



AMAZON ZOO PARK WORLD

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 where the keepers get the chance to feed the animals whilst educating members of public and school children. This provides you with an excellent chance to also ask questions about the animals here at Amazon World Zoo Park. Throughout the year talks and feeding times vary and can include Meerkat feeding, Ocelot feeding, Lemur talks, Penguin feeding, Reptile talk and many more. These talks are subject to change all year round. Please get in touch before your visit to find out what events will be available to you on your day of visit.



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

FACILITIES INFORMATION

EDUCATIONAL TALKS

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 animal adoption, predators, rainforests and conservation.

The charge for talks is £45 per session. If you are interested in receiving one of our talks on your visit we request that you book these in advance as the number of talks will be limited per day.

JURASSIC ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND

Our large Jurassic themed Adventure Playground is situated at the front of Amazon World Zoo Park by the main car park and entrance. This playground has been designed to be a challenge and should test even the most active child. 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.

Watering hole

The watering hole is a snack shack located within the park next to the Penguins and Meerkats

Picnic Area

Picnic benches are located in the outside areas if your group prefers to bring packed lunches.

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 opposite the Meerkats in the outside zoo section. Both 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 world's 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

In this section you will need to look carefully for the many birds, the Linnaeus Two-Toed Sloth and different primates.

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.



AMAZON RIVER

Our Amazon River area is a great chance to see our fish swimming in the pond, a chance to capture the kid's imagination of the life beneath the surface of the water.



Our large nocturnal area is one of a kind on the Island. Come and see the largest variety of armadillo in Europe, this includes the screaming, 3-band, hairy and yellow armadillos.

Watch our Kinkajou family jumping around and see if you can spot the loris's. Here you can also find sloth and night monkeys called Douroucouli's. Look closely and you may even see the Tamandua's (lesser anteaters)

Lemur Walk Through



Amazon World Zoo Park has 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 Ring-Tailed Lemurs.

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 sessions safely.

Amazon World Zoo Park'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 animal's 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: amazonworld.rocketmail.com

Website: www.amazonworld.co.uk

Education Group Rates

See admissions page of website or
call 01983 867122

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, 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 ...

Sponsorship starts at £15 per animal, per class. At the minimum sponsorship price your class name would appear on an adoption plaque displayed on the enclosure. You would also receive a certificate to display on your classroom wall. Ask in our gift shop for more sponsorship information.

We hope that you find this pack useful and we welcome your comments and feedback.

Thank you!

Conservation is our motivation!

COLOURING FUN

Choose your favourite species of macaw and colour it.



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

Hints & Tips
 Words are hidden
 diagonally,
 vertically and
 horizontally

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

Amazon Animal Word Search

Solutions

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

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.



- [] Blue and Yellow Macaw
- [] Howler Monkey
- [] Ocelot
- [] Ring Tailed Lemur
- [] Giant Anteater
- [] Capybara
- [] Flamingo
- [] Tarantula
- [] Two Toed Sloth
- [] Tamandua
- [] Scarlet Macaw
- [] Meerkat
- [] Boa Constrictor
- [] Tapir
- [] Penguin
- [] Armadillo
- [] Terrapin
- [] Kinkajou
- [] Ring Tailed Coati
- [] Paca

Hints & Tips

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

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

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

Movement Respiration Sensitivity Nutrition
Excretion Reproduction Growth

Vertebrate

An animal with a backbone

Invertebrate

An animal without a backbone

Mammal

Breathes 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

Breathes 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,

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, breathes 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 antennas

