

# Take the Challenge

## Discover CNMI's Natural Resources

### Land Resources

Search for Birds, Wildlife Conservation  
Areas, and Endemic and threatened species

### Marine Resources

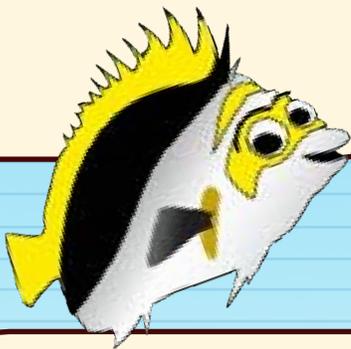
Marine Protected Areas, Marine Life,  
How can you help? and more ...

# Micronesia Challenge



## What is it?

The Micronesia Challenge is a promise by Micronesian governments to take better care of our environment - our natural resources.



## What is the goal of the Micronesia Challenge?

To "effectively conserve at least 30% of the near-shore marine resources and 20% of the terrestrial resources across Micronesia by 2020." To better protect more ocean and land resources by 2020. Setting these goals helps us see whether we are making progress. It's getting a good grade - an A+

## Who is part of the Challenge?

The Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

## Why is the Micronesia Challenge important to the CNMI?

The Micronesia Challenge helps the CNMI reach out to the community and share the importance of conservation and preservation of our natural resources.

# Need to Know Words

## What are natural resources?

The things that nature provides to us that we need to survive - like land, water, food, animals.

## What does conservation mean?

Conservation is protecting our natural resources (land, animals, plants, water) so they stay healthy for a long time.

## Why are natural resources valuable?

Natural resources are valuable because we depend on them to live; we use them for things we need and want; and other living things need them to survive.

## Why should conservation be important to kids?

Conservation is all about protecting and managing our natural resources and environment so that they are here for future generations (YOU!) to use and enjoy.

**Extinct** - a plant or animal species that is no longer living on Earth.

?

not found on Earth anymore

**Threatened** - a plant or animal that is likely to be endangered if not protected.

Protected

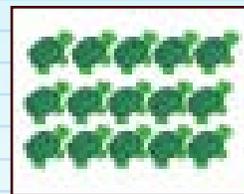


Not Protected

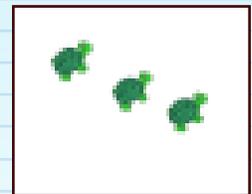


**Endangered** - a plant or animal that is in immediate danger of becoming extinct and needs protection to survive.

Protected



Not Protected



# CNMI Land

Micronesia consists of hundreds of small islands in the Western Pacific ocean. Micronesia has a unique combination of geographic isolation and biological diversity. These islands have some of the earth's richest natural habitats for plants and animals. Many of these plants and animals can only be found in Micronesia. (Nowhere else on earth!)

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is part of Micronesia. It is made up of 14 tiny islands. The Southern Islands (Saipan, Tinian, and Rota) are mostly made up of limestone while the Northern Islands are volcanic and are still uninhabited (there are no human beings living on the islands). Some of the Northern Islands, such as Maug, Uracas, Asuncion, and Guguan, are protected by law. They are designated wildlife conservation areas. They are used only for the preservation and protection of natural resources, including birds, wildlife, and plant species here in the CNMI.



Maug



Uracas



Asuncion



Guguan

Some of the common birds in the CNMI are: Mariana crow, Rota bridled white eye, Mariana fruit dove, Micronesian honey-eater, Rufous fantail, Collared Kingfisher, Golden white-eye, White tern, and the Nightingale reed warbler.



Mariana fruit dove

Chamorro name: Paluman totut

Carolinian name: Mwee'mwe

Here in the CNMI, we have wildlife sanctuaries for some birds and sea birds. One example is the I-Chenchon Bird Sanctuary in Rota. It is the largest sea bird nesting colony in the Marianas providing habitat for thousands of sea birds. The White-tailed tropicbird, Red-tailed tropic bird, Red-footed booby, Brown booby, Great frigate bird, Lesser frigate bird, and Brown noddy are some of the sea birds in the CNMI.



I-Chenchon Bird Sanctuary provides habitat for thousands of sea birds here in the Marianas. It is considered the largest sea bird nesting colony in the Marianas Islands.

# Resources

## Biodiversity

also known as biological diversity, is most often defined as the differences in life forms in an ecosystem or the entire earth.

The CNMI is considered an ENDEMIC BIRD AREA (EBA) by Birdlife International. This means that we have to protect our birds because they are endangered and can only be found on our islands (CNMI).

## Birdlife International

is a global Partnership of conservation organizations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people toward sustainability in the use of natural resources.

The Marianas are also inhabited by unique animal species. We have the coconut crab, fruit bat, Rota blue damselfly, Mariana islands wandering butterfly, and the Mariana eight-spot butterfly. All of the above mentioned are now endangered and need to be protected.

The Marianas mallard used to be very plentiful in the CNMI. It was one of the rarest ducks in the world. It was found only in Saipan, Tinian, and Guam. Unfortunately, the Marianas mallard is now extinct because of overhunting.



**Marianas mallard**

Chamorro name: Nganga

Carolinian name: Ghereel'bwel

These species are just some of the natural resources we have. The Marianas mallard is a good example of what happens when we don't care for our species, when we don't follow laws and regulations.

