

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. Why do you think prairie dogs burrow under the ground?

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2. Try to find all members of the dog and cat family in the Panorama and write them in the spaces below. Dogs and their relatives have long snouts; cats and their relatives have short faces.  
*Hint: the only zones without any are the arctic, Rocky Mountains, and the tropics.*

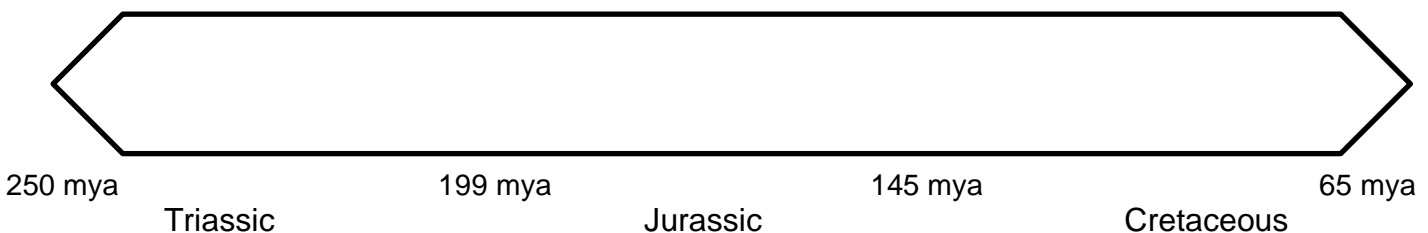
Dog family

Cat family

**Third Floor (Fossil Galleries and Bugtown)**

Find the *Camarasaurus* leg bone at the bottom of the stairs to the left.

- Feel the bone. The smooth parts are where cracks or missing pieces have been repaired. The rough parts are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Camarasaurs had long necks and tails. To find out how big these dinosaurs were from their heads to the tip of their tails – start at the stairway landing between the third and fourth floors and walk to the entrance of the mineral room (to the left from the bottom of the stairs). This is how long a typical *Camarasaurus* was.
- (a) Mark a “C” in the timeline below to show how many millions of years ago *Camarasaurus* lived.



Find the *Bambiraptor* exhibit.

(b) Put a “B” in the same timeline for when this dinosaur lived.

(c) Looking at the marks on the timeline, could these two kinds of dinosaurs have met each other?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Find the Rancho La Brea exhibit. Look at the excavation site and think of two words to describe the tar or asphalt in the pit in which various animals became trapped and preserved.

\_\_\_\_\_

Find the *Triceratops* skull.

7. The name *Triceratops* describes this dinosaur’s skull. ‘cera-tops’ means **horned face**. Look at the skull, what do you think the word ‘tri’ might mean? *Hint: think about ‘tri’ in tricycle and triangle.*

\_\_\_\_\_

Find the mineral room near the *Camarasaurus*, on the right as you go back through the door.

8. Turn on the UV light to see the rocks and fossils glow. Find the mastodon tooth.

What color does it glow? \_\_\_\_\_

Teeth glow because of the minerals they contain. Move close to the glass and smile.

Find the exhibit with fossil footprints across from *T. rex*.

9. Look at the footprints. Sketch one in the space below, and list three words that describe it.

Make your way to Bugtown near the elevators.

10. Find the spotted assassin bugs. The spots warn other animals that they are poisonous or venomous. Can you think of another animal that uses patterns or color in the same way?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Using the chart in Grub’s Diner, draw lines between the insects and their mouthpart type.

Mosquito  
Housefly  
Grasshopper

Sponging  
Chewing  
Piercing/Sucking

12. (a) Three long plastic tubes show the diversity or number of species in: insects, plants, and vertebrates (animals with backbones). Circle the group below that has the most species.

Insects

Plants

Vertebrates

b) Which group do you belong to? \_\_\_\_\_

## Fifth Floor (Explore Evolution)

Go to the DNA sequence wall at the Human & Chimp display.

13. This wall shows part of a DNA sequence from humans and chimpanzees. Differences are marked by a cartoon of a scientist called Pääbo, and pairings without a Pääbo show where the sequence is the same. Count the Pääbos to see how closely we are related.



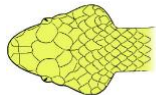
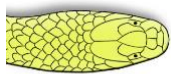
## Sixth Floor

Go to the Bee Tree.

14. Honey bees dance to tell each other where to find food. Look at the sign showing the dance and try it! Look inside the hive to see if you can find any dancing bees.

Make your way to the live snakes.

15. (a) Find the chart that tells you how to identify venomous and non-venomous snakes. Circle which of the head shape and eye shapes shown below are found in venomous snakes.



(b) Look for the non-venomous features in our snakes on display

Find the Western Meadowlark, the Kansas state bird, in the “Birds in Kansas” exhibit.

16. Observe its feet. Now find the mallard duck in the *Birds of Kansas Wetlands* exhibit and look at its feet. Meadowlarks live in grasslands and mallards spend most of their time in water. How are their feet different?