Amphibian

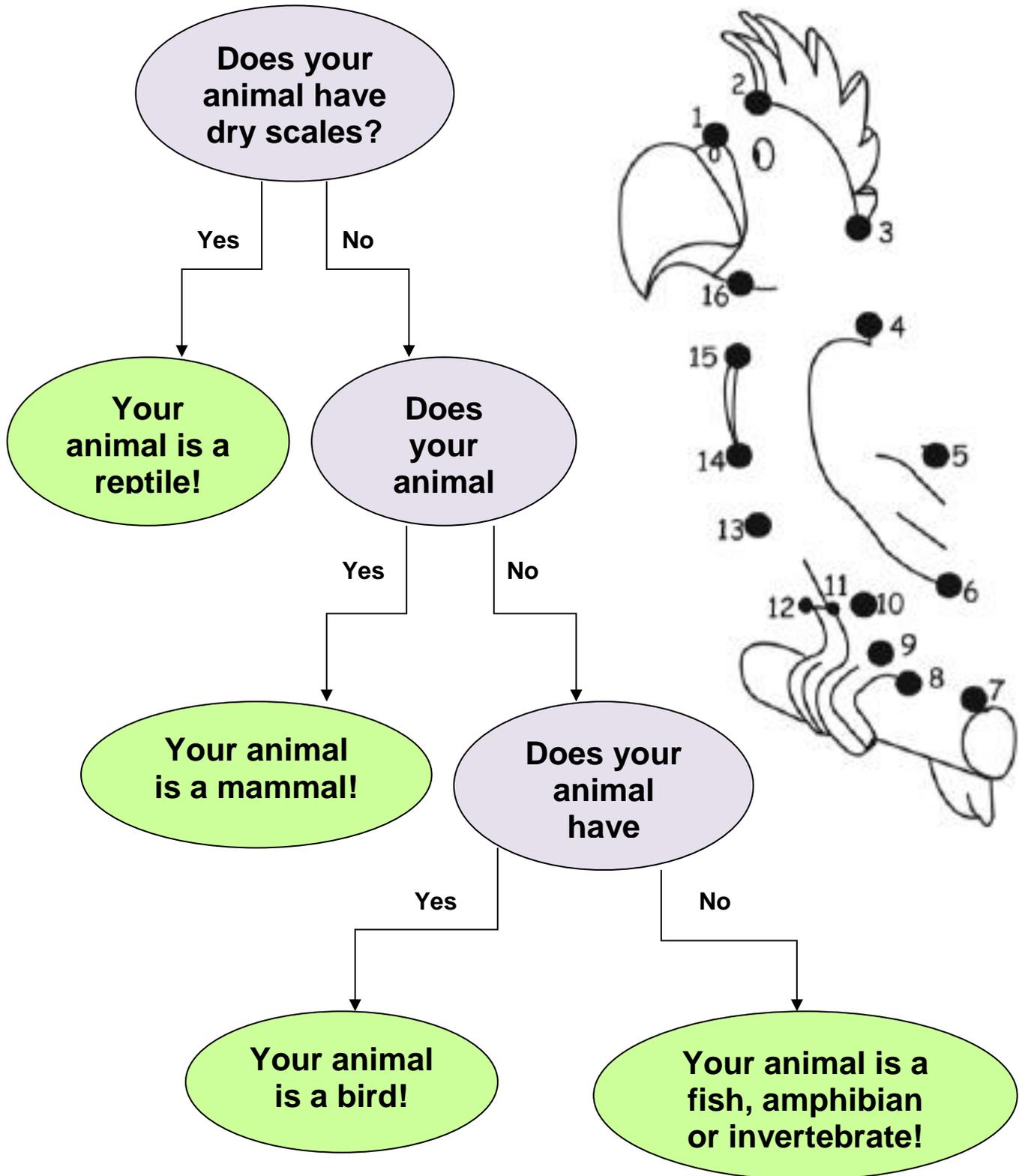
Cold-blooded, Lay eggs, Smooth, moist skin, Live on land & in the water.

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!

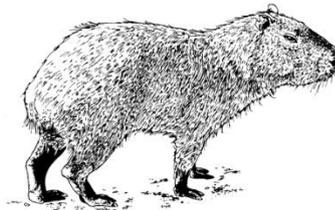
Can you draw a line from the animal to its food?