**Don't wait until we lose our PRIDE.  
Take the Challenge. Protect Our CNMI.**

## Ecosystem

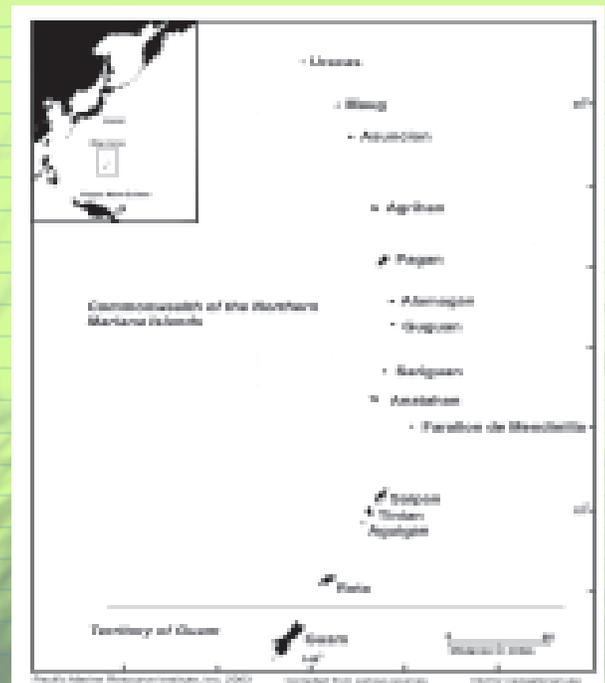
is a geographical area of any size where plants, animals, landscape and the climate working together.

## Native

Native is a species that evolved and/or the ancestral species arrived in an area through natural mechanisms without human interacting. For example, Micronesia honey-eater is native to Micronesia.

## Endemic

Endemic is a species which is unique to a smaller specific geographic area and evolved there from the ancestral form that arrived naturally. For example, the Golden white-eye is endemic to only Saipan and Aguigan.



# Search f

The pictures on the right are some of the bird species that live on our islands. Search for the underlined word in the Word Search Box.

M A R I A N A S E R B I R P N  
A W E R A D N T G O O N E G F  
L A E R C R W L L T G R T A O  
W A Y Y Z M O W H A D R A T O  
A R I O W B R E T A O L E D F  
R O C T R A B L U P D A Y O U  
B Y B E N F R U I T B A E G B  
L C B O W A S C Y D D O N P L  
E I R O O L F R U I T D O V E  
R G G Y O B L K I N G F H I G  
A I R B U B Y R U S T Y D O G  
T E E T H R E H S I F G N I K  
F R I G A T E R E D F O O T E



## DID YOU KNOW

It is against the law to hunt, kill, or possess any threatened, endangered, or protected species, or any part thereof, without permission by the CNMI Division of Fish and Wildlife. It is also illegal to take eggs from any species of land or sea birds without permission.

# Our Birds



Mariana ***fruit dove***

Chamorro name: Paluman totut  
Carolinian name: Mwee'mwe  
Status: Endemic Forest Bird



Collared ***Kingfisher***

Chamorro name: Sihek  
Carolinian name: Waaw  
Status: Native Forest Bird



***Rota*** bridled white eye

Chamorro name: Nosa  
Carolinian name: Litchogh  
Status: Endemic Forest Bird



***Mariana*** crow

Chamorro name: Aga  
Carolinian name: Mwii'lup  
Status: Endangered & Endemic



Rufous ***fantail***

Chamorro name: Naabak  
Carolinian name: Leteghi par  
Status: Native Forest Bird



Micronesian ***honey-eater***

Chamorro name: Egigi  
Carolinian name: Tigh'par  
Status: Native Forest Bird



Nightingale reed ***warbler***

Chamorro name: Ga'kaliso  
Carolinian name: Litchoghoibwel  
Status: Endangered & Endemic



Brown ***noddy***

Chamorro name: Fahang dikike'  
Carolinian name: She'e'lap  
Status: Native Seabird



Great ***frigate*** bird

Chamorro name: Paya'ya  
Carolinian name: Asaf



Red-footed ***booby***

Chamorro name: Amwo  
Carolinian name: Lu'ao Talisai



White-tailed ***tropic*** bird

Chamorro name: Fagpi  
Carolinian name: Su'ghu'bwesch



***Brown*** booby

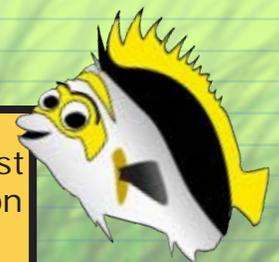
Chamorro name: Sula leucogaster  
Carolinian name: O'mwo'o'bwesch

Photos courtesy of: Division of Fish and Wildlife and University of Washington



## DID YOU KNOW

The Marianas crow is sensitive to the slightest disturbance. Crows have been known to abandon up to 8 nests during one breeding season.



# Wildlife Conservation Areas

Wildlife Conservation Areas are made to conserve our natural resources. These places are “no-take” zones. This means that no animals or plants can be taken from these areas.

## Saipan



### Bird Island Wildlife Sanctuary

It got its name from the hundreds of birds and sea birds that nest here. (This is a no take place - you can't take animals and plants from here).



### Kagman Wildlife Conservation

This area extends from Forbidden Island and 330 acres surrounding land. (This is a no take place - you can't take animals and plants from here).



### Saipan Upland Mitigation Bank

This is a designated place for the endangered Nightingale Reed-Warblers.



