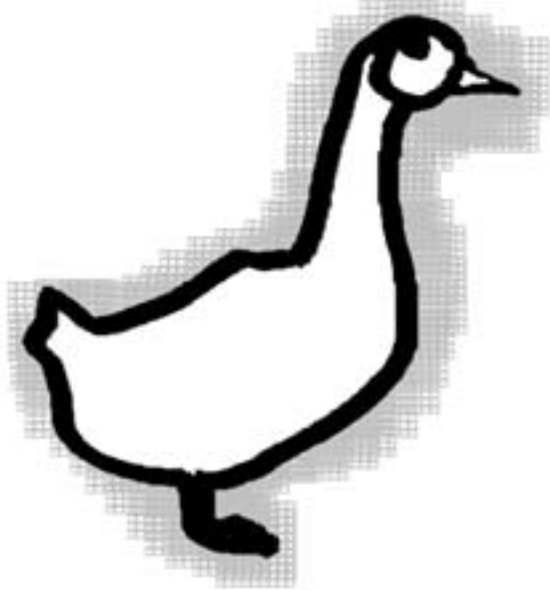


CHAPERONE GUIDE

WALK AROUND GUIDE TO THE OREGON ZOO

ADAPTATIONS

3rd - 5th



WELCOME TO THE OREGON ZOO!

Thank you for coming. Chaperones,
your job is to keep your charges safe,
encourage them to learn and to have fun.

OREGON
ZOO
 M E T R O

GUIDELINES TO MAKE SURE YOUR DAY AT THE ZOO IS SUCCESSFUL:

- ☐ Stay with the students that have been assigned to you – regardless of their age and independence.
- ☐ Help your students learn and explore. The following pages include activities to use around the Zoo.
- ☐ Show respect for the animals. Don't bang on the glass, yell at the animals, throw things into exhibits or chase peacocks.
- ☐ Help students behave appropriately.
- ☐ Respect the Zoo grounds. Please don't litter, write on walls, climb on exhibits or do anything else that may damage property.
- ☐ Respect other visitors. You will be sharing the Zoo with many other people. Please take turns watching the animals, keep voices low and walk rather than run.



RECYCLING STATIONS

The Zoo is strongly committed to recycling. On-grounds recycling stations are available for aluminum cans, juice bottles and glass containers. You can help the Zoo save wildlife habitat by recycling these items whenever possible.



LOST STUDENTS

In the event that students are separated from their group, please notify a uniformed Zoo employee wearing a nametag. Children should be instructed to do this as well. Please have a complete clothing and appearance description of the lost child(ren). Lost children will be taken to the Zoo's main office at the front of the Zoo. Inquire there for lost and found items as well.



FIRST AID

First Aid stations are located in the AfriCafe, the Zoo's Main Office and the Administration Building. Contact any uniformed employee for assistance.

GIFT STORES

Students must be accompanied in the gift stores. Students without chaperones will be asked to leave.

STUDENTS in my group

1.

4.

2.

5.

3.

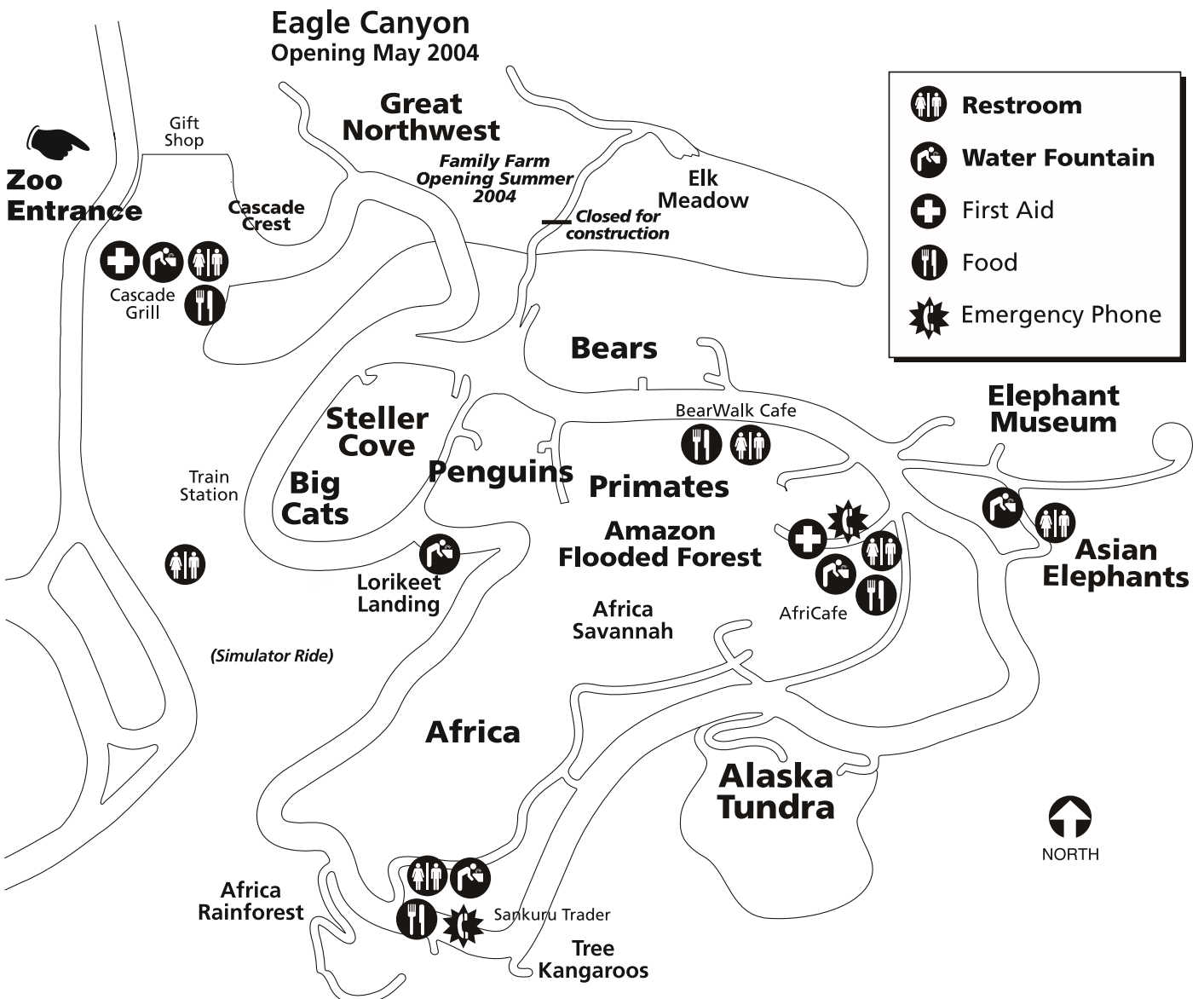
6.

