

Discovery Challenge

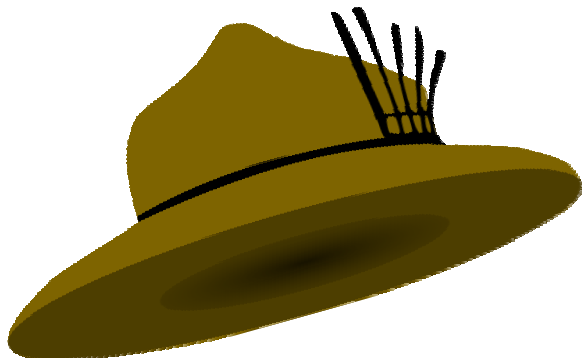
Learn About Animals

Part 2



An animal has been made by God just as you have been. He is therefore a fellow creature. He has not the power of speaking our language, but can feel pleasure or pain just as we can and he can feel grateful to anyone who is kind to him. A Scout is always helpful to people who are crippled or blind or deaf and dumb; so he is good also to these dumb fellow-creatures of ours.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell





Animal Index



Animal Categories

Cold or Warm Blooded?

Factsheets & Crafts

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Animal Crafts—General

- **Animal Stick Puppets**
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- **Animal Showcase**
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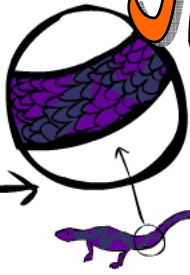
GAMES



Different Types of Animals

REPTILES

- have scales, not fur.
- they have dry skin.



- usually lay eggs, sometimes live young
- cold-blooded.

MAMMALS

- give birth to live young?



- have hair or fur



- mammal mothers nurse their young with milk.
- warm-blooded

BIRDS

- have feathers & wings
- lay eggs



- warm-blooded

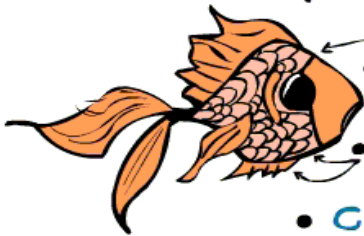


INSECTS

- Have head, thorax, and abdomen
- Have legs, two antennae and 2 eyes
- Some insects have wings



FISH



- breathe underwater using gills.
- have scales and fins.
- cold-blooded.
- lay eggs.

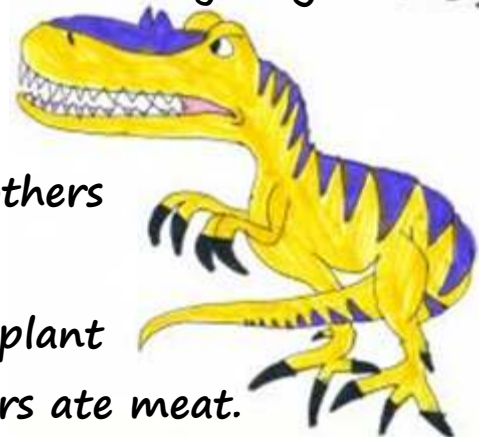
AMPHIBIANS

- live on land & in water.
- cold-blooded.
- lay eggs.
- moist skin.
- webbed feet.



EXTINCT - DINOSAURS

- Dinosaurs lived a very long time ago
- Some had horns and others had wings
- Some were plant eaters, others ate meat.
- They laid eggs

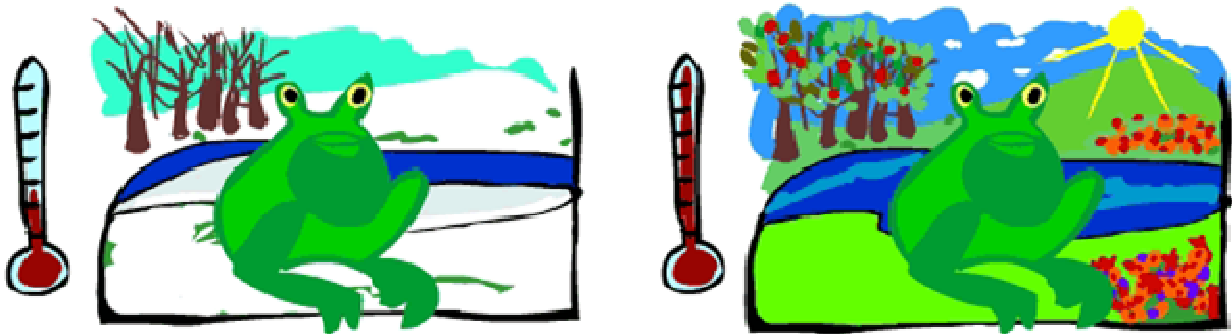


COLD BLOODED

Cold-blooded animals, like reptiles, amphibians, and fish, become hotter and colder, depending on the temperature outside.

For example, when the sun sets at night, their bodies are cooler because it is less warm outside. When the sun is out, however, their bodies soak up the heat and become warmer.

Cold-blooded ANIMALS

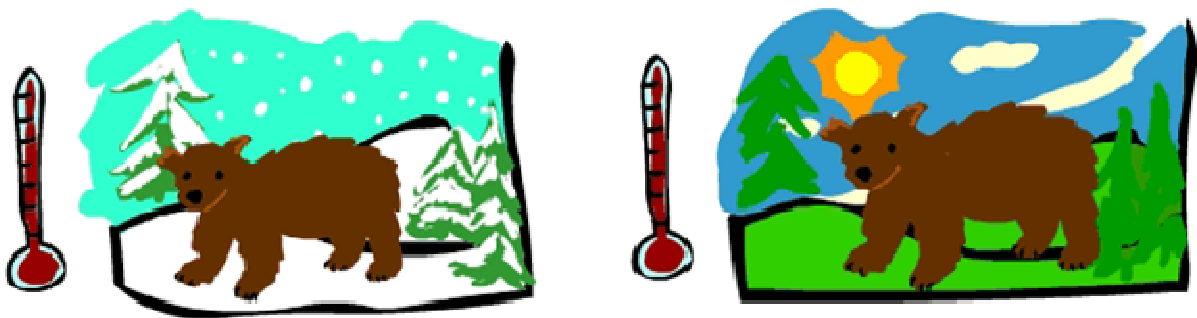


Body temperature depends on whether it's cold or hot outside.

WARM BLOODED

Mammals and birds are warm-blooded, which means that they can make their own body heat no matter the external climatic conditions. In fact warm-blooded animals have body temperatures that usually stay the same.

Warm-blooded ANIMALS



Body temperature stays the same when it's cold or hot outside.

Factsheet: Dinosaurs

The word *dinosaur* comes from the Greek language and means 'terrible lizard'. The word was invented by English paleontologist *Richard Owen* in 1842 and was meant to refer to Dinosaurs impressive size rather than their scary appearance.

Dinosaurs ruled the Earth for over 160 million years. It is believed that dinosaurs lived on Earth until around 65 million years ago when a mass extinction occurred. Scientists believe that the event leading to the extinction may have been a massive asteroid impact or huge volcanic activity. Events such as these could have blocked out sunlight and significantly changed the Earth's ecology.

The first dinosaur to be formally named was the *Megalosaurus*, back in 1824.

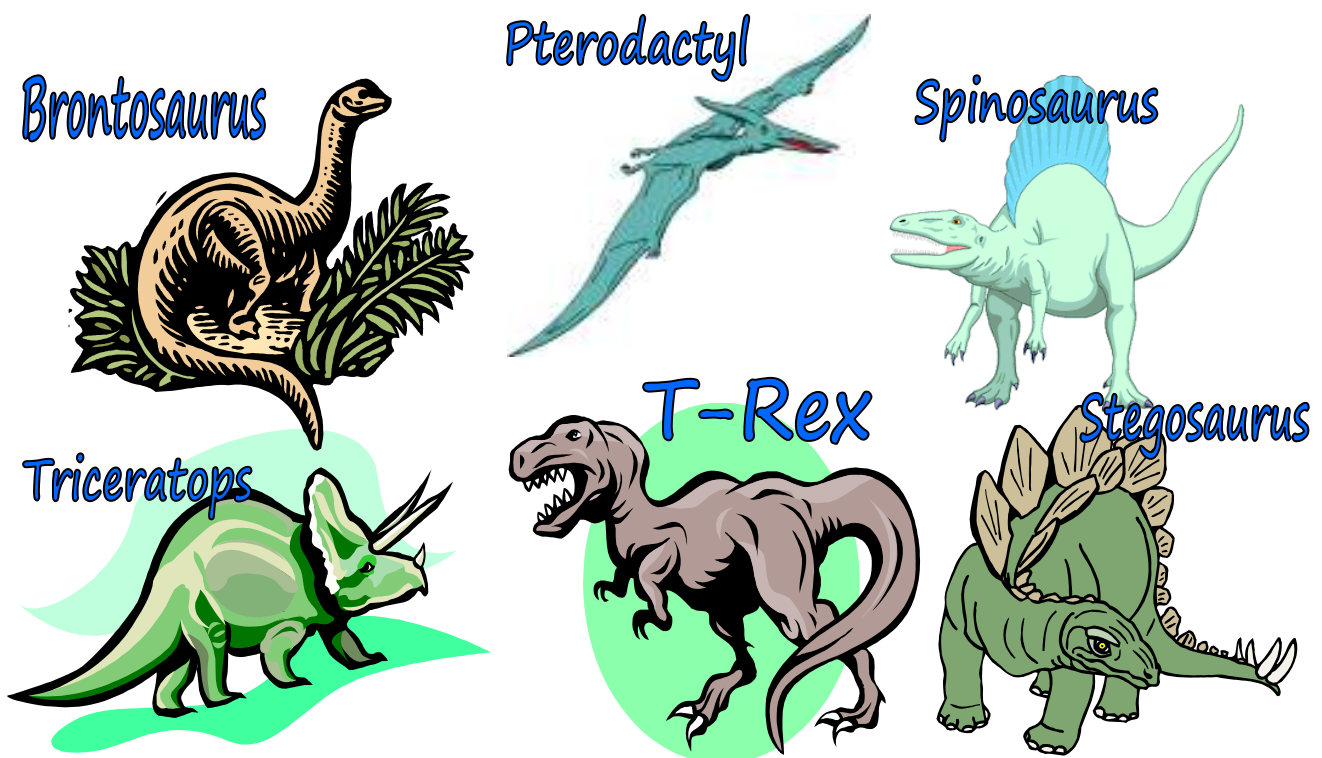
A person who studies dinosaurs is known as a *paleontologist*.

