

ZUCCONI CONSERVATION BUILDING

Diana Guenon

1. Location: central West Africa - equatorial forest;
2. Diet consists of fruit, leaves, and insects, occasionally lizards;
3. Longevity: ten years;
4. Travel in troops of 15-30;
5. Arboreal--hardly ever come to the ground;
6. The white over the eyes are "Diana's moons."

Siamang

1. Location: Southeast Asia - rain forest;
2. Diet consists of fruit and young leaves--on occasion insects, spiders, bird's eggs, and small vertebrates;
3. Longevity: 25-30 years;
4. "Lesser apes"--belong to the gibbon family;
5. Laryngeal sac--when inflated, functions as a sound-box, magnifies the voice--territorial calls;
6. Live in family groups--mate for life;
7. High cohesion of the family group throughout daily activities--unusual among gibbons;
8. Mode of locomotion--brachiation;
9. Normally walk upright when on the ground;
10. Largest of the gibbons but smallest of the apes--weigh less than 18 pounds;
11. Spend almost all of their time high up in the forest canopy, as much as 180 feet above the ground;
12. Cannot swim--therefore, afraid of water.

Veiled Chameleon

1. Location:
2. Diet consists of spiders and insects
3. Collects water droplets from fog and mist with cranial fin channel moisture to its mouth.
4. The fin may also release heat to the air, thereby cooling the lizard's body.

Radiated Tortoise

1. Location: Madagascar.
2. Diet consists of plants, fruit, worms, insects, and carrion.
3. Longevity in the wild is unknown, but it is thought to be about 75 years in captivity.
4. Adults may reach 11.7-16 inches in length and weigh 17.6-35 pounds.

True Chameleon

1. Location:
2. Ability to change color.
3. Independently move eyes.
4. Prehensile tail & opposable toes.

Koch's Day Gecko

1. Location: Africa/Madagascar;
2. Diet consists of ripe fruit and insects;
3. Toes end in disc-shaped suckers to help grip vertical surfaces;
4. Active by day (most species are nocturnal);
5. Able to utter special calls;
6. Spontaneous contraction of the tail muscles allows the tail to break off when seized.

Dumeril's Ground Boa

1. Location: Madagascar - rain forests;
2. Diet consists mainly of large lizards, birds, and mammals (rodents);
3. One of three true boas living in the Old World--almost all true boas are found in the Americas;
4. Hunt with the help of heat-sensitive pits, very much like those found in pit vipers;
5. Maximum length--8 feet.

Green Tree Python

1. Location: New Guinea and northern Australian - rain forest;
2. Diet consists of small mammals, birds, and amphibians, which share its arboreal habitat;
3. Incubation: 1-2 months;
4. Highly prehensile tail;
5. Young are not green, but usually copper red, then yellow and then green;
6. When resting, it loops itself saddle-fashion over a branch;
7. Hunt with heat-sensitive pits like the pit vipers;
8. Average length: seven feet.

Prehensile-tailed Skink

1. Location: Solomon Islands
2. Diet consists of leaves and fruit.
3. Tree dweller.
4. Attain length of 2 feet.
5. Largest of skinks.

Beaded Lizard

1. Location: northwestern to southwestern Mexico, arid regions – ground dweller and semi-arboreal;
2. Diet consists of nesting rodents and birds, bird and reptile eggs;
3. One of two species of lizard that is venomous;
4. Do not inject venom thru fangs--paired poison glands on the rear edge of the lower jaws-- venom flows into the wound;
5. Nocturnal;
6. Fat is stored in their tail.

African Bullfrog

1. Location: African desert land, which, after the rainy season, turns into a vast shallow lake;
2. Diet consists of insects and rat-size mammals;
3. Longevity: 17 years;
4. Developed the ability to survive in particularly dry habitats, characterized by infrequent rainfall and drought;
5. Males guard the eggs, which were laid amid vegetation--after the tadpoles hatch, they remain in a tight group and the males continue to guard them until they reach adult form;
6. Males reach about the size of a dinner plate;
7. Spend most of their life in the soil, sometimes at considerable depths, and remain inert until it rains;
8. As the ground begins to dry up, the frogs dig themselves into a new hole.