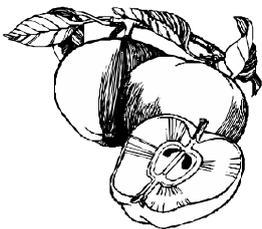
OCELOT



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

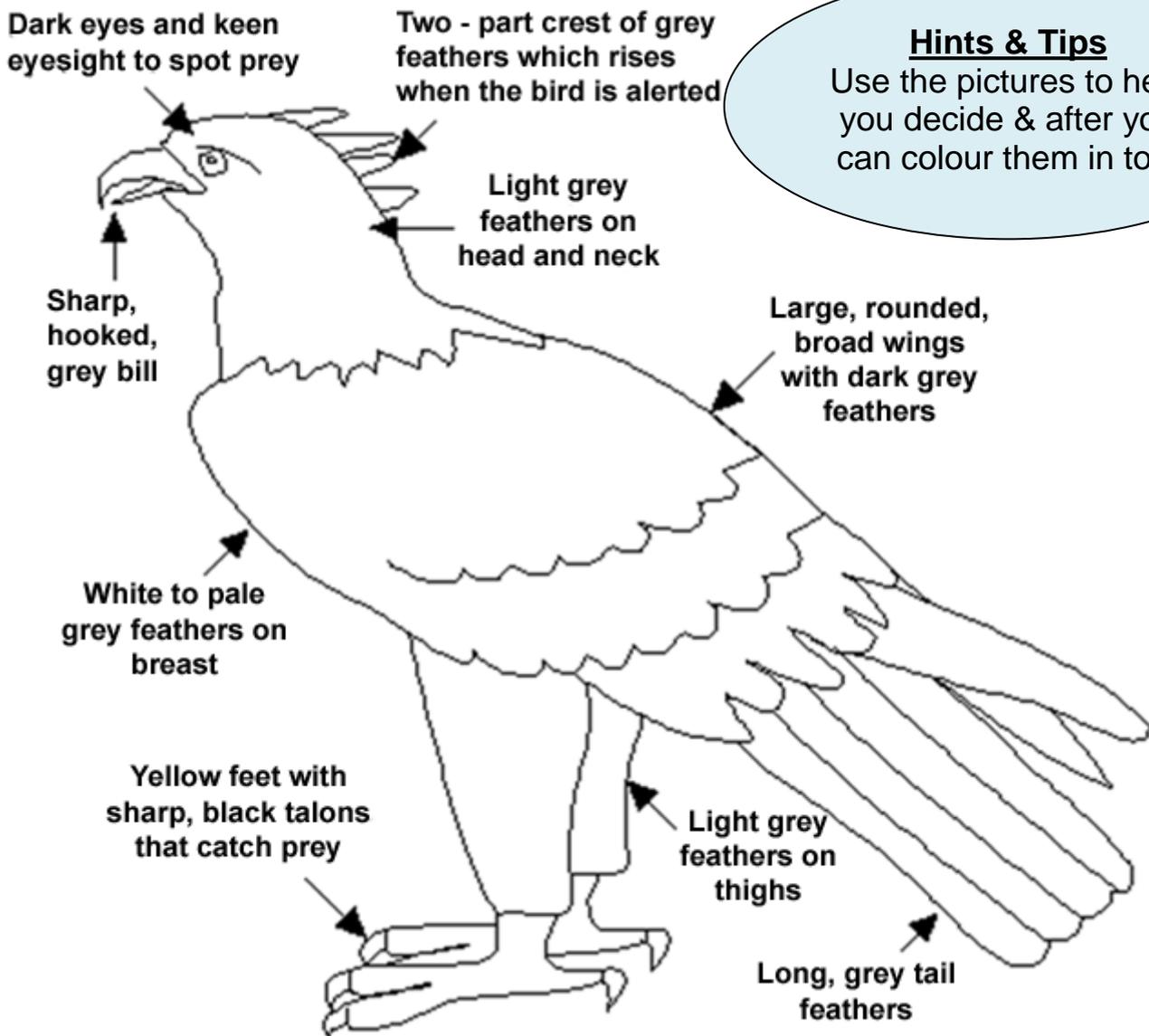
- Large ears catch the sounds of movements made by prey animals that are sometimes a long distance away but large ears can also help prey to hear a predator approaching!

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.

