

The Lucky Litter 🐾 🐾

Wolf Pups Rescued
from Wildfire

by Jennifer Keats Curtis
photography by John Gomes

The Lucky Litter

As a huge wildfire roared along the Funny River in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska, firefighters rushed to the rescue. When they found five three-week-old wolf pups in need, they raced into action to save the whole litter. With no wolf parents to help, zookeepers and vets at the Alaska Zoo made sure the babies grew into a healthy, happy pack. Follow this true story as the pups travel from their charred forest to the Alaska Zoo, where they grow big and strong before finally moving to their forever home at the Minnesota Zoo.

It's so much more than a picture book . . . this book is specifically designed to be both a fun-to-read story and a launch pad for discussions and learning. We encourage adults to do the activities with the young children in their lives both at home and in the classroom. Free online resources and support at www.ArbordalePublishing.com include:

- For Creative Minds as seen in the book (in English & Spanish):
 - Wildlife Rescue Sequencing
 - Growing Bodies
 - Keystone Species: Wolves
 - Wildfire
- Teaching Activities (to do at home or school):
 - Reading Questions
 - Math
 - Language Arts
 - Geography
 - Science
- Interactive Quizzes: Reading Comprehension, For Creative Minds, and Math Word Problems
- English and Spanish Audiobooks
- Related Websites
- Aligned to State Standards, Common Core & NGSS
- Accelerated Reader and Reading Counts! Quizzes
- Lexile and Fountas & Pinnell Reading Levels

eBooks with Auto-Flip, Auto-Read, and selectable English and Spanish text and audio are available for purchase online.

Thanks to Pat Lampi, executive director, and Shannon Jenson, curator, from the Alaska Zoo; and to Kelly Lessard, PR manager; Josh Le, social media and marketing coordinator; and Tom Ness, Tropics and Minnesota Trail supervisor from the Minnesota Zoo, for reviewing the accuracy of the information in this book. Thanks to Doug Smith, senior wildlife biologist, and Traci Weaver, public affairs, from Yellowstone National Park for reviewing the information about wolves and wildfires.

Award-winning nature author **Jennifer Keats Curtis** is frequently found among students and teachers, talking about literacy and conservation. In addition to *The Lucky Litter: Wolf Pups Rescued from Wildfire*, the *Animal Helpers* series, *Baby Owl's Rescue*, *Kali's Story* (Children's Choice Book Award 2015), *Salamander Season*, *Primate School*, and *Turtles In My Sandbox* for Arbordale, some of Jennifer's other recent titles include *Seahorses*, *Osprey Adventure* and *Saving Squeak: The Otter Tale*. She lives in Maryland with her family and a wide variety of pets. Visit her website at www.jenniferkeatscurtis.com.

In addition to *The Lucky Litter: Wolf Pups Rescued from Wildfire*, John Gomes is also the photographer for *Kali's Story* (Children's Choice Book Award 2015). His passion for photography is evident through his nature- and Alaskan-focused images. John is a self-taught photographer going back to the "manual" camera days. His photos capture Alaskan life including mushing (sled-dog racing) and rodeos. John has been the Alaska Zoo's official volunteer photographer for over ten years and has spent countless hours capturing magnificent images of baby and adult animals, including bears, goats, coyotes, foxes, and porcupines. To see more of John's photos, visit his website at www.akjohn.com.



Jennifer Keats Curtis



John Gomes

The Lucky Litter 🐾

Wolf Pups Rescued from Wildfire

by Jennifer Keats Curtis

photography by John Gomes

Through the hazy smoke, the tired firefighter raced up the hill on his all-terrain vehicle (ATV). He stopped to secure his gear and looked down . . . what was that little black ball of fluff? A bear? No, that was definitely a tail.

The creature looked up. Her blue eyes locked with the firefighter's blue eyes: a wolf pup. So young. What was she doing out of her den? The firefighter called for help.





Help came in the form of a wildlife biologist who examined the den—a deep hole below a hollow tree. There were no tracks, which meant no adult wolves were caring for the babies. The biologist tried to climb in. He was too tall. A smaller firefighter scrambled into the lair. One by one, he pulled out the litter—two grey, three black. The small, fuzzy babies wobbled rather than walked, but their eyes were open. They were probably three weeks old.

The firefighters named the two girls and two of the boys after their villages: Gannett, Huslia, Hooper, and Stebbins. The last boy, X-Ray, they named for their firefighting team.



The fluffy pups were covered in dirt and something worse—porcupine quills. They clearly needed help.

First, medics made sure the babies got a drink through a plastic tube and plunger called a syringe. Then, the pups were flown to the Alaska Zoo.



In the zoo's infirmary, vets and keepers rushed into action. After the pups weighed in at less than three pounds, it was chow time.



