MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
1	1		Birds that have adapted to living most of their lives on the open ocean are known as seabirds. Shorebirds, on the other hand, find food and shelter along the coastline. Still other birds migrate between summer and winter habitats, spending only part of the year in a marine environment. All these birds return periodically to land in order to nest.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit1/artifact 0.JPG	1
1	2	1	These animals are among the most-developed invertebrates. They have more specialized layers, such as digestive and nervous systems. They may not look like our relatives, but the salp and lancelet groups show the evolutionary origins of a central nerve cord.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit2/artifact 1.JPG	4
1	1	1	All mammals have evolved from marine ancestors, but most of them now live in terrestrial habitats. A few mammals, however, have returned to a marine environment, and show an interesting diversity of shapes, sizes and lifestyles. They include cetaceans	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit1/artifact 1.JPG	2

	ExhibitNumber		Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
			such as whales and dolphins, and carnivores such as polar bears, sea otters, seals, seas lions and walruses.		
1	2		From tiny snails to giant squids, mollusks display a wide range of body forms and lifestyles. Although they live in all parts of the ocean, they share certain traits: a soft, boneless unsegmented body; a hard shell (there are a few shell-less exceptions); and a large, muscular foot.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit2/artifact 0.JPG	3
1	3	0	Raccoon: An omnivorous raccoon finds a good vantage point to spot a bite to eat. There is lots to eat in a marsh: fish, frogs, crayfish, snails, insects, bird eggs.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit3/artifact 0.JPG	5
1	3		Ruddy Duck: An amorous ritual unfolds. Both the male and female use courtship displays to communicate with their potential mate.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit3/artifact 1.JPG	6
1	3		An American Bittern, with it's tall thin build and neutral colouring, easily blends in with the abundant wetland vegetation.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit3/artifact 2.JPG	7
1	3	3	Wilson's Snipe: Despite being one of the most abundant and widespread shorebirds in North America,	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit3/artifact 3.JPG	8

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe r	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN umber
1	3		it's neutral plumage and secretive habits make it difficult to see. Least Bittern and Dragonfly: A pair of bitterns use their agile legs to cling to reedy plant stalks. Nutritious insects are picked off with quick jabs of their	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit3/artifact 4.JPG	9
1	3	5	bill. Red-sided garter snake and wood frog: A garter snake eyes a potential meal. Dense vegetation can offer good cover for both predator and prey.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit3/artifact 5.JPG	10
1	3	6	Sora: A Sora makes good use of the abundant building materials in the marsh. It has loosely woven dead cattails and grasses into a protective basket for its young.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit3/artifact 6.JPG	11
1	3	7	Tree Swallow: A Tree Swallow takes a little breather from the hunt for insects. Marshes not only offer an abundance of food, but also safety, as there are very few swallow predators there.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit3/artifact 7.JPG	12
1	3	8	Northern Shoveler: a pair of ducks takes flight above the cattails. The male stays close to the female, from courtship to the incubation period.		13
1	3	9	Eastern Kingbird: An Eastern	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle	14

MuseumNumb	_ ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
			Kingbird surveys the open marsh from its high perch. It flies out to catch any insect that flits by.	ry/exhibit3/artifact 9.JPG	
1	3	10	Marsh Wren: A male Marsh Wren perches near its handiwork. Males are very territorial, often destroying other birds' nests.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit3/artifact 10.JPG	15
1	4	0	Images taken by NASA in recent years suggest the presence of water on Mars. But the red planet's atmosphere is too thin and the temperature too cold for water at the surface to remain liquid for long.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit4/artifact 0.JPG	16
1	4	1		Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit4/artifact 1.JPG	17
1	4	2	There is evidence of frozen water at our moon's poles. This water probably came from comets that hit the moon during the last two or three billion years. Ice has remained in areas that are shaded by crater rims, where the cold has prevented it from melting or	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit4/artifact 2.JPG	18

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
			evaporating.		
1	4		Comets are essentially big dirty snowballs. The center of a comet is made up of ice and dust. The ice is mostly frozen water, but it can also include ammonia, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and methane.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit4/artifact 3.JPG	19
1	4		Viewed from space, our planet's most valuable substance shines bright blue. The Earth's richness in water is the main reason why our home is teeming with life.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/WaterGalle ry/exhibit4/artifact 4.JPG	20
1	5	0	Did you notice the spots on the baby cougars? Spotted fur makes it harder for the kittens to be seen in their surroundings. Surprisingly, they need to hide most from male cougars, who often attack a female's offspring. It's easy to determine a cougar kitten's age by looking at its fur. A baby cougar looses it's spots at around six months.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit5/arti fact0.JPG	21
1	5	1	Baby cougars begin to eat meat caught by their mother at about six weeks. They're weaned by three months but stay with their mother for at least	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit5/arti fact1.JPG	22

	ExhibitNumber		Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
			another year. Growing big and learning survival skills. Kittens play with each other to develop their muscles and to practice the movements they'll need for hunting and for defending themselves.		
1	6	0	Beavers need to keep their front teeth sharp because they use them to cut down trees for shelter and food. The front part of their incisors is covered with hard enamel, while the back is softer and wears down more quickly, leaving a chisel-sharp edge.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit6/arti fact0.JPG	23
1	6	1	Beavers can gnaw through tree trunks up to 85cm in diameter, that's even wider then a large garbage can.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit6/arti fact1.JPG	24
1	6	2	With their webbed feet and paddle-like tails, beavers can easily out swim land predators such as coyotes, lynx, foxes, and bears.	xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit6/arti fact2.JPG	25
1	7	0	Usus arctos is the grizzly's scientific name. Ursus means 'bear' in Latin and arctos means 'bear' in Greek. Throughout the summer, grizzles eat rodents, though it can take hours to dig them</td><td>Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit7/arti fact0.JPG</td><td>26</td></tr></tbody></table>		

	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe r	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN umber
er		r	out of the ground. In the fall, their most important food are berries, nuts, and vegetation.		umper
			Once they've built up enough fat reserves, grizzlies look for a winter den. They may use a natural cave, a hollow fallen tree, or a hole dug in a well drained slope.		
1	8	0	It's September, and this group of males has spent most of the year in a bachelor band. They'II only associate with females in a few months' time, when breeding season starts.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit8/arti fact0.JPG	27
			How can you tell how old a thinhorn sheep is? Count the rings on its horns! Over the years, thinhorn sheep accumulate rings, which are a good indicator of age, just like tree trunks. But don't count every ripple, just the deepest ones.		
1	8	1	The dominant male is usually the one with the biggest and curliest horns. He's often also one of the oldest, since horns grow larger with age. Can you tell which of these males is the oldest?	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit8/arti fact1.JPG	28

 ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe r	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN umber
		Small horned males usually recognize the superiority of those with larger horns and choose not to challenge them, but rams of similar size will butt heads to decide who dominates. The champion wins the right to mate. Female thinhorn sheep are thought to be receptive to mating for only one day each year. No wonder males engage in such tough competition to get a date with a willing female.		
9	0	How many moose can you spot in the diorama? Although they prefer to be alone, moose sometimes gather in a good feeding spot like this one. The name 'moose' comes from the Algonquian word that means twig eater. Amazingly, these huge animals manage to survive the cold months on a meager diet of twigs and conifer needles. Does pondweed sound appetizing to you? Sodium rich water plants are a favourite food for moose, who will even dunk their whole heads underwater	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit9/arti fact0.JPG	29

