

African Elephant Crossing and African Savanna Scavenger Hunt Answers:

Grades 4-6

1. Elephants use their trunks to eat and drink, to smell, and to pick up and explore objects. They use their trunks to touch one another and to make sounds. They use their tusks to defend themselves and to fight one another. They also use tusks to dig, and to carry or move objects.
2. Meerkats live in large numbers for safety from predators. They also must occasionally fight to keep their territory from other meerkat groups, and larger groups are most apt to win a territory fight. They also team up to kill or chase off predators, like snakes.
3. At almost any given time, there is at least one meerkat on “sentry duty”. This meerkat will typically be standing on a high point to survey for danger or approaching predators.
4. Lions spend much of their day sleeping to avoid the intense heat. They also conserve their energy for their nightly hunts.
5. Lions engage in familiar social and behavioral displays such as head-butting one another, grooming one another, or rubbing on trees or other features in their environments.
6. Zebra and bontebok live in large herds for safety against predators. With many members of a herd in one place and always on the lookout for predators, it is harder for predators to take the herd by surprise. Also, in a fleeing herd, it may be hard for a predator to single out one individual to attack.
7. Long necks help giraffe reach into the tall trees to eat. Long necks also give giraffe a high sightline, better to see predators from a distance.
8. Giraffe sleep in shifts to keep an eye out for predators, especially lions.
9. Rhinos use their horns as defense and in fights with other rhinos. They also use their horns to dig and move objects.
10. Colobus monkeys eat leaves and fruit. At the zoo they eat primate pellets, fruit, and lettuce. They are herbivores. Humans are omnivores.