



Now with all those skills and tips that you've collected, you can.....

Design-your-animal

9

What will it be?

Remember to think about the size, shape, colour and position of the snout, face, nose, tail, ears, eyes, mouth, whiskers and coat pattern.

Totally Wild

Design-your-animal Trail

Welcome to Whipsnade Wild Animal Park!
Your mission is to use your path-finder and adventurer skills in the Park, to observe animals and collect tips to use in designing your own animal.



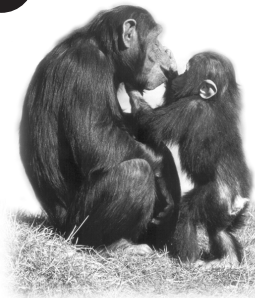
1 Start at the lemurs

Ring-tailed lemurs have long snouts and wet noses because smell is very important to them. They are signallers who waft scent about on their tails, but their scent glands are on their wrists. How do they get it onto their tails?



Keep a look out for **BROWNIE**-grey wallabies on your way round. Many of them have joeys in their pouches at this time of year!

2



Follow the road round to the chimps

Chimps live in groups or **units** and spend a lot of time grooming each other. It's very enjoyable and strengthens bonds between them. Which parts of their bodies do they use when grooming?





The N'kisi Chimp Trail nearby illustrates a chimp's life.

Find the post that shows chimps grooming.

How many chimps are being groomed in the picture? _____

If you care about animals and the environment, why not find out more about ZSL's work at Whipsnade? www.whipsnade.co.uk

ZSL

The Zoological Society of London is the charity behind London Zoo and Whipsnade Wild Animal Park. Registered Charity no. 208728

Are you an athlete?

How do you compare to a wallaby?
Look out for the Wallaby Leap on the other side of the road between the chimps and wolves.
I leapt as far as a _____



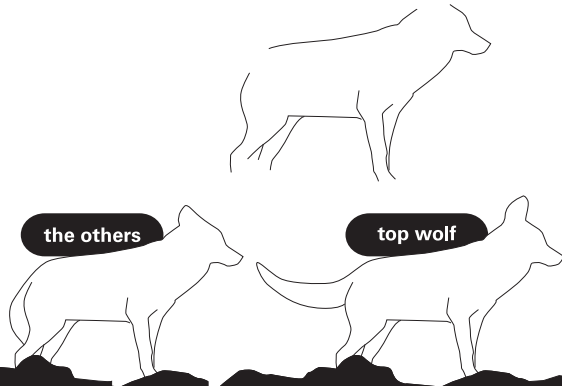
Draw the position of its tail and ears, then compare them with the diagrams. Do you think it is the leader of the pack?

3

Continue along the road to the wolves

Wolves live in **packs** where only the top male and female have **cubs**.

It's important for them to know who's boss and they use body language to reinforce the 'pecking order'. Watch a wolf that is standing up.



4



Follow signs to the giraffes

Giraffes act as look-outs or **scouts** in the African savannah and warn other animals of danger. The giraffe is the tallest land mammal and the position of its eyes means it can see most of the way round.



Are the giraffe's eyes on the front or side of its head?

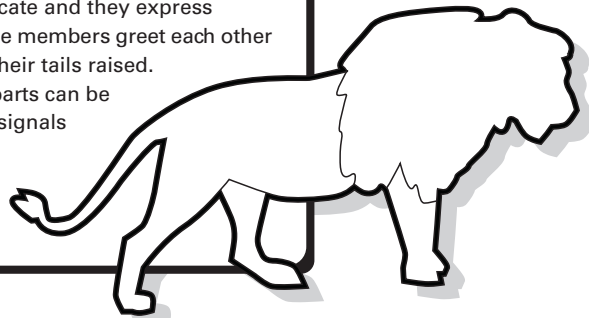
Add them to the picture.

5 Walk round the giraffe paddock and bear right towards the lions

Lions use all senses to communicate and they express themselves using their bodies. Pride members greet each other by rubbing heads and sides with their tails raised. Small movements of some body parts can be very important, and to help make signals clear these parts are black.



Where are there small areas of black?
Mark them on the picture.



6



Take the path past the lions to the zebra

A zebra is a meal for an animal like a lion. Zebras have black and white stripes which confuse predators as well as helping members of the herd to communicate.



Which part of the body is marked like this?



As you cross the lawns between the zebra and sealions, test your agility on the Squirrel Monkey Scamper. Use your sense of balance to travel from one end to the other. How long does it take you?

8

Now make your way to the Discovery Centre

Rattlesnakes are venomous but would prefer not to have to bite an enemy. The rattle at the end of the tail is for warning enemies – a first line of defence. How does the rattle get bigger? Read the information panel to help you.



Leaf-cutter ants cut pieces of leaf from trees and carry them back to their nest. Fungi grow on the leaves and the ants feed on the fungi. The ants **guide** each other by leaving scent trails as they run to and from their food source. Where do the ants in the Discovery Centre get their leaves from?



7

Sealion Splashzone

Sealions use their long whiskers to feel vibrations in the water and can detect fish swimming past.

Watch a sealion demonstration during the day to answer the following question:



How does a sealion use its whiskers when balancing a ball on its nose?
(Hint: it can't see the ball)

