



Scout Activity Book





SeaWorld.

Scout Activity Book





SCOUT ACTIVITY BOOK

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Welcome to SeaWorld

A SeaWorld Sleepover helps you achieve badge requirements. Your outdoor overnight adventure can be used for Girl Scout Science Discovery Badge, Brownie Outdoor Adventurer Try-It, Cub Scout Fun at the Zoo elective, Sharing Your World with Wildlife achievement, and Naturalist Badge.



Here are some activity ideas for your visit:

BROWNIES ANIMALS TRY-IT

- **Caring For Pets.** Visit the SeaWorld Pets Rule show. Do you see a pet here that you would like to have? What do these pets need to stay healthy?
- **Understanding Animals.** What's the difference between pets and wild animals like the seals, sharks, and dolphins in habitats throughout SeaWorld? Why is it best to watch wildlife from a distance?
- **Creature Moves.** Discover the different ways animals move. Watch a seal slide, a seagull fly, and a dolphin jump.
- **Looks Mean Something.** Compare the ways different animals look. What body parts are the same or different? Find animals that have different body coverings like feathers, fur, or scales. Do the Animal Shuffle activity in this guide.
- **Sounds Charades.** Listen to the sounds animals make. Hear a sea lion bark, a killer whale squeal, a parrot squawk, and a bat ray splash. Can you imitate those sounds?

BROWNIES ECO-EXPLORER TRY-IT

- **Exploring Nature.** Explore nature at SeaWorld. Visit the Garden of Discovery and look for different kinds of flowers, leaves, and even insects like butterflies.
- **What's a Habitat?** As you watch animals at SeaWorld, look at their habitats too. A habitat is the natural place where an animal or plant lives. All animals need food, water, space and shelter. Pick a SeaWorld animal and describe its habitat.
- **Make a Habitat.** Choose one animal you saw during your visit and draw or use craft materials to show what the animal's habitat looked like.
- **Food Chain.** Play Don't Break the Chain Game in this guide.
- **Speak Up for Animals.** Explore SeaWorld's Turtle Reef. Sea turtles face many threats. Explore Turtle Reef to find out why some sea turtle species are endangered. What can people do to help? Put together a show that will tell others what you learned. Other endangered and threatened species you can find at SeaWorld include sea otters and penguins. Visit SWBG-Animals.org to find out more about these and other ocean animals. (Don't forget to add this Web site to your favorites when you work on your Computer Smarts Try-It.)

BROWNIES SCIENCE IN ACTION TRY-IT

- **Science and Technology Hunt.** While you are at SeaWorld look around at all the science and technology it takes to run a theme park. Your park map is made from trees. The SeaWorld Skytower moves in a circle. Ticket booths rely on computers. And so much more!

GIRL SCOUT PET CARE BADGE

- **Animal Talk.** Visit the SeaWorld Pets Rule show. How do the trainers communicate with the "pets"? How do you communicate with your pet?
- **Other Ways to be Around Animals.** Many of the pets in the Pets Rule show are rescued animals from shelters. Find out more about groups in your area that rescue pets.



GIRL SCOUT EARTH CONNECTIONS BADGE

- **Eco-Games.** Play Don't Break the Chain Game in this guide.
- **Saving Animals and Plants.** At SeaWorld, wildlife and habitat conservation, animal care, education, and research are extremely important. SeaWorld breeds endangered species and promotes conservation of wildlife and the environment. When you visit, ask about the Rescue and Rehabilitation program. Also, visit SWBG-ConservationFund.org to read about the parks' collaboration with conservation organizations worldwide.
- **Earth as an Ecosystem.** Try the Oil Spill Lab activity in this guide to demonstrate the effects of an oil spill on a bird's feathers. Search SeaWorld.org to find out how SeaWorld has helped oiled wildlife and to find links to our Conservation Partners, which provide information about environmental problems worldwide.

GIRL SCOUT PLANTS AND ANIMALS BADGE

- **Creature Clusters.** Do the Animal Shuffle activity in this guide.

