spile, and is collected in a pail or flows along plastic tubing to a large storage _____. Sap is a clear, colourless _____ containing 1.5% to 3% sugar.

To produce maple syrup, the sap is _____ until most of the water has evaporated, and the sugar content reaches 66%. The syrup is ready when the _____ reaches 104 °C.

As the sap boils it becomes _____, thicker, darker and very sticky. If syrup is boiled even longer, it will form a solid called maple _____.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD BELOW TO FILL IN THE BLANKS

above
below
boiled
Canadian
drill

drips
liquid
longer
spile
spring

sugar maple
sugar
sweeter
tank
temperature

trunk
warmer
weather



LANGUAGE FUN

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are two different words that have the same meaning.
Eg. **Big** and **large** are synonyms.

Draw a line to connect the words in the left column with their matching synonym in the right column.

LEFT

SWEET

FLOW

THICK

DARK

GASH

IMPURE

FILTER

HARVEST

AUTUMN

ENERGY

EVAPORATE

RIGHT

FALL

DIM

CROP

STRENGTH

UNCLEAN

BROAD

CUT

BOIL

SUGARY

STRAIN

GUSH

IT'S MAPLE SYRUP TIME!

SEQUENCE THE EVENTS

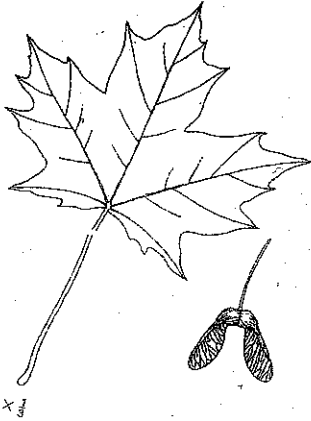
Put the following events of sugaring off in the correct order.

- _____ **The syrup is filtered**
- _____ **The sap drips out of the tree**
- _____ **The sap is boiled until it is 66.5 % sugar**
- _____ **The season starts as days get warmer.**
- _____ **A hole is drilled into the tree**
- _____ **The hot syrup is poured into bottles.**
- _____ **The frozen sap begins to thaw and flow in the tree.**
- _____ **The delicious syrup is poured onto pancakes.**
- _____ **The sap is taken to the Sugar Shack**
- _____ **A spile is put into the hole in the tree.**

