

Name _____
Lab _____



Aquarium of the Pacific

The Aquarium of the Pacific is home to more than 12,500 ocean animals, representing nearly 500 species. The Aquarium celebrates the planet's largest and most diverse body of water: the Pacific Ocean. Featuring 19 major habitats and 32 focus exhibits, the Aquarium of the Pacific is a world-class aquarium, exploring the waters of Southern California and Baja, the Northern Pacific, and the Tropical Pacific. In addition to the three main galleries highlighting the major regions of the Pacific, the Aquarium features a touch-area Shark Lagoon and a Lorikeet Forest aviary.

As you walk around the Aquarium, find an example of an organism that contain ...

1. **Tube feet**; suction cup structure that aids in locomotion
 - a. Common name _____

 - b. Scientific name _____

2. **Radula**; tongue-like band of teeth used to scrape, tear or bore
 - a. Common name _____

 - b. Scientific name _____

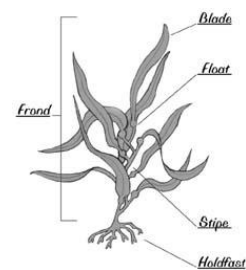
3. **Chromatophore**; special pigment cells that used for communication and camouflage
 - a. Common name _____

 - b. Scientific name _____

4. **Countershading**; coloration in which an animal is dark on its top side and light on the underside
 - a. Common name _____

 - b. Scientific name _____

Southern California and Baja Gallery – Kelp Forest



5. Kelp does not have a root system like land plants. What is the attachment called that holds the kelp to the bottom of the sea floor?

6. How fast does kelp grow?

7. What is the compound found in kelp that is used in many household products and medicines?

8. Name one product that you have used within the last 24 hours that contained the compound in question #7.

9. Different animals inhabit different areas of the kelp. What are the characteristics of animals found...
 - a. at the top of the kelp forest?
 - i. Common name _____
 - ii. Scientific name _____
 - b. in the middle of the kelp forest?
 - i. Common name _____
 - ii. Scientific name _____
 - c. on the bottom of the kelp forest?
 - i. Common name _____
 - ii. Scientific name _____



Southern California and Baja Gallery – Mammals

10. How can you differentiate seals from a sea lions?

11. Observe the seals and sea lions. How do seals and sea lions swim differently?

Shark Lagoon

12. Touch a shark and a ray. Do they feel the same? Describe their textures.

13. What are Ampulae of Lorenzini?

14. What are dermal denticles?

15. Sharks have adaptations that allow them to be buoyant. Explain why the following adaptations aid in buoyancy.
 - a. Liver

 - b. Cartilaginous skeleton

Northern Pacific

16. By species, numbers and mass, invertebrates are the most prevalent animals in the ocean. What are invertebrates?

17. Give me an example of each of the following types of invertebrates:

a. Cnidaria; contain stinging cells used for protection and predation

i. Common name _____

ii. Scientific name _____

b. Arthropod; jointed legs and a hard exoskeleton

i. Common name _____

ii. Scientific name _____

c. Echinoderm; spiny skin

i. Common name _____

ii. Scientific name _____



Tropical Pacific

18. Coral reefs are analogous to tropical rain forests because of its great biodiversity. As you walk through the gallery, you will find many diverse organisms. Find something...

a. With a prehensile tail

b. That changes color

c. That changes sex

d. That is venomous