ON-SITE ACTIVITIES

Aquarium of the Bay Self-Guided Tour
KINDERGARTEN – FIRST GRADE

Download all four parts from Bay Academy to enhance your students’ educational experience:

- Pre-Visit Lessons
- Chaperone Guide
- On-Site Activities
- Post-Visit Lessons

www.bayecotarium.org/about/bay-academy
Shape Scavenger Hunt

Animals come in all shapes and sizes, especially here in the San Francisco Bay. Look around our Discover the Bay exhibit while you try to find animals that have the shapes below. Remember to look high and low for these estuary-dwelling critters!

Turn the page to find the answers!

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6.
Shape Scavenger Hunt
Answer Key

These are only some of the amazing animals that live in the San Francisco Bay. They all have special shapes that help them live in this amazing ecosystem!

1. Sea Star
2. Pacific Sand Dab
3. Moray Eel
4. Rockfish
5. Sand Dollar
6. Anchovy
You Are What You Eat

We all know that there are lots of different kinds of fish in the San Francisco Bay. One thing that is unique to all fish is the location of their mouth. By looking at where their mouth is located, you can start to figure out what they eat! Use the following guide to find out what food each animal eats.

Fish who have mouths pointing upwards like to eat at the surface of the water. Their bottom jaw is longer than their top jaw and that allows them to scoop up insects and small fish.

Fish who have mouths pointing downwards like to eat at the bottom of the Bay. There they eat worms, snails, and algae. They may also suck or scoop up their food as they swim.

Most fish have mouths in the middle of their face. They can feed at any level of the ocean and they often eat both plants and animals.

Find 2 fish with each mouth position and write their name in the correct spot!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mouth Points Up</th>
<th>Mouth Points Down</th>
<th>Mouth in the Middle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>
You Are What You Eat

Most fish have mouths in the middle of their face, although there are some noteworthy exceptions. Use this guide to help students find at least two animals with each mouth position. Look at Pages 6 - 7 in the Chaperone Guide for more details.

Find 2 fish with each mouth position and write their name in the correct spot!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mouth Points Up</th>
<th>Mouth Points Down</th>
<th>Mouth in the Middle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Anchovy</td>
<td>Swell Shark</td>
<td>Ocean Whitefish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treefish</td>
<td>Leopard Shark</td>
<td>Opalley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelp Greenling</td>
<td>White Sturgeon</td>
<td>Rock Wrasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Bass</td>
<td>Horn Shark</td>
<td>Rockfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelp Bass</td>
<td>Big Skate</td>
<td>California Sheephead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Halibut</td>
<td>Bat Ray</td>
<td>Giant Black Sea Bass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Growing Up in the Bay

A lot of animals grow up in the San Francisco Bay. Estuaries are a great place for young fish to grow up and stay safe until they are ready to go into the ocean. Other animals stay in the Bay for their entire lives. Explore our nursery touch pool and ask our Aquarium Naturalists about how animals grow up in the Bay.

What are TWO fish that grow up in the Bay?
1.
2.

What are TWO reasons why the Bay is a good place for a baby fish to grow up in?
1.
2.

What are some things YOU can do to help keep freshwater in the Bay for these baby fish?
Growing Up in the Bay

Use these answers to help students understand that fish do not always grow up in the same place that they spend their adult lives. Turn to Page 8 in your Chaperone Guide for more information, or ask a staff naturalist.

What are TWO fish that grow up in the Bay?
1. Bat Ray
2. Big Skate

What are TWO reasons why the Bay is a good place for a baby fish to grow up?
1. Protection from predators
2. Lots of food

What are some things YOU can do to help keep freshwater in the Bay for these baby fish?

I can try to take shorter showers and help at my school’s native plant garden.
Otter-ly Amazing

North American River Otters are playful animals that have fun on both land and in the water. They have special adaptations, or parts of their body, that help them survive in the estuary environment. Observe the otters and ask our Aquarium Naturalist to learn how the following body parts help the otters live in this changing environment.

- Ears & Nose
- Fur
- Whiskers
- Paws
- Tail
Otter-ly Amazing

Here are some of the ways that otter body parts help them survive in their environment! Otters are truly incredible animals who help keep their freshwater homes balanced, safe, and clean.

**Fur**
Otters have two layers of fur. One layer to keep them warm, and one to keep them dry!

**Ears & Nose**
When swimming, otters are able to tightly close their ears and nostrils.

**Tail**
Otters use their tail for steering, swimming, and balancing.

**Whiskers**
Long whiskers help them find food and swim safely in the murky estuary.

**Paws**
Their webbed feet allow them to swim and their feet pads help them travel on land.