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumber		Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
			to reach them. Having long legs has many advantages, moose can reach tall branches to nibble twigs, wade in water to gobble up aquatic plants, and walk in deep snow to find better feeding grounds. Did you notice how large the moose's lips are? Strong and flexible, they're used to strip leaves from shrugs and trees. Plants are generally low in calories and nutrients. So how does a moose keep its huge body running on such a diet? Quantity! Moose spend most of their time filling		
			up their bellies, taking in up to 20 kilograms of food everyday.		
1	10	0	Muskox may look very much like wild cattle such as bison, but they're more closely related to mountain goats and bighorn sheep.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit10/ar tifact0.JPG	30
			Both male and female muskox have horns, but those of the male are larger. Horns are an important social tool: they're used for intimidation		

MuseumNumb er		ArtifactNumbe r	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN umber
			during herd disputes and they also communicate sexual maturity.		
1	10	1	With few predators, besides wolves, able to crack their defenses, muskox can live a very long time, up to 25 years.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit10/ar tifact1.JPG	31
	11	0	This enormous bison boldly stands its ground against the hungry wolves. Healthy adult bison are intimidating to wolves, who prefer to attack young sick or older animals. A bison can move surprisingly fast, and may charge a wolf that is approaching a vulnerable member of the herd. Because of this, wolves often target individuals that have been separated from the group.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit11/ar tifact0.JPG	32
1	11	1	These wolves shouldn't get to close to the bison. It could fight back, using it's horns, hooves, and tremendous strength. A bison is capable of badly injuring or even killing a wolf with one swift kick to the head.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit11/ar tifact1.JPG	33

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe r	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN umber
			Ouch!		
			In a pack, wolves work as a group to catch large animals. When hoofed mammals are hard to find, wolves sometimes target smaller animals, such as beavers and hares.		
			Hunting is hard work, so wolves revisit a carcass until it's complete devoured. Scavenging animals such as foxes, wolverines and ravens also benefit, stealing unattended leftovers.		
1	12	0	It's hard to hide in such a side open landscape, but that's not a problem for pronghorns. They can not only see great distances, but they also run extremely fast. Predators rarely stand a chance.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit12/ar tifact0.JPG	34
			How fast can pronghorns run? As the fastest land mammal in North America, the pronghorn can reach a top speed of 95 kilometers an hour. That's almost fast enough to keep up with cars on the highway!		
			There is only one land mammal on		

	ExhibitNumber		Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r	the planet that can run faster than the pronghorn: the African cheetah. But pronghorns have the advantage over long distances, as they have more stamina and can easily maintain their rapid pace over several		umber
1	12	1	kilometers. When you walk, you roll on your feet from heel to ball. But pronghorns lengthen their stride by walking on the tips of their toes, reaching farther with each step. If a pronghorn entered a long jump competition it would probably win. At high speed, pronghorns can jump over gaps up to 8 meters wide. That's twice the width of	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit12/ar tifact2.JPG	35
1	12	2	this diorama. Not as proficient at high jump, a pronghorn would rather crawl under a fence than jump over it. Unfortunately, high fences often keep migrating pronghorn herds from reaching crucial feeding grounds.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit12/ar tifact1.JPG	36
1	13	0	Notice the wide hooves of the caribou. Their toes spread out to act like snowshoes, distributing their	Media/museum1/e xhibits/MammalG allery/exhibit13/ar tifact0.JPG	37

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
			weight so they		
			don't sink in		
			deep snow or soft boggy terrain.		
			boggy terrain.		
			No need for		
			shovels: caribou		
			use their broad		
			hooves to scoop up the snow that		
			covers the ground		
			lichen they like to		
			eat in winter.		
			The name		
			'caribou</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>9 is believed to</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>have come from</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>the Mi'kmaq word xalibu,</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>'meaning the</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>animal who</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>digs'.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Caribou are</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>covered in a thick coat of hollow</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>guard hairs. Air</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>pockets inside</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>these hairs create</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>an insulating layer that retains body</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>heat. Caribou</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>often have to</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>cross wide</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>rushing rivers that block their path.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Luckily,</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>they're</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>excellent</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>swimmers. Their wide hooves act</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>like paddles, and</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>their dense coat</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>of hollow hairs</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>helps them to</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>stay afloat.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>In winter, stiff</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>hairs between the toes of the</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>caribou grow into</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>thick tufts that</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>protect their</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>fleshy footpads</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>from the icy ground.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>14</td><td>0</td><td>This slab of rock is</td><td>Media/museum1/e</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>sedimentary, one</td><td>xhibits/EarthGaller</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ı</td><td>1</td><td>ı</td><td>ı</td><td>ı</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>		

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
			of the three main types of rock types. It formed when rock particles were compacted and cemented into a new rock.	y/exhibit14/artifac t0.JPG	
1	14	1	This slab of rock is metamorphic, one of the three main rock types. It formed when a pre-existing rock was transformed by the Earth's heat and pressure into a new rock.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit14/artifac t1.JPG	39
1	14		This slab of rock is magmatic, one of the three main rock types. It formed when liquid rock, magma, cooled and solidified into new rock.	xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit14/artifac t2.JPG	40
	15	0	The planets take shape: as dust and gasses circled the early sun, electrostatic forces stuck these cosmic grains together. As more particles merged, they formed larger masses with increased gravity. Soon, chunks were colliding with each other and growing with every impact. These circling bodies eventually swept their orbital path clear of debris and formed the planets in their present orbits.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit15/artifac t0.JPG	41
1	15	1	Birth of a star: our	Media/museum1/e	42

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
			solar system began as a cloud of gasses and dust called the pre-solar nebula. When a nearby supernova exploded, shock waves ripped through the cloud and collapsed the nebula. Most of the collapsing mass collected at the center to become the sun. The rest formed a swirling disk around the newly ignited.	xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit15/artifac t1.JPG	
1	16	0	Earth-born of a spinning cloud of dust within a boundless universe. From its beginnings as a sea of molten rock, Earth has unceasingly transformed itself into the vast expanse of water dotted with continents that makes up our planet today.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit16/artifac t0.JPG	43
1	17	0	Moonrise: Earth's moon formed when an asteroid the size of Mars struck the young planet. The enormous force of the impact re-melted much of the rocky mantle and sent a spray of liquid rock into orbit around the Earth. The rock solidified and coalesced into a single body that is now our moon. The same huge impact that created the moon also likely	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit17/artifac t0.JPG	44

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN
er		r			umber
			changed Earth's axis. The resulting 23.5 degree tilt gives Earth its seasons.		
1	17	1	Earth and Life: Life appeared on Earth 3.8 billion years ago, out of seemingly uninhabitable environment. Since then life has flourished and transformed our planet.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit17/artifac t0.JPG	45
			Earth provides for life. Its particular chemical and physical conditions allowed life to appear and continue to allow it to thrive.		
			The appearance of life in the universe requires a specific mix of favorable conditions. Earth has just the right combination of qualities. It is close enough to the sun to keep water liquid, and far enough to prevent the water from evaporating		
1	18	0	away. Dating the Solar System: The surface of the Earth has been continuously recycled, so we're not able to date our planet from surface rocks. Meteorites, however, are relics from the long-ago brith of our solar system. They contain the same materials	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit18/artifac t0.JPG	46

	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe r	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN umber
er		r			unber
			that formed the		
			planets. Dating these meteorites		
			can give us a date		
			for the		
			information of the		
			solar system: 4.56		
			to 4.57 billion		
			years ago.		
1	18	1	We can't	Media/museum1/e	47
			directly observe	xhibits/EarthGaller	
			the compositions	y/exhibit18/artifac	
			of Earth all the	t1.JPG	
			way to its core,		
			but meteorites		
			can give us clues. Stony meteorites		
			are the most		
			common types		
			that land on		
			Earth. Because		
			they formed at		
			the same time		
			and from the		
			same material as		
			the inner rocky		
			planets of our		
			solar system,		
			including Earth,		
			we would expect		
			that these meteorites and		
			Earth would have		
			the same		
			composition. The		
			meteorites,		
			however, typically		
			contain more iron		
			than we find in		
			rocks from the		
			Earth's crust		
			and mantle. The		
			rest of the Earth's iron		
			must therefore be		
			deep under the su		
			rface.		
			Earth's		
			gravity supports		
			this idea. Based		
			on materials that		
			we find near the		
			surface and in the		
			mantle,		
			Earth's		
			gravity should be		
			weaker. But if		
			heavier materials		

