



# Teachers' Pack

Conservation through Education  
Together we can make a difference

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## INTRODUCTION

### Welcome to our Teacher's pack

In this pack we have provided you with information and resource material to help maximise your class's visit. Included are activities relating to specific subjects, covering a range of key stages. They have been developed to allow you to select what is most relevant and beneficial to your curriculum. As we are continually improving and reworking all aspects of Amazon World, your comments and feedback on this pack would be appreciated.

Thank you

## DAILY PROGRAM OF EVENTS\*

Here at Amazon World Zoo Park we have a range of daily displays and talks. The times are as follows:

<b>11.00</b>	<b>Coati Feeding</b>
<b>11.30</b>	<b>Penguin Talk</b>
<b>12.00</b>	<b>Tapir Feeding</b>
<b>12.30</b>	<b>Lemur Talk</b>
<b>13.00</b>	<b>Meerkat Feeding</b>
<b>13.30</b>	<b>Falconry</b>
<b>14.00</b>	<b>Tamarin Feeding</b>
<b>14.30</b>	<b>Meet the animals</b>
<b>15.00</b>	<b>Ocelot Feeding</b>



\*please note that all events are subject to changes on the day, we apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

# FACILITIES INFORMATION

## EDUCATION LODGE

The Education Lodge is a purpose built classroom for our private educational talks, it can also be used as an additional undercover area for packed lunches on a rainy day subject to availability (please check on the day).

These education talks are specially designed for your group. Just tell us which part of the curriculum you are concentrating on and we will provide you with a twenty-thirty minute talk on a relevant subject including flight, predators, rainforests and conservation.

If you would like to benefit from one of our talks we request that you book these in advance, as the number of talks will be limited per day. Please note there will be a small extra charge for these talks, so do telephone for further details.

## DINOSAUR DIG

Experience the thrill of discovering the fossilised bones of a South American dinosaur! Our full sized dinosaur is buried in sand and ready for your class to 'dig up' during a twenty-minute session. We provide colour coded buckets and brushes so that several small groups can work on different areas of the dig at the same time. A member of staff will be available to brief your group leader on what to expect and how to get the most from your time in this area.

In this schools pack you will find a grid that can be printed out and given to your students so that they can record their findings as they would on a real dig! Booking is essential for this additional activity, and there will be an extra charge for its use to cover staff supervision.

**Teachers must be present during these activities**



# **JURASSIC ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND**

In the same area as the Dino-Dig we have our large Jurassic themed Adventure Playground. This playground has been designed to be a challenge and should test even the most active child. Each piece of apparatus has rubber matting underneath for safety but teachers must ensure that children are supervised at all times.

There is no extra charge for using this area however please bear in mind that opening may be subject to the weather conditions for safety reasons.

## **OTHER FACILITIES**

### **Adventurers Café**

Open daily serving a full range of hot and cold meals or snacks and drinks. The café has both indoor and outdoor covered areas.

### **Picnic Area**

Picnic benches surround our animal display field if your group prefers to bring packed lunches (the education lodge can be used in adverse weather subject to availability).

### **Toucan Gift Shop**

At the end of your tour through Amazon World you will arrive in our gift shop where you can buy a memento to remind you of your experience. Gifts range from badges, key-rings and stationary to cuddly toys, books and jigsaws!

### **Toilets**

Are located near the Adventurers Café and include hand washing facilities and disabled access.

# THE AMAZON ADVENTURE

As you journey through the park you will come face to face with some of the worlds most unusual, beautiful and endangered creatures. Some you won't be able to see anywhere else in the UK or even Europe!

Don't forget to look up and try to spot the many species of tropical bird flying freely through the rainforest above your head or the sloth hanging from a branch.

## Secrets of Xenarthra

In this section you will come face to face with our Southern Tamandua (also known as the Lesser Anteater), Three-Banded Armadillos and Linnaeus Two-Toed Sloth. To spot our pair of Sloths and their offspring you will need to look up and search in the canopy trees as they are roaming free.

Other species in this section included the critically endangered Golden Headed Lion Tamarin, we are very proud to be able to help with the conservation of this species by housing a breeding group. If you look closely you will also spot the smallest monkey in the world the Pygmy Marmoset.



## AMAZON RIVER

Our Amazon River Tank built in 2009 is designed to allow you to see our fish up close. Transparent walls allow maximum viewing as you follow the path around the exhibit. It is home to several species fish including the infamous Red Bellied Piranha but don't worry they won't bite!





# THE TOMB



Our large nocturnal area is one of a kind on the Island. Come and see our three different species of bat living, feeding and flying around in their own specially built TOMB.

You will see what our bats get up to at night as this area has a special lighting system which makes the bats think that day time is night time and vice versa. This area also houses other nocturnal animals that would normally be asleep during your visit!

**Enter the Tomb of the Animal Gods if you dare!**

## The Desert

Our desert section is a dry and sandy habitat that is home to many unusual animals; here you can see Hairy Armadillos as they scurry around, Prehensile Tailed Tree Porcupines hanging about and Meerkats keeping watch over all the comings and goings.



# Lemur Walk Through



We are proud to announce that Amazon World has now opened the first and only lemur walk through exhibit on the island. Visitors can walk on the wild side as they get up close and personal with our Red-Ruffed and Ring-Tailed Lemurs.

Both these species are endemic to Madagascar and face loss of habitat due to deforestation for agricultural or mining purposes. Our Lemurs are part of a breeding programme aimed to boost population numbers to ensure their survival.



# HEALTH AND SAFETY

**The following guidelines are designed to help you get the most out of your visit in the safest possible way.**

Amazon World presentations include close encounters with a range of animals including exotic mammals and reptiles. These hands on experiences enable people of all ages to come into contact with animals if they wish. A full brief will be given to school groups partaking in these experiences on arrival at the zoo. This brief will highlight key risks and hazards so that everyone can enjoy these session safely.

Amazon World Zoo's Health and Safety policy and risk assessments are available to view onsite however below are some key points to help you plan your visit.

- **Qualified First Aid personnel are always on duty.**
  - **First Aid stations are located at the main reception/gift shop.**
- **Fire Assembly point is located at the MAIN CAR PARK**
- **Daily checks are carried out on all equipment and grounds**
- **Many sections of the Zoo include free roaming/flying animals**
- **Many of our animals are from hot humid habitats and therefore indoor areas reflect our animals natural climate**
- **It is essential that children are supervised by an adult at all times to ensure appropriate conduct and that you are aware of the consequences of not following guidelines in place. This is for your own health and safety.**

We want your visit to be as enjoyable as possible so should you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

# Useful Information

Open from 10:00 am all year round

## How to find us ...



Ferry travel to the island is available from Southampton, Portsmouth and Lymington.

### Contact Details

**Write to:** Education Officer  
Amazon World Zoo Park  
Watery lane,  
Nr Arreton,  
Isle of Wight  
PO36 0LX

**Telephone:** 01983 867122

**Fax:** 01983 868560

**E-mail:** [info@amazonworld.co.uk](mailto:info@amazonworld.co.uk)

**Website:** [www.amazonworld.co.uk](http://www.amazonworld.co.uk)

### Education Group Rates

**Child/Student** £5.50

**Teacher (1:5)** Free

**Extra Teacher** £5.50

**Coach/Bus Driver** Free

**School Talk** £45:00

**Dino Dig (per child)** £2.00  
(Max 16 per session)

**Free Car Parking**

## PREPARING FOR A VISIT

We are happy to arrange for teachers to visit the park prior to your excursion. This would give you the opportunity to plan your visit in more detail. It is difficult to advise you on how much time a group visit would need as this depends on which activities you decide to partake in.

