



# What's on the Menu? – Asian Trek

A healthy Asian Rainforest can provide a wonderful banquet for rainforest animals. Draw a line to connect each of the animals below with their diet in the wild.

**Hint:** Make sure you read the signs at each of the exhibits.



Animal	Diet in the wild
Oriental Small-clawed Otter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bamboo roots, berries, young birds, eggs</li></ul>
Binturong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Birds and mammals</li></ul>
Red Panda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fruit, birds, fish, insects and rodents</li></ul>
Asian Elephant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fish, crabs and molluscs</li></ul>

Which of the animals above can be described as:

Herbivores (plant eaters)

---

Carnivores (meat eaters)

---

Omnivores (eat both plants and meat)

---

Some rainforest habitats are being destroyed because of logging, clearing of land for agriculture, and fire. Apart from losing their homes, what other impacts can these threats have on rainforest animals?

---

---

---

---

---





# Observing White-cheeked Gibbons

## White-cheeked Gibbon – Asian Trek

Visit the **White-cheeked Gibbons** in the Asian Rainforest. Choose **one** of the gibbons to observe. Now spend **four minutes** watching your animal and use the table below to **tick off** what it is doing once **every thirty seconds**. \*Be sure to have someone in your group keep track of the time.

Time	0 sec (start)	30 sec	1min	1min 30 sec	2 min	2 min 30 sec	3 min	3 min 30 sec	4 min
Resting/sleeping							✓	✓	✓
Climbing	✓								
Swinging		✓	✓			✓			
Fighting				✓					
Hiding									
Running/walking					✓				
Eating									
Other									

What is my gibbon doing?

Time	0 sec (start)	30 sec	1min	1min 30 sec	2 min	2 min 30 sec	3 min	3 min 30 sec	4 min
Resting/sleeping									
Climbing									
Swinging									
Fighting									
Hiding									
Running/walking									
Eating									
Other									

What did your gibbon spend most of it's time doing during the time that you were studying it?

---



---

How did this compare to the different gibbons that other people in your group observed?