GIRL SCOUT WILDLIFE BADGE

- **It's All in the Details.** When you are visiting SeaWorld, bring along a camera or a pencil and paper to "capture" the details of an animal that you can easily observe. Many fishes in the Aquariums have interesting patterns and shapes.
- **We Are Family.** Use the Classify This activity in this guide to learn about animal groups.
- **Staying Alive.** Use the Local Endangered Species activity in this guide.
- **How Was Your Day?** During your visit to SeaWorld, choose an animal to observe. Watch the animal or ask a SeaWorld Educator what the animal eats, where it spends most of its time, how it gets around, how it keeps clean, how it communicates, and how it cares for its young.



GIRL SCOUT OIL UP BADGE

- Try the Oil Spill Lab activity in this guide to demonstrate the effects of an oil spill on a bird's feathers. Read the oil spill story for **A Day's Work**. Oil Spill Lab overlaps concepts of both **Make and Clean Up an Oil Spill** and **How Does an Oil Spill Affect a Beach?**



GIRL SCOUT WATER WONDERS BADGE

- **It's in a Cycle.** Water constantly moves between the earth and sky. Use the Global Recycling activity in this guide to show the water cycle.
- **Life Underwater.** As you explore SeaWorld pick three animals and discover how they are adapted to live all or part of their lives in water. Use the Naturalist's Notes activity in this guide.
- **Water Food Chain.** Visit the California Tide Pool habitat. What animals and plants do you see? Give an example of a simple food chain using any of the creatures you see. For example, sea urchins eat algae and kelp. Crabs, fish, birds, and sea otters (see them at Rocky Point Preserve) may eat sea urchins. How do people affect the tide pool habitat?

TIGER CUB SCOUT ELECTIVES

- **Fun at the Zoo.** Visit SeaWorld.
- **Learn About Animals.** Pick a favorite SeaWorld animal and learn about it by reading an exhibit sign or asking a SeaWorld Educator. At home, have an adult help you visit SWBG-Animals.org to find out more.
- **Fun in the Water.** At SeaWorld, ride Shipwreck Rapids or Journey to Atlantis for a fun "on the water" activity.

WOLF CUB SCOUT ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Family Fun.** Visit SeaWorld with your family.

WOLF CUB SCOUT ELECTIVES

- **Birds.** SeaWorld has more than 100 species of birds including penguins, flamingos, seagulls, ducks, and more. Point out at least 10 different kinds of birds during your visit.
- **Grow Something.** Explore plants at SeaWorld. Visit the Garden of Discovery and look for different kinds of flowers, leaves, roots, and shoots.

BEAR CUB SCOUT ACHIEVEMENTS

• Sharing Your World with Wildlife.

Requirement 5a. At SeaWorld, choose a bird or animal that you like and discover how it lives. Learn about it by reading an exhibit sign or asking a SeaWorld Educator. Use the Naturalist's Notes activity in this guide to gather basic information. At home, have an adult help you visit SWBG-Animals.org to find out more. Then make a poster showing what you have learned.

Requirement 5c. You can talk to a "wildlife conservation officer" at SeaWorld! All of the Educators at SeaWorld are ocean animal experts; they give talks to school groups, scouts, and other guests. Ask them more about their job and other SeaWorld jobs involving research and animal care.

Requirement 5d. Visit SeaWorld.

Requirement 5e. The passenger pigeon became extinct in 1914. Why do animals become extinct? Although extinction is a natural process, human activity has placed many species of wildlife in danger. Explore SeaWorld's Turtle Reef to discover why some sea turtle species are endangered and what people can do to help.

WEBELOS NATURALIST ACTIVITY BADGE

Requirement 4. Visit SeaWorld! Share what you saw with family and friends.

Requirement 6. SeaWorld is home to more than 25 species of ducks and geese (waterfowl), which live and breed throughout the park. These birds stay at SeaWorld where they have food and shelter. But San Diego's local waterfowl, shorebirds, raptors, and others use the Pacific Flyway to migrate each year between their winter and summer homes. See how many types of waterfowl you can find at SeaWorld.

Requirement 8. At SeaWorld, choose six animals to observe. You can use the Naturalist's Notes activity in this guide to record information about each animal's habitat and behavior.

Requirement 9. Play the Don't Break the Chain Game in this guide. Add ocean bacteria to your circle for decomposers. Bacteria break down dead organic materials and release nutrients, which are used by producers to grow.