### Pre and Post visit activity suggestions.

- **Getting Arty** - Make a collage of one of the animals at Amazon World Zoo Park using different items to simulate the different textures
  - For example use feathers for a bird, bark for the scales of a reptile or even the bristles from a paintbrush for a porcupine!
- **Conservation Project** – A chance to help the environment! We are always trying to think of new ways in which the public can help us. **Design a project that will help to conserve wildlife either in the UK or around the World?**
  - Your project could be something you do at school e.g. recycle, build a wildlife area or fundraise.
  - Or mind-map ideas that we can use to promote the conservation message - send us your ideas and hopefully we can put them into practice. Your ideas could be helping endangered animals around the world!
- **Native South American People Project** - Find out more information about native South American people (An information sheet is included in this pack to get you started).
  - Draw a picture of some Inca, Mayan or Aztec jewellery.
  - Write a story about the first meeting between the European explorers and the Native South Americans.
- **Design an Enclosure** - Choose any species of endangered animal and design an enclosure where it will have everything the animal needs. You will need to think of the following key points!
  - Do your animals require heat?
  - Are your animals nocturnal?
  - Do they need somewhere to swim?
  - Do they climb?
  - Do they need inside & outside parts to their house?
  - Would they be dangerous to keepers? If so how would the keeper safely feed them and clean the enclosure?
  - Where would you put food and water bowls?
  - **You can send us your finished projects and we may be able to use your ideas to build the enclosure for real!**

## **THANK YOU FOR YOUR VISIT**

Amazon World Zoo Park does not receive any government funding or grants. All our funds come from admissions and donations, with every penny going towards the care of the animals and helping to conserve them for future generations.

We are currently involved in nearly a dozen international breeding programs. Some of the animals involved include, Emperor Tamarins, Black-Footed Penguins, Linnaeus's Toe-Toed Sloth, Bleeding Heart Doves, Red-Bellied White-Lipped Tamarin, Giant Anteater, Brazilian Tapir, Howler Monkey and Goeldi Monkey.

## **ANIMAL SPONSORSHIP**

You have already helped us by choosing to visit us but perhaps you could help even more by having your class sponsor one of our animals?

### **What's included in sponsorship ...**

Your class name would appear on an adoption sign displayed on the enclosure. You will receive a certificate to display on your classroom wall and a quarterly news letter to keep you updated on our latest developments.

**We hope that you find this pack useful and we welcome your comments and feed back.**

**Thank you!**

*Conservation is our motivation!*

# COLOURING FUN

Chose your favourite species of macaw and colour it in.

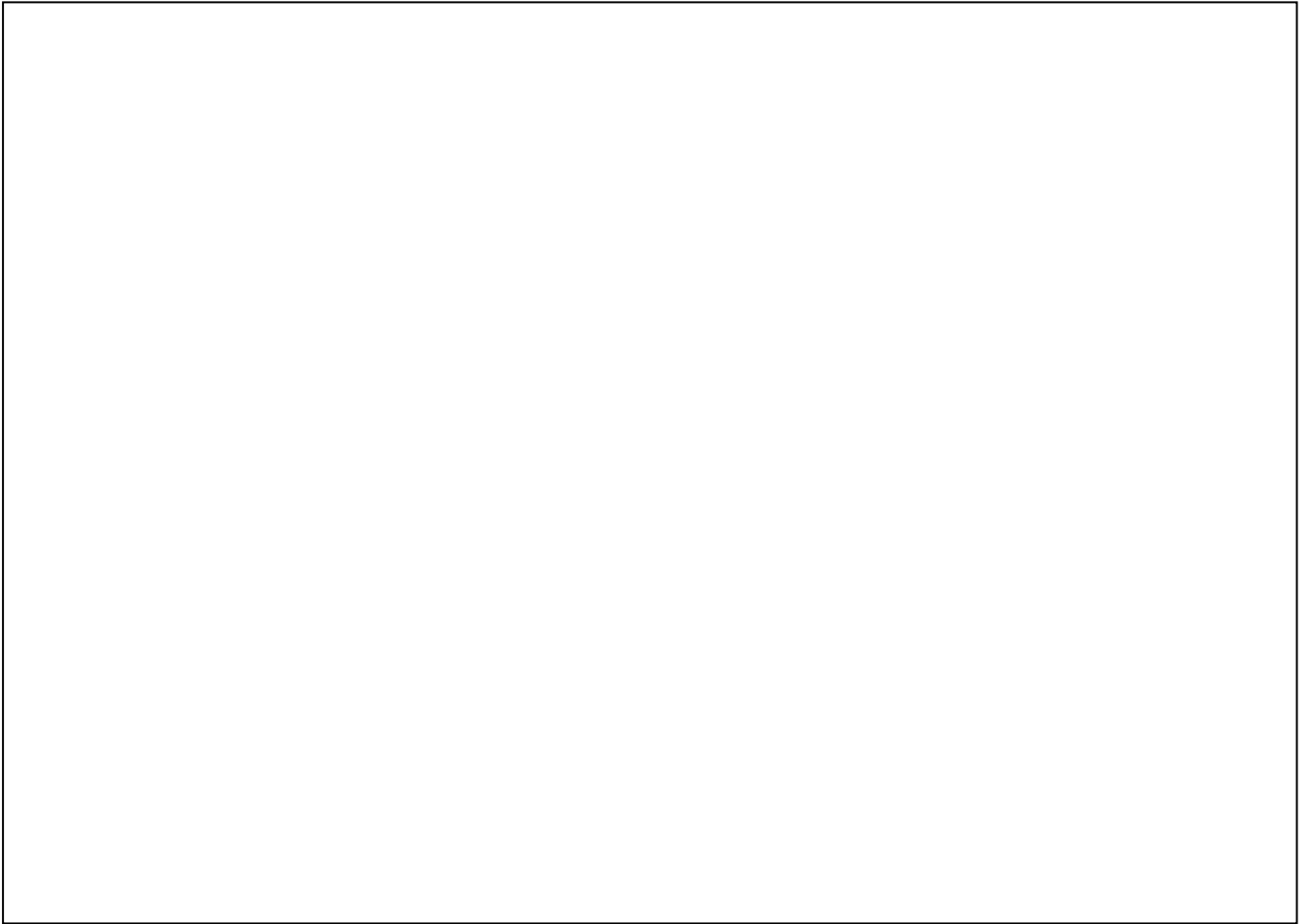


## Hints & Tips

You will need bright colours like reds, blues, yellows and greens

# My Favourite Animal

Draw a picture below of your favourite animal at Amazon World.



Now write in some information about this animal. We've helped you by giving you some headings. (Species = name, Diet = what it eats, Habitat = where it lives)

Species: \_\_\_\_\_

Scientific Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Diet: \_\_\_\_\_

Habitat: \_\_\_\_\_

This is my favourite animal because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Amazon Animal Word Search



G A G F E Y H G I I Y U F B Q H I A V A M T Y C K  
 U O W G S D I R I W P P L Y I D U P Y K D E R J C  
 N Q R L M A O U B M U K R S S C T E G G Y S B T L  
 H M L F Z F M F J C X J S B V Q K P I O E O C V K  
 Y C D O T D O R O T C I R T S N O C A O B M U R T  
 C H I V D R M X Y O N H R A O C P G I P G R X R B  
 S N B A J V A K N G T M L M T K U C L L L A A H E  
 R H Q W P M K D C C T U I L E M U R H Y W M V I S  
 B B N V B C Q O N B W D T T T Q M S K H E Y G K T  
 O E W D I D C G H O L C G Y O K K R X X A M U R N  
 S J L W T K C I S E S X J K L V Y S K Y Q G T E I  
 P V I T R U T Z O T E I R B E O T C M L Z Y X X E  
 F J K O H A G G G U F M O W C E L X O T D P Q D Z  
 V A A P O R Z V L U C I O P O T N N Z T W K L E L  
 K C M C A Q M E T M K Z N S N R O L V O Y L R T K  
 H F C A M C H O G U P K X J E S T T Q A W G R T B  
 J S W D Z A A F C P I I X X N P X X P R I B R Y S  
 W N A C U O T M T G Y Z B V K D E Z O M B K S S Y  
 Y R E X F J N A Q S C A R L E T M A C A W Z C T U  
 Z V Q I A Y M P X Z Z Q O Y I E J M H D N U G W C  
 N O N Q R A C J A F D O L O J K Z J D I O A F T C  
 W C Z A N J T S V R C L H J Y R G U B L P F U C Z  
 Q X V D Q K O C D W R L Z C P S U X Q L M C P G F  
 D M U T X W C R C Q Y O W O E S T L F O W P F G I  
 V A R H G M W L U B E Y T G X V M Q D J Q E T E O

Boa constrictor  
 Pygmy marmoset  
 Tamandua  
 Toucan  
 Paca  
 Coati  
 Iguana

Armadillo  
 Goeldi monkey  
 Hissing cockroach  
 Scarlet Macaw  
 Amazon parrot  
 Poison dart frog  
 Ocelot  
 Lemur

## Hints & Tips

Words are hidden diagonally, vertically and horizontally!

