



Junior Girl Scouts Scavenger Hunt

It is up to your scout leader to sign off on any and all completed activities to achieve your badge.

The following activities in each exhibit gallery will cover a few specific requirements for different badges in the "Let's Get Outdoors" and "Explore and Discover" section of your Badge Book. Science Discovery Badge Activity #7 It's a Hands-On and Happening Place is achieved by attending this sleeper.

Sandy Shores Gallery: Water Wonders Activity #5 Water Food Chain

Living things need energy to survive. Plants get energy from the sun, and animals get energy from eating the plants and other living things. Plankton are microscopic organisms that float with the oceans current. PHYTOplankton are microscopic plants. ZOOplankton are microscopic animals such as brine shrimp that eat phytoplankton. Larger animals eat the brine shrimp. This is called a food chain. **Find animals in this gallery that can complete the food chain below.**

Sun → phytoplankton → _____ → Starry Flounder
(HINT: I'm shiny and swim in large schools)

Create your own food chain after observing (watching) the animals and reading about what they like to eat. Remember you always start with the sun and a plant!

Sun → _____ → _____ → _____

Rocky Shores: Wildlife Activity #4 We are Family, Science in Everyday Life Activity #10 The Key, Please AND Science Discovery Activity #5 Act Like a Scientist

Scientists group all organisms according to characteristics or ADAPTATIONS that they share. For example, all mammals have hair and are warm-blooded. All birds have feathers and beaks.



Find the following animals in this exhibit gallery. Observe their ADAPTATIONS and place them in the 3 different groups.

Sea Stars, Barnacles, Sea Urchins, Orange Cup Coral, Crabs, Sea Anemones

Echinoderms: Spiny Skin, can be divided into 5 parts _____ , _____

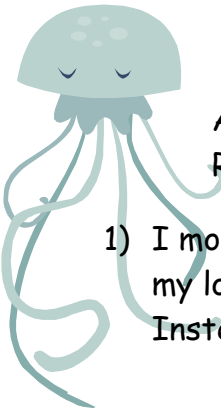
Arthropods: Jointed Legs, Exoskeleton (shell) _____ , _____

Cnidarians: Stinging cells, soft body, tentacles _____ , _____

Find the following mollusks, observe and write down 3 ADAPTATIONS they all have in common.
(p.s. read the signs and ask your sleeper attendants for help)

Abalone, Limpet, Scallop, Chiton, Snail, Periwinkle, Mussel, Sea Lemon, and Octopus

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____



Coastal Waters: Water Wonders Activity #4 Life Underwater AND Earth Connections Activity #7
Adapt or Perish

An adaptation is something a plant or an animal has to help it survive in its environment. Read the following clues to help you find these animals:

1) I move up and down by pushing my clear bell-shaped body in and out. I protect myself with my long stinging tentacles. I do not have lungs or gills to breathe with like other animals. Instead, I breathe across the surface of my entire body!

2) I move along the ocean floor by walking on my ten legs. I protect myself with my hard shell. I breathe through gills that are inside of my shell. _____

Animals have different adaptations depending upon what environments they live in. Find the following habitats in this gallery, and write down one way in which the animals living in these habitats have adapted and are able to survive in their environment.

Oregon Kelp Forest Habitat: Wolf Eel _____

California Kelp Forest Habitat: Senorita Fish _____

Coastal Open Water habitat: Jellyfish _____

Swampland: Wildlife Activity #2 It's all in the Details AND #8 Animal Watcher, Science Discovery Badge #5 Act Like a Scientist AND #10 How was your Day?

Field scientists often make observations and take notes about the plants and animals they study. Here at the aquarium, our animal caretakers also take notes about the animals and watch their behaviors so that they can learn more about them. This helps our animal caretakers make sure the animals are healthy. Things that scientists like to observe are ADAPTATIONS which is anything a plant or animal has or does to help it survive.



Choose an animal in this gallery that you can easily observe. Watch this animal for a period of 3-5 minutes and record what it is doing. Look for behaviors such as how it reacts to other animals in the exhibit, how it interacts with its habitat, and how it moves.

Make a detailed drawing of this animal and write what you observe.

Some things to think about: What time is it?, How and What it eats?, Where does it spend most of it's time in the exhibit and why?, How do you think this animal communicates? What shape is it? What kinds of patterns does its body have?

After, find two other friends and show them your notes and sketch. Have them try and find the animal you observed. What animals did the 3 of you observe, list them here.

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____