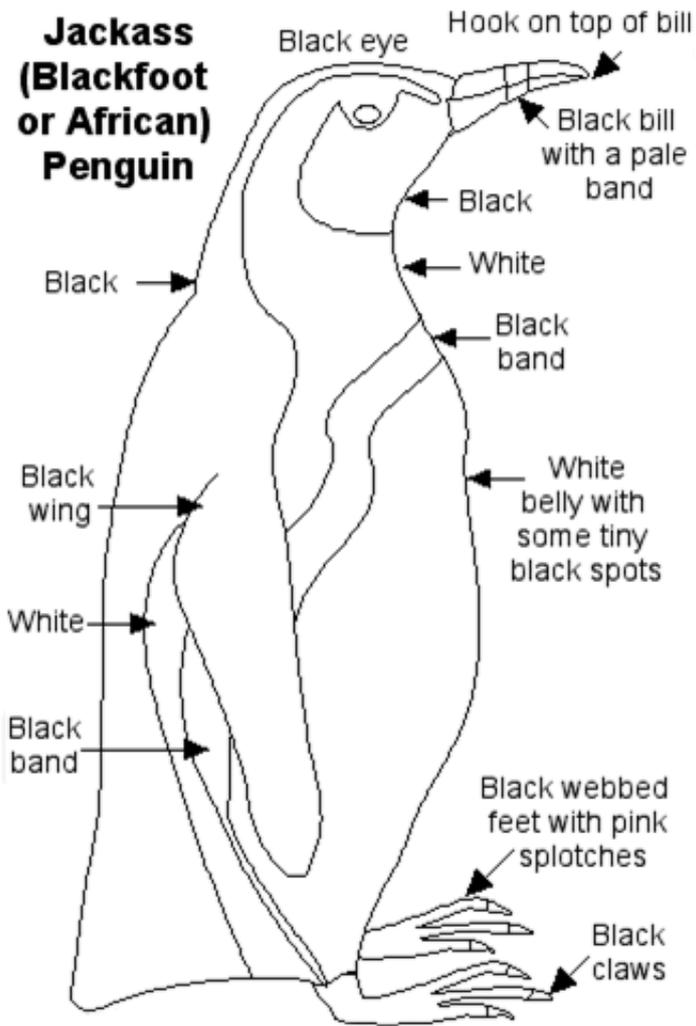
Harpy Eagle	Predator / Prey
Capybara	Predator / Prey
African Penguin	Predator / Prey
Ocelot	Predator / Prey
Ring Tailed Lemur	Predator / Prey
Giant Anteater	Predator / Prey



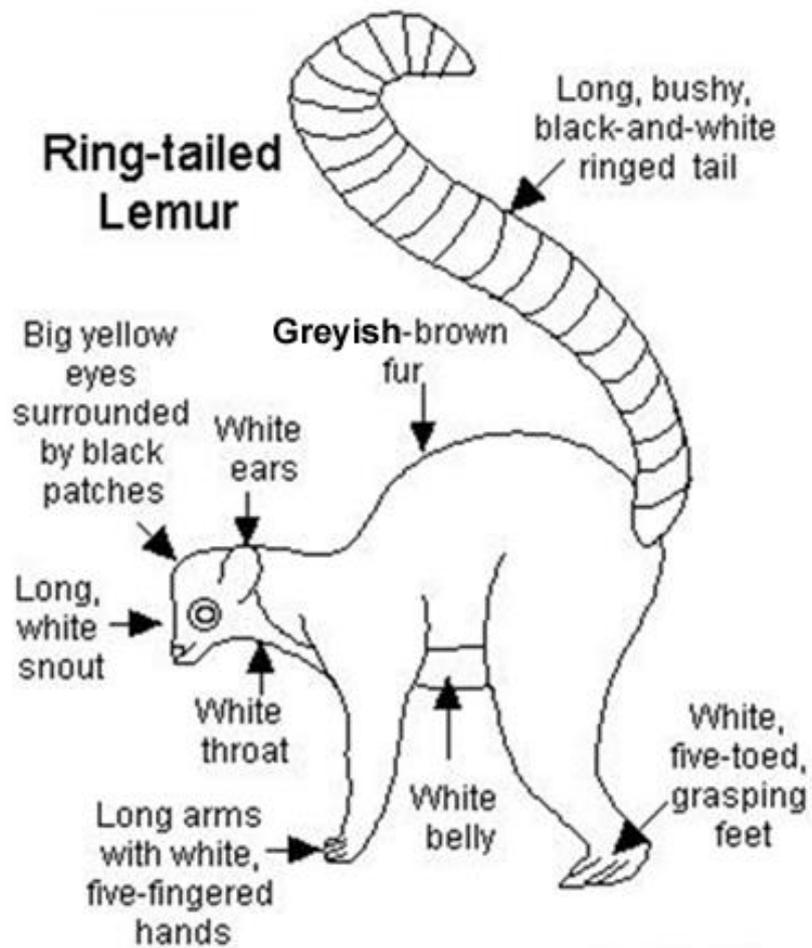
Hints & Tips
Use the pictures to help you decide & after you can colour them in too!

