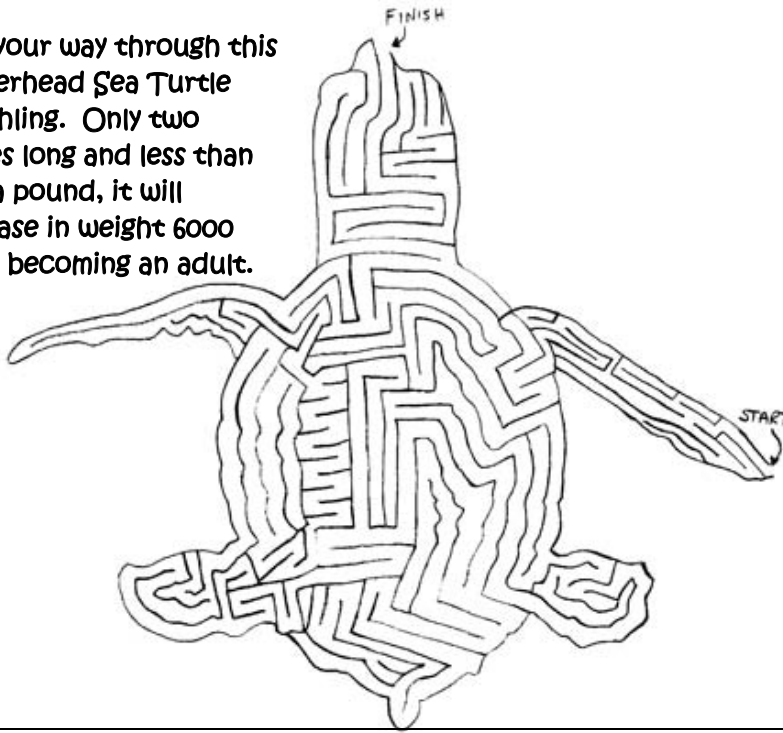


Find your way through this
Loggerhead Sea Turtle
Hatchling. Only two
 inches long and less than
 half a pound, it will
 increase in weight 6000
 times becoming an adult.



Unscramble the parts of our ecosystem

ESTUARY
 U Y A T R E S
 - - - - -
TIDALPOOL
 T L P A L I D O O
 - - - - -
DETRITUS
 S T E D T I U R
 - - - - -
BRACKISH
 R S I H B K A C
 - - - - -
MANGROVE
 V G E N R O M A
 - - - - -

AEROBIC ANAEROBIC AVIAN BONYFISH BOULDER BRACKISH CARAPACE
 CARTILAGINOUSFISH CLAW CONSUMER CRUSTACEAN DECOMPOSITION DETRITUS ESTUARY
 EXOSKELETONEXOTIC EXTRAFOLIAR FIDDLE FINS INDIGENOUS INVERTEBRATE JUVENILE
 LEAF MANGROVE MOLLUSK MUD NATIVE NECTAR NECTARIES PHYTOPLANKTON PLANK-
 TON PNUEMATOTIDES PREDATOR PRIMARYCONSUMER PRODUCER PROPAGULE ROCK
 SAND SCAVENGER SECONDARYCONSUMER SHELL SNAG TIDALPOOL TIDES VER-
 TEBRATE ZOOPLANKTON

G N Z F U C I W R E C U D O R P R F B C D M O N X G K G Q S
 S U O N E G I D N I T A H X X Q O N R I P Q G O O T Y I Q Z
 G Q J I I S T Q S U B A R V I L C A W B H G Z T P F G E V V
 N T N L T Y F E R O O E R T W Z K T Z O L G N K Y I V X M B
 D G Q O X I I F N A I V A B I E Y I C R U E Y N H W H O T V
 X P D Z S R S Y S I A F E S E L P V Y E F J K A C D T S V E
 B T Z Q A G F O P R Y B E C N T A E M A T Z U L P T X K Y C
 S S Q T T I R R P Y P D V S A Q R G V N Y K T P L V Z E G N
 Z P C T S I E V R M I C H E V P W E I A C U B O A H R L U E
 Q E U H H D Q A U T O F I N S U A W V N Z A K T N Y X E Y Y
 N R P F A T U R O C J C Z B E Y J R R L O O M Y K R I T B P
 L W Q T A T N T R Y D T E W O M B K A V O U D H T Q C O N Y
 Y E O O S J A U W W V V Z D N R S H H C P F S P O G A N S X
 Y R A E K M S H S I K C A R B E E E N V L J J F N S A E U L
 U J N F E T M O L L U S K C C O Z A O M A P H F I K J X P O
 A A J U A E M Y A I E U C O L F G C T W N Z C P U S V O T X
 C S N C B H Z B C S E P N L U Q M U G R K V C D X Q H T I J
 L P E V R E P X U B L D X A L R U A J B T O K T M T R I D X
 P A A W K J O T G H A D E W M E W E N K O K M A R M R C A J
 N Q A G U N I Z O R S V W D Y S H T X G N D Q L E K R G L Z
 F L S R E R V R Y R A F M X V R C S R T R T U E D S E Y P Z
 C R G C T R H C I N V E R T E B R A T E R O L M L E M V O M
 N B T E G S O J U V E N I L E F J L V R P A V H U D U E O P
 A A D W A N L A H N Y E M F E Z I T Q E J Z F E O I S I L P
 R R S N S G O Y V P U J X H C W L D T O N G G O B T N T Q G
 Y X D U P R O P A G U L E Q Y C E D D P Q G D S L U O T V P
 R E M U S N O C Y R A M I R P Q X O C L L Z E G T I C N U V
 D E G B X R M D U V X N Q J F G Z D V R E G Z R L L A Z T Q
 R X V S M M C H V L L W O A T A C P M T L G Z H Y L G R X Y
 F Y B C G M T K N N G C A T Z C R R N R V A D Y P B L J R F

