

Zoos SA Partnership Opportunities

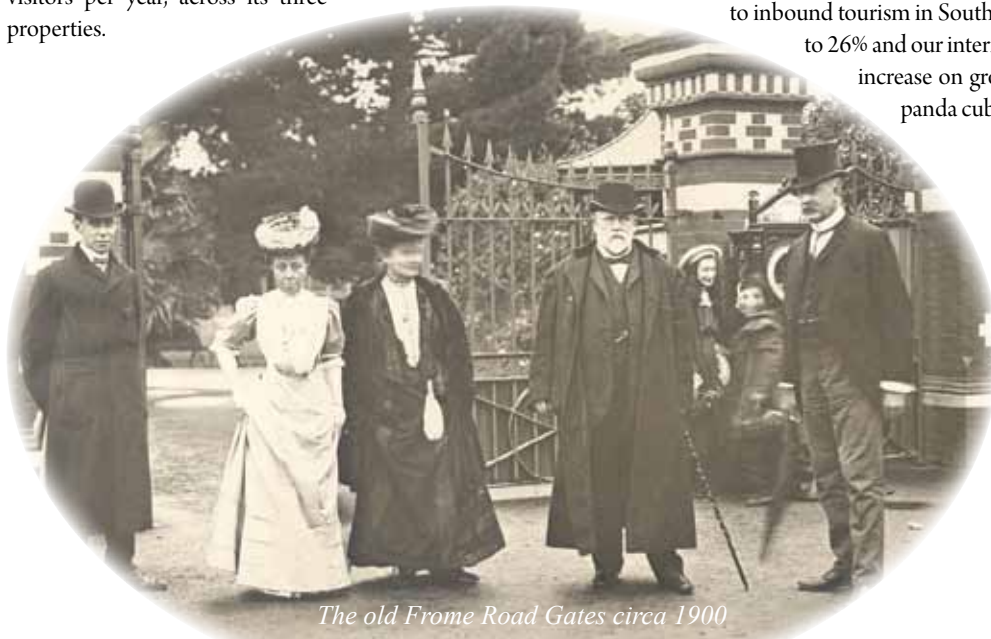


A Brief History of Adelaide Zoo

Royal Zoological Society of SA Inc.

The Royal Zoological Society of SA was formed at a meeting held on 23rd July, 1878 and has a key role in the conservation of rare and endangered species. The Society has responsibility for Adelaide Zoo, Monarto Zoo and the newly acquired Warrawong Wildlife Sanctuary.

The Society is a private not-for-profit organisation relying on the assistance of its members and the community. The Society has more than 915,000 visitors per year, across its three properties.



The old Frome Road Gates circa 1900

Adelaide Zoo

Adelaide Zoo was opened to the public on 23rd May 1883 and was established at a time of great resurgence and interest in natural history. It is the second oldest zoo in the nation and is constructed on 6.5 hectares of the Botanic Park and occupies 8 hectares overall. It is home to over 1,800 animals, 300 species of exotic and native mammals, birds, reptiles and fish.

Adelaide Zoo focuses on endangered and rare animals. In 2009, Adelaide Zoo was entrusted with the care of two Giant Pandas, Wang Wang and Funi. This welcome addition to the zoo has seen visitation increase by 70% to 700,000 in the first year! They have also been an incredible contributor to inbound tourism in South Australia with interstate visitation increasing to 26% and our international visitation is at 5%. An additional 30% increase on growth overall, is anticipated upon the birth of panda cubs.