Rather than being carnivores (meat eaters), the largest dinosaurs such as the Brachiosaurus and Apatosaurus were actually herbivores (plant eaters).

Plant Eating Dinosaurs— *Stegosaurus, Triceratops, Brontosaurus*

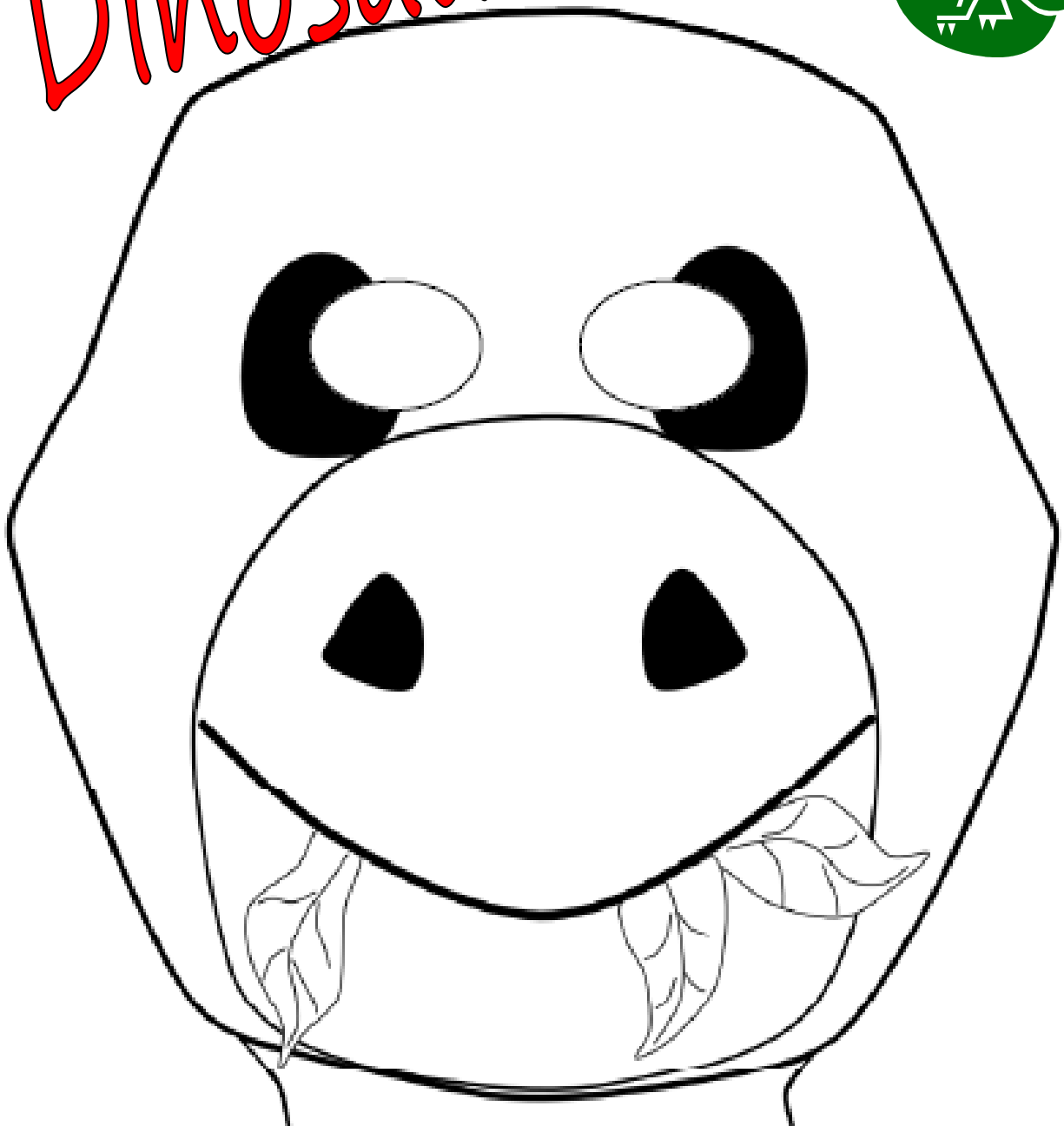
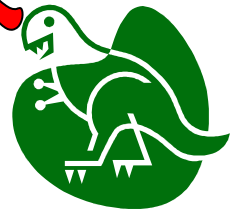
Meat Eating Dinosaurs— *Tyrannosaurus, Allosaurus, Spinosaurus*

Birds descended from a type of dinosaurs known as *Theropods*.

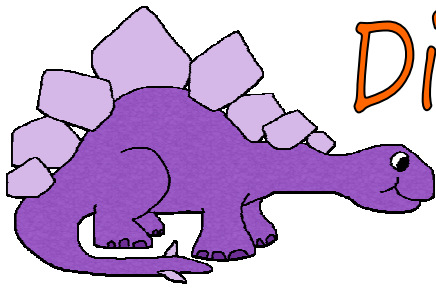




Dinosaur Mask



- *Print the template and stick it on a cardboard paper*
- *Cut the mask out and cut the eyes too*
- *Colour the mask in*
- *Punch two holes on the sides and tie elastic string*



Dinosaur feet slippers

What you'll need:

- Empty tissue boxes with top openings
- Duct Tape
- Double Sided Tape
- Paint or Kite paper
- Scissors
- Sponge
- PVA Glue
- Paint Brush
- Apron
- Gloves



How to do it:

- Wear your apron and gloves.
- Cover your work area with plastic sheets so as to be easier to clean after the activity.
- Use duct tape to reduce the size of the opening and reinforce the ankle area. This will ensure that the sharp edges are covered and will not chafe your ankles.
- If using Paint— Paint all over the boxes [except the bottoms] and let them dry thoroughly before continuing.



- If using Kite Paper—Cut the kite paper into small squares and brush over PVA glue onto the squares and gluing them onto the box. Make sure that you cover the whole box [except the bottoms].
- Cut six triangular claws from a kitchen sponge (dampening the sponge slightly will make them easier to cut).
- Stick the claws to each box with double sided tape.



Factsheet: Giraffe



Giraffes are the *tallest land animals on earth* thanks in part to their distinctive necks which alone can reach almost 2 meters in height. A male giraffe can weigh as much as a pick up truck! That's about 1400 kilograms.

Although a giraffe's neck is 1.5 – 1.8 metres, it contains the same number of vertebrae as a human neck.

A giraffe's habitat is usually found in *African savannas, grasslands* or *open woodlands*.

The distinctive spots that cover a giraffe's fur act as a good camouflage to protect the giraffe from predators. When the giraffe stands in front of trees and bushes the light and dark colouring of its fur blends in with the shadows and sunlight.

Giraffes are *ruminants*. This means that they have more than one stomach. In fact, giraffes have four stomachs, the extra stomachs assisting with digesting food.

Drinking is one of the most dangerous times for a giraffe. While it is getting a drink it cannot keep a look out for predators and is vulnerable to attack.

