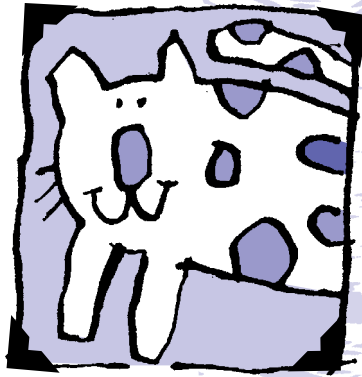


Field Notebook for kids in grades pre-2

SHUTTERBUGS ON

SAFARI



Take a picture of
your Shutterbugs.

Paste photo here and
write your names on the cover.

Shutterbug Chaperones

Welcome!

Stay close to the children in your care.

Loud noises frighten the animals - please use quiet voices.

Stay on the paths for your safety.

Protect our beautiful plants - please don't pick them.

Please read aloud:

We're going on a photo safari today!

We will be taking pictures of animals and learning about reptiles, birds, and mammals as we walk around the zoo today.

If your group is sharing a camera:

We will take turns using the camera. Everyone will take at least one picture.

For the best pictures:

Hold the camera steady.

Hold the camera by the sides so your fingers don't cover the lens.

Take pictures outside in bright sun if your camera doesn't have a flash.

Pictures of large animals come out best.

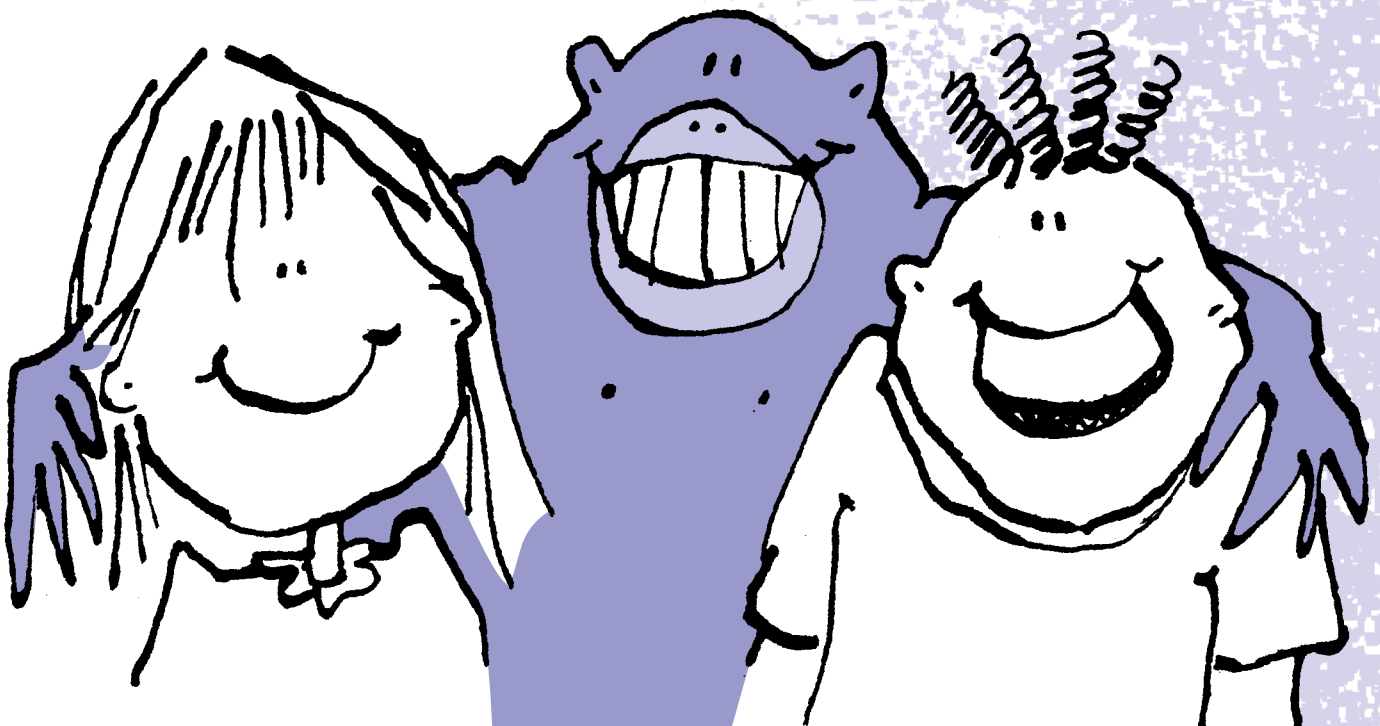
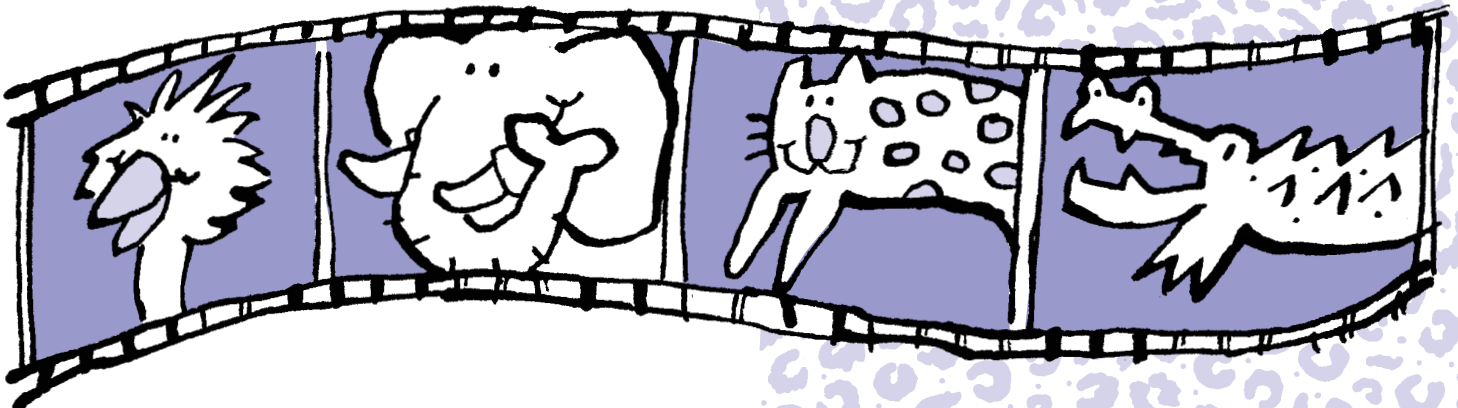


