



TEACHER PREPARATION LIST

- I.** Please review the study questions and vocabulary list enclosed with this packet with your students prior to our visit. Select none or any of the sets of questions that apply to your grade level.

- II.** This is a Sensory Safari, so participants are encouraged to touch and pet the animals. They should not be poked at, pulled on, sat on, or walked on.

- III.** If students are to bring any worksheets through the exhibit, have them bring pencil and pad to write on. Pens run dry when held in the vertical position to write. Please leave backpacks in the classroom or outside the trailer. There is limited walking space and they will damage the animals.

- IV.** Please arrange a staggered arrival time with the other teachers in the same class period. Please allow 15 to 20 minutes for each class to view the exhibit.

- V.** Enjoy the day and be sure to ask questions you may have as you travel through the exhibit.



Mobile Sensory Safari Van

When you are at the Sensory Safari van make sure you try to answer these questions. The answers to these questions can be found on the exhibits or by talking to the docent.

1. What is the difference between antlers and horns?
2. What is the largest animal on display?
3. What is the smallest animal on display?
4. What is an omnivore?
5. A bear is a herbivore, carnivore, or omnivore?
6. List 5 animals on display that are herbivores.
7. List animals on display that are carnivores.
8. List animals on display that are omnivores.
9. Discuss some adaptations of herbivores to protect themselves from predators.
10. How many animals on display are endangered (in 'danger of being extinct)? Name them.
11. Pick one organism from the display and write about the animal. List the name of the organism, the scientific name of the organism, physical description, habitat, diet, its predator, and any interesting facts you may have learned during the tour.

SENSORY SAFARI TRAILER

YOU MAY TOUCH THE ANIMALS. Please have clean hands. Do not pull or poke the ears, eyes, or tails. These are the most vulnerable parts on the animals.

None of the animals that you will see in the trailer are endangered except the black rhino. This animal was legally taken long before poaching and habitat encroachment threatened its existence. The black rhino may no longer legally be hunted. Safari Club International is spending large amounts of money and time to protect this animal, as well as many other animals from poachers.

The animals traveling in the trailer *at different times* are the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ___ Lion | ___ Red Stag |
| ___ Leopard (2) | ___ Javelina |
| ___ Cape Buffalo | ___ Whitetail Deer |
| ___ Rhino | ___ Life Size Grizzly Bear |
| ___ Sable | ___ Wolf hide (when available) |
| ___ Kudu | ___ Grizzly Bear rug |
| ___ Impala | ___ Black Bear rug |
| ___ Waterbuck | ___ Coyote |
| ___ Eland | ___ Duiker |
| ___ Ibex | ___ Bushbuck |
| ___ Black Bear | ___ Aoudad |
| ___ California Wild Boar | ___ Oryx |
| ___ Nile Crocodile | ___ Cow Elk |
| ___ Black Buck | ___ Blesbok |
| ___ Dik Dik | ___ Puku |

How does the animal protect itself? Match the answer to the corresponding animal.

- a. good eyesight**
- b. good hearing**
- c. speed**
- d. teeth**
- e. claws**
- r. thick skin, hair, or fur**
- g. birthing babies all at the same time**
- h. antlers or horns**

LIST OF ANIMALS IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER

Sensory Safari Study Questions

I. Where does the animal live?

- a. desert
- b. mountains
- c. jungle
- d. plains
- e. forest

II. What does the animal eat?

- a. herbivore: grass (grazing), leaves (browse), berries
- b. flesh: a carnivore, meat or fish
- c. omnivore: all of the above

III. How does the animal protect itself?

- a. good eyesight
- b. good bearing
- c. speed
- d. teeth
- e. claws
- f. thick skin, hair, or fur
- g. birthing babies all at the same time
- h. antlers or horns

IV. What is the difference between antlers and horns?

- a. antlers are bone that grow and shed of each year
- b. horn is matted hair that grows longer each year and are not shed

V. Vocabulary Words

habitat	endangered	poacher	safari
herbivore	sensory	browse	
carnivore	vegetation		
omivore	graze		

Sensory Safari

1. Name several organisms that have phenotypic similarities. Why do you think they have evolved these similarities?
2. What are some of the adaptations of the animals you observe?
3. Select one organism and discuss its connection to the food web and how this organism interacts within its community.
4. Discuss some of the variations in some of the organisms observed today. Would these variations be dominant or recessive? How could you determine?
5. Phenotypically speaking, which organisms are the most closely related evolutionarily and why.
6. Identify the basic themes of several organisms and note the variations of each.

7. List the animals that are:

Omnivores	Carnivores	Herbivores

8. Explain how you determined the groups you placed each animal in above.

9. In five sentences or less, explain how you feel about hunting and why. Make sure you support your opinion by facts. You may want to ask questions of the people running the Sensory Safari before answering. Please be polite because they are volunteering their time to bring this exhibit to you.