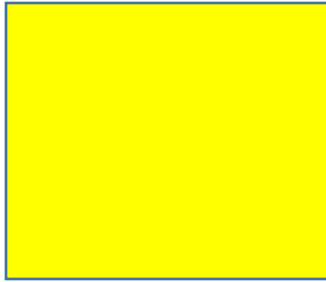


Night Animals and Stars Activity

Activity 1: In the chart below are some items that can help an animal hunt or see at night. The first column will include the adaptation or the ability the animal has. In the next column, list some animals that may fall into that category. In the last column draw one of the animals you have listed.

Large Eyes(made to see as much as possible in the dark)		
Cupped Ears(Increases the amount of sound)		
Echolocation(emits sounds that bounce off objects to tell how far the object is)		
Noiseless Flight(when flapping their wings no sound is made)		

Activity 2: When we look while the sun is out, we can see colors. But as night approaches we start to lose which color is which. Below are three colors: red, yellow, and blue. Find a dark place and look at these colors and write down what colors you see.



DAY Color	NIGHT Color

The reason we see what we see is due to Rods and Cones. Rods and Cones are parts in our eye. The Rods are our light receptors and help us with our vision when the lights are dim. Cones are most active and help us during the day and produce the colors we see.

Activity 3: The last activity is one to do when the sky is bright with stars. One of the coolest parts about star gazing is finding constellations. Constellations are when stars align to make a picture. Look up into the sky and see if you can find these 3 constellations.

1. The Big Dipper (Ursa Major)
2. The Small Dipper (Ursa Minor)
3. Orion

