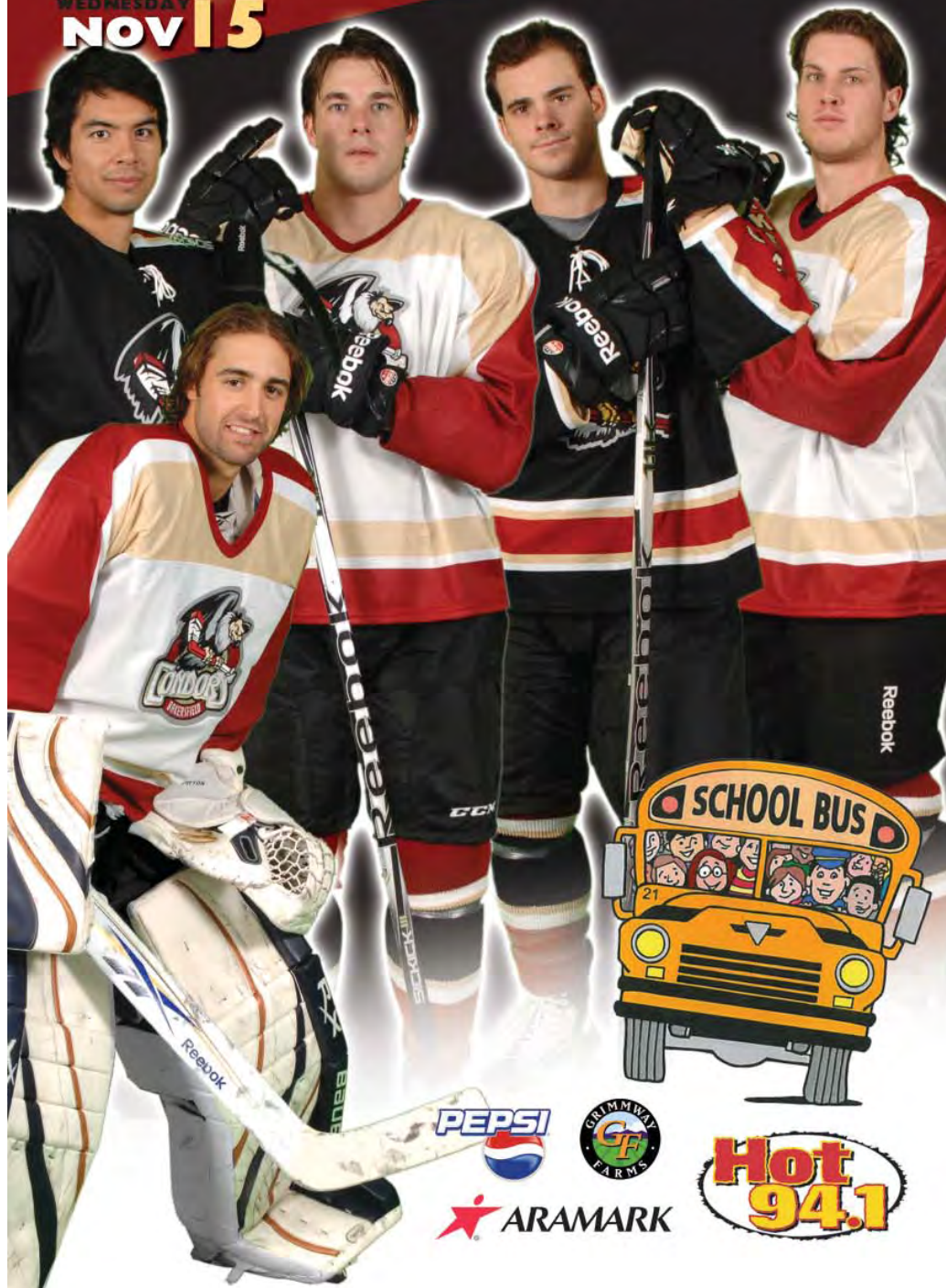


FIELD TRIP DAY

WEDNESDAY
NOV 15



Welcome Kids

Let's get to know hockey

The Rink: A hockey rink is a large rectangle with rounded corners. The ice surface of a standard NHL rink is 200 feet by 85 feet, but dimensions can vary.

The Markings: The rink is divided in half by a red line that is used in determining icing. The rink is also marked with blue lines, which designate offensive and defensive zones and are used in determining offsides violations. The goal line is the red line at each end of the rink that is used in determining icing and whether a goal has been scored. The rink also has two faceoff circles at each end and another at center ice. The dots located just outside the blue lines at each end of the rink are also used as faceoff locations.

Team Benches: They usually are on one side of the rink, between the blue lines.

The Boards: The rink is surrounded by dasher boards that are four feet high. Extending from the boards are plexiglass panes, or "the glass." These panes generally extend four or five feet above the boards behind the nets. The boards are also used as advertising billboards.