ROYAL
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ADELAIDE
ZOO



Our modern Giant Panda Exhibit

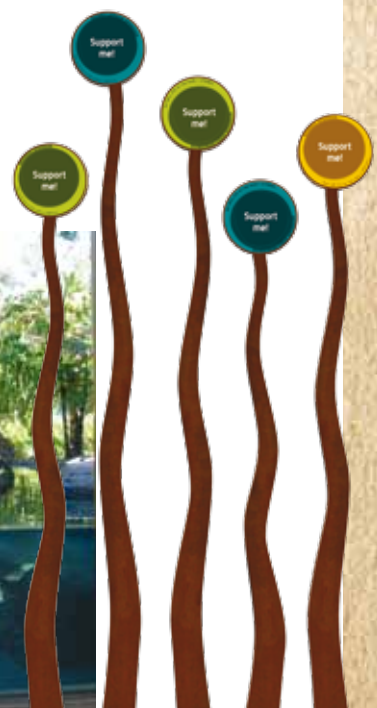


Example: Common Hippopotamus Exhibit Signage

Zoos SA Partnership Opportunities

Signage

- **Sole Naming Rights to Key Adelaide Zoo Buildings**
We can custom design signage to capture your organisation's key messages
- **Permanent Signage at Exhibits**
Place your company logo and either a personalised text or hand written message on our highly visible exhibit signage



Example: Sumatran Tiger Exhibit Signage

Corporate Hospitality

- **Corporate Night Zoo or Family Days**
Hold a corporate night event with a difference and have the whole zoo to yourself, or a family day with your employees
- **Fantastic Panda Experiences**
Head behind the scenes with the Giant Panda Keeper for a once in a lifetime experience
- **Behind the Scenes Encounters**
You will never get closer than this to our incredible animals
- **Be Our Guest**
Invitations to attend selected Zoos SA functions
- **Zoo Cocktail Party**
Hold a corporate or staff cocktail party in one of our fabulous locations around Adelaide Zoo
- **Zoos SA Guest Speakers**
Senior Executive Staff or Board Member to speak at or attend Corporate Events

Marketing & Communications

- **Zoo Times - Logo Recognition & Editorial Opportunities**
3 glossy magazines per year reaching 33,000 Zoos SA members. Editorials can be written highlighting your organisation, or a colour advertisement can be included
- **E-Newsletter Editorials**
Informative editorials about your organisation sent out to 17,500 addresses each month
- **Website Recognition and Hyperlinks**
Acknowledgement on our sponsor recognition page and a hyperlink to your organisation's website. The Zoos SA website receives over half a million visits per year



One of our incredible "Behind the Scenes" Experiences - a Brief Encounter with the Ring-tailed Lemurs.



Join a wild Wombat Muster - an unforgettable opportunity to assist with hands-on conservation!

Staff Incentives

- **Wombat Muster - Swan Reach**
Reward your staff or plan a team building get away with a unique 2 – 5 day experience. You will also be demonstrating that your organisation is pro-active in vital conservation efforts
- **Transferable Family Passes and Adult Zoo Passes**
Complimentary access to Adelaide & Monarto Zoo, Warrawong Wildlife Sanctuary
- **Corporate Membership**
Staff can become Zoos SA members and receive up to 25% discount, which gives access to all Zoos SA properties and many other Australian Zoos
- **"Indaba" at Monarto Zoo**
Take a small or large team to our unique "Meeting Place" for a team building day or overnight stay
- **Accommodation**
Overnight stays in our cabins at Warrawong Wildlife Sanctuary or in tents overlooking the spectacular sights of Adelaide Zoo

Naming rights of key Adelaide Zoo buildings:

- Animal Health Centre
- Envirodome
- Immersion
- Nocturnal House
- Reptile House
- Tamarin House

The opportunity to align your organisation or business with one of Adelaide Zoo's buildings/Animal Houses is a fantastic way to gain huge exposure to our 700,000 visitors each year.

This partnership would involve working together to come up with signage which effectively represents the key messages you wish to communicate.

Please speak to us about this opportunity!



Partnership opportunities available for these exhibits:

- Alligator
- Anaconda
- Baboon
- Barbary Sheep
- Brazilian Tapir
- Cassowary
- Children's Zoo
- Dusky Langur
- Emu
- Fennec Fox
- Flamingo
- Forest Cobra
- Freshwater Crocodile
- Giant Tortoise
- Gibbon (White-cheeked)
- Gila Monster
- Giraffe
- Green Python
- Kangaroo
- Koala
- Lemur
- Lion
- Lyrebird
- Macaw - South American Parrot
- Mandrill
- Meerkat
- Nile Hippopotamus
- Orang-utan
- Oriental Small-clawed Otter
- Peccary (Collared)
- Pelican
- Penguin
- Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard
- Pygmy Hippopotamus
- Pygmy Marmoset
- Quokka
- Red Panda
- Rough Scaled Python
- Sea Lion
- Serval
- Siamang
- Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat
- Squirrel Monkey
- Sun Bear (Malayan)
- Tapir
- Tasmanian Devil
- Tiger (Sumatran)
- Tree Kangaroo
- Veiled Chameleon
- Wallaby
- Western Swamp Tortoise



