

AquaQuest Answers

Grades 3-5

Tropical Cove

1. Answers will vary--They use their beak and feet to climb and for balance as they move from limb to limb. They will also hang from them for fun! They may also be using their feet to hold a nut and their beak to crack it.
2. Answers will vary—the sharks are very rough feeling, like sandpaper. They have skin and not scales.

Butterfly Garden

3. The dark colors help it to blend in to its environment. The blue color is used to surprise predators from the normal camouflage color of the underside of the wings or as a warning that they may be poisonous if eaten. Bright colors may also help to attract a mate.
4. The flower plants and fruit (oranges, bananas, etc) in feeding pans.

Penguins' Rock

5. Carefully selected stones, sticks, pebbles, and grasses.
6. cares for the newly hatched chicks. forages for food.
7. c. on their feet.

Secret Reef

8. Answers may vary—to be able to replace the ones they lose; to better catch their prey, etc. Sharks have several rows of teeth that when a tooth falls out another one is behind it ready to replace the missing tooth. Sharks will replace and regrow teeth their entire life!
9. Answers will vary—examples are sharks, southern sting rays, angle fish, jacks, parrot fish, spade fish, butterfly fish

Boneless Beauties

10. Answers will vary if there are toys in the exhibit—examples are hamster ball, Mr. Potato Head, plastic eggs, jars. The reason for the toys is to keep the octopus occupied. The Aquarist put food in the toys instead of handing it to them to make them stay active and work for their food or treats. If an octopus gets bored, it can get destructive to its tank or aggressive towards its keeper and try to escape.
11. B. Water

Seahorse Gallery

12. Seahorses have 4 fins; one dorsal, 2 pectoral, one anal.
13. Dwarf Seahorses.

Cove Forest

14. Camouflage, fangs to inject venom, and rattles to scare predators.
15. Elongated body, long stout tail, webbed feet, and strong legs help the otter move through the water. Ear and nose valves close when the otter goes underwater and its thick fur acts as insulation against the cold and repels water.

Discovery Hall

16. True

17. Treefrogs have sticky toepads on their feet that work like suction cups to stick to trees, branches, etc. as they climb.

18. True

19. Answers will vary – like leather, rubber. Sturgeon do not have scales like most fish. They have rows of hard plates with skin stretched over them for protection.

Delta Swamp

20. Eyes and nostrils are exposed when they swim/float in the water; tail propels it through the water quickly; webbed feet help it swim; sharp teeth and claws help catch prey; jaws are hinged far back and help its mouth snap shut.

21. Answers will vary.

Gulf of Mexico

22. From the color of the fat inside their body. For part II. Answers will vary.

23. Drawings will vary. Some fish in the Gulf with disruptive coloration are porkfish, spadefish and the sergeant major.

Rivers of the World

24. Yellow anaconda and the Common boa.

25. Surinam toads look like leaves, plants, roots, or branches. They also remain very still in the water, so still that they appear dead. If you think they are dead, so would a predator – a very effective method of camouflage!

Turtle Gallery

26. Answers will vary - hard shells, camouflage. The flattened body shape of the pancake tortoise allows it to hide in cracks and crevices of its mountainous habitat (it can also slightly inflate itself so it cannot be moved from the crack/crevice). The star tortoises' sunburst shell pattern allows it to hide in its grassland habitat.

Tennessee River Gallery

27. Bottom of the river.

Lake Nicaragua (canyon)

28. Answers will vary – cichlids nest in a number of areas in the exhibit (in gravel, near plants, and rocky crevasses)

Flooded Amazon Rainforest Exhibit

29. Arapaima