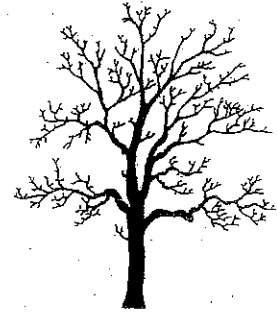
LEAF MATCH

MATCH THE LEAF WITH THE CORRESPONDING TREE

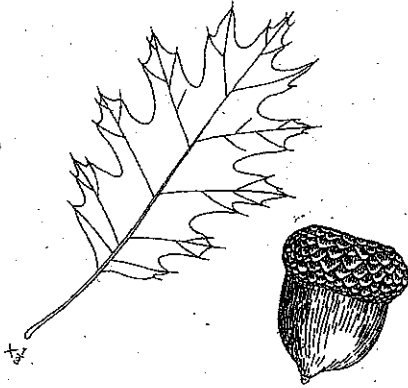
A



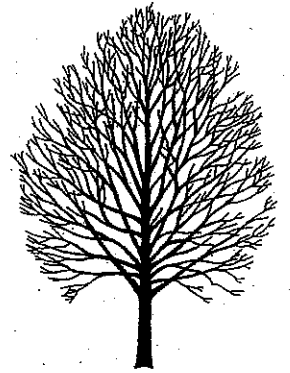
RED OAK



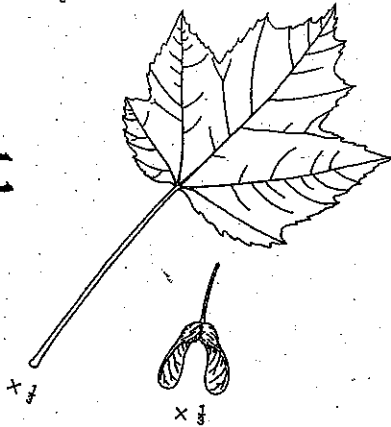
B



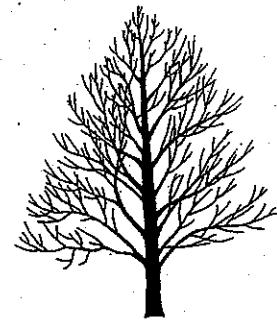
SUGAR MAPLE



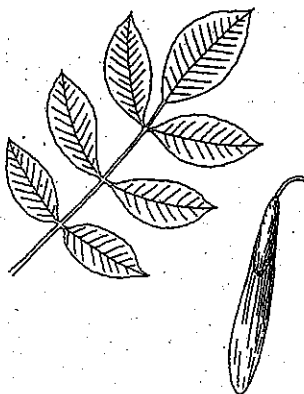
C



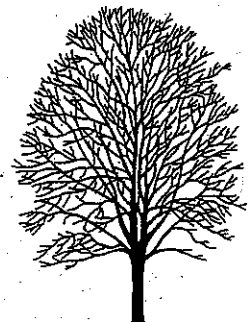
WHITE ASH



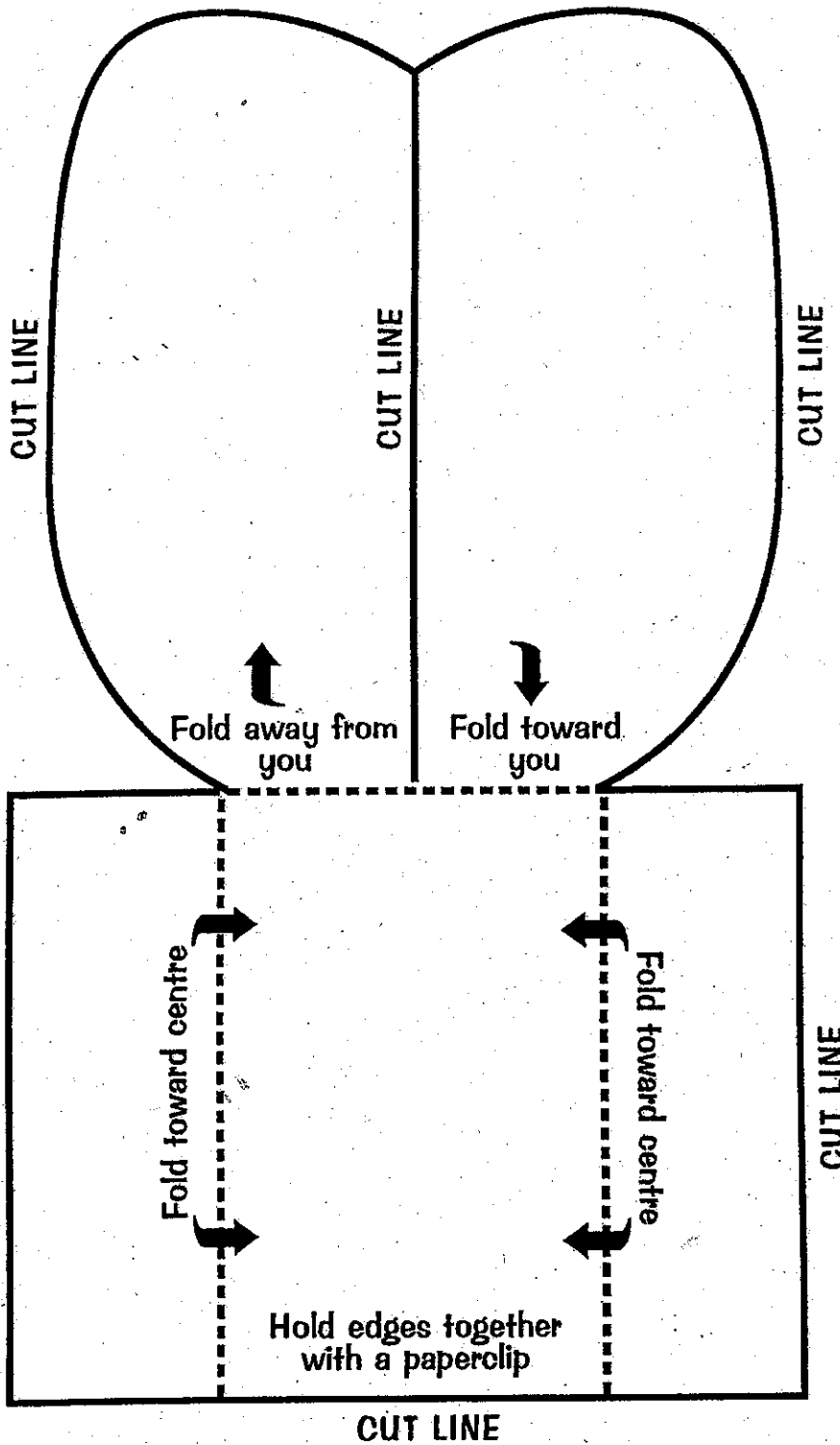
D



RED MAPLE



MAKE A FLYING MAPLE SEED or 'HELICOPTER'



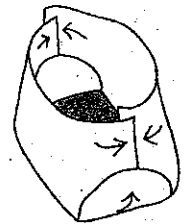
1. Cut along the **THICK BLACK LINES**.
2. Fold both sides of the square in towards the centre. Hold together with a paperclip.
3. Fold half the wing towards you, the other half away from you.

To fly your 'HELICOPTER' toss it into the air, or drop it from a height.



Birch Bark MOKUKS

Natives used containers made from birch bark to collect sap from the maple trees. These containers, called MOKUKS, were often cut from one piece of bark, the sides bent inwards, and sewn together. The seams were then coated with a mixture of sap/gum from evergreen trees, and ash from the fire pits, to make them waterproof.



To make a paper version of a MOKUK:

1. Cut along outer black line.
2. Bend sides inward as shown.
3. Tape or glue ends together.