

JOIN US WHEN SCHOOL
IS OUT OF SESSION

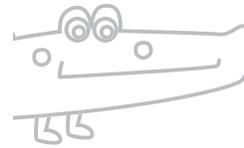
ZOO CAMP

Zoo Camps are hosted over holidays,
winter, spring, and summer breaks.

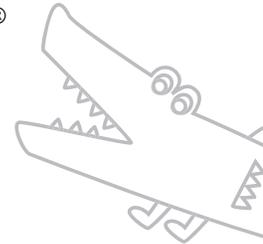


The Zoo for You!

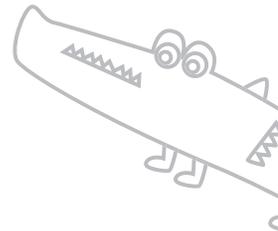
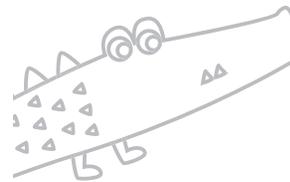
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The Zoo for You!



EDVENTURE OUTPOST GUIDE



Name: _____

Name of School: _____

Date: _____

LIFE CYCLES OF FLORIDA'S ANIMALS

SC.4.L.16.3

All biotic (living) life will go through a series life cycles. While some animals change very little from the first stage to the last, others will go through a complete metamorphosis or change. Below are different life cycles of animals you may encounter at the park. **Order each life cycle in its appropriate manner.**

EXAMPLE: American alligator



4



1



3



2

Monarch butterfly



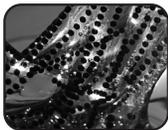






Southern toad









Roseate spoonbill









EDVENTURE OUTPOST EXERCISE

1) List three endangered species native to Florida and their ecosystems.

_____ animal / ecosystem _____ animal / ecosystem

_____ animal / ecosystem

2) Create your own animal or plant life cycle.

3) List three human impacts you have learned about that effect our native species.

FLORIDA'S NATIVE ECOSYSTEMS



SOUTHERN PINE SANDHILL

dry and nutrient-poor soil; pine scrubs and sandhills;
variety of tree species including pines, oaks, and palmettos

CYPRESS SWAMP

water covers the ground for several months so few
trees can survive; most common is the cypress tree

HAMMOCK

“Hammock” is a local name for a strand of broad-leafed trees like oaks
and hickories; rich soil; surrounded by lakes, rivers, and streams

SALTWATER ESTUARIES (MANGROVE TREES)

where the freshwater streams meet the ocean; mostly
brackish water (mix of freshwater and saltwater)

BEACH DUNES

rolling hills of sand on the edge of the beach; important
ecosystems for nesting species of birds and reptiles

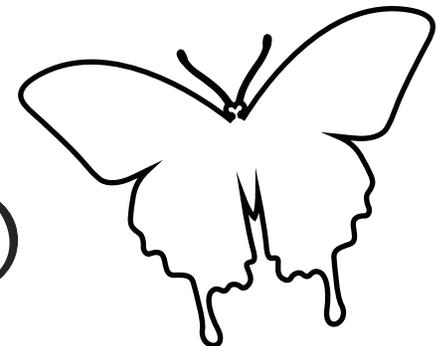
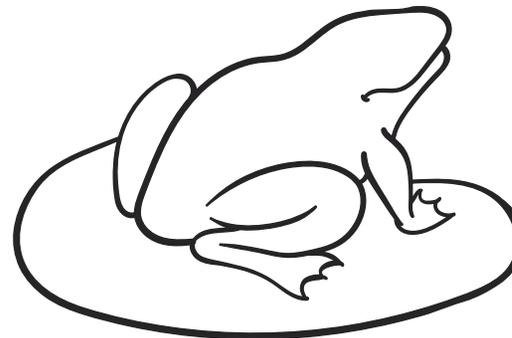
OCEAN

$\frac{2}{3}$ of the world's surface; off the coast of Florida,
coral reefs provide homes for many species

REFLECTION

Use this area of your Edventure Guide to make any reflections
about the wildlife or ecosystem you just learned about.

