

# NATURE-KNOWLEDGE

## Species conservation



## Why are zoos so important?

Zoos play a very important role in species conservation. Zoos are considered scientific institutions for the conservation of species. They preserve rare and endangered animal species. Breeding programmes preserve animal species that would otherwise become extinct in the wild. In certain species conservation programmes, animals are also reintroduced into the wild and their natural habitat. Zoos also do important educational work by educating people about the animal species and their habitats through guided tours and information in the zoo.

One of the main goals of zoos is to preserve the diversity of different animal species through breeding. This research can help to understand the behaviour, biology and diseases of endangered species.

## Animal sponsorship

Beleduc has taken on an animal sponsorship for a katta. With this sponsorship, the work of the zoo can be supported and therefore everyone can make a contribution to species conservation and research. Zoos are always happy to receive support in order to give the animals the best possible life and to maintain species conservation.

The motto of Frankfurt Zoo „Experience animals - preserve nature“ is the overarching goal of the work for education and outreach to raise the environmental awareness of zoo visitors and to communicate the different levels of biodiversity and their importance in order to ensure a more sustainable future and to work together to counteract the loss of biodiversity. Visitors gain an understanding of the animals' needs. As a cultural institution, zoos fulfil a number of socially relevant tasks, which are summarised under the four pillars of zoo biology - recreation, education, research and conservation. As the pressure on ecosystems increases, the role of the zoo in educating visitors about biodiversity conservation becomes more important.



# 1 ANIMAL PROFILE

## KATTA



**Category:** Mammals

**Origin:** Madagascar

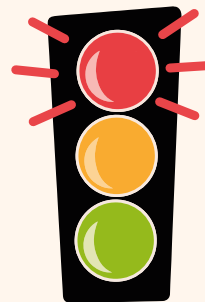
**Habitat:** Sunny, light forests

**Food:** Fruits, leaves, insects, wood bark, small reptiles

**Size:** 40 – 50 cm

**Weight:** 3 – 4 kg

**Breeding period:** 135 days



THE TRAFFIC LIGHT SHOWS THE ENDANGERMENT OF THE SPECIES.\*



Cattas like the sun, you can often see them sunbathing. Groups are always led by a female.



\* **green** = slightly endangered • **yellow** = endangered • **red** = severely endangered

## 2 ANIMAL PROFILE



# GREEN-WINGED MACAW

**Category:** Birds

**Origin:** South America

**Habitat:** Rainforests of northern  
South America

**Food:** Fruits and nuts

**Size:** 85 – 95 cm

**Weight:** 0,9 – 1,1 kg

**Breeding period:** appr. 28 days



Green-winged macaws have a curious and playful nature. They have a very calming nature and are considered as mediators of conflicts between macaws.



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### 3 ANIMAL PROFILE



# KING COBRA

**Category:** Reptiles

**Origin:** Southeast Asia, Tropics

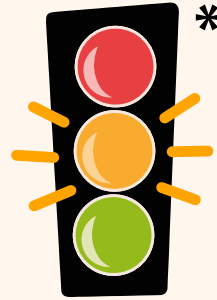
**Habitat:** Tropics

**Food:** Small and medium snakes, reptiles

**Size:** 3 – 4 m

**Weight:** appr. 6 kg

**Gestation period:** 2 – 2,5 months



The king cobra is considered one of the most poisonous snakes. It can spread its neck in a threatening position to defend itself. The king cobra is a protected species and is classified as endangered by the IUCN.

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## 4 ANIMAL PROFILE



# SMALL PANDA

**Category:** Mammals

**Origin:** Himalaya

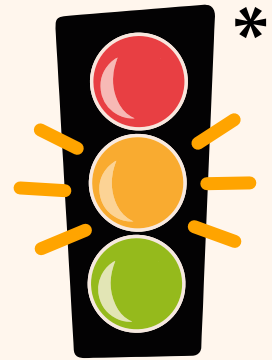
**Habitat:** Mountain forests and bamboo jungles

**Food:** Bamboo and other plants,  
rarely also small rodents

**Size:** 50 – 60 cm

**Weight:** 3 – 5 kg

**Gestation period:** 112 – 158 days



The little panda is also called „cat bear“.

The soles of his feet are very hairy to protect him from slipping and to keep him warm in winter.



