

ANIMAL PROFILES

There are 20 different animals. There are specific requirements for each animal. Make sure you read the profiles and the dimensions to make sure your choices will all fit in your zoo design.

Water - Blue Trees - Green Sidewalks - Gray Extra Space - Yellow

ALLIGATOR



Scientists believe that the American Alligator species have been around for more than 150 million years. They live nearly exclusively in freshwater rivers, lakes and swamps. Male American Alligators weigh, on average, 1,000 pounds. They feed on mainly fish, turtles, snakes and small mammals.

Required Perimeter: 16 units

ZEBRA



All zebras have a unique stripe pattern. No two zebras are the same. They are social animals and live in herds. They eat together and will even groom each other. One of the reasons they stick together, is a herd has many eyes to keep watch for any danger such as lions and hyenas.

Required Perimeter: 22 units

RHINOCEROS



There are different breeds of rhinoceroses. White rhinos (actually gray colored) graze on grass as they walk with their enormous heads lowered to the ground. They usually live in groups of about 10-15 rhinos. Under the hot African sun, they like to bask in the shade or roll in the mud to protect themselves against bugs and also the sun.

Required Perimeter: 22 units

PEACOCK



Peacocks are large and beautiful birds. Their tail feathers are nearly 60% of their body's length. They are ground-feeders, meaning they eat insects, plants and other small creatures. They live and gather in groups called parties. Peacocks have been admired by humans. They have been kept as pets for thousands of years even though they are testy and do not mix well with other domestic birds.

Required Perimeter: 16 units

PANDA



Giant Pandas are solitary animals. They tend to avoid each other (especially the males). They love to eat and their appetite is a large one. They feast on bamboo for about 12 hours each day. It takes roughly 28 pounds of bamboo to satisfy a giant panda's needs. They are skilled tree-climbers and efficient swimmers. There are only about 1,000 giant pandas left in the wild.





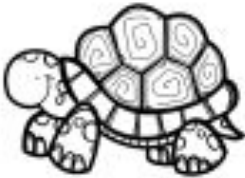


Required Perimeter: 32 units








SNAKE



Boa Constrictors have different colored bodies based on where they live. Their bodies and markings can be tan, green, red or yellow. They are nonpoisonous. They are excellent swimmers, but they prefer to stay on dry land. They can grow up to 13 feet long. They use their muscular bodies to wrap around their prey and squeeze until it suffocates. Their jaws stretch wide to swallow large prey whole.

Required Perimeter: 22 units

LION		<p>African Lions are the only large cats that live together in a group, which we call a pride. Together they are a family that includes up to three males, a dozen or so females and many young cubs. Only male lions have manes. Females are the pride's hunters. The often work together to hunt. Young lions do not help with the hunting until they are a year old.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 28 units</p>
KANGAROO		<p>Gray kangaroos can reach speeds of over 35 miles per hour while hopping on their powerful hind feet. Their jumps can cover 25 feet in a single leap. Kangaroos gather in groups called mobs. They prefer to live among trees, but they travel into grasslands to graze for food. The males are powerfully built and will box with each other by leaning back on their tail and "punching" with their hind legs.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 16 units</p>
GIRAFFE		<p>Giraffes are the world's tallest mammals. Their legs alone are 6 feet tall. They can run as fast as 35 miles an hour over short distances. Giraffes tend to live in groups of about 6-8. They use their height to their advantage by eating leaves and buds in the treetops that other animals can't reach. They also have a tongue that is about 21 inches long that helps them to reach food on branches.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 16 units</p>
MONKEY		<p>Howler Monkeys are named for their harsh cries. When a group (troop) is howling all at the same time, it can be heard up to 3 miles away. Their tail is prehensile, meaning they can use it as an extra arm to grip objects or even hang from a branch. They rarely travel to the ground and prefer to stay at the tops of trees. They feast on leaves in the canopy of trees.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 12 units</p>
TURTLE		<p>The Green Turtle is a sea turtle that has a smooth shell. It lives in tropical and subtropical coastal waters. They are named for the color of their skin. They can weigh up to 700 pounds. They are powerful and graceful swimmers because of their large flippers. Green Turtles are herbivores.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 14 units</p>
PARROT		<p>There are over 350 different species of parrots. All parrots have curved beaks and they have four toes on each foot. Most parrots eat fruit, flowers, nuts, seeds, insects and buds. They are found in warm climates. Some species are kept as pets because they are intelligent and charismatic.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 10 units</p>
TIGER		<p>Bengal Tigers are the largest members of the cat family. There are fewer than 2500 tigers in the wild. Tigers live alone and are very aggressive. They are nocturnal hunters and will travel many miles to find food. A hungry tiger can eat 60 pounds in one night. Females give birth to 2-6 cubs which they raise with no help. Cubs stay with their moms for up to three years.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 20 units</p>

