



# Phenology Calendar 2021

Created by OWL's 2019-2020 7th grade Life Science students







Lynx by Kathryn Totushek

The Canada Lynx, *lynx canadensis*, are a rare species of wildcat living in the Northern parts of Minnesota. In the winter, Canadian Lynx are very dependent on hunting and surviving on snowshoe hare, their main prey. With global climate change affecting winters temperatures, hunting will become easier for lynx, as they can see their prey without the snow. This also means that the lynx will develop new hunting skills to use to their advantage.

While hunting snowshoe hare may become simpler with less snowy weather, there are also negative effects of this as well. As hunting will become easier, this means the Canadian Lynx will have changes in their hunting process, damaging the cycle of their lives that has been so consistent and effective throughout the years. In conclusion, global climate change will cause the Canadian Lynxes hunting weather to become warmer, changing the way this species of mammals hunt and live permanently.

Kathryn Totushek

# January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 <i>New Year's Day</i>	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15 <i>National Bagel Day</i>	16
17	18 <i>Martin Luther King, Jr. Day</i>	19	20 <i>Inaguration Day</i>	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						





Hoary Bat by Aanen Kulseth

# February

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 <i>Groundhog Day</i>	3	4	5 <i>World Nutella Day</i>	6
7	8	9	10	11	12 <i>Lunar New Year</i>	13
14 <i>Valentine's Day</i>	15 <i>President's Day</i>	16	17 <i>Random Acts of Kindness Day</i>	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

Climate change will most likely increase the amount of forest disturbances and get more intense. These changes include: wildfires, storms, insect outbreaks, and the occurrence of invasive species. I say these reasons because the use of fossil fuels heats the planet up, and causes wildfires to occur because of that massive rise in heat, and the same thing happens with storms. With insect outbreaks it is one ecosystem collapsing, and another being inhabited by unknown species.

Mikael Coenen





Mourning Dove by Saffron Takle

# March

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8 <i>International Women's Day</i>	9	10	11	12	13
14 <i>Daylight Savings begins</i>	15	16	17 <i>St. Patrick's Day</i>	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27 <i>Passover</i>
28 <i>Palm Sunday</i>	29 <i>Holi</i>	30	31			

The mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) lives in all states except for Alaska. Climate change will be devastating to the mourning dove and other birds, because studies show that over half of the mourning doves territory will be destroyed. They will most likely have to be relocated to a nature preserve. The meaning of this is that if we don't make a change soon the mourning dove may go extinct. In conclusion the mourning dove is a beautiful creature that we need to save so we should find more efficient energy solutions.

Mikko Liimatta





Red Squirrel by Atticus Brooks-Babcock



Short Tailed Weasel by Mikko Liimata

# April

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 <i>April Fool's Day</i>	2 <i>Good Friday</i>	3
4 <i>Easter</i>	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13 <i>Ramadan begins</i>	14	15 <i>Tax Day</i>	16	17
18	19	20	21	22 <i>Earth Day</i>	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

The short tailed weasel (*Mustela erminea*) lives all over the US. Global climate change will at the start help them, because it will snow less. When it does snow it will melt faster, and with less snow it will be easier for the short tailed weasel to catch their prey, small to medium rodents. In the end it will hurt them, because the lack of protection for their prey will force them to migrate, and leave the short tailed weasel without a reliable food source. This evidence means that global warming will hurt the short tailed weasels along with many other creatures. Because so many animals and plants will be affected the government should make laws to slow climate change.