Then, the vets checked their sharp milk teeth, which were just starting to come in.



After a quick toenail clipping, the vets examined the babies' blue eyes.



The hungry pups drank special milk out of a bottle. To keep away infection, the vets removed the porcupine quills and gave the pups medicine to keep them healthy.



Over the next few weeks, the eyes would turn brown and then the golden yellow of an adult.



Like most babies, Gannett, Hooper, Huslia, Stebbins, and X-Ray were only awake long enough to eat.



They fell asleep by themselves. They slept in a heap as if they were still in their den.

For Creative Minds

This For Creative Minds educational section contains activities to engage children in learning while making it fun at the same time. The activities build on the underlying subjects introduced in the story. While older children may be able to do these activities on their own, we encourage adults to work with the young children in their lives. Even if the adults have long forgotten or never learned this information, they can still work through the activities and be experts in their children's eyes! Exposure to these concepts at a young age helps to build a strong foundation for easier comprehension later in life. This section may be photocopied or printed from our website by the owner of this book for educational, non-commercial uses. Cross-curricular teaching activities for use at home or in the classroom, interactive quizzes, and more are available online. Go to www.ArbordalePublishing.com and click on the book's cover to explore all the links.

Wildlife Rescue Sequencing

Put the wildlife rescue events in order to spell the scrambled word.

L

Once the animals have seen a veterinarian, they need a safe, quiet space to rest and recover. Places like zoos and rehabilitation centers care for the animals. Keepers and rehabilitators nurse the animals and provide for their basic needs until they are better.



F

After the animals are fully recovered, they need a place to live. Many are released back into the wild. Some animals have become reliant on humans, never learned how to live in the wild, or need lifelong care. These animals find a permanent home in a zoo, wildlife sanctuary, or education center.



O

After sick or injured animals are brought in from the wild, the first focus is helping them feel better. A veterinarian will treat them, just like a doctor treats human patients. The animals might need medicine or even surgery.



W

Even wild animals can be injured, sick, or orphaned. If you ever find any injured wild animals, do not approach them. They don't know that you want to help and may try to defend themselves. Sometimes the parents are out finding food and will come right back. Call a wildlife professional, who can take these animals to a place they can get help if they need it.



Answer: WOLF

Growing Bodies

All animals change as they grow. Some newborn animals, like wolves, have a different eye color than they will have as adults. A newborn's soft fur or hair changes color or texture. As animals get older, their bodies change shape. They get taller. They gain weight. Some animals are born with large heads or paws. As they grow, these body parts shrink in proportion to the rest of their bodies. How else can bodies change as animals grow?

Look at the pictures below. How does Gannett's body change as she grows from a newborn into an adult? What traits stay the same? How can you tell this is the same wolf?



How has your body changed since you were little? If you look at pictures of yourself from when you were younger, what has stayed the same? What is different? If you could see a picture of yourself ten years in the future, do you think you would recognize yourself?

Keystone Species: Wolves



A keystone is the big, important stone at the top of an arch. It holds all of the other stones in place. The keystone anchors the structure so that it does not collapse.

Keystone species are animals that help all of the other animals in an ecosystem stay in place. An ecosystem is made of all the living things (like plants and animals) and non-living things (like water and earth) in an area. All of

the parts of an ecosystem are connected to each other. If something happens to a plant or animal in that ecosystem, the whole system could be affected. If something happens to a keystone species, the whole system could even collapse.

The gray wolf is a keystone species. Gray wolves may be small in number but they play a large role from the top of the food chain all the way to the bottom. They help keep the balance between predator and prey.

Scientific Observation: Gray Wolves in Yellowstone National Park

When a keystone species is harmed, the entire ecosystem suffers. Scientists were able to observe this effect when the gray wolves disappeared from Yellowstone National Park. In the 19th century, people did not know that wolves were a keystone species. People hunted gray wolves until there were none left in Yellowstone. Without any wolves, the elk population boomed. All of those elk needed to eat. They ate so many plants that there wasn't enough food for all of them. The elk became sick and they starved. Because the elk ate so much, many trees could not grow. Without big trees, beavers were affected and there was less shade over the river. Many fish left the area. The absence of the wolves affected not just the elk, but also the plants, the beavers, the river, the fish—the entire ecosystem.

In 1995, scientists reintroduced gray wolves to Yellowstone. With plenty of elk to eat, the wolves flourished and so did the rest of the ecosystem. Coyotes, eagles, and other wildlife scavenged the remains of the elk killed by the wolves. Trees and shrubs could grow since the elk had not eaten all of them. Bears ate the berries that grew on shrubs. Trees grew taller and gave shade to the river. Beavers thrived and fish returned.

The return of the gray wolf to Yellowstone National Park helped bring balance back to the animals and plants of the park.



