

CALM

California Living Museum

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Name _____

Lab _____

ABOUT CALM: California Living Museum is a local zoo, botanical garden and natural history museum. CALM displays a wide variety of plants and animals which are native to California. The animals are all unreleasable (that is, they would not survive in the wild) due to medical disabilities or lack of proper parental imprinting and training while young. These animals are used for educational purposes, and because of the care they receive at CALM, they will usually outlive their counterparts in the wild. Some 250 animals are on display at CALM. Over 2000 native plants are displayed at CALM, many of them in the communities in which they would be found in the wild.

Class Amphibia - Frogs, Toads, Salamanders...

The name of this class means “Double-Life.” Most species are tied to water for purposes of reproduction and keeping their skin moist, but they can spend extended periods of time on land. Amphibians are the most primitive terrestrial vertebrates. There are several species available for observation in the Reptile House. Select two different species and fill in the chart on the following page using observations and you textbook.

Class Amphibia	Organism	Organism
Common name		
Scientific name		
Habitat (Environment)		
What do they eat?		
Method of bearing young (Eggs in water/land or Live birth)		
Method of capturing prey		
Methods of protection from prey (if any)		



Class Reptilia - Snakes, Lizards, Turtles

These are the first land dwelling vertebrates that can live independently of water. Observe the specimens in the Reptile House and turtle/tortoise enclosures. Fill in the chart below for two different species.

Class Reptilia	Organism	Organism
Common name		
Scientific name		
Habitat (Environment)		
What do they eat?		
Method of bearing young (Eggs in water/land or Live birth)		
Method of capturing prey		
Methods of protection from prey (if any)		

7. The Gila monster brightly colored? What do bright colors usually indicate about the organism?

8. The California Mountain King Snake's colors are very similar that of a coral snake. Why is this advantageous for the California King Snake?

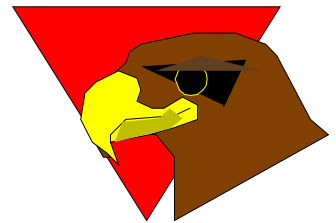
Tortoise Enclosure.

9. How can you determine the age of a tortoise?

10. How can you differentiate a male from a female tortoise?

Class Aves - Birds

Birds may not look like reptiles but they have more in common with their scaly relative than they have differences. Birds are uniquely adapted for flight. They occupy a wide range of terrestrial habitats. They lack teeth, but their beaks reveal a great deal concerning their niche.



Class Aves	Organism	Organism	Organism
Common name			
Scientific name			
Habitat (Environment)			
What do they eat?			
Shape of beak			

13. Vultures have a bald head. What is the advantage of the bald head?

15. How do the beaks and feet of raptors (hawks and eagles) differ from those of water fowl and song birds seen at CALM?

Class Mammalia - Bears, Cats, Dogs, Rodents, Humans...

16. What characteristics distinguish mammals from other animals?

17. What are marsupials?

Compare two different mammals in the chart below.

Class Mammalia	Organism	Organism
Common name		
Scientific name		
Habitat (Environment)		
What do they eat?		
Method of capturing prey		
Methods of protection from prey (if any)		

18. What is the scientific name of the Black Bear? Does the scientific name tell you anything about the region where the bear is found?

19. Although the animals at CALM are still considered wild, many of the animals at CALM will never be released? Why?

20. What was the most interesting thing you learned at CALM?