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe r	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN umber
			such as iron are hidden at the core, then Earth's gravity makes sense.		
1	18		Studying different types of meteorites gave scientists ideas about the processes that formed Earth's layers. In some meteorites, the rock and metals are evenly distributed. Others, however have very different compositions. Gravitational differentiation causes light materials to rise and heavy ones to sink. This process accounts for the different kinds of meteorites.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit18/artifac t2.JPG	48
1	18	3	The planets, including Earth, formed from many smaller particles crashing and sticking together to form asteroids. Through collisional and radioactive heating, some of the larger asteroids became hot and plastic enough to separate into layers. The iron and other dense elements sank to their core.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit18/artifac t3.JPG	49
1	19	0	Extreme Makeover! Our planet continuously gets a facelift thanks to plate tectonics.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit19/artifac t0.JPG	50

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe r	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN umber
			Two hundred million years ago, all the continents were stuck together in a super-continent called Pangaea. But now our world looks very different! In another 100 million years, the Atlantic Ocean will widen and the Mediterranean Sea will disappear as Africa collides with Europe. Australia and Southeast Asia will join together, and California will move in the direction of Alaska. Eventually, in about 250 million years, another supercontinent, Pangaea Ultima,		
1	20		will appear. Non-silicate minerals: nonsilicate minerals do not contain the silicate tetrahedron as their main building block. Instead they are made up of non-silicate elements such as carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, sulphur, phosphorous, fluorine and chlorine.	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit20/artifac t0.JPG	51
1	20	1	The non-silicate minerals are a far smaller group than the silicates, but they include several economically important mineral	Media/museum1/e xhibits/EarthGaller y/exhibit20/artifac t1.JPG	52

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumber	ArtifactNumbe r	Info	Image	TotalArtifactN umber
			classes. Among these are sulphates, halides, carbonates and phosphates.		

ExhibitNumb er	AdditionalInformat ion	Weblink
		http://www.wahanahanahanahanahanahanahanahanahan
1	be swamps, marshes,	http://www.mbgnet.net/fresh/wetlands/animals/
	bogs, or flood plains,	
	are home to many	
	interesting animals.	
	Some have unusual	
	adaptations that enable	
	them to survive even when the wetland dries	
	up during drought.	
2	The molluscs or	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mollusca
_	mollusks compose the	
	large phylum of	
	invertebrate animals	
	known as the Mollusca.	
	Around 85,000 extant species of molluscs are	
	recognized. Molluscs	
	are the largest marine	
	phylum, comprising	
	about 23% of all the	
	named marine	
	organisms. Numerous	
	molluscs also live in	
	freshwater and terrestrial habitats.	
	They are highly diverse,	
	not just in size and in	
	anatomical structure,	
	but also in behaviour	
	and in habitat.	
5	The cougar (Puma	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cougar
	concolor), also known as the mountain lion,	
	puma, panther, painter,	
	mountain cat, or	
	catamount, is a large	
	cat of the family	
	Felidae native to the	
	Americas. Its range,	
	from the Canadian Yukon to the southern	
	Andes of South	
	America, is the greatest	
	of any large wild	
	terrestrial mammal in	
	the Western	
	Hemisphere. An	
	adaptable, generalist	
	species, the cougar is found in most American	
	habitat types.	
6	Beavers are famously	http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/beaver/
	busy, and they turn	,
	their talents to	
	reengineering the	
	landscape as few other	
	animals can. When sites are available,	

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er	ion	
	beavers burrow in the	
	banks of rivers and lakes. But they also	
	transform less suitable	
	habitats by building	
	dams. Felling and	
	gnawing trees with	
	their strong teeth and	
	powerful jaws, they	
	create massive log,	
	branch, and mud	
	structures to block	
	streams and turn fields and forests into the	
	large ponds that	
	beavers love.	
	Domelike beaver	
	homes, called lodges,	
	are also constructed of	
	branches and mud.	
	They are often	
	strategically located in the middle of ponds	
	and can only be	
	reached by underwater	
	entrances. These	
	dwellings are home to	
	extended families of	
	monogamous parents,	
	young kits, and the yearlings born the	
	previous spring.	
7	Bears are mammals of	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bear
	the family Ursidae.	
	Bears are classified as	
	caniforms, or doglike	
	carnivorans, with the	
	pinnipeds being their closest living relatives.	
	Although only eight	
	species of bears are	
	extant, they are	
	widespread, appearing	
	in a wide variety of	
	habitats throughout the	
	Northern Hemisphere	
	and partially in the Southern Hemisphere.	
	Bears are found on the	
	continents of North	
	America, South	
	America, Europe, and	
	Asia.	
	Common	
	characteristics of	
	modern bears include	
	large bodies with	
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snouts, shagpy hair, plantigrade paws with five nonretractile claws, and short tails. While the polar bear is mostly carnivorous, and the giant panda feeds almost entirely on bamboo, the remaining six species are omnivorous with varied diets. 8 Thinhorn Sheep spend the summer grazing in alpine meadows atop the peaks. In the fall the sheep move to their winter range a few kilometers away where the wind keeps the snow shallow and the sum warms south-facing slopes. They will use the same protective cliffs to give birth to their lambs every year. Dal's Sheep have long been prized for their delicious mat. First Nations would traditionally hunt sheep with bow and arrows or set snares along frequented travel routes. Sheep fleece was used to make blankets, lackets, and winter pants and horns used for ladies and dishes. 14 The three main types, or classes, of rock are sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous and the differences among them have to do with how they are formed. Sedimentary rocks are formed from particles of sand, shells, pebbles, and other fragments of			Weblink
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	these particles are called sediment. Gradually, the sediment accumulates in layers and over a long period of time hardens into rock. Generally, sedimentary rock is fairly soft and may break apart or crumble easily. You can often see sand, pebbles, or stones in the rock, and it is usually the only type that contains fossils. Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the metamorphosis (change) that occurs due to intense heat and pressure (squeezing). The rocks that result from these processes often have ribbonlike layers and may have shiny crystals, formed by minerals growing slowly over time, on their surface.	
	Igneous rocks are formed when magma (molten rock deep within the earth) cools and hardens. Sometimes the magma cools inside the earth, and other times it erupts onto the surface from volcanoes (in this case, it is called lava). When lava cools very quickly, no crystals form and the rock looks shiny and glasslike. Sometimes gas bubbles are trapped in the rock during the cooling process, leaving tiny holes and spaces in the rock.	
15	Our solar neighborhood is an exciting place. The Solar System is full	http://www.kidsastronomy.com/solar_system.htm

of planets, moons, asteroids, comets, minor planets, and many other exciting objects. Learn about 10, the explosive moon that orbits the planet Jupiter, or explore the gigantic canyons and deserts on Mars. 18 A meteorite is a solid piece of debris, from such sources as asteroids or comets, that originates in outer space and survives its impact with the Earth's surface. It is called a meteoroid before its impact. A meteorite's size can range from small to extremely large. When a meteoroid enters the atmosphere, friction, pressure, and chemical interactions with the atmospheric gases cause it to heat up and radiate that energy, thus forming a fireball, also known as a meteor or shooting/falling star. A bolide is either an extracterrestrial body that collides with the Earth, or an exceptionally bright, fireball-like meteor regardless of whether it ultimately impacts the surface.	ExhibitNumb	AdditionalInformat	Weblink
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ExhibitNumb er	AdditionalInformat ion	Weblink
	responsible for the volcanoes that dot the Pacific Northwest of the United States.	