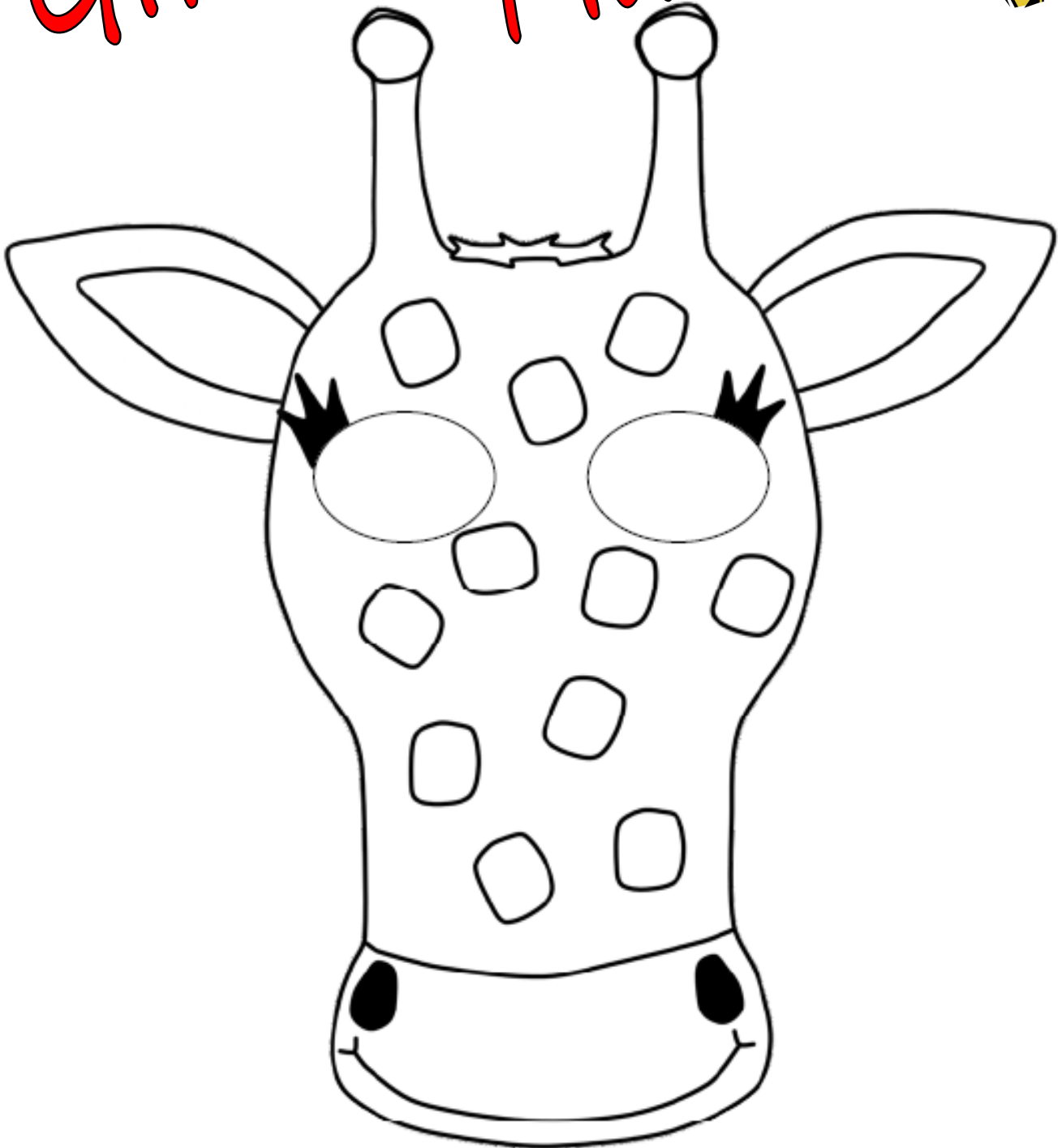
Giraffes have *bluish-purple tongues* which are tough and covered in bristly hair to help them with eating the thorny Acacia trees.

Acacia Tree



Giraffe Drinking Water

Giraffe Mask



- *Print the template and stick it on a cardboard paper*
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- *Punch two holes on the sides and tie elastic string*

Factsheet: Hippo



Hippopotamuses are found in *Africa*. The name *hippopotamus* means '*river horse*' and is often shortened to hippo.

The hippopotamus is generally considered the *third largest land mammal* (after the White rhinoceros and elephant).

Hippopotamuses spend a large amount of time in water such as rivers, lakes and swamps. Resting in water helps keep hippopotamuses temperature down. Hippos eat mostly grass.

Hippopotamuses have short legs, a huge mouth and a body shaped like a barrel.

Although hippos might look a little chubby, they can easily outrun a human.

Hippos can be extremely aggressive, especially if they feel threatened.

They are regarded as one of the most dangerous animals in Africa.

Hippos are threatened by habitat loss and poachers who hunt them for their meat and teeth.

A male hippopotamus is called a '*bull*'. A female hippopotamus is called a '*cow*'. A baby hippo is called a '*calf*'.

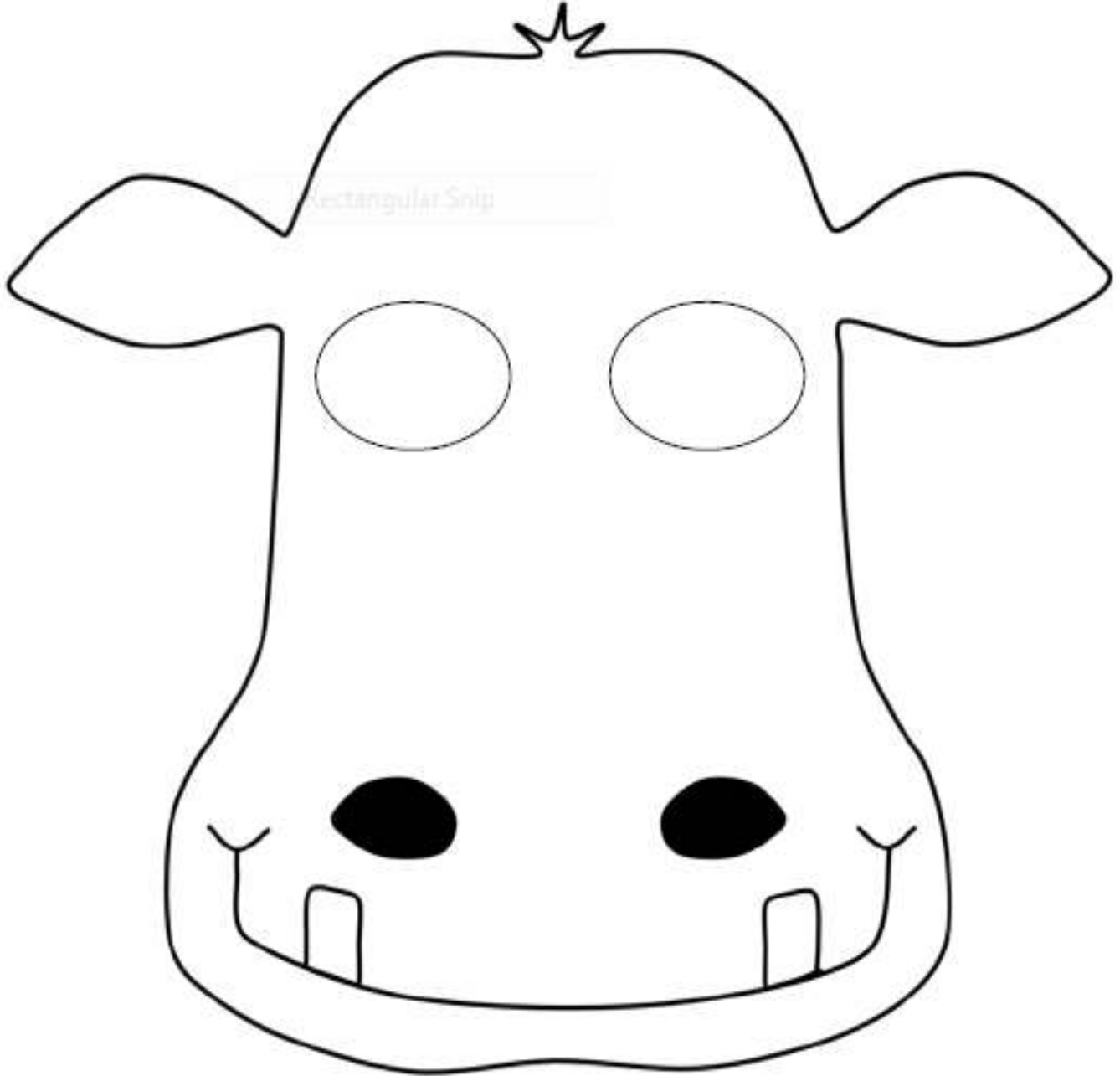
A group of hippos is known as a '*herd*', '*pod*', '*dale*' or '*bloat*'.

Hippos typically live for around 45 years.





Hippopotamus Mask

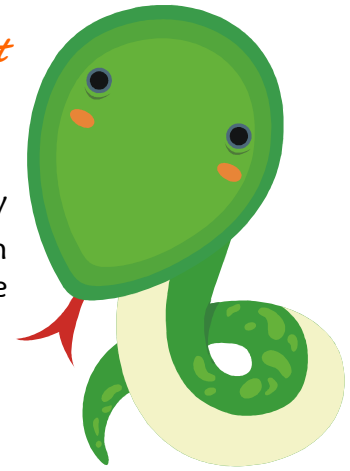


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Factsheet: Snake

Snakes are found on *every continent* of the world *except Antarctica*. There are around *3000* different species of snake.

Snakes are *carnivores* (meat eaters). They can't bite food so they have to swallow it whole. Snakes have a unique anatomy which allows them to swallow and digest large prey. Their jaws are flexible which allow them to eat prey bigger than their head!



Snakes don't have eyelids.

Snakes have internal ears but not external ones.

Snakes are covered in *scales* and their skin is smooth and dry. Snakes shed their skin a number of times a year in a process that usually lasts a few days.

Some species of snake, such as cobras and black mambas, use venom to hunt and kill their prey.

Snakes smell with their tongue.

Pythons kill their prey by tightly wrapping around it and suffocating it in a process called constriction. Pythons can grow over 8.7 m (28 ft) in length and are considered the longest snakes in the world.

Some sea snakes can breathe partially through their skin, allowing for longer dives underwater.