Here are some of our animals that need your support

Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat

(*Lasiorhinus latifrons*)



Our Animals

Digger – Male, Wild Born in South Australia, October 1986

Wanda – Female, Wild Born in South Australia, June 1992

Our two Southern Hairy-nosed Wombats; Digger and Wanda, were born in the wild and rescued after the death of their mother.

Distribution & Habitat

Originally found fairly continuously west of the Murray in southern South Australia, it is restricted to colonies in arid and semi-arid regions of the Nullarbor Plain, Gawler Ranges, upper western Eyre Peninsula and the Murraylands. An isolated population on Yorke Peninsula only has a few animals.

Description & Behaviour

In the wild the Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat must survive temperatures that range from below freezing at night to over 40 degrees celsius during the day. Nocturnal activity helps to cope with these conditions as the wombat can rest in the cool burrow. This natural behaviour occurs at Adelaide Zoo and may explain why the wombats are not visible at times.

In the wombat enclosure at Adelaide Zoo you can observe a simulated natural burrow system. Southern Hairy-nosed Wombats dig extensive warren systems, each one inhabited by five to 10 animals.

Its primary defence is its toughened rear hide with most of the posterior made of cartilage. This, combined with its lack of a meaningful tail, makes it difficult for any predator that follows the wombat into its tunnel to bite and injure it.

Location of Exhibit

Our Wombat Exhibit is located with our other Australian Animals, opposite the Giraffe and Meerkat exhibit.

Quokka

(*Setonix brachyurus*)



Our Animals

Adelaide Zoo is home to three Quokkas; Jock, Stormy and Honey. They can become extremely jealous when our zoo keepers interact with other animals and have been known to try to bite the keeper or the other animal involved in protest!

Distribution & Habitat

They inhabit wet and dry leafy forest, heath and woodlands in South-western Western Australia (mainly Rottnest Island).

Although numerous on the small offshore islands, Quokkas have a very restricted range and are classified as vulnerable. On the mainland they are threatened by introduced predatory species such as foxes and require dense ground cover for refuge. However this habitat has been reduced by agricultural development, contributing to the Quokka's decline.

Description & Behavior

Quokkas are a small robust wallaby with long, thick coarse fur flecked grey and brown. They differ from all other macropods in their dentition, skull structure, chromosomes and blood proteins. Adult males establish dominance hierarchies according to age, while females and juveniles have no rank. They can climb up trees and shrubs to reach twigs up to 2 metres high.

Location of Exhibit

Our Quokkas are situated in the Fauna Park in the Children's Zoo.

Red Panda

(*Ailurus fulgens*)



Adelaide Zoo is home to five Red Pandas – two male and three female, all captive born.

Our Animals

Shahin - Male, Born 9th December 1999, Wellington Zoo

Himal - Male, Born 19th January 2004, Adelaide Zoo

Sogyal - Female, Born 21st January 1999, Perth Zoological Parks Authority

Maya - Female, Born 31st December 2006, Adelaide Zoo

Imandari - Female, Born 31st December 2006, Adelaide Zoo

Distribution & Habitat

Found in the Eastern Himalayan mountains through to Western China, the Red Panda is a temperate forest species. Being an animal from high altitudes, and with a liking for shade and cool conditions, overhead sprinkler systems have been installed in the exhibits to ensure the animals' comfort.

Description & Behavior

The Red Panda has long, soft, rich, reddish-brown fur with a ringed bushy tail. They grow to about one metre in length and weigh 3 to 5 kilograms.

They have an extra thumb for grasping objects which is actually a bone covered by a fleshy pad and grows from the wrist of each front paw. The true thumb is used as a finger and their claws are semi-retractable.