Database: tinrobot_thesis, Table: dramatic

	Backgroun	Tear	Splash		FavouredA		_
mber	d			rtifactTher	rtifactAbse		me
				е	nt	ber	
1	Dramatic/ass ets/blue.jpg	Dramatic/ass ets/topBlue.p ng	Dramatic/ass ets/splashRe d.png	You found the whale! Did you look up? There was also a whale skeleton above the exhibit.	You missed the whale! Did you look up? There was a whale skeleton above the exhibit.	1	10
	Dramatic/ass ets/darkOran ge.jpg	ets/topDarkO range.png	Dramatic/ass ets/splashGr ay.png	You found the black sea mouse! It's really a worm but called a mouse because it has short hairs on it's back and likes to hide half-buried in the sandy ocean floor.	You missed taking a photo of the black sea mouse! Look for it next time, it's not what it sounds like.		67
5	Dramatic/ass ets/forestGre en.jpg	Dramatic/ass ets/topForest Green.png	Dramatic/ass ets/splashRe d.png	You found the baby cougar. Can you remember how many there were in this exhibit?	You missed taking a photo of the baby cougar! Take a photo of it next time to learn more about it.	1	16
6	Dramatic/ass ets/lavander. jpg		Dramatic/ass ets/splashBlu e.png	Next time you are in the woods, look for tree stumps similar to the ones you saw in the display. You maybe able to catch a glimpse of a beaver.	Did you look closely at the tree stump in this display? It had been chewed upon by beavers and bore their distinctive marks. Try to find it next time you visit the exhibit.	1	21
7	Dramatic/ass ets/lighterGr een.jpg	Dramatic/ass ets/topLighte rGreen.png	Dramatic/ass ets/splashRe d.png	You found the Grizzly bear! Can you name all the other types of bears?	What is your favourite type of bear?		14
8	Dramatic/ass ets/orange2.j pg	Dramatic/ass ets/topOrang e.png	Dramatic/ass ets/splashGr ay.png	You found the thinhorn sheep siblings,	The two thinhorn sheep in this display had	0	25

Database: tinrobot_thesis, Table: dramatic

ExhibitNu mber	Backgroun d	Tear	Splash	rtifactTher e	FavouredA rtifactAbse nt		AverageTi me
				Donald and Daisy.	names. Take a picture of them next time to find out what they were called.		
14	Dramatic/ass ets/purple.jp g	Dramatic/ass ets/topPurple .png	Dramatic/ass ets/splashBlu e.png	Magmatic rock is one of the three types of rocks and comes from deep underground. The type of magmatic rock featured in the display is a type of Biotite rock.	You missed a picture of a very fine specimen of Biotite rock!	2	54
15	Dramatic/ass ets/slate.jpg	Dramatic/ass ets/topSlate. png	Dramatic/ass ets/splashGr ay.png	Can you spot our home, the earth, in the picture you took?	Can you name all the planets in the solar system?	0	45
	Dramatic/ass ets/turquoise .jpg	Dramatic/ass ets/topTurqu oise.png	Dramatic/ass ets/splashRe d.png	You found the largest meteor on display at the museum!	Next time try to find the largest meteor on display. It's bigger than you think.		134
19	Dramatic/ass ets/wine.jpg	Dramatic/ass ets/topWine. png	Dramatic/ass ets/splashBlu e.png	Did you find the tectonic plate of our continent? Next time try to spot it on the globe.	Did you know that you can interact with the globe to view how the tectonic plates shift? Try it next time.	0	43

MuseumNumb er Statistion Statistion Statistic	MucoupoNupolo	EvhibitN: mala	lmagaN/ag	Arca
1 1 1			тадемар	Area
class="map" name = 'exhi bit_1'' mageMap" class="map maphilighte di "src="Med ia/museum1 /exhibits/Wa terGallery/e xhibit1/pg" use map="#exhi bit_1!' > (dio); "data bit_1!' > (*stroke Width" :2,*fill Color*: "d1d1 d1",*fill lopacit y":0.6	er	er		
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mageMap" class="map			· .	
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maphilighte d" src="Med ia/museum1 /exhibits/Wa terGallery/e xhibit1/peni bit1.peni map="#exhi ight=" "atata maphil ight=" "stroke width" :2."fill Color": "d1d1 d1","fill lOpacit y":0.6 }' sha pe="p oly" co ords=" 121,39 0,269, 380,47 2,422, 476,53 1,387, 610,23 1,565, 166,53 2,141, 509,13 3,496" /> <area co="" data-="" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="1" ight=' "stroke Colo r":"616 161"," stroke</td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th> d" src="Med ia/museum1</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th> /exhibits/Wa terGallery/e xhibit1/exhi bit1./PG" use map="#exhi bit_1"/></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th>terGallery/e xhibit1/PG" use map="#exhi bit_1"/> </div> **("stroke width" :2, "fill Color": "d1d1 d1", "fil l0pacit y":0.6 } ' maphil="" ords=" 121,39 0,269, 380,47 2,422, 476,53 1,387, 610,23 1,565, 166,53 2,141, 509,13 3,496" pe="p oly" sha=""/> <area co="" data-="" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="1" ight=' {"stroke color": color: color": color":</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td> xhibit1/exhi bit1.JPG" use map="#exhi bit1"/></td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>bit1.JPG" use maphil ight=" bit_1" ></td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>bit_1" /></td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> </td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>r":"616 161"," stroke Width" :2,"fill Color": "d1d1 d1","fil l0pacit y":0.6 }' maphil="" ords=" 121,39 0,269, 380,47 2,422, 476,53 1,387, 610,23 1,565, 166,53 2,141, 509,13 3,496" pe="p oly" sha=""/> <area "stro="" 161","="" data-="" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="1" ight=' {"stro keColo r":"616 161"," stroke</td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 161"," stroke Width" 12,"fill Color": "d1d1 d1","fil lOpacit y":0.6 } sha pe="p oly" co ords=" 121,39 0,269, 380,47 2,422, 476,53 1,387, 610,23 1,565, 166,53 2,141, 509,13 3,496" /> < area id="1" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); datamaphil ight=' kecolo="" maphill="" r":"616="" stroke="" stroke<="" td="" {="" =""/> <th></th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
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y":0.6 }' sha pe="p oly" co ords=" 121,39 0,269, 380,47 2,422, 476,53 1,387, 610,23 1,565, 166,53 2,141, 509,13 3,496" /> <area 161","="" data-="" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="1" ight=' {"stro keColo r":"616 161"," stroke</td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td>d1","fil</td></tr><tr><th> </th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td> pe="p oly" co ords=" 121,39 0,269, 380,47 2,422, 476,53 1,387, 610,23 1,565, 166,53 2,141, 509,13 3,496" /> <area id="1" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); " data- maphil ight=' kecolo="" maphil="" r":"616="" stroke<="" td="" {"stro=""/> <th></th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
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476,53 1,387, 610,23 1,565, 166,53 2,141, 509,13 3,496" /> <area 161","="" data-="" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="1" ight=' {"stro keColo r":"616 161"," stroke</td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td>380,47</td></tr><tr><td>1,387, 610,23 1,565, 166,53 2,141, 509,13 3,496" /> <area id="1" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); " data- maphil ight=' kecolo="" maphil="" r":"616="" stroke<="" td="" {"stro=""/> <th></th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
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2,141, 509,13 3,496" /> <area 161","="" data-="" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="1" ight=' {"stro keColo r":"616 161"," stroke</td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>509,13 3,496" /> <area id="1" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); " data- maphil ight=' kecolo="" maphil="" r":"616="" stroke<="" td="" {"stro=""/> <th></th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
3,496" /> <area "stro="" 161","="" data-="" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="1" ight=' { "stro keColo r":"616 161"," stroke</td><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td><area id="1" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); " datamaphil ight=' kecolo="" maphil="" r":"616="" stroke<="" td="" {=""/> <th></th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
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"javas cript:v oid(0); " data- maphil ight=' {"stro keColo r":"616 161"," stroke				
oid(0); " data- maphil ight=' { "stro keColo r":"616 161"," stroke				"javas
" data- maphil ight=' {"stro keColo r":"616 161"," stroke				
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r":"616 161"," stroke				
161"," stroke				
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				Width"