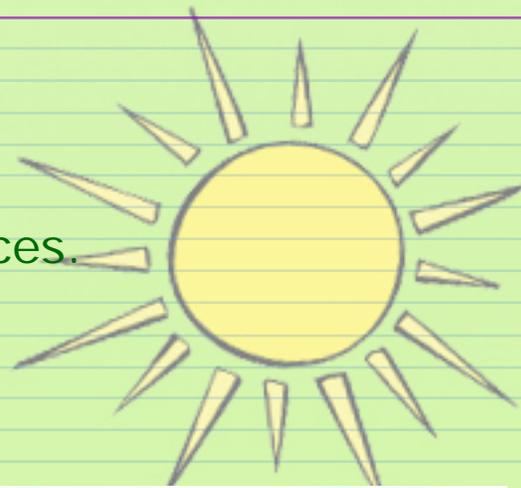
## DID YOU KNOW

Micronesian honey eaters can visit 30 flowers in one minute?



# Places in the CNMI

our natural resources; plants and animals.  
Animals or plants can be taken in these places.



## Rota

### Sabanna Heights

This place aims to protect and conserve the threatened and endangered plants and animals of Rota.



### Wedding Cake

This wildlife conservation area aims to protect the plant and animal resources for Rota's future generations (YOU!). This place is a "no take area" - any harvesting of plants and animals is illegal.



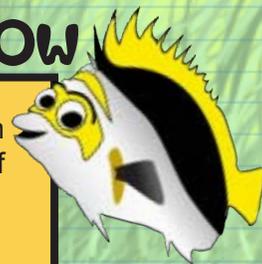
### I'Chenchon Park Bird Sanctuary

This place is known as one of the largest sea bird nesting in the Marianas. It protects and conserves some of the endemic birds and sea birds in the Marianas.



## DID YOU KNOW

The Chamorro name of Rufous fantail is "Naabak" which means "someone who gets you lost." It is a common belief that if you follow it as it flits through the forest, you'll become lost.

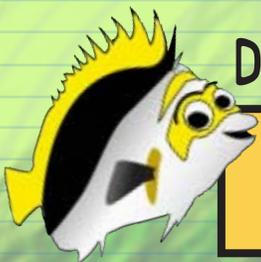


# Picture the endemic and thre

The pictures below are endangered and endemic species in the CNMI. Match the picture that is described by the number.



Photos courtesy of: Division of Fish and Wildlife and University of Washington



## DID YOU KNOW

The Mariana fruit dove is the Commonwealth Bird. It is a natural symbol of our islands.



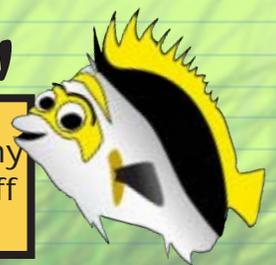
# Endangered species of our island

1. I am called *Serianthes nelsonii*, an endangered tree in the Marianas. I am a large tree and can grow up to 36 meters. My flower is a deep pink pompom. I am better known as the Fire tree.
2. I have beautiful body coloration with a purple cap, yellow and orange breast, and a bright yellow tail band. My back is mostly green which allows me to blend into the leaves of trees. I am better known as the Mariana fruit dove.
3. I am a small creeping plant with pointed toothed leaves. My leaves are greenish-yellow and I have a white flower with five petals. I may be found only along the rocky coast of Pona Point on Rota. I am known as *Nesogenes rotensis*.
4. I am the only bright red bird in the Marianas Islands. My beak is long and thin allowing me to feed on sweet flower nectar. I am better known as the Micronesian honey-eater.
5. I have a white ring around my eyes and a small line or "bridle" extending from it. I am now endangered in the island of Rota. That's where I got my name, Rota Bridled white eye.
6. I am called the Mariana fruit bat. I have dark brown to black wings. My head is brown with a gold or pale brown collar around my neck.
7. I have scales covering my head and body. I have legs and a tail which are easily separable. My toes are specially shaped to help me climb walls and trees. I am the Micronesian gecko.
8. I am the largest land crab in the world. I have a bluish hue that is very distinctive. I am known as the Coconut crab.
9. I have a very bright yellow-colored feather with a band of white around my eye. That's why I'm called the Golden white eye.
10. I'm an all black bird with a bluish-black tail. I closely guard my territory and will chase and scold you or other birds with a loud "Rah" squawk. I am called the Marianas crow.
11. I am the Tinian monarch. I am a small song bird that grows up to 6 inches (15cm). I have dark brown wings and tail. My upper parts are olive-brown. My undertail is white.
12. I am the smallest of all boobies. I have white with brown wings. My bills are pale blue and legs and feet are red. That's why I'm called the Red-footed booby.



## DID YOU KNOW

The Coconut crab is attracted to shiny objects and has been known to run off with steel pots and other trinkets?