---



---



---



---



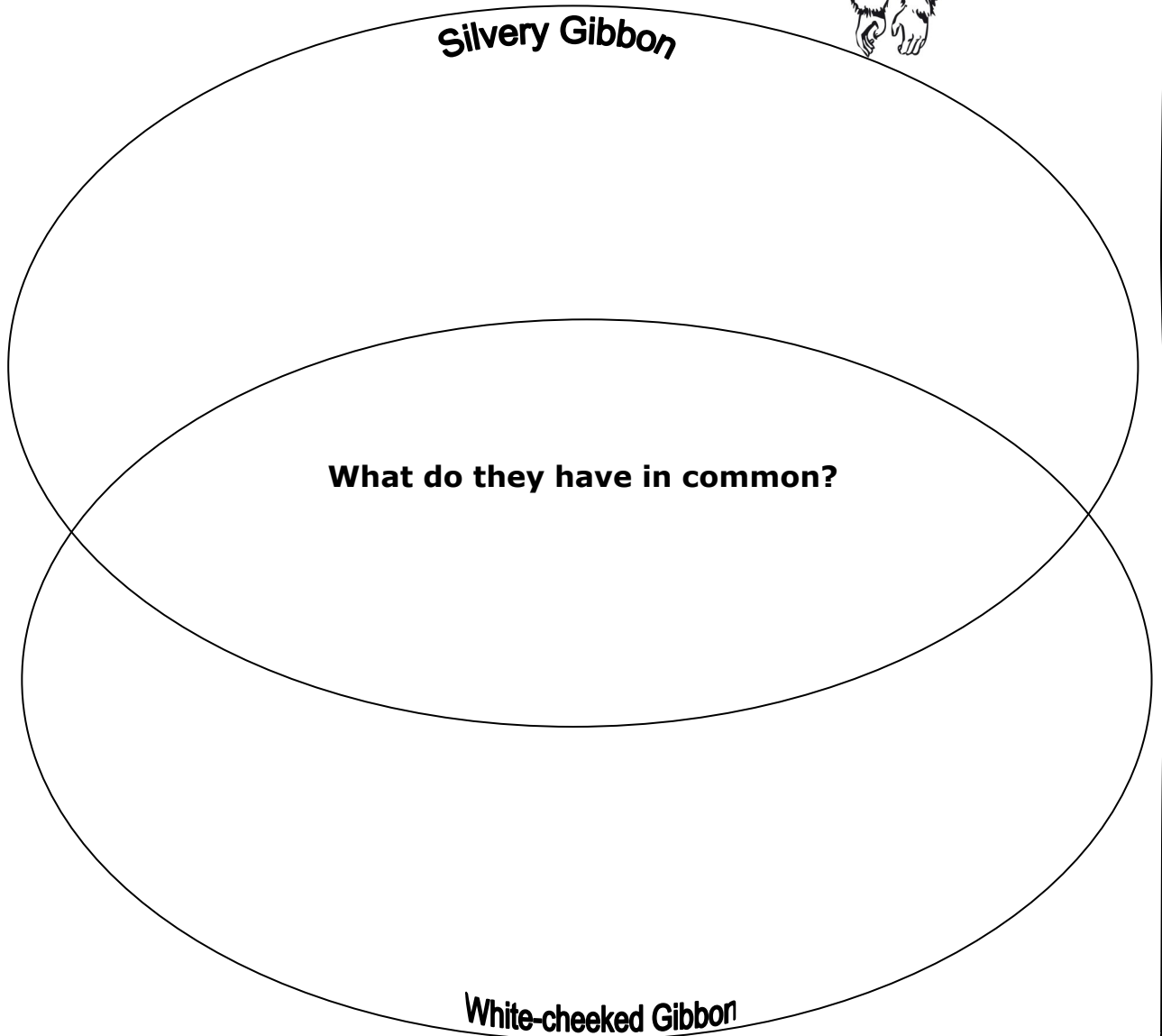
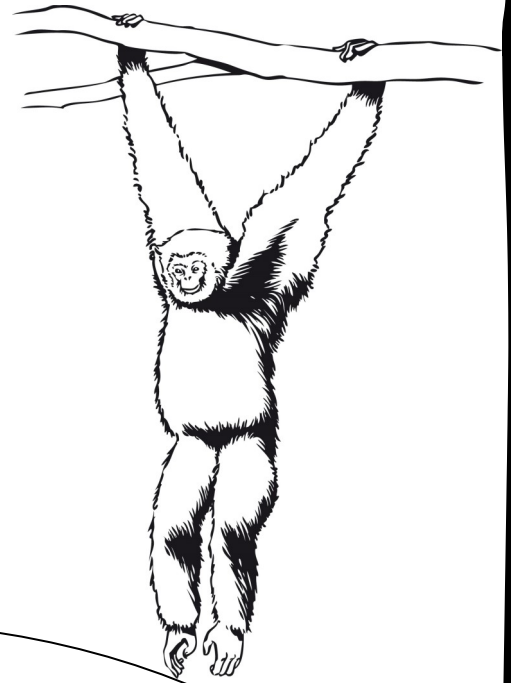
# Enjoying the High Life – Asian Trek



## Similarities and Differences

Gibbons can move very quickly through the canopy of their rainforest homes. Visit the **Silvery Gibbons** and the **White-cheeked Gibbons** to find out what they have in common, as well as how they are different from each other.

Use your observations and the information in the signs to help you complete the Venn diagram below.

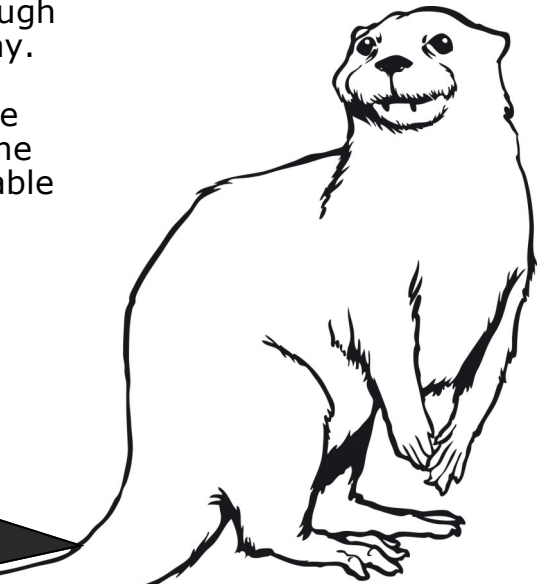




# Life at the Water's Edge – Asian Trek

With its stream-lined body shape, the **Asian Small-clawed Otter** slips through the water to search for food and to play.