Predator or Prey Pictures

Jackass (Blackfoot or African) Penguin

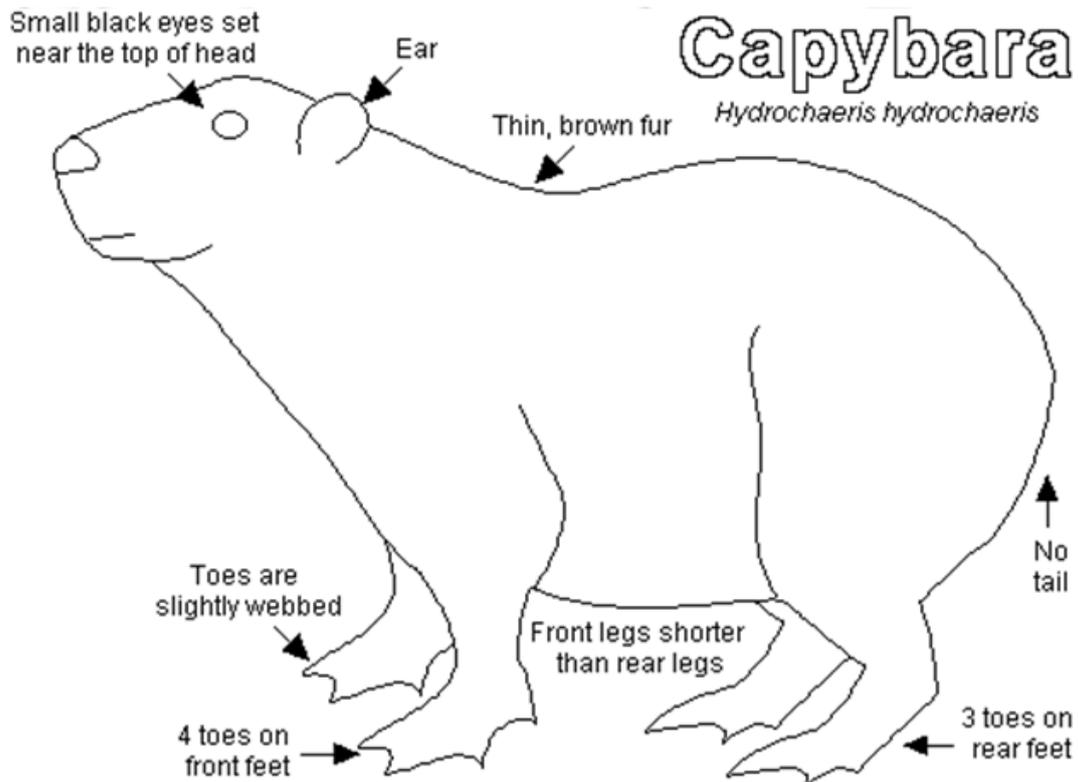


Ring-tailed Lemur



Capybara

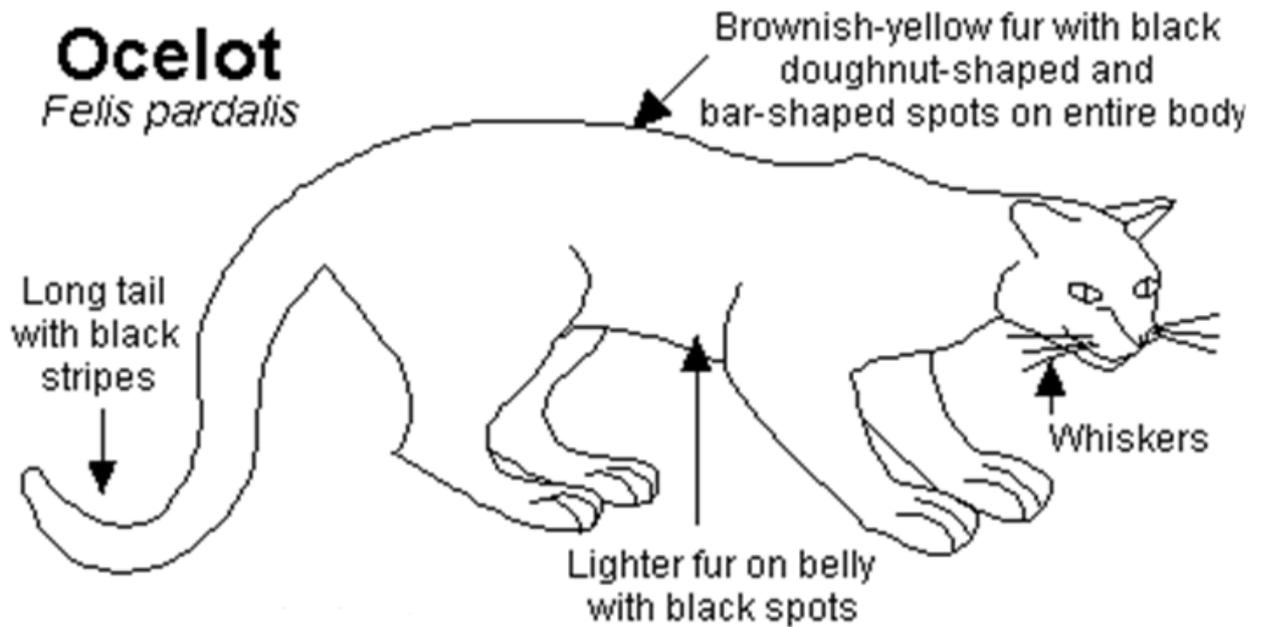
Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris



Predator or Prey Pictures

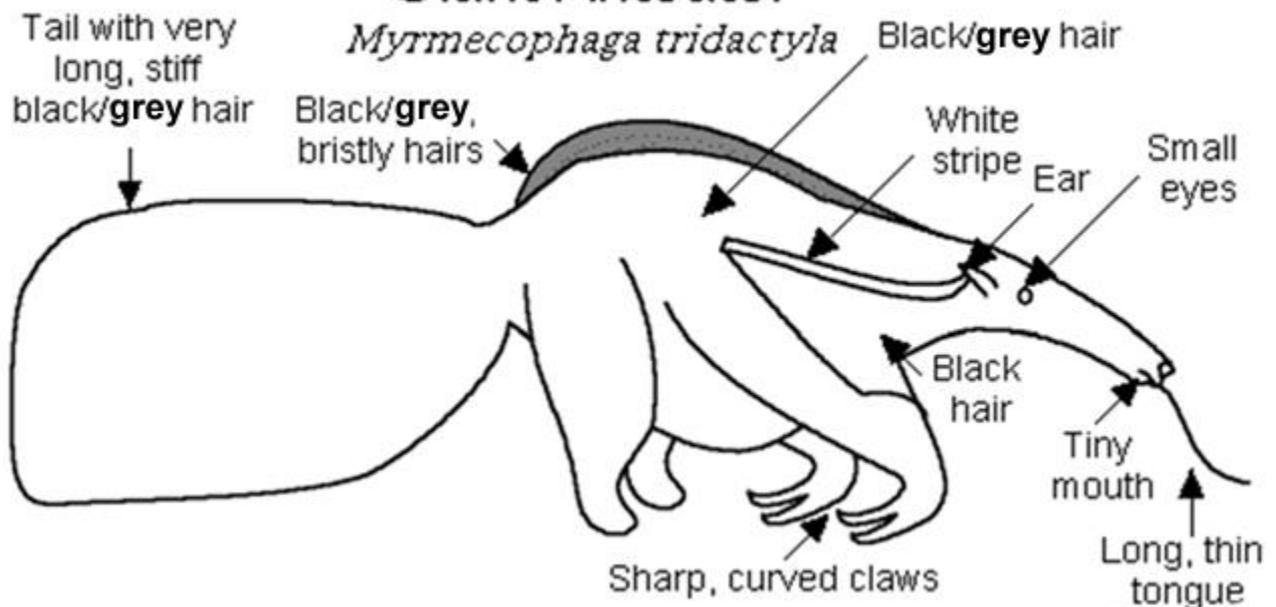
Ocelot

Felis pardalis



Giant Anteater

Myrmecophaga tridactyla



NAME SCRAMBLE

Can you unscramble the name of these Amazon World animals?

