

Spot the Difference

Overall Details

Objective	<p>To educate children on Singapore's native biodiversity and the natural habitat in which they can be found, namely:</p> <p><u>Coastal and Marine Habitat</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dugong (<i>Dugong dugon</i>)• Knobbly Sea Star (<i>Protoreaster nodosus</i>)• Blue-elbowed Hermit Crab (<i>Paguristes longirostris</i>)• Hawksbill Sea Turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>)• White-collared Kingfisher (<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>)• Giant Mudskipper (<i>Periophthalmodon schlosseri</i>)• Rosy Fiddler Crab (<i>Tubuca rosea</i>)• Flower Disk Coral (<i>Turbinaria peltata</i>)• Pink Warty Sea Cucumber (<i>Cercodemus anceps</i>)• Spoon Seagrass (<i>Halophila ovalis</i>) <p><u>Rainforest Habitat</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lesser Mousedeer (<i>Tragulus kanchil</i>)• Oriental Pied Hornbill (<i>Anthraceros albirostris</i>)• Banded Wolf Snake (<i>Lycodon subcinctus</i>)• Green Paddy Frog (<i>Hylarana erythraea</i>)• Sunda Pangolin (<i>Manis javanica</i>)• Asian Trap Jaw Ant (<i>Odontomachus rixosus</i>)• Horsfield's Flying Squirrel (<i>Lomys horsfieldii</i>)• Spiny Hill Terrapin (<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>)• Six-banded Tiger Barb (<i>Systomus hexazona</i>)
Summary	<p>This activity engages participants in a fun childhood activity of spotting the difference between two seemingly identical pictures which feature Singapore's native biodiversity.</p> <p>It also doubles up as a colouring activity after completion of the activity.</p>
Duration	30 - 45 min
What Participants will need:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spot the Difference Uncoloured Template• Spot the Difference Coloured Template and Answer Sheet• Colour pencils• Pencils

Activity Description

a) General Instructions

No.	Instructions	Comments
1	Find the features that are not matching with respect to the reference picture and circle them.	<p>Parents can use the time to share some fun facts regarding the animals which are featured in the activity.</p> <p>When the child identifies the missing features, parents can explain to them the importance of these features.</p>
2	Colour the uncoloured template by referencing the coloured template given.	Parents can use the time to share some fun facts regarding the animals which are featured in the activity.

WOW ! WHAT'S THAT ANIMAL?



Green Paddy Frog

- Distinctive white band that streaks down both sides of body
- White upper lip
- Green/Brown back
- Nocturnal

Photo Credit: Cai Yixiong,
NParks Flora & Fauna Web



Oriental Pied Hornbill

- Yellow-white casque
- White accents around eye, wing tips and tail
- Short tongue - toss its food down its throat

Photo Credit: Francis Yap,
NParks Flora & Fauna Web



Lesser Mousedeer

- Male has enlarged canines
- Identified by the triangular white pattern extending from chin down its throat
- Reddish-brown/grey coat

Photo Credit: Max Khoo



Spiny Hill Terrapin

- Reddish/brownish patches on neck and head
- Camouflage with fallen leaves

Photo Credit: Francis Yap



WOW ! WHAT'S THAT ANIMAL?



Six-banded Tiger Barb

- Laterally compressed
- 6 equally spaced vertical greenish-black dark bands
- Red fins

Photo Credit: Cai Yixiong



Horsfield's Flying Squirrel

- Has a gliding membrane
- Active at night
- Dark eye rings
- Round head, blunt snout

Photo Credit: Ecology Asia



Sunda Pangolin

- Rolls into a ball when threatened
- Solitary and nocturnal animal
- Agile climber

Photo Credit: Max Khoo



Banded Wolf Snake

- Cold-blooded
- Nocturnal
- Mainly prey on small lizards
- Mildly venomous

Photo Credit: Hong Kong Snake ID



WOW ! WHAT'S THAT ANIMAL?



Asian Trap-jaw Ant

- Long mandibles angled at 180°
- Head longer than its width
- Strong head muscles which help to pull back their mandibles (mouthparts)

Photo Credit: Bernard Dupont





Spoon Seagrass

- Small and oval, spoon-shaped leaves
- Appear in pairs from smooth, thin, white rhizomes (underground stems)
- Usually found 30 m or deeper in shallow subtidal areas to deeper waters

Photo Credit: Ria Tan



WOW ! WHAT'S THAT ANIMAL?

Flowery Disk Coral



- Type of hard coral
- Made up of tiny individual organisms (polyps) that form a colony
- Comes in dull colour shades
- Each colony can grow up to 50 cm

Photo Credit: Ria Tan

Pink Warty Sea Cucumber



- Bright yellow with rounded warty bumps
- Short body, squarish cross section
- Able to vomit and regrow their innards when faced with a threat

Photo Credit: Jas Sia

Rosy Fiddler Crab



- Enlarged pincers to attract females
- Found in back mangroves
- Black body with bluish-white speckles

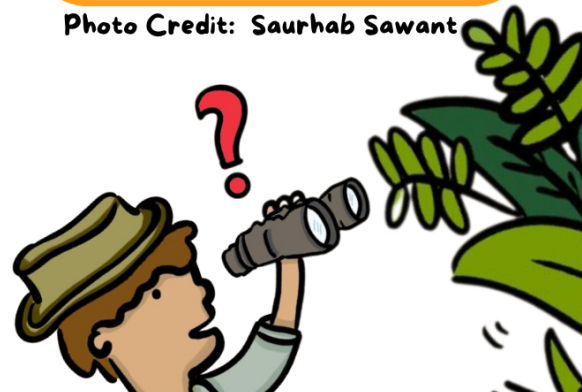
Photo Credit: Ria Tan

White-collared Kingfisher



- Has shiny cobalt blue feathers and a white collar
- Its call sounds like a maniacal laughter
- Feeds on fish and crustaceans near coastal areas

Photo Credit: Saurhab Sawant



WOW ! WHAT'S THAT ANIMAL?



Dugong

- Grazes on seagrasses
- Often confused with its cousin, the manatee
- Has a tail with 2 distinct lobes
- Often on the move

Photo Credit: Borut Furlan



Knobbly Sea Star

- Also known as the Chocolate Chip Sea Star as it has dark brown knobs on its body and arms
- One of Singapore's largest sea stars
- Feeds on seagrass and dead animals

Photo Credit: David J.W. Lane



Blue-Elbowed Hermit Crab

- Switches its shell many times in its life
- Occasionally fights other hermit crabs for better shells
- Not a picky eater
- Eats small animals and plants

Photo Credit: Ria Tan



Giant Mudskipper

- Black stripe along the side of its body
- White-bluish, iridescent speckles on cheeks
- Enlarged gill chambers which allow them to breathe out of water

Photo Credit: Mendis Tan





WOW ! WHAT'S THAT ANIMAL?



Hawksbill Sea Turtle

- Shells grow up to 0.8 m
- Lays up to 200 eggs at a time
- Raptor-like beak
- Jagged shell edge

Photo Credit: Doug Perrine

