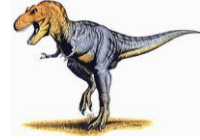


Paleontology Hall Scavenger Hunt

3rd Grade and Up



1. What is Paleontology? _____
2. What type of items are easily preserved as fossils? _____
3. What mineral oozed from trees, trapping and preserving small insects? _____
4. How does wood become petrified? _____

5. What was the purpose of the neck plate on a triceratops? _____

6. What are *Tempskya* trunks made of? _____
7. In what three time periods did the dinosaur live?

8. How are leaves classified in evolutionary sequence? _____
9. How does a brittle star move? _____
10. How many groups of fish are there? Name the groups. _____

11. What is your favorite fossil in the Natural Science Center? Why? _____



Paleontology Hall Scavenger Hunt

3rd Grade and Up

1. What is Paleontology? The Study of the history of life on earth, as reflected in the fossil record

2. What type of items are easily preserved as fossils? Hard parts such as bones and shells

3. What mineral oozed from trees, trapping and preserving small insects? Amber

4. How does wood become petrified? Chemicals dissolve and are replaced by others. Silica replaces the original woody structure and preserves cells and annual rings.

5. What was the purpose of the neck plate on a triceratops? To defend against carnivores, along with its horns.

6. What are *Tempskya* trunks made of? Many branches bound together by masses of small roots.

7. In what three time periods did the dinosaur live?
Cretaceous Triassic Jurassic

8. How are leaves classified in evolutionary sequence? Leaves are classified in evolutionary sequence by vein patterns.

9. How does a brittle star move? It moves freely along the ocean floor using its long fragile arms.

10. How many groups of fish are there? Name the groups. There are 4 groups. They are jawless, cartilaginous, bony, and placoderms. Placoderms are extinct.

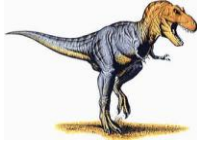
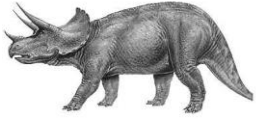
11. What is your favorite fossil in the Natural Science Center? Why? _____



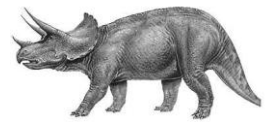
Paleontology Hall Scavenger Hunt

2nd Grade and Under

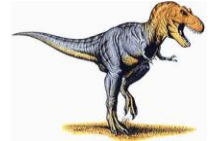
1. What dinosaur has bony back plates that stick up?



2. Which dinosaur lived in water?



3. I am the biggest meat eating dinosaur? Who am I?



4. What is the largest animal to ever fly?



5. Which one of these is a brittle star?



6. Which fossil at the Natural Science Center is your favorite? Why?

7. Which dinosaur would you like to be if you lived in their time?



NATURAL SCIENCE CENTER
OF GREENSBORO

Community Service Through Science



Herpetarium Scavenger Hunt

3rd Grade and Up



1. What is the only venomous lizard on display? Where is that venom produced?

Gila monster. The venom is produced in its salivary glands in the lower jaw

2. How did the sidewinder get its name? It moves quickly sideways so a minimal amount of skin touches the hot desert sand.

3. How can you tell a Sinaloan Milk Snake is non-venomous? Its colors are red on black. (Red on black means "friend of Jack". Red on yellow means "kill a fellow.")

4. Why is the pancake tortoise, native to east Africa, flat with a soft shell? To wedge its body into rock crevices to escape predators.

5. What are snakes rattles made of, and what human body part is made of the same thing? Keratin, the same thing human fingernails are made of.

6. I live mainly in water and I am the largest snake based on weight. Who am I?

Green Anaconda

7. What is the only venomous snake found in Guilford County? Copperhead

8. What is the largest venomous snake in North America? Eastern diamondback rattlesnake

9. In what type of habitat does the hellbender, one of North Carolina's largest salamanders live? They live in clear fast flowing streams with large rocks.

