



KS3 Threatened Species Trail



KS3 Threatened Species Trail

This resource pack consists of both the Teacher Guide (p.3 and 4) and the Student Booklet (p.5 and 6) for the Threatened Species Trail. When you have printed the Student Booklet pages, fold in half to make A5 booklets.

We recommend you look through the whole pack before you start, so you know what information to look for at each sign.

Curriculum Links

SCIENCE

Interactions and interdependencies

Relationships in an ecosystem

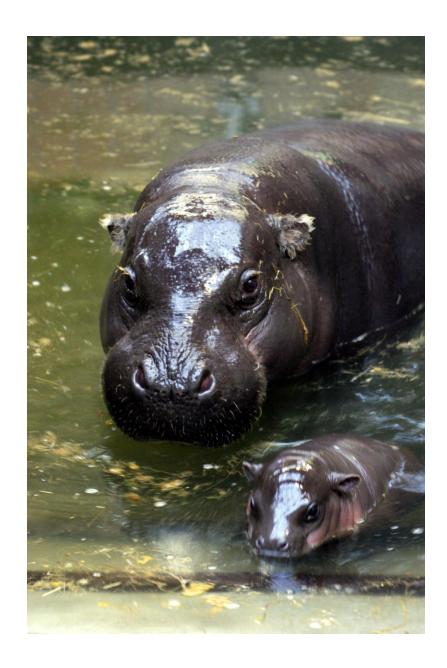
• how organisms affect, and are affected by, their environment, including the accumulation of toxic materials.

Genetics and evolution

Inheritance, chromosomes, DNA and genes

- •changes in the environment may leave individuals within a species, and some entire species, less well adapted to compete successfully and reproduce, which in turn may lead to extinction
- •the importance of maintaining biodiversity and the use of gene banks to preserve hereditary material.

GEOGRAPHY Human and physical geography







KS3 Threatened Species Trail TEACHER GUIDE

The Threatened Species Trail takes you and your pupils around the zoo, focusing on specific animals. You will discover more about some of the threats affecting these animals in the wild and the conservation work that is being done to protect them.



Information correct: 04/18.

Trail Signs

- 1 Humboldt penguin
- 2 Southern white rhino
- 3 Amur leopard
- Grevy's zebra

- 5 Cotton-top tamarin
- 6 Scimitar-horned oryx
- 7 Pygmy hippo

As you go round the trail, your pupils can fill in the accompanying KS3 pupil booklet using the information on the Threatened Species Trail signs.

Please encourage your pupils to look through the whole booklet before you start, so they know what information to look for at each sign.

Sign layout

The Threatened Species Trail signs look like the one below:

Problems on the left of the sign.

Solutions are on the right of the sign.

Amur leopard - a threatened species

Problems?

* Hunting

Amur leopards are hunted for their fur and for their body parts to be used in traditional Asian medicine

Mabitat loss

Logging, forest fires and the growth of human settlements have led to the deforestation of the Amur leopards' habitat.

Loss of prey

Over-hunting of the Amur leopards' prev means they sometimes visit deer farms looking for food. Farmers may shoot the leopards to protect their livestock

More about Amur leopard



that question.



What is being done?

Protected by law

Scimitar-horned oryx are protected by CITES, an international agreement signed by nearly every country in the world. CITES controls the trade in animals, plants and their products.

neducing hunting

Anti-poaching patrols tour the Amur leopards' habitat. They have been successful in catching and deterring poachers.

To reduce hunting by local livestock owners, funding has been provided to compensate them for any loss of livestock to an Amur leopard.

de Education

An education programme has been set up to raise awareness of Amur leopards amongst local people. It aims to reduce poaching and forest fires and to encourage local people to reportt poachers and fire starters.





The small icons The letter for the can direct you to mystery word is the correct part found here. of the sign for

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ scale is found here and shows you the current status of the species (in red).

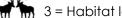
The mystery word is:



Answers

1 = Political instability 2 = Competition 3 = Habitat loss







4 = Invasive species



5 = Hunting 6 = Overfishing



7 = Small range



8 = Loss of prey



9 = Pet trade



Buying sustainable seafood reduces the threat of overfishing so that **Humboldt penguins** have enough to eat.



Grevy's zebra benefit from protected areas in Kenya and Ethiopia.



ALTA tries to reduce the killing of **Amur leopards** by livestock owners.



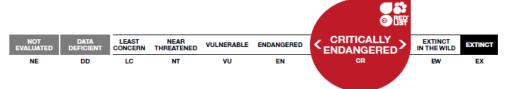
Rhino horn has no medicinal properties. Sharing this message will reduce demand for rhino horn.

Pygmy hippos are being conserved by captive breeding programmes, the CITES trade agreement and by creating specially protected areas in its home range.



Ideas for how **you** can help save threatened species include: recycling, saving electricity, buying sustainably, not littering, feeding wild birds and reducing pollution.

The status of how threatened an animal or plant species is comes from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species[™]. You can find the status on this scale on the trail signs:



For each animal on the Threatened Species trail, tick what their current status is:

	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW
Humboldt penguin						
Southern white rhino						
Amur leopard						
Grevy's zebra						
Cotton-top tamarin						
Scimitar-horned oryx						
Pygmy hippo						
Giant anteater						

What can <u>you</u> do to help save threatened species? Write your ideas in this box.





Threatened
Species Trail

Collect a letter from each Threatened Species sign around the zoo then rearrange them to spell out our **mystery word**...



Problems?

As you follow the Threatened Species Trail, record in the crossword below some of the problems that animals in the wild might have. Use the icons on the signs to help you.











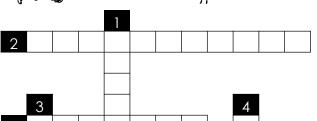


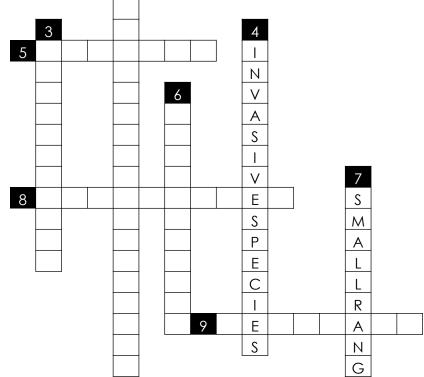












What is being done?

Lots of different organisations, charities, and communities (including Marwell!) are now working together to help protect threatened species like the ones on this trail. Use the information on the signs to answer the following questions.



How does buying sustainable seafood help the **Humboldt penguins?**



In which two countries do **Grevy's zebra** benefit from protected areas?



How does ALTA try to reduce the killing of **Amur leopards** by livestock owners?



What message is being shared about rhino horn and how will this help **southern white rhinos**?

Name two things being done to conserve the pygmy hippo?