Poison Arrow Frog

1. Location: South America - jungle;
2. Diet consists of insects;
3. Bright coloration warns off would be predators;
4. Protects itself against predators with a poisonous excretion, which keeps its skin permanently damp;
5. Reproduce in trees, and their eggs are laid in rotting plant material, after hatching, tadpoles crawl on to the male's back and the male carries them to the water--once in the water, they must fend for themselves;
6. Nocturnal;
7. South American Indians extract the poison from the frogs and use it for their arrow tips.

Herp Nursery

Fishes of Asia

1. Rivers lakes and streams of Asia contain a vast variety of species. This exhibit has popular aquarium fish.

African Cichlids

1. Location: large African lakes with an unusual salt concentration;
2. Diet consists of plants or plant growths which are also rich in animal organisms;
3. Mouth-brooding;
4. In case of danger, the young will swim back into the parent's mouth.

Moon Jellyfish

1. Location: lives near the surface in shallow coastal waters in most parts of the world. It is common around rocky shores.
2. Diet consists of small fish as well as crustaceans.

3. Almost transparent, except for 4 purple horseshoe-shaped reproductive organs.
4. Inspires panic in swimmers--its stinging cells may produce a mild rash in humans.
5. 96% water.

Tarantula

1. Location: North and South America - South Africa;
2. Diet consists mostly of insects, some species can kill birds;
3. Incubation: (within a few weeks);
4. Longevity: females--20 years;
5. Inject venom and digestive enzymes into prey and suck the juices from the body (they do not eat solid food);
6. Rarely bite, and their bite is not considered serious;
7. Nocturnal.

Scorpion

1. Location: limited to arid, hot parts of the world;
2. Diet consists mainly of insects and spiders, and occasionally small vertebrates;
3. Juices and soft tissues are sucked up in a slow process;
4. Claws are adapted to grasp food and carry it to the mouth;
5. Related to spiders;
6. Can live up to one year without eating;
7. Young are born alive after developing in brood chambers within the mother's body;
8. Young are carried on the mother's back for 2-3 weeks;
9. Sting is located on the tail with a large venom gland at its base;
10. Venom can be as active and toxic as that of some venomous snakes, hairy scorpion is one species whose sting can be fatal to humans;
11. Fossil scorpions date to 400 million years ago, could be the most ancient of all terrestrial arthropods;
12. Nocturnal.

African Hedgehog

1. Location: Africa - warm, sandy terrain;
2. Diet consists of insects, worms, and roots;
3. Longevity: 6 years;
4. Dig with their snouts and claws to obtain food;
5. Can form a nearly impregnable spiny ball when threatened;
6. Sleep in burrows by day and forage at night (nocturnal).

American Flamingo

1. Location: Caribbean salt water and marshy areas;
2. Diet consists of mollusks, algae, insects, worms, and fish (zoo diet includes carotin for color);

3. Longevity: 20-50 years;
4. Webbed feet act like "snow shoes" in mud;
5. To feed, the flamingo drops its head so that the beak hangs upside down. Only the slightest opening remains between the upper and lower halves of the beak, packed with the food-straining plates. Getting the trapped morsels down the hatch is a job for the tongue studded with backward-pointing hooks. When it has a mouthful of water and food, the flamingo pushes the water out through the filter with its tongue. As the tongue slides back in, it hooks scrape the food off the plates. Using this in-and-out, suck-and-scrape procedure, a seven-pound flamingo can capture about 3/4 of a pound of food every day;
6. Colonial species--nest on the ground.

