Zoo Exhibit Signs

second period
The bat-eared fox are found in Southern Africa, South Zambia, Botswana, and Namibia. They live in and around grasslands, in a terrestrial biome.
Bengal Tiger -
Panthera Tigris Tigris

Bengal tigers can be found in the color red area in India.

Communication:

The Bengal tiger uses visual signs and auditory signs too. They seem to scent the area where they want to use the bathroom at. Sometimes they even roar at other animals or other tigers.

Territory:

The tiger controls his territory around an area of 5-30 square miles. Other tigers are usually not allowed inside. The tiger is territorial by nature. It defends the territory for mates and food.

Bengal tigers:

The Bengal tiger is a wonderful tiger to learn about. This tiger lives in grasslands, rainforest, and mangroves. In the wild there is 2,500 left. But in captivity there is 333 left. Next they are 275-310 cm plus their tail, also they are 400-600 pounds. Finally they can become 5-6 feet tall. Next the tiger lives 8-10 years of age. This animal is a terrestrial. They eat wild boar, sambar, barsingha, and buffalos too.

Eating Habitats:

This animal is a terrestrial. They eat wild boar, sambar, barsingha, and buffalos too. The Bengal tiger feeds at the day time sometimes at night. Which means they eat infrequently.

Conservation status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extinct</td>
<td>EX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatened</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least Concern</td>
<td>LC</td>
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</table>

Endangered
Thomson’s Gazelle (Gazella Thompsonii)

Habitat:
More reliant on water, the Thompson’s Gazelle has adapted to the open plains and grasslands. The Thompson’s Gazelle lives in Kenya and Tanzania, Africa. Kenya and Tanzania are known for their wide plains and grasslands, which is the typical diet to the gazelles. They live there for the wide variety of water and grass because their diets mostly consist on it.

Population
We are not sure how many there is in the wild, but the population is stable and not in any danger of extinction. Though it's one of the most common gazelles in its range, the population size is not large due to its limited range. Thomson’s gazelles can be found in numbers of up to 500,000 in Africa. I am not sure of the number of Gazelles in captivity, but the Gazelles are mostly used for research and use in zoos and breeding.

Behavior
The social structure of gazelles consists of several types of groups. Male gazelles are territorial throughout their adult lives. During the non-territorial periods, males usually spend their time in bachelor groups or as part of a mixed herd. Likewise females will form migratory female groups that travel through the males’ territory. As the female groups pass through, the territorial males will try to herd them to prevent them from leaving. Adult male bucks with adjoining territories will engage in combat several times a day, fighting with their horns to establish dominance and the boundaries of their territories.

Conservation Dependent (LR/cd)
Thomson’s gazelles are 60–90 cm (24–35 in) tall and weigh 13–22 kg (29–40 lb). They have light brown coats with white underparts and a distinctive black stripe. Their horns are long and pointed with slight curvature. The white patch on their rump extends to underneath the tail but no further. An mistake sometimes made is the misidentification of Grant’s Gazelles as Thomson’s Gazelles.

Appearance
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The African Elephant is a herbivore. Their diet has a variety of foods. It eats leaves, roots, bark, grasses, fruits, papyrus, and cat tails. They can eat anywhere to 220-660 pounds of food.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adaptation</th>
<th>Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The elephant flaps their big ears so their blood circulates. This cools them off.</td>
<td>The African Elephant is endangered. There are between 450,000-640,000 left in captivity and in the wild. They can roam up to 8 miles long. This elephant is diurnal. Which means it plays in the day and sleeps at night, just like humans. Their habitat is grasslands, river valleys, and deserts.</td>
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The African Elephant lives in a herd. It barely ever travels alone because a predator might come after them. Even though this elephant is enormous, one bite of the elephant can tear really easily. The African Elephant has the thinnest skin then any other animal.

The African Elephant can grow up to 19 feet. And they can weigh up to 26,400 pounds.

Map of where African Elephants are found
The komodo dragon ranges from 8 to 10 feet long. It has toxins in its saliva from eating rotted flesh. The habitat of the komodo dragon is tropical savanna forests.
Our animal lives in Africa, where the green is.

**Waterbuck**
Kobus ellipsiprymnus

**FUN FACTS**
The waterbuck has a very distinctive smell. That is why people usually don't hunt them. The waterbuck is always by a watering hole no matter what.

The waterbuck depends on water to live. The waterbuck is brown with grey tips. They have black markings in the ear and a white target on there but. They have a stubby tail and a black nose shaped as a heart surrounded by white.

The waterbuck eats grass.

Like its name, the waterbuck is a good swimmer. It flees into water if it feels threatened, although it is reported that they do not actually like going into water.

Although it does not swim much unless threatened.
MEERKAT
Suricata Suricatta

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>10 to 14 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>6.5 to 10 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Fawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>1.5 to 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meerkats are members of the Mongoose family. They use this as a tripod to balance on when they stand in an upright position. Their ears are closeable to prevent sand from getting in when they are digging. Meerkats are very territorial and they will defend their home from other Meerkat gangs. If the food supply in their area depletes they will move, this usually happens several times per year.