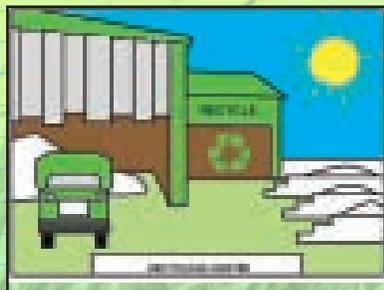
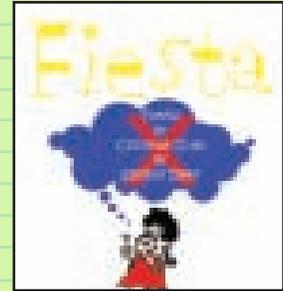


# Take the Challenge!

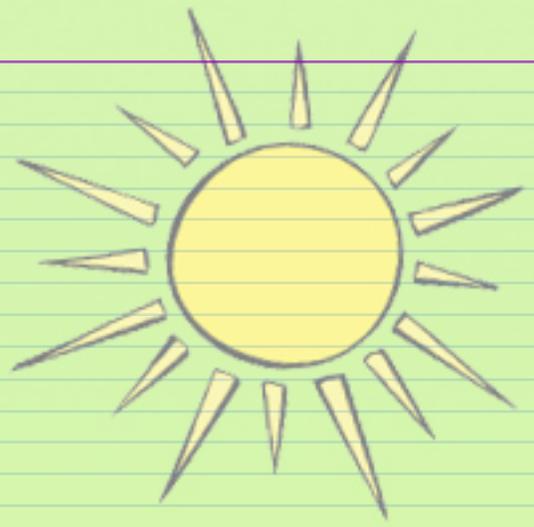
Now you've learned a lot about the natural resources, as well as the native and endemic animal species in the CNMI. Knowing some of the animal species we have is the first step to protecting them. Let's learn what kids (like you!) can do to help protect our natural resources.

## Things you can do to protect our natural resources:

1. Don't hunt endemic species. Also, don't hunt game species when not in season. Let's protect them.
2. Don't cut trees. Deforestation decreases bird habitat.
3. Throw your trash properly. Garbage increases rats and cats which are a huge problem with our bird species as they both hunt little birds.
4. Recycle and bring all your recyclables to your nearest recycling center - recycling can save natural resources.
5. Follow rules and regulations which were established by different environmental agencies to protect different parts of our natural resources and historical environment for all the people and the future of the CNMI.
6. Respect conservation areas, don't hunt down or cut down plants.
7. Contain dogs and cats. Don't set them free. Keep goats, cows, and pigs contained. Farm animals let loose become feral "boonie" animals. They destroy forests, in turn harming our birds.
8. Become a champion! Spread the word and share what you know with your family and friends.



# Be a Champion!



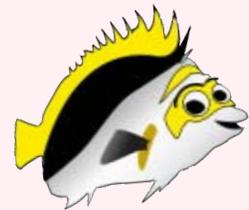
## Test Yourself

There are so many amazing things about our land resources. Let's check what we have just learned.

1. Endemic means:
  - a. can be found all over the world
  - b. can be found only in the CNMI
  - c. can be found only in a specific area
2. Which of the following northern islands of the CNMI is part of the wildlife conservation areas?
  - a. Rota
  - b. Pagan
  - c. Maug
3. Which of the following is the Commonwealth bird?
  - a. Bridled white eye
  - b. Mariana Fruit Dove
  - c. Brown Booby
4. Which of the following is attracted to shiny objects and has been known to run off with steel pots and other trinkets?
  - a. Serianthes nelsonii
  - b. Rufous fantail
  - c. Coconut crab
5. Which of the following is a wildlife conservation area in Rota?
  - a. Bird Island
  - b. I'Chenchon Bird Sanctuary
  - c. Kagman Wildlife Conservation Area
6. True or False: As a child, you can help protect our land resources?

\*Answers are found at the back of the Activity Book.

**DON'T WAIT  
UNTIL WE  
LOSE OUR  
PRIDE.  
TAKE THE  
CHALLENGE.  
PROTECT OUR  
CNMI!**



The CNMI has some of the most beautiful and diverse marine ecosystems in the world. They are important to our islands because they provide us with food, protect our shorelines from typhoon damage and erosion, support our economy, and help maintain the environmental integrity of our oceans.

## What are coral reefs?

Coral reefs are among the largest biological structures and the most diverse on earth. However, each coral is made from tiny animals, called polyps. Within each polyp the coral animals allow for even smaller algae cells to live inside their tissue. These algae provide the coral with some of their daily food requirements, and in turn, the corals provide a space for them to live. Although polyps are individually small, they can form huge coral colonies.



**The picture on the left is a microscope view of a single coral polyp, showing its parts, while the picture on the right is a one entire coral colony, consisting of over 10,000 individual polyps.**

Corals are often mistaken as non-living rocks because of their appearance and skeleton. Corals may seem strong but they are actually very fragile and need protection from many things that we do.

## Types of Coral Reefs in the CNMI

Fringing reefs – are the most common reeftype in the CNMI. These reefs are located closely to our shoreline, where we can watch the waves break.



Barrier reefs – are similar to fringing reefs, but they are separated from the shoreline by the Saipan Lagoon.



## Threats to Coral reefs

Climate change refers to any significant changes in temperature, rainfall, snow, or wind patterns lasting for many decades or longer. It may result from changes in sun's energy, changes in ocean circulation, or human activities that change the atmosphere's make-up such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and building developments in cities and suburbs.

Water pollution, harvesting too many fish and invertebrates, stepping on corals, and improper trash disposal are all things that we do to harm coral reefs. However, natural disturbances impact coral reefs as well.

# Resources

Typhoons are one good example. After a natural disturbance impacts our reefs, we must have clean water quality, lots of fish, and provide good care to our reefs for them to keep growing back.