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## 5 ANIMAL PROFILE



# KING PENGUIN

**Category:** Birds

**Origin:** Subantarctic ocean

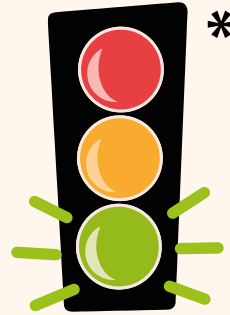
**Habitat:** Subantarctic

**Food:** Fish, krill and octopus

**Size:** 80 – 95 cm

**Weight:** 11,5 – 14 kg

**Gestation period:** 52 – 57 days



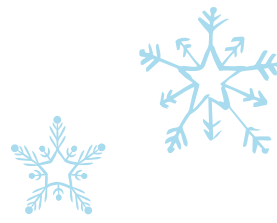
Penguins can swim very fast and dive deep. The eyes of penguins work better under water than in the air.



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## 6 ANIMAL PROFILE

# ICE BEAR



**Category:** Mammals

**Origin:** Arctic

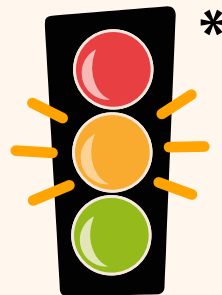
**Habitat:** Drift ice covered seas of the northern continental hemisphere

**Food:** Seals and other animals

**Size:** 1,90 – 2,60 m

**Weight:** up to 600 kg

**Gestation period:** 7,5 – 8,5 months



The polar bear is the second largest land mammal in the world. A male polar bear can sometimes grow up to 3m tall.



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## 7 ANIMAL PROFILE



# AFRICAN LION

**Category:** Mammals

**Origin:** Africa

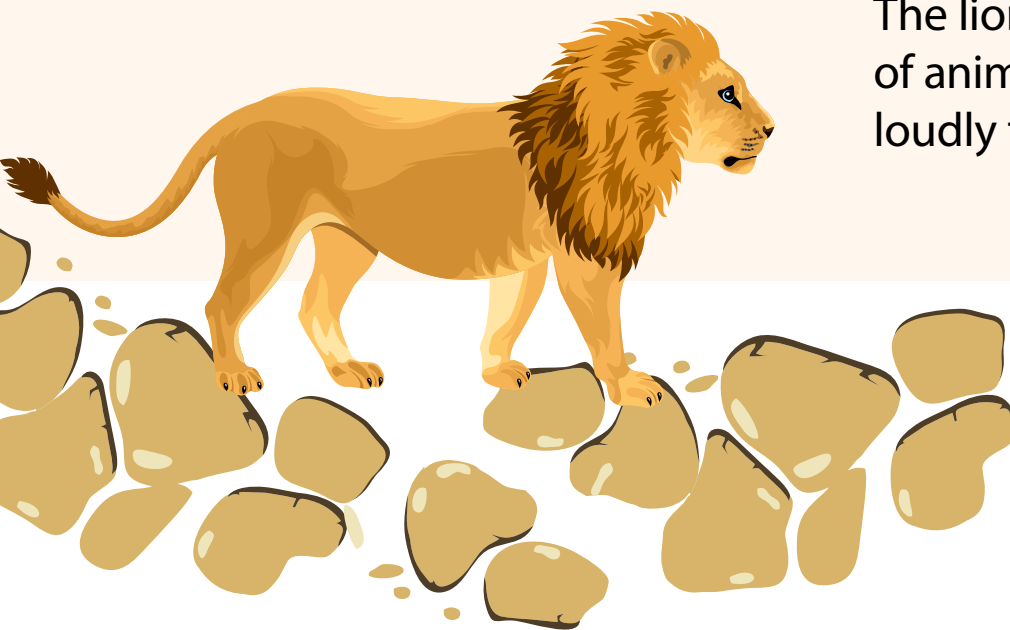
**Habitat:** Savannahs, semi-deserts,  
dry forests

**Food:** Meat of wild animals

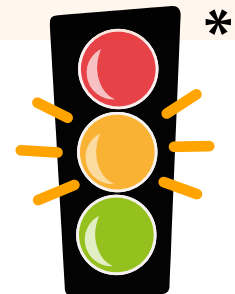
**Size:** 1 – 1,10 m

**Weight:** 180 – 220 kg

**Gestation period:** 108 – 115 days



The lion is also called the king of animals. Lions can roar very loudly to mark their territory.