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MuseumNumb er	er er	lmageMap	Area
			:2,"fill Color": "d1d1 d1","fil lOpacit y":0.6 }' sha pe="p oly" co ords=" 558,42 5,951, 421,10 23,440 ,1022, 488,10 22,636 ,488,6 30,488 ,477" / >
1	2	<div class="map"> </div>	<map name ="exhi bit_2" > <area id="0" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); " shap</area </map

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumb er	ImageMap	Area
1	3	<div< td=""><td>e="pol y" coor ds="3 22,517 ,323,4 44,382 ,433,5 43,455 ,510,4 74,507 ,563,4 82,573 ,402,5 47,353 ,530" / > ></td></div<>	e="pol y" coor ds="3 22,517 ,323,4 44,382 ,433,5 43,455 ,510,4 74,507 ,563,4 82,573 ,402,5 47,353 ,530" / > >
		class="map" 	name ="exhi bit_3" > <area id="0" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); " shap e="pol y" coor ds="7 62,512 ,799,5 03,860 ,543,8 59,595 ,805,6 11,751 ,582" / ></area

MuseumNumb	EvhibitNumb	lmagaMag	Arca
		ппадемар 	Area
er	er		
			,304,5
			36,364
			,542,3
			96,550
			,395,5
			81,255
			,600,1
			91,611 "/>
			<area< td=""></area<>
			id="2"
			href=
			"javas
			cript:v
			oid(0);
			" shap e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="1
			97,299
			,248,2
			52,346
			,283,3 69,381
			,365,4
			76,305
			,499,2
			41,490
			,204,4
			80,192 ,429" /
			>
			<area< th=""></area<>
			id="3"
			href=
			"javas
			cript:v
			oid(0); " shap
			e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="3
			70,605
			,426,5
			85,466
			,566,4 97,582
			,492,6
			17,425
			,626,3
			87,628
			" />
			<area< td=""></area<>
			id="4"
			href=

M N la	Evela i la i teNte con la	l	۸
MuseumNumb er	er	ітадемар	Area
			"javas cript:v oid(0); " shap e="pol y" coor ds="7 07,404,801,4 03,815,364,8 05,305,789,2 56,767,249,7 30,260,705,3 42" /> <area <="" coor="" ds="4 10,503,456,4 91,519,493,5 69,506,593,5 32,548,549,4 85,544,427,5 35,397,530" e="pol y" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="5" shap="" td=""/>

Museshira	Eveli de la	luca e e e A A e	A
MuseumNumb er	er	ітадемар	Area
			,730,5 34,718 ,589,7 02,608 ,672,6 11,637 ,607"/
			<area coor="" ds="5 50,207,498,2 01,481,238,5 10,259,546,2 44" e="pol y" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="7" shap=""/>
			<area coor="" ds="3 89,258 ,386,1 97,398 ,177,3 72,164 ,355,1 55,369 ,131,4 16,147 ,449,1 37,493 ,170,4 85,208 ,425,2 03" e="pol y" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="8" shap=""/>
			<area "javas="" cript:v<="" href="" id="9" td=""/>

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
er	er		
			- : -1(0)
			oid(0); " shap
			e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="6
			87,127
			,669,2 14,719
			,221,7
			64,218
			,777,1
			93,776 ,169,7
			62,143
			,724,1
			26" />
			40.50
			<area href<="" id="10</td></tr><tr><th></th><td></td><td></td><td>" td=""/>
			="java
			script:
			void(0) ;" sha
			pe="p
			oly" co
			ords="
			434,30 8,481,
			290,51
			2,333,
			518,38
			6,473,
			404,44 9,418"
			/>
			,
1	4	<div< td=""><td>> <map< td=""></map<></td></div<>	> <map< td=""></map<>
	·	class="map"	name
		>	="exhi
		<img <="" id="i
mageMap" td=""/> <td>bit_4" ></td>	bit_4" >
		class="map	/ <area< td=""></area<>
		maphilighte	id="0"
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		ia/museum1	"javas
		/exhibits/Wa terGallery/e	cript:v oid(0);
		xhibit4/exhi	" shap
		bit4.JPG" use	e="pol
		map="#exhi	y" coor
		bit_4" /> 	ds="2 31,394
		/uiv	,303,4
			13,323
			,449,3

MuseumNumb	EvhihitNumh	lmageMan	Aroa
er	er	Ппадемар	Alea
Ci	Ci		
			18,501 ,261,5
			42,188
			,536,1 51,485
			,149,4
			43,180 ,412" /
			>
			<area <="" id="1" td=""/>
			href=
			"javas cript:v
			oid(0);
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			y" coor
			ds="5
			00,384 ,461,3
			92,427
			,414,4 05,448
			,397,4
			87,405 ,526,4
			27,560
			,461,5 82,500
			,590,5
			39,582
			,573,5 60,595
			,526,6
			03,487 ,595,4
			48,573
			,414,5 39,392
			" />
			<area <="" id="2" td=""/>
			href=
			"javas cript:v
			oid(0);
			" shap
			e="pol y" coor
			ds="2
			99,548 ,268,5
			54,242
			,571,2
			25,597

MucoupoNingle	EvhibitNivash	lmaaaMaa	Arca
MuseumNumb		тадемар	Area
er	er		
			210.6
			,219,6 28,225
			,659,2
			42,685
			,268,7
			02,299
			,708,3 30,702
			,356,6
			85,373
			,659,3
			79,628
			,373,5
			97,356 ,571,3
			30,554
			" />
			<area< td=""></area<>
			id="3"
			href=
			"javas
			cript:v
			oid(0); " shap
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			ds="6
			2,516,
			33,522 ,8,538,
			-8,563,
			-14,59
			2,-8,62
			1,8,64
			6,33,6 62,62,
			668,91
			,662,1
			16,646
			,132,6
			21,138 ,592,1
			32,563
			,116,5
			38,91,
			522" /
			>
			<area< td=""></area<>
			id="4"
			href= "javas
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			oid(0);
			" shap
			e="pol
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MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
er	er		
			ds="9 19,493 ,878,5 01,844 ,524,8 21,558 ,813,5 99,821 ,640,8 44,674 ,878,6 97,919 ,705,9 60,697 ,994,6 74,101 7,640, 1025,5 99,101 7,558, 994,52 4,960, 501" / >
	5	<div class="map"> </div>	<pre><map name="exhi bit_5"></map></pre>