Photo Checklist

Since photos may be taken in any order, number them as you take them. This will help you identify them after they are developed. When you have taken all your animal photos you can use up the roll by having your Shutterbugs imitate their favorite animals.

Photo Checklist:	# of Photo	Animal name	Photographer's name
reptile with scales, plates, or shell	_____	_____	_____
reptile warming in sun	_____	_____	_____
crocodilian (good mom)	_____	_____	_____
reptile with food in enclosure	_____	_____	_____
bird with beautiful feathers	_____	_____	_____
bird with baby or nest	_____	_____	_____
bird with food in enclosure or interesting beak	_____	_____	_____
mammal with hair or fur	_____	_____	_____
mammal you like (warm-blooded)	_____	_____	_____
mammal with baby	_____	_____	_____
mammal eating or with food	_____	_____	_____
group photo	_____	_____	_____
animal imitations	_____	_____	_____
animal imitations	_____	_____	_____
animal imitations	_____	_____	_____



Scaly Slitherers

Reptiles have skin that is dry and is covered with **scales**, **plates**, or **shells**. Turtles and tortoises are the only reptiles that have shells. Some examples of reptiles are lizards, snakes, and turtles.

Name colors you can see on this reptile's covering.

Take a picture of a reptile with scales, plates, or a shell.

(Paste photo here.)

Hint: Choose a reptile that is outside in bright sunlight.

Photo by:



Animal's name: _____

Cold-blooded Crawlers

Reptiles are "**cold-blooded**" - their bodies are cold if they're in a cold place and warm if they're in a warm place. Reptiles often lie in the sun to warm up, and move back and forth between sun and shade to adjust their body temperature. Some examples of reptiles are tortoises, iguanas, and pythons.

Is there another reptile in this enclosure who is not in the sun, or is halfway in between sun and shade?

Choose a reptile that is warming
itself in the sun to photograph.

(Paste photo here.)

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Caring Crocodiles

Most **reptiles** lay **eggs** with a flexible, leathery outer shell. A few reptiles are born alive. Some reptiles make or dig nests to lay their eggs. Most reptile babies are on their own after birth, but crocodiles and their relatives are different. They lay their eggs in a nest and wait nearby until they hatch. Then the mother gently carries its babies back to the water in her mouth. Examples of crocodylians are crocodiles, gavials, and alligators.



Read about this animal to find out if it makes a nest.

Take a photo of a crocodile or one of its relatives, the gaviel or alligator.

(Paste photo here.)

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Toothy Turtles & Tortoises

Reptiles eat insects, fish, small mammals, and plants. Reptiles may have **beaks** or **teeth**, and some use venom to kill their prey first. Some snakes constrict their prey to kill it and then swallow it whole. Turtles and tortoises have beaks. Some examples of reptiles are chameleons, boa constrictors, and komodo dragons.



List the foods you see in the enclosure.
Do people eat the same foods as this reptile?