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## 8 ANIMAL PROFILE

NORTH CHINA

# LEOPARD



**Category:** Mammals

**Origin:** North China

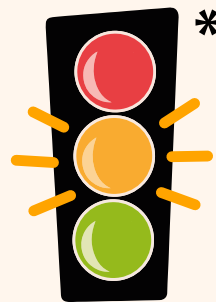
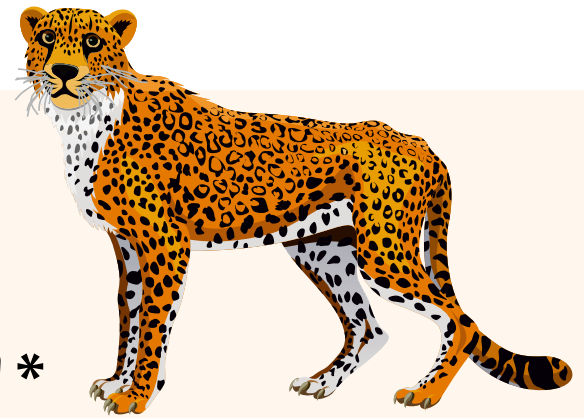
**Habitat:** Leafy forests

**Food:** Mammals, reptiles, birds

**Size:** 60 – 70 cm

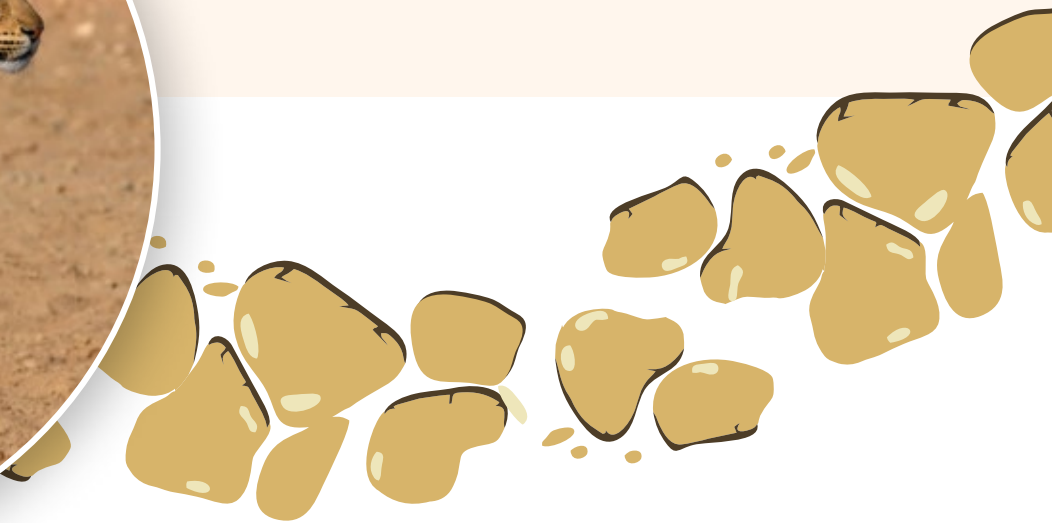
**Weight:** 30 – 90 kg

**Gestation period:** 90 – 105 days



Male leopards could grow twice as large as females.

They often pull their prey up trees to protect them from others.