The Red Light: When a goal is scored, a red light is illuminated behind the net. The light is operated by a goal judge who sits in a glass booth directly behind the net.

Penalty Boxes: They are directly across the ice from the team benches. This is where players go to serve penalties.

The Nets: The goal nets have openings that are four feet high by six feet wide.

The Crease: The area shaded blue in front of each goal area is the crease. No player from the attacking team is allowed inside the crease unless the puck is there.

The Puck: A four-ounce vulcanized rubber disc that is one inch thick and three inches in diameter. Pucks are generally frozen to prevent them from bouncing on the ice.

Players: Teams are allowed to dress 16 players and two goalies, unless prior arrangements have been made. Teams generally have five skaters and one goalie on the ice. Exceptions occur when the goalie is pulled in favor of an extra attacker.

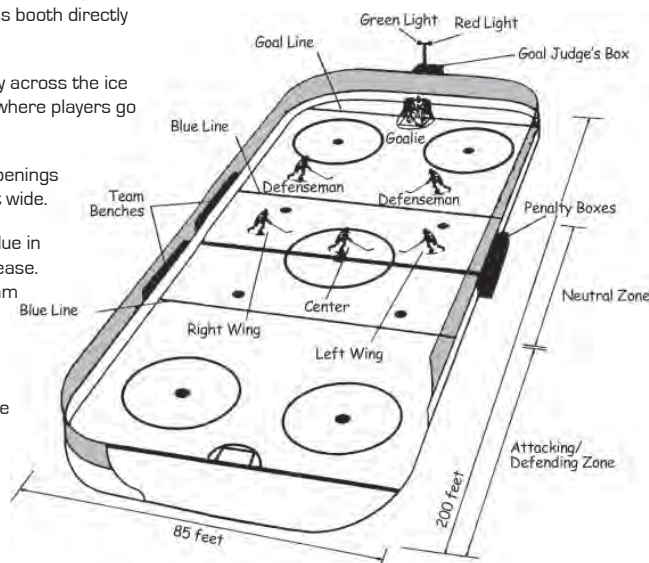
Officials: The game is officiated by a referee and two linesmen. The referee has an orange stripe on his sleeves. He calls most penalties. The linesmen call offsides and icing. The linesmen also break up fights.

Goal Judge: He is stationed in a protected area behind each goal and is responsible for verifying each goal scored.

Penalty Timekeeper: He ensures that all penalized players serve the full time they are assessed.

Official Scorer: Keeps score during the game and records the names of the goal scorers and those credited with assists.

Timekeeper: He starts the clock at the beginning of the game and stops it when he hears an official's whistle or a goal is scored.



Dear Student,

On behalf of the Bakersfield Condors I would like to thank you for coming out to the Condors eighth annual Field Trip Day Game. We hope you have as much fun watching us as we do playing. Be sure to cheer for us as loud as you can.

As a professional hockey player, our bodies have to be in good shape, so we practice a lot, exercise and eat right. But what you might not know is that hockey is as much a mental sport as it is a physical sport. Hockey, just like school and work, requires intelligence and thought to be successful. That's why this day isn't just about getting out of school to watch a hockey game, it's our hope that you learn some important things today that will be useful to you.

All of us on the ice hope you have a fun and exciting day here at the rink and make sure you take what you have learned today and apply it in the classroom. There's is no limit to what you can learn or even teach yourself, so continue to work hard and push your limits in everything that you do. Listen to your parents, teachers, and coaches, and always do your best!