LOSHT _____

COTUAN _____

TNETRAEA _____

EKAERMT _____

YCPARABA _____

OFALMNIG _____

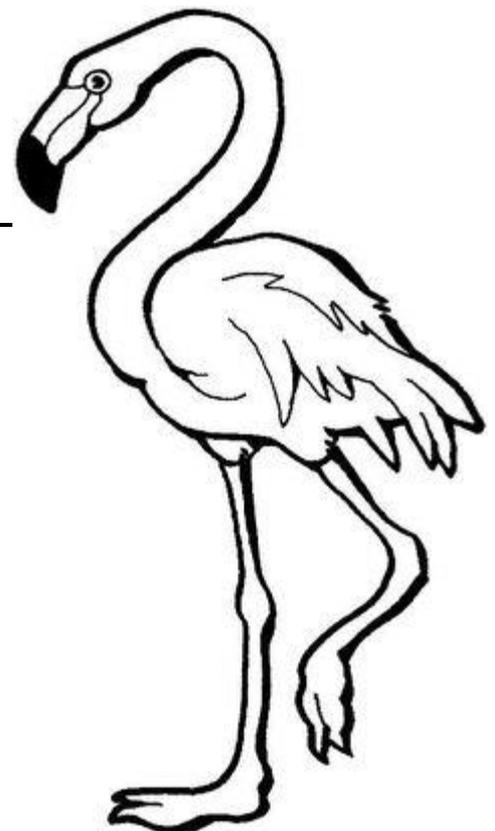
RIPAT _____

RLANTUATA _____

FYGOOMSS _____

DRALCAMIIZAN _____

Find me
in the zoo
and
colour me



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 some time 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.
 - World land trust



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 Earths 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.

1. In reference to conservation status what do the following mean?

- EX.....
- EW.....
- CR.....
- EN.....
- VU.....
- NT.....
- LC.....

.....

2. What colour is a Roul roul hen?

.....

3. What is the top speed of an iguana on land?

.....

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

.....

5. What extinct species are the Southern crowned pigeons related to?

.....

6. The Galapagos tortoise is the world's largest species of tortoise, with the aldabra tortoise being the second largest species. What is the third largest species of tortoise?

.....

7. The name Ocelot comes from which ancient culture?

.....

8. How many toes does a two-toed sloth have?

.....

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

.....

10. What are domestic chickens originated from?

.....

11. What age can Tapir live to?

.....
12. What grows on a Sloths fur?
.....

13. How many toes do Tapir have on their front feet?
.....

14. Roughly how many ants can a Tamandua eat in a week?
.....

15. How strong is a macaws bite?
.....

16. What is the conservation status of Cotton-top tamarins?
.....

17. Why are African black-footed penguins also called Jackass penguins?
.....

18. How fast does a Boa Constrictor move?
.....

19. What is the life span of a kinkajou?
.....

20. Is there a primate which is poisonous, If so which primate?
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21. What is the gestation period of the Ring-tailed Lemur?
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22. What is the lifespan of the Greater Flamingo?
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23. How can we prevent the destruction of the rainforests? (Discuss this with other members of your group)
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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. In reference to conservation status what do the following mean?
**EX – Extinct EW – Extinct in the wild CR – Critically Endangered
EN – Endangered VU – Vulnerable NT – Near Threatened LC – Least Concern**
2. What colour is a Roul roul hen?
Green with brown wings
3. What is the top speed of an Iguana on land?
21mph
4. What part of their body does the Kinkajou use to help them climb?
Prehensile Tail or backwards feet
5. What extinct species are the Southern crowned pigeons related to?
Do do
6. The Galapagos tortoise is the world's largest species of tortoise, with the aldabra tortoise being the second largest species. What is the third largest species of tortoise?
Sulcata or African spurred
7. The name Ocelot comes from which ancient culture?
Aztec
8. How many toes does a two-toed sloth have?
Three
9. The Boa crushes its prey to death before eating it, they are therefore known as?
Constrictors
10. What are domestic chickens originated from?
Jungle fowl
11. What age can Tapirs live to?
27 – 28 years
12. What grows on a Sloths fur?
Algae
13. How many toes do Tapirs have on their front feet?
Four on each front foot
14. Roughly how many ants can a Tamandua eat in a week?
63,000

.....

15. How strong is a macaws bite?

500 – 700 pounds per square inch

16. What is the conservation status of Cotton-top tamarins?

Critically Endangered

17. What are African black-footed penguins also called Jackass penguins?

Because of the braying sounds they make

18. How fast does a Boa Constrictor move?

Around 1mph

19. What is the lifespan of a Kinkajou?

Around 40years

20. Is there a primate which is poisonous, if so which primate?

Yes, Slow Loris

21. What is the gestation period of the Ring-tailed Lemur?

Four and a half months

22. What is the lifespan of the Greater Flamingo?

Around 60 years

23. How can we prevent the destruction of the rainforests?

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