

ADELAIDE
ZOO



Australian Animals



Government of South Australia
Department of Education and
Children's Services

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Acknowledgements

This resource was developed by:
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With support from the following people and organisations:
Ruth Hall, Outreach Education, DECS, (seconded to Zoos SA)
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Officers.

Front cover layout designed by:
Christy Martin, Access Media, Open Access College

Front cover image designed by:
Mandy Foot, Characters Pty. Ltd.

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Updated Dec '10

This Outreach Education program for schools is a partnership between Zoos SA and the Department of Education and Children's Services, South Australia. Outreach Education is a team of seconded teachers based in public institutions who are managed through the Open Access College.

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For the Teacher

General Information

Welcome to Adelaide Zoo!

The Zoo is a great place for learning. Adelaide Zoo Education aims to support student learning by providing resources to assist classes to have educational and enjoyable experiences at the Zoo.

This booklet will provide a range of activities which may be undertaken by your students during their visit to the Zoo. A map and suggested order of activities is provided to give a logical circuit to travel during the visit.

Animal species change from time to time, and sometimes animals are “off limits” or out of sight during visits, so a flexible approach to completion of activities is recommended.

In planning, please consider whether

- ◆ you would like your class to regroup for lunch, animal feeds, the Discovery Zone or at the Entrance at the end of the visit. If so, relay the times and meeting places to students or supervisors (in writing if possible.)
- ◆ you would like to see the Pandas or use the Nocturnal House: if so, book a time when making the Zoo booking so your students are not disturbed by other school groups.
- ◆ you would like a session with a Zoo Education Officer to support your study theme. Lesson requests are met wherever possible, though at busy times of the year you may need to have a few options with dates to enable a time to be negotiated. Again, this time is arranged at the time of booking your class visit.

If your class is not booked in to a program involving an Education Officer, we will attempt to meet your class at the Entrance on arrival at the Zoo. At this meeting the group will be welcomed and given some information about the Zoo to assist their visit. General behaviour expectations will also be outlined.

Specific information relating to this Zoo Trail will follow for the teachers and for adult supervisors. Please ensure that supervisors have a copy of the relevant pages **before they come to the Zoo** so they can also be mentally prepared to maximise the learning for the students in their care.

Australian Animal trail – Junior Primary

Teacher Information

Pre-visit ideas

- Map the habitats of Australia and show where some animals are found in the wild.
- Classify Australian animals eg. Mammals, reptiles etc.
- Research and design a poster about an Australian animal.
- Write a diary for a day for an Australian animal, considering what it likes to eat, where it would sleep and what predators it may need to watch out for.
- Construct a habitat for an Australian Animal using recycled materials

The following words and terms would be useful as prior knowledge to your visit to the Zoo:

- Native
- Introduced
- Nocturnal
- Marsupial
- Threatened Species
- Habitat

Post visit ideas

- Design an enclosure for a native animal considering its needs and natural habitat.
- Role-play animals preening each other, finding/making a home, chasing prey, running away from predators etc.
- Read traditional Aboriginal stories and discuss how some Aboriginal people rely on and use the native animals in different ways.
- A group, or the whole class could draw animals and make a Zoo/Australian habitat mural.

Assessment ideas

The Australian Animal trail can be completed individually or in small groups, depending on the ages and abilities of the students. Children should be encouraged to think openly and discuss their ideas.

Back at school, student's knowledge could be assessed by:

- Writing a report/article on the visit to the Zoo.
- Presenting oral reports to the class about the visit to the Zoo.

Links to SACSA Framework

Science- Life Systems

- 1.1, 1.2 Children investigate the features and behaviours of plants and animals through direct and visual experience. They explain and share with others their understandings of the connections between living things, and between themselves and natural environments

Society and Environment- Place, space and environment

- 1.1, 2.1 Children develop and show their understanding of the significance of places and resources. They examine different ways in which places and resources are used to satisfy needs and wants.
- 1.6, 2.6 Children develop an understanding of the concepts of sustainability, conservation and care of resources and places, and take action consistent with these. They assess the ways in which values affect behaviour.

Background notes for teachers and supervisors on the day.

This trail is designed to be completed by small groups of students, each with an adult supervisor. Plenty of time should be allocated to allow reasonable movement, observations and discussions to take place.

Adult supervisors should encourage the children to come up with their own, individual ideas by initiating questions and beginning suitable discussions.

Children can take turns to record the information and contribute ideas.

Supervisors should be aware that they are not expected to finish all of the pages and should take the time to study each animal and observe them carefully.

Key



Observe carefully



Discuss and share ideas with your group



Write down your thoughts

Greater Bilby

Bilbies are now a Threatened Species. Their habitats have been taken over by farms, towns, roads and mines, leaving them nowhere to live but in the isolated deserts of Australia. Today, bilbies in the wild have to compete for food and shelter with introduced animals such as rabbits, while trying not to be eaten by introduced predators such as foxes and cats.

