

## LANDMARKS AND LIFESTYLES (4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> grade activity)

1. Name a producer in the exhibit with the waterfall.  
*Producers are at the bottom of the food chain and include trees, grass, plants, etc.*
2. Name an animal that migrates to and from the tundra each year.  
*Both the Canada goose and the snow goose migrate annually to their breeding grounds in the tundra.*
3. Find a zoo animal that is considered threatened.  
*The grizzly bear and the Canada lynx are two threatened species. "Threatened" means the species is likely to become endangered. The Trumpeter Swan is listed as endangered. "Endangered" means it is likely to go extinct throughout much of its range.*
4. Find a carnivore that has been known to eat porcupine.  
*Mountain lions are one of the few carnivores (meat eaters) known to eat porcupines; quills and all.*
5. Find an organism that is not capable of moving from place to place.  
*Plants are organisms (living things) that do not have structures that enable them to move from place to place.*
6. Locate an animal whose narrow, stout body is built for rock climbing.  
*Both the mountain goat and the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep are rock climbers. While the bighorn sheep has a stocky body, the mountain goat's body is narrow from side to side.*
7. In which exhibit(s) do you see signs of nest building activity?  
*You should see nest building activity in the red-tailed hawk exhibit, the waterfowl exhibit (Canada goose is nesting on the waterfall) and just off the walkway near the bison exhibit.*
8. Locate a bird of prey that has feathers down to its feet.  
*The Golden Eagle and the Red-tailed hawk both have feathers down to their feet.*
9. What animals are in the exhibit directly south of the zoo entrance?  
*Waterfowl, including ducks and a mute swan are in this exhibit. You may also find Canada geese, pea fowl or marmots visiting this exhibit.*
10. Find a bird with spurs.  
*The male turkeys and peacocks have spurs on the back of their legs. Spurs are used for defense.*

11. Find the exhibit with an evergreen tree growing out of the rock face along its eastern border. What lives in this exhibit?  
*Except for roaming marmots, this zoo exhibit does not currently house zoo animals. It is being remodeled and will be the new home for the Rocky Mountain sheep.*
12. How many ewes do you see in the Rocky Mountain sheep exhibit and what clue did you use to determine your answer?  
*All the sheep in the exhibit have curled horns, indicating they are all males. Females have short, spike-like horns.*
13. Find an omnivore in the exhibit immediately north of the mule deer exhibit.  
*This exhibit is home to both the sandhill crane and wild turkeys. Both are omnivores.*
14. Name the largest omnivore in the zoo.  
*The grizzly bear is the largest omnivore in the zoo followed by the black bear.*
15. Find the smallest carnivore in the zoo.  
*At approximately the same size as a crow, the Cooper's hawk is the smallest carnivore.*
16. Find the largest herbivore in the zoo.  
*Bison usually weigh between 800 and 2200 lbs. and are the zoo's largest herbivores.*
17. Find an exhibit that does not include mammals.  
*The waterfowl exhibit (waterfall) includes only birds. While birds are warm-blooded, they are not mammals. They belong to a group of animals in the class Aves.*
18. Name a two-legged animal in which the male of the species attracts females by fanning its feathers.  
*Both the peacock and the wild turkey are known for fanning their tail feathers to get a female's attention.*
19. Name the largest four-legged zoo animal in which the male of the species has showy antlers (part of the year) to attract females.  
*Standing up to 5 ft. at the shoulder and weighing up to 1000 lbs., elk are the largest antlered zoo animals.*
20. What kinds of animals are found in the exhibit that is northwest of the zoo entrance?  
*The barnyard is northwest of the entrance. It houses domestic donkeys, cows and goats. Domestic animals are raised for human use. Although they may have wild relatives, domestic animals are not adapted for living in the wild.*
21. Name a zoo animal that migrates from higher to lower elevations to find food and shelter from winter weather.  
*Pronghorns, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, mule deer, white-tailed deer and elk all migrate from higher elevations in the summer to lower elevations in the winter.*

22. What zoo animal is a close relative of the domestic dog but has cat-like behaviors?

*The red fox belongs to the family Canidae along with the coyote, gray wolf, and domestic dog. The red fox stalks and pounces on prey much like a cat would.*

23. What animal is located in the southeastern corner of the zoo?

*Coyotes live in this natural habitat exhibit.*

24. Name a zoo animal that is not native to Idaho or North America?

*Both the peafowl and the mute swan are exotic species. The peafowl is native to India and Sri Lanka and was introduced by European settlers. The mute swan is native to Europe and Asia. It was introduced into the New York area in the 1800's.*

25. Name a zoo animal that uses its claws to dig for food or shelter.

*The American badger uses its claws to dig a new burrow each day and to dig for prey such as prairie dogs and insects.*

26. Find a zoo animal that is nocturnal.

*Coyotes, porcupines and badgers are largely active at night.*

## Adaptation Match (4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> grade activity)

Listed below are the names of many of our zoo animals and their natural habitat. At the bottom of this activity is a list of physical adaptations. Review the list of adaptations. As you tour the zoo, spend a few minutes looking carefully at the animals mentioned below. Does the animal have any of the physical adaptations listed? Write three of them in the space provided. Think about how the adaptations you listed help the animal survive. Write your ideas in the space provided.

