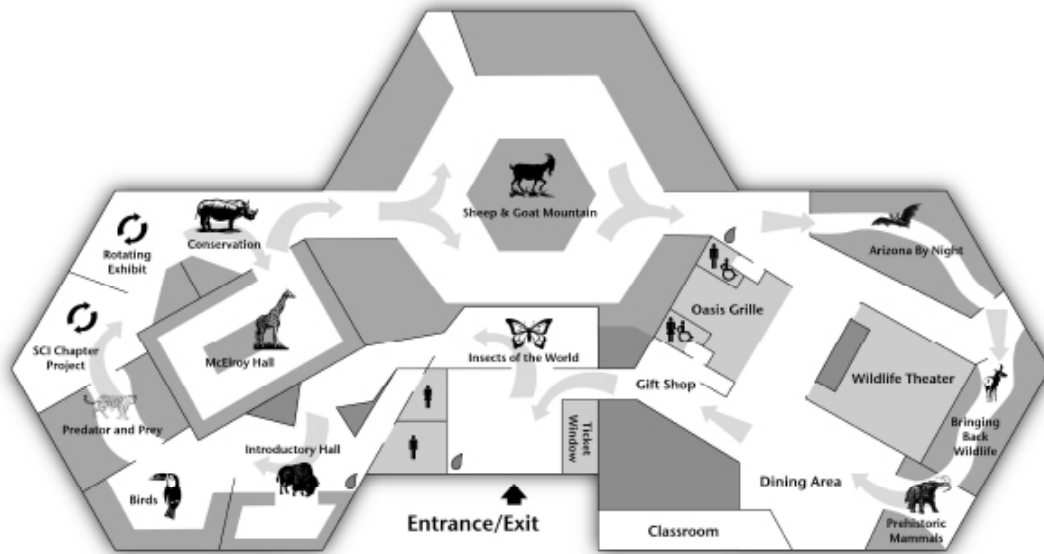


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# International Wildlife Museum Field Guide



## Welcome to the International Wildlife Museum!

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The International Wildlife Museum is a natural history museum. We do not condone the collecting of specimens specifically for display. Many of the animal specimens are from a 100-year-old collection on loan from the state of Arizona. Others have been donated by government agencies, wildlife rehabilitation centers, captive breeding farms, zoos, other museums and hunters. There are also some replicas.

**Are the animals in the museum real?** Yes, most of them are. The arthropods are carefully pinned to boards so their fragile wings and bodies are not damaged. Taxidermists make the other animals look life-like. They use actual animal skins, but artificial bodies, teeth and eyes. Some taxidermy mounts are completely formed from man-made materials. Exhibit staff create dioramas of their habitats to give you a sense of the animals as they are in the wild.

**Why study animals in a natural history museum?** You can learn about habits, diets and habitats in a way that most of us cannot with a live animal. You can make comparisons. Not all these animals would be available in a zoo or in our immediate area.

**Instructions:** Review the questions in this guide before you visit the International Wildlife Museum. You should be able to find all the answers as you tour the museum if you carefully observe the exhibits, and read signs and labels.

# INSECTS OF THE WORLD



List three species found in this room that are native to Arizona. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Explain what batesian mimicry is: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Why are Africanized honey bees a problem? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# INTRODUCTORY HALL

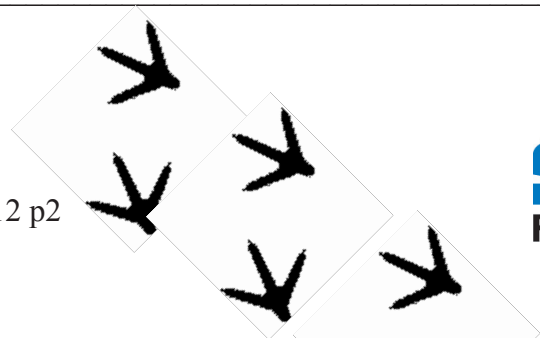
How are animals classified? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe the differences between horns and antlers: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# BIRDS