# Amazon Animal Word Search

## Solutions

P + + + + N + L + + + + + R + A + + + + + + + + G  
+ Y + + A + E + + + + + O + S U + I G U A N A + O  
+ + G C + M + + + + + T + C + D + + + + + + + + E  
+ + U M U + + + + + C + A + + N + + + + + + + + L  
+ O + R Y + + + + I + R + + + A + + + + + + + + D  
T + + + + M + + R + L + + + + M + + + + + + + + I  
+ + + + + A T + E + + + + + A + + + H + + + + M  
+ + + + + S R T + + + + + T + + + C + + + + O  
+ + + + + N + M M + + + + + + + + + A + + + + N  
+ + + + O + A + + O + + + + + + + + O + + + + K  
+ + + C O C + + + + S + + + + + + + + R + + + + E  
+ + A + A L + + + + + E + + + + + + + K + + + + Y  
+ O + W + + L + + + + + T + + + + + + C + + + + +  
B + + + + + I + + + + O + + + + + + O + + + + +  
+ + + + + + + + D + + + + C + + + + + C + + + + +  
+ + + + + + + + A + + + + E + + + + G + + + + +  
+ + + + + + + + + M + + + + L + + + N + + + + +  
P O I S O N D A R T F R O G + + O + + I + + + + +  
+ + + + + + + + + + + A C + + + T + S + + + + +  
+ + + + + + + + + + + O + + + + + S + + + + +  
+ + + + + + + + + + + A + + + + + I + + + + +  
T O R R A P N O Z A M A + T + + + + + H A C A P +  
+ + + + + + + + + + + I + + + + + + + + + + +  
+  
+ +

### Over, Down, Direction

AMAZON PARROT (12,22,W)  
ARMADILLO (13,19,NW)  
BOA CONSTRICTOR (1,14,NE)  
COATI (14,19,S)  
GOELDI MONKEY (25,1,S)  
HISSING COCKROACH  
(20,22,N)  
IGUANA (18,2,E)

LEMUR (8,1,SW)  
OCELOT (13,14,SE)  
PACA (24,22,W)  
POISON DART FROG (1,18,E)  
PYGMY MARMOSET (1,1,SE)  
SCARLET MACAW (15,2,SW)  
TAMANDUA (16,8,N)  
TOUCAN (1,6,NE)

# Animal Detective

Below are a few of the animals you might see at Amazon World. See how many you can spot and tick them off as you walk around the zoo.



- [ ] Chanel Billed Toucan
- [ ] Howler Monkey
- [ ] Ocelot
- [ ] Ring Tailed Lemur
- [ ] Tree Porcupine
- [ ] Fennec Fox
- [ ] Giant Anteater
- [ ] Capybara
- [ ] Flamingo
- [ ] Tarantula
- [ ] Two Toed Sloth
- [ ] Tamandua
- [ ] Scarlet Macaw
- [ ] Meerkat
- [ ] Canadian Otter
- [ ] Piranha
- [ ] Tapir
- [ ] Penguin
- [ ] Armadillo
- [ ] Terrapin
- [ ] Kinkajou
- [ ] Egyptian Fruit Bat
- [ ] Ring Tailed Coati
- [ ] Yellow Anaconda
- [ ] Paca

## Hints & Tips

This list is not in order, so look carefully so you don't miss anything!

Many of our birds are free flying around you so we haven't included them on this list but don't forget to look up and see what you can spot!

You can use the space below to add any extras that you see.

# HOWLER MONKEY QUIZ

1) How many Howler monkeys are there? \_\_\_\_\_



2) How many arms & legs have they got all together?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Hints & Tips

Howler Monkeys have the same number of arms & legs as you!

3) How many tails have they got all together? \_\_\_\_\_

4) If we have 12 Howler Monkeys and half of them go off to play in the trees, how many are left? \_\_\_\_\_

5) At feeding time we gave 5 Howler Monkeys 20 grapes. If they all have the same amount, how many do they have each? \_\_\_\_\_

6) Our Howler Monkeys are fed grapes twice a day, how many grapes we would use in 7 days for 2 Howler Monkeys  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Hints & Tips

Use the answer from Question 5 to help you answer Question 6

# What am I?



## Identifying Animals

- Why do we need to identify animals?
- How do we tell the difference between a bird and a mammal?
- Why is it important to know what family an animal belongs to?

To answer these questions we need to be able to use a set of rules known as **Scientific Classification** to help us sort different animals into different families.

Knowing what family an animal belongs to helps us to plan what to feed an animal, what type of habitat it needs to live in and whether it lives alone or with others.

**As you walk around Amazon World use the identification key and see if you can find 2 animals for each of the groups below.**

| Animal Group  | Species |  |
|---------------|---------|--|
| Birds         |         |  |
| Reptiles      |         |  |
| Invertebrates |         |  |
| Mammals       |         |  |
| Fish          |         |  |

# Identification Key

## ANIMAL

An animal is any living creature

**'MRS NERG'**

Movement Respiration Sensitivity Nutrition

Excretion Reproduction Growth

### Vertebrate

An animal with a backbone

### Invertebrate

An animal without a backbone

### Mammal

Breathe Air, Give birth to live young, Produce milk to feed babies, Covered with hair or bare skin, Warm-blooded

### Insect

3 body segments, 3 pairs of jointed legs, 2 antennae

### Reptile

Breathe air, Cold-blooded, dry skin covered with scales.

### Arachnids

2 body segments, 8 legs, fangs, no wings, no antennae

### Bird

Breathes air, feathers, lays eggs, warm blooded, wings, beak

### Molluscs

Most have a shell (inside or outside), muscular foot or tentacles, soft body (no segments), radula (mouth)

### Fish

Cold-blooded, Lay eggs (but some do give birth to live young), Have a moist skin covered in scales, Breathe through gills, live in water

### Worms

100 or more body segments, moist skin, no legs, no antenna

### Millipedes & Centipedes

Many body segments, 2 pairs of legs per body segments, 2 antennae

### Amphibian

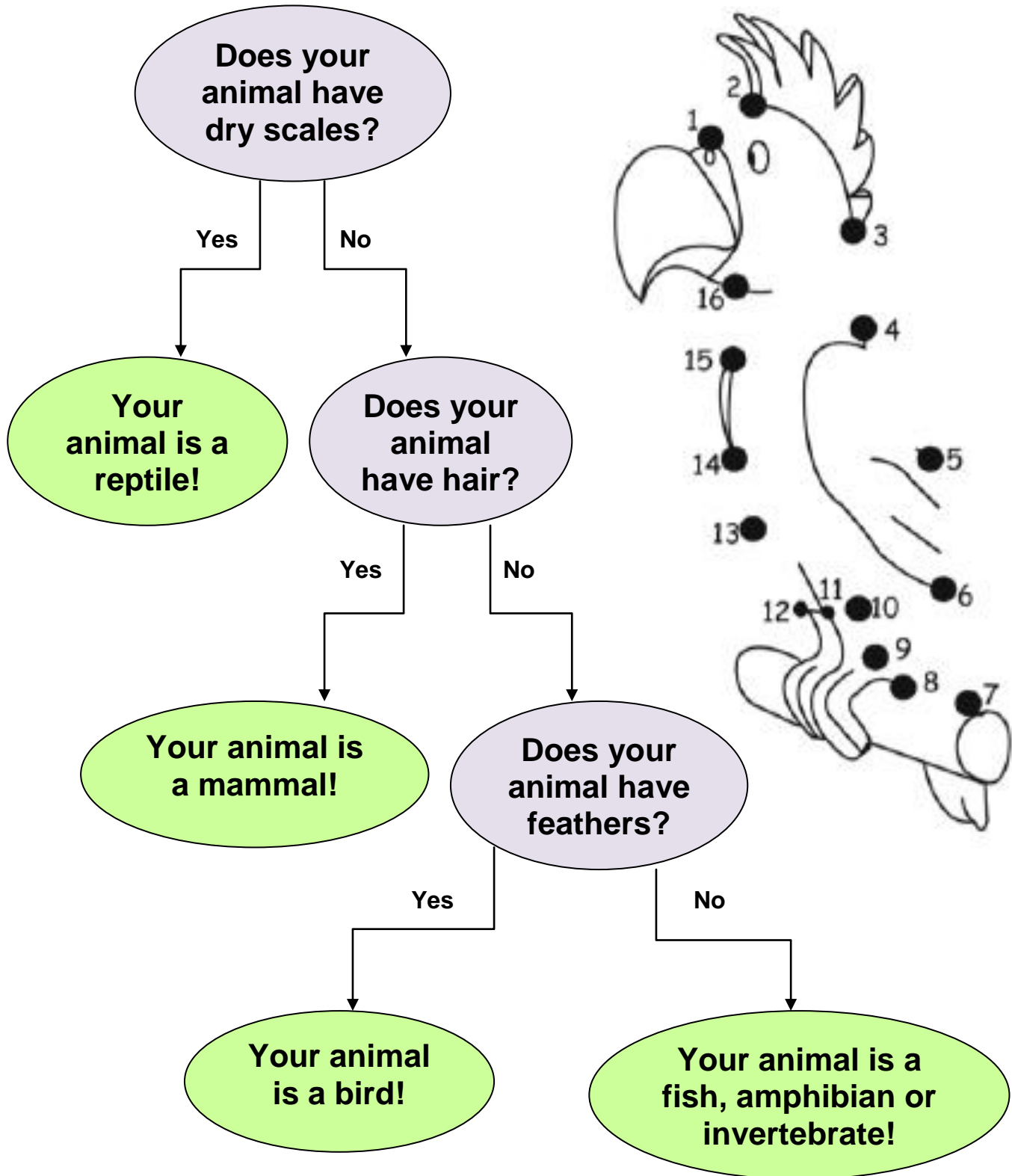
Cold-blooded, Lay eggs, Smooth, moist skin, Live on land & in the water.