Animal Encounters

As part of the popular "Panda & Friends" Experience, you can assist the Panda Keeper with preparing breakfast for the animals, as well as learning about their daily routines.

Location of Exhibit

The Red Panda Exhibit is located in the Bamboo Forest opposite the Giant Panda's exhibit. This exhibit not only has high visitation, but function and corporate events are held here.

Meerkat

(*Suricata suricatta*)



There are currently 14 Meerkats housed at Adelaide Zoo, all of which were captive born.

Our Animals

One of the most watched animals at the zoo, our meerkats can often be seen foraging for food, basking in the sun or digging tunnels in their exhibit. Two groups are located in front of the giraffe exhibit. The first exhibit has two females and the second exhibit holds four brothers.

Another exhibit near Seal Bay houses a potential breeding male and female who were recently introduced. We hope they will reproduce soon. The animals are all micro-chipped and their keepers can tell them apart by their size and colourings.

All colony members engage in play, grappling and wrestling with each other, which helps establish an individual's position in the hierarchy peacefully. Our meerkats are given a number of behavioural enrichment items including bamboo sticks, mealworm dispensers, new mulch, rotten logs and old termite mounds.

Distribution & Habitat

Also known as Suricate, the meerkat is a type of mongoose found in South Africa. It can be found in dry, open country.

Description & Behaviour

Meerkats enjoy basking in the sun and do not venture from their burrow until after sunrise, returning at dusk. They have long, powerful claws that are used for digging for food and excavating tunnels for their burrows.

Adelaide Zoo's Meerkats are provided with a heated burrow to use as a retreat.

One adult will maintain constant watch for predators, like hawks or eagles, and will sound an alarm when one is sighted, only heading for cover if attack seems imminent. At Adelaide Zoo a Meerkat can often be seen keeping a close eye on planes, helicopters and birds that fly overhead.

Location of Exhibits

There are currently two Meerkat Exhibits, one at the high traffic area in front of the Giraffe Exhibit and one opposite the Seal Bay Exhibit.

Sun Bear

(*Helarctos malayanus*)



Adelaide Zoo houses two beautiful Sun Bears, one male and one female. These animals are a threatened species due to poaching for their coats, meat and body parts for use in Chinese medicines. They are also exploited for the pet and restaurant trade.

Our Animals

Akbar - Male, Wild Born in Melaka, 1987

Manji - Female, Born 8th December 1991, Singapore Zoo

Their exhibit has been constructed to resemble their natural conditions. The bears can often be seen in the pond during hot weather and are provided with branches to climb and behavioural enrichment devices such as rope balls and tyres.

Distribution & Habitat

Malayan Sun Bears inhabit dense tropical and sub tropical rainforests of South East Asia.

Description & Behaviour

The smallest of the eight bear species, Malayan Sun Bears can reach 1.5m in length and weigh up to 70kg. Their coat is usually black or brown with a whitish or orange chest marking resembling a rising sun, giving the animal its name. Sun bears are expert climbers and being a nocturnal animal, the majority of the day is often spent sleeping and sunbathing in a nest constructed in a fork of a tree.

The outwardly cautious nature of this animal hides the fact it can be extremely dangerous and can run amazingly fast. Sun Bears are short tempered and upon encountering a threat, the bear will stand up on its hind legs and may inflict severe wounds with its long and powerful claws and sharp teeth.

Animal Encounters

Feeding the "Bears at Breakfast" on a Behind the Scenes animal experience is a wonderful way to become acquainted with these amazing animals. Assist their keeper with the daily routine and learn about the work that is being done to save these bears in the wild.

Location of Exhibit

The Sun Bear Exhibit forms part of the picturesque Immersion - South-East Asian Rainforest opposite the Tiger Exhibit.

Nile Hippopotamus

(*Hippopotamus amphibious*)



Adelaide Zoo houses a male and female Hippopotamus. Both animals have a good relationship with their keepers. They have been trained to allow keepers to inspect their teeth and love having their teeth cleaned with a hose!