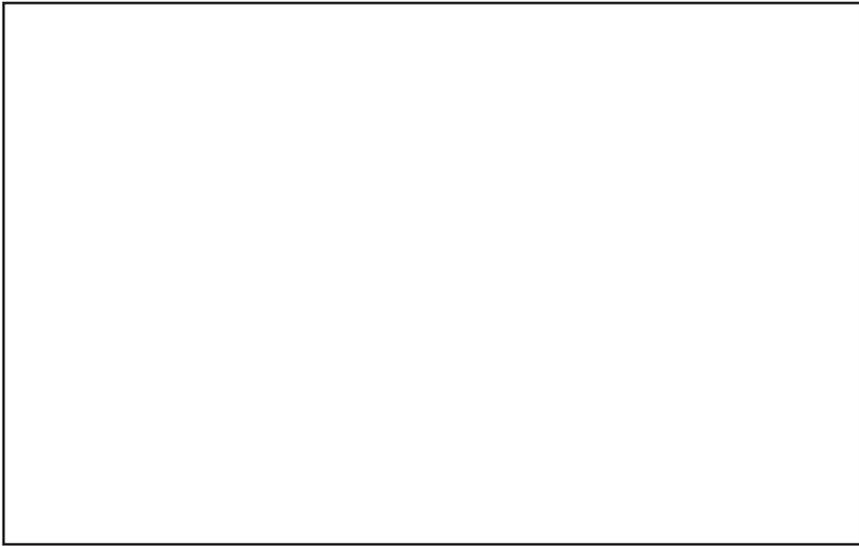
DIG DEEPER: Can you define a complete metamorphosis vs. an incomplete?



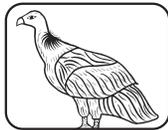
CIRCLE OF LIFE

SC.4.L.17.2

A food web is a model that shows how energy is passed from one organism consuming another. Below create a food web with the animals given. Use arrows between the organisms to show the direction of energy flow. The arrows will point from what is being eaten to what is eating it.



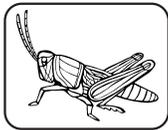
PLANTS/SEEDS



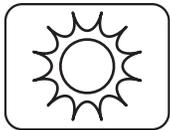
BLACK VULTURE



SQUIRREL



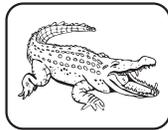
GRASSHOPPER



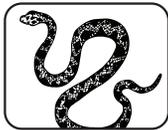
SUN



RACCOON



ALLIGATOR



SNAKE

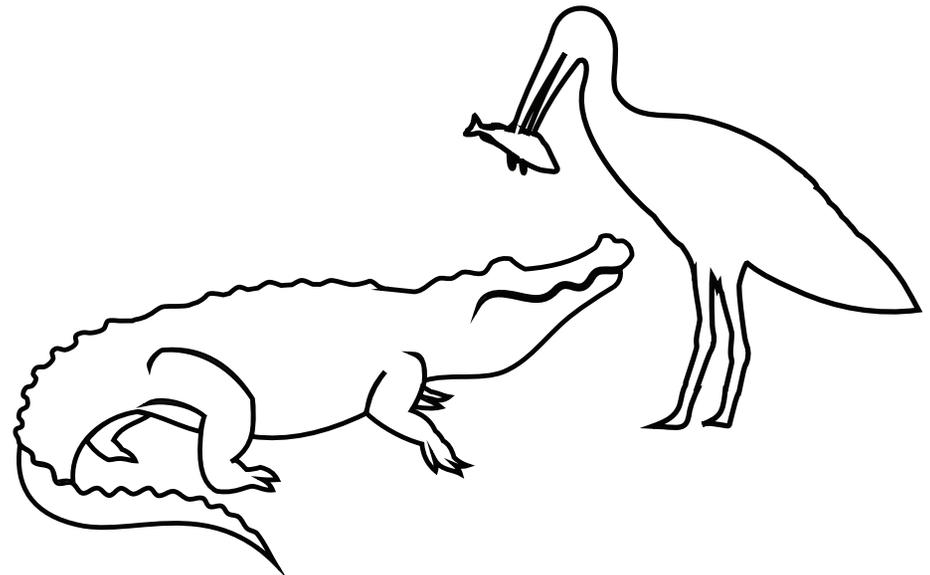
Decomposers come in many forms and are critical to our ecosystem health. They ensure any dead or decaying material is cycled back into the food web.

Label the one decomposer in your food web above.

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DIG DEEPER: What are some adaptations American alligators have to catch their prey?

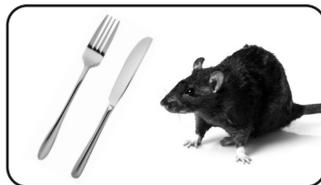
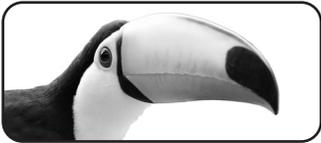
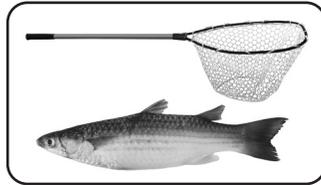