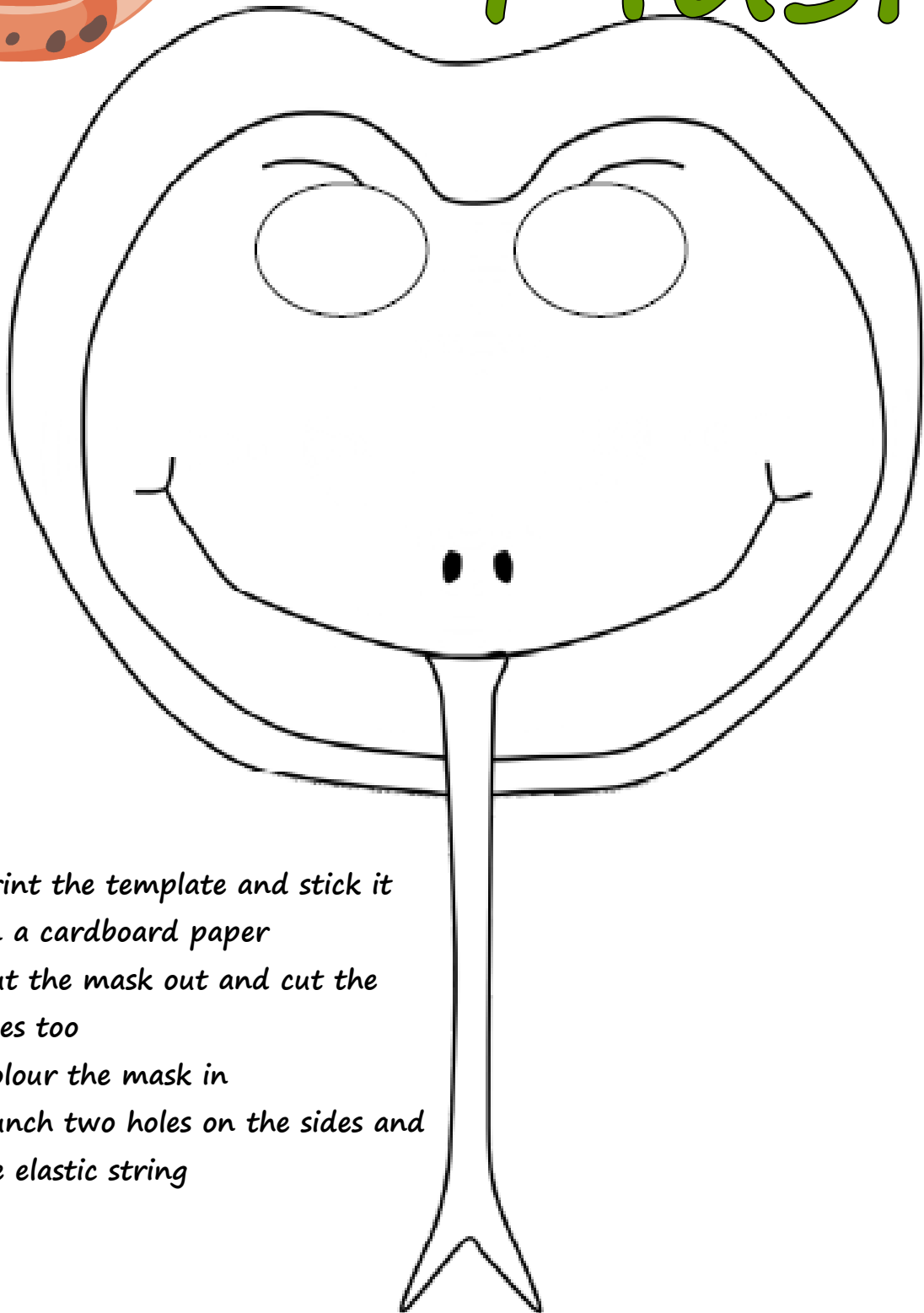
Anacondas are large, non-venomous snakes found in South America that can reach over 5 m (16 ft) in length.

Snakes used in snake charming performances respond to movement, not sound.





Snake Mask



- *Print the template and stick it on a cardboard paper*
- *Cut the mask out and cut the eyes too*
- *Colour the mask in*
- *Punch two holes on the sides and tie elastic string*

Factsheet: Crocodile



Crocodiles are part of category of reptiles. Also like alligators, crocodiles are part of the order '*Crocodylia*'.

Like other reptiles, crocodiles are *cold-blooded*.

The physical characteristics of crocodiles make them *very good predators*.

They have very sharp teeth and have the strongest bite of any animal in the world. The muscles that open crocodiles' jaws however are not so powerful, reasonably strong people could hold a crocodiles jaw closed with their bare hands.

Crocodiles are fast over short distances.

Crocodiles are *carnivores* (meat eaters) and eat a variety of fish, birds and other animals. They can survive for a long time without food.

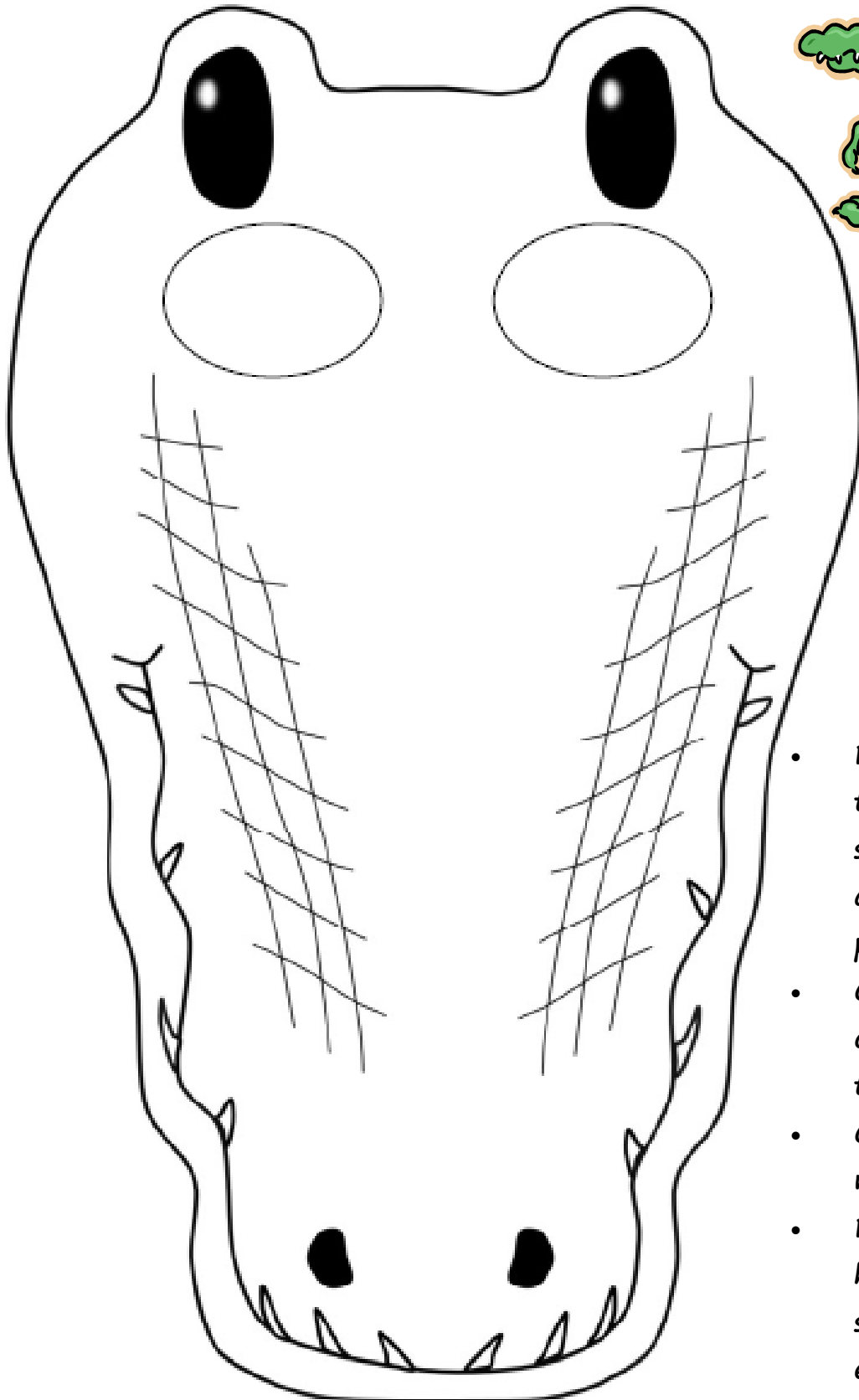
Most crocodiles live in fresh water rivers and lakes but some live in salt water.

Crocodiles release heat through their mouths rather than through sweat glands.

The saltwater crocodile is the largest species of crocodile. Some crocodile species can weigh over 1200 kg (2600 lb).

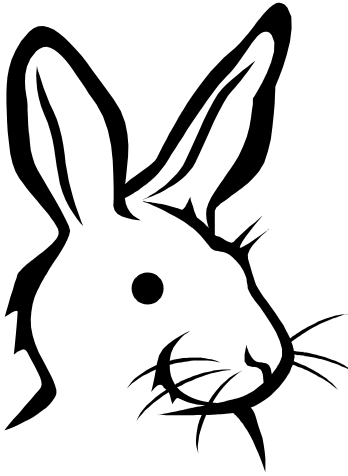


Crocodile Mask



- *Print the template and stick it on a cardboard paper*
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Factsheet: Rabbit



A female rabbit is called a '*doe*'.

A male rabbit is called a '*buck*'.

A young rabbit is called a '*kite*' (or kitten).

Rabbits live in groups.

The European rabbit lives underground, in *burrows*.



A group of burrows is known as a *warren*.

Rabbits have long ears which can be as long as 10 cm (4 in).

Rabbits are born with their eyes closed and without fur.



The colour of their fur varies. You will find rabbits that are white, black, brown, grey and also with patches.