### Crustaceans

Aquatic except woodlice, 10 legs, hard outside shell

# Identify Me!

Join up the dot-to-dot picture and answer the questions to find out what type of animal I am!



What am I? \_\_\_\_\_

# WHAT DO ANIMALS EAT?

Animals can be split into groups by the type of food they need to eat to survive.

## Herbivores

- Only eat plants, fruit and seeds, they do not eat meat at all.

## Carnivores

- Only eat meat.

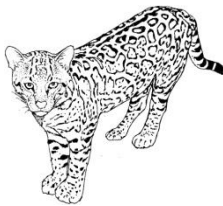
## Omnivores

- Eat plants, fruit, seeds and meat.
- Human are omnivores although some people choose not to eat meat and are called Vegetarian.

### Hints & Tips

Some animals may need more than one line!

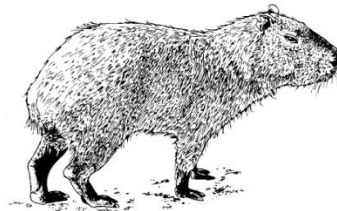
**Can you draw a line from the animal to its food?**



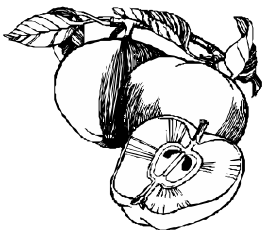
**OCELOT**



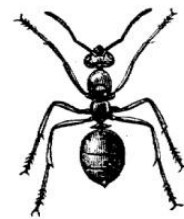
**ANTEATER**



**CAPYBARA**



**FRUIT & VEG**



**ANT**

**Which animal doesn't get eaten by another? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Circle which feeding group you think this animal belongs to!**

**HERBIVORE    CARNIVORE    OMNIVORE**

# PREDATOR FACTS

Predators can be Carnivores (eat only meat) or Omnivores (eat both plants and meat). They are called 'Predators' because they catch and eat other animals which are known as 'Prey'. Predators all have similar characteristics, to help us identify them.

## EYESIGHT

- Eyes can be large, forward facing on the front rather than on the side of the head
- Some animals (mainly insects) have more than two eyes!
- Some predators have very powerful eyesight to help them spot their prey over long distances.

## BEAKS AND TEETH

- Beaks are powerful and can be hooked or pointed like a dagger
- Teeth are sharp and can be very large; there are normally lots of them!

## LEGS, WINGS AND FINS

- Their legs, wings or fins are often very muscular and powerful and may be larger or longer than non predatory animals.
- Some predators don't have legs, wings or fins and find other ways of getting around like snakes!
- Claws and talons are curved and very sharp.

## SMELL

- Nocturnal predators often use their sense of smell to find prey so may have large noses often on the end of a long snout.
- Snakes actually taste the air rather than smell it; they do this by catching smelly particles on their forked tongues.

## HEARING

- Large ears catch the sounds of movements made by prey animals that are sometimes a long distance away but large ears can also help prey to hear a predator approaching!

**All or at least some of these characteristics will be present in a predator.**

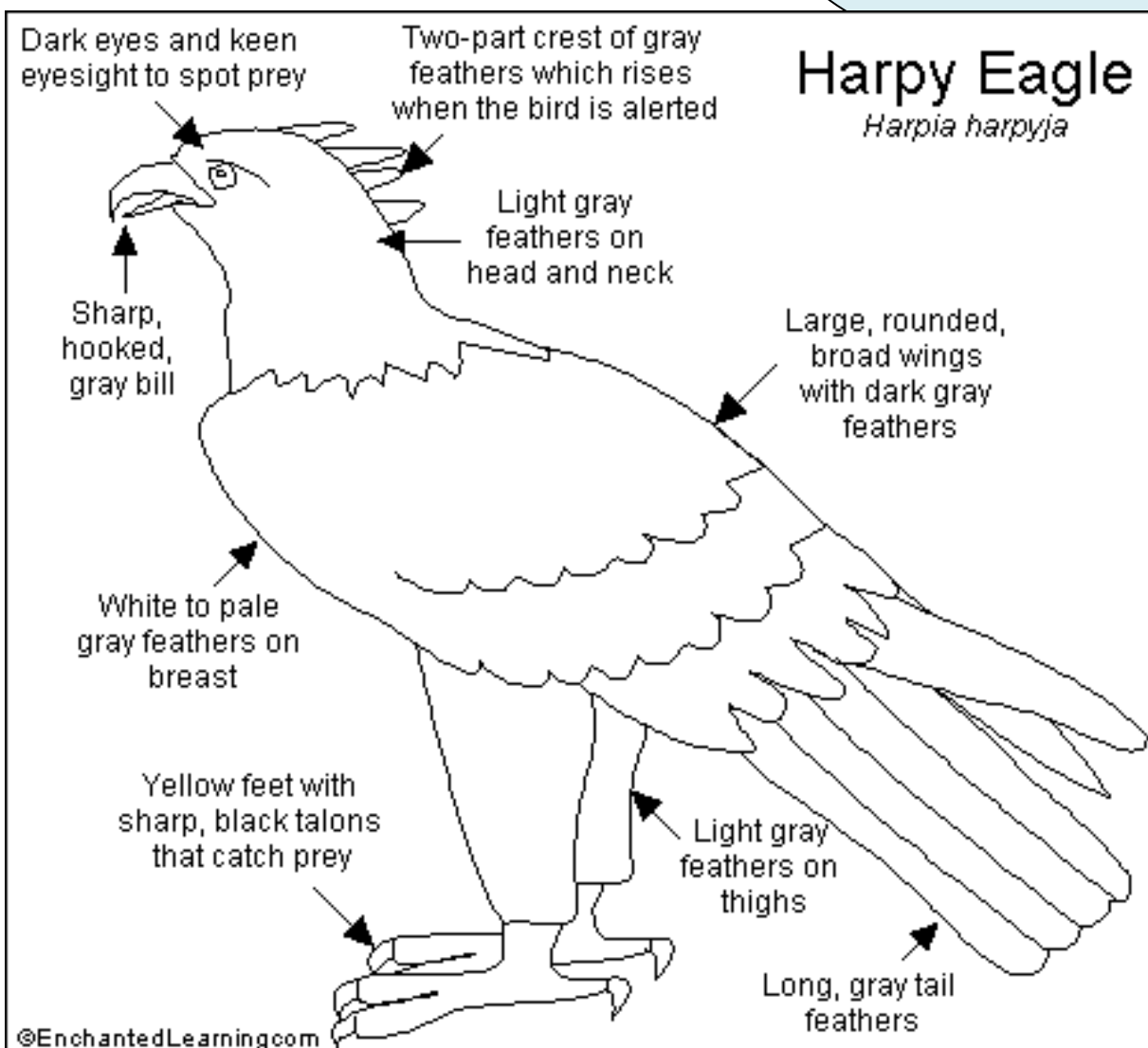
# Predators or Prey

Using the information from the 'Predator Fact Sheet' see if you can work out which of these animals are predators or prey. Circle the correct answer.