Requirement 10. At SeaWorld, visit Rocky Point Preserve and view the sea otters. Sea otters live only along the Pacific coast of the United States. Find the exhibit sign that shows distribution. They live along our coast because of their kelp forest habitat and food preferences. Read the exhibit graphic "What's for Lunch?" With a parent, visit SWBG-Animals.org, select Animal Info Books, Otters, to discover more about a sea otter's ecosystem.



Requirement 11. San Diego coastal ecosystems include wetlands, rocky shores, and kelp forests. Visit the World of the Sea Aquarium to see a kelp forest ecosystem. Mammals that are a part of this ecosystem include sea lions and sea otters. The California Tide Pool shows you what a rocky shore ecosystem looks like. These ecosystems provide food and shelter for many animals.

BOY SCOUT MAMMAL STUDY MERIT BADGE

Requirement 1. & 2. Complete the Classify This! and Classification Crossword activities.

Requirement 3.c. At SeaWorld, you can visit habitats for California sea lions, harbor seals, sea otters, and bottlenose dolphins—marine mammals that you can find just off the Pacific coast. Use the Species Profile Funsheet in this guide to write a simple history of one of these mammals. For example, visit Rocky Point Preserve and view the sea otters. Find the exhibit sign that shows both historical and current distribution and tells how the sea otter's habitat was affected by people. With a parent, visit SWBG-Animals.org, select Animal Info to discover more about sea otters and other marine mammals.

Requirement 4.g. Play the Don't Break the Chain Game in this guide. Add ocean bacteria to your circle for decomposers. Bacteria break down dead organic materials and release nutrients into the soil, which are used by producers to grow. Killer whales are carnivores that eat fish, birds and marine mammals. Now play the game with the largest land carnivore, the polar bear. Polar bears eat seals, whales, and fish. (Seals and whales eat fish. Fish eat plankton. Ocean bacteria release nutrients into the soil.)

Requirement 5. Participate in a beach clean-up to help keep trash from harming ocean mammals as well as land mammals that may seek the shore for food.

Classify This

The animal kingdom is classified into categories: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, and Species. Members of the animal kingdom share these basic characteristics:

- multicellular (bodies made up of more than one cell)
- eukaryotic (each cell contains a nucleus and membrane-enclosed organelles)
- cell membranes without cell walls
- heterotrophs (do not make their own food but consume other organisms)

Animals without backbones are called invertebrates. About 97% of all animal species are invertebrates. Invertebrates are animals like insects, snails, squids, sponges, jellyfishes, corals, sea stars, and lobsters.

Animals with backbones are called vertebrates. Vertebrate animals include birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and mammals.

- Birds are vertebrate animals that have an outer covering of feathers. They are warm-blooded, have wings, lay eggs and breathe air.
- Reptiles are vertebrate animals that have an outer covering of scaly skin and breathe air. They are cold-blooded and embryos develop in a shell (young are born live or hatch from eggs).
- Amphibians are vertebrate animals that have gills and begin life in the water, but breathe air with lungs as adults. They are cold-blooded and lay eggs.
- Fishes are vertebrate animals that have gills and an outer covering of scales. Sharks have skeletons made of cartilage and are in a different class than bony fishes. Fishes are born live or hatch from eggs.
- Mammals are animals that breathe air and give live birth, but also have these three distinguishing characteristics: have hair at some stage of development; are endothermic (warm-blooded); and have mammary glands, which produce milk for the young.

WHERE DO MAMMALS FIT IN ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION?

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Subphylum: Vertebrata

Class: Mammalia

Use books or the Internet to classify three mammals from phylum to species. One is done for you.

Mammal:	killer whale	_____	_____
Phylum	Chordata	_____	_____
Class	Mammalia	_____	_____
Order	Cetacea	_____	_____
Family	Delphinidae	_____	_____
Genus	Orcinus	_____	_____
Species	orca	_____	_____

Classify This Crossword

Use your knowledge of classification to complete this crossword puzzle. For help, read a book or investigate online.