Explain why some species of birds lay pointed eggs, while others lay round eggs: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

List the common name, genus, and species of three birds: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# PREDATOR & PREY

Describe/list four different hunting techniques predators may use:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

# CONSERVATION

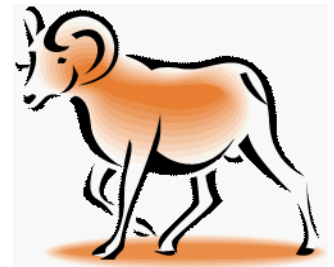
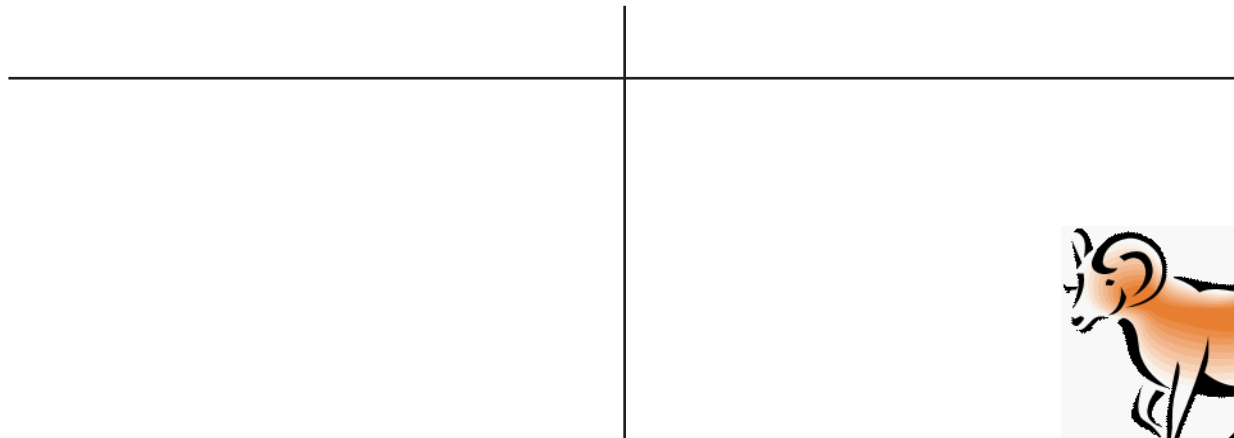
List the four main reasons animals go extinct:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

How does hunting promote species survival? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# McELROY HALL

This room contains mammals from Africa, Europe, Asia and North America. This comparative species gallery allows you to compare and contrast animals of the same family as well as different families. Six different families are represented: deer, cats, antelope, sheep, bears and goats. Pick two species within the same family and create a T chart that compares and contrasts the two animals.



# SHEEP & GOAT MOUNTAIN

Sketch or describe two habitats found in this room, with at least three animals that live in that habitat.

# ARIZONA BY NIGHT



How would an animal benefit by being nocturnal in the Sonoran Desert? \_\_\_\_\_

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# BRINGING BACK WILDLIFE

List five species of North American animals that thrive today due to successful conservation efforts.

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How can people help conserve animal populations? \_\_\_\_\_

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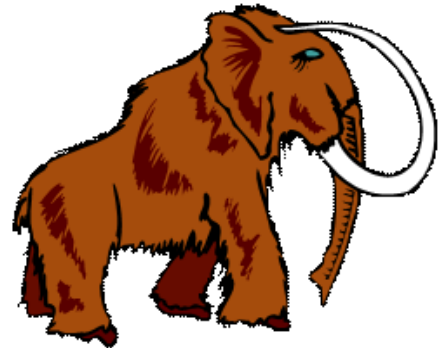
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# PREHISTORIC MAMMALS

Why did the woolly mammoth go extinct? List three possible reasons.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



If these animals are “pre-historic,” how do we know so much about them? \_\_\_\_\_

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