Bilbies come out at night time when it is cooler. It is also safer as they can hide in the dark from predators.

Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby

Rock-wallabies spend most of their time on the rocks. Their patchy coverings help them to be camouflaged on the rocks and to hide from predators.

Animals with pouches are called marsupials.

Little Blue Penguins

Little blue penguins are birds so they are covered in tiny feathers.

Little blue penguins swim to look for the fish that make up their diet.

Many sea animals like the Little Blue Penguin get tangled in rope, plastic bags and fishing tackle. Many other rubbish items end up in the ocean and can be swallowed by the animals.

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Blue-winged Kookaburra

Giraffe

Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby

Nocturnal House
Bilby

Sun bear

Woma python

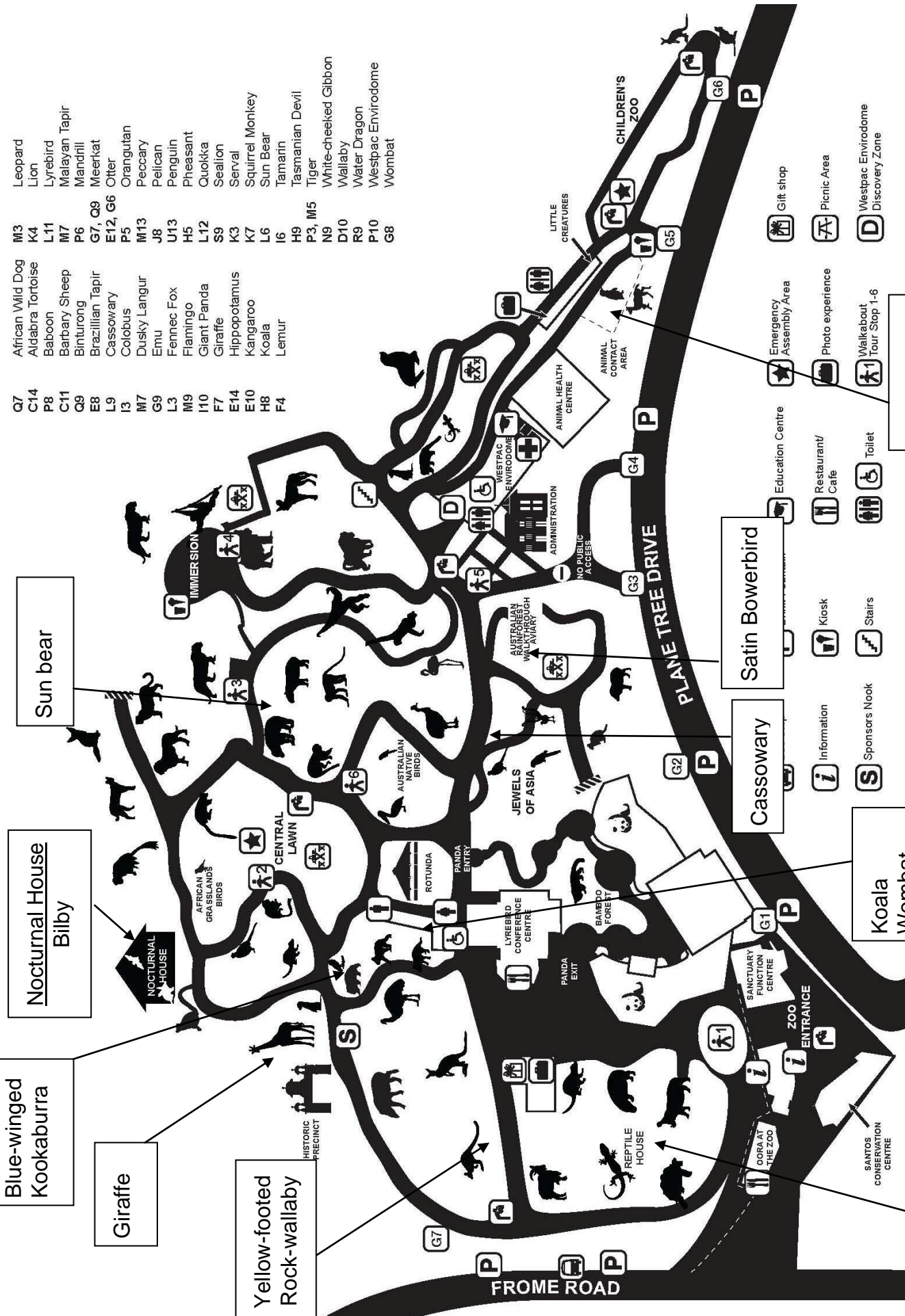
Koala
Wombat
Tasmanian Devil

Cassowary

Satin Bowerbird

Little Blue Penguins

- Q7 African Wild Dog
- C14 Aldabra Tortoise
- P8 Baboon
- C11 Barbary Sheep
- Q9 Binturong
- E8 Brazilian Tapir
- L9 Cassowary
- M7 Dusky Langur
- G9 Emu
- L3 Fennec Fox
- M9 Flamingo
- I10 Giant Panda
- F7 Giraffe
- E14 Hippopotamus
- E10 Kangaroo
- H8 Koala
- F4 Lemur
- M3 Leopard
- K4 Lion
- L11 Lyrebird
- M7 Malayan Tapir
- P6 Mandrill
- G7, Q9 Meerkat
- E12, G6 Otter
- P5 Orangutan
- M13 Peccary
- J8 Pelican
- U13 Penguin
- H5 Pheasant
- L12 Quokka
- S9 Sealion
- K3 Serval
- K7 Squirrel Monkey
- L6 Sun Bear
- I6 Tamarin
- H9 Tasmanian Devil
- P3, M5 Tiger
- N9 White-cheeked Gibbon
- D10 Wallaby
- R9 Water Dragon
- P10 Westpac Envirodome
- G8 Wombat



- Gift shop
- Picnic Area
- Westpac Envirodome Discovery Zone
- Emergency Assembly Area
- Photo experience
- Walkabout Tour Stop 1-6
- Education Centre
- Restaurant/Cafe
- Toilet
- Information
- Sponsors Nook
- Kiosk
- Stairs



Find these animals in the Zoo.



Put a circle around the Australian animals (you could look at the signs outside their enclosures for help.)

Where are the other animals from?



Cassowary



Malayan Sun Bear



Satin Bower Bird