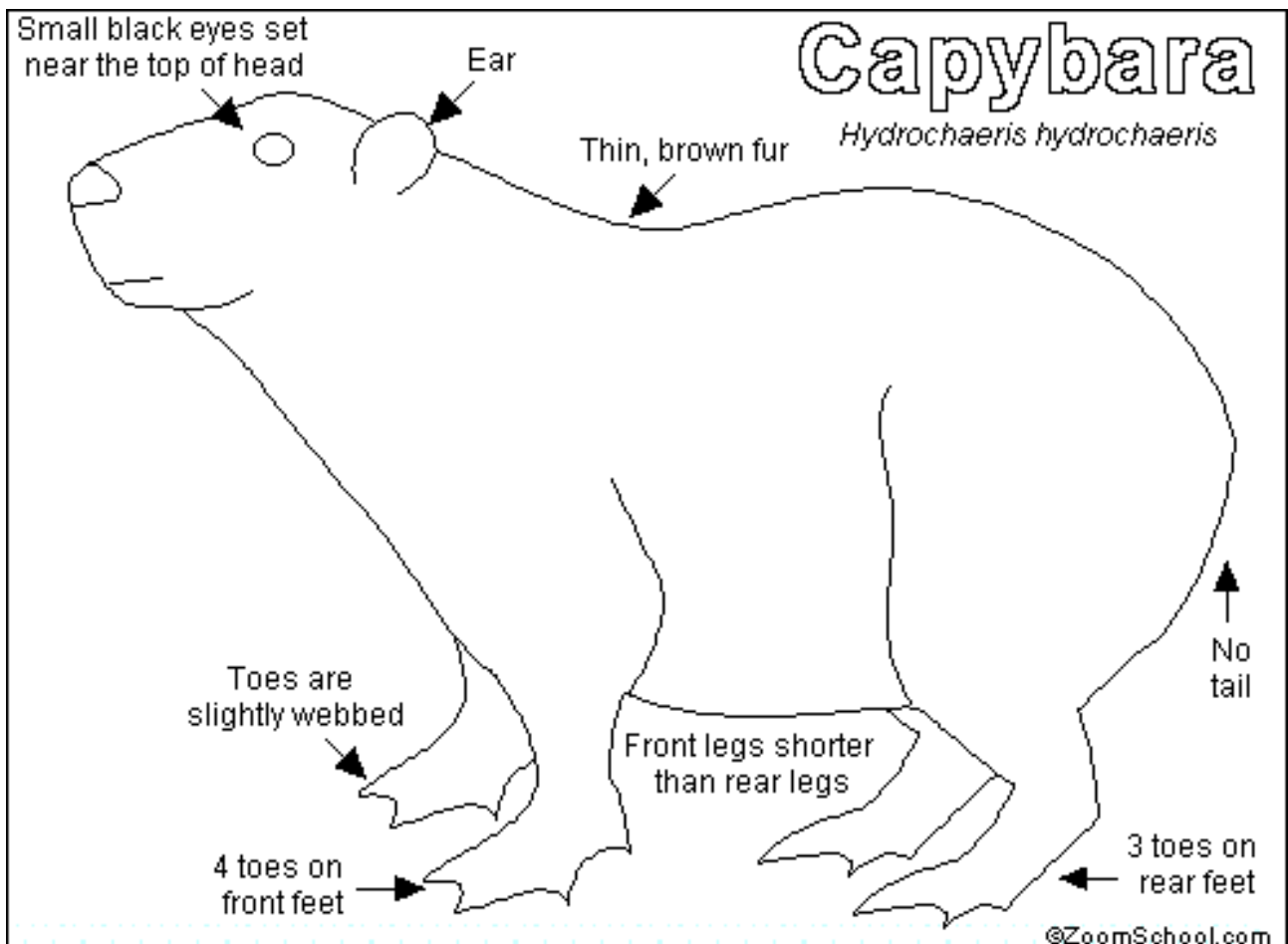
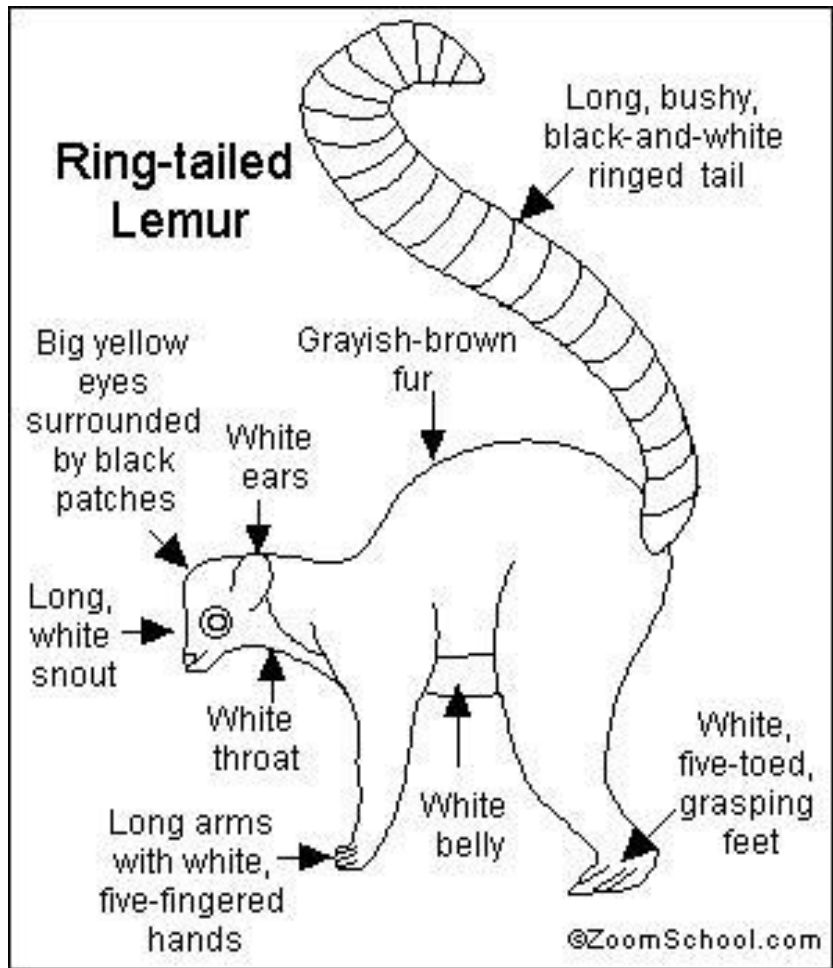
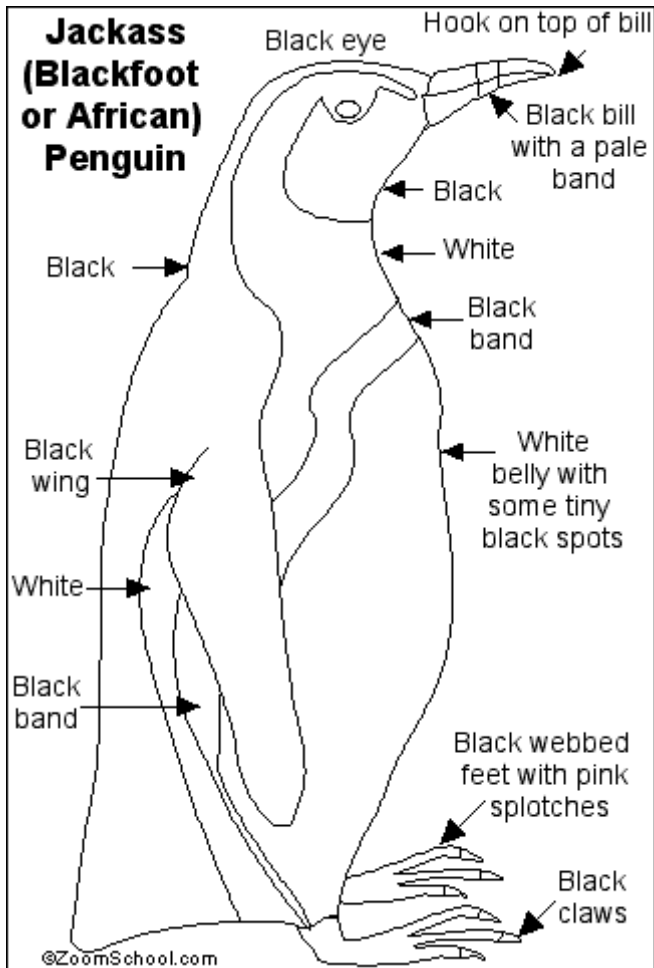
|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Harpy Eagle</b>       | Predator / Prey |
| <b>Capybara</b>          | Predator / Prey |
| <b>African Penguin</b>   | Predator / Prey |
| <b>Ocelot</b>            | Predator / Prey |
| <b>Ring Tailed Lemur</b> | Predator / Prey |
| <b>Giant Anteater</b>    | Predator / Prey |

## Hints & Tips

Use the pictures to help you decide & after you can colour them in too!