Visit the otters to find out how they are suited to find and catch their prey in the water. Write your information in the table below.



## Where are our otters?

Just like otters in the wild, our otters have short bursts of activity followed by time spent resting in their burrows.

Ot-ter Adapta-

Feature	How does this feature help the otter to find and catch its food?
Stream-lined body	
Long whiskers	
Partially webbed feet	
Closed nostrils while under water	



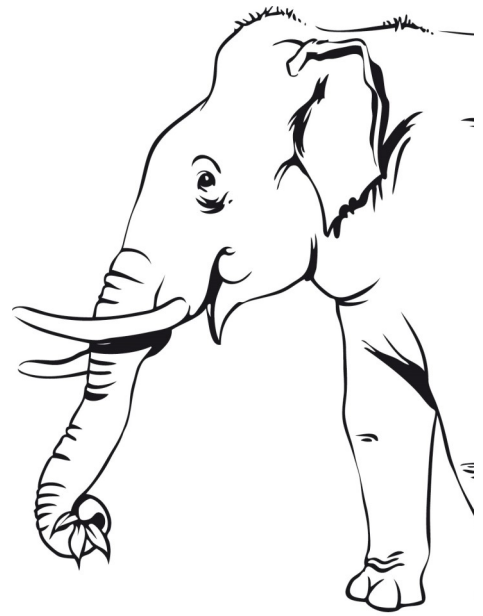


# Terrific Trunks – Asian Trek

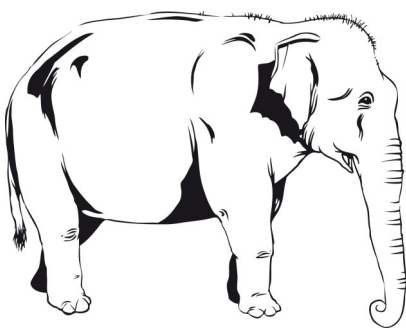
An elephant's trunk is truly an amazing structure! It is basically a nose and upper lip that has been joined together and stretched out to become the elephant's most important and versatile appendage.

Work as a group to come up with **five things** an elephant could use its trunk for and write them into the table below.

Now spend **five minutes observing** the **Asian Elephants** and see how many of your ideas are used in this time.



What do I think an elephant could use its trunk for?	Did it do it today? (Yes or No)
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	



According to some zoologists, the elephant's trunk is said to have over forty thousand individual muscles in it, making it sensitive enough to pick up a single blade of grass, yet strong enough to rip the branches off a tree.





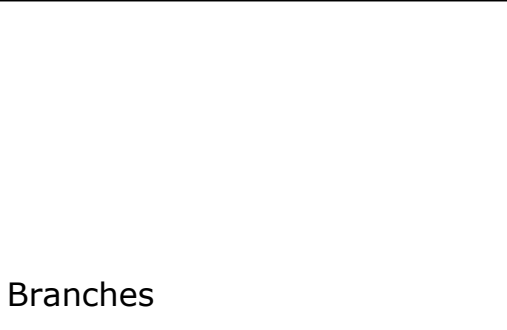
Multi-level Living

# Towering Trees – Asian Trek

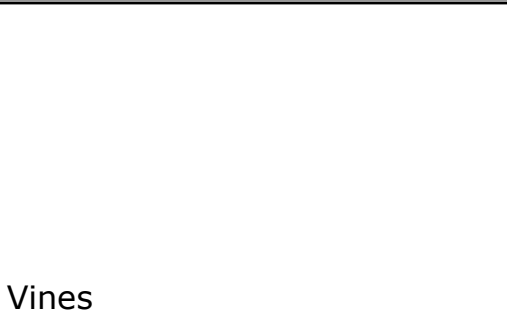
In the wild, a **Sumatran Orangutan** would move through the rainforest, collect food and use vegetation to make its own night nests.