Mikko Liimata



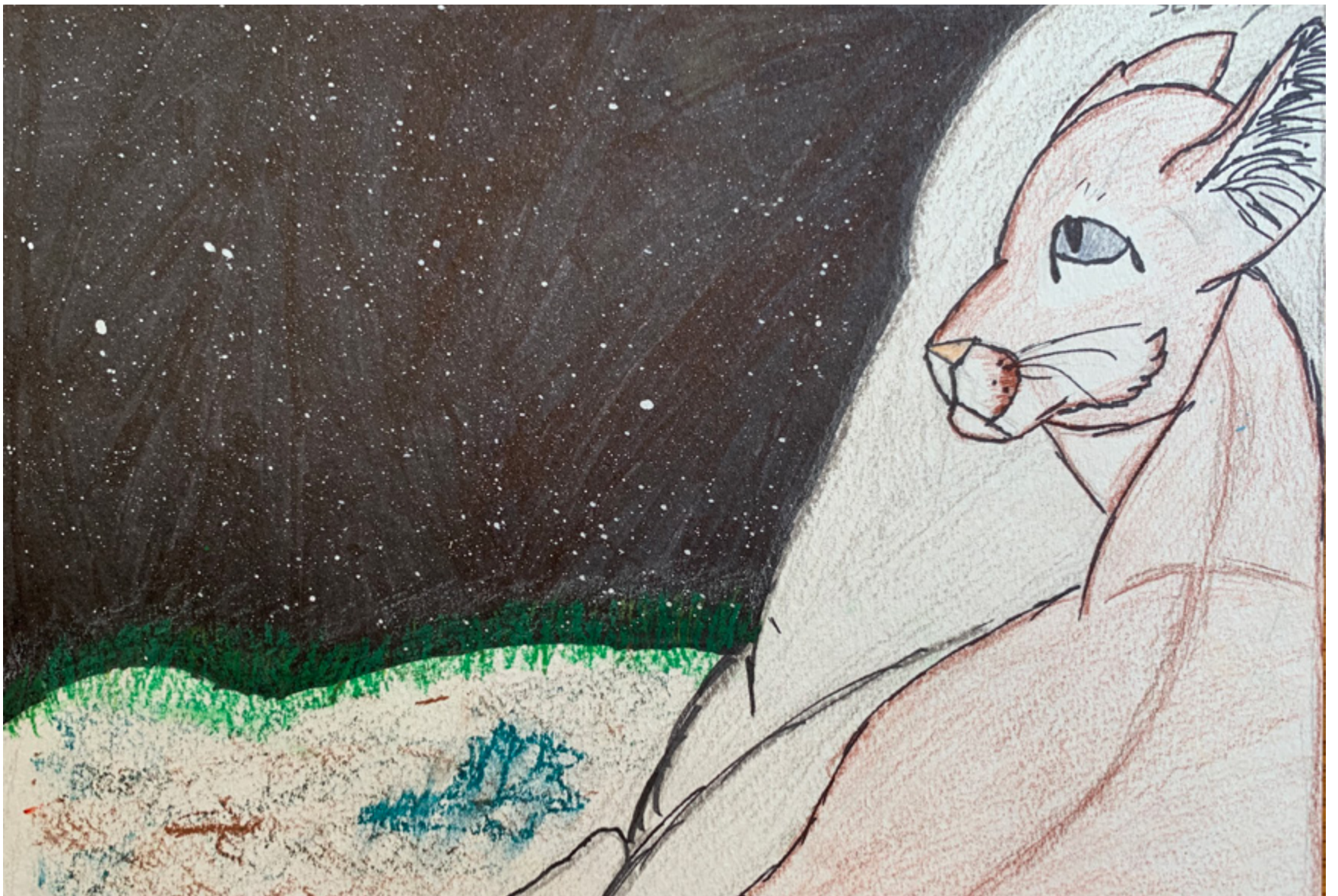


Sumac by Emilia Johnsen

# May

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2 <i>Orthodox Easter</i>	3	4	5 <i>Cinco de Mayo</i>	6	7	8
9 <i>Mother's Day</i>	10	11	12 <i>Eid al-Fitr</i>	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31 <i>Memorial Day</i>					





Mountain Lion by Serenity Meier-Mielzarek

# June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4 <i>National Donut Day</i>	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14 <i>Flag Day</i>	15	16	17	18	19 <i>Juneteenth</i>
20 <i>Father's Day</i>	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

The mink's name in Latin is *Neovison vison*. Climate change will directly affect the mink species by making it harder for fish to survive in increasingly warmer water. Actually climate change is already affecting the American mink. A study from Iceland found that from the years of 2002 to 2006 there has been a 46% decrease in the mink population. It could be poachers killing mink and then selling their furs, or it could be the decreasing marine population. Since mink eat almost only fish, they have been directly affected by climate change. The minks' numbers have also been reduced by their loss of habitat. So minks have been directly affected by climate change, their main food source (fish) is dying and their habitat is being destroyed.

Antonio Cervantes





American Toad by Lou Xiong

# July

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Independence Day</i>						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		<i>Eid al Adha</i>				
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

My snake's name is the northern water snake. In Latin it is *Nerodia sipedon*. My snake has been affected by climate change by climate loss. Sometimes they are also killed because they are thought to be the venomous cottonmouth. They mostly lose their habitats to buildings taking up their habitats. I don't think they are endangered now but because of the increasing encroachment on wild land the northern water snake may become an endangered species. I think we should at least make sure that we are more careful setting up buildings along the shores because there is an impact on the wildlife.

Bennett Vaughn-Fier





Star Nosed Mole by Ren Haug

# August

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

The effects of climate change in the recent decades have been very, very detrimental to most forms of wild-life. And these could potentially become even more serious by the end of the century if we do not change our energy policies and make the switch from fossil fuels; to natural energy.

Mikael Coenen





Great Horned Owl by Gwen Stender



Peregrine Falcon by Charlie Acosta

# September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6 <i>Labor Day</i>	7 <i>Rosh Hashanah</i>	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15 <i>Yom Kippur</i>	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

The Great Horned Owl (*Bubo Virginianus*) is a nocturnal predator living in North and South America. They hunt a wide variety of prey in the summer, and in the winter their diet consists mostly of snowshoe hares. Because of climate change, summers will be longer, leading to greater owl numbers. This will impact the population of the snowshoe hares because there will be more owls to hunt them in the winter. This can also lead to starvation in other species who are also dependent on the hares.





Rusty Crayfish by Kiara Steiner

# October

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11 <i>Indigenous People's Day</i>	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31 <i>Halloween</i>						





Wild Turkey by Maria Solakhava

# November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 <i>Election Day</i>	3	4 <i>Diwali</i>	5	6
7 <i>Daylight Savings ends</i>	8	9	10	11 <i>Veteran's Day</i>	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 <i>Thanksgiving</i>	26	27
28	29 <i>Hanukkah</i>	30				

The wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is a bird that lives in almost every state in the US. They like to build their nests in oak trees and are often found in forests. Wild turkeys can live in a wide range of habitats, so climate change likely won't affect them much. In the summer, they might have to go further north, so they could be more of a Canadian bird in the future. Scientists predict that by the year 2080, wild turkeys will be living in Minnesota year-round.





Gray Wolf by Franky Guevera



Striped Skunk by Lucia Rosell

# December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
					<i>Christmas Eve</i>	<i>Christmas Day</i>
26	27	28	29	30	31	
<i>Kwanzaa</i>					<i>New Year's Eve</i>	

The Striped Skunk, or *Mephitis mephitis*, is a member of the Mephitidae family. The Striped Skunk has not been affected by climate change as much as other species, because it is extremely adaptable. It has a lot of variety in its diet, eating insects, vegetation, eggs, and small animals. It can also thrive in many different habitats across North America. However, an increase in severe weather could threaten the population. The Striped Skunk's adaptability will be an asset to its survival during climate change.

Lucia Rosell