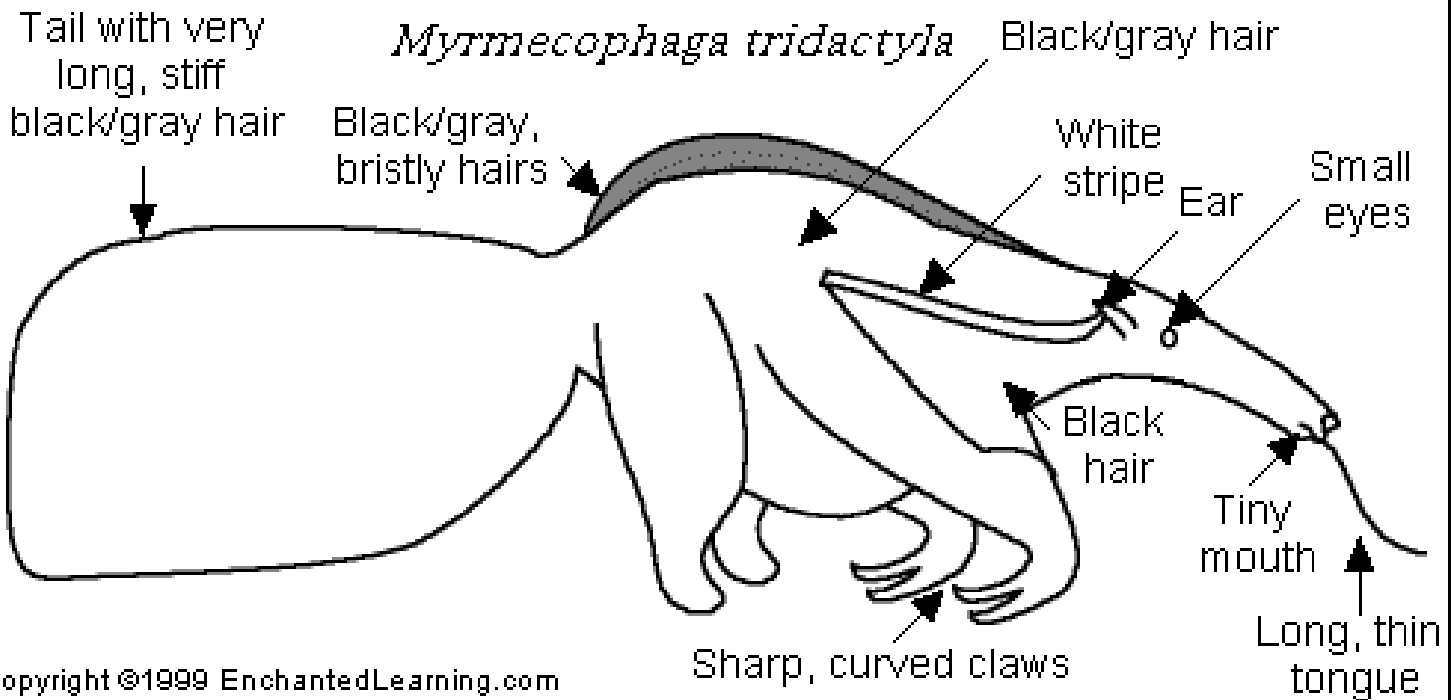
# Predator or Prey Pictures



# Predator or Prey Pictures

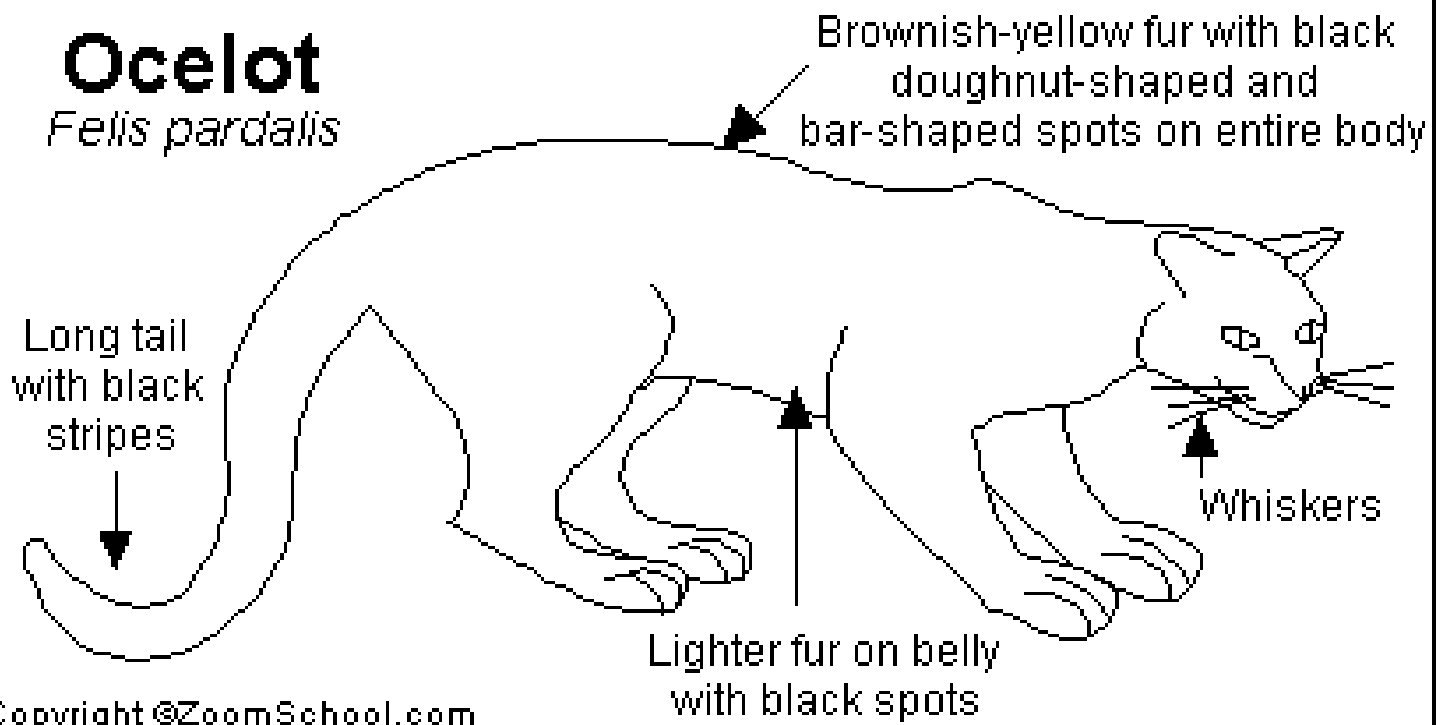
## Giant Anteater

*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*



## Ocelot

*Felis pardalis*



# NAME SCRAMBLE

Can you unscramble the name of these Amazon World animals?

LOSHT \_\_\_\_\_

COTUAN \_\_\_\_\_

TNETRAEA \_\_\_\_\_

EKAERMT \_\_\_\_\_

YCPARABA \_\_\_\_\_

OFALMNIG \_\_\_\_\_

NARIPAH \_\_\_\_\_

RLANTUATA \_\_\_\_\_

DANACANO \_\_\_\_\_

RETE OCINUEPRP \_\_\_\_\_



Find me in  
the zoo  
and colour  
me in!