Your Friend,

This is
CONDORSTOWN

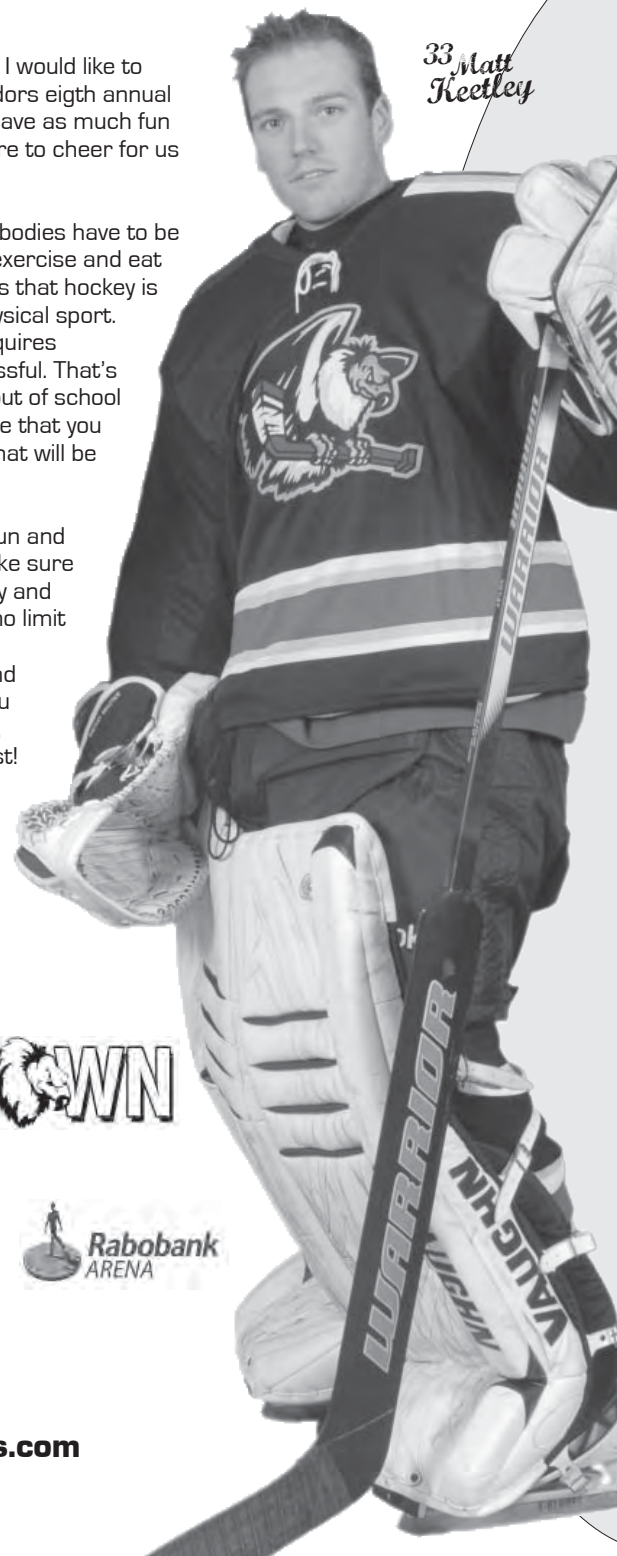
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www.bakersfieldcondors.com

33 **Matt Keetley**



Mathematics

How it applies to Hockey

Bakersfield Condors Statistics

As of 11/03/11

	Name	GP	G	A	PTS	+/-	PIM	PPG	SHG	Pt/G	PIMPG
* 11	Scott Freeman	FW	8	7	8	13	3	4	2	1.82	0.5
* 35	Jason Erickson	LW	8	4	8	10	2	21	1	1.25	2.82
* 9	Mathew Scios	C	8	3	8	9	3	12	0	1.12	1.5
* 37	Matt Marquardt	LW	8	3	2	5	0	12	2	0.82	1.5
* 14	Petar Boyal	F	7	2	2	4	-1	2	0	0.57	0.29
* 19	Danny Perras/Zachary	F	8	0	4	4	3	8	0	0.5	0.75
* 18	Thomas Friesen	C	8	0	3	3	-3	4	0	0.5	0.87
* 22	Jimmy Martin	D	7	0	3	3	4	4	0	0.43	0.57
* 20	Alexis Gaudet	D	7	1	1	2	-3	8	1	0.29	0.88
* 10	Michael Gargen	F	8	1	1	2	0	10	1	0.25	1.25
* 27	Ian McGonigle	F	8	1	1	2	-1	8	0	0.25	0.75
* 15	Mike Krumer	F	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	0.25	0.5
* 2	Erik Berglund	D	5	1	0	1	2	8	0	0.2	1.2
* 8	Matt Campese	D	5	1	0	1	1	2	0	0.2	0.4
* 32	Hans Eklund	LW	8	0	1	1	0	24	0	0.12	3
* 3	Joe Laporte	D	8	0	1	1	-1	8	0	0.12	0.75
* 8	Patrick Stenfield	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 12	Kevin Lohry	FW	3	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
* 33	Matt Kocak	G	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 31	Bryan Pizon	G	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2
* 25	Adam Flors	D	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1.5
* 38	Keith Wynn	D	7	0	0	0	-2	8	0	0	0.88

	Name	GP	Mins	GA	Shutouts	Avg.	W	L	OTL	SOL	SA	SVS	%
* 33	Matt Kocak	4	228	8	1	2.01	3	1	0	0	132	124	0.939
* 31	Bryan Pizon	4	244	14	0	3.44	1	2	1	0	158	145	0.912