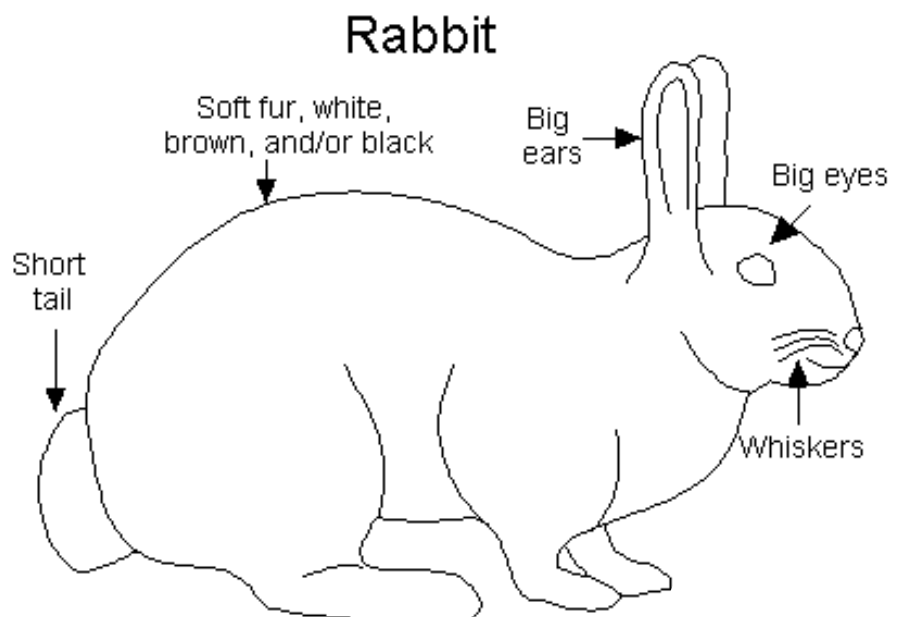
Rabbits have a lifespan of around 10 years.

Rabbits are herbivores (plant eaters).

More than half of the world's rabbits live in North America.

Pet rabbits that live inside are often referred to as 'house rabbits'.

Rabbits are related to the religious feast of Easter.



Rabbit Mask

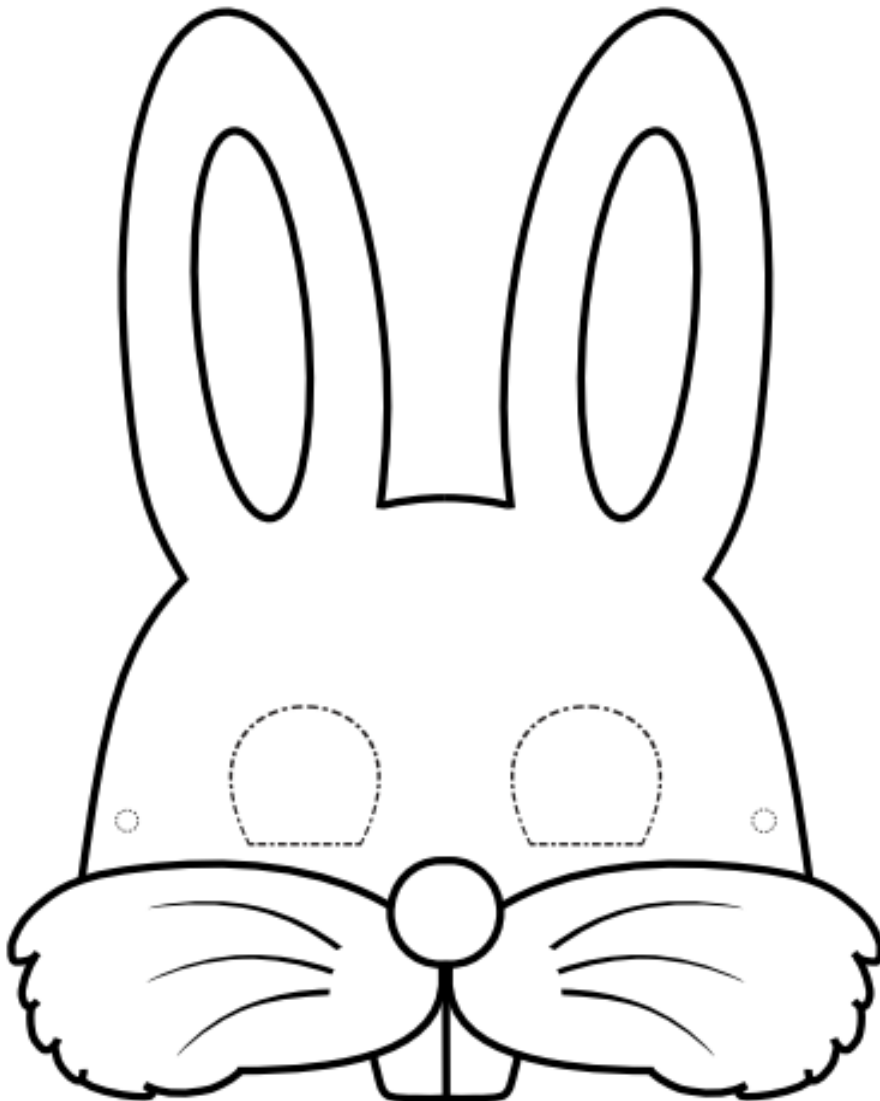


What You'll need:

- A4 or Letter size card stock
- Crayons, paint, or any colouring material
- Scissors
- Hole punch
- Elastic string
- Wool

How to do it:

- Print the template and stick on card board.
- Colour or paint the bunny.
- Cut the mask out and the holes of the eyes
- Stick the wool on the bunny's cheek
- Punch two holes on the sides and attach a string



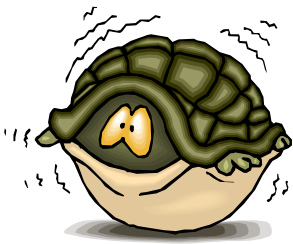
Factsheet: Turtle



Turtles fall under the *reptiles* animal family. They have existed for around 215 million years. Like other reptiles, turtles are cold blooded.

Turtles have a hard shell that protects them like a shield, this upper shell is called a '*carapace*'.

Turtles also have a lower shell called a '*plastron*'.



Turtles can hide their heads inside their shells when attacked by predators.

The largest turtle is the *leatherback sea turtle*, it can weigh over 900 kg! (2000 lb)

Turtles lay eggs.

Some turtles lay eggs in the sand and leave them to hatch on their own. The young turtles make their way to the top of the sand and scramble to the water while trying to avoid predators.

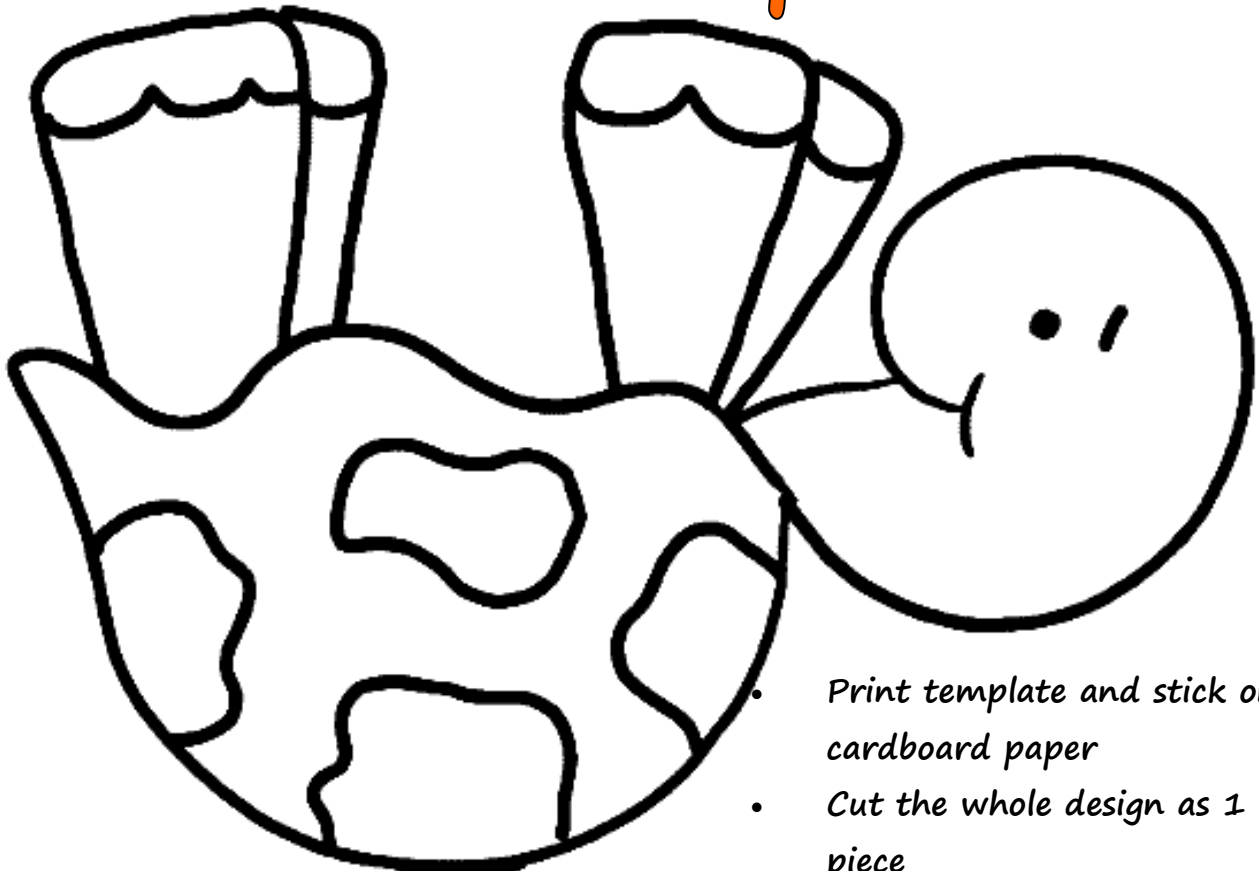
Sea turtles have special glands which help remove salt from the water they drink.

