

Third Grade Manatee Curriculum—Lesson 4: Manatees Are Mammals; They Are Closely Related to Elephants¹

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Suggestions

Use this activity when teaching students classification—either to introduce or to reinforce characteristics of mammals.

Description

Students will learn characteristics of mammals and will use observation skills to list similarities and differences between manatees and their close relatives, elephants.

Objective

By the end of the activity, students will be able to list at least four characteristics of mammals and at least four similarities between manatees and elephants.

Standards Addressed

Florida—SC.3.L.15.1; SC.3.N.1.6

Vocabulary

mammals, vertebrates, warm-blooded, mammary glands, flipper

You Will Need

Copies of animal photographs (included in “Elephant and Manatee Photos” section of this lesson plan)

Strategy

1. Either introduce or ask students to help you list characteristics of mammals. For example, “What’s special about mammals that makes them different from other types of animals such as reptiles, amphibians, fish, and birds?”
 - a. Mammals have hair.
 - b. Mammals give live birth (with some exceptions: the duck-billed platypus and spiny anteater both lay eggs).
 - c. Mammals nurse their young (mothers feed their babies milk from mammary glands).
 - d. Mammals are warm-blooded.
 - e. Mammals generally only have two sets of teeth throughout their life (manatees are an exception!).

1. This document is VM207, one of a series of the Veterinary Medicine—Large Animal Clinical Sciences Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date July 2015. Reviewed October 2018. For more lessons in the *Third Grade Manatee Curriculum* series, go to http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_series_third_grade_manatee_workbook. Visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
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2. What other characteristics are shared by mammals (but may also be shared by other groups of animals)?
 - a. Mammals are vertebrates.
 - b. Manatees breathe air.
 - c. Many other possible answers—for example, eyes, ears, and skin
3. Show students pictures of manatees (laminated handouts or projected). Ask them to look closely at the pictures to see if they can tell in what group of animals manatees belong. Have them explain why they choose their answers.
 - a. Manatees are mammals (pictures show hair around manatee's mouth; baby manatee nursing from mother).
4. Show class pictures of elephants. In what group of animals do elephants belong?
 - a. Mammals
5. Do elephants and manatees look similar? (The first response will probably be “No!”). Show students pictures of close-ups of manatee and elephant skin, flipper/foot, manatee lips/elephant trunk. Have the students list similarities.
 - a. Wrinkled, grey skin
 - b. Sparse hairs
 - c. Nails on end of flipper/foot
 - d. Eat plants
 - e. Use lips/trunk to get food into mouth
 - f. Small eyes
 - g. Nurse young under flipper/leg
6. Which of these are characteristics of mammals?
 - a. hairs, nursing young
7. What differences are there between manatees and elephants?
 - a. Manatees live in water, elephants live on land.
 - b. Manatees have a wide tail, elephants have a narrow tail.
 - c. Manatees have flippers, elephants have legs.
 - d. Manatees do not have hind (back) legs. (They do have hip bones, but no leg or foot bones).
 - e. Elephants have a trunk, manatees do not.
 - f. Elephants have large ear lobes, manatees do not.
 - g. Elephants can have tusks, manatees do not.
8. Explain to the class that elephants and manatees are thought to have evolved from the same ancestor. Ask them why they think elephants might have developed these different characteristics. (You might break the class into small groups and give each group one characteristic and some reference materials—perhaps Internet access. Then have them discuss the characteristic and write down their theory about why the characteristic was developed. Afterward, they can present their theory to the class for further discussion.)
 - a. Manatees have a broad tail that provides power to help them swim. Elephants do not need to be powerful swimmers, and a wide tail would be heavy for them to carry around.
 - b. Manatees use flippers to steer. Elephants must be able to hold up their heavy body and walk around on land, so they need larger, sturdier legs.
 - c. Manatees do not need rear legs, elephants do. If elephants didn't have rear legs, it would be very difficult for them to walk!
 - d. Elephants use their long trunks to reach their food, which may be tree branches or may be on the ground. Manatees eat plants that are underwater or floating, and they can easily get their food. A trunk would make it harder for manatees to swim.
 - e. Elephants use their large ear lobes to help them cool down. Their ears contain many blood vessels that carry warm blood. Because the blood vessels are close to the surface of the skin, heat can be transferred to the air, and that makes the elephant cooler. Manatees live in water, which helps them cool down. Besides, large ear lobes would get in the way when a manatee is swimming.
9. *Optional:* Print out the following list of characteristics (Table 1). Have students assign each characteristic to the appropriate category—elephants only (E), manatees only (M), or elephants and manatees (E+M). Table 2 is the answer key.