Victoria Crown Pigeon

1. Location: New Guinea - ground dweller;
2. Diet consists of fruits, seeds, and buds;
3. Closest living relative of the Dodo bird;
4. Once hunted for their feathers;
5. Young are fed by both parents on "pigeon milk"--a curd-like substance secreted by the lining of the crop;
6. Associate in groups of 5-15;

Crested Wood Partridge

1. Location: Indonesia - shrub areas and open jungle;
2. Diet consists of insects, worms, and fruit;
3. Also known as Crowned Wood Partridge, Crested Partridge, Crested Green Wood Partridge, and Roul roul;
4. True quails;
5. Mate for life.

Tawny Frogmouth

1. Location: Australia, Malaya, Philippines;
2. Diet consists of insects from the ground;
3. 2-3 eggs are laid;
4. This is not an owl!
5. Nocturnal (or crepuscular);
6. Poor fliers, slow in movement;
7. Has a booming call;
8. Simple stick nest;
9. Male incubates the eggs by day--female by night;
10. Hunts owl-like by dropping on its prey from a perch.

Golden Conure

1. Location: northern Brazil - tropical rain forest;
2. Diet consists of fruit;
3. Related to macaws;
4. Large, strong bill adapted for climbing and obtaining food;

5. Feet structure--two digits pointing forward and two back (like woodpeckers), also serve as "hands" to hold seeds;
6. Upper mandible--able to move;
7. Only a narrow area around the eyes lack feathers;
8. Seen in pairs and small groups.

Ariel Toucan

1. Location: Central and South America - forests;
2. Diet consists of fruit, berries, seeds, insects, spiders, lizards, and young birds;
3. Related to woodpeckers;
4. Arboreal;
5. Long tongue is bristled at the end;
6. Preyed upon by hawks;
7. Bill is lightweight, and is adapted to reach out and pluck fruit and berries from trees;
8. Color in the bill could be an attraction in courtship displays;

(BIRDS OUTSIDE CONSERVATION CENTER)

Blue Hyacinth Macaw

1. Location: central Brazil - tropical forest dweller;
2. Diet consists of palm nuts and fruit;
3. Longevity: 64 years;
4. Largest parrots in the world--given a different genus than macaws;
5. Their cheeks are not bare as with macaws;
6. Live in large flocks;
7. Large, strong bill adapted for climbing and obtaining food;
8. Feet structure--two digits pointing forward and two back (like woodpeckers), also serve as "hands" to hold seeds;
9. Upper mandible--able to move.

Red-legged Seriema

1. Location: central Brazil to Paraguay and northern Argentina - grassland pampas;
2. Diet consists of grasshoppers and other insects, lizards, and snakes--fruits and berries;
3. Stand three feet high;
4. Good runners--will fly only if hard pressed;
5. Nest and roost in low trees;
6. May live singly or in groups.

Blue and Gold Macaw

1. Location: Mexico, and Central and South America - tropical rain forest;
2. Diet consists mainly of fruit and seeds;
3. Longevity: 70+ years;
4. Belong to the parrot family;
5. Large, strong bill adapted for climbing and obtaining food;
6. Feet structure--two digits pointing forward and two back (like woodpeckers), also serve as "hands" to hold seeds;

7. Strong flyers for short distances;
8. Intelligent;
9. Very loud;
10. Associate in pairs (mate for life) and stay in large flocks;
11. Upper mandible--able to move.

Scarlet Macaw

1. Location: Central and South America - forest dwellers;
2. Diet consists mainly of fruit, seeds, nuts, and berries;
3. Incubation: one month--2-4 eggs are laid;
4. Longevity: 70 years;
5. Belong to the parrot family;
6. Feet structure--two digits pointing forward and two back (like woodpeckers), also serve as "hands" to hold seeds;
7. Upper mandible--able to move;
8. Associate in pairs (mate for life) and stay in flocks of up to 30;
9. Placed on the CITES list in 1985 and may no longer be shipped out of South America--due to destruction of habitat and pet trade;
10. Large, strong bill adapted for climbing and obtaining food;
11. Hunters trying to steal the young usually have to chop down the whole tree, which generally results in the death of all the fledglings;