Turtles are notoriously slow movers (having a giant shell doesn't help!).

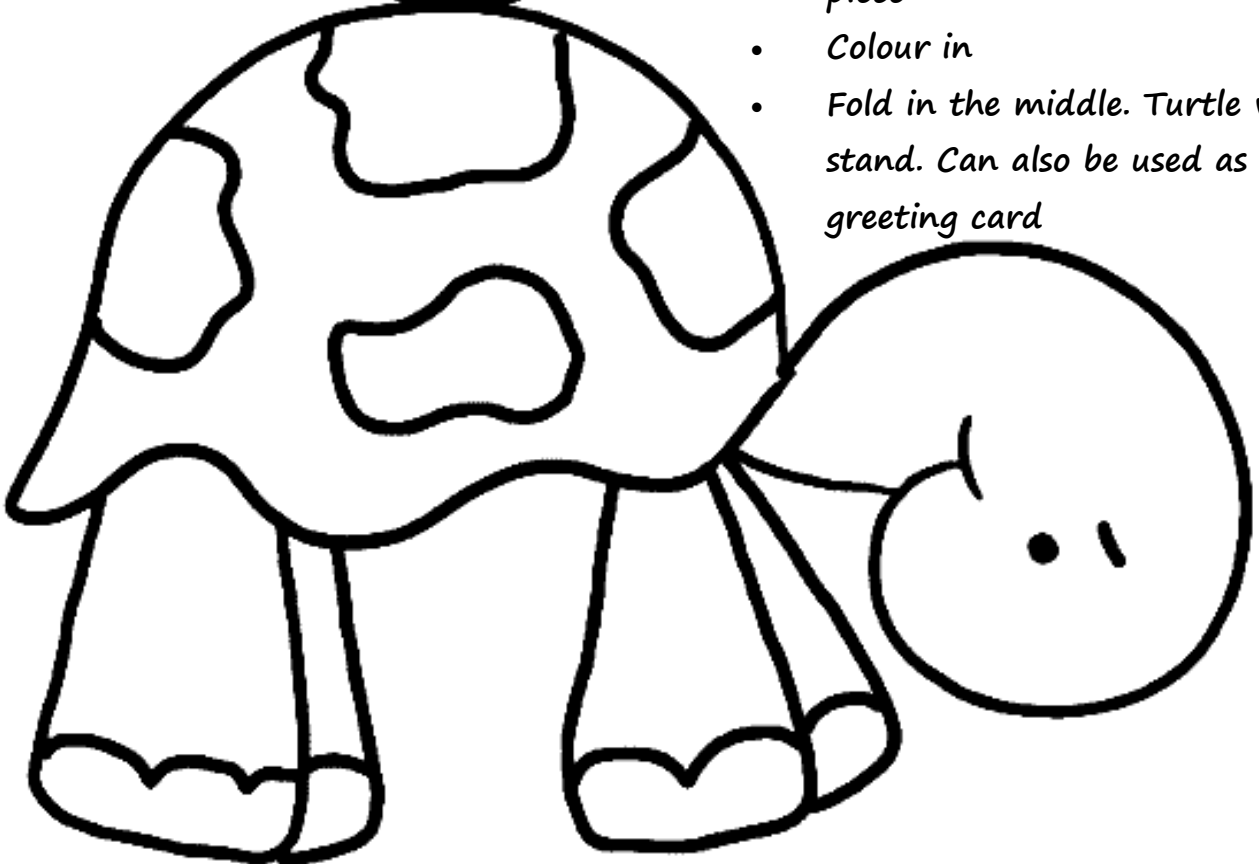
Many turtle species are endangered.



Stand Up Turtle



- Print template and stick on cardboard paper
- Cut the whole design as 1 piece
- Colour in
- Fold in the middle. Turtle will stand. Can also be used as a greeting card

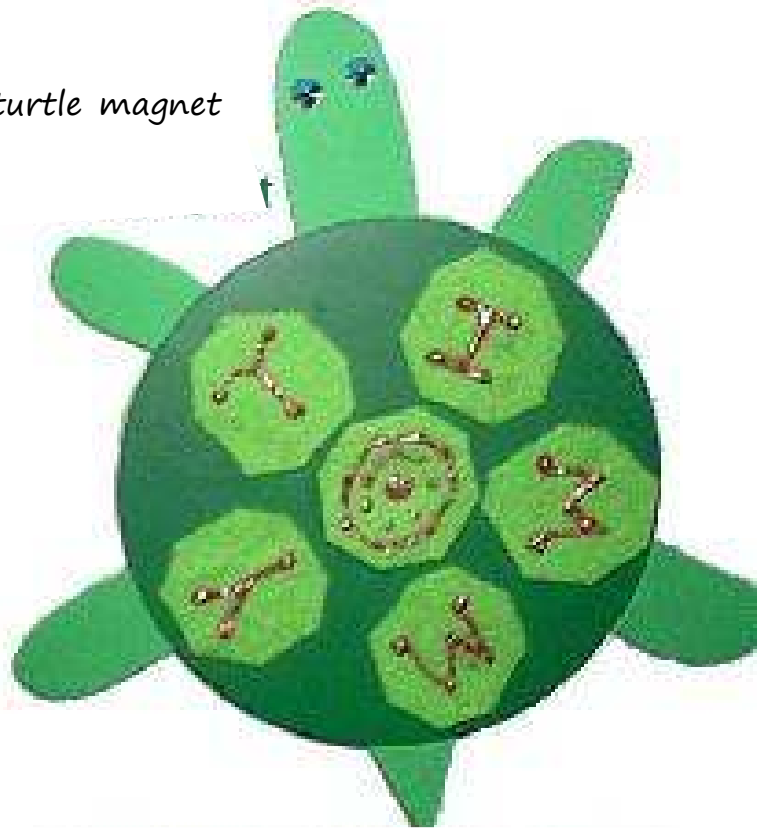


CD Turtle

Recycle an old CD into a new turtle magnet for your home fridge!

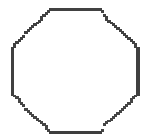
What you'll need:

- Old CD
- Dark green Felt
- Light green Felt
- Green acrylic paint
- Cardboard
- Green craft foam
- Fabric paint
- Wiggly eyes
- Magnet
- Glitter Glue



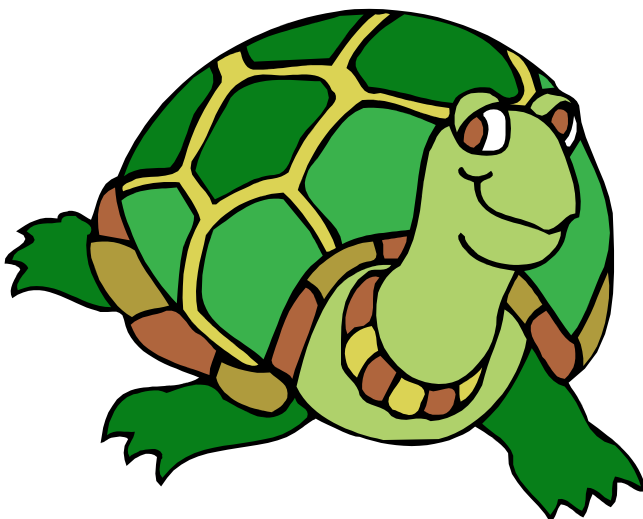
How to do it:

- Using the CD as your template to cut out a circle of dark green felt.
- Paint the front of the CD completely with green acrylic paint and let it dry over night.
- Cut 4 craft foam shapes for the legs. Cut a similar, but longer shape for the head. You'll also need to cut a triangle shape for the tail.
- Glue the head, legs and tail to the unpainted side of CD. Cover all these parts by gluing on the green circle that you have cut earlier.
- Glue the wiggly eyes on top of the head.
- Cut out 6 small Octagon shapes out of the light green cardboard [see diagram

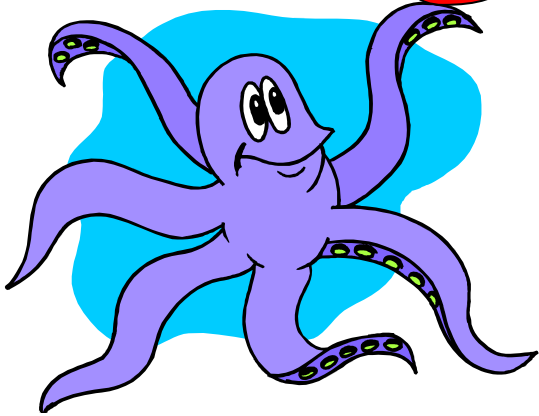


at the side]. These shapes will be the designs on the shell of the turtle.

- You may use these octagon shapes to write down the letters to spell out your name. Glitter Glue will make the letters stand out.
- After all paint and glue is dry, glue a magnet to the back of the CD Turtle. Stick him on the fridge to make you smile or to hold a little note in place!