Stockton Thunder Statistics

As of 11/03/11

	Name	GP	G	A	PTS	+/-	PIM	PPG	SHG	Pt/G	PIMPG
* 12	Gabriel Lesvesque	C	5	3	4	7	-3	2	1	1.4	0.4
* 28	Ian O'Connor	LW	4	3	2	5	3	5	0	1.25	1.25
* 83	Matt Foy	FW	8	2	3	5	3	8	0	0.82	1
* 71	Kevin Eklund	FW	8	3	1	4	-3	10	2	0.87	1.87
* 8	Don Fingefeld	D	8	1	3	4	-3	4	1	0.87	0.87
* 19	Mike Kytner	C	2	1	1	2	2	10	1	0	1
* 38	Carson Abney	FW	4	1	1	2	1	37	0	0.5	3.25
* 18	Jordan Foreman	C	4	1	1	2	1	9	0	0.5	2.25
* 18	Jordan Fulton	LW	8	0	2	2	0	12	0	0.33	2
* 24	Brent Hunt	LW	8	0	2	2	0	25	0	0.33	4.17
* 17	Jason Morgan	C	8	0	2	2	-8	10	0	0.33	1.87
* 2	Tony Delbert	D	4	1	0	1	2	4	0	0.25	1
* 8	Nathan Dack	D	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.25	0
* 3	Carson Bradie	D	5	0	1	1	3	11	0	0.2	2.2
* 7	Ryan Martindale	C	5	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0.2	0
* 27	Colton Haynes	D	2	0	0	0	-4	4	0	0	2
* 29	Thomas Hunsicker	G	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 9	Brandon Cameron	FW	4	0	0	0	-8	2	0	0	0.5
* 5	Mike Little	D	4	0	0	0	-3	4	0	0	1
* 31	Clifford Foy	G	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 11	Brook Matheson	D	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
* 4	Jody Peterson	D	5	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	0

	Name	GP	Mins	GA	Shutouts	Avg.	W	L	OTL	SOL	SA	SVS	%
* 31	Oliver Roy	4	241	12	0	2.93	0	3	0	0	118	104	0.877
* 29	Thomas Hunsicker	2	120	7	0	3.5	2	0	0	0	82	35	0.867

The Condors stats sheet can be confusing for new fans. Some numbers are obvious - most of us can guess what "G" or "A" indicate. But "SPCT" is likely to be mystery. And how many fans can figure out a goalie's save percentage or goals-against average?

The confusion ends here. This quick list of hockey stat sheet abbreviations and explanations will help you survive the season.

GP: Games Played G: Goals A: Assists PTS: Points PIM: Penalty Minutes

Points

Add Goals + Assists = Points

Points Per Game

Divide Points by number of Games Played = Points per Game

Goals Against Average

Divide Goals Against by the number of Minutes Played x 60 = Goals Againsts Average

Save Percentage

Saves/Shots Attempted = Save Percentage

Plus/Minus

When an even-strength or shorthanded goal is scored, every player on the ice for the team scoring the goal is credited with a "plus." Every player on the ice for the team scored against gets a "minus."

Question & Answer Time.....

Who leads the Condors in total points? FREEMAN

Who has the most goals on the Condors? FREEMAN

Who has scored the most goals for Stockton? LEVESQUE, O'CONNOR, BAKER

Which player on Stockton has the most points per game? LEVESQUE

Who has the most penalty minutes on either team? ABNEY

Which Goaltender has the best Save Percentage? KEETLEY

Which Goaltender has the best Goals Against Average? KEETLEY

Which Condor has the most Power Play Goals? MARQUARDT

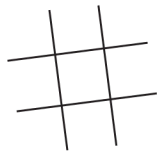
Now try and fill in the blanks on the other page with the information and formulas given to you on this page.

To find out all the answers go to www.bakersfieldcondors.com

Fun & Games

Let's have some fun today!

27 Jan
McKenzie



EASY

5	7	8	1	3	2	4	9	6
1	6	3	9	4	5	2	8	7
9	2	4	7	8	6	1	5	3
6	4	9	2	1	3	5	7	8
3	5	7	8	9	4	6	1	2
8	1	2	6	5	7	9	3	4
4	9	5	3	6	8	7	2	1
2	8	1	4	7	9	3	6	5
7	3	6	5	2	1	8	4	9

MEDIUM

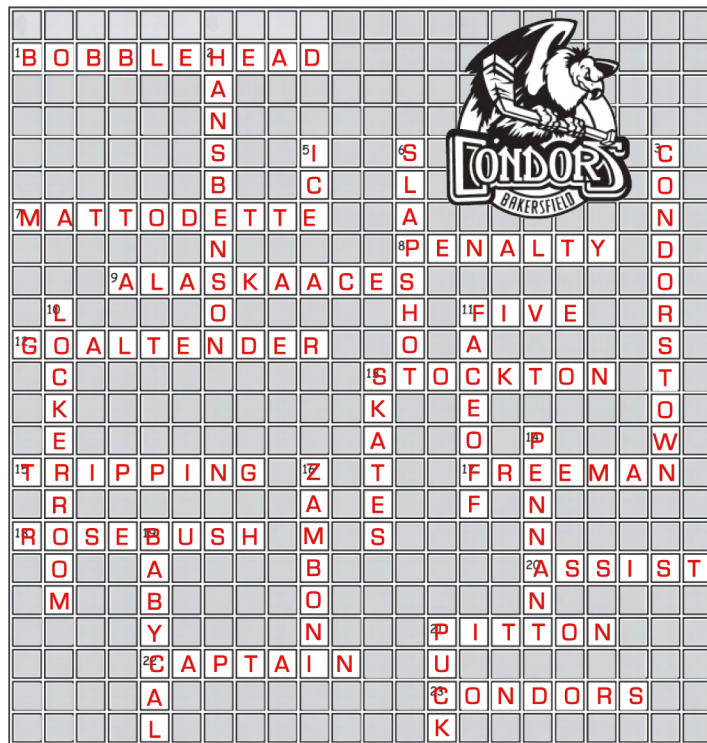
8	7	2	5	1	3	6	9	4
1	3	6	4	2	9	8	5	7
4	5	9	7	8	6	3	2	1
9	5	7	6	3	4	1	8	2
6	1	4	2	9	8	5	7	3
2	8	3	1	7	5	4	6	9
7	2	8	3	6	1	9	4	5
5	9	1	8	4	2	7	3	6
3	4	6	9	5	7	2	1	8