Take a picture of a reptile
with food in its enclosure.

(Paste photo here.)

Hint: Choose a reptile
that is outside in bright light.

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Feathery Flyers

All **birds** are covered with **feathers**. Male birds usually have more brightly colored feathers than the females. Baby birds sometimes have fluffy feathers called down. Birds are "**warm-blooded**" - their bodies remain at the same temperature all the time, whether it is cold or hot outside. Some birds stand on one leg or tuck their head under their wing to keep warm. Some birds fly to warm places when it gets cold in the winter. Some examples of birds are peacocks, parrots, and swans.

Do you think feathers help keep a bird warm? Why or why not?

Would you like to have feathers as a covering instead of skin? Explain why.

Find a bird that has
beautiful feathers to photograph.

(Paste photo here.)

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Baby Birds

Birds lay **eggs** with thin, fragile shells, and most birds build **nests**. Hummingbirds build nests out of spiders' webs, flamingoes use mud, and pigeons use twigs. Most birds are helpless when they are born and depend on their parents to feed them. Some examples of birds are finches, blue jays, and turkeys.

Does the baby look different than the adults? How?

Find a bird that has a baby
or is sitting on a nest.

(Paste photo here.)

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Birdy Beaks

Birds eat fish, insects, and plants with their beaks. Birds' **beaks** have special shapes to help them eat their food. Some are like strainers, some like tweezers, and some are like pliers. Birds have beaks that are made from the same material as your fingernails! Some examples of birds are chickens, ducks, and parrots.



Do people eat the same kind of food as this bird?

Take a photo of a bird with food in its enclosure or with an unusual beak.

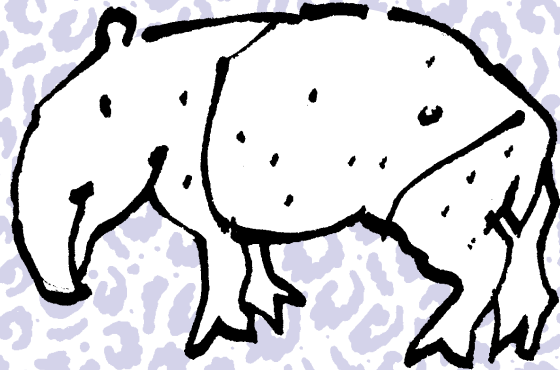
(Paste photo here.)

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Furry Features

Mammals are animals that have **hair** or **fur** somewhere on their bodies. Some have very little, others have quite a lot. Whales only have hair when they are first born. It's found under their chin! Some examples of mammals are bears, koalas, camels, dogs, and bats.



What color or colors is this animal's hair or fur?

Take a picture of a mammal
with a lot of hair or fur.

(Paste photo here.)

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Warm and Woolly

Mammals are "warm-blooded" - their body temperatures stay warm whether it's hot or cold outside.

Mammals who live in warm places, like elephants, have little hair. Mammals who live in cold places, like polar bears, have thick fur to help them stay warm.

There are hundreds of different kinds of mammals who come in all shapes, colors, and sizes.

Giraffes, elephants, seals, cats, and mice are all mammals.



Do you think this mammal lives in a warm or a cold place?

Choose a mammal and
look at its hair or fur.

Take its picture.

(Paste photo here.)

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Mammal Moms

Mammals give birth to **live young**. The only two exceptions are the platypus and the spiny anteater, who lay eggs. Some mammals make **nests** or **dens** to give birth and protect their babies while they are nursing. Some examples of mammals are kangaroos, zebras, gorillas, pigs, and lions.



Does the baby look exactly like a small adult?

How is it alike?

How is it different?

Take a picture of a baby mammal.

(Paste photo here.)

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Mammal Munchies

All baby **mammals** drink **milk** from their mothers when they're young. When they grow up they eat many different kinds of food. Some eat meat only, others eat plants only, and some eat both plants and meat. Most mammals have **teeth**. Monkeys, goats, deer, cows, and meerkats are mammals.



What is this animal eating?

Does it eat the same thing as people?

Take a picture of a mammal who is eating
or who has food in its enclosure.

(Paste photo here.)

Photo by:

Animal's name: _____

Finishing Your Field Guide

Have your film developed into 3-1/2" x 5" prints. Ordering double prints provides extra photos to share or to use for the extended activities listed below. Use double-stick tape or glue to paste the photos in each book. Field guides may also be cut apart to give children their work.

Extended Activities:

Games

animal "concentration" game
animal bingo

Math Connections

classifying, sets, sorting

Literature Connections

find a story about each animal
older children can make up stories about each animal
younger children can dictate stories and illustrate them

Art Connections

draw your own pictures of the animals in your photos using different styles
draw the environment around the animal

