

# EDVENTURE OUTPOST EXERCISE

1) List three different native animals you met today and the ecosystem they live in.

\_\_\_\_\_ animal / ecosystem      \_\_\_\_\_ animal / ecosystem

\_\_\_\_\_ animal / ecosystem

2) Create a food chain of the species you learned about today or found on the mural.

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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JOIN US WHEN SCHOOL IS OUT OF SESSION

## ZOO CAMP

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



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# EDVENTURE OUTPOST GUIDE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of School: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**WELCOME TO THE  
ST. AUGUSTINE ALLIGATOR FARM'S EDVENTURE OUTPOST**

*where you will meet and learn about Florida's native wildlife and ecosystems.*



**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

**REFLECTIONS**

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

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Or draw a picture!

# MATCH WILDLIFE TO ECOSYSTEMS

Florida's wildlife lives in many different ecosystems. Match each living organism on the left to its appropriate ecosystem on the right.



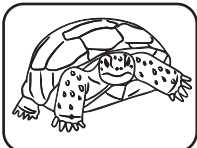
SHOREBIRD



RACCOON



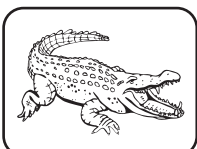
MANGROVE TREE



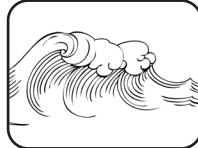
GOPHER TORTOISE



CORAL



ALLIGATOR



OCEAN



BEACH



HAMMOCK



MANGROVE/ESTUARY



CYPRESS SWAMP



PINE FOREST

# CLASSIFY ANIMALS INTO MAJOR GROUPS

SC.3.L.15

## USING YOUR SURROUNDINGS FIND...

- **MAMMAL:** Mammals have fur, are warm-blooded, breathe air, produce milk for young
- **REPTILE:** Reptiles have scales, are cold-blooded, lay eggs, breathe air
- **BIRD:** Birds have feathers and lay eggs, breathe air
- **AMPHIBIAN:** Amphibians have scaleless skin and absorb water/oxygen through their skin, lay eggs, have an aquatic life stage
- **FISH:** Fish have scales, have gills, lay eggs
- **INVERTEBRATE:** Invertebrates do NOT have a backbone or spine, have exoskeleton

## DRAW THESE ANIMALS BELOW AND MATCH THE CHARACTERISTIC TO THAT ANIMAL.

MAMMAL

REPTILE

BIRD

AMPHIBIAN

FISH

INVERTEBRATE

# FLOWERING VS. NON-FLOWERING PLANTS

SC.3.L.15

Plant reproduction can occur in a variety of ways. Some rely on the wind to disperse their seeds while others attract pollinators, such as bees or butterflies, with their flowers. See examples below to learn more about Florida's native plant life and how they spread their seeds and/or pollen material.

- **LONGLEAF PINE** is known for its long needle-like leaves sprouting in tufts from its branches. This species hides its seeds in cones until the cone opens from an animal or forest fire.
- **CABBAGE PALM** is the state tree of Florida! Only when this species has a trunk will it produce flowers and later, fruits and large seeds.
- **LIVE OAK** is known for having a spreading crown and is often wider than it is tall. Acorns are this species' fruits, and they often drop in huge quantities.
- **SEAGRAPE** are common along beaches and shorelines. The species produces purplish to greenish grape-like fruits that grow in large clusters.

FLOWERING PLANTS	NON-FLOWERING PLANTS

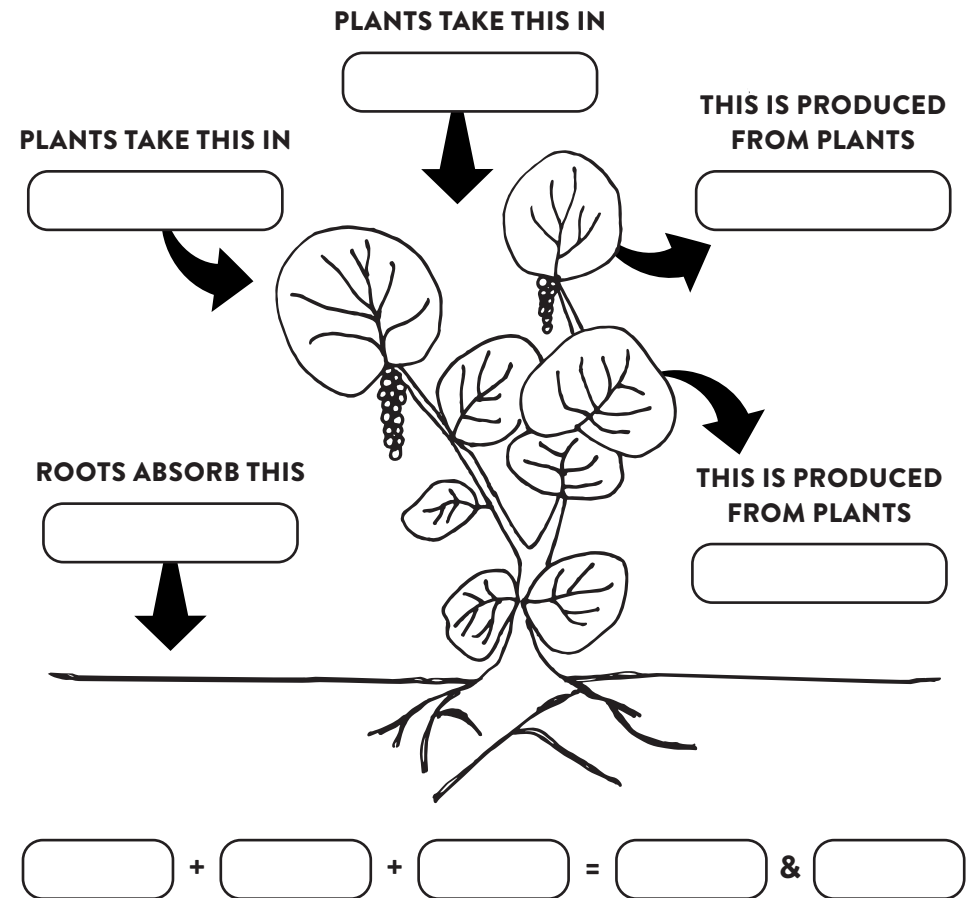
## WORD BANK

- |               |                   |                     |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| BALD CYPRESS  | CABBAGE PALM      | SALTMARSH CORDGRASS |
| RED MANGROVE  | RESURRECTION FERN | SEAGRAPE            |
| SPANISH MOSS  | LIVE OAK          | PITCHER PLANT       |
| LONGLEAF PINE | WATER LILY        |                     |

# PHOTOSYNTHESIS

SC.3.L.17.2

**PHOTOSYNTHESIS** - the process by which green plants use sunlight to create foods from carbon dioxide and water.



## WORD BANK

- **SUNLIGHT**
- **WATER (H<sub>2</sub>O)**: A liquid that is a combination of 2 Hydrogen and 1 Oxygen molecules
- **OXYGEN (O<sub>2</sub>)**: A gas that forms about 20% of the earth's atmosphere
- **CARBON DIOXIDE (CO<sub>2</sub>)**: A gas produced from organic compounds or respiration
- **SUGARS (GLUCOSE - C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)**: A sugar that is formed from many carbohydrates