BIRD BEAK ADAPTATIONS

SC.4.L.17.1

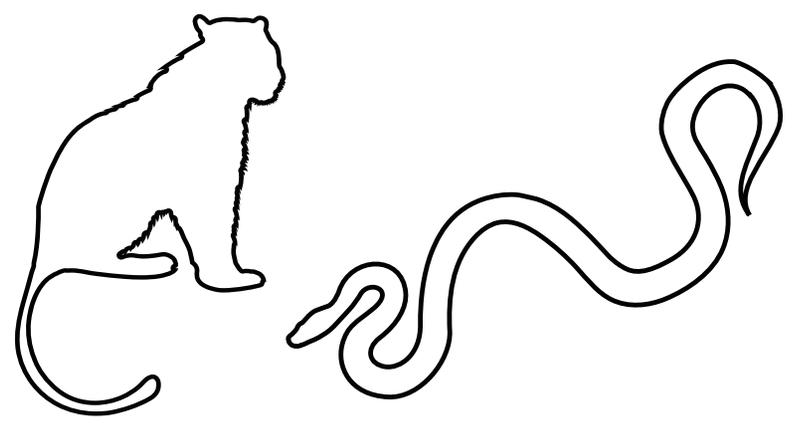
Animals have adapted to use their mouth to consume different types of organisms. Birds specifically use their beak for finding different resources.

BELOW, match each beak, bill and snout to its proper resource and then label the animal.



REFLECTION

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DIG DEEPER: How would a FL panther or Easter indigo snake fit into your food web?

ROOKERY BIRD COUNT

SC.4.L.16.2

A rookery is a breeding colony of birds in a certain area. The St Augustine Alligator Farm has its own rookery. Here scientist will count the number of birds to determine population levels.

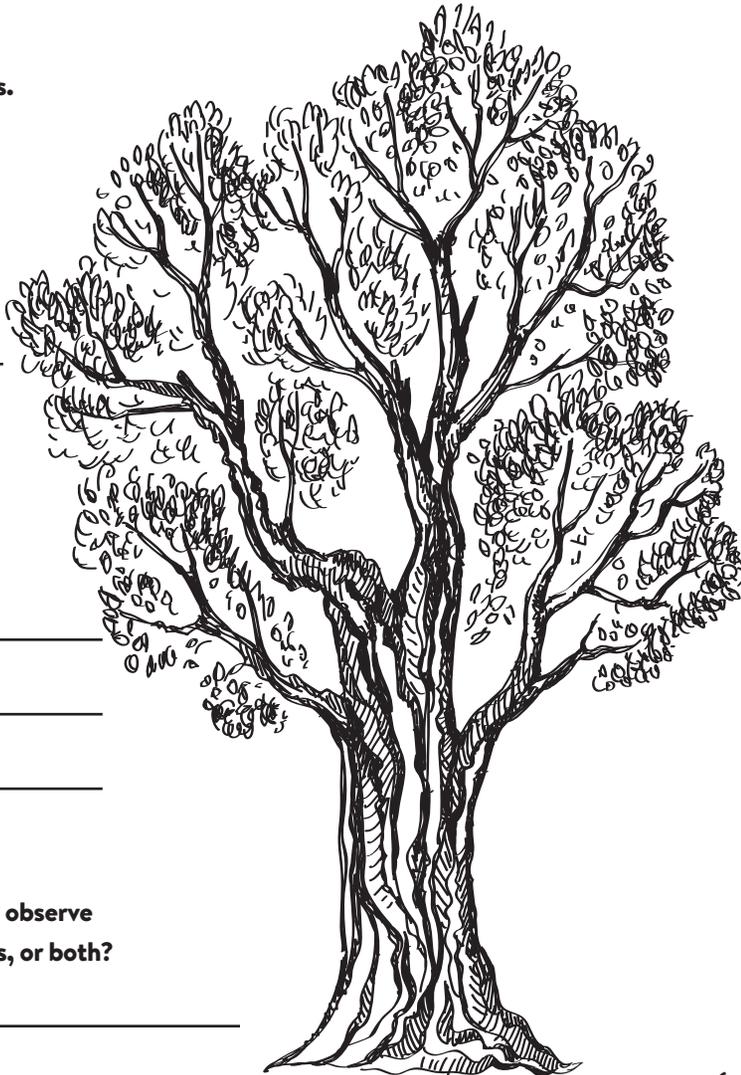
FIND ONE TREE IN THE ROOKERY AND FILL IN THE BLANKS BELOW WITH YOUR FINDINGS.

1) Circle where you see nests or birds.

2) How many individuals do you see?

3) Name up to three species you have found.

4) Do the nests you observe have eggs, chicks, or both?



REFLECTION

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DIG DEEPER: Find one adult spoonbill and one juvenile. What are their main differences? Why do the adults look different?