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

Penalty
Marquardt
Rabobank
Coach
Defenseman

Thunder
Bakersfield
Gimblett
Stick
Reebok

Mask
Puck
Hooking
Win
Captain



Across

- A special giveaway that generally resembles a player
- Condors Head Coach
- What happens when you do something wrong
- The team the Condors travel farthest to play
- Number of penalty minutes for a fight
- The Player who tries to keep the puck out of the net
- Condors opponent today
- Penalty in which you make your opponent fall
- Forward - #11 for the Condors
- Condors retired player, #17
- When you help score a goal
- Goaltender - #31 for the Condors
- #3 Joe Loprieno is what for the Condors

Down

- Alternate captain for the Condors
- This is..... Also the ice logos near the blue line
- The cool hard surface they play on
- Hard wind up shot
- Where the players go to rest between periods
- When the referee is dropping the puck
- What the players where on their feet
- An item you can find at the merchandise stand
- The machine that comes out during intermissions
- One of the Condors mascots
- Hard & black and made out of rubber
- Bakersfield's team name

To find out all the answers go to www.bakersfieldcondors.com

Bakersfield 2011-12 Condors



Matt O'Dette
Head Coach
Born: 11/09/79
Toronto, Ontario



Kevin Barrett
Assistant Coach
Born: 11/03/70
Winnipeg, Manitoba



2 Erik Burgdorfer
Defenseman
Height: 6'2"
Weight: 210
Born: 12/11/88
East Setauket, New York
Shoots: Right



3 Joe Lapriena
Defenseman
Height: 6'3"
Weight: 225
Born: 10/08/86
Bloomington, Illinois
Shoots: Right



6 Matt Campanale
Defenseman
Height: 5'11"
Weight: 201
Born: 02/14/88
Chester Springs, Pennsylvania
Shoots: Left



8 Parker Stanfield
Forward
Height: 6'2"
Weight: 180
Born: 01/26/88
Anaheim Hills, California
Shoots: Right



9 Matt Sisca
Forward
Height: 5'8"
Weight: 175
Born: 10/30/90
Woodbridge, Ontario
Shoots: Left



10 Michael Gergen
Forward
Height: 5'11"
Weight: 195
Born: 02/17/87
Hastings, Minnesota
Shoots: Left



11 Scott Freeman
Forward
Height: 5'10"
Weight: 180
Born: 01/12/88
Whitby, Ontario
Shoots: Right



12 Kevin Kohry
Forward
Height: 6'0"
Weight: 185
Born: 09/03/87
Sioux City, Iowa
Shoots: Left



14 Peter Boyd
Forward
Height: 5'10"
Weight: 190
Born: 02/23/88
Cambridge-Narrows, New Brunswick
Shoots: Left



15 Mike Kramer
Forward
Height: 5'10"
Weight: 200
Born: 08/28/87
St. Paul, Minnesota
Shoots: Right



18 Tom Frazee
Forward
Height: 6'3"
Weight: 200
Born: 03/31/90
North Vancouver, British Columbia
Shoots: Left



19 Casey Pierra-Zabotel
Forward
Height: 6'2"
Weight: 202
Born: 10/18/88
Ashcroft, British Columbia
Shoots: Right



20 Alain Goulet
Defenseman
Height: 6'1"
Weight: 205
Born: 09/22/88
Kapuskasing, Ontario
Shoots: Right



22 Jimmy Martin
Defenseman
Height: 5'10"
Weight: 194
Born: 10/20/88
St. Louis, Missouri
Shoots: Right



23 Dan Lawson
Defenseman
Height: 6'3"
Weight: 275
Born: 06/28/88
Oak Forest, Illinois
Shoots: Left



25 Adam Ross
Defenseman
Height: 6'4"
Weight: 209
Born: 10/15/86
Red Deer, Alberta
Shoots: Left



27 Ian McKenzie
Forward
Height: 6'5"
Weight: 236
Born: 05/23/87
Weyburn, Saskatchewan
Shoots: Right



31 Bryan Pitton
Goaltender
Height: 6'2"
Weight: 195
Born: 01/26/88
Brampton, Ontario
Catches: Left



32 Kans Benson
Forward
Height: 6'0"
Weight: 200
Born: 09/20/83
Menlo Park, California
Shoots: Right



33 Matt Keetley
Goaltender
Height: 6'2"
Weight: 200
Born: 04/27/86
Medicine Hat, Alberta
Catches: Right



36 Keith Wynn
Defenseman
Height: 6'0"
Weight: 197
Born: 02/25/87
Orleans, Ontario
Shoots: Left



37 Matt Marquardt
Forward
Height: 6'3"
Weight: 229
Born: 07/19/87
Newtonville, Ontario
Shoots: Left



55 Jesse Gimblett
Forward
Height: 6'3"
Weight: 220
Born: 01/04/85
Newtownville, Ontario
Shoots: Left



100 Colonel Clau'd
