

Explore the museum with our scavenger hunt. It can be used in a structured way to investigate select exhibits or as a general guide to the galleries on each floor. For suggestions on how to use this guide with your group see the Scavenger Hunt/Museum Checklist Chaperone Guide on our website.

### Fourth Floor (Panorama)

1. Find the Rocky Mountain section. Are there more bighorn sheep or mountain goats?

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2. In the Arctic section, look at the largest walrus. What do you think it uses its tusks for?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In the Prairie section, one of the cougars is trying to scare off the other by making a ferocious face. Make a face you would use to scare off a cougar.

4. In the Eastern Deciduous Forest section, look at the turkeys and the black bear. How are they the same, and how are they different?

Same: \_\_\_\_\_

Different: \_\_\_\_\_

### Third Floor (Fossil Galleries and Bugtown)

5. At the base of the stairs you will find the dinosaur known as *Parasaurolophus* (par-ah-SAWR-ol-uh-fus). Look at its feet, and try to walk the way you think a *Parasaurolophus* would walk.

6. Find the fossil of the giant club moss, or *Sigillaira* (sig-ill-AIR-ah). Touch this fossil to feel how bumpy it is. Each round hole marks where a leaf was shed nearly 300 million years ago.

7. Find the fluorescent minerals room. When you flip the switch what color do you see the most?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Now look at your reflection in the glass and smile! What do you notice about your teeth?

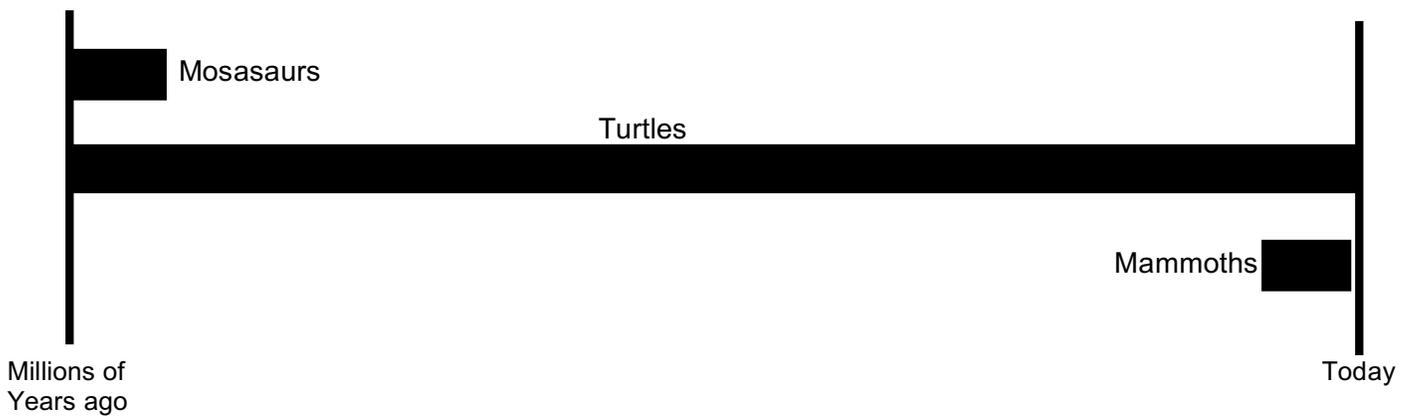
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9. Go to Bugtown. How many different types of insects can you find in the large green case? (circle answer below)

**1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8**

10. All insects have six legs and three body parts: head, thorax (or chest), and abdomen (or belly). Use the space below to draw your own insect.

11. Look through the fossil gallery to find the mosasaur, turtle, and mammoth fossils. Below is a timeline of when mosasaurs, turtles, and mammoths lived. Which two groups of animals would have never met? \_\_\_\_\_



### Fifth Floor (Explore Evolution)

12. Find the pictures of chimpanzee feet near the mirrored wall. Use the row of ladybugs along the side of this page to measure how many ladybugs long each foot is.

Adult Male chimp foot = \_\_\_\_\_ ladybugs      Juvenile chimp foot = \_\_\_\_\_ ladybugs

Adult Female chimp foot = \_\_\_\_\_ ladybugs      Your foot = \_\_\_\_\_ ladybugs

13. Locate the 'Where's Pääbo?' display. Pääbo is a scientist who studies how animals are related. In this study, he looked at how chimpanzees and humans are the same, and how they are different. Humans and chimpanzees are closely related.

Each Pääbo marks a difference between humans and chimps, and pairings without a Pääbo mark where they are the same.

Count how many Pääbos, or differences, there are. \_\_\_\_\_



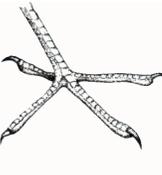
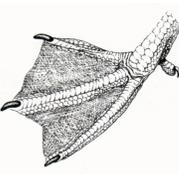
Pääbo



## Sixth Floor

14. Locate the beehive in the tree. One of the labels explains how worker bees communicate by dancing. Try to dance like a bee.
15. Go to the "Birds in Kansas" exhibit. Find the birds listed below and look at their feet.

Draw a line to match the name of each bird to its foot in the middle. Then draw a line to match each foot with a function on the right.

Name	Foot	Function
<b>Mallard</b>		<b>Ripping Meat</b>
<b>Red-tailed Hawk</b>		<b>Swimming</b>
<b>Purple Finch</b>		<b>Grasping</b>

16. Use the exhibit to find birds that you might have seen around your home or in the park.

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17. Find the display of live snakes across from the "Birds in Kansas" exhibit. Different snakes have different colors and patterns on their skin. Pick a snake and draw its skin pattern in the space below, and write the common name of the snake below your drawing.



Example: Milk Snake

Name of snake: \_\_\_\_\_