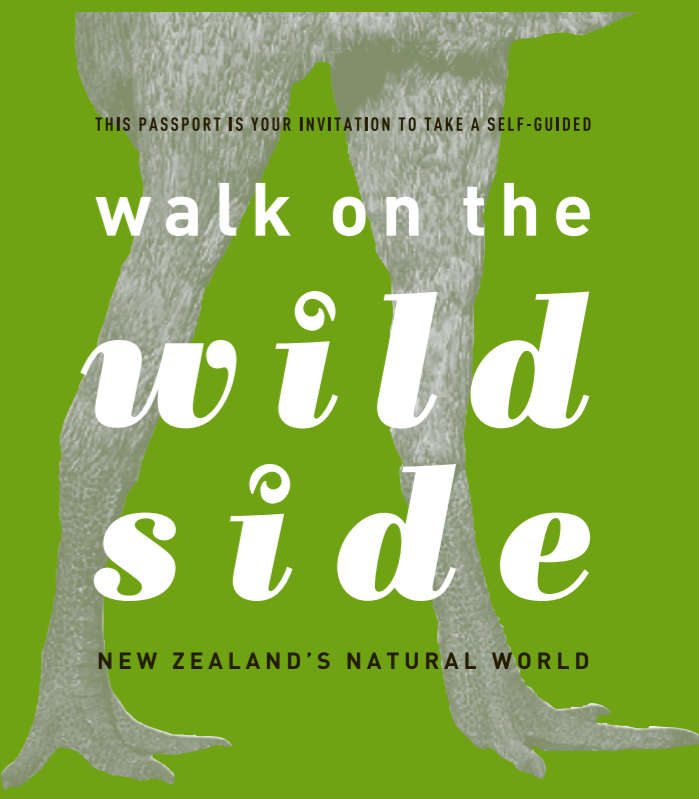


1 START!



2 TE AO TURUA

All good navigators know, whether it's the America's Cup or Maori arriving in their waka, it is important to be guided by currents, wind, tides and most importantly, stars.

Look at the stars above the Tamaki Isthmus model and write down the name of one of the red stars.

Look at some of the place names. We often write them down and say them as one word, but sometimes they are actually two Maori words strung together.
For example: *Papa – kura*

Write down another example

3 MAORI NATURAL HISTORY

Te Ao Turoa is the Maori Natural History gallery. Maori have a strong spiritual association with the land, especially its plants and animals. This respect for nature affected the way they used resources. Europeans call it "conservation" but Maori have had a long tradition of *kaitiakitanga*.

Two of the many resources described in this gallery are *bracken*, which we mostly take for granted, and *tuna*, which are found in rivers and the sea at different times of their life.

Maori used bracken as a food source and called it

Maori call them *tuna* but we would recognise them as

Turn right and go through to the Origins gallery →

6 PLANT I.D

Look closely at this image.
See if you can identify the tree it comes from.

Name of tree



5 PLANT ORIGINS

Some plants in New Zealand existed at a time when we were much closer to the South Pole. One of these is called *Horopito*. It was used as a seasoning by Maori and is still used today.

What flavour is it?
.....

Other plants arrived in New Zealand in some strange ways.

Write down one other way we might have acquired these plants. There are lots of possible answers here.
.....
.....

Turn right and go into the Land gallery →

4 ORIGINS

In this gallery there are lots of skeletons of animals that have been extinct for a long time. Find one of the animals whose name ends in "-saur" but it is not really a dinosaur. It is a marine reptile.

The mountains of New Zealand are formed by two big pieces of the earth's crust pushing against one another.

These are called plates.

As land is pushed up out of the sea, it often brings with it fossils of shells and fish that can be found a long way from the sea today. You sometimes see them in road cuttings.

7 A BIT ABOUT ME AND MY HOME

I live in
and one native bird I see near my home is the

.....

If you are not from New Zealand that's fine, just write in your own bird.

Some birds in the Forest Birds display are also found near where people live.

One example is the

Listen to the bird-calls in this gallery.
Do you hear some of these near your home?
If you don't, perhaps you could plant some fruit trees to attract them back to your area.

Walk through to the Oceans gallery →

11 THE ROCK POOL

Take a close look in the rock pool.
How many crayfish can you see today?

.....

You can walk out on top of the glass →

One of the crayfish is called Mr Crusty.
Can you guess why?

.....

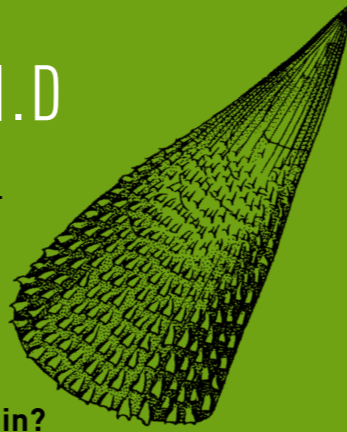
Who shares the pool with the crayfish?

.....

Walk down the ramp towards the reef →

8 SHELL I.D

Look at this shell picture.
See if you can find a shell like it in the Coastal Gallery.



What type of environment does it live in?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Name of shell

9 SEA SHELLS

Lots of shells have been used as food and as jewellery.

Look around the Oceans gallery and locate some shells with Maori names.

Write down some of the ones you know well:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

10 BIRD LIFE

Albatross have webbed feet like ducks.
How many toes do they have?

.....

Plovers have the same number of toes but their feet are different.

How are they different?

.....

.....

.....

What does this tell you about their way of life?

.....

.....

Walk up the ramp beside the sea birds →

12 DOWN UNDER THE REEF

You will need to look above your head to see the fish swimming amongst the coral and the brightly coloured algae and seaweeds.

There is a school of small fish swimming closely together under the arch.

How many fish do you think there are?

10 – 20

20 – 30

30 – 40

40 – 50

Write down another type of fish you recognise nearby:

.....

.....

.....

Don't forget to look at the new Auckland Museum website www.aucklandmuseum.com

13 JAWS!

Swimming high above you there is a White Pointer shark also known as the Great White.

How many gills can you count?

.....

Not all sharks have the same number of gills.

Visit Matapuna our Natural History Resource Centre, to find some more information about sharks →

14 FINISH!

Well done! You have completed quite a tour today! If you would like to get a Dinomite stamp on your passport take it to the Weird & Wonderful Discovery Centre.

name

address

.....

email

Please note that your details will be held on our database in accordance with the Privacy Act 1993. From time to time we will send out offers and information relating to Museum events and activities that we think you may be interested in. Please tick here if you do not want to be included in these mailings:

