



MYSTIC AQUARIUM:
DINO SEAS EXHIBIT

- GREAT WHITE VS MEGALODON
- PHOTO OPP WALL



Spotted Turtle *Clemmys guttata*

The spotted turtle is also known as a polka-dot turtle. At the start of winter, the turtle burrows in mud and goes into a dormant state until the weather warms up and food becomes available. A spotted turtle emerging from the mud is one of the first signs of spring.

This turtle lives in wetlands and shallow aquatic areas throughout the east coast of the United States and the Great Lakes region. It eats vegetation, worms, snails, bugs, frogs, and fish.

Esta tortuga vive en humedales y áreas acuáticas poco profundas a lo largo de la costa este de los Estados Unidos y la región de los Grandes Lagos. Se alimenta de vegetación, gusanos, caracoles, insectos, ranas y peces.



Monkey-Tailed Skink *Corucia zebrata*

The monkey-tailed skink gets its name from its tail, which is capable of grasping tree limbs. This species is also known as a prehensile-tailed skink, Solomon Island skink, and giant skink. It is the largest species of skink alive today.

Monkey-tailed skinks give birth to live young once per breeding season. After birth, the young are not only protected by their mother, but also by other unrelated skinks within the community.

Los eslizones de las islas Salomón dan a luz a crías vivas una vez por temporada de cría. Después del nacimiento, las crías no solo están protegidas por su madre, sino también por otros eslizones no relacionados dentro de la comunidad.



Amazon Tree Boa *Corallus hortulanus*

The Amazon tree boa uses its tail to grasp branches and stretches its long, thin body to move from treetop to treetop. It is ovoviviparous, which means that its young develop in eggs that hatch while still inside the mother's body.

This tree-dwelling boa lives in rainforests in Central and South America. The snake uses its heat sensors to sense infrared radiation and detect prey at night. It feeds on rodents, bats, birds, lizards, and frogs.

Esta boa arborícola vive en los bosques lluviosos de Centro y Sudamérica. La serpiente usa sus sensores de calor para captar la radiación infrarroja y detectar a sus presas en la noche. Se alimenta de roedores, murciélagos, pájaros, lagartijas y ranas.