☺Why are fish easy to weigh?
 Because they have their own Scales.

☺What is the best way to catch a fish?
 Have someone throw it at you.

☺Why are fish so smart?
 Because they live in schools.

☺What has no beginning, middle, or end and touches every continent?
 The ocean.

Welcome to the Anne Kolb Nature Center

Aerobic: Something that lives or takes place only with the presence of oxygen.

Anaerobic: Something that lives or takes place without the presence of oxygen.

Avian: Pertaining to birds.

Bony Fish: A fish with a skeleton completely made of bone.

Boulder: A large mass of rock.

Brackish: Describes water that contains some salt.

Carapace: The part of a crab or turtle's shell covering the head and body.

Cartilaginous Fish: A fish with a skeleton made mostly of cartilage, mostly rays and sharks.

Claw: A pincher on the leg of a crab, lobster, or other crustacean.

Consumer: An animal that feeds on other animals or plants because they cannot make their own food.

Crustacean: Animals characterized by an exoskeleton, segmented body, and jointed legs. Lobsters, crabs, and shrimp are the most known examples.

Decomposition: The process of rotting, breakdown into elements.

Detritus: Loose particles resulting from decomposition. Mangrove forests store most of their nutrients in a detritus layer in the mud.

Estuary: An arm of the ocean that extends inland, usually where it meets with a river and allows mixing of the salty tidal water and fresh water.

Exotic: From another part of the world.

Extrafloral nectarines: A gland which secretes nectar but is not part of the flower.

Exoskeleton: An external protective and structural layer characteristic of insects and crustaceans.

Fiddle: A musical instrument; a violin.

Fins: A thin part extending from the body of a fish to aid in locomotion and steering.

Indigenous: Living naturally in a particular environment.

Invertebrate: An animal that does not have a backbone, such as crustaceans, insects, and mollusks.

Juvenile: An animal that is not yet an adult.

Leaf: A usually green flattened part of a plant used for creating food and moving air into and out of the plant.

Mangrove: Tropical trees living in tidal brackish water environments. South Florida has 3 types of mangroves, red, white, and black.

Mollusk: 100,000 different marine invertebrates most commonly known by clams and scallops.

Mud: Wet soil.

Native: Indigenous.

Nectar: The sweet liquid excreted by flowers to attract insect pollinators.

Phytoplankton: Plant plankton.

Plankton: Microscopic plants and animals living and floating in either fresh or salt water.

Pneumatophores: Aerial root extensions primarily utilized for gas exchange. In South Florida, they are characteristic of Black Mangroves.

Pneumatocides: Aerial root extensions primarily utilized for gas exchange. In South Florida, they are characteristic of White Mangroves.

Predator: An animal that hunts and feeds on other animals.

Primary Consumer: An animal that feeds on producers, plant eaters.

Producer: A living thing that can produce its own food, primarily plants.

Propagule: A seed that germinates before leaving the parent plant.

Rock: A hard naturally formed mass of minerals.

Salinity: The total amount of dissolved salts in water.

Sand: Loose particles of disintegrated rock; smaller than gravel and larger than dust.

Scavenger: An animal that feeds on dead animals or other decaying matter.

Secondary Consumer: An animal that feeds on other consumers, meat eaters.

Shell: The hard outer covering of some animals.

Snag: A dead tree; usually still standing.

Tidal Pool: A small body of water that is affected by or created by the tide.

Tides: The variation of the surface level of water in response to the gravitational pull of the moon.

Vertebrate: An animal with a backbone or spinal column.

Zooplankton: Animal plankton.