WORD BANK

amphibian	Cetacea	mammal	reptile	shark
animal	fish	penguin	sea star	vertebrate
bird	invertebrate	polar bear	sea turtle	walrus

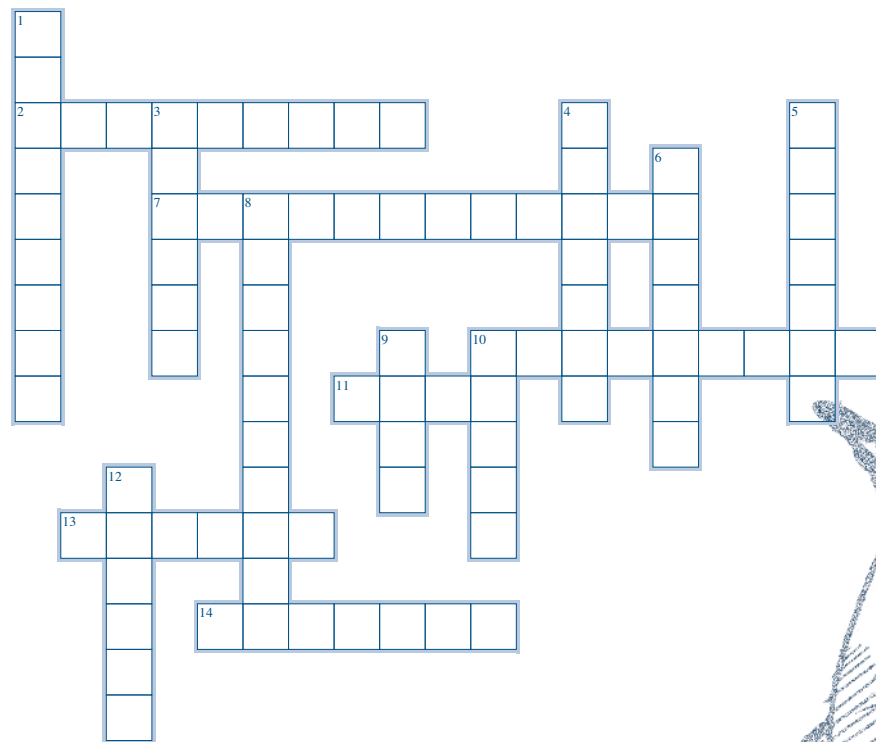


ACROSS

- This large, white, furry mammal is the largest land carnivore. See it at SeaWorld.
- An animal without a backbone.
- This sea reptile is a strong swimmer and diver. See it at SeaWorld.
- A vertebrate animal that has gills and an outer covering of scales.
- People are in the _____ Class.
- Whales belong to the Order _____.

DOWN

- A vertebrate animal that has gills and begins life in the water, but breathes air with lungs as an adult.
- People are in the _____ Kingdom.
- This colorful "armed" invertebrate lives in California tide pools. See it at SeaWorld.
- A vertebrate animal that has an outer covering of scaly skin and breathes air.
- This black and white bird flies through water, not air. See it at SeaWorld.
- An animal with a backbone.
- A vertebrate animal that has an outer covering of feathers.
- This fearsome fish has a mouthful of sharp teeth and a skeleton of cartilage. See it at SeaWorld.
- This large sea mammal has flippers, whiskers, and tusks. See it at SeaWorld.



Animal Shuffle

Species are classified based on their similarities and differences. For this activity, photocopy and cut apart the animal cards. Group the animals based on their similarities. Make groups that have similar body parts, eat similar food, or live in similar habitats. Or, create your own group.



cheetah



alligator



gorilla



penguin



manatee



rhino



pelican



salmon



sea turtle



sparrow



sea lion



dolphin



killer whale



polar bear



dragonfly



shark



walrus



sting ray



flamingo



crab



snail



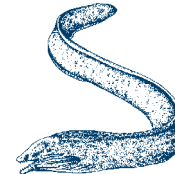
octopus



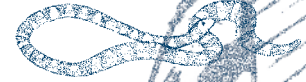
sea star



sea urchin



eel



sea snake

Don't Break the Chain Game

Play this game to demonstrate the balance in nature and predict what happens if that balance is disturbed. The activity uses a simple Antarctica food chain. Food chains help us understand relationships in an ecosystem.

You will need a hula hoop.

To play, have students create a circle by holding hands. Next, have the students count off by fours. The ones are plant plankton, twos are krill, threes are penguins, and fours are killer whales.

Tell the students that the circle represents one food chain in the ocean and the hula hoop represents the energy from the sun being passed through the food chain.

- The sun is the source of energy for our planet. Only plants can use the sun's light to make energy.
- Animals eat plants or other animals to make energy.