# HABITATS & ADAPTATIONS FACT SHEET

## WHERE DO ANIMALS LIVE?

Different animals live in different places. These places are called **HABITATS**.

Animals evolve special characteristics and adapt to live in these habitats.

### Rainforests

- Are hot and humid habitats.
- They have 1750–2000 mm (68-78 inches) of rainfall a year
- 40-75% of species come from the rainforest
- Animals live at different levels in the trees, rivers and undergrowth.
- Animals that like it shady and damp live at ground level and even hide in water to escape from danger.
- Animals that live in the trees are good at climbing and find most of their food there; they even drink water from leaves instead of coming down to the ground

### Deserts

- Deserts can be rocky, sandy or snow.
- They receive less 250 mm (10 inches) of rainfall a year
- There are very few plants in deserts
- They can be very hot or very cold
- Animals that live here have to be able to survive for long periods without water.
- Often they dig deep burrows to protect themselves from the hot sun and keep them warm at night.
- Desert animals often have large or hairy feet, this helps them to walk on the loose sand and stops their feet from getting burnt.
- Animals that live in the desert are often **NOCTURNAL** this means that they are most active at night and have large ears or eyes to help them to find food.

## Oceans, Lakes and Rivers

- Water habitats can be Freshwater or Saltwater
- Size varies depending on location for example The Amazon River is 4300 miles long and The Rio Grande River is 1900 miles long.
- Some animals adapt to use oxygen very slowly and only need to go to the surface every hour or so.
- Some don't need to go to the surface at all and absorb oxygen from the water through special lungs called **GILLS**.
- Some animals don't live in the water all the time and spend sometime on dry land. These animals often have a mixture of characteristics suited to both habitats e.g.: good eyesight and hearing to help them escape from predators (or find their prey) and webbed feet to allow them to swim well.

## Grassland/Plains/Savannah

- The main vegetation is grass.
- Very open habitat with few large trees.
- Most have a wet and dry season.
- Some animals are designed to eat lots in the wet season and virtually nothing in the dry season, for example the Savannah (Bosc) Monitor.
- Some animals migrate (travel) to where food and water is, for example Wildebeest.
- Small animals often dig burrows and are more likely to be nocturnal (active at night).
- The largest land mammal is the African Elephant which lives in this habitat.
- Some animals have adapted to be very tall to reach food that other animals can't, for example the Giraffe.

## Mountains

- A mountain raises high above the surrounding land but they are higher and steeper than hills, generally they are higher than 600 meters.
- They are made from rocks and earth.
- The top of the mountain is known as the summit.
- Animals have to cope with very low temperatures and a lack of food
- Plants find it difficult to grow in this environment
- Animals that live in the mountains often have thick warm coats to protect them from the low temperatures
- Most have adapted to eat almost anything to allow them to survive

**These are just five types of habitat that can be found around the world. What other types of habitat can you think of?**

## WHERE DO I LIVE?

Which type of habitat do the following animals live in?

### PIRANHA

- This is a type of fish!
- 

### CAMEL

- This animal has very big feet and only needs to drink once a week!
- 

### HOWLER MONKEY

- This animal is very good at climbing!
- 

### SCARLET MACAW

- This animal likes to nest in trees.
- 

### PENGUIN

- This animal is a good swimmer and likes to eat fish!
- 

### CHEETAH

- This animal has excellent eyesight to spot prey at distance and can run really fast!
- 

### GIANT PANDA

- This animal has really thick fur and eats bamboo!
- 

#### Hints & Tips

Use the habitats fact sheet to help you!

# ANIMAL BREEDING

Animals need to breed to ensure that their species survives.

Each species has a special role in the world's ecology and if we lose a species to extinction the whole world is affected.

Animals breed at different speeds and this is usually related to how long they live.

## For Example:

- A mouse lives for about 1-3 years so in that time it must produce lots of babies to ensure that some survive to breed themselves. A mouse is only pregnant for about 3 weeks!
- An Elephant can live for around 80 years so it has time to look after its young properly and make sure it grows up safely. An elephant is pregnant for about 23 months (that's nearly 2 years)!

## Mouse Multiplication

A mouse is able to start breeding (having babies) at 40 days old.



It can have 8 babies every 20 days.

**What is the maximum number of babies that one mouse can have in 1 year (365 days)?**

### Hints & Tips

1. Work out how many breeding days your mouse has first!
2. Then you can work out how many times the mouse can breed in those days.
3. Finally multiply the number of babies it can have by the number of times it can breed!

# WHAT IS CONSERVATION?

**'CONSERVE'** means: keep from harm, decay or loss.

At Amazon World Zoo Park we help conservation in SIX main ways:

## **BREEDING**

- We help to conserve animals by breeding them in captivity.
- We make sure that none of the animals we breed together are related.
- The young either stay here; go on to other breeding projects around the world or into re-introduction projects.

## **RESEARCH IN CAPTIVITY AND THE WILD**

- Through breeding animals and detailed record keeping we can help to understand animals needs better. This will help other zoos that are trying to breed and look after the same animals. It will also help us to understand the animal's needs in the wild.
- We also support research in the wild through the British & Irish Association of Zoos & Aquaria (BIAZA) and through the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA).

## **PROTECTION**

- We are helping to protect wild habitats and slow the destruction of the Rainforests around the world. This is done by highlighting to our visitors the need for recycling, saving energy and selectively not buying unsustainable rainforest products like Hardwood furniture.

## **EDUCATION**

- Around Amazon World Zoo Park you will find large numbers of signs. Some have lots of information about the animals but others give you facts and information about the Rainforests of the world and how they are being destroyed.
- Our Teacher's pack and educational talks are designed to help visitors to learn about the animals we have here and how they can help in the fight to save many of these animals from extinction.

## AWARENESS

- Our daily talks and displays, together with the signs around Amazon World, help visitors understand the urgent need for action in helping conserve the wildlife of the world.
- If we can inspire some of our visitors to start to recycle their waste, save energy or donate funds to an organisation helping with conservation then we have helped raise awareness of the plight of the World's wildlife.

## FUND RAISING

- Throughout the year Amazon World raises money for various conservation projects around the world.
- Projects that we have been involved in include:
  - The Costa Rican Sloth Rehabilitation project
  - The EAZA Carnivore Campaign
  - AEECL - Madagascar Lemur Conservation project.



# RECYCLING

**RECYCLE** means: to convert (waste material) for reuse.

We can recycle many different products. This will cut down on the need for more raw materials to make new products and it also saves the energy needed to produce these products. The energy needed to recycle glass for example is a fraction of that needed to make new glass.



## Items that can be recycled:

- GLASS
- PAPER
- CARDBOARD
- SOME PLASTICS
- RUBBER
- METALS INCLUDING: DRINKS CANS
- ORGANIC WASTE (SCRAPS OFF THE DINNER TABLE)
- CHRISTMAS TREES
- PRINTER INK CARTRIDGES
- MOBILE PHONES

## DESIGN A RECYCLING BIN TO BE USED AT YOUR SCHOOL.

Decorate it so that people will know what to put in it!

# NATIVE PEOPLE INFORMATION SHEET

The native people of South America are often called '**Indians**'. This is very confusing as native people from North America can also be referred to as 'Indians' and so can people from India!



Today their proper name is: Native South Americans. In the past there have been many different tribes of Native South Americans. They include: the **Incas**, the **Mayans** and the **Aztecs**.

All these tribes lived in the rainforests. They collected fruit, nuts, seeds and vegetables and hunted animals for meat. However they never took more food than they needed and the animals they killed provided meat for food and fur for clothing, every part had a use, nothing was wasted.



Animals were often looked upon as Gods of the jungle and it was forbidden to hunt certain animals. These ancient tribes were also very good at building and constructed huge temples in the middle of the Rainforests.

They were also highly skilled at making jewellery from the pretty stones and metals that they found in streams. When examples of this lovely jewellery found its way to Europe some people wanted more and more and sent explorers to South America to collect as much as they could.



These explorers found the tribes and instead of trading with the Native South Americans for the jewellery they took it by force and many were killed. Some tribes managed to find safety in the

Rainforests but these explorers also brought disease with them. The Native peoples had no immunity to these diseases, even something as simple as a common cold killed them and many more tribes were wiped out by illness.

