

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

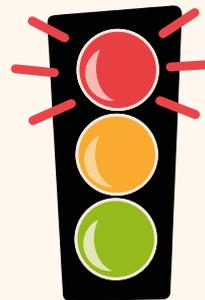
Habitat: Sunny, light forests

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

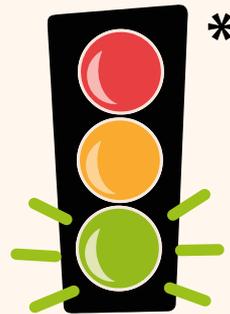
Habitat: Subantarctic

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

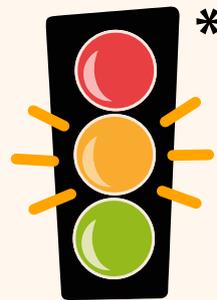
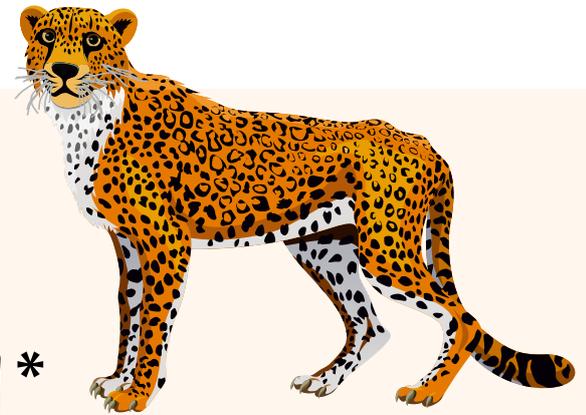
Habitat: Leafy forests