Add the hula hoop to the circle by having two students drop their hands and rejoin them through the hula hoop. Pass the hula hoop around the circle without allowing the students to break the chain (drop their hands). Discuss how energy is able to pass through the food chain when all the animals are present.

What happens if you remove part of this food chain? Have all the number threes leave the circle. Everyone else remains where they are. The remaining students cannot join hands. Try passing the hula hoop through the chain again, explaining that energy cannot pass through the food chain when animals are missing.

- All the plants and animals in the system are interconnected. One cannot be removed without affecting others.
- How do people affect a food chain?

NATURALIST'S NOTES

Practice your observation skills as you watch three animals and discover how they are adapted to live all or part of their lives in water.

Animal name: _____
Where does this animal live? _____
How does it move? _____

How does it get oxygen? _____
How does it protect itself? _____
What do you think it eats? _____
Other notes: _____

Animal name: _____
Where does this animal live? _____
How does it move? _____

How does it get oxygen? _____
How does it protect itself? _____
What do you think it eats? _____
Other notes: _____

Animal name: _____
Where does this animal live? _____
How does it move? _____

How does it get oxygen? _____
How does it protect itself? _____
What do you think it eats? _____
Other notes: _____

Local Endangered Species

Most people can identify endangered species like rhinos or pandas. However, many people do not know there may be endangered plants and animals closer to home. In this activity, students will explore protected plants and animals that live in their state or region.

You will need:

- Internet access
- library access
- Species Profile Funsheet
- pencils
- art supplies for such as markers, paper, poster board, etc.

1. Students can work in groups or individually and begin their research by logging on to <http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/StartTESS.do>
2. Select species by state or region. For example, if selecting a report that shows listings and occurrences for each state, then once that page loads they can select the state name to get the species listing.
3. Each student or group can select two endangered animals and plants to research.
4. Students complete a Species Profile Funsheet for each chosen species. Students can use the Web site mentioned above and the library or other Internet resources to complete the worksheet.
5. When students finish their research, ask them to make a two-minute presentation to the group. They can showcase their species by distributing homemade brochures or fact sheets based on the species profile funsheets.
6. Help endangered wildlife in the community by creating an ad campaign that will raise public awareness.



A clapper rail receives an ID tag prior to release.

Species Spotlight. The light-footed clapper rail is considered to be one of the most endangered birds in California with an estimated regional population of 700 individuals in 2004. The primary reason for the population decline is loss of suitable wetland habitat. SeaWorld San Diego has partnered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Chula Vista Nature



Clapper rails reared at SeaWorld are released into wetland habitat.

Center, and a group of independent biologists to develop the light-footed clapper rail Species Recovery Program. SeaWorld contributes to the program by incubating clapper rail eggs and rearing chicks for release into managed coastal wetland habitat.

SPECIES PROFILE FUNSHEET

Place or draw a picture of the animal or plant on the back side of the funsheet.

Common Name: _____

Genus: _____ Species: _____

Range: _____

Habitat: _____

Height: _____ Weight / Plant Group (flowering plant, lichen, etc.): _____

Description: _____

Diet or Optimal Plant Growth Guidelines: _____

Reproduction Information (Gestation or Incubation for animals): _____

Life span: _____

Why is this species endangered? _____

What's being done to protect them? _____

List interesting facts about this species: _____

A Slick Operation: Oil Spill Lab

Do this simple science activity to demonstrate and discuss the effects of oil on a bird's feathers and a variety of ways humans might be able to remove the oil.



Oil spills can be devastating for marine animals. Penguins and other marine birds rely on clean feathers for waterproofing and insulation. When fouled with oil, the birds try to clean their feathers. Sadly, the birds often die of starvation, of hypothermia, or from ingesting the toxic oil.

In June 2000 an iron ore carrier sank off the coast of South Africa, leaking tons of oil into the sea. The oil spill threatened the African penguins inhabiting Dassen and Robben Islands, which comprise about 40% of the total African penguin population.

The Southern African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB) relocated 19,000 un-oiled penguins and coordinated rehabilitation efforts for nearly 19,000 oiled penguins. SeaWorld penguin experts flew to Cape Town, South Africa to assist with the cleaning and care of the oiled penguins. They washed the penguins with a grease-cutting dishwashing detergent and rinsed them with fresh water, repeating the process until the penguins were oil-free.

