

# Los Angeles Zoo Excursion

Fall 2009

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class (days/time) you are enrolled in: \_\_\_\_\_

To get to the zoo:

Zoo hours: 10:00-5:00 (everyday)

Take Interstate 5 south, exit at Western (go west). Left at Victory, Left again at Zoo Drive. Follow the signs.

Take 101 east to the 134; take 134 east (towards Glendale). Exit at Victory, turn right, then immediately turn left at Zoo Drive. Follow the signs.

Answer each of the following questions about primates and other animals. Some of the questions can be answered using information from the signs at the enclosures, the others require that you actually observe the animals. If you do not have enough room on this sheet for an answer, use another. (The number in parentheses following the species name indicates the enclosure where it may be found.) Please! It is very important that you behave in a non-threatening manner towards the primates. Do not make loud noises and sudden movements while you are observing them, and do not stare at them - they interpret this as a threat. **You must attach your own receipt to the sheet before you turn it in, or show me your zoo membership card.**

*Right after you have entered the zoo, you will see a large water tank on your left.*

## California Sea Lion

How does "juggling" help the sea lion?

*Now go further into the zoo. After the shops, you will see another enclosure on your left.*

## Meerkat (1)

Describe meerkat society.

*Now proceed into the main zoo and go to Area 1.*

## Andean Condor (76)

What does the Andean Condor eat?

## Chestnut-mandibled Toucan (76)

Describe the social behavior of this bird.

## Scarlet Macaw (76)

How is this bright-colored bird able to hide in the trees?

**THE BLACK HOWLER MONKEY, CRESTED CAPUCHIN, OR GEOFFREY'S SPIDER MONKEY (75) MAY BE OBSERVED AS AN EXAMPLE OF A NEW WORLD MONKEY.**

**Jaguar (73)**

What is the difference between the spots of a jaguar and those of a leopard?

**YOU ARE NOW CLOSE TO ANOTHER OF THE PLACES (71) WHERE YOU CAN DO YOUR OBSERVATION OF A NEW WORLD MONKEY**

**Aldabra Tortoise (79)**

How long can this tortoise live?

**Snow Leopard (70)**

Describe the adaptations of the snow leopard which make it possible for it to survive at the high altitudes found throughout its ecological niche.

*You should now proceed to Area 2.*

**Hippopotamus (61)**

What do hippos eat, and how do they find their food?

**Tiger (62)**

What is the greatest threat that tigers face today?

**THE GOLDEN-CHEEKED GIBBON (58) OR THE SIAMANG (56) MAY BE OBSERVED AS AN EXAMPLE OF A LESSER APE.**

**Siamang (56)**

Describe the vocalizations of these animals.

At what distance can these vocalizations be heard?

**African Fish Eagle (55)**

Describe the hunting behavior of this bird.

*You should now proceed to Area 3.*

**YOU WILL NOW PASS BY THE CHIMPANZEE EXHIBIT (44). WHY NOT DO YOUR EXTENDED OBSERVATION OF THE CHIMPS NOW?**

**Masai Giraffe (40)**

How tall is a baby giraffe when born?

HERE'S A GOOD PLACE TO DO SOME MORE PRIMATE OBSERVATIONS. THE RED-CROWNED MANGABEYS ARE IN ENCLOSURE 42 & 44. THE MUSTACHED GUENON IS ALSO LOCATED IN ENCLOSURE 42, WHILE THE KIKUYU COLOBUS MONKEY IS IN ENCLOSURE 44. ALL OF THESE ARE OLD WORLD MONKEYS. AND THIS IS *THE PLACE* FOR PROSIMIANS: THE COQUERELS SIFAKA AND BLUE-EYED LEMURS ARE LOCATED AT ENCLOSURE 45, AND THE RING-TAILED LEMURS ARE AT ENCLOSURE 48.

**Ring-tailed Lemur (48)**

Why is the ring-tailed lemur considered sacred?

Describe the hands and eyes of this animal.