Food: Mammals, reptiles, birds

Size: 60 – 70 cm

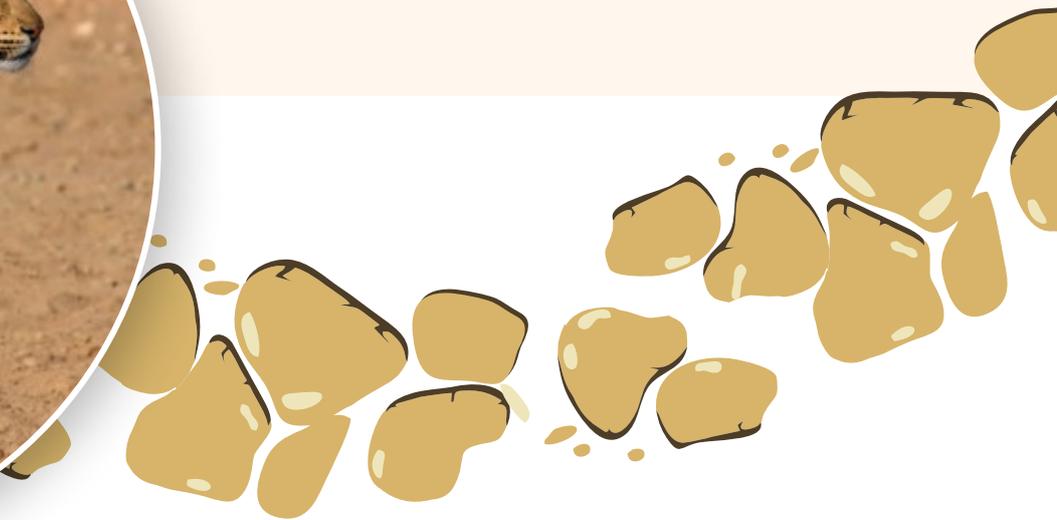
Weight: 30 – 90 kg

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

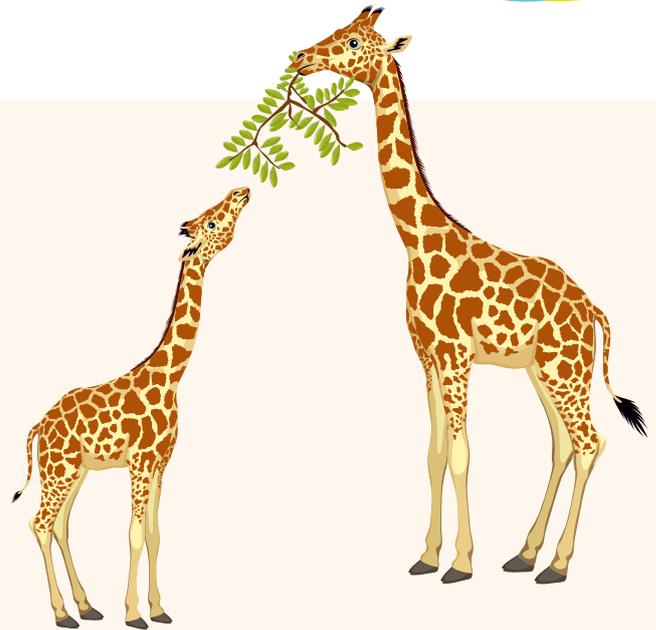
Habitat: Bush and tree savannahs

Food: Leaves, fresh shoots, buds, branches

Size: Up to 5,8 m height

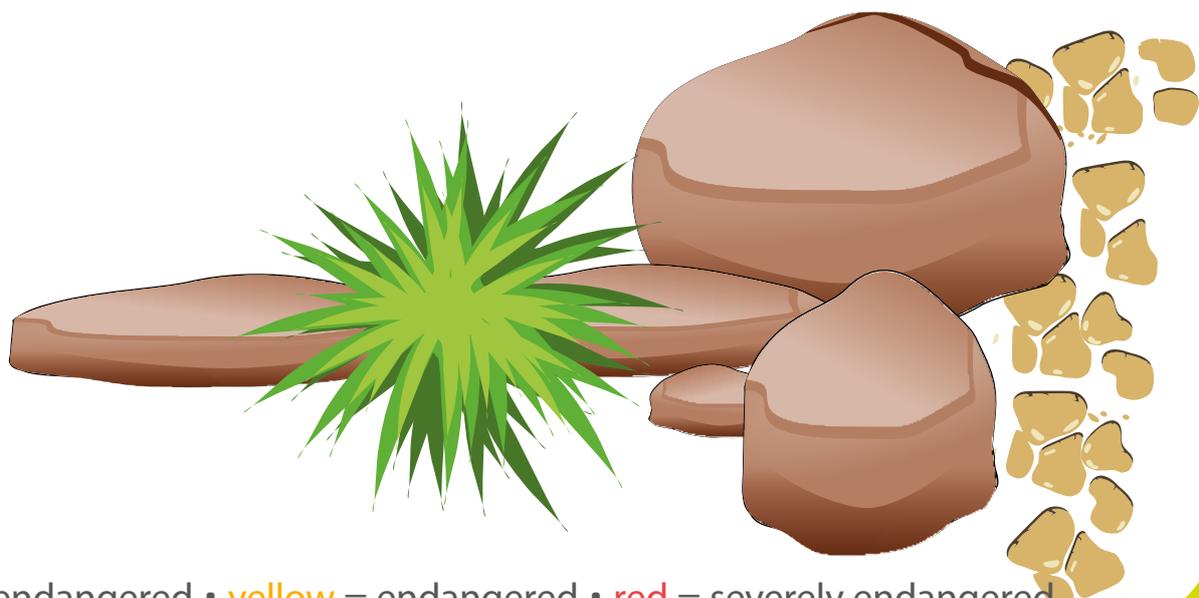
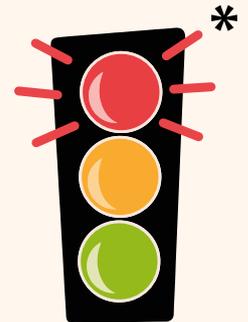
Weight: Up to 1000 kg

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

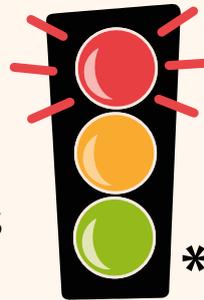
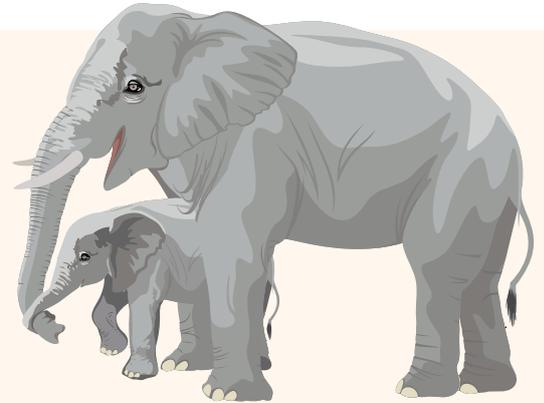
Habitat: Grasslands, forests, scrubland

Food: Plants

Size: 2,5 – 3,5 m

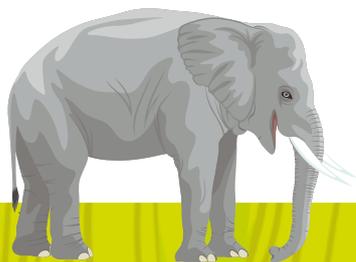
Weight: 3500 kg – 6000 kg

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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