Tasmanian Devil



Giraffe



Blue winged Kookaburra



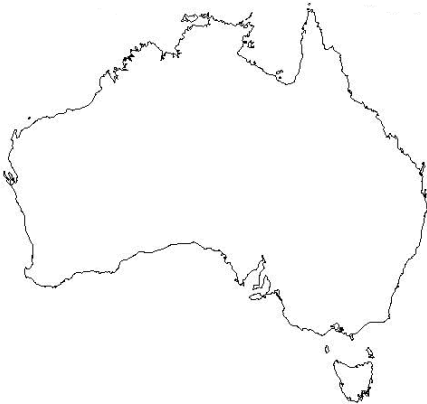
Can you find the row of Australian animals opposite the Café?



Look closely at the signs outside their enclosures and mark where they are found in Australia.



Tasmanian Devil



Victorian Koala




Hairy-nosed Wombat



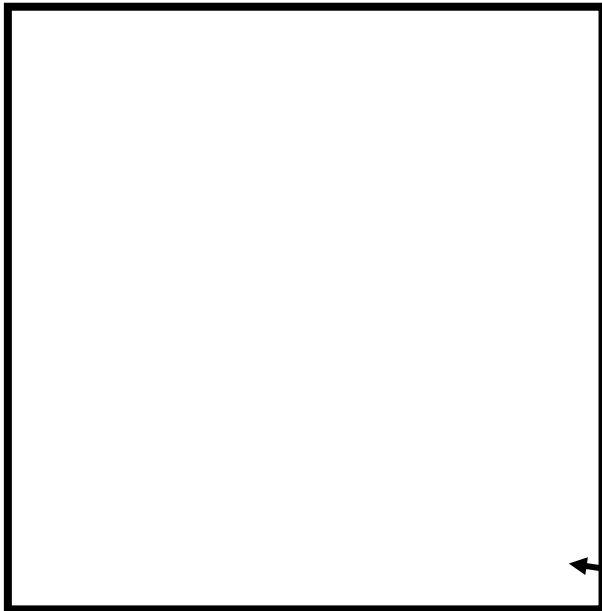
Greater Bilby

You will find the Greater Bilby in the centre of the Nocturnal House. The animals think it is night time, so remember to walk in quietly so you don't scare them.

 Look at the map on the sign outside the bilby enclosure. Can you see where the bilbies once were found compared to where we find them today?

 **What do you think has happened to the bilbies?**





Bilbies search for food at night in the darkness.

Why do you think they would want to come out at night time?



Draw a picture of where the bilbies go during the day.



Name some other Australian animals that are nocturnal.



Yellow-footed Rock-wallabies



Can you see the Yellow-footed Rock-wallabies? They are probably sitting on the rocks.



Why do you think the rock-wallabies like to spend most of their time on the rocks?



Rock-wallabies have a pouch to keep their young in.
We call animals that have pouches:



Marsupials

Nocturnal

Carnivores

Can you draw a Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby with a joey in its pouch?



Little Blue Penguins



Look for the Little Blue Penguins. They like to be together so they can keep each other clean and help look after the young.

Little Blue Penguins are birds. This means they must be covered in:



Feathers

Fur

Scales



Little Blue Penguins do not fly like most other birds, but they are excellent swimmers.

What do you think they would be looking for when they are swimming?





Many Little Blue Penguins and other sea animals are injured and even killed by rubbish and pollution in their habitat.

Draw a picture of some things that might end up in the ocean that would hurt the Little Blue Penguins.



Think about how these things came to be in the ocean.



What could you do to help this problem?