**Madagascar Radiated Tortoise (48)**

How have humans helped this endangered species to survive?

**Ostrich (52)**

A symbiotic relationship is one in which two different types of organisms live together in a manner that is typically beneficial for both. Why is it so useful for ostriches to travel together with grazing animals?

**Okapi (43)**

What living animal is most closely related to the okapi?

What features do the two share in common?

**Lion (39)**

What adaptations enable the lion to function so well in the dark?

*You should now proceed to Area 4.*

**Ross's Turaco (38)**

Describe the feet of this bird and explain how their morphology relates to how they move.

**Gerunuk (37)**

Describe the adaptations which allow the gerunuk to feed on trees.

**THIS WOULD BE A GOOD TIME TO DO YOUR ORANGUTAN OBSERVATIONS. CONSULT YOUR MAP OR THE ZOO SIGNS TO FIND OUT HOW TO GET TO (33)**

**AFTER VISITING THE ORANGUTANS, YOUR NEXT STOP SHOULD BE THE CAMPO GORILLA RESERVE (32). HERE IS WHERE YOU WILL DO YOUR GORILLA OBSERVATIONS.**

*You should now proceed to Area 5.*

**Grevy's Zebra (30)**

What purposes do the stripes of the zebra serve?

**Chacoan Peccary (21)**

What do these peccaries eat, and what adaptations allow them to obtain this food?

*You should now proceed to Area 6.*

**Tammar Wallaby (10)**

How is the Tammar wallaby able to survive by drinking salt water?

**Double Wattled Cassowary (14)**

How do these flightless birds manage to obtain their food?

**Komodo Dragon (10)**

Describe the diet of this reptile.

**Koala (11)**

How does the pouch of this marsupial differ from those of other marsupials?

**On the following pages, you will be recording your observations about several species of primates (six species in total). You have a separate sheet for each species. Begin with the general data about the group that is requested, then pick one individual and record its activities for at least 15 minutes. Describe who that individual interacts with (adult/juvenile, sex, etc.) and the nature of that interaction (grooming, play, feeding, mating, etc.). For most species, you will find the greatest variety of behaviors if you observe younger animals.**

**PROSIMIAN**

**Coquerel's Sifaka (45), Blue-Eyed Lemur (45), or Ring-Tailed Lemur (48)**

		<u>male</u>	<u>female</u>
<b>provide a (rough) census of the group:</b>	<b>infant</b>	_____	_____
	<b>juvenile</b>	_____	_____
	<b>subadult</b>	_____	_____
	<b>adult</b>	_____	_____

**Individual selected:** \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., adult male, juvenile female, etc.)

**Behavioral Record**

Minute 1:

Minute 2:

Minute 3:

Minute 4:

Minute 5:

Minute 6:

Minute 7:

Minute 8:

Minute 9:

Minute 10:

Minute 11:

Minute 12:

Minute 13:

Minute 14:

Minute 15:

Other comments?

## NEW WORLD MONKEY

The **Emperor Tamarin**, **Cotton-top Tamarin**, and **Slow Loris**, are all in the Animal Care Center. Throughout the zoo are the **White-Faced Saki (71)**, **Black Howler Monkey (75)**, **Crested Capuchin (75)**, and **Geoffreys Spider Monkey (75)**

		<u>male</u>	<u>female</u>
provide a (rough) census of the group:	infant	_____	_____
	juvenile	_____	_____
	subadult	_____	_____
	adult	_____	_____

Individual selected: \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., adult male, juvenile female, etc.)

Behavioral Record

Minute 1:

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Minute 9:

Minute 10:

Minute 11:

Minute 12:

Minute 13:

Minute 14:

Minute 15:

Other comments?

## OLD WORLD MONKEY

**Red-crowned Mangabey (42), Moustached Guenon (44), Kikiyu Colobus Monkey (44),  
Mandrill (46)**

		<u>male</u>	<u>female</u>
provide a (rough) census of the group:	infant	_____	_____
	juvenile	_____	_____
	subadult	_____	_____
	adult	_____	_____

**Individual selected:** \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., adult male, juvenile female, etc.)

### Behavioral Record

Minute 1:

Minute 2:

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Minute 11:

Minute 12:

Minute 13:

Minute 14:

Minute 15:

Other comments?

