

Animal Factfile

Choose one animal. Draw and write about each of it's senses.

Name of animal: _____

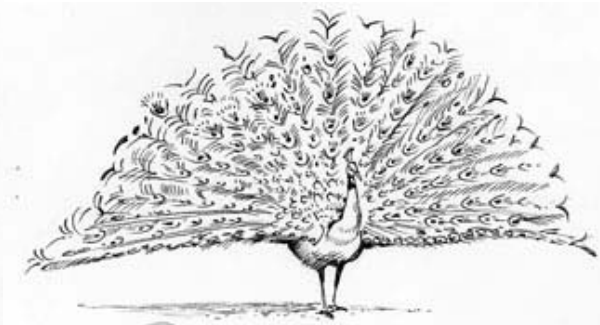
Sight	
Sound	
Taste	
Smell	
Feel	
Any extra senses?	

Extra Activity: You will need a piece of paper, two other classmates and a pencil each. First person draws the head of an animal, then folds the paper so only the neck can be seen. The second person, without looking, draws a body onto the paper, then folds their drawing under. The third person, again without looking, draws some legs onto the body. Then UNFOLD! Think of a crazy name for your character!!

Animal Expressions

Look at each of the pictures below. Is the animal;

- happy/sad?
- excited/resting?
- feeling threatened/threatening another?
- trying to attract a mate?
- asleep?



Wildlife Smell !

All animals have their own smell. Scent signals are effective over great distances are mainly used to mark territory, attract the opposite sex and to recognise one of their own species. These signals can persist for a long period of time. Phew!!

Tigers, Lions, Squirrel Monkey and Ring Tailed Lemurs are some examples of animals that use scent signals to mark their territory. Tigers leave a wet mark where they have scent marked their cage. Ring Tailed Lemurs use their tail to distribute scent from scent glands situated on their wrists.

Smell communication is very useful to nocturnal animals (who are awake at night.) They use scent signals to mark their territory, so they know where each animals are hunting. What a great way of communicating!

Many animals have a special nose or feature which allows them to use the sense of smell very well. Ruffed Lemurs have a wet nose to improve smell absorption and Snakes have a forked tongue for smelling and tasting the air.

Answer the questions below in full sentences. Use books or the Internet to research extra information if you need!

1. Are scent signals effective over small or large distances?
2. What are the main uses of animals scent signals?
3. Give some examples of animals that use scent signals to mark their territory.
4. Why do nocturnal animals find scent signals so useful?
5. Write down the names of the animals you saw at Paradise Wildlife Park which give off scent signals.
6. What other animals have a wet nose that improves smell absorption?

Wildlife Grooming

Observation and record sheet:

<u>Name of animal</u>	<u>Self groomed or groomed by others</u>	<u>Part of body used to groom</u>	<u>Areas of the body groomed</u>

Compare your results with others in your class.

From your observations:

- Are most animals self-groomed or groomed by others?
-

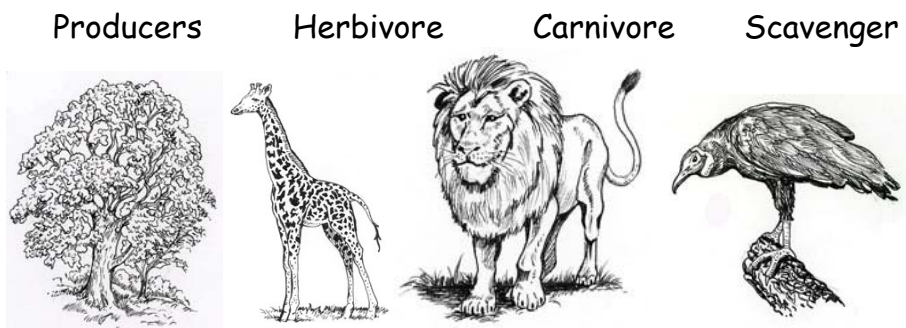
- What is the most common part of the animal's body used to do the grooming?
-

- What were the most common areas of the body groomed?
-

Food chains in the wild!

All living things need their food for survival. Solar energy from the sun enables trees and shrubs to grow. Herbivores eat trees, grass and shrubs, the Carnivores eat the Herbivores the Scavengers eat any remains!

Fill in the food chains with examples of different animals. One has been done for you.



SUN Producers Herbivore Carnivore Scavenger

Producers Herbivore Carnivore Scavenger

Wildlife Survival

Snake and Ladders

Who will survive?

To play this game you will need:

A few players, a marker each, the 'Wildlife Survival Snake and Ladders' board.

How to play:

Each player is a Meerkat. These are small omnivores who eat mainly insects, but also small rodents, scorpions and certain poisonous snakes. Larger omnivores eat them! Starting at square one, take it in turns to throw the dice and work your way around the board. It's just like snakes and ladders. Which Meerkat can eat well and avoid other carnivores, to make it to the top of the board first?