

Self-Guided Scavenger Hunts at Adventure Aquarium

Fourth and Fifth Grade: Adaptations

Answer Key

Zone A

Seahorses are a very unique fish. Their adaptations will remind you of other animals, so unscramble the words below to learn more.



They have a head like a horse (seohr) with a narrow mouth for sucking in food.
They have a prehensile tail like a monkey (konmey) that lets them cling to seaweed and kelp.
They can change color like a chameleon (amchelnoe) to camouflage them from predators
Males have a pouch like a kangaroo (angkroao) to carry their babies.

The Migration March exhibit is home to 2 species of lobster with very different adaptations. How are these lobsters different from the ones you see in the supermarket? **Lobsters in the supermarket have smaller antenna and large front claws**

Each has a unique way of protecting itself from predators.

How does the spiny lobster protect itself? **They wave their antennae to scare off predators**

How does the regal slipper lobster protect itself? **They use camouflage to hide in the rocks**

Sea turtles have characteristics that they share with their land-based relatives, but they also have physical features that make them suited for spending time in the ocean. Find our 2 species of sea turtles in Ocean Realm.

What features do they share with their land-based relatives? **All turtles have a shell covering most of their body**

What features do they have that make them suited for spending time in the water? **Flippers instead of legs**

Zone B

Stingrays are related to sharks, and they share several adaptations, but they also look very different. Stingrays are flat and their gills and mouth are on the bottom side of their bodies.

For more information, visit AdventureAquarium.com
Call 800.616.JAWS to make a group reservation

Describe how a stingray moves and how their body shape helps them get around. ***They have fins shaped like wings, which they flap to move through the water***

Based on the location of their mouth, where do you think they find most of their food? ***The ocean floor***

Zone C

Some animals get help from other animals. Flashlight fish seem to glow.
How does the flashlight fish produce light? ***The light is actually produced by bacteria under their eye***

How does the glowing help them? ***Attract food, confuse predators, communicate with other fish***

In very rough-moving water, such as a tidepool, some animals have found ways to hang on to rocks and other objects to keep from getting injured. Which animal below found in Zone C will stick and stay put. Circle your answer.



Horseshoe Crab



Cleaner Shrimp



Sea Star



Clown Fish

Zone D

Our Hippos, Genny and Button, are mammals that spend a great deal of time in the water. Why are their eyes, nostrils and ears located on the top of their head?
So they can see, breathe and hear when submerged in the water



Jules Verne Gallery has some unusual creatures with some very unique adaptations. Pick one animal here and describe one of its adaptations. ***Jellies (locomotion, color), sea dragons (mimicry), octopus (camouflage, tentacles with suction cups)***

Create your own marine animal. Then describe its habitat and how it is adapted for its environment.

Answers will vary

Sharks have dorsal fins on their back which help them keep their balance as they swim. You can identify our sharks by the position of their dorsal fins. Can you find these sharks in Shark Realm?

Sandbar Shark



Sand Tiger Shark



Sharks use their teeth for ripping meat, not chewing. Describe the shape of a shark's tooth. **Sharp, wedge-shaped with jagged edges**