

ADELAIDE
ZOO



Primates



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Acknowledgements

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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.

Primates Trail - Primary

TEACHER INFORMATION

Pre-visit ideas

- Research a Primate. Find out about its natural habitat, predators, food sources and the adaptations it has to help it survive.
- Collect recycled materials and construct habitats from them.
- Write letters about primate conservation issues to newspapers, wildlife protection programs or governments of countries where primates are found.
- Look at the food chains of various regions where primates are found and find out what happens if one of the species disappears.
- Design and implement a recycling program for the school/community/home.
- Group primates into the habitats that they come from.
- Write one day of the diary of a primate.
- Research the reasons why many primates are Threatened Species

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

- Threatened Species
- Habitat
- Adaptations
- Primate

Post- visit ideas

- Design an enclosure for a Zoo primate, considering its needs and natural habitat. Construct the enclosure using recycled materials.
- Collect newspaper articles related to primates and their habitats.
- Research what wildlife organisations and zoos are doing to help Primates that belong to Threatened Species.

Assessment Ideas

The questions and tasks in the trail are designed to encourage original ideas and thinking. There is not necessarily a correct answer for each question. In most cases answers should vary from group to group, indicating independent thinking.

Other ways to assess the students work on this topic could include:

- Writing a report about the visit to the Zoo.
- Giving an oral presentation on their favourite primate.

Links to SACSA framework

Science- Earth and Space

- 2.1 Expresses ideas about changes that occur in their local environment and considers implications for sustainable environments.
- 3.1 Describes the characteristics that sustain life on earth and changes to the characteristics and their impact over time.
- 3.5 Explores the interrelationships between systems within living things in ecological systems. They relate these ideas to the health of individuals and to threats to sustainability of ecological systems.

Society and Environment- Place, space and environment

- 2.6 Understands that people cause changes in natural and social environments and they act together in solving problems to ensure ecological sustainability.
- 3.4 Identifies and describes significant resources, explains the threats which endanger them and suggests strategies to combat threats.

Background notes for teachers and supervisors on the day

This trail is designed for students to work individually, in pairs or in small groups.

Students visit a number of primate species, looking at the habitats they live in, adaptations they have to help them and other things about them.

Students are encouraged to use their observational skills, to read signs and to talk to Zoo staff. Supervisors should encourage students to discuss ideas and express their own point of views.

Key



Observe carefully



Discuss and share ideas with your group



Write down your thoughts



Did you know?

Primates at Adelaide Zoo

If an animal is a Threatened Species it means their numbers in the wild have declined and they are threatened with extinction.

The Primates you may see at the Adelaide Zoo are

- SMALLER APES: White-cheeked Gibbon & Siamang,
- GREAT APES: Orang-utan
- NEW WORLD MONKEYS: Squirrel Monkey, Tamarins & Pygmy Marmosets
- OLD WORLD MONKEYS: Baboon, Dusky leaf monkey & Mandrill

Great Ape- Sumatran orang-utan

Forward facing eyes are better for judging distance. This is important when you are climbing or jumping through trees.

Orang-utans are suffering from habitat loss in the wild. Some are stolen from the wild as babies to be sold for pets. Some orang-utans are hunted for their meat.

Adelaide Zoo is attempting to breed the Sumatran Orang-utans. It is a long time since there has been a success in this area, partly due to the mothers not knowing how to be good mothers... they really need to be raised by their own mothers (and not zoo keepers) to learn these skills.

Orang-utans are very clever at moving through the tree tops, though not as nimble as the much lighter gibbons.

Smaller ape - Siamang

Siamangs live in small family units, usually with an adult male and female and their young.

The Siamangs spend most of their time in the trees. This is where they find their food and are safer from predators.

Primates, like Siamangs, are terrible swimmers. This is why we have used water to keep the Siamangs from getting out of their enclosure.

The Siamang's long arms, strong shoulders, light body, long fingers and thumb (opposable grip) would help it to brachiate (swing hand over hand through the tree).

Old World monkey - Hamadryas Baboon

The male baboons are the bigger baboons with lighter, fluffier hair.

The Mandrill enclosure has many more plants and water. This is because they live in a rainforest habitat while baboons live in a more arid habitat.

Baboons have tails so they are a monkey, not an ape.

You may see bungee toys, ropes, baskets or piles of leaves and mulch for the baboons to sift through.

New World monkey - Squirrel Monkey

If an animal is arboreal it means they spend most of their time in the trees.

Squirrel monkeys do not have prehensile tails.