Hubbs-SeaWorld Research Institute scientists have studied ways to clean oil from ocean animals. In this activity, your students perform a similar study.



Materials per student group:

- Three large clean feathers (Examples: ducks, parrots—from the beach, ponds, pet stores, or craft stores)
- vegetable oil
- five large bowls
- water
- 1 Tablespoon mild hand soap
- 1 Tablespoon powdered laundry detergent
- 1 Tablespoon dishwashing liquid
- paper
- pencils

For each group:

1. Fill all five bowls with water. Label three bowls: #1, #2, and #3.
2. Dissolve a tablespoon of mild hand soap in bowl #1, a tablespoon of powdered laundry detergent in bowl #2, and a tablespoon of dishwashing liquid in bowl #3.
3. Pour a slick of vegetable oil on top of the water in bowl #4.
4. Give each group three feathers and have students examine each feather's texture and weight. Have them dip feathers in the oil and then examine them. Discuss how oil changed the feathers and the effects that oil might have on a bird.
5. Ask the students to hypothesize about ways to remove the oil.
6. Have the students try to wash off the feathers in plain water (bowl #5). Ask them to describe what happens to the feathers.
7. Next, students try to wash the feathers in each of the detergent solutions. (Use one feather per bowl.) Ask the students to write down which (solution #1, #2, or #3) worked the best. Let the students compare their results.
8. Reveal the names of the detergents and show the containers they were in.
9. Discuss what would happen to a bird in an oil spill. Why are feathers important to birds? How do birds clean their feathers? What might happen if a bird ingests the oil?

Global Recycling

Water constantly moves between the earth and sky. When the sun warms the surface waters of lakes, streams and oceans, the water evaporates into vapor that rises upward in the sky. Plants and animals also lose water through leaves, sweat, excretion, or by exhaling (transpiration). As water vapor rises, it becomes cooler, losing energy and forming clouds. Water vapor condenses into rain or snow (precipitation). Rain falls from the sky, collecting in streams that flow into rivers that reach the sea. Surface water evaporates to rise as water vapor once again. Scientists call this process the water cycle.

In this activity, show your understanding of the water cycle. Photocopy the pictures and cut them apart. Use paper, glue, markers and other art materials to complete a water cycle diagram.

1. Glue pictures on your paper and color the page. Draw a river from the lake to the ocean.
2. What happens when the sun warms the water? Draw arrows representing water going up to form clouds. What happens to the water then? Draw rain or snow over the mountains. How does water get to the ocean?
3. How are trees part of the water cycle? Roots absorb water but do trees lose water? Draw in the water paths.
4. Draw yourself in the picture. How are you part of the water cycle?



Scouting for Sea Creatures

Use the map, read the clue, then unscramble the name of each SeaWorld animal.



This popular marine mammal at Rocky Point Preserve has smooth gray skin and a blowhole.
lostbeenot pinhold _____

This black and white dolphin is the star of SeaWorld.
likler welha _____

This five-armed invertebrate is a favorite Tide Pool animal.
earssat _____

This World of the Sea creature is the California state marine fish.
ribiaglad _____

This Aquarium de la Mer fish sits silently camouflaged among stones and waits for its prey.
softshine _____

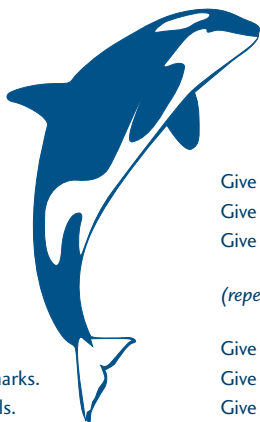
This relative of sharks flies through the water at Journey to Atlantis.
snartig _____

This Freshwater fish uses water bullets, not a bow and arrow to catch insects.
cherishfar _____

This large land carnivore lives in the ice and snow in Wild Arctic.
aparlorbe _____

This Wild Arctic whale is camouflaged among ice floes.
abugle _____

Don't Give Me No Sharks



To the tune of "Milk Song"

Give me an S, "S"
Give me another S, "S"
Give me a little s, "s"

(main verse)

Don't give me no sharks, no sharks.
Don't give me no seals, no seals.
Just give me Shamu
Shamu-Shamu-Shamu
Just give me Shamu
Shamu-Shamu-Shamu

Give me an H, "H"
Give me another H, "H"
Give me a little h, "h"

(repeat main verse)

Give me an A, "A"
Give me another A, "A"
Give me a little a, "a"

(repeat main verse)

Give me an M, "M"
Give me another M, "M"
Give me a little m, "m"

(repeat main verse)

Give me a U, "U"
Give me another U, "U"
Give me a little u, "u"

(repeat main verse)

HAND ACTIONS

sharks—use your hands like shark jaws; open and close hands together.

seals—position and use your arms like seal flippers; bend your hands into your chest and move your elbows up-and-down.