Mascot
Height: 6'1"
Weight: 180
Born: 10/15/98
Bakersfield, California
Wingspan: 7'6"

Player Roles

& what's expected on the ice

The six players on each team are grouped into three positions: forwards, defensemen, and a goaltender. The three forwards are divided further into three positions: center, left wing, and right wing. The grouping of the forwards is called a line and they generally rotate in and out of the game as a unit.

Two players are designated defensemen and they also rotate as a unit between the ice and the bench. The goaltender is the sixth player and he plays the entire game.

Center: The center position has the most responsibility of any other player outside of the goaltender. They are expected to cover the most ice of any other player and are given more flexibility when it comes to positioning.

The first priority of a Center is to win face-offs. Face-offs occur after a stoppage in play. The two opposing centers on the ice try to gain control of the puck after it is dropped in between them by an official.

Centers use their stick handling skills more than any other player. They are responsible for carrying the puck from their own side of the ice to make split second decisions on how to distribute the puck.

Left Wing/Right Wing: Left and right wing positions used to be determined by which side a winger shot from. Some teams recently have implemented a strategy that uses one winger as a power forward and the other winger as a shot sniper.

The power forward winger's main responsibility is to body check an opponent that has the puck. The contact is made to create a turnover and a quick scoring chance. Power forwards are bigger and stronger than the other winger, and they use their size to station themselves next to or in front of the opposing goaltender's crease in order to obstruct the goalies vision.

Shot snipers are typically the winger with the more powerful and accurate shot. They position themselves in areas of an opponent's zone that provides the best chance for scoring. Shot snipers are the better skaters of the two wingers and use their speed to track down errant passes or to fore check an opponent with the puck.

Defenseman: One defenseman is generally considered a stay-at-home player, the one who is the defender of last resort if an opponent has a breakout with the puck. The other defenseman is the more gifted skater and passer, and he carries the puck outside of his defensive zone to start a play up the ice. His first pass invariably is to the center.

Regardless of the pairing, the two defensemen's main function is to prevent opposing players from having easy scoring chances. Each defenseman covers one half of the ice inside of their blue line.

Goaltender: The goaltender defends his team's goal by preventing shots from crossing the goal line. He rarely moves outside of a designated area, staying within a space that is called the goalie crease.

When a goalie stops or blocks a puck, he is making a save.

A goaltender's primary responsibility on a shot is to not only to make a save, but to also prevent the puck from rebounding so the opponent has a second or third chance to score. Preventing rebounds sometimes means a goalie has to use his stick to clear the puck away from an opponent.

Question & Answer Time.....

How many forwards do the Condors have on their roster?

13

How many defensemen do the Condors have on their roster?

8

Who is the Condors tallest defenseman?

ROSS

Who is the Condors shortest forward?

SISCA

Who weighs the most on the Condors roster?

LAWSON

How many players shoot left handed?

11

Who is the oldest player on the Condors roster?

BENSON

How many of the Condors players are from Canada?

13

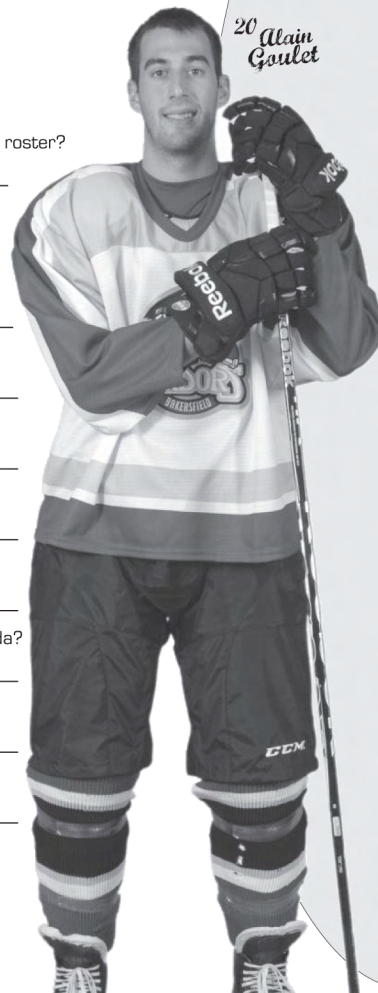
Which two players are from Minnesota?