Climate change and pollution contribute to the destruction of coral reefs.



## What are MPA's

Marine Protected areas are No-Take areas that prohibits fishing or harvesting of any marine species of plant or animal, prohibit take of coral (dead or alive), and prohibit all explosive or destructive activities to marine life. In Saipan, there are several marine protected areas such as Managaha Marine Conservation Area, Forbidden Island Marine Sanctuary, Bird Island Marine Sanctuary, etc.



**Managaha Marine Conservation Area**

We have one Marine Protected Area in Rota, Sasanhaya Fish Reserve, and one in the island of Tinian which is bounded from the Southwest Carolinas Point to Puntalan Diablo.



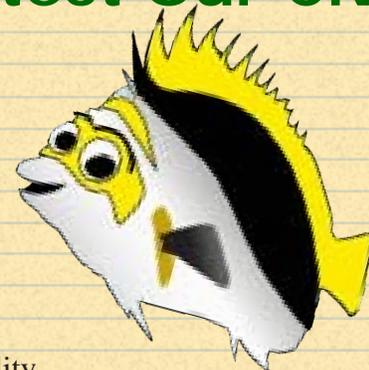
**Sasanhaya Fish Reserve**

The CNMI is inhabited by unique sea life species. We have some of the most vibrant fish species in the United States some of which are endemic to our islands. We also have other marine species such as the sea cucumber, trochus, sea urchin, lobsters, and much more.



**Bohadschia argus**

**Let's Protect our Marine Environment. Take the Challenge, Protect Our CNMI!**



# Marine Pro

## Lighthouse Reef Trochus Sanctuary



The lighthouse Reef is a barrier reef located on the western side of the Saipan Lagoon. This place is designated for the continuous productivity of trochus in this area. Taking or harvesting of trochus is prohibited.

## Mangaha Marine



The Isl protect surround corals. recreat educat any ma

prohibited. This area is a safe marine life to help propagate t for continued use the people.

## Tinian Marine Reserve Area



The Tinian Marine Reserve Area is located from Tinian's Southwest Carolinas Point to Puntalan Diablo. This a no-take reserve. Any taking of marine species in this area is prohibited.

## Sasanhaya Fish Reserve



The Sasanhaya Fish Reserve is located in Rota and includes Puna Point and Coral Gardens and runs the mean high tide line seaward 1,000 feet. This area is made as a marine reserve to protect fish

and aquatic species and their habitat. No killing, removing, or taking of any marine animal or plant, including corals (dead or alive), lobster, shellfish, clams, octopus, or shells is allowed. Activities that are harmful or destructive to the marine life is also prohibited.

## Ladulu Bay Sea C

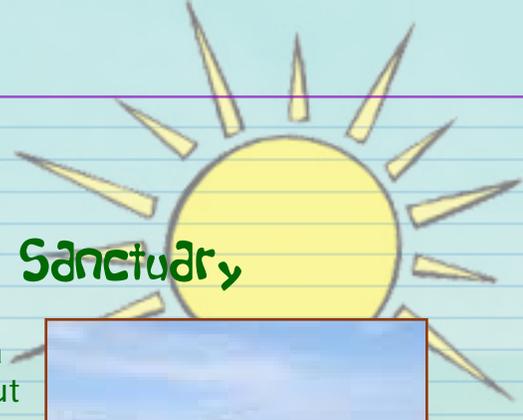


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**MP**

are special mar that typically lin of activities. The protection is no-ta all harvest. CNMI that protect speci restricts harvest one that restrict Cucur

# Protected Areas



## Conservation Area

Managaha is a sand island protected by barrier reef. The area is surrounded by sand and wonderful coral reefs. This area is used for cultural, educational purposes, and recreational purposes only. Taking of any marine animal in this area is prohibited. It is a habitat for fish and other marine species in the area and enjoyment of

## Bird Island Sanctuary

The sanctuary used to be a sea cucumber sanctuary but is now completely no-take. It is lying near fringing reefs and can be accessed at low tide by walking over the reef flat. The area has a large productivity of sea cucumber. Taking or harvesting of any marine species in this area is prohibited.



## MPA's

Management areas include some forms of the highest level of protection, which prohibit the taking of any marine species on that island. It is a habitat for Trochus and other species. The harvest of Sea Cucumbers is prohibited.

## Forbidden Island Sanctuary

This area is located on the eastern side of Saipan Island with near shore volcanic island with fringing reefs. The area serves as a natural laboratory for continued propagation of wildlife and marine species. The taking of any marine species in this area is prohibited.



## Marianas Trench Monument

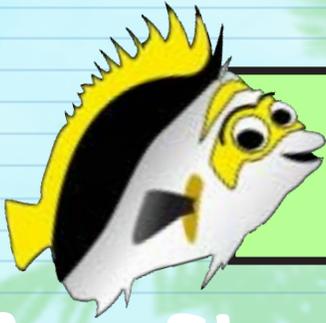
The Marianas Trench Marine Monument is the largest marine protected area in the CNMI. It is a crescent-shaped mariana trench and consists of submerged lands and waters across the Marianas Archipelago. It also contains the deepest known points in the global ocean, including the Challenger Deep at 36,201 feet. It is as far deeper than the height of Mount Everest above sea level and it is five times longer than the Grand Canyon.



## Sea Cucumber Sanctuary

This area is located on the eastern side of Saipan Island. This area ensures continuous growth of sea cucumber. Taking of sea cucumber in this area is prohibited.