We will meet for **LUNCH** at

We will meet to get on the **BUS** at

_____ am/pm at

_____ am/pm at



ADAPTATIONS

3rd - 5th

Animals have many adaptations to help them find food, hide, keep cool, climb, and much more. Long necks, cryptic colors, big ears or long tails can help animals survive. Sometimes it is easy to guess what an animal does by how it looks – sometimes it is a bit harder.

AS YOU **WALK** AROUND THE **ZOO**, TAKE SOME TIME TO
LOOK AT THE ANIMALS AND ASK YOURSELF:
WHAT DOES THAT ANIMAL DO IN THE WILD?

MOUNTAIN GOAT

CASCADE CREST

Look at the mountain goat exhibit. Where do you think the goats live in the wild? Why do you think that? How do they stay warm?

The goat's white thick fur is a hint about where they may live. Mountain goats live high in the mountains of the American west (Rockies, Cascades, Olympics etc.). The mountain goat exhibit tries to re-create their natural habitat.

Mountain goats depend on their thick fur to keep warm. In a heavy snow storm they find shelter behind rocks and under rocky outcroppings or move to warmer areas downhill.



SEA OTTERS

STELLER COVE



Sea otters have one of the thickest coats in the world! How does thick fur help them in the water? What would happen if it gets dirty or oily?

Sea otters depend on their thick fur to stay warm. They spend a great deal of time grooming and making sure their fur is clean. They trap a layer of air in their fur to help insulate them. Sea otters do not have a thick fat layer like seals and sea lions.

If a sea otter's fur gets dirty or oily, it doesn't provide good insulation. If an otter gets cold it might die!

AMUR LEOPARDS

BIG CATS

How might the leopards' spots help them in the wild?

Leopards' spots help them hide. The light and dark pattern helps them blend with the sunlight coming through the trees or the rocks on a hillside. When hunting, they try to sneak up as close as they can to their prey, then pounce.



SUN BEARS

BEARS

Sun bears are also called "honey bears." How did they get that name? How can they get honey from a bee hive?

Sun bears use their long, strong claws to tear open bee hives. They have very long tongues that lap up honey (bees and all). Tough tongues and skin on their noses and lips protect them from bee stings.



ORANGUTANS

PRIMATES

Watch the orangutans for a few moments. What about their bodies makes them great climbers?



Orangutans have very long, strong arms that are great for reaching. Their long

fingers help them grip branches. Their thumbs are small compared to their other fingers, keeping them out of the way when grabbing or swinging. They can even grip with their toes!

ELEPHANTS

ASIAN ELEPHANTS

Elephants live in very warm climates. How might they keep cool?

When it gets very warm, they may take a dip in the pool, or find some shade. Elephants also use their big ears as fans. They have many blood vessels in the ears that help cool the blood when they flap their ears.



SNOWY OWL

ALASKA TUNDRA

Snowy owls live in the tundra where there are very few trees. Where do they build their nests? How do they protect their eggs from predators?

Snowy owls nest on the ground. Protecting the eggs takes both parents. The female (the one with more gray bars on her feathers) lays low to the ground. Her markings help her blend in with snowy patches. Her mate (mostly white) flaps his wings and hops along the ground in an attempt to distract the nest raider.



GIRAFFES

AFRICA SAVANNAH

How might the giraffes' long necks help them in the wild? Why might they be a problem?

Giraffes' long necks help them reach high into trees so they can reach leaves. They also have a great view of the surrounding area. Many animals use giraffes as lookouts—if the giraffe runs away, danger must be near.



Such a long neck is also a problem. It is difficult for giraffes to bend over and drink. When they are bent over drinking they are vulnerable to predators.

BATS

AFRICA RAINFOREST

Bats are the only mammal that truly flies (others glide). Stretch the fingers of your hand out. Now look at the bat's wings. How are they similar?



The bones in a bat's wings are just like the fingers in a person's hand (with skin stretched between them). Their "thumbs" are little hooks that help bats climb.

SWAMP AVIARY

AFRICA RAINFOREST

Look at all the different kinds of bills and beaks on the birds. Which ones are used for stabbing prey? Which are used for scooping? How are some of the other bills used?



Ibis stab fish with their sharp beaks. Spoonbills scoop up small invertebrates with their broad, flat bills. Ducks have wide, flat bills for straining small plants out of the water. Storks stab larger prey.