

GRADE

- Pre-K

STATE STANDARDS

- SC3.2
- SC5.1

MATERIALS

- Clipboards
- Pencils
- Worksheet

Animal Pattern Match

Introduction: Students match the correct pattern to the animal by finding them in the zoo.

Goal: Students will practice their observation skills as they find the correct patterns to match the animals.

Instructions: Give each student a worksheet and encourage them to draw lines connecting each pattern to the correct animal while walking through the zoo.

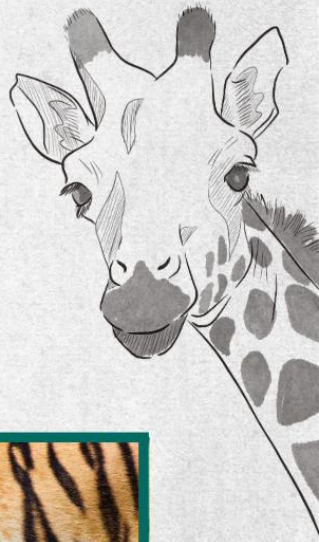
Background Information: Different animals have so many different colors and patterns. Notice how animals who live in a rainforest are usually brighter in color than animals you may find in the savannah? Animals use their colors in very useful ways! Giraffes use their light fur and dark spots to blend into the dappled light from the savannah trees. Peacocks use their beautiful blue feathers and their big tail feathers to attract mates and use their tail feathers (which look like eyes) to scare and confuse predators. Whereas peahens use their brown/grey feathers as camouflage while laying on eggs and protecting their young. Animals may also have bright colors or patterns to indicate that they are poisonous or venomous like a lionfish.

Conservation Message: All of these animals have one thing in common. They all use their colors and patterns to help them survive in their homes! What do you think would happen if their home changed? These animals may not be able to survive. You can help protect these animals and their homes in your everyday life. By doing simple things like picking up trash, recycling, and even going to the zoo, you are helping conserve animals and our planet!

Answer Key:

- Peacocks use their blue feathers and tail feathers to attract mates. They also use their train feathers with their eye-like feathers to scare and confuse potential predators.
- Giraffes use their dark spots to hide from potential predators in the dappled light from savannah trees. Male giraffes also get darker spots as they age which helps them signal dominance for potential mates.
- Tigers use their orange color and black stripes to blend into the dense forest and ambush prey.
- Amur Leopards use their patterns as camouflage to blend into the mountains and ambush prey.
- Eastern Grey Kangaroos use their grey color as camouflage to hide from predators. Their muted color makes it difficult for potential predators to detect them.
- Lionfish use their bold patterns to warn potential predators that they have venomous spines and to blend into the coral reefs to ambush prey.

Name: _____



Directions:
Draw a line connecting the animal to the animals pattern.