# Marine Life



The Marianas has a lot of different marine species. Unfortunately, The coral habitats in the Marianas are prone to different environments, we have some of the most common fascinating marine species.

## Coral

## Fish

## Invertebrates



*Acropora surculosa*



Napoleon wrasse



*Bohadschia argus*



*Stichopus chloronotus*



*Isopora palifera*



Whitemargin unicornfish



*Holothuria atra*



*Tectus niloticus*



*Porites cylindrica*



Yellow-crowned butterflyfish

## Reptile

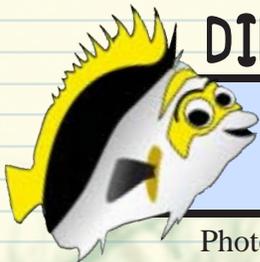


Green Sea Turtle

## DID YOU KNOW

Butterfly fishes tell you whether reefs are healthy. If there are a lot of butterfly fishes present in that area, the reefs are healthy.

Photos courtesy of: Division of Environmental Quality and David Burdick





# Our Marine

Marine Debris is any man-made trash that are not disposed properly. Every day, trash is thrown or washed away into the ocean carelessly not knowing how it greatly harms our environment. Be a Champion and do not litter! Help Protect Our Marine Environment and identify some of the common marine debris that can harm our marine animals. Use the clues on the marine debris picture to complete the cross word puzzle below.

D  
O  
S  
E



2 SIX-PACK \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_ Carton



6 \_\_\_\_\_ Bottle



8 \_\_\_\_\_ Can



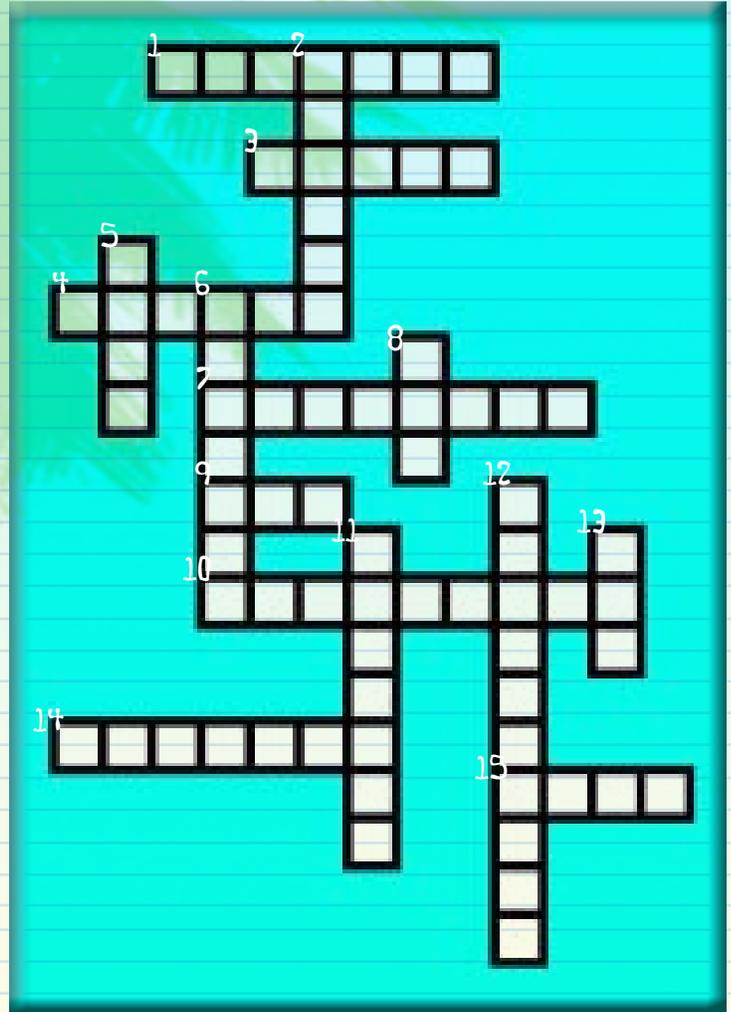
11 \_\_\_\_\_ car



12 \_\_\_\_\_ Tire



13 \_\_\_\_\_ Fishing



A  
C  
R  
O  
S  
S



1 \_\_\_\_\_ Line



3 \_\_\_\_\_ Bottle



4 \_\_\_\_\_ Baby's



7 \_\_\_\_\_ can



9 \_\_\_\_\_ Children's



10 \_\_\_\_\_ Butt



14 \_\_\_\_\_ Bag



15 \_\_\_\_\_ Light

# e Environment

It only takes a second to drop our trash on the street or see it fly by as it is blown by the wind. Unfortunately, it takes many, many, many years for that item to decompose (to decay) completely. Take the Challenge and Save Our Marine Environment. Let's test our knowledge about decomposition time of our trash! Draw a line between each item (left) to its corresponding decomposition time (right).



Aluminum  
Cans

600 years



Disposable  
Diaper

50 years



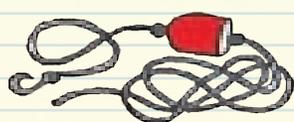
Plastic  
Bottle

450 years



Tin  
Can

200 years



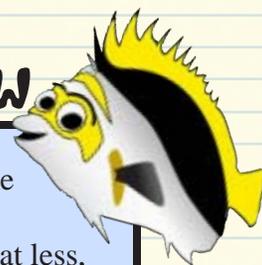
Fishing  
Line

450 years



## DID YOU KNOW

Sea turtles often mistake garbage in the ocean as food. Plastic bags may look like jellyfish (sea turtle's favorite food) when it floats in the water. This may cause harmful effects on the turtles digestive system. A sea turtle may feel "full" and eat less, less than what it needs to survive.