Shamu—place your hands together (thumb-to-thumb) above your head and move them up-and-down like tail flukes to swim.

Words to Know

behavior – the way an animal acts.

camouflage – coloration that resembles the environment, an adaptation for concealing an organism from predators and prey.

condensation – conversion from a vapor to a liquid.

conservation – taking care of our environment by wisely managing its resources.

ecosystem – a unit of plants, animals, and nonliving components of an environment that interact.

endangered – in danger of becoming extinct.

endangered species – a species of plant or animal that is in danger of becoming extinct.

environment – the total surroundings and forces that act upon an organism, including other plants and animals as well as physical factors such as light, heat, weather, and soil.

evaporation – conversion from liquid to vapor.

extinct – no longer living.

food chain – a diagram that shows the transfer of energy via "who eats whom" in an ecosystem.

habitat – the normal, usual, or natural place where a plant or animal lives.

hypothermia – below-normal body temperature in a warm-blooded animal.

hypothesize – to develop a theory that you can test.

ice floe – a flat expanse of floating ice.

invertebrate – an animal without a spinal column.

marine mammal – a mammal adapted to live in the marine environment and dependent on the ocean for food.

precipitation – water falling from the atmosphere as rain, snow, or hail.

scales – in fish, small, overlapping plates that cover part or all of the body.

species – a group of organisms that are genetically similar and so are able to reproduce with each other.

transpiration – the loss of water vapor from a plant or animal.

water cycle – the continuous circulation of water molecules from the ocean to the atmosphere, to land, and back to the ocean.

vertebrate – an animal with a spinal column of bone or cartilage and a brain enclosed in a skull. All fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals are vertebrates.

SeaWorld Resources

Books are available in SeaWorld gift shops or through the SeaWorld Education Department. Call (800) 25-SHAMU and press 4, for more information.

SEAWORLD BOOK SERIES

Grades Pre-3

Penguin March

This is a Dolphin

Grades 4 and above

Behind the Scenes. Animal Training at Sea World, Busch Gardens, and Discovery Cove.

The Commerson's Dolphin Story.

Killer Whales. Creatures of Legend and Wonder.

Dolphin Discovery. Bottlenose Dolphin Training and Interaction.

Flightless Birds of the Southern Hemisphere. Penguins.

Pinnipeds From Pole to Pole. Seals, Sea Lions, and Walruses.

Sharks! From Fear to Fascination.

The Story of Manatees. Siren's Song.

To the Rescue! The SeaWorld/Busch Gardens Animal Rescue and Rehabilitation Program.

Wild Careers! Working With Animals.

A World Beneath the Waves. Whales, Dolphins, & Porpoises.

ACTIVITY BOOKS

Penguin Funbook

Journey to Atlantis Funbook

Wild Arctic Activity Book

SeaWorld Preschool Funbook

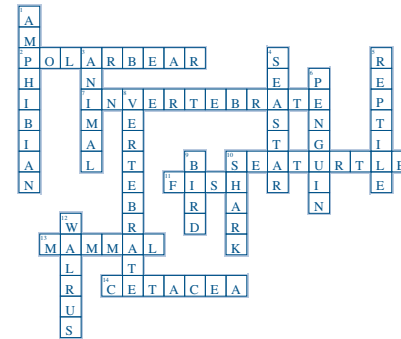
Shamu's Funbook

QUESTIONS ABOUT ANIMALS?

- Visit the SeaWorld ANIMALS Web site at SWBG-Animals.org
- E-mail us at Shamu@SeaWorld.org

Activity Answers

Classify This Crossword: page 10



Scouting for Sea Creatures: page 21

- bottlenose dolphin
- killer whale
- seastar
- garibaldi
- stonefish
- stingray
- archerfish
- polar bear
- beluga