Squirrel monkeys eat mainly fruit like bananas, apples, pears, pineapple, oranges and melons. They may also eat some insects, nuts and leaves.

Many Squirrel monkeys get stolen from the wild to be sold as pets. Their naturally friendly nature and cute looks make them easy to catch and sell.

Old World monkey - Dusky-leaf Monkey

Dusky-leaf monkeys are found in the rainforests of South East Asia.

Primates use their opposable grips to hold onto branches in the trees, pull off fruit and leaves to eat and catch insects.

Having an opposable grip on your feet would enable you to hold onto branches with your feet as well. This aids movement and safety when in the trees, especially big ones like in the enclosure at the Zoo.

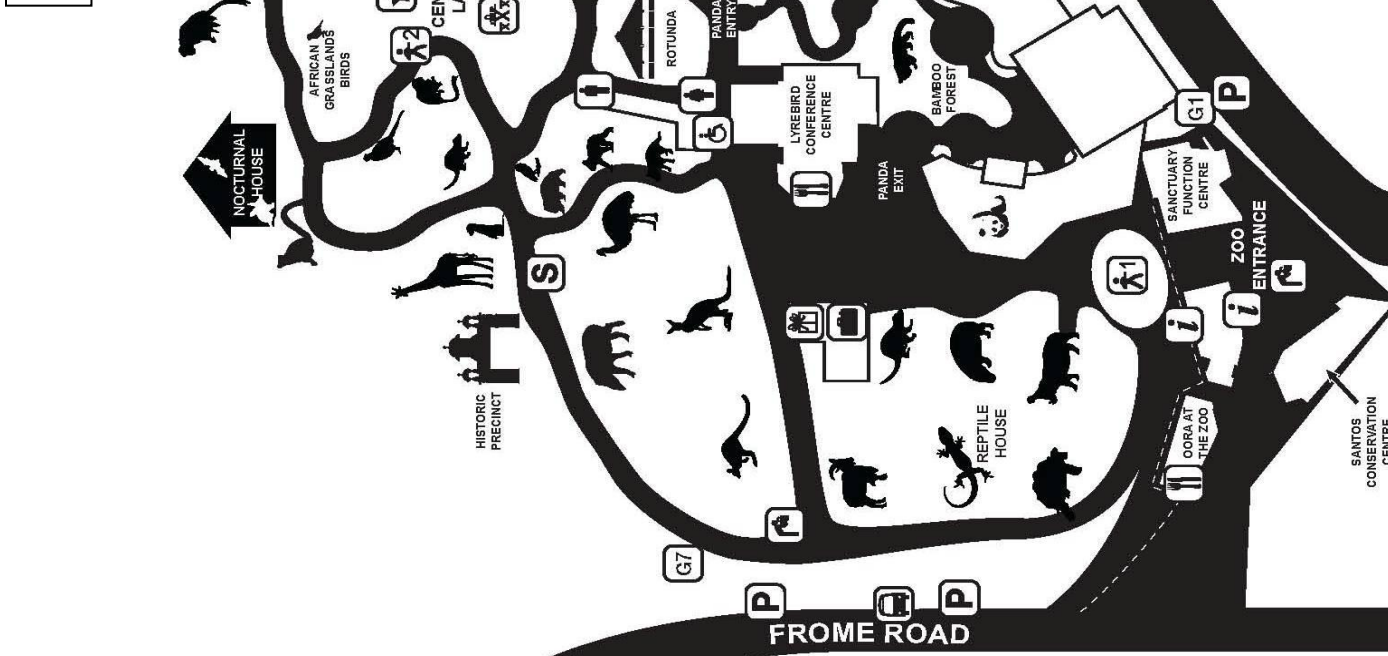
A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z

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

- Leopard M3
- Lion K4
- Lyrebird L11
- Malayan Tapir M7
- Mandrill P6
- Meerkat G7, Q9
- Otter E12, G6
- Orangutan P5
- Peccary M13
- Pelican J8
- Penguin U13
- Pheasant H5
- Quokka L12
- Sealion S9
- Serval K3
- Squirrel Monkey K7
- Sun Bear L6
- Tamarin I6
- Tasmanian Devil H9
- Tiger P3, M5
- White-cheeked Gibbon N9
- Wallaby D10
- Water Dragon R9
- Westpac Envirodome P10
- Wombat G8

