

Working with wildlife answer sheet

Zoo Vet - Answers

Asian short-clawed otter

A) The otter has swallowed some stones

Asian elephant

B) The elephant has a large round blister on its foot

Parsons chameleon

C) The chameleon has eggs

Nutritionist – Answers

How would you feed your animal? As a zoo we want the animals to show natural behaviours. Think about how often they eat and how they find their food in the wild.

Tiger – In the wild, tigers wouldn't eat the same food every day. There may be some days when they don't eat at all and other days when they have a huge meal like a whole deer. At the zoo we feed our tigers different amounts of food on different days. We give them the whole carcass because tigers will also eat the skin and bones as well. We also feed them in interesting ways such as hiding the food around the area, hanging the food from large poles or trees, or even throwing it in the water! If we have several tigers living together, we always separate them at feeding time so that they don't fight over food.

Capybara – In the wild, capybara spend a lot of time eating. At the zoo we make sure they always have access to food so they can eat throughout the day. We give them different types of food so that they don't become bored by always eating the same thing. We may spread the food around their habitat to encourage them to search for it.

Hornbill – In the wild, hornbills prefer to eat up in the trees where they are safe. At the zoo we feed them on raised areas. Since they eat a variety of food we usually offer them a mixture of different fruits with insects added. Birds don't chew their food and need to bite off small chunks. At the zoo we chop up the fruit so that it's easy for them to eat.

How would you know if you needed to change your animals' diet? Think about what would happen if you were eating the wrong food or didn't have enough energy.

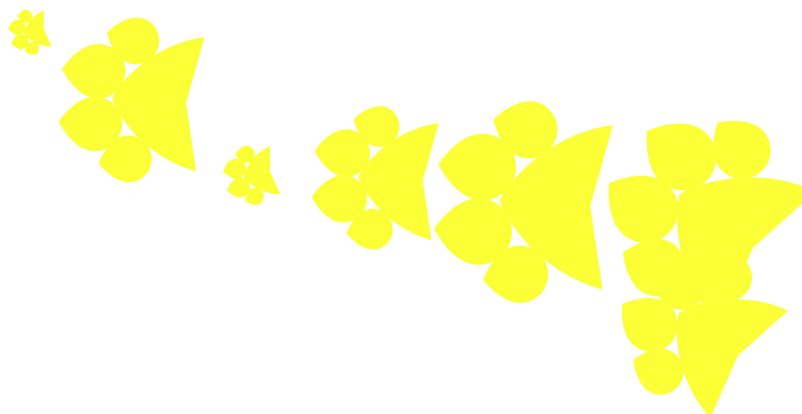
Behaviour – The animal may not have enough energy and spend all its time sleeping. Or they might not show natural behaviours like breeding.

Weight – If the animal is gaining weight or losing weight then it may have the wrong diet.

Vomit – The animal may become sick and throw up if its eating food that's harming it.

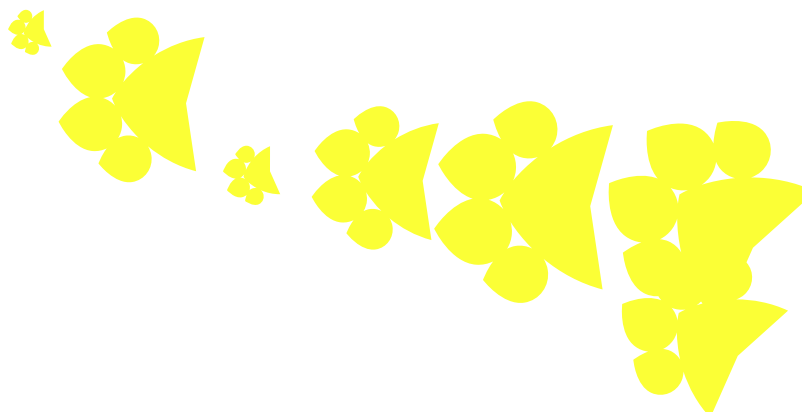
Poo – The animal may have stomach problems from eating the wrong food. This could mean it has constipation or diarrhea.