Table 1. Manatee characteristics

Characteristic	E	M	E+M
Live in water			
Have large ear lobes			
Are mammals			
Have a wide tail			
Live on land			
Nurse young			
Have small eyes			
Have flippers			
Have tusks			
Have toenails			
Have a narrow tail			
Have hairs on their bodies			
Eat plants			
Have a trunk			

Table 2. Manatee characteristics (answer key)

Characteristic	E	M	E+M
Live in water		X	
Have large ear lobes	X		
Are mammals			X
Have a wide tail		X	
Live on land	X		
Nurse young			X
Have small eyes			X
Have flippers		X	
Have tusks	X		
Have toenails			X
Have a narrow tail	X		
Have hairs on their bodies			X
Eat plants			X
Have a trunk	X		

Manatee and Elephant Photos



Figure 1.
Credits: majunznk, Flickr



Figure 2.
Credits: Phillip Martyn, Flickr



Figure 3.
Credits: Donna Brown, Flickr



Figure 4.
Credits: Alix Clinkingbeard, Flickr



Figure 5.
Credits: Maia McGuire, UF/IFAS



Figure 6.
Credits: Tracy Colson, USFWS

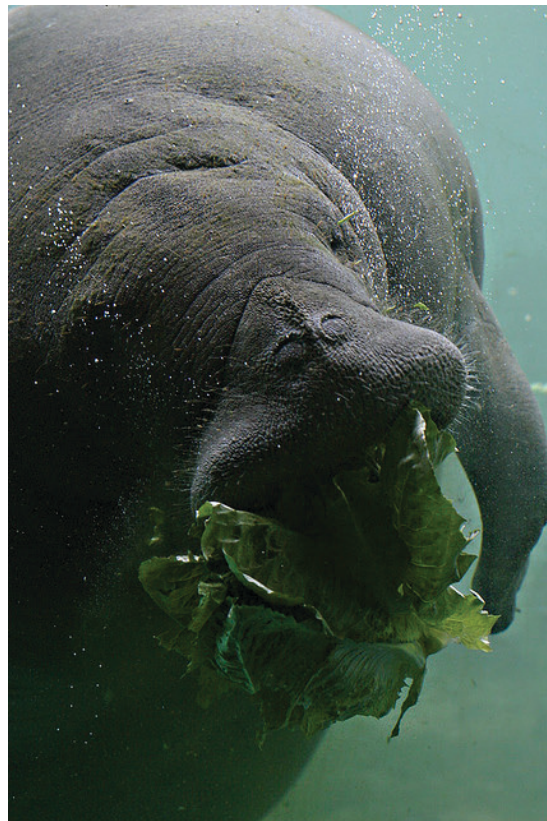


Figure 7.
Credits: windy234, Flickr



Figure 8.
Credits: David Hinkel, USFWS

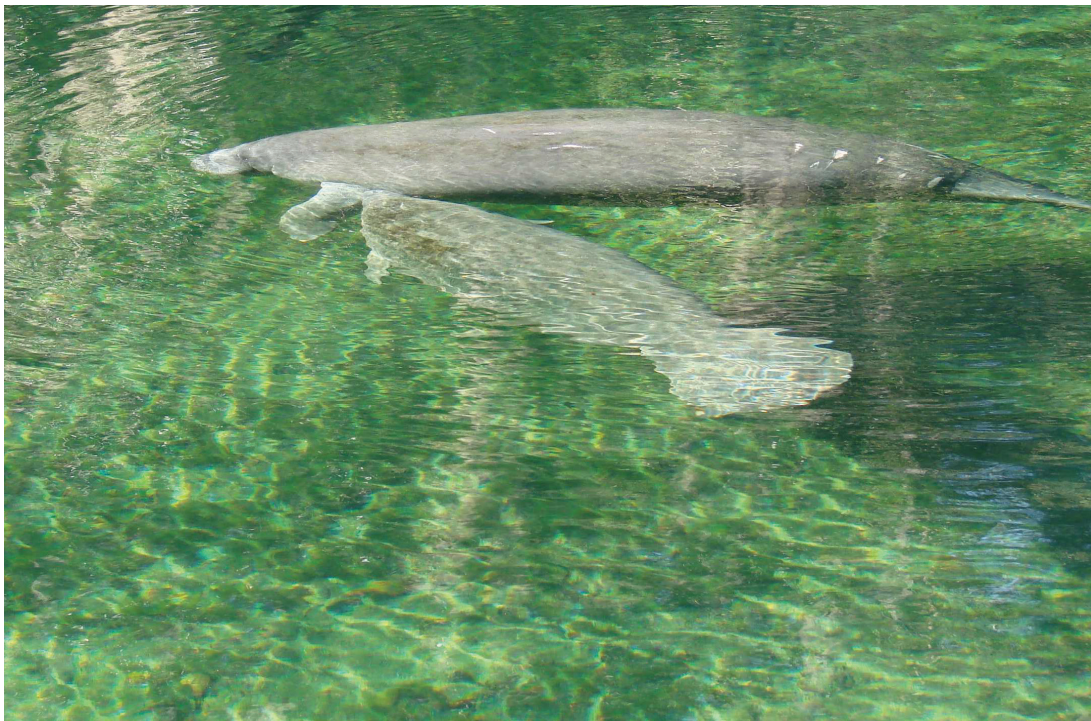


Figure 9.
Credits: Maia McGuire, UF/IFAS