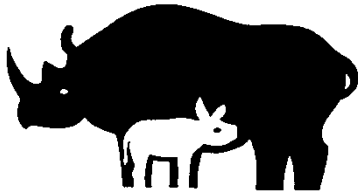
- African Wild Dog Q7
- Aldabra Tortoise C14
- Baboon P8
- Barbary Sheep C11
- Binturong Q9
- Brazilian Tapir E8
- Cassowary L9
- Colobus I3
- Dusky Langur M7
- Emu G9
- Fennec Fox L3
- Flamingo M9
- Giant Panda I10
- Giraffe F7
- Hippopotamus E14
- Kangaroo E10
- Koala H8
- Lemur F4

- Hamadryas Baboon
- Squirrel Monkey
- Sumatran Orang-utan



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

Primates at Adelaide Zoo



When walking around the Zoo, you will see this symbol on the signs outside some of the primates enclosures. It tells us that this animal is a "Threatened Species."

What does this mean?





Primates can be sorted into different groups. We have some primates at Adelaide Zoo from the groups below. Look for them around the Zoo. Can you fill in the gaps to complete the list?



GREAT APES

O _____

NEW WORLD MONKEYS

Sq _____ Monkey

G _____ -L _____ Tamarin

Pygmy m _____

LESSER APES

W _____ C _____ Gibbon

S _____

OLD WORLD MONKEYS

Ba _____


D _____ L _____ Monkey

Ma _____




Great Ape- Sumatran orang-utan

? We currently have two Sumatran orangutans at the Adelaide Zoo. The Male is called Kluet and the female is called Karta.

 Primates, like us have forward facing eyes? Why would this be better for animals like the orang-utans?





 Orang-utans are Critically Endangered. This means there are very few left in the wild. What could be happening to the Orang-utans?





? **You may notice that the Orang-utans are not always close to each other. They are a solitary animal which means they normally live alone. Only mothers and young are usually found together.**



Discuss why you think Kluet and Karta are happy to live together.

Do you think the orang-utans could move as quickly through the trees as the Siamangs?

YES

NO

Why? Why not?



Lesser Ape- Siamang



You might hear the Siamangs calling during the day. Their call can be heard all over the Zoo and beyond. This is a territorial call as well as a way for the family to bond.



Can you see the Siamangs? How do you think they like to live?

Solitary (by themselves)

In a large family group

In a small family unit (Mum, Dad and young)



Look at the Siamangs' enclosure.

Where do you think they would spend most of their time?



Do you think they would be good swimmers? Why / Why not?



Draw the parts of the Siamangs' body that would help it to brachiate?
(Swing from branch to branch)



Do you think all primates can brachiate?




Yes

No

Old World Monkey- Hamadryas Baboon

? "Old World Monkeys" is the name we give the monkeys found in Asia, Africa and some of Europe.

 Can you see the male Baboon? What features do they have that make them stand out?




Baboons live in big groups. How many of the following can you see at the Adelaide Zoo?

Babies


Adult females

Adult males

 Look at the baboons' enclosure. Compare it to the Mandrill enclosure next door.

Do you think they live in the same habitat? Explain the differences.




 A primate could be a monkey or an ape. Monkeys have tails, apes do not. Circle the group that the baboons would fall into.

Monkey

Ape

? In the wild, baboons spend most of their day searching for food. To keep the Adelaide Zoo baboons active and interested, their keepers hide their food or give them things to "play" with. We call this "Behavioural Enrichment".

 What behavioural enrichment items can you see in the Baboon enclosure today?



New World Monkey- Squirrel Monkey



“New World Monkeys” is the name we give the monkeys found in South and Central America.

New world monkeys are mainly arboreal. What does this mean?





Some New world monkeys have a prehensile tail. This means they can grip onto things with their tails or use them to hold onto branches (like a Ring-tailed possum).



Watch the Squirrel Monkeys. Do they have prehensile tails?





Draw some foods you think a Squirrel Monkey would like to eat.



Watch the Squirrel Monkeys for 10 minutes then write down some words that would best describe them.



In your group discuss why you think many of these friendly little monkeys get stolen from the wild.

Old World Monkey- Dusky-leaf Monkey

? Look carefully in the large tree for the family of Dusky-leaf Monkeys. When these monkeys are babies, their fur is bright orange.



Look at the map on the sign outside the enclosure and circle the part of the world where the monkeys are found?

? Primates have opposable grips on their hands and often on their feet. This means they have thumbs and can grip onto things, just like we can with our hands.

👁️ Look at the monkey's enclosure. What would they need their opposable grip to use/do?

🖋️ Now make a list of some of the things you use your opposable grip for?

🖋️ What would be the advantage of having an opposable grip on your feet?