Our Animals

Susie - Female, Born 30th December, 1967 at Taronga Zoo

Brutus - Male, Born 18th May 1965 at Taronga Zoo

Distribution & Habitat

Although they once inhabited Asia and Europe, the Common Hippo is now restricted to the rivers and lakes of Africa.

Description & Behaviour

With its barrel-shaped body, short legs and a very large head, it is extremely easy to recognize a Common Hippopotamus. They usually weigh between 1400 - 3200kg.

Their eyes, ears and nostrils are located high on the head which allows the animal's body to remain submerged while it can still breathe and keep watch for predators. Fights between bulls do occur and often result in injuries. When threatened, a bull will show a variety of displays such as making honking noises, spraying dung, 'yawning' to show its large mouth and teeth, and splashing water.

Animal Encounters

Keeper talks are held weekly, where the Hippo's favourite food – pumpkins – are fed to them!

There are also Behind the Scenes experiences where you can assist the keeping staff with their daily mouth check and learn more about what is involved in caring for these animals.

Location of Exhibit

The Hippopotamus Exhibit has fantastic exposure, located directly opposite the cafe and front entrance of the zoo. It is also next to the Orientation Zone where events and functions are held.

Pygmy Marmoset

(*Callithrix pygmaea*)



Our Animals

At Adelaide Zoo we have seven captive bred Pygmy Marmosets including one tiny new arrival, born on 5th February, 2011

Distribution & Habitat

The Pygmy Marmoset or Dwarf Monkey lives in the rainforest canopies of western Brazil, southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and northern Bolivia.

Description & Behaviour

This is one of the smallest primates, and the smallest true monkey, with its body length ranging from 14 to 16 centimetres. Males weigh around 140 grams (4.9 oz) and females only 120 grams (4.2 oz).

The Pygmy Marmoset uses special types of communication to give alerts and warning to its family members. These include chemical, vocal, and physical types of communication. A trill is used to communicate over long distances. A sharp warning whistle and a clicking sound signal danger to their family members.

Pygmy marmosets live 11-12 years in the wild, but in zoos, they live into their early twenties. Marmosets often live in groups made up of an adult pair and its offspring, ranging from 2-6 members. Young marmosets typically remain in the group until after 2 consecutive birth cycles.

Location of Exhibit

The Pygmy Marmosets are exhibited in the Tamarin House which is opposite the Rotunda and can be viewed both from inside and out.

Sumatran Orang-utan

(*Pongo pygmaeus*)



Adelaide Zoo is home to three Sumatran Orang-utans – two female and one male.

Our Animals

Kluet - Male, Born 18th July, 1995 at Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

Karta - Female, Born 22 July, 1982 at San Diego Zoo

Puspa - Female, Born 30th January, 1975 at Perth Zoological Parks Authority

It is our belief that unless major efforts are made, these magnificent animals will disappear from the wild altogether by 2015. Our Orang-utans act as ambassadors to their cousins in the wild. The major threat to the Orang-utans' existence is the destruction of their natural habitat through the increased demand for Palm Oil plantations.

Distribution & Habitat

These apes are only found in tropical rainforests on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia.

Description & Behaviour

Also known as the red ape, or the 'old man of the forest', Orang-utans are the largest tree-living mammals. The males have a striking appearance, being about twice the size of the female and having dread-lock hair. Cheek flanges enlarge their face; these are made of fibrous tissue and, along with the long, shaggy hair, enhance aggressive display.

The Sumatran Orang-utan is almost exclusively arboreal. Every night they fashion nests, in which they sleep, from branches and foliage. Females virtually never travel on the ground and adult males do so only rarely.

Animal Encounters

Regular Keeper talks are held at the exhibit and our Behind the Scenes "Ape It Up" Experience will allow you to spend time with the keeper, preparing the exhibit with enrichment and assisting in letting the Orang-utans out of their night quarters. Learn important information about vital conservation programs which operate to save these animals from extinction.

Location of Exhibit

The Orang-utan exhibit is located in the lush Immersion - South-East Asian Rainforest, adjacent to the Long House where corporate events and functions are held.

Ring-tailed Lemur

(*Lemur catta*)



There are six male Lemurs, all of which are captive born and range in age from five to 31 years old.