Factsheet: Octopus

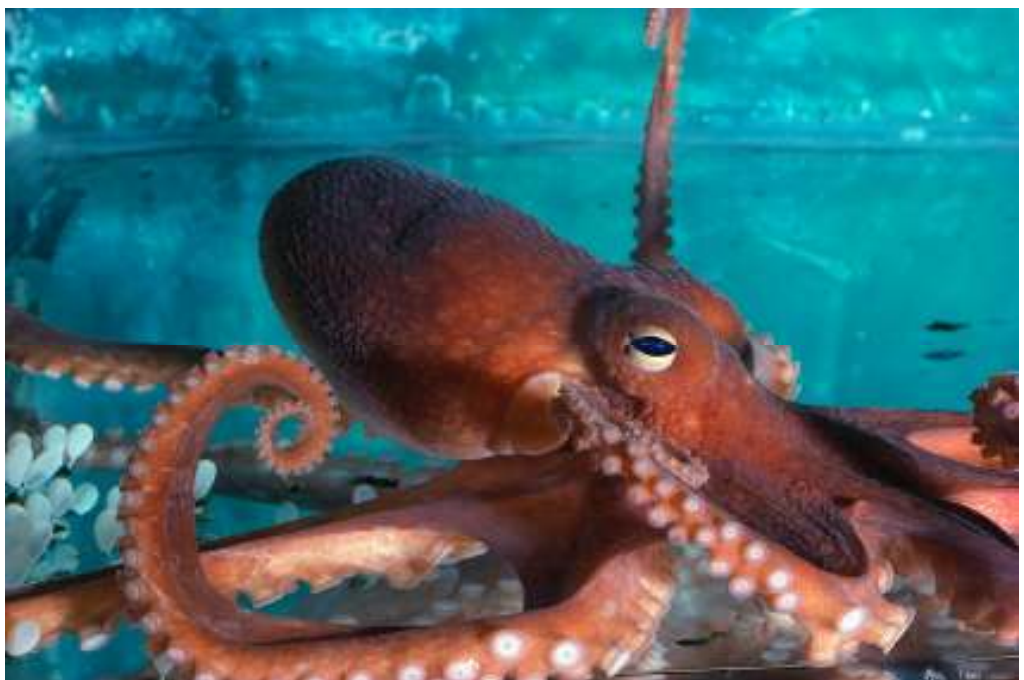


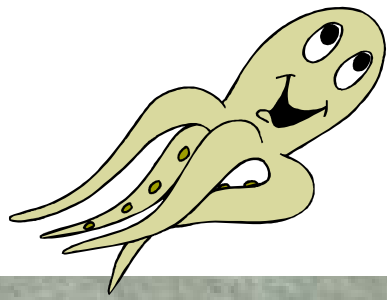
The word octopus means "*eight feet*." Octopuses are solitary, eight-armed animals that live on the ocean floor. There are over *100 different species* of octopuses. The Giant Octopus is the biggest octopus. This huge mollusk is up to 23 ft (7 m) from arm tip to arm tip, weighing up to 400 pounds (182 kg). The smallest is the Californian octopus, which is only 3/8 inch (1 cm) long.

An octopus has a soft body and eight arms. Each arm has two rows of suction cups. If it loses an arm, it will eventually re-grow another arm. It has blue blood. An octopus has an eye on each side of its head and has very good eyesight. An octopus cannot hear.

Octopuses eat small crabs and scallops, plus some snails, fish, turtles, crustaceans (like shrimp), and other octopuses. They catch prey with their arms, then kill it by biting it with their tough beak, paralyzing the prey with a nerve poison, and softening the flesh. They then suck out the flesh. Octopuses hunt mostly at night. Only the Australian Blue-ringed octopus has a poison strong enough to kill a person.

Octopuses live in dens, spaces under rocks, crevices on the sea floor, or holes they dig under large rocks. Octopuses pile rocks to block the front of their den. The den protects them from predators (like moray eels) and provides a place to lay eggs and care for them (a mother octopus doesn't eat during the entire 1 to 2 months she is caring for her eggs). In order to escape predators, octopuses can squirt black ink into the water, allowing the octopus to escape. Another defence that octopuses have is changing their skin colour to blend into the background, camouflaging themselves. The octopus swims by spewing water from its body, a type of jet propulsion.





Paper Roll Octopus



What you'll need:

- Paints
- Paint Brushes
- Toilet paper rolls
- Scissors
- Markers
- Googly Eyes
- Foam Stickers
- Glitter Glue
- Plastic Sheets

How to do it:

- Cover the work surface to make it easier to clean up when you are clearing up after the activity
- Paint the toilet paper roll and let dry thoroughly.
- Cut strips mid way through the tube about a centimeter thick. These are the tentacles.
- Then paint the underside of each one of the little flaps that you cut and let them dry thoroughly.
- Use a marker and roll the strips to curl it.
- Glue the googly eyes on the roll.
- Decorate your octopus with foamy stickers and glitter glue.



Factsheet: *Penguin*

Penguins are flightless birds. While other birds have wings for flying, penguins have adapted flippers to help them swim in the water.

Penguins eat a range of fish and other sealife that they catch underwater. They can drink sea water. Penguins spend around half their time in water and the other half on land.

Large penguin populations can be found in countries such as *New Zealand, Australia, Chile, Argentina* and *South Africa*. No penguins live at the North Pole.

The *Emperor Penguin* is the tallest of all penguin species, reaching as tall as 120 cm (47 in) in height. They can stay underwater for around 20 minutes at a time. Emperor Penguins often huddle together to keep warm in the cold temperatures of Antarctica.

The *Galapagos Penguin* is the only penguin species that ventures north of the equator in the wild. *King Penguins* are the second largest penguin specie. They have four layers of feathers to help keep them warm on the cold sub-antarctic islands where they breed. *Chinstrap Penguins* get their name from the thin black band under their head. At times it looks like they're wearing a black helmet, which might be useful as they're considered the most aggressive type of penguin. *Crested penguins* have yellow crests, as well as red bills and eyes. *Yellow eyed penguins* (or *Hoiho*) are endangered penguins native to New Zealand. Their population is believed to be around 4000. *Little Blue Penguins* are the smallest type of penguin, averaging around 33 cm (13 in) in height.

Penguin's black and white plumage serves as camouflage while swimming. The black plumage on their back is hard to see from above, while the white plumage on their front looks like the sun reflecting off the surface of the water when seen from below.

Penguins in Antarctica have no land based predators.



Hunboldt Penguin

Paper Plate Penguin



small orange triangles onto the bottom rim of the plate for it's feet.

- Glue two googly eyes above the penguin's beak, or just color them onto the face if you don't have any googly eyes laying around



What You'll Need:

- Two paper plates
- Scissors
- Glue
- Orange and black paint, crayons or markers
- Googly eyes

How to do it:

- Cut up a paper plate as shown below. This craft uses every piece you cut out so don't throw anything away!
- Paint the two wings black and the three triangles orange.
- Paint a black v-shaped 'hairline' on the penguin's head as shown.
- After the paint has dried, glue the two wings onto the top rim of the second paper plate, the big orange triangle onto the penguin face for it's beak, and the two



Factsheet: Polar Bear



Polar bears live in the Arctic.

Polar bears have black fur under their outer layer of white fur.

It is the largest carnivore (meat eater) that lives on land. Seals make up most of a polar bears diet.

Polar bears use sea ice as a platform to hunt seals.

Male polar bears can weigh up to 680 kg (1500 lb).

Female polar bears usually only weigh about half as much as males.

Scientists estimate that there are around 20000 polar bears.

Polar bears keep warm thanks to nearly 10 cm of blubber under the skin.

Polar bears have an excellent sense of smell, with the ability to detect seals nearly a mile away (1.6 km).

Polar bears have 42 teeth.



Polar bears spend most of their time at sea.

Polar bears can reach speeds up to 40 kph (25 mph) on land and 10 kph (6 mph) in water.

Yummy Polar Bear

A cartoon illustration of a yellow polar bear standing in a snowy landscape with blue mountains in the background. The bear is looking towards the viewer. The name 'MARTIN' is written in small letters at the bottom right of the illustration.

What you will need:

- Rice cake
- Cream cheese frosting
- Raisins
- Chocolate cookies
- Banana

How to do it:

This is a simple, healthy, and delicious snack children will enjoy to make and eat.

- Slice banana
- Spread Cream cheese frosting on a rice cake.
- Use a chocolate cookie for the polar bear's nose and raisins for the polar bear's eyes.
- Finish the polar bear snack with two banana slices for the ears.
- Enjoy!

Try using different other items to build up your bear such as marshmallows, melted chocolate, berries, fresh cream, etc. Pictures below can give you an idea.



Factsheet:

Owl



There are around 200 different owl species.

Owls are active at night (nocturnal).

A group of owls is called a *parliament*.

Most owls hunt insects, small mammals and other birds.

Some owl species hunt fish.

Owls have powerful *talons* (claws) which help them catch and kill prey.

Owls have large eyes and a flat face.

Owls can turn their heads as much as 270 degrees.

Owls are *farsighted*, meaning they can't see things close to their eyes clearly.

Owls are very quiet in flight compared to other birds of prey.

The colour of owl's feathers helps them blend into their environment (*camouflage*).

Barn owls can be recognized by their heart shaped face.