Animal Name: **Golden Eagle**

Habitat: **Grasslands, deserts and forests**

### Physical Adaptation

### How Does It Help?

1. Strong beak

Tearing prey

2. Strong claws

Grasping and tearing prey

3. Large eyes

Used for hunting prey

Animal Name: **Trumpeter Swan**

Habitat: **Marshes, lakes or rivers with dense vegetation**

### Physical Adaptation

### How Does It Help?

1. Powerful bill

Pull aquatic plants up by the roots

2. Feathers

Warmth and flight

3. Long neck

Reach aquatic plants

Animal Name: **Mule Deer**

Habitat: **Sagebrush, other shrublands and forests**

### Physical Adaptation

### How Does It Help?

1. Large ears

Hearing and cooling down

2. Long legs

Escape from predators and migration

3. Dull color

Camouflage from predators

Animal Name: **Pronghorn**

Habitat: **Open prairies and sagebrush**

### Physical Adaptation

### How Does It Help?

1. Long legs

Migration and escape from predators

2. Thin body

Allows for great speed

3. Other-horns

Defense

Animal Name: **Bison**

Habitat: **Grasslands and open woodlands**

**Physical Adaptation**

**How Does It Help?**

1. Round body \_\_\_\_\_ Helps to maintain body temperature \_\_\_\_\_
2. Other-large head \_\_\_\_\_ Clearing snow to uncover food in winter \_\_\_\_\_
3. Flat, grinding teeth \_\_\_\_\_ Grinding food source -grasses \_\_\_\_\_

Animal Name: **Coyote**

Habitat: **Sagebrush desert, grasslands, and mountains**

**Physical Adaptation**

**How Does It Help?**

1. Small feet \_\_\_\_\_ Quieter movements - can sneak up on prey \_\_\_\_\_
2. Long tail \_\_\_\_\_ Help with balance and fast turns \_\_\_\_\_
3. Large ears \_\_\_\_\_ Better hearing \_\_\_\_\_

Animal Name: **Black Bear**

Habitat: **Forests of dense shrubs**

**Physical Adaptation**

**How Does It Help?**

1. Fur \_\_\_\_\_ Staying warm \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sharp claws \_\_\_\_\_ Climbing to avoid predation \_\_\_\_\_
3. Flat, grinding teeth \_\_\_\_\_ Grinding plant material \_\_\_\_\_

Animal Name: **Mountain Lion**

Habitat: **Scrub forests or shrublands**

**Physical Adaptation**

**How Does It Help?**

1. Long tail \_\_\_\_\_ Balance and quick turns \_\_\_\_\_
2. Short legs \_\_\_\_\_ Lunging at prey and fast, short runs \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sharp teeth \_\_\_\_\_ Tearing meat \_\_\_\_\_

Animal Name: **Bobcat**

Habitat: **Deserts, mountains and forests**

**Physical Adaptation**

**How Does It Help?**

1. Spots \_\_\_\_\_ Camouflage \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sharp claws \_\_\_\_\_ Grabbing and tearing prey items \_\_\_\_\_
3. Small feet \_\_\_\_\_ Quieter movements - can sneak up on prey \_\_\_\_\_

Animal Name: **Red Fox**

Habitat: **Forests and open country**

**Physical Adaptation**

**How Does It Help?**

1. Large eyes(pupils) \_\_\_\_\_ Can see well in dim or bright light \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sharp claws that retract \_\_\_\_\_ Used for grasping prey & quieter movements \_\_\_\_\_
3. Thin body \_\_\_\_\_ Less weight allows for greater speed \_\_\_\_\_

Animal Name: **Mountain Goat**

Habitat: **Steep mountain slopes or benches of cliffs**

**Physical Adaptation**

**How Does It Help?**

1. Flat body \_\_\_\_\_ Ability to balance on steep or narrow terrain \_\_\_\_\_
2. Hooves \_\_\_\_\_ Help hold them to steep slopes \_\_\_\_\_
3. Flat, grinding teeth \_\_\_\_\_ Grinding plant material \_\_\_\_\_

Animal Name: **Bighorn Sheep**

Habitat: **Rugged, rocky mountain slopes**

**Physical Adaptation**

**How Does It Help?**

1. Fur/Hair \_\_\_\_\_ Warmth in winter and protection \_\_\_\_\_
2. Horns \_\_\_\_\_ Defense \_\_\_\_\_
3. Short legs \_\_\_\_\_ Help with balance \_\_\_\_\_

**List of Physical Adaptations**

- Long body
- Round body
- Thin body
- Flat body
- Long tail
- Short tail
- Spots
- Dull color
- Bright color
- Long legs
- Short legs
- Small feet
- Big feet
- Webbed feet
- Hooves
- Strong beak
- Sharp teeth
- Flat, grinding teeth
- Large ears
- Small ears
- Fur/Hair
- Feathers
- Scales
- Large eyes
- Small eyes
- Wings
- Opposable thumb
- Sharp claws
- Other?

Source: Adapted from Adaptation Match activity in Wildlife Conservation Society's How Nature Works Teacher's Manual