GERGEN & KRAMER

Add up all of the Condors numbers and it equals?

468

To find out all the answers go to
www.bakersfieldcondors.com



Opponents

who play vs. the Condors

Alaska Aces

State: Alaska Capital: Juneau Population: 710,231
 State Animal: Moose State Bird: Willow Ptarmigan
 Statehood: January 3, 1959 (49th state) Highest Pt: Mt. McKinley, 20,320ft.
 Nicknames: The Last Frontier; Land of the Midnight Sun

Colorado Eagles

State: Colorado Capital: Denver Population: 5,029,196
 State Animal: Mountain Bighorn Sheep State Bird: Lark Bunting
 Statehood: August 1, 1876 (38th state) Highest Pt: Mt. Elbert, 14,433ft.
 Nicknames: Centennial State, Colorful Colorado, Silver State, Switzerland of America

Idaho Steelheads

State: Idaho Capital: Boise Population: 1,573,499
 State Animal: Appaloosa Horse State Bird: Mountain Bluebird
 Statehood: July 3, 1890 (43rd state) Highest Pt: Borah Peak, 12,663ft.
 Nicknames: The Gem State; Gem of the Mountains; Little Ida

Las Vegas Wranglers

State: Nevada Capital: Carson City Population: 2,700,551
 State Animal: Desert Bighorn Sheep State Bird: Mountain Bluebird
 Statehood: October 31, 1864 (36th state) Highest Pt: Boundary Peak, 13,140ft.
 Nicknames: The Silver State

Ontario Reign

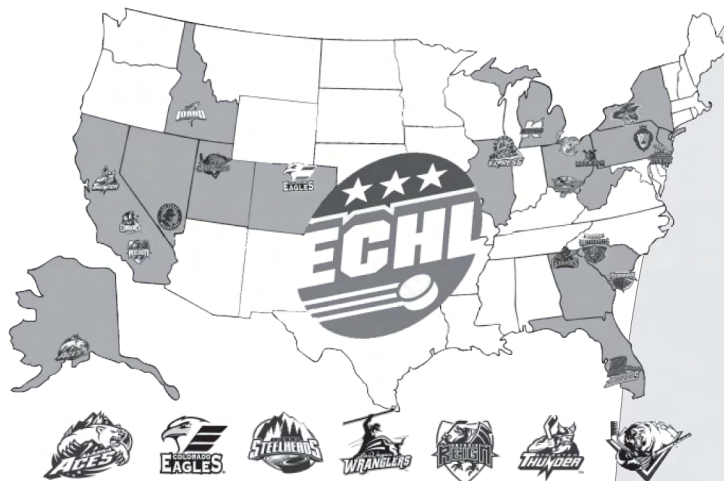
State: California Capital: Sacramento Population: 37,300,000
 State Animal: California Grizzly Bear State Bird: Valley Quail
 Statehood: September 9, 1850 (31st state) Highest Pt: Mt. Whitney, 14,495ft.
 Nicknames: The Golden State

Stockton Thunder

State: California Capital: Sacramento Population: 37,300,000
 State Animal: California Grizzly Bear State Bird: Valley Quail
 Statehood: September 9, 1850 (31st state) Highest Pt: Mt. Whitney, 14,495ft.
 Nicknames: The Golden State

Utah Grizzlies

State: Utah Capital: Salt Lake City Population: 2,770,765
 State Animal: Rocky Mountain Elk State Bird: California Seagull
 Statehood: January 4, 1896 (45th state) Highest Pt: Kings Peak, 13,528ft.
 Nicknames: The Beehive State; The Mormon State; The Salt Lake State



Question & Answer Time.....

What state has the largest population? CALIFORNIA

Which state has the smallest population? ALASKA

What team plays in Salt Lake City? UTAH GRIZZLIES

Who's state bird is the California Seagull? UTAH

Who's state animal is the Moose? ALASKA

What is the nickname of Nevada? THE SILVER STATE

What state has the highest point & what is it? ALASKA - MT. MCKINLEY

Add up all the highest points and how many feet does it equal? 88,579 ft

Put the states in order of when they became a State: CALIFORNIA, NEVADA
COLORADO, UTAH, ALASKA

To find out all the answers go to www.bakersfieldcondors.com

Hockey 101 Terminology

Altercation: Any physical interaction between two or more opposing players that results in a penalty (or penalties).

Assist: An assist is credited to a player who helps set up a goal. Assists are awarded to the last man to handle the puck immediately preceding the goal. There is a maximum of two assists per goal.

Attacking Zone: When you are on the attack, your attacking zone is between your opponent's blue line and goal line.

Back Check: Forwards in their offensive zone skate back quickly to their own defensive zone to protect their goal and keep the opponent from shooting.