**LESSER APE****Siamang (56), Golden-Cheeked Gibbon (58)**

		<u>male</u>	<u>female</u>
provide a (rough) census of the group:	infant	_____	_____
	juvenile	_____	_____
	subadult	_____	_____
	adult	_____	_____

**Individual selected:** \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., adult male, juvenile female, etc.)

**Behavioral Record**

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Minute 11:

Minute 12:

Minute 13:

Minute 14:

Minute 15:

Other comments?

**GREAT APE**

**Orangutan (33)**

		<u>male</u>	<u>female</u>
<b>provide a (rough) census of the group:</b>	<b>infant</b>	_____	_____
	<b>juvenile</b>	_____	_____
	<b>subadult</b>	_____	_____
	<b>adult</b>	_____	_____

**Individual selected:** \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., adult male, juvenile female, etc.)

**Behavioral Record**

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Minute 9:

Minute 10:

Minute 11:

Minute 12:

Minute 13:

Minute 14:

Minute 15:

Other comments?

**GREAT APE****Gorilla (32)**

		<u>male</u>	<u>female</u>
<b>provide a (rough) census of the group:</b>	<b>infant</b>	_____	_____
	<b>juvenile</b>	_____	_____
	<b>subadult</b>	_____	_____
	<b>adult</b>	_____	_____

**Individual selected:** \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., adult male, juvenile female, etc.)

**Behavioral Record**

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Minute 8:

Minute 9:

Minute 10:

Minute 11:

Minute 12:

Minute 13:

Minute 14:

Minute 15:

Other comments?

**GREAT APE****Chimpanzee (41)**

		<u>male</u>	<u>female</u>
<b>provide a (rough) census of the group:</b>	<b>infant</b>	_____	_____
	<b>juvenile</b>	_____	_____
	<b>subadult</b>	_____	_____
	<b>adult</b>	_____	_____

**Individual selected:** \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., adult male, juvenile female, etc.)

**Behavioral Record**

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Minute 14:

Minute 15:

Other comments?

# Welcome to the Los Angeles Zoo and Botanical Gardens

- Refreshments  
Comida
- Restrooms  
Baños
- Gifts/Souvenirs  
Regalos/Recuerdos
- Picnic Area  
Área para almorzar
- Telephone  
Teléfono
- Safari Shuttle Station  
Parada para el Safari Shuttle
- Safari Shuttle Route
- Endangered Species  
Especie(s) en peligro de extinción  
This symbol identifies endangered species.
- Security  
Seguridad

## Protect and Respect

Please do not feed the animals or vandalize the plants.

All of the Zoo's animals need special diets to stay healthy. The wrong food can make them sick. Feeding the animals may result in removal from the Zoo. All of the Zoo's plants represent part of our living collection. Please respect them by staying out of planted areas.

### Protege y Respeta

Por favor, no alimentes a los animales ni destruyas las plantas.

Todos los animales del zoológico necesitan una dieta especial para mantenerlos saludables. El darles un alimento equivocado pudiera causarles alguna enfermedad. Si alimentas a los animales pudiera provocar que te pidan salir del zoológico. Todas las plantas del zoológico representan una parte de nuestra colección de seres vivientes. Por favor, respáctalos quedándote fuera de las áreas que tengan plantas.

Hello, I'm Los Angeles City Councilman Tom LaBonge. Let's help keep all the Los Angeles Zoo animals healthy by not feeding them our food. Please protect and respect the animals.

Hola, soy Tom LaBonge, el Concejal de la ciudad de Los Angeles. Ayudamos a mantener saludables a todas las animales del Zoológico. Por favor, no los alimentes. Les rogamos que protejan y respeten a los animales.



