



UNIT 5: SHADOWS AND REFLECTIONS / WEEK 2

# Researching Nocturnal and Diurnal Animals **RESOURCE**

Standard Connection:

**ELA.RI.PK4.2**  
**ELA.SL.PK4.5**  
**M.MD.PK4.3**  
**S.LS.PK4.3**  
**PD.FM.PK4.4**  
**PD.SHS.PK4.5**



## Nocturnal Bats

Most bats are active at night or at twilight. As they can locate their prey by means of sonar, they do not require daylight to hunt. It's also common for bats to retreat to caves during the winter and hibernate for six months.





## Nocturnal Owls

These birds wait, listen and watch for prey, then swoop down. Their large facial disks focus sound, and the placement of their ears assists them in locating prey, because of the lack of light during the late and early hours in which they hunt. They are active mostly during the night.

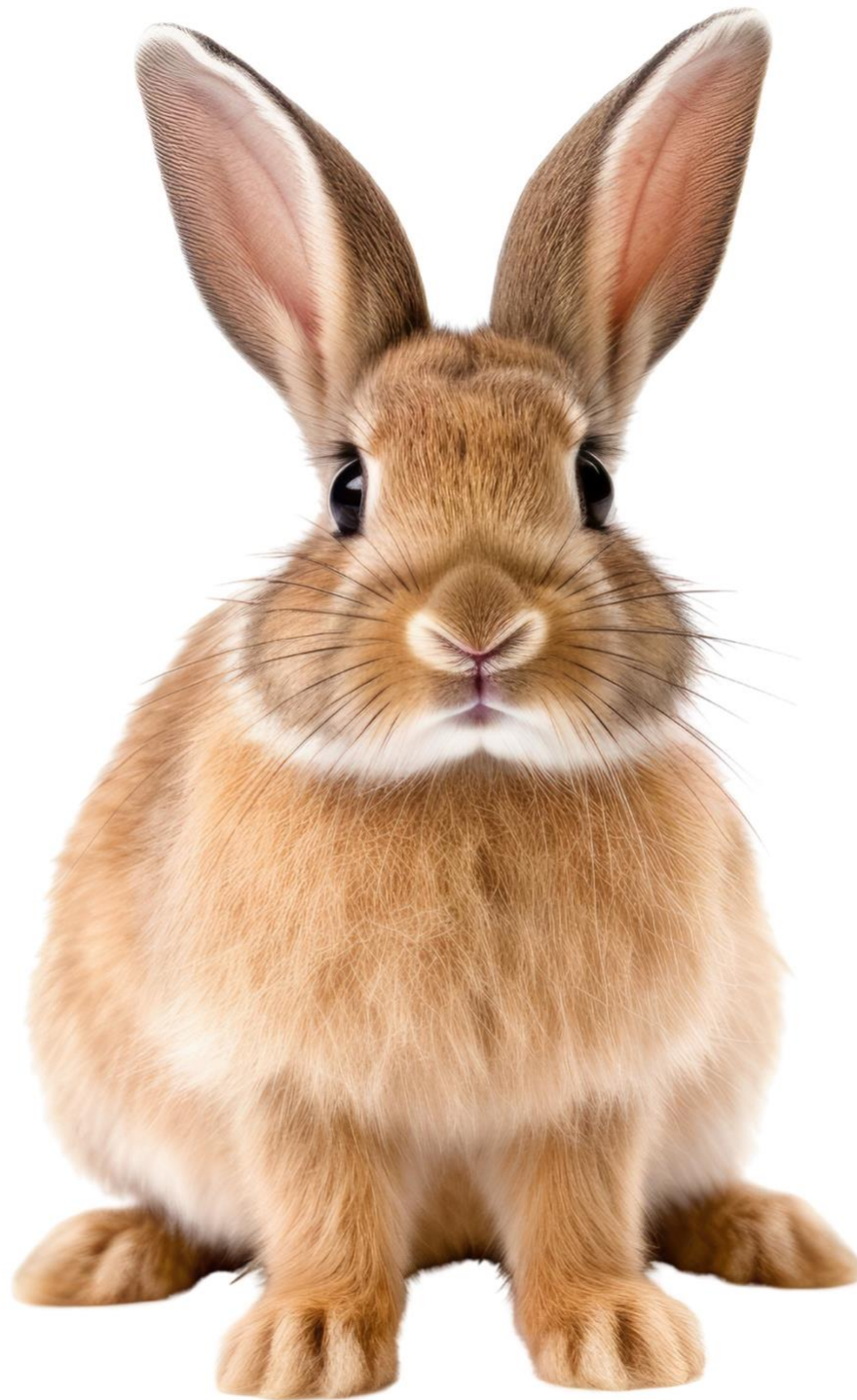


## Nocturnal Foxes

The Red Fox has a tendency toward becoming nocturnal in areas of great human interference (and artificial lighting). It is most active at night and at twilight, and hunts alone.



## Nocturnal **Hedgehogs**



## Nocturnal Rabbits

Rabbits are mainly nocturnal, emerging from their burrows at dawn and dusk, although on warm, sunny days, or in undisturbed places, they may be out during broad daylight.



## Nocturnal **Long-eared Jerboas**



## Nocturnal Tarantula

Tarantulas are nocturnal, avoiding bright light and direct sunlight. They live in small, dark holes in the ground and are mostly active at night.



## Nocturnal **Night Monkeys**

Night monkeys have big brown eyes, giving increased ability to be active at night. They are called night monkeys because all species are active at night and are in fact the only truly nocturnal monkeys.





## Nocturnal Lemurs



## Diurnal Robin



## Diurnal **Horses**



## Diurnal Falcon



## Diurnal Squirrel



## Diurnal Cats