Our Animals

Hoss - Male, Born 20th March, 1978 at Calgary Zoo

Little Jo - Male, Born 12th September, 1990 at Taronga Zoo

Benoky - Male, Born 18th October, 2001 at Auckland Zoological Park

Ejeda - Male, Born 26th January, 2002 at Auckland Zoological Park

Belo - Male, Born 18th January, 2004 at Auckland Zoological Park

Sambava - Male, Born 18th January 2004 at Auckland Zoological Park

Distribution & Habitat

They are mainly located in southwest Madagascar in a variety of habitats ranging from deciduous forests to scrubby and rocky areas.

Description & Behavior

Ring-tailed Lemurs get their name from the black and white banded tail, which is usually around 60cm long. Their tail acts like a counter-balance when jumping from tree to tree.

They live around 18-20 years in the wild and 30 years in captivity. They live in troops of between 5 and 30 members. Females stay in the same troop while the males will move to another troop at least once in their life, if not more.

During colder weather, Lemurs huddle together for warmth. They can be seen during sunny days, sitting on their backsides, with their legs and arms outwards, sun-bathing.

Animal Encounters

Brief Encounters are available with the Lemurs – an incredible experience which allows you to enter the exhibit with the keeper and hand feed these entertaining creatures!

Location of Exhibit

The Lemur Exhibit is located next to the Nocturnal House and opposite the beautiful Central Lawn.

Sumatran Tiger

(*Panthera tigris sumatrae*)



Adelaide Zoo houses two female and one male captive born Sumatran Tigers. These animals are critically endangered in the wild and our tigers are part of a worldwide breeding program to help save them from extinction. We have a potential breeding pair and we hope they will mate soon.

Our Animals

Kemiri - Female, Born 18th November, 1994 and hand raised at Taronga Zoo

Assiqua - Female, Born 18th April 1999 at CERZA (Centre d'Etude Rech Zool Augeron, France)

Tuan - Male, Born 12th March, 1998 at Jardim Zoological Lisbon Zoo

Distribution & Habitat

Only found in Sumatra, Indonesia, these tigers may be found in a variety of habitats but are particularly associated with riverine forest, swamp forest and grassland.

Description & Behaviour

Tigers are the largest living cats in the world, with the Siberian subspecies weighing up to 260kg. The Sumatran Tiger is the smallest subspecies, weighing up to 150kg. The pattern of stripes is unique to each animal, much in the same way as fingerprints are used to identify people.

Tigers are very dependent on fresh water for drinking. During the heat of the day they frequently leave their shady resting places to drink or cool themselves by standing submerged to the neck in a stream. Tigers make many sounds, including roaring, chuffing, growling and mewing.

Animal Encounters

Keeper talks are held regularly at the exhibit; there is also the opportunity to book a close up encounter. You will come into very close proximity to these magnificent animals, often being able to feed them at dinner time.

Location of Exhibit

The Tiger Exhibit is located in the lush Immersion - South-East Asian Rainforest, adjacent to the Long House where corporate events and functions are held.

Siamang

(*Symphalangus syndactylus*)



There are six captive born Siamangs, four males and two females, at Adelaide Zoo.

Our Animals

Suli - Female, Born 15th May, 2000 at Edinburgh Zoo

Mang - Female, Born 21st October, 1988 at San Francisco Zoo

Niran - Male, Born 24th June, 1989 at Adelaide Zoo

Jars - Male, Born 26th October, 2001 at Adelaide Zoo

Irian - Male, Born 4th May, 2001 at Auckland Zoo

Zain - Male, Born 6th January, 2009 at Adelaide Zoo

Distribution & Habitat

The Siamang inhabits the forest remnants of Sumatra Island and the Malay Peninsula, and is widely distributed from lowland forest to rainforest and can be found at altitudes of up to 3800 metres.

Description & Behaviour

The Siamang is a tailless, arboreal, black-furred gibbon and is distinctive for two reasons. The first is that two digits on each foot are partially joined by a membrane. The second is the large "gular sac" (found in both males and females), which is a throat pouch that can be inflated to the size of the Siamang's head, allowing the animal to make loud resonating calls or songs. The Siamang can live up to 30+ years in captivity.