While the explorers were there they noticed all the fantastic wildlife, they started sending not only jewellery but also animals and birds as pets and even trees to make expensive furniture back to Europe. This marked the start of the destruction of the Rainforests and has continued through to present day.

There are still tribes of Native South Americans that live in the Rainforests; some have never seen an outsider. They live in harmony with their environment and only take what they need to survive. The destruction that we are causing will eventually affect them, and as the Rainforests of the world produce most of the Earth's oxygen, if the destruction continues we will become extinct along with all the other animals.





## The Amazon Adventurer Big Quiz

As you follow the trail through Amazon World look carefully at the signs to find the answers and learn more about the animals, plants and people that live in the rainforest.

1. What grows on a Sloths fur?  
.....
2. How long is the River Amazon?  
.....
3. What are the main threats to the Three Banded Armadillo population in the wild?  
.....
4. What part of their body does the Southern Tamandua use to help them climb?  
.....
5. The indigenous Americans use the toxic secretions of which frog species to make their blow tips?  
.....
6. How does the Red Bellied Piranha sense its prey?  
.....
7. What percentage of the worlds animal species live in tropical rainforests?  
.....
8. Give three reasons why man is destroying the Rainforests?  
1).....  
2).....  
3).....
9. Give two reasons why clearing the jungle causes problems?  
1).....  
2).....
10. How do Iguanas defend themselves from predators?  
.....
11. The boa crushes its prey to death before eating it, they are therefore known as?  
.....

12. How long is a Slow Loris pregnant for? (Hint: gestation period is another term meaning pregnancy)?

.....

13. How does the lowland Paca escape danger?

.....

14. What are Meerkats immune to?

.....

15. What food source do Goeldi monkeys depend on?

.....

16. What is special about the plant PYRETHRUM? (Hint: look at the Rebirth exhibit)

.....

17. Name three trees being used to replant the rainforest? (Hint: look at the Rebirth exhibit)

.....

18. When do Ocelots hunt for their food?

.....

19. What age can a Tapir live to?

.....

20. Up to how many Collard Peccary live in a group?

.....

21. Why are Lemurs endangered species?

.....

22. What gives a Toucan's bill its enormous strength?

.....

23. How can we prevent the destruction of the rainforests? (Discuss this with other members of your group)

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Well done that's the end of the quiz!**

**Now you can check with your teacher how many you got right**



## The Amazon Adventurer Big Quiz Answer Sheet

1. What grows on a Sloths fur?

**Algae**

2. How long is the River Amazon?

**Over 4000 Miles**

3. What are the main threats to the Three Banded Armadillo population in the wild?

**Agriculture & Mining**

4. What part of their body does the Southern Tamandua use to help them climb?

**Prehensile Tail**

5. The indigenous Americans use the toxic secretions of which frog species to make their blow tips?

**Poison Dart Frog**

6. How does the Red Bellied Piranha sense its prey?

**Sent or motion using sensors on their body (lateral line system)**

7. What percentage of the worlds animal species live in tropical rainforests?

**50%**

8. Give three reasons why man is destroying the Rainforests?

**Timber, Building roads, Ranching**

9. Give two reasons why clearing the jungle causes problems?

**Flooding & Washing away top soil**

10. How do Iguanas defend themselves from predators?

**Use there tail as a whip, tail can break off**

11. The boa crushes its prey to death before eating it, they are therefore known as?

**Constrictors**

12. How long is a Slow Loris pregnant for? (Hint: gestation period is another term meaning pregnancy)?

**193 days**

13. How does the lowland Paca escape danger?

**Heads for water**

14. What are Meerkats immune to?

**Scorpion venom**

15. What food source do Goeldi monkeys depend on?

**Fungi**

16. What is special about the plant PYRETHRUM? (Hint: look at the Rebirth exhibit)

**Natural pesticide**

17. Name three trees being used to replant the rainforest? (Hint: look at the Rebirth exhibit)

**Banana, Avocado, Eucalyptus, Rubber, Coconut**

18. When do Ocelots hunt for their food?

**At night**

19. What age can a Tapir live to?

**25-30 years**

20. Up to how many Collard Peccary live in a group?

**Up to 20**

21. Why are Lemurs endangered species?

**Habitat destruction**

22. What gives a Toucan's bill its enormous strength?

**Honeycomb structure**

23. How can we prevent the destruction of the rainforests? (Discuss this with other members of your group)

.....

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.....

Answers correct at April 2010, please be aware however that from time to time there are changes in the collection. All feedback on education resources is welcome.

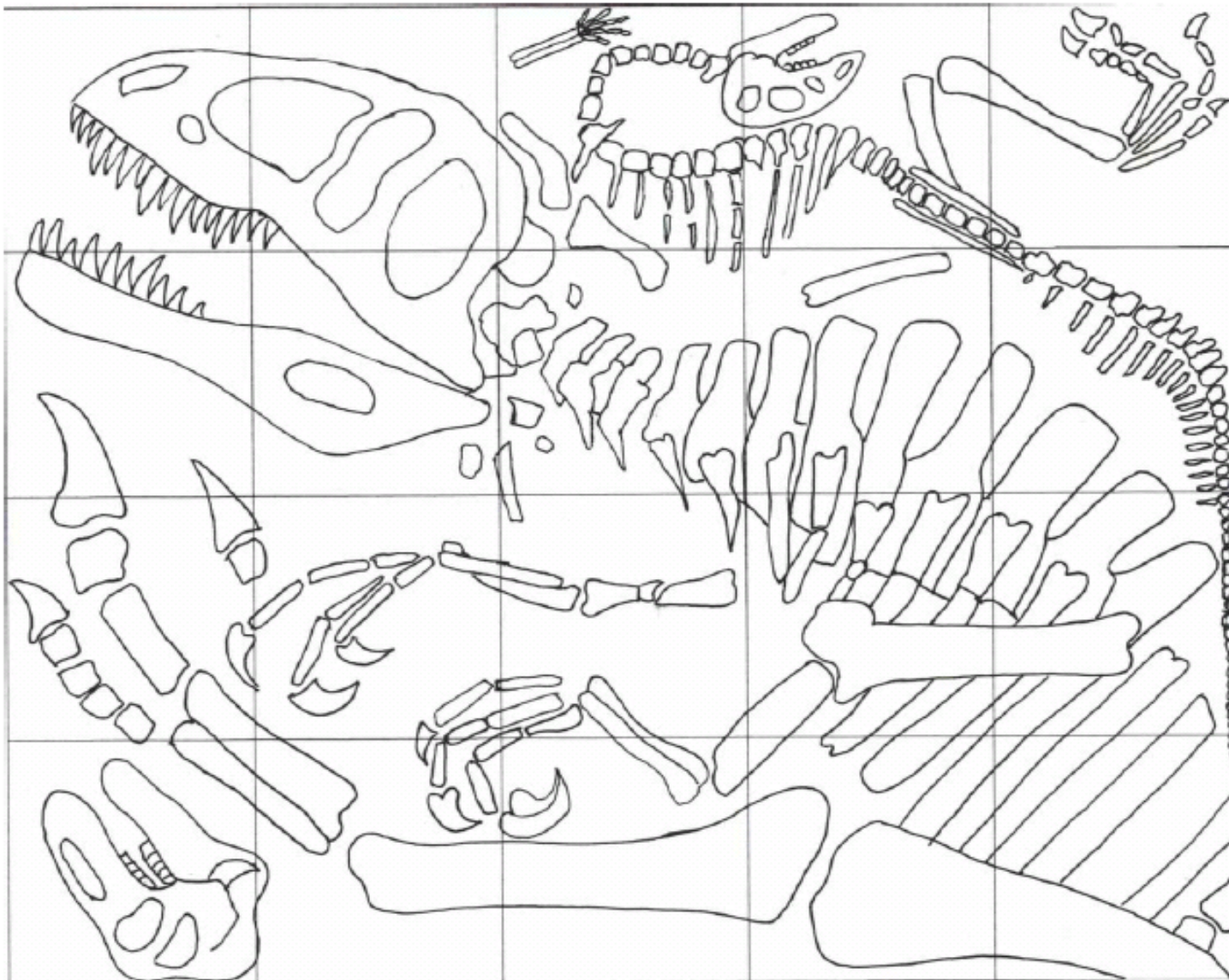
# Dino Dig Grid

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## Teacher Copy



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