Photos courtesy of: David Burdick and Division of Environmental Quality

# We All Live!

## Here are 10 THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP PROTECT CORAL REEFS!

1. Learn more about coral reefs. How many different species live in reefs? What new medicines have been discovered in reef organisms? Why are the reefs important? When you learn, you can help others learn as well!

2. Spread the word. Tell at least 10 people you know about how they can help protect our coral reefs.

3. Think twice before catching and keeping small fish. Let the fish grow big because bigger fish lay more eggs that can grow to become more fish. Think about it ... so we can all fish tomorrow!

4. Keep it clean. You may pick up your own trash. You may even do beach cleanups. But have you considered carrying away the trash that others leave behind? This year, pick up trash every time you visit the beach...even if it isn't yours. Interested in joining a scheduled beach cleanup? Call the Division of Environmental Quality at 664-8500.

5. Reuse Reduce Recycle. Before you throw something away, think of ways you might be able to use it again. Maybe that old notebook last year would be perfect for creating a paper mache' pinata? What about reducing the amount of things you use? Try writing on the front and back side of every piece of paper. And finally, recycle. Start a recycling system at home and in your classroom.

6. Conserve water. The less water you use, the less polluted water goes into the ocean. Who wants to swim in a dirty ocean?

7. Don't anchor on the reef. A heavy anchor can hurt the fragile coral reefs. If you go boating near a coral reef, use mooring buoy systems when they are available.

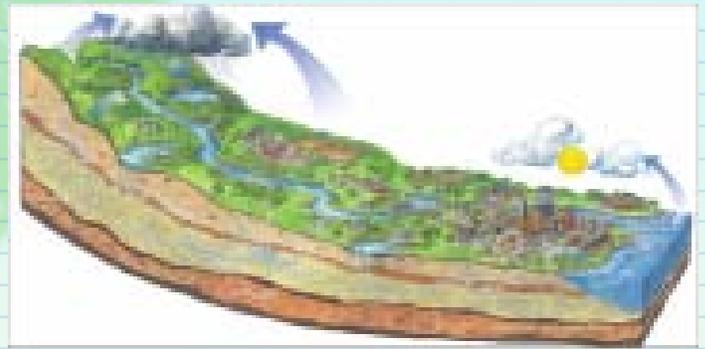
8. If you snorkel, swim or dive, don't touch! Take only pictures and leave only bubbles! Keep your fins, gear, and hands away from the coral, as this contact can hurt you and will damage the delicate coral animals. Stay off the bottom because stirred-up sediment can settle on coral and smother it.

9. Discover the CNMI's Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). The purpose of our MPAs is to ensure that fish and other marine life have a safe place to live so we can continue to enjoy them for a long time. Saipan, Tinian, and Rota are home to very special and spectacular MPAs. These places are great for snorkeling, picnicking, and exploring. This weekend, go visit your closest MPA! (For more information, call the Division of Fish and Wildlife at 664-6000).

10. Report the changes you notice in your favorite beach or reef area. Community monitoring programs are very important. Take note of any changes to the environment and call the BIOSEARCH program to share your observations at Coastal Resources Management Office 664-8300.

## Connecting land and sea

A watershed is any area of land where water flows across or through on its way to a common stream, lake, or river. You may have heard of it before such as "drainage basin" or "catchment area." Watersheds can simply be defined as an area of land where all of the water that falls in it ends up in the same place. Watersheds can be very large that it can drain thousand square miles to a common stream or it can be very small as it can only drain to a pond.



## Who lives in watersheds?

All of us live in watershed. It doesn't matter where we live, we will always be part of a watershed. It doesn't matter if the river is in front of your yard or miles away, pollution anywhere within that watershed may affect all other water bodies located downstream from it.