Endangered in the wild, the principal threat to the Siamang is habitat loss in both Malaysia and Sumatra. The Palm Oil production industry is clearing large swathes of forest, reducing the habitat of the Siamang, along with that of other species.

Animal Encounters

As part of the "Ape it Up" Encounters, you can be involved in preparing enrichment activities and assist in releasing the Siamangs from their night quarters.

Location of Exhibit

There are 2 Siamang Exhibits, one on top of the picturesque Asian Aviary Boardwalk and one next to the Tamarin House.

Dusky Leaf Monkey

(*Trachypithecus obscurus*)



Adelaide Zoo is home to six Dusky Leaf Monkeys with three females and three males – the youngest having just been born in January this year (pictured).

Our Animals

Jambi - Female, Wild Born, October 1987

Flier - Female, Born Unknown Location, 1998

Goblin - Male, Born 22nd August, 2000 at Twycross Zoo

Jingga - Male, Born 8th August, 2006 at Adelaide Zoo

Nanti - Male, Born 26th April, 2008 at Adelaide Zoo

Unnamed as yet - Female, Born 23rd January, 2011 at Adelaide Zoo

Distribution & Habitat

Near threatened in the wild, the Dusky Leaf Monkey, Spectacled Langur or Spectacled Leaf Monkey, is a species of primate found in Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand. Most species are arboreal, although some live a more terrestrial life.

They are found in many different habitats of different climate zones (rain forests, mangroves, mountain forests and savannah), but not in deserts and other dry areas. They live in groups, but in different group forms.

Description & Behaviour

They are almost exclusively herbivores, predominantly nourishing themselves on leaves, flowers, and fruits. They occasionally eat insects and other small animals. To aid in digestion, particularly of hard-to-digest leaves, they have a multi-chambered, complex stomach.

Gestation averages six to seven months. Young are born a bright orange colour so that when fleeing danger, any member of the group can easily see them and recapture them, should they fall. They are weaned for approximately one year and are mature at three to six years.

Animal Encounters

As part of the "Ape it Up" Encounters, you can be involved in preparing enrichment activities for the primates and assist in releasing them from their night quarters.

Location of Exhibit

The Dusky Leaf Monkey Exhibit is situated high up on the Asian Aviary Boardwalk and gives you fantastic visibility of these entertaining primates. The boardwalk is also the viewing platform for the Siamangs and White-Cheeked Gibbons.

Veiled chameleon

(*Chamaeleo calyptratus*)



Adelaide Zoo houses two female Veiled Chameleons.

Our Animals

Dalia - Female, Born 31st July 2008, Taronga Zoo
Unnamed Female, Unknown Birth Date, Unknown Location

Distribution & Habitat

The Veiled Chameleon is a large species of chameleon found in the mountain regions of Yemen, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

Description & Behaviour

The male Veiled Chameleon is green in color and, depending on the animal's emotional state, this green will range from a bright lime green to a red olive drab. Surroundings only partly contribute to a chameleon's "decision" to change color.

Male chameleons of the species have small spurs or heels on the back of their rear feet, while females do not. It is possible for them to reach an overall length of 24 inches (60 cm). Males and females both have a decorative growth called a "casque" on their heads, with the male's being taller.

Like most chameleons, Veiled Chameleons are specialized tree dwellers. They have a flattened body meant to mimic a leaf and feet specially designed for grasping limbs and branches. They have a long sticky tongue that they use to capture their insect prey.

Animal Encounters

The Brief Encounter with our Veiled Chameleon is one of the most unique experiences you will have! The feeding session has to be seen to be believed!

Location of Exhibit

The Chameleon Exhibit is located in the Envirodome and is part of the environmental and conservation education area of Adelaide Zoo.

White-cheeked Gibbon

(*Nomascus leucogenys*)



There are two White-cheeked Gibbons at Adelaide Zoo, a male and a female, both captive born.

Our Animals

Viet - Female, Born 6th June, 1999 at Melbourne Zoo

Remus - Male, Born 26th June, 1996 at Zoo Duisburg

Viet gave birth to a baby male last year but sadly the infant died. However, first time mum Viet learnt valuable mothering skills to use in the future.