Body Check: A body check is where you use your body against an opponent who has possession of the puck. Legal body checking must be done only with the hips or shoulders and must be above the opponent's knees and below the neck. Unnecessarily rough body checking is penalized.

Breakaway: A player in control of the puck has a breakaway when the only opponent between him and the opposition's goal is the goalie (and a reasonable scoring opportunity exists).

Breakout: The play used by the attacking team to move the puck out of its own zone and up the ice toward the opponent's goal.

Changing on the Fly: When players from the bench substitute for players on the ice, while the clock is running.

Defensive Zone: When the other team is on the attack, the defensive zone is the area between your goal line and your blue line.

Deke: A deke is a fake by a player in possession of the puck in order to get around an opponent or to make a goalie move out of position.

Empty Net Goal: A goal scored against an opponent that has pulled the goalie.

Face-off: The action of an official dropping the puck between the sticks of two opposing players to start play.

Five-hole: The area in the opening between a goalie's leg pads.

Forecheck: Forwards forecheck by hurrying into the opponent's defensive zone to either keep the puck there or take it away.

Goal: A goal is scored when the entire puck crosses the goal line.

Hat Trick: A player who scores three goals in one game achieves a "hat trick."

Offside pass: An offside pass occurs when a member of the attacking team passes the puck from behind his own defending blue line to a teammate across the center red line. If the puck precedes the player across the red line, the pass is legal.

One-timer: Shooting the puck immediately upon receiving it without stopping it first. A one-timer is an effective way to beat the goalie before he can slide from one side of the crease to another.

Penalty: A penalty is the result of an infraction of the rules by a player or team official. A penalty usually results in the removal of the offending player (or team official) for a specified period of time. In some cases, the penalty may be the awarding of a penalty shot on goal or the actual awarding of a goal.

Penalty Killing: When a team is shorthanded and attempts to prevent the opposition from scoring, this activity is known as "penalty killing."

Penalty Shot: A penalty shot is awarded to an offensive player who - on a breakaway - is illegally checked or impeded. The puck is placed at the center face-off spot, and the player has a free try at the opposing goal with no other defenders on the ice besides the goalie.

PIM: An abbreviation for "penalties in minutes"

Pipe: The pipe is the goalpost, and if you put a puck "between the pipes" you score a goal!

Poke Check: Trying to knock the puck away from an opponent by stabbing at it with the blade of the stick.

Power Play: When a team has more players on the ice than the opposition due to one or more penalties against the opposing team.

Pulling of the Goalie: A team that is losing will sometimes take their own goalie off the ice and use another forward. This situation occurs most frequently near the end of the game when a team is behind and needs some emergency offense.

Save: A shot blocked by the goalie - a shot that otherwise would have gone into the net!

Shoot-out: Occurs after overtime to decide the outcome of a tie game. Each team picks five players, and each one of them takes a penalty shot on the other team's goalie, skating in by themselves with the puck from center ice and trying to score. Whichever team scores more wins.

Slap Shot: A slap shot occurs when the player swings the stick back and then quickly forward, slapping the puck ahead with a forehand shot.

Sniper: A player who is a pure goal scorer.

Sweater: The term used to designate a hockey jersey.

Turnover: Just as in basketball or in football, you can make a turnover in hockey by losing control of the puck to the opposing team.

Wrist shot: A wrist shot is used to shoot the puck off the blade of the stick with a flicking motion of the wrist.

Zamboni: The vehicle used to prepare the rink's ice surface before the game and after each period. The Zamboni scrapes a thin layer off the ice, heats the ice, and puts down a fresh layer of heated water that freezes to form a new layer of ice.



Baby Cal

California Condors

Fast Facts

Type: Bird

Diet: Carnivore

Average life span in the wild: Up to 60 Years

Size: Body, 3.5 to 4.5 ft (1.1 to 1.4 m);

Wingspan: 9 to 10 ft (2.7 to 3 m)

Weight: 18 to 31 lbs (8 to 14 kg)

Protection status: Endangered

The California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) is the largest terrestrial bird in North America. It is black in color and sports a bald head with very few feathers. The color of the head varies from white to reddish purple. The bare head is an adaptation for hygiene since they eat dead and rotting meat and must, for the most part, stick their heads into the carcasses to feed.

Their wings may stretch nearly 10 feet from tip to tip. When in flight, these huge birds glide on air currents to soar as high as a dizzying 15,000 feet.

Like other vultures, condors are scavengers that feast on the carcasses of large mammals, such as cattle and deer. When a big meal is available, the birds may gorge themselves so much that they must rest for several hours before flying again.

After decades of decline, condors neared the point of extinction in the late 1970s, when only two or three dozen birds survived. Through the efforts of many reintroduction of California condors began in 1992. Today about 127 birds live in the wild.



Help introduce Colonel Claw'd back into the wild by Coloring him in.