



## Grades 4-5: Outdoor Habitats Guide

Answers can be found by reading exhibit signs or by observing the animals in their habitats.

### Otter Exhibit

What are three adaptations otters have for swimming in the water?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### Vulture Exhibit

Birds have different beak shapes. Draw the beaks that you see below. What might this bird eat?

### Red Wolf Exhibit

How is the wolf using the living and nonliving things in its habitat?

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### Dinosaur Trail

Name one dinosaur that is a carnivore (meat-eater) \_\_\_\_\_

Name one dinosaur that is a herbivore (plant-eater) \_\_\_\_\_

### Wild Care Center

Our animals are less active in the winter. How might their niche or habitat change during this time?

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Write a food chain using the animals you've seen today.

Sun → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_



## Grades 4-5: Indoor Exhibit Guide

Answers can be found by reading exhibit signs or by observing the animals in their habitats

### Virginia's Coastal Plain Gallery (Upper Level)

How many silver fish do you see? \_\_\_\_\_

Many fish use the adaptation of schooling, why is schooling a useful behavior?

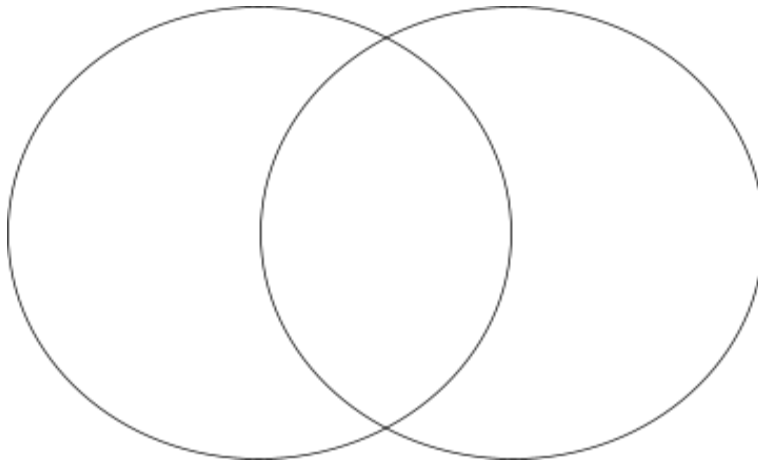
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### Piedmont Gallery (Upper Level)

Observe two different types of turtles in this gallery. Describe how they are similar and different.



### Virginia's Underground Gallery (Lower Level)

Observe one of the animal exhibits. How do the animals interact with nonliving parts of the habitat?

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### Appalachian Mountain Cove Habitarium (Lower Level)

How does a snake get energy? Circle one.

Sun

Plants

Mice

Dirt

Water

What was your favorite part about today? \_\_\_\_\_

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