Distribution & Habitat

The species lives in lowland broadleaf forest, with some populations living in forested mountainous areas. White-Cheeked Gibbons are found from southern China (Yunnan) to southern Vietnam, and also on Hainan Island. One of the genus' species, *Nomascus nasutus*, has been deemed "the most critically endangered ape species in the world". All of the species in this genus are endangered or critically endangered.

Description & Behaviour

As with all gibbons, they are arboreal and frugivorous. Some species are all black, some light with a distinct black tuft of crown fur, and some feature distinct, light-colored cheek patches. The species is widespread throughout its range in Laos, but in Vietnam the populations are scattered due to human encroachment on their habitat for logging and farming.

Animal Encounters

As part of the "Ape it Up" Encounters, you can be involved in preparing enrichment activities for these primates and assist in releasing them from their night quarters.

Location of Exhibit

The White-cheeked Gibbon Exhibit is situated high up on the Asian Aviary Boardwalk, neighbouring the Siamang and the Dusky Leaf Monkey. As both the Siamang and the Gibbons are territorial, they make very vocal daily calls to each other through the treetops.

Giraffe

(*Giraffa camelopardalis*)



We have two female giraffes at Adelaide Zoo. Zoos SA has been very successful with breeding giraffes, with Monarto Zoo holding the largest herd in Australia.

Our Animals

Kimya - Born 11th August, 2004 at Monarto Zoological Park

Dharba ("storm" in Swahili) - Born 27th January, 2005 at Monarto Zoological Park

Distribution & Habitat

Giraffes are found in open woodlands and wooded grasslands in Africa, south of the Sahara desert.

Description & Behaviour

The average height of a male giraffe is 5.3 metres but they can reach 6 metres. Females are smaller, standing about 4 metres high.

Individual giraffes have their own unique pattern on their coat. The colour may change but the pattern remains the same throughout the animal's life. As a giraffe ages, the pattern on the coat becomes a dark brown to almost black.

Giraffes give birth to their young standing up, which means they usually have a 1.5 metre fall before touching the ground.

Animal Encounters

The opportunity to hand feed these majestic animals as they tower over you, can be arranged at Adelaide Zoo.

Location of Exhibit

The exhibit is located in the high traffic area opposite the beautiful Central Lawn and behind the Meerkat Exhibit.

Lion

(*Panthera leo*)



Adelaide Zoo houses two female and one male Lion.

History

Mujambi - Male, Born 26th March, 2005 at Mogo Zoo

Kataza - Female, Born 6th May, 2001 at Auckland Zoological Park

Amali - Female, Born 6th May, 2001 at Auckland Zoological Park

Distribution & Habitat

African Lions are now found only south of the Sahara Desert in Africa. They live from the rich grasslands and light woodland of eastern Africa to the more arid areas of the Kalahari Desert.

Description & Behaviour

Lions are the only social cat, living in family groups called prides. Prides may include up to four males, a dozen females and their young.

Powerfully built, males can reach over 3 metres in length and can be 1.2 metres in height at the shoulder. Average male weight is from 150- 240kg. The females are smaller, weighing around 110-150kg. The head of the male lion is one of the most widely recognized animal symbols in human culture.

Lions most often roar at night and can be heard over eight kilometers away. Lions have the loudest roar of any big cat and can roar from any position, even while running. Other vocalisations include coughing, snarling, hissing, purring, woofing and grunting.

Animal Encounters

One of our most popular animal encounters is the "Big Cat Interactive" at Adelaide Zoo. You will come face to face with these impressive animals. The sound of their roar before dinner time is something you will never forget!

Location of Exhibit

The Lion Exhibit is located in the high traffic area adjacent to the beautiful Central Lawn.



We exist to save species from extinction
and connect people with nature.

Zoos SA is a not-for-profit conservation charity.
We provide conservation education, as well as supporting and conducting many conservation, breeding and research programs. As part of our conservation efforts we run Adelaide and Monarto Zoos and Warrawong Wildlife Sanctuary. We work within the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) guidelines for the ethical treatment of animals.