## Why are watersheds important?

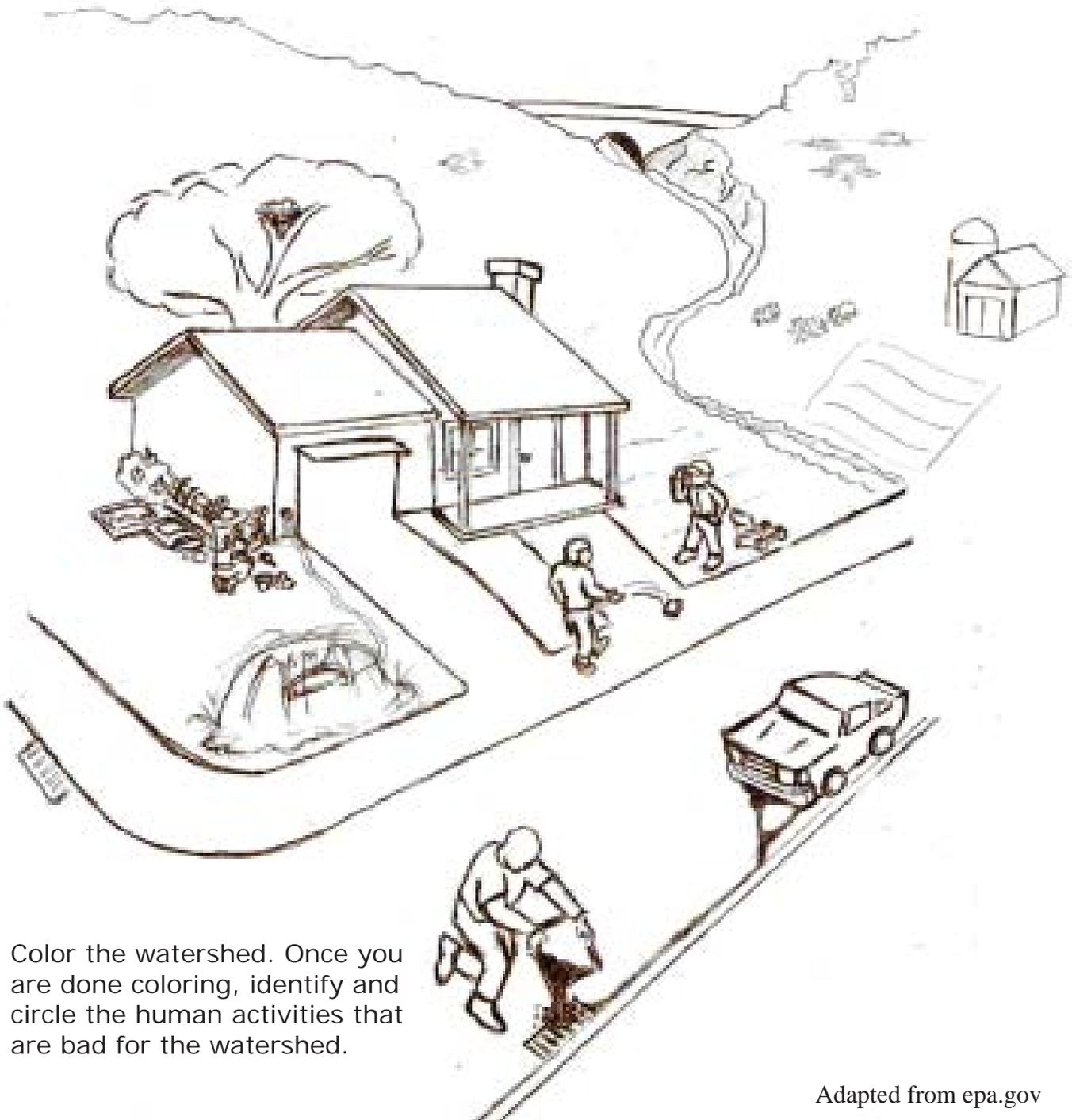
Watersheds are very important. Watersheds provide many of us with our supply of drinking water and other recreational activities.

## What can go wrong?

When vegetation is replaced by roads, parking lots, and rooftops, it has a negative effect on watersheds. This increases the speed and amount of runoff flowing into surface waters and cause erosion, turbidity and degraded wildlife habitats. Runoffs also carry pollutants such as oil, bacteria, nutrients, sediment, and metals into surface waters as it speeds down.

# In a Watershed

**We all Play a Part!**

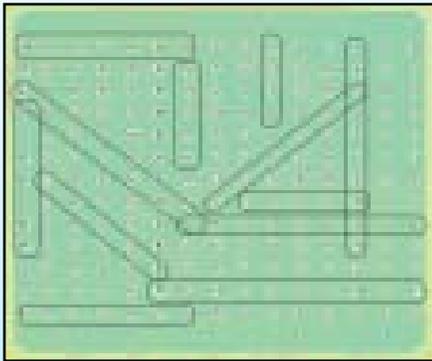


Color the watershed. Once you are done coloring, identify and circle the human activities that are bad for the watershed.

Adapted from [epa.gov](http://epa.gov)

# ANSWER KEY

## Search For Birds



## Picture the endemic and threatened species of our island



A  
Coconut  
crab



B  
Serianthes  
nelsonii



C  
Rota bridled  
white eye



D  
Marianas  
crow



E  
Nesogenes  
rotensis



F  
Mariana  
fruit dove



G  
Mariana  
fruit bat



H  
Red-footed  
booby



I  
Micronesian  
honey-eater



J  
Golden  
white eye

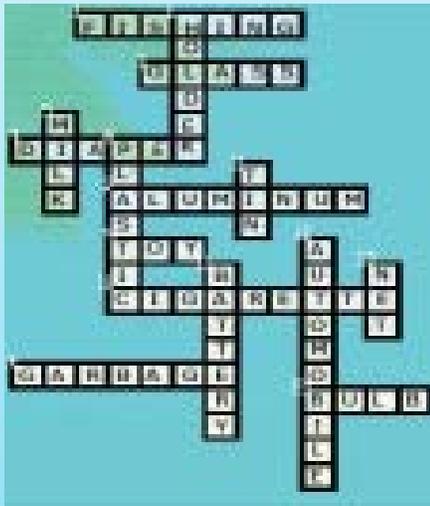


K  
Micronesian  
gecko



L  
Tinian  
monarch

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



## Marine Debris Timeline



## Test Yourself

1.C 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.B 6.TRUE

## Watershed



## A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

Designed and produced by Sharisse Rivera © 2010 through the Micronesia Challenge Young Champions Program.

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