Paper Cup Owl

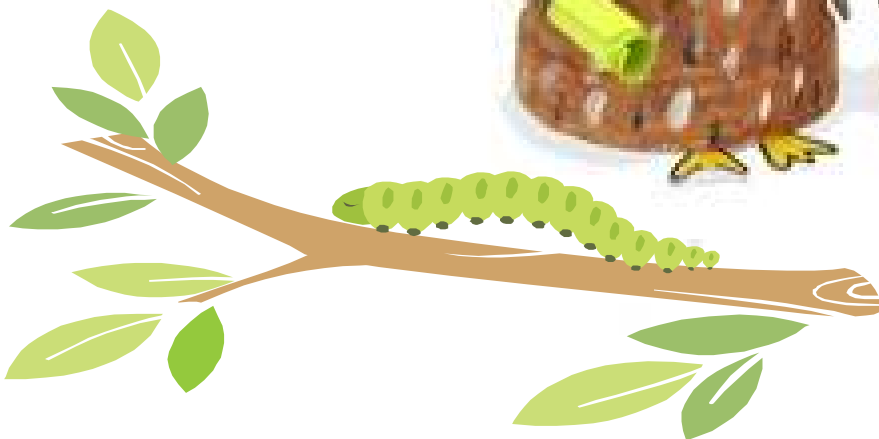
What you'll need:

- Foam or paper cup
- Water paints—light brown and white
- Colored pencils,
- Glue
- White paper
- Scissors
- Apron
- Gloves



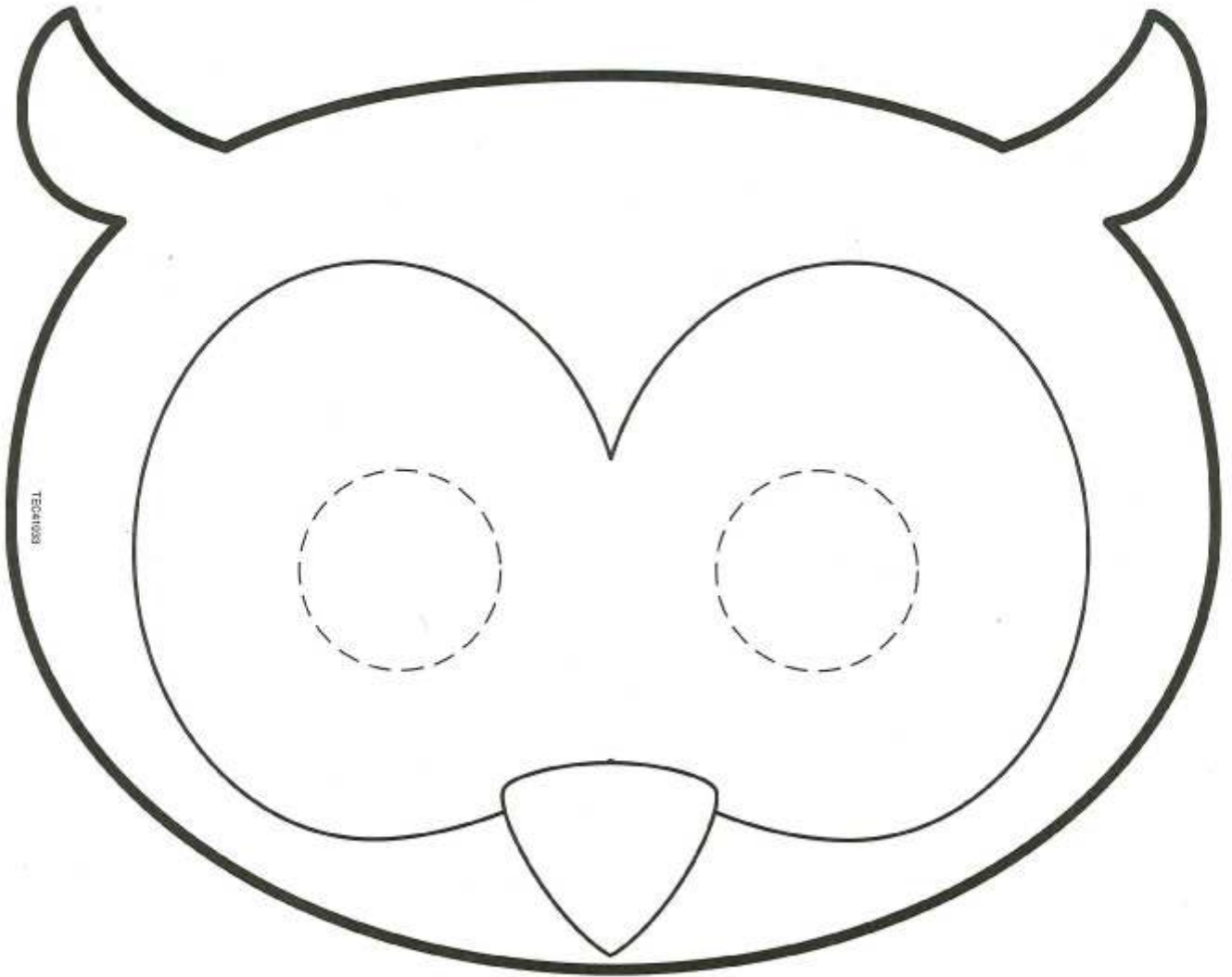
How to do it:

- Draw an owl face, wings, and feet onto white paper, color them, and cut them out as show in the pictures
- Paint your cup light brown leaving a white patch at the front which will be the belly of your owl as shown in the picture.
- Curl up the wings and glue to the sides of the cups.
- You can also punch holes in the top of the owl to make a pencil holder.





Owl Mask



- *Print the template and stick it on a cardboard paper*
- *Cut the mask out and cut the eyes too*
- *Colour the mask in*
- *Punch two holes on the sides and tie elastic string*

Factsheet:

Elephant



Elephants are unique animals that live in parts of *Africa and Asia*.

There are two types of elephant, the Asian elephant and the African elephant (although sometimes the African Elephant is split into two species, the African Forest Elephant and the African Bush Elephant).

Elephants are the largest land-living mammals in the world. Both female and male African elephants have tusks but only the male Asian elephants have tusks. They use their tusks for digging to find ground water and food. An adult elephant needs to drink around 210 litres

of water a day.

Female elephants are called *cows*.

Elephants have large, thin ears. Their ears are made up of a complex network of blood vessels which with regulating an elephants temperature. Blood is circulated through their ears to cool them down in hot climates.

Elephants have no natural predators. However, lions will sometimes prey on young or weak elephants in the wild. The main risk to elephants is from humans through poaching and changes to their habitat.

The elephant's trunk is able to sense the size, shape and temperature of an object. An elephant uses its trunk to lift food and suck up water then pour it into its mouth.

An elephant's trunk can grow to be about 2 metres long and can weigh up to 140 kg. Some scientists believe that an elephant's trunk is made up of 100,000 muscles, but no bones.

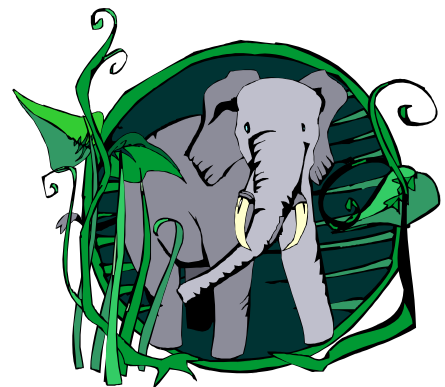
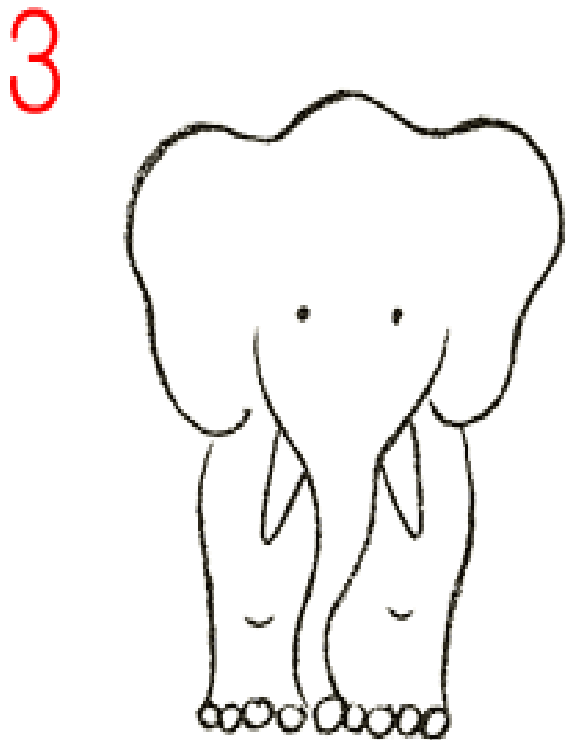
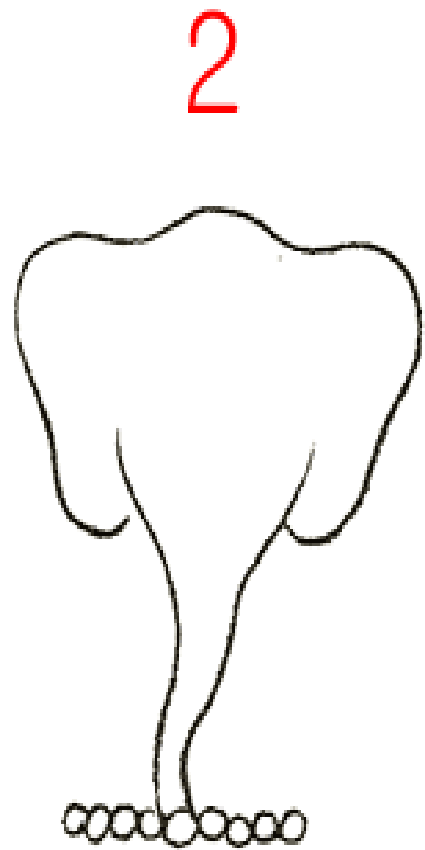