At the zoo we spend a lot of time studying animal poo. We compare the poo of wild animals to the ones in the zoo to make sure their diets are as natural as possible. For example, we noticed that our cassowary poo was much softer and more runny than wild cassowary poo. This led us to experiment with giving them less fruit (which has high sugar content) and more vegetables.



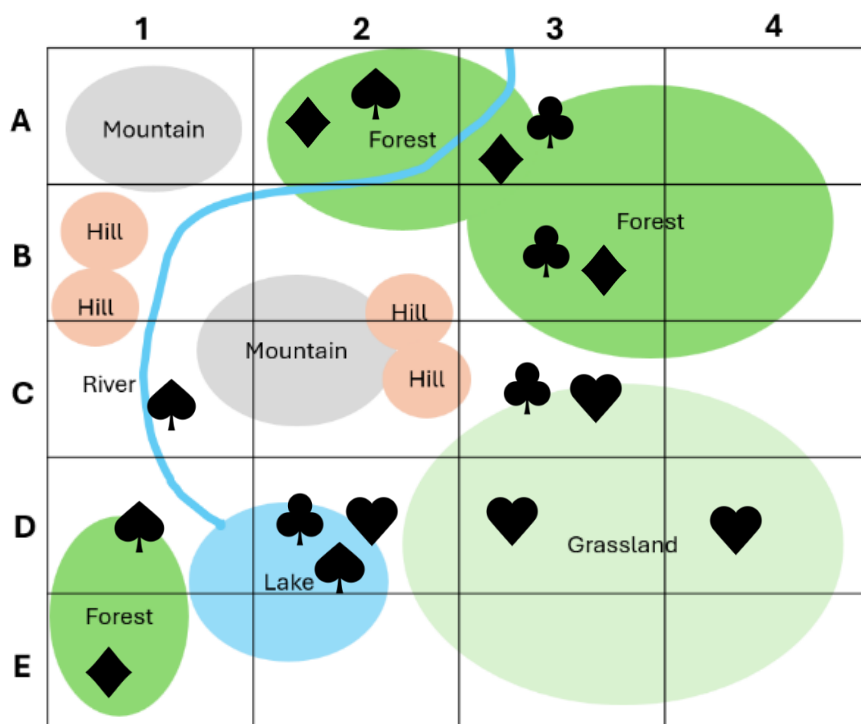
Zoo Keeper – Answers

TIME	TASK
8am	Any order for the following:
9am	- Outdoor food set up
10am	- Morning outdoor clean
	- Morning health checks
11am	Any order for the following:
12pm	- Indoor food set up
	- Indoor clean
1pm	Any order for the following:
2pm	- Afternoon health checks
	- Afternoon training
3pm	- Afternoon outdoor clean
4pm	Final checks
5pm	Home time!



Field Conservationist – Answers

SPECIES	SYMBOL	LOCATION
Tiger	♣	D2, A3, C3, B3
Langur monkey	♦	E1, A3, B3, A2
Sambar deer	♥	D3, D2, D4, C3
Gharial (crocodile)	♠	D2, D1, C1, A2



What areas have the most species sightings?

D2 has the most sightings with three animals

A2, A3, B3, C3 all have two animal sightings.

Why do you think animals might gather there?

D2 has a large body of water where many animals from different habitats can gather to safely drink.

A2, A3, B3 are forest areas which are very biodiverse areas due to the number of plants and habitats. A2 and A3 also contain a river which is vital for survival.

C3 is surrounded by several different habitats – forest, grassland, hills, and is near the lake. Many animals may travel through this area.

Write one idea how scientists could help protect that area.

Make sure there is no pollution going into the river or lake as this will affect every plant and animal that use it as a water source.

Protect the habitats from being destroyed – for example through deforestation or through the building of farms, roads, railways or human settlements.

Work with the local people who live around these areas. Teach them about the amazing wildlife and encourage them to look after the habitats.