MuseumNumb	EvhihitNumh	ImageMan	Area
er	er	Imagemap	Aica
Ci	Ci		
			11,300
			,228,2
			84,235
			,288,2
			50,309
			,265,3
			23,278
			,357,2
			86,382
			,303,3
			78,315
			,352,3
			12,314
			,303,3 38,320
			,363,3
			35,359
			,347,3
			29,344
			,323,3
			57,277
			,373,2
			41,369
			,198,3
			57,148
			,377,2
			02,411
			,240,3
			88,266 ,380,2
			89,396
			,240,4
			38,131
			,423,6
			6,377,
			51,323
			,81,27
			9" />
			<area< td=""></area<>
			id="1"
			href= "javas
			cript:v
			oid(0);
			" shap
			e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="7
			46,471
			,773,4
			59,814
			,429,8
			56,408
			,882,4
			28,895
			,423,8 91,446
			91,440

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
er	er		
			,855,4 71,805 ,514,7 83,520 ,756,5 16,744 ,502"/
	6	<div class="map"> </div>	<pre><map name="exhi bit_6"></map></pre>

MusaumMumb	- EvhibitNumb	lmagaMap	۸۲۵۵
MuseumNumb		тадемар	Area
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			id="1"
			href=
			"javas
			cript:v
			oid(0);
			" shap
			e="pol y" coor
			ds="4
			70,580
			,477,5
			55,490
			,535,4 94,526
			,502,5
			55,518
			,577,5
			35,600
			,558,6 67,548
			,707,5
			25,712
			,490,6
			79,423
			,664,4
			59,641 ,471,6
			24" />
			<area id="2"</area
			href=
			"javas
			cript:v
			oid(0);
			" shap e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="6
			74,496
			,619,4
			98,593 ,512,6
			32,590
			,691,6
			29,738
			,654,7
			60,658 ,770,5
			34,740
			,511,7
			33,443
			,741,4
			21,713 ,411,6
			89,425
			,673,4
T.	ļ		l

5.4 N. I	_		•
MuseumNumb er	er	ітадемар	Area
			55,670
			,480" /
			>
1	7	<div< td=""><td>> <map< td=""></map<></td></div<>	> <map< td=""></map<>
_	,	class="map"	name
		>	="exhi
		<img <="" id="i</td><td>bit_7" td=""/>	
		mageMap"	>
		class="map	<area< td=""></area<>
		maphilighte	id="0"
		d" src="Med ia/museum1	href= "javas
		/exhibits/Ma	cript:v
		mmalGallery	oid(0);
		/exhibit7/ex	" shap
		hibit7.JPG" u	e="pol
		semap="#e	y" coor
		xhibit_7" />	ds="4
			59,525
			,472,5 04,467
			,487,4
			82,434
			,483,4
			18,494
			,415,5
			35,378
			,574,3
			48,619 ,346,6
			55,334
			,708,3
			53,730
			,390,7
			23,469
			,716,5
			25,701
			,552,6 68,559
			,591,6
			09,554
			,615,5
			33,602
			,547,5
			80,561
			,556,5
			72,550 ,579,5
			32,549
			,500,5
			33,523
			,519,5
			26,494
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MuseumNumb		тадемар	Area
er	er		
			,549,4
			75,546 ,468,5
			44" />
			>
1	8	<div class="map"</div 	<map name</map
		> 111ap	="exhi
		<img <="" id="i</td><td>bit_8" td=""/>	
		mageMap"	> _
		class="map	<area< td=""></area<>
		maphilighte	id="0"
		d" src="Med	href=
		ia/museum1	"javas
		/exhibits/Ma mmalGallery	cript:v oid(0);
		/exhibit8/ex	" shap
		hibit8.JPG" u	e="pol
		semap="#e	y" coor
		xhibit_8" />	ds="3
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			,318,3
			06,321
			,293,2 69,238
			,255,2
			30,250
			,222,2
			37,230
			,218,2
			17,220
			,210,2
			35,216
			,254,1 77,261
			,174,2
			71,184
			,297,1
			68,323
			,176,3
			34,192
			,349,2
			08,384 ,207,4
			33,201
			,456,2
			14,466
			,223,4
			60,245
			,494,2
			52,506
			,262,5
			32,246 ,556,2
			82,573
			52,575

MusaumNumb	Evhibi+Numb	ImagaMan	\ roo
MuseumNumb		тадемар	Area
er	er		
			,300,6
			18,298 ,652,3
			20,647
			,352,6
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			,634,4
			08,638
			,426,5
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			,552,4
			46,544
			,433,5
			28,436 ,500,4
			45,484
			,441,5
			03,417
			,493,4
			02,504
			,372,4
			79,316
			,462,3
			27,436
			,322,4 01,327
			,374,3
			49,346
			,356,3
			17,360
			" />
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			"javas
			cript:v oid(0);
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			y" coor
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			,811,5
			09,792
			,466,7
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			94,739
			,387,7
			44,370
			,774,3
			39,788
			,322,8
			21,312
			,862,3
			26,870
			,357,8

Museuman	EvhibitM	lman and Maria	A ===
MuseumNumb		ımagемар	Area
er	er		
			56,380
			,892,3 86,933
			,388,9
			58,403
			,957,4
			42,952
			,478,9
			48,524 ,949,5
			75,945
			,591,9
			03,572
			,866,6
			12,808
			,609,7 93,608
			 3 3,000 " />
			,
1	9	<div< td=""><td>> <man< td=""></man<></td></div<>	> <man< td=""></man<>
1	9	class="map"	<map name</map
		>	="exhi
		<img <="" id="i</td><td>bit_9" td=""/>	
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		hibit9.JPG" u	e="pol y" coor
		semap="#e xhibit_9" />	ds="1
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			,454,1
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			,362,1
			34,365
			,137,3
			26,186
			,292,2 18,294
			,247,2
			85,327
			,294,3
			63,294
			,386,2
			76,453 ,266,4
			94,260
			2 .,200

M Ni Is	—	l N/	Δ
MuseumNumb	Exhibitinumb	ımagемар	Area
er	er		
			,534,2
			43,503
			,218,4
			67,192
			,484,1
			90,482
			,166,5
			02,177
			,504,1
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			,540,1
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			69,218
			,610,1
			82,593
			,229,6
			19,218
			,628,2
			32,642
			,217,6
			05,254
			,619,2
			71,647
			,280,6 71,319
			,671,3
			45,652
			,348,6
			34,355
			,623,3
			45,620
			,335,5
			98,349
			,582,3
			51,568
			,367,5
			53,359
			,540,3
			79,501
			,397,4
			80,423
			,472,4
			48,450
			,464,4
			47,506
			,456,5
			32,458
			,565,4
			70,618
			,450,6
			16,413
			,599,3
			07,582 " />
			1>

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MuseumNumb		ппадемар	Area
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1	10	<div< th=""><th><map< th=""></map<></th></div<>	<map< th=""></map<>
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		<img <br="" id="i</th><th> bit_10"/> >	
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		mmalGallery	oid(0);
		/exhibit10/e	" shap
		xhibit10.JPG	e="pol
		" usemap="	y" coor
		#exhibit_10"	ds="4
		/> 	9,340, 89,328
			,137,3
			16,181
			,317,2
			37,329
			,269,3
			43,292
			,333,3
			27,333
			,364,3
			43,395
			,331,4 38,338
			,462,3
			59,487
			,398,5
			01,415
			,510,4
			33,516
			,457,5
			21,475
			,509,4
			87,489 ,493,4
			59,504
			,418,4
			95,397
			,493,3
			81,501
			,387,5
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			,526,3
			38,527
			,328,5
			54,292 ,552,2
			62,546
			,261,5
			69,241
			,581,1
	I		, , -

