



The bright colours of the flowers and the smell of the nectar attract bees and other pollinators.

FUN FACT: Have you ever noticed that some bees, such as bumblebees, make a buzzing sound? They vibrate their bodies to loosen pollen on flowers.

Can you find one of the three bees in this exhibit?
Name one of the flowers they are pollinating.



The burrowing owl is an animal that is getting harder and harder to spot in the Prairies due to the loss of their habitat. They can be spotted on a fence post, using their owl vision to find their next meal. **What do they like to feed on?**



FUN FACT: A burrowing owl can mimic a rattlesnake when they sense a predator nearby to scare them off!



Explore the various shops and businesses found in the 1920s Winnipeg Cityscape. **Can you name a job found at one of the shops and which sense do they need to do their job?**

Job: _____ Sense: _____

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ULTIMATE FIELD TRIP

FIVE SENSES EXPLORER TRAIL

Our senses are key for our observation skills! This explorer trail will invite you to explore the Museum Galleries using all your senses: sight, sound, touch, smell and taste. Find the object in the photo, read the blurb to discover a fun fact about it, and then answer the corresponding question.



Press the button to hear what a parasaurolophus may have sounded like.

FUN FACT: What you hear is a digitally slowed-down recording of a Cassowary, a modern bird with a similar shaped crest.



Using our sense of touch, you can explore a replica of a skin impression (#1) and teeth (#3) from the parasaurolophus. **Describe the feel of the:**

Skin: _____

Teeth: _____



Did you know that belugas use echolocation? They use sound to “see” underwater in the murky, muddy waters of the Arctic Ocean. Echolocation helps belugas find the fish, squid, shrimp, crabs and worms that they eat and to avoid obstacles under the water.

FUN FACT: How does echolocation work? Some animals can make a special sound that can bounce off objects in their environment and return to them, similar to an echo.

What is another name for the beluga? _____

3



Look at the ears on the moose! They have big ears that can rotate in almost any direction, taking in all sounds of the forest.

The antlers on bull moose (male) give them even better hearing! They act like a sound disc, helping all the sounds of the forest reach their ears! Cup your hands behind your ears and talk with your group. **Can you hear better:**



☐ With your hands cupped behind your ears like a moose's antler?

☐ Without your hands cupped behind your ears?

4



Butterflies and other insects like flies, ants and bees can taste with their feet! This allows them to check for food or toxins when they land on a flower. They also have taste receptors in their mouth and antennae.

What parts of our body do we use to taste and smell our food?

FUN FACT: A female butterfly will drum the leaves with her feet to release the plant juices! This is how she knows it's a good spot to lay her eggs.

5



Mammals have lots of different fur types. Their fur helps these animals live in different habitats.

FUN FACT: The beaver fur (on the left) is water-repellent which helps keep them warm in cold water. The bison fur (middle) is like a woolly coat that can protect them from the snow that builds up on their fur, stopping the snow from melting from their body heat. The white arctic fox fur (on the right) can even change colour with the seasons to help them camouflage in the cold winter.



Using your sense of touch, explore the texture of each fur. **Which fur do you believe is the:**

Thickest? _____

Roughest? _____

Shortest? _____

Warmest? _____

Softest? _____

6



When we think of flowers, we tend to think of sweet, pretty smells. The flower on the Wild Ginger smells like rotten meat! Carrion flies love the stinky smell of this flower and will come and visit it for its nectar.

The bull elk (in the next diorama) also uses smell to attract female elks to hang out with him. You can smell his cologne, which just happens to be his pee! **Do you like the smell of his cologne?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

7



Bats also use echolocation to "see" their food using sound, like belugas. **Name an animal or insect that you hear as you enter the bat cave.**



8



This mini diorama follows an Anishinaabe family as they moved across the land between January and June. **Imagine that you are part of this scene, name something that you might be able to:**

Smell: _____

Taste: _____

Hear: _____

Touch: _____