



Wildlife CSI Pre/Post-Visit Assessment



Fill in the blank.

Dentition	Adaptations	Conservation Officer	Scat	Tracking
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- Hunters and biologists use tracking to follow animal signs, usually with the goal of trapping that animal.
- Migration and hibernation are examples of behavioral adaptations to harsh conditions in the environment.
- Scat, or animal excrement, is a useful animal sign to identify species or track an animal.
- Conservation officers enforce natural resource, recreational, and environmental protection laws on public lands and State Parks.
- A specimen's dentition can tell the species of animal, what it eats, and the age of the animal.

Match the following words to their definition.

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| 1.) Herbivore | <u> C </u> | a.) An animal that eats both plants and meat |
| 2.) Omnivore | <u> A </u> | b.) a fur-bearing, endothermic animal |
| 3.) Carnivore | <u> D </u> | c.) an animal that eats only plants |
| 4.) Stealth | <u> E </u> | d.) an animal that eats only meat |
| 5.) Mammal | <u> B </u> | e.) cautious actions or movements |

Answer the following questions in a full sentence.

- What are signs that an animal has been in an area?

Animals leave behind signs including scat, fur, tracks, bones, or scratching on trees.

- Describe two adaptations found in a predatory animal. Compare and contrast these with the adaptations of a prey species.

Predators have eyes on the front of their skull, and the majority of teeth are sharply pointed.

In comparison, prey species have eyes on the side, and generally flat teeth. Both types of

animals use camouflage to hide from other creatures.