- Muriel's Ranch**  
Dairy goats  
sheep  
Miniature donkey
- Botanical Highlights**
  1. Cycad Garden
  2. Baja Garden
  3. Ferraro Rose Garden
  4. Yellowwood
  5. Australian Collection
  6. Mexican Fan Palm Grove
  7. Chilean Wine Palm
  8. Desert Garden
  9. Ginkgo Grove
  10. Edible Garden

- Animals & You Stations**  
Estaciones Animales & Tú
- First Aid/Lost & Found**  
Stop at any refreshment stand for assistance.
- Smoking is prohibited on Zoo grounds**  
LAMC Sec. 63.44  
**El fumar se prohíbe en el parque Zoológico**  
LAMC Sec. 63.44
- No Graffiti**  
Graffiti vandalism is punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a \$5,000 fine, Los Angeles Penal Code 594.



## Animal Highlights

### Front Entrance Area

- Harbor Seals
- American Alligator

### Children's Zoo

- cz California brown pelican
- cz Cuckoo
- cz Axolotl
- cz Stow loris
- cz Prehensile-tailed porcupine

### Main Zoo

- 1 Meerkat
- 2 Black-necked swan
- 3 Flamingo
- 9 California sea lion / Gray seal
- 10 Great gray kangaroo

- 11 Koala
- 12 Red-knobbed hornbill
- 13 Komodo dragon
- 14 Double-wattled cassowary
- 16 Rock hyrax
- 19 African wild dog
- 20 Bactrian camel
- 23 North American River Otter
- 24 Chacoan peccary
- 27 Peninsular pronghorn
- 30 Grevy's zebra
- 32 Campo Gorilla Reserve
- 33 Drungutan - Red Ape
- 34 Rain Forest
- 38 White-crowned turaco / Royal antelope
- 39 Lion
- 40 Masai giraffe

- 41 Chimpanzees of Mahale Mountains
- 42 Fossa
- 43 Okapi
- 45 Coquerel's sifaka
- 46 Mandrill
- 48 Madagascar radiated tortoise
- 49 Stenobok
- 52 Ostrich
- 54 Central Chinese goral
- 55 Steller's sea eagle
- 56 Siamang
- 57 Sichuan takin
- 61 Hippopotamus
- 62 Tiger
- 63 American black bear
- 65 Indian rhinoceros

- 68 Visayan warty pig
- 69 Galapagos deer
- 70 Snow leopard
- 71 Tamain / Agouti
- 72 Mountain tapir
- 73 Jaguar
- 75 Spider monkey
- 77 Giant otter
- 80 Aldabra giant tortoise
- 81 Cape vulture

### Aviary

- Inca tern
- Plush-crested jay
- Sacred ibis
- Violaceous turaco
- Tiger
- American black bear
- Indian rhinoceros

## New animals and renovated exhibits!

The Zoo's animal collection is constantly changing, so there may be changes not noted on this map. Also, you may notice some on-give exhibits, many of them are slated for renovation as we build a new Los Angeles Zoo and Botanical Gardens.

## ¡Animales nuevos y exhibiciones renovadas!

La colección de animales del Zoológico está constantemente cambiando, por lo cual pueden haber cambios que no han sido reflejados en este mapa. De igual manera planeamos que en años venideros algunos exhibidores serán renovados o serán reemplazados en otras reestructuras un nuevo Zoológico de Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Zoo reserves the right to photograph, videotape, or film our visitors on Zoo grounds, for self-promotional purposes. The commercial use of photographs, video, and film taken during your visit is strictly prohibited without the express written consent of the Los Angeles Zoo.

El Zoológico de Los Angeles se reserva el derecho de fotografiar, grabar un video, o filmar a nuestros visitantes cuando se encuentran en las instalaciones del zoológico con propósitos promocionales para sus propios intereses. El uso comercial de fotografías, videos y películas que se toman durante su visita sin el previo consentimiento por escrito del Zoológico de Los Angeles.

**Audio Tour, see reverse for instructions**