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MuseumNumb	Exhibitinumb	ımagемар	Area
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			96,567
			,134,5
			69,115
			,595,8
			7,587, 43,570
			"/>
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			<area< td=""></area<>
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			" shap e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="8
			32,458
			,845,4
			51,859
			,439,8
			65,432
			,881,4
			42,910
			,463,9 23,487
			,928,5
			14,935
			,501,9
			51,488
			,962,5
			05,961
			,532,9
			36,557 ,933,5
			75,928
			,591,9
			13,594
			,900,5
			87,877
			,603,8
			68,607
			,870,5 79,871
			,565,8
			56,563
			,844,5
			60,842
			,544,8
			52,530
			,859,5
			08,865
			,489,8 60,474
			,849,4
			,849,4 71" />
			- /-
I	I	l	1

MuseumNumb	EvhihitNumh	ImageMan	Area
er	er	IIIIageMap	Alea
CI	Ei		
			>////ap
1	11	<div< th=""><th><map< th=""></map<></th></div<>	<map< th=""></map<>
		class="map"	name
		> 	="exhi
		<img <="" id="i
mageMap" th=""/> <th> bit_11" ></th>	bit_11" >
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		d" src="Med	href=
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		/exhibits/Ma mmalGallery	cript:v oid(0);
		/exhibit11/e	" shap
		xhibit11.JPG	e="pol
		" usemap="	y" coor
		#exhibit_11"	ds="4,
		/> 	329,10 4,310,
		\/\div>	207,29
			7,255,
			299,29
			8,320,
			352,38 0,374,
			384,37
			9,399,
			401,41
			9,405,
			444,41 8,442,
			405,46
			5,376,
			502,34
			5,510,
			321,52 7,300,
			546,17
			1,577,
			12,581
			" />
			/araa
			<area <="" id="1" td=""/>
			href=
			"javas
			cript:v
			oid(0);
			" shap e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="7
			28,473
			,755,4
			51,829
			,467,8 79,474
			,907,4
I	I	l	

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
er	er	ттадеттар	/ 11 CG
Ci	C.		
			86,911 ,479,9 24,478 ,944,4 60,948 ,452,9 60,457 ,1022, 475,10 22,631 ,986,6 19,957 ,605,8 56,566 ,765,5 55,754 ,548,7 87,519 ,760,5 05,736 ,500,7 23,494 ,723,4 83" />
	l		
1	12	<div class="map"> </div>	<pre>> <map name="exhi bit_12"> </map></pre>

M N lo	Evela i la i teNte con la	l	A
MuseumNumb		тадемар	Area
er	er		
			0.4.000
			94,398
			,190,3 91,202
			,402,1
			94,420
			,210,4
			35,209
			,448,1
			86,448
			,165,4 88,136
			,520,1
			22,523
			,118,5
			52,132
			,597,1
			13,596 ,40,58
			8,27,5
			88,22,
			528,26
			,458" /
			>
			-2r02
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			"javas
			cript:v
			oid(0);
			" shap
			e="pol y" coor
			ds="8
			16,574
			,828,5
			33,795
			,501,7 73,466
			,771,4
			44,749
			,446,7
			44,436
			,768,4
			12,757 ,391,7
			65,391
			,766,3
			66,776
			,406,7
			86,405
			,783,3
			91,792 ,387,7
			88,369
			,795,3
			66,795
			,407,8
•	•		

N4	Fools Hallen London	l N /	۸
MuseumNumb	Exhibitinumb	ımagемар	Area
er	er		
			06,401
			,810,4
			21,823
			,456,8
			39,460
			,868,4
			68,953
			,457,9 95,478
			,1005,
			499,10
			06,535
			,995,5
			46,100
			3,569,
			1005,6
			12,996
			,634,9
			84,644
			,955,6
			25,949 ,617,9
			57,593
			,930,5
			57,891
			,553,8
			53,550
			,832,5
			80"/>
			<area id="2"</area
			href=
			"javas
			cript:v
			oid(0);
			" shap
			e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="5
			73,567
			,592,5 11,573
			,475,5
			68,444
			,566,4
			27,579
			,436,5
			88,435
			,598,4
			26,593
			,454,6
			07,454
			,627,4
			59,614
			,450,6 17,441
			,625,4
	I		,023,7

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumb er	ImageMap	Area
			26,621 ,417,6 35,430 ,646,4 15,645 ,436,6 54,450 ,670,4 57,719 ,454,7 58,466 ,768,4 95,780 ,519,7 80,532 ,751,5 25,727 ,523,7 09,538 ,686,5 45,680 ,563,6 59,573 ,638,5 64,612 ,563" / >
1	13	<div class="map" > <img <br="" id="i
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		xhibit13.JPG " usemap=" #exhibit_13" />	e="pol y" coor ds="3 55,555 ,359,5 40,363 ,525,3 64,501 ,366,4 75,345 ,468,3 27,483 ,301,4 66,298

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
er	er		7 00.
			,429,2
			89,428
			,278,4 19,280
			,399,2
			85,387
			,275,3
			75,280
			,362,3
			03,368
			,322,3 67,333
			,372,3
			44,383
			,382,3
			81,417
			,389,4
			61,384
			,487,3 83,525
			,401,5
			59,405
			,610,3
			96,651
			,396,6
			81,415
			,682,4
			48,674 ,471,6
			72,498
			,671,5
			34,667
			,564,6
			62,573
			,603,5
			85,548
			,609,5 13,591
			,488,5
			56" />
4	7.4	مان،	>
1	14	<div class="map"</div 	<map< td=""></map<>
		ciass= map >	name ="exhi
		<img <="" id="i</td><td>bit_14" td=""/>	
		mageMap"	>
		class="map	<area< td=""></area<>
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		d" src="Med	href=
		ia/museum1 /exhibits/Ear	"javas
		thGallery/ex	cript:v oid(0);
		hibit14/exhi	" shap
		bit14.JPG" us	e="pol
		emap="#ex	y" coor
		hibit_14" />	ds="5,
	•	. !	

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumb er	ImageMap	Area
			343,19
		3,4102	1,335, 198,53 8,18,5 78"/>
			<area coor="" ds="5 79,323,670,3 21,670,454,5 77,462 " e="pol y" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="1" shap=""/>
			<area coor="" ds="9 15,315 ,992,3 17,988 ,430,9 04,433 " e="pol y" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="2" shap=""/>
1	15	<div class="map" > <img <br="" id="i
mageMap"/>class="map maphilighte d" src="Med ia/museum1 /exhibits/Ear thGallery/ex hibit15/exhi bit15.JPG" us emap="#ex hibit_15" /> </div 	<map name ="exhi bit_15" > <area id="0" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); " shap e="pol y" coor ds="2 7,189,</area </map

MuseumNumb	EvhihitNumh	ImagaMas	Araa
		ппадемар 	Alea
er	er		
			124 12
			124,12 5,147,
			116,21
			9,127,
			368,19
			9,391,
			243,41
			0,294, 387,34
			0,355,
			354,28
			6,331,
			196,33
			0,163, 376,11
			2,441,
			84,499
			,38,47
			0,15,4
			13,17,
			300,10
			,228" / >
			<area< td=""></area<>
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			href=
			"javas
			cript:v oid(0);
			" shap
			e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="4
			35,166 ,485,1
			48,545
			,137,6
			21,158
			,617,2
			13,642
			,231,7 00,230
			,703,2
			62,770
			,265,7
			64,324
			,625,3 32,534
			,351,4
			74,346
			,434,3
			10,425
			,266,4
			28,207 " />
			/ <i>></i>
I	I	I	ı

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
er	er		
1	16	<div class="map" > <img <br="" id="i
mageMap"/>class="map maphilighte d" src="Med ia/museum1 /exhibits/Ear thGallery/ex hibit16/exhi bit16.JPG" us emap="#ex hibit_16" /> </div 	<map name ="exhi bit_16" > <area id="0" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); " shap e="pol y" coor ds="1 00,341 ,434,3 49,439 ,714,1 16,727 "/></area </map
			>
	17	<div class="map"> </div>	<map name ="exhi bit_17" > <area id="0" href= "javas cript:v oid(0); " shap e="pol y" coor ds="8 7,144, 259,14 2,263, 185,42 7,195, 426,24 0,440, 309,50 7,315, 510,53 6,267, 546,17 7,579, 89,579 ,35,54 2,9,49 6,2,26</area </map

