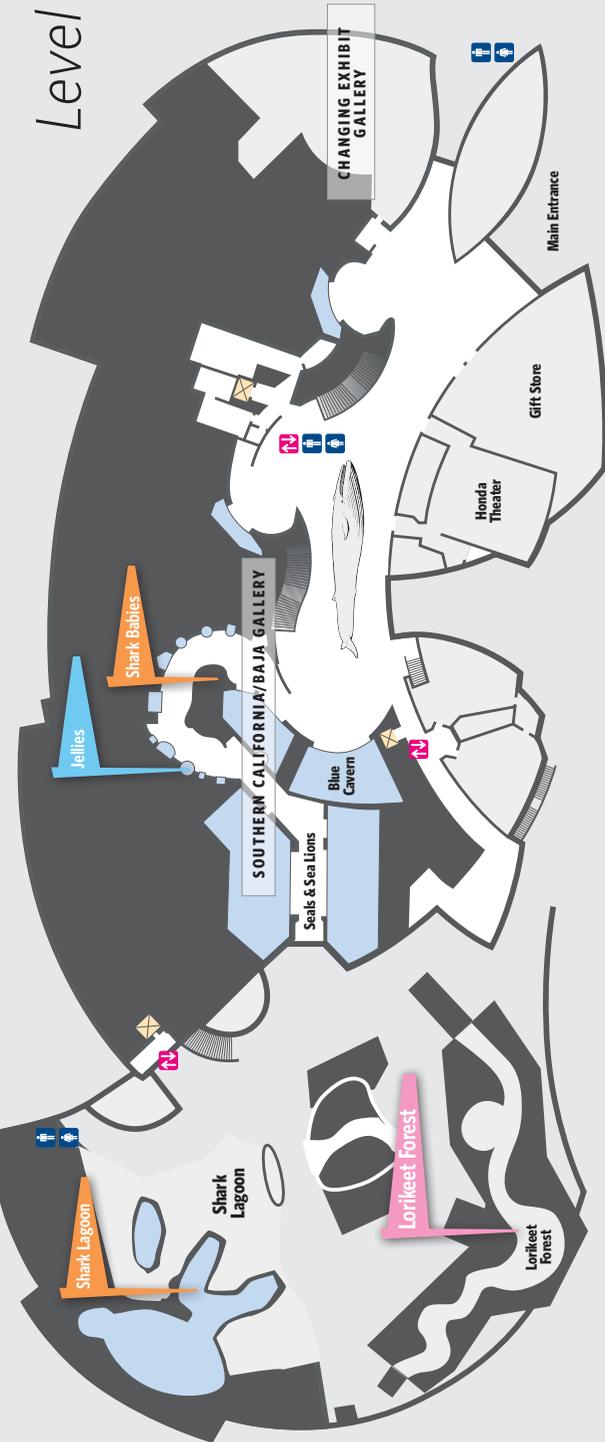


Level 1



Things to do

...at the Aquarium

- Touch a shark
- See a show
- Visit a Discovery Lab
- Ask questions
- Have fun!



...back at school

- Write or draw about your trip to the Aquarium
- Consider a classroom animal adoption
- Visit aquariumofpacific.org/teachers
- Keep learning more



2nd GRADE

FIELD TRIP CHAPERONE GUIDE

Chaperones:

Use this guide to move your group through the Aquarium's galleries. The background information, guided questions, and activities will keep your students engaged and actively learning.