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## 9 ANIMAL PROFILE



# GIRAFFE

**Category:** Mammals

**Origin:** Africa, south of the Sahara

**Habitat:** Bush and tree savannahs

**Food:** Leaves, fresh shoots, buds, branches

**Size:** Up to 5,8 m height

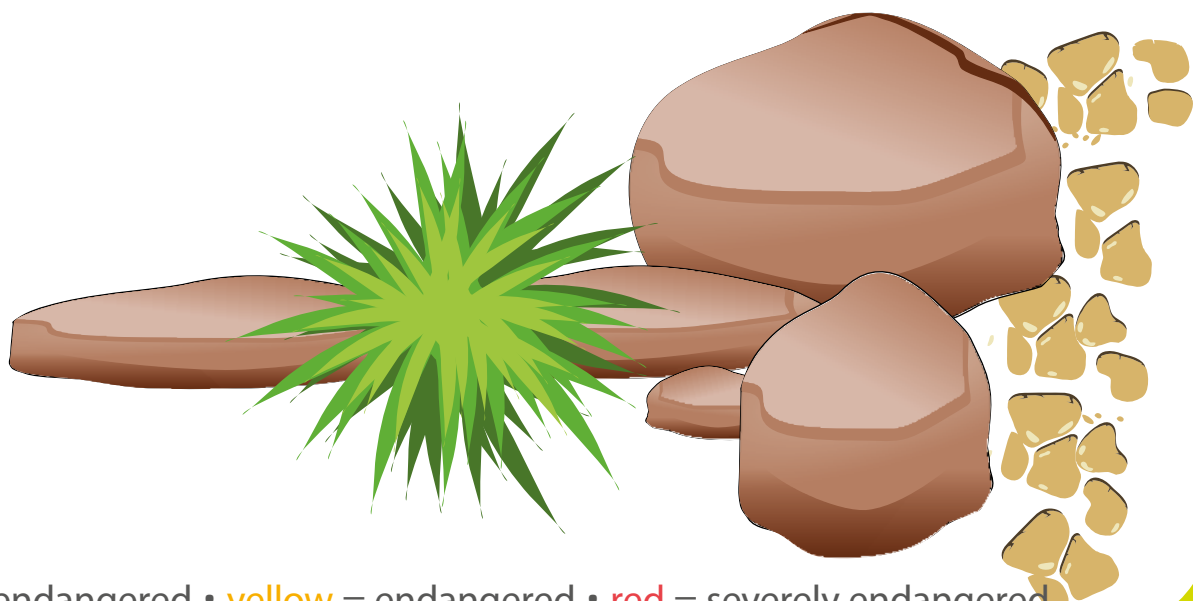
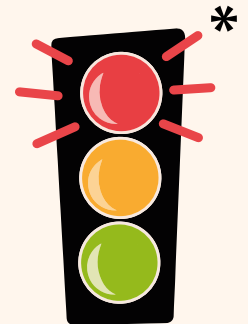
**Weight:** Up to 1000 kg

**Gestation period:** 450 – 465 days



Giraffes are the largest mammals on earth.

Giraffes can run up to 60 kilometers per hour.



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# 10 ANIMAL PROFILE

ASIAN

# ELEPHANT



**Category:** Mammals

**Origin:** Asia

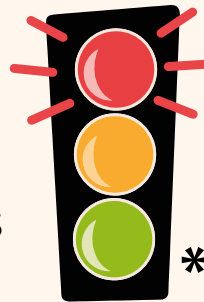
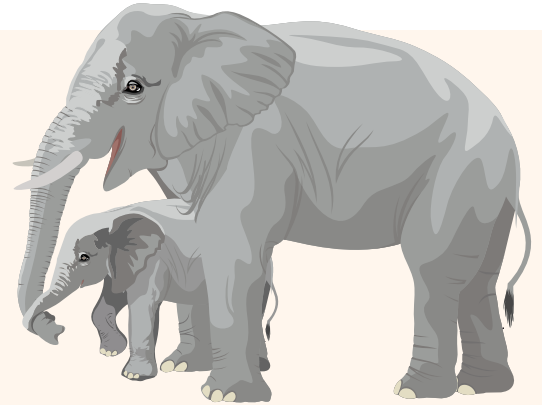
**Habitat:** Grasslands, forests, scrubland

**Food:** Plants

**Size:** 2,5 – 3,5 m

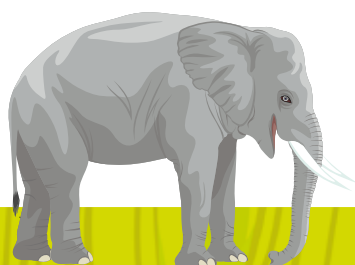
**Weight:** 3500 kg – 6000 kg

**Gestation period:** 21 – 23 months



Elephants hear with their feet. Vibrations are transported over the ground and perceived with the feet. This is how they communicate over miles.

There are left and right handers. Elephants already develop a preference in the first 3 months as to whether they use their trunk more on the left or right.



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