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
er	er		
			8" />
			<area coor="" ds="5 16,137,521,6 25,958,640,9 74,324,1019, 274,10 20,167,933,1 03,838,136" e="pol y" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="1" shap=""/>
1	18	<div class="map"> </div>	<pre>></pre>

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
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			0,287,
			32,258 " />
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			"javas
			cript:v oid(0);
			" shap
			e="pol y" coor
			ds="2
			55,261
			,253,4 41,273
			,476,4
			23,476 ,426,2
			67" />
			<area <="" id="2" td=""/>
			href=
			"javas cript:v
			oid(0);
			" shap
			e="pol y" coor
			ds="5
			32,203 ,621,1
			83,689
			,204,7 37,252
			,764,3
			10,766 ,377,7
			56,431
			,716,4
			84,668 ,518,5
			94,530
			,512,5 05,463
			,461,4
			40,403 ,438,3
			44,457
			,284,4 85,242
			"/>

MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
er	er		
			<area coor="" ds="7 84,316,778,4 27,950,426,9 63,265,918,2 48,877,241,8 58,299,851,3 14" e="pol y" href="javas cript:v oid(0); " id="3" shap=""/>
1	19	<div class="map"> </div>	<pre>></pre>

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MuseumNumb		тадемар	Area
er	er		
			7,1011
			,329,1
			018,38
			7,1010
			,452,9
			93,507
			,956,5 74,900
			,629,8
			20,677
			,741,6
			88" />
			>
1	20	<div< td=""><td><map< td=""></map<></td></div<>	<map< td=""></map<>
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		> <img exhi<br="" id="i</td><td>="/> bit 20"	
		mageMap"	bit_20 >
		class="map	<area< td=""></area<>
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		d" src="Med	href=
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		/exhibits/Ear	cript:v
		thGallery/ex	oid(0);
		hibit20/exhi	" shap
		bit20.JPG" us emap="#ex	e="pol y" coor
		hibit_20" />	ds="6
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		, -	,725,2
			23,747
			,193,7
			76,182
			,798,1
			99,819 ,214,8
			36,229
			,825,2
			61,830
			,286,8
			54,314
			,853,3
			36,828
			,349,8 01,343
			,769,3
			48,731
			,344,7
			19,333
			,732,2
			95,716
			,285,6
			97,271
			" />
			<area< td=""></area<>
			id="1"
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MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ImageMap	Area
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G.	G.		
			1 6
			href=
			"javas
			cript:v
			oid(0);
			Silap
			e="pol
			y" coor
			ds="4
			67,509
			,477,5
			02,501
			,524,5
			11,541
			,519,5
			56,529
			,575,5
			12,584
			,490,5
			85,474
			,580,4
			61,576
			,448,5
			82,451
			,568,4
			48,557
			,444,5
			44,451
			,528" /
			> /man
1			ا حر،

Museum E Number	ExhibitNu mber	VisitNum ber	_	NumberO fArtifacts		Image	VisitStart	VisitEnd
1	19	6	Rocks and Space	1	Plates	Media/mus eum1/exhib its/EarthGal lery/exhibit 19/exhibit1	2015-05-20 09:45:57	2015-05-20 09:46:12

Database: tinrobot_thesis, Table: itinerary

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumb er	VisitationNumb er	ExhibitTitle	lmage
1	19	1	Tectonic Plates	Media/museum1/exhibits/EarthGallery/exhibit

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumb er	PositionX	PositionY	Title	Picture	Text	
1	1	-45	125	Marine Mammals and Birds	Media/m useum1/ exhibits/ WaterGal lery/exhi bit1/exhi bit1.JPG	Learn about marin e ma mmals , such as whale s and how they have a dapte d to their habita t and about marin e birds who live along the coast.	MuseumG
1	2	-45		Molusks and Invertabrates	bit2/exhi bit2.JPG	Molus ks and Invert abrate s are some of the earlies t forms of com plex oceani c life. Learn how they evolve d and surviv ed. See sp ecime ns and learn how strang e they can be.	MuseumGe
1	5	-40	145	Cougar	Media/m useum1/ exhibits/	Learn about the	MuseumG

MuseumNumb		PositionX	PositionY	Title	Picture	Text	
er	er						
					Mammal Gallery/e xhibit5/e xhibit5.JP G	and it's baby cubs. See a diora ma of it in it's natura I habita t and learn how it	
1	6	-40	155	Beaver	Media/m useum1/ exhibits/ Mammal Gallery/e xhibit6/e xhibit6.JP G	nation	MuseumG
1	7	-50	145	Bear	Media/m useum1/ exhibits/ Mammal Gallery/e xhibit7/e xhibit7.JP	chewe d. Learn all about the Grizzly Bear! Rawr!	MuseumG
1	8	-50	155	Thinhorn Sheep	G Media/m useum1/ exhibits/ Mammal	See Th inhorn sheep up top	MuseumG

Museum	nNumb	ExhibitNumb	PositionX	PositionY	Title	Picture	Text	
er		er				1 1000.10		
						Gallery/e xhibit8/e xhibit8.JP G	high mount ain peaks in this diora ma. Learn about how they make their home in their mount ains and why they grow such	
							big horns.	
	1	15	-40	40	The Solar System	Media/m useum1/ exhibits/ EarthGall ery/exhib it15/exhi bit15.JPG	Learn about how it all began; the birth of the univer se and how stars are forme	MuseumGe
	1	14	-40	30	The Three Types of Rock	Media/m useum1/ exhibits/ EarthGall ery/exhib it14/exhi bit14.JPG	differe nt	MuseumGe

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	MuseumNumb		PositionX	PositionY	Title	Picture	lext	
	er	er						
							forme	
							d and where	
							they	
							are	
							found.	
	1	18	-45	10	Meteorites	Media/m	Not all	Museum
						useum1/	rocks	
						exhibits/ EarthGall	come	
						ery/exhib		
						it18/exhi	Some	
						bit18.JPG	come	
							from	
							outer	
							space! Learn	
							all	
							about	
							meteo	
							rites in	
							this exhibit	
							, how	
							they	
							are	
							forme	
							d,	
							what they	
							can	
							tell us	
							about	
							how	
							old the	
							Earth	
							is, and	
							see	
							some	
							examp les of	
							them.	
ŀ	1	19	-33	10	Tectonic Plates	Media/m	The	MuseumG
						useum1/	Earth'	
						exhibits/	S	
						EarthGall ery/exhib		
						it19/exhi	not a	
						bit19.JPG	unifor	
							m	
							thing.	
							It cont	
							ains	
							many cracks	
							and	
							fault	
١			I		I	ı	I	I

MuseumNumb er	ExhibitNumb er	PositionX	PositionY	Title	Picture	Text	
						lines in which differe nt tecton ic plates shift agains t each other from the pr essure s below. Learn about how the Earth under goes g eologi c chang	
						۵ .	

Database: tinrobot_thesis, Table: sequential

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ExhibitNumb er	PositionX	PositionY
0	3006	3175
1	4327	1075
2	4904	885
5	2213	1382
6	2601	1382
7	2974	1382
8	3349	1382
14	1000	900
15	1000	1300
18	1778	1081
19	4617	2037

	order	MuseumNumb	ExhibitNumb	ArtifactNumb	Image	Descriptio	Info	Time
1		er	er	er		n		
1								