



TRACKING AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS



Determining foot prints of animals at the zoo

GRADES 1-3

KEY WORDS

- monotremes
- marsupials

STANDARDS

- SCI.1.3.1

OBJECTIVES

- Students will learn about different footprints after visiting the zoo.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Because Australia has been separated from the other continents for millions of years, its plant and animal life have developed in unique ways. Many of the plants and animals found in Australia occur nowhere else on earth.
- Monotremes are a group of mammals found only in Australia. The duck-billed platypus and the echidna are the only living monotremes. Unlike other mammals, monotremes lay eggs, which are then incubated by the mother.
- Marsupials make up the largest group of Australian mammals. Kangaroos, koalas, wombats, and Tasmanian devils are just a few -- more than 100 types of marsupials are found in Australia

PROCEDURE

- Have students use the attached worksheet to match the animal with its foot pattern.

RECOMMENDED ASSESSMENT

- Check to be certain students have matched the foot prints to the appropriate Australian animal.

ANSWERS

- Footprints from top: Koala, dingo, echidna, Tasmanian devil.

EXTENSIONS

- Have students construct a Venn diagram to sort the observed animals by habitat. For example, aquatic animals, desert animals, rain forest animals, etc.





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Carefully examine the feet of these Australian animals. Then draw a line from each animal to its footprint.

Name _____



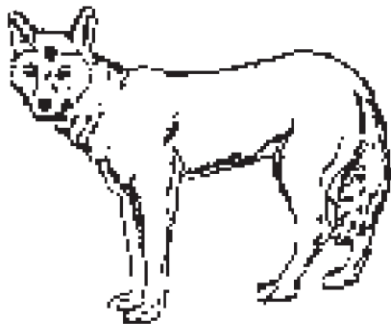
ECHIDNA



TASMANIAN DEVIL



KOALA



DINGO