Wildfire

Some wildfires start naturally, usually after a lightning strike. But the majority of wildfires are caused by people. The wildfire in this story was started by humans in 2014. It burned along the Funny River in Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. The Funny River Fire burned 105 square miles (272 square kilometers) of forest and left a litter of young wolves without an adult pack to care for them.



You can help prevent unwanted wildfires. Pay attention to fire warnings. Never leave a burning campfire unattended and make sure to completely put out your campfire before you leave. It can quickly catch and spread out of control. Don't litter. Some types of litter (like matches or cigarettes) can start fires and other litter can provide fuel for a growing wildfire.

Once a wildfire starts, firefighters have to decide if they need to put it out, contain it, or let it burn. This is not always an easy decision.

Wildfires can help the forest. Wildfires burn away dead trees, dry leaves, and other plant matter. This helps clear out old plants to make room for new growth. Some plants, like lodgepole pines, need wildfires in order for their cones to open and grow new trees.

But wildfires can also hurt the forest. They drive animals (including humans) out of their homes. Animals can be killed, injured, or orphaned by a wildfire. When wildfires grow too hot, they can consume healthy plants. Instead of just clearing out old plant matter, strong wildfires can burn entire forests to the ground.



Fire needs fuel to burn. A **firebreak** is a place where there are no plants or other material for the fire to burn. Roads make good firebreaks. Sometimes a very strong wind can blow the flames and ash across the firebreak. But usually when a wildfire reaches the firebreak, it cannot cross over to the other side.



For Kym Kilbourne and Kelly Brown, my beloved pack members—JKC

For their input, photographs, and fabulous details about the fire, the rescue, and the animals, many thanks to:

- Sean Corrigan, Assistant Fire Chief with the Seward Volunteer Fire Department
- Leah Eskelin, Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Park Ranger
- Mark Fletcher, Yukon firefighter
- Nadia Ham, photographer
- Pat Lampi and Shannon Jensen from the Alaska Zoo
- Kelly Lessard, Tom Ness, Josh Le, Delaina Clemetson, Chris Forslin, Ashley Ondricek, and Galen Sjostrom from the Minnesota Zoo
- Sue Mann, Designed by Sioux
- Jeff Selinger, Wildlife Biologist, Alaska Department of Fish and Game



Firefighter Mark Fletcher with Gannett

Cataloging Information is available through the Library of Congress:

9781628557183 English hardcover ISBN
9781628557190 English paperback ISBN
9781628557206 Spanish paperback ISBN
9781628557213 English eBook downloadable ISBN
9781628557220 Spanish eBook downloadable ISBN

Interactive, read-aloud eBook featuring selectable English (9781628557237) and Spanish (9781628557244) text and audio (web and iPad/tablet based) ISBN

Translated into Spanish: La camada con suerte: cachorros de lobo rescatados de un incendio forestal

key phrases for educators: EE (Environmental Education), changing habitats, keystone species, natural disasters (wildfire), wildlife rehabilitation, zoos

Bibliography:

- “Gray Wolf (Canis Lupus).” USFWS: Q and A’s about Gray Wolf Biology. N.p., n.d. Web.
Green, Emily. Wolves. Minneapolis: Bellwether Media, 2011. By Emily K. Green. Web.
“How Wolves Change Rivers.” How Wolves Change Rivers by Sustainable Human. YouTube, 13 Feb. 2014. Web.
“Inside a Wolf Den.” YouTube. YouTube, n.d. Web.
“International Wolf Center.” International Wolf Center RSS. N.p., n.d. Web.
McLeese, Don. Gray Wolves. Vero Beach, FL: Rourke Pub., 2011. Print.
“Photos: Residents Evacuated as Funny River Fire Rapidly Grows in Size.” Alaska Dispatch. Alaska Dispatch, n.d. Web.
“Rain Falls on Funny River Fire, Provides Some Relief.” KTOO. N.p., n.d. Web.
“Wolves, Wolf Pictures, Wolf Facts - National Geographic.” National Geographic. N.p., n.d. Web.
“Yukon Man Discovers Den of Wolf Pups Near Edge of Alaska Wildfire.” The Prince George Citizen. Canadian Press, 30 May 2014. Web.

Text Copyright 2015 © by Jennifer Keats Curtis
Illustration Copyright 2015 © by John Gomes

The “For Creative Minds” educational section may be copied by the owner for personal use or by educators using copies in classroom settings

Manufactured in China, June 2015
This product conforms to CPSIA 2008
First Printing

Arbordale Publishing
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
www.ArbordalePublishing.com



If you enjoy this book,
look for other Arbordale books that may be of interest:



Includes 4 pages of
learning activities.
Look for more free activities
online at
ArbordalePublishing.com