PENGUIN		<p>Emperor Penguins are the largest of all penguins. They can stand 45 inches tall. They are flightless. They huddle together to escape wind and control heat. They will take turns rotating from the inside of the group to the outside of the group. They eat fish, squid and krill. They can dive to 1,850 feet, which is deeper than any other bird. They can also stay under water for more than 20 minutes.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 14 units</p>
WOLF		<p>Wolves are the largest member of the dog family. They are known for their howl, which they use to communicate with other members of their pack. Wolves live together in groups of about 6 to 10. They travel and hunt together as well. A pack can travel up to 12 miles in one day. Wolves hunt for deer, elk, moose, birds, fish, snakes and fruit. There is a dominant male that leads the group.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 26 units</p>
DEER		<p>White-tailed Deer are the smallest members of the North American deer family. They keep to fields (in the summer) and the forest (in the winter). Only the males, the bucks, grow antlers. They are herbivores and eat leaves, twigs, fruits, nuts, grass, corn and alfalfa. They are primarily nocturnal and browse for food mainly at dawn and dusk.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 24 units</p>
MOOSE		<p>Moose are the largest species of deer. The males grow large antlers which can spread to 6 feet wide. They graze on tall grasses and shrubs because they are so tall. They can run up to 35 miles per hour. Young calves stay with their mother until they are a year old.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 24 units</p>
WHALE		<p>Orcas (also called killer whales) are the largest and most powerful dolphin species. They eat large animals like seals, small whales and sea lions. They also eat smaller things like fish, squid and seabirds. Orcas live in family groups called a pod. There are up to 40 Orcas in a pod. Each pod has distinctive noises that only members will recognize.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 36 units</p>
GORILLA		<p>The Mountain Gorilla (also called the Silverback Gorilla) are the largest gorillas. They live in communities called a troop or band of about 30 members. The troop is lead by a male who organizes eating, nesting and moving around in their home range. They can climb trees, but are usually found on the ground. The alpha male displays his power by standing upright, throwing things and pounding his huge chest. They eat roots, shoots, fruits, and tree bark.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 34 units</p>
ELEPHANT		<p>African Elephants are the largest land animal in the world. They radiate heat from their bodies to help keep them cool, however they love to play in the water. They use their trunk for many purposes including smelling, breathing, trumpeting, drinking and also grabbing things like food. They do not sleep much. Instead they roam around while looking for large food sources to sustain their massive size.</p> <p>Required Perimeter: 40 units</p>

ZOO DESIGN GUIDE

NAME: _____

Here are the criteria that you need to follow for your zoo. Make sure you read through everything before you start planning. Once you start designing, you can check off the individual buildings/enclosures. On your grid paper, one box is 10 feet by 10 feet. There are area and perimeter guidelines included. Your buildings and enclosures can be larger than what is listed.

SIDEWALKS

You will need sidewalks leading to all of your buildings and enclosures. Keep your zoo visitors in mind. Many zoos use paths through different enclosures that all meet back up at the same location. Your sidewalk path will be ten feet wide. You can create large gathering areas by placing sidewalk paths together.

BUILDINGS

There are some specific buildings that you need to include in your zoo. All buildings must have sidewalk touching it (if not completely surrounding it).

- ☐ Ticket Booth: This must be placed at the entrance of your zoo.

Perimeter minimum: 6 units

- ☐ Food Stand:

Perimeter minimum: 8 units

- ☐ Zookeeper Building:

Perimeter minimum: 10 units

- ☐ Storage Facility:

Perimeter minimum: 10 units

- ☐ Bathrooms:

Perimeter minimum: 4 units

- ☐ Stage:

Perimeter minimum: 4 units

ANIMAL ENCLOSURES

Your zoo needs 10 different animal enclosures. The animals profile page shows you the options that you can include. Read the profiles carefully and make sure you have enough room in your zoo for all of your enclosures. Your animal enclosures do not need to be square or rectangle. Sidewalks must be connected to the animal enclosures.