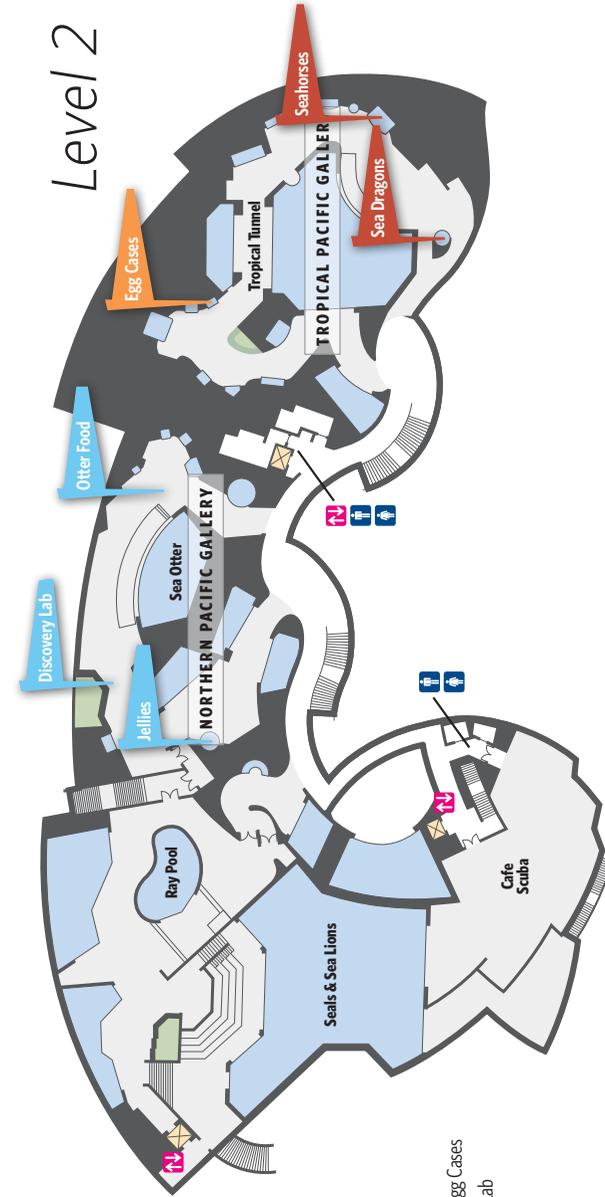


Baby Animals

There are many different ways for animals to reproduce or have babies. Mammals take care of their young, while some sharks lay eggs and never see their babies. There are babies that look like their moms and others that look very different. Explore the Aquarium's young animals and discover some of these different life cycles.

*Aquarium
of the Pacific*

Level 2



Where are they?

This map shows the locations of exhibits where you can see baby animals throughout the Aquarium.

Exhibit Key:

- Mr. Mom — Sea Dragons, Sea Horses
- Egg Cases — Shark Lagoon, Shark Babies, Egg Cases
- Plankton — Jellies, Otter Food, Discovery Lab
- Nests — Lorikeet Forest

Mr. Mom

Seahorse babies

We usually think of the mom as the one who gives birth to the babies. However, in the seahorse world, the male or the dad is the one responsible for holding onto the eggs for the six to eight weeks before the babies are ready to hatch. When they are ready, about 200 babies are released into the water.

Guiding questions:

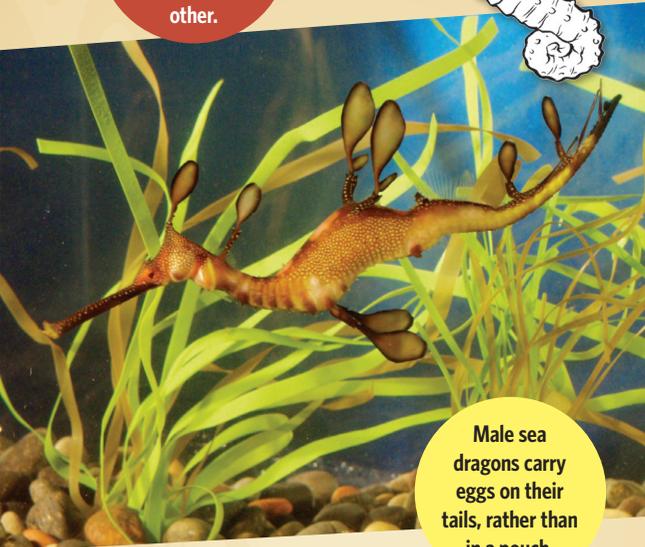
Are baby seahorses good swimmers?
How do seahorses keep from drifting in the water?

Activities for students:

Carefully observe the baby seahorses on exhibit. What do you see?
What are they doing?



Seahorses use their prehensile tails to hold onto algae and each other.



Male sea dragons carry eggs on their tails, rather than in a pouch.

Egg Cases

Shark babies

While some sharks give live birth, many bottom-dwelling sharks lay eggs. The shark embryo feeds off the yolk while it develops inside the egg case. These cases are called mermaid's purses. At the Aquarium, we display egg cases by removing a small piece of the outside to show the shark developing on the inside.

Guiding questions:

Do all sharks lay eggs?
Many egg-laying sharks are bottom dwellers. Why?
Where are the eggs found?

Activities for students:

Go to Shark Lagoon and look for eggs in the water.
Ask a staff member to let you feel an egg case. What does it feel like?



Horn sharks lay corkscrew shaped eggs in between rocks in the kelp forests.



Bamboo sharks develop inside the egg case for about four months.

Plankton

Drifting babies

Many invertebrates begin life looking drastically different than the adult animals that live in the tidepools. Many start life as microscopic drifters called plankton. By drifting in the water, the young animals are able to disperse or spread out in the water. Can you recognize any antennae, eyes, or other body parts in the animal drifters, or zooplankton?

Guiding questions:

Jellies are drifters too. What happens to jellies, and other plankton, when the water moves?
Did you see any animals at the Aquarium that started out as plankton? (Hint: Many invertebrates start as drifters.)

Activities for students:

Share the plankton images below with students. What do you see?

Meroplankton are drifters that only spend part of their life as plankton.



These plankton can develop into either a sea star, sea cucumber, or urchin.

Nests

Lorikeet babies

We've had many lorikeets hatch right here at the Aquarium. When the eggs are discovered in the nest, they are taken behind the scenes to develop. Eggs are incubated for approximately 25 days before they hatch. Both parents and the baby stay off exhibit until the new lorikeet is old enough to live in the aviary. If you see a bird with an orange ring on its leg, you've found a bird that was hatched here at the Aquarium!

Guiding questions:

Why do you think the eggs are removed from the exhibit?
What other Aquarium animals lay eggs?

Activities for students:

How many lorikeet nests can you find in the aviary?
They may be in boxes or hiding under a rock.

When they are first hatched, lorikeet babies may be fed by Aquarium staff.

In their natural habitat, lorikeet babies first leave the nest after seven to eight weeks.