HABITAT
Meerkats live in grasslined burrows in the Kalahari Desert and parts of Southern Africa. These burrows are shared with ground squirrels and Yellow Mongoose. They have one toilet area that is used by all members of the gang.

Conservation Status

Did you know?
Meerkats eat poisonous scorpions by quickly biting off their stingers, and then eating...
The Andean Condor
(Vultur Gryphus)

The andean condor are 4 ft tall and they live in mountains above grasslands.

The andean condor lives in the andes in south america.

as you can see the andean condor is mostly black but his head is completely.
the black rhino or scientifically known as diceros bicornis lives in the grasslands of south africa it is an endangered species mostly because of poachers . poachers are the biggest danger in Africa

these are the territories in africa controlled by the rhinos

this is a black rhinoceros

this is a rhino calf only one is born every year
White Handed Gibbon

*Hylobates Lar*

**Appearance**
The White handed Gibbon is small; they have very long arms, dense hair, they sleep on branches in the forest. The average body mass for an adult male white-handed gibbon is around 5.7 kilograms, and for the female it is around 5.3 kilograms.

**Habitat**
The White Handed Gibbon lives in different parts of Southeast Asia, in Burma, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, North Sumatra, and Thailand. It is found in old growth Tropical Rain forests, semi deciduous monsoon forests, and Tropical Evergreen Forests. They prefer the covered closed canopy but during feeding may climb to the highest emergent crowns of trees or descend to clumps of bamboo or to low bushes to drink.

**Territory**
Each family defends its territory by song and threat display. Gibbons are very territorial. A pair maintains and defends a territory through a series of calls and vocalizations. They use calls to keep up with other family members within the territory. Territory Size- Can range from 30-100 acres.

**Fun Facts**
The male and female White Handed Gibbons sing songs back and forth to each other forming an orcrasta.
East-African Crowned Crane

Common name: east-african crowned crane, gray-crowned crane
Scientific name: balearica regulorum gibbericeps
Habitat: continent: eastern and southern regions of the African continent vary widely.
Status of population conservation: two sub-species
Physical characteristics: weight: 8lbs, length: 3ft
Climate change: geological changes like the emergence of the rift valley
Human interactions: main threats: poisoning, powerline collision, burning wetlands, chick captured from wild.

description
The East African crowned crane is slate gray in color with an elongated neck and body. The primary and secondary feathers are dark gray to black with chestnut markings. The cheek patches are bare with white on the bottom and a small red patch on top. A large straw-yellow crown covers head.

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The Asian Elephant

Adaptations
Asian Elephants are very social animals. Females live in herds while males wander alone. They have several useful adaptations that help them live their lives. These adaptations include padded feet, their trunks and ears. The padded feet allow them to walk silently and gently. Trunks are used for eating, drinking, bathing and other activities. Finally, their ears are used to cool themselves down.

Habitat
Asian Elephants live in southeast and south Asia. Their habitat is usually Forests, Grasslands, Marshes and Savannas. They tend to roam so Asian Elephants do not necessarily have a particular habitat or territory.

An Endangered Species
Asian Elephants are on the Endangered Species List. They are hunted for their ivory tusks. Luckily, not many Asian Elephants have tusks. The Females do not have visible tusks and some males have visible tusks. Habitat loss is another reason that Asian Elephants are on the endangered species list. Many people are destroying Asian Elephant homes for settlement and agricultural reasons.

Food
Asian Elephants eat about 165-330 pounds of food per day. Asian Elephants are herbivores and eat mostly vegetables, fruits, and wild plants.

Did You Know?
- Did you know that Female Asian stay in a herd while the males do not?
- Did you know that Female Asian Elephants are social while males are not?
- Did you know that the Asian Elephant’s trunk is not only used for eating, drinking, bathing? It is also used in communication.

The Asian Elephant can be found in several different countries in Asia. These countries include Southern China, Bangladesh, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia.
The African Lion

The African Lion lives in mid Africa. The lion (*Panthera leo*) is a member of the family Felidae and one of four big cats in the genus Panthera. The eyes in the front allow the lion to do both: a) See deep b) judge distances when stalking or ambushing prey.

- **Name:** African Lion
- **Scientific name:** *Panthera leo*
- **Lives in mid Africa**
- **Life expectancy:** 10-14 yrs in wild, over 20 in captivity.

**Fun Facts**

- The dark spots on a lion’s muzzle are unique to each lion, like a fingerprint on a human.
- The lion’s mane is all for show! Research shows that lionesses prefer males with dark manes; also, other male lions will avoid rivals with darker, longer manes!
The gorilla’s habitat is the great rain-forest and jungles of West Africa. The gorilla’s total population is about 800,000. They share 98% of our DNA.

The gorilla may have a startling appearance in truth they are gentle. The social behavior is very close to a human family.

The gorilla eats shoots, fruits, plants. Gorilla are herbivores.

A gorilla muscle is 8x denser than a single human being.

Name: Gorilla
Scientific name: Troglodytes

They share 98% of our DNA.