10. Which reptile is your favorite? What characteristics do you like about it?





Herpetarium Scavenger Hunt

3rd Grade and Up



1. What is the only venomous lizard on display? Where is that venom produced?

2. How did the sidewinder get its name? _____

3. How can you tell a Sinaloan Milk Snake is non-venomous? _____

4. Why is the pancake tortoise, native to east Africa, flat with a soft shell?

5. What are snake rattles made of, and what human body part is made of the same thing?

6. I live mainly in water and I am the largest snake based on weight. Who am I?

7. What is the only venomous snake found in Guilford County? _____

8. What is the largest venomous snake in North America? _____

9. In what type of habitat does the Hellbender, one of North Carolina's largest salamanders live? _____

10. Which reptile is your favorite? What characteristics do you like about it?



Herpetarium Scavenger Hunt

2nd grade and Under

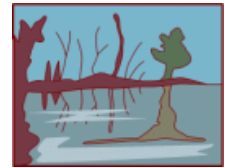
1. Which snake is the biggest?



2. Which snake has red bands next to black, which means non-venomous?



3. Where could you find poison arrow frogs and poison dart frogs?



4. Which of these three looks most like a salamander?



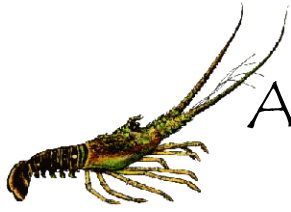
5. How many snakes do you see in the herpetarium?

6. What do you think a snake feels like?



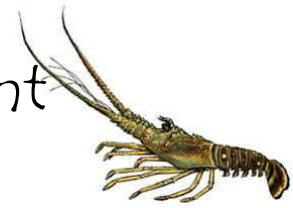
NATURAL SCIENCE CENTER
OF GREENSBORO

Community Service Through Science



Aquarium Scavenger Hunt

3rd Grade & Up



1. What Indo-Pacific fish was found off the coast of North Carolina, and how did it get there?

2. What ecosystem is the foundation of the food web? _____

3. Which lobster has long antennae and no big claws? _____

4. Which fish is venomous and where is the venom located? _____

5. What different foods does a nurse shark eat? _____

6. In the "Pastels of the Pacific" exhibit, which fish has no stripes but has the word zebra in its scientific name? What is its whole scientific name? _____

7. Find the tessellated moray. Describe its habitat (where it lives): _____

8. Which shark can be found off the coast of North Carolina? _____

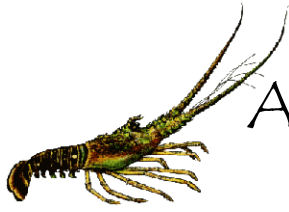
9. If you could be one of these fish, which one would you choose? Why?



NATURAL SCIENCE CENTER
OF GREENSBORO

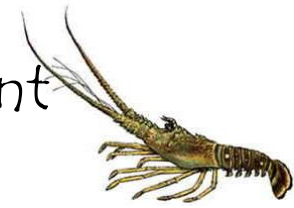
Community Service Through Science





Aquarium Scavenger Hunt

3rd Grade & Up



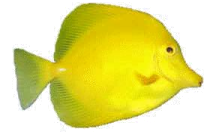
1. What Indo-Pacific fish was found off the coast of North Carolina, and how did it get there?
The red lionfish. They probably came here as part of ship ballast (extra water for weight) or were pets released into the Gulf Stream.
 2. What ecosystem is the foundation of the food web? Salt marsh
 3. Which lobster has long antennae and no big claws? Spiny lobster
 4. Which fish is venomous and where is the venom located? Red lionfish. The venom is located on spines along the back.
 5. What different foods does a nurse shark eat? Nurse sharks eat fish, echinoderms (like sea urchins), and crustaceans (like crabs).
 6. In the "Pastels of the Pacific" exhibit, which fish has no stripes but has the word zebra in its scientific name? What is its whole scientific name? Yellowtang, *Zebrasoma flavescens*
 7. Find the tessellated moray. Describe its habitat (where it lives): It lives in a tube in rocks on the bottom of the exhibit. That makes it look like caves and crevices.
 8. Which shark can be found off the coast of North Carolina? Lemon shark
 9. If you could be one of these fish, which one would you choose? Why?
-
-



Aquarium Scavenger Hunt

2nd Grade and Under

1. Which fish is orange?



2. Which shark swims on the bottom?



3. What fish is the longest?



4. What animal has legs?



5. Which fish has red stripes?



6. How many sharks are in the shark tank? _____

7. Which fish would you like to be? Why? _____