Here at Perth Zoo, the Orangutan exhibit has been designed to represent many features of living amongst the rainforest trees. **Use drawings** to help explain how this has been done at Perth Zoo.

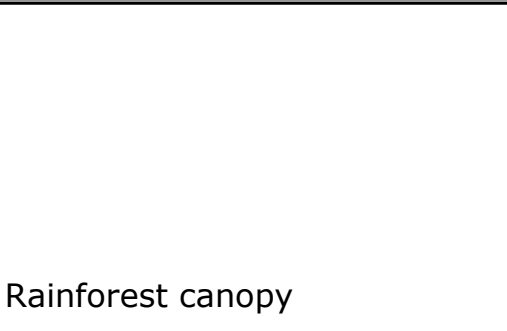
## In the wild...



Branches

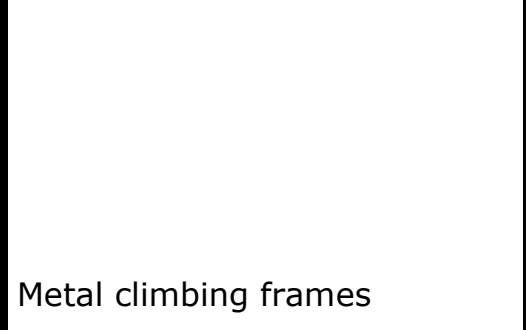


Vines

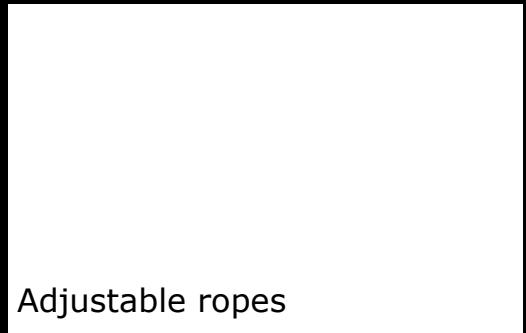


Rainforest canopy

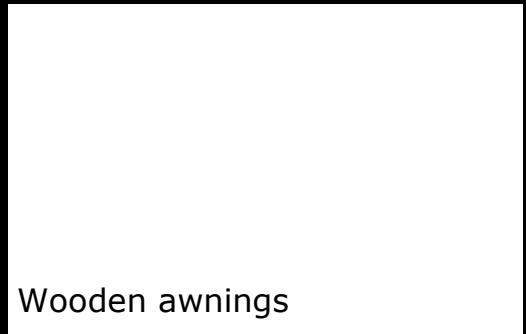
## At Perth Zoo...



Metal climbing frames



Adjustable ropes



Wooden awnings

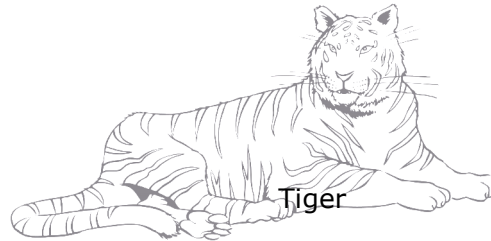
Around 80% of the orangutans' habitat has been lost to logging and agriculture.



# Forest Food Web – Asian Trek

Draw arrows between the animals to show feeding relationships in a food web. Remember the arrow should always point towards the animal that is doing the eating!

Reticulated Python

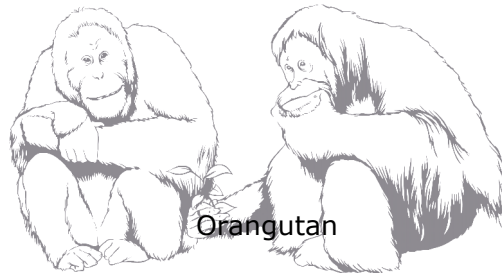


Tiger

Silvery Gibbon

White Cheeked Gibbon

Bees  
\*Honey



Orangutan



Sun Bear

Elephant

Termites

Rambutan Tree  
\*Fruit, leaves, bark,  
flowers/nectar, wood

Durian Tree  
\*Fruit, leaves, bark, flowers,  
nectar, wood

