

Name: **TEACHER COPY** \_\_\_\_\_



# Animal Behaviour

## SELF-GUIDED WORKSHEET

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Find 4 creatures in this aquarium that are nocturnal.

1. **Whitespotted bamboo sharks**  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Giant Pacific octopus**  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. **Green sawfish**  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. **American lobster**  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Why are some animals nocturnal?**

**Less competition for resources, hide from predators, easier to ambush prey, cooler at night**

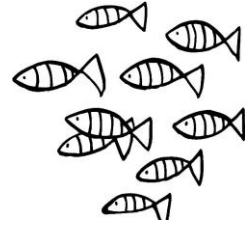
**Watch the Greenland Shark video in the Canadian Waters Gallery. What is a unique trait about the Greenland shark? Why is this advantageous for life in the Arctic Passage?**

**Special teeth that allows them to eat any organisms (live or dead) they find in their sparse habitat.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Shoaling** occurs when fish stay together in a group whereas **schooling** is when a group swims in the same direction in a coordinated manner. Give two reasons why fish school.

Easy to find and capture prey, avoid predation, and find a mate. Also conserve energy while swimming



Observe **DANGEROUS LAGOON** for 2-5 minutes. Find species that fit into each of the categories below.

**SHOALING**

(in a group)

French grunts, yellow-tailed snappers

**SOLITARY**

(swimming by themselves)

Sand tiger sharks, green sawfish, tarpon

**STATIONARY**

(not moving)

Green moray eel, nurse sharks

Mating occurs at different times of the year for many of our animals. Describe a unique mating behaviour of an animal found in the Aquarium.

Mate guarding--- male Horseshoe crab holds on to the female to claim and guard her as his mate for that season

Cownose stingray- male follows closely behind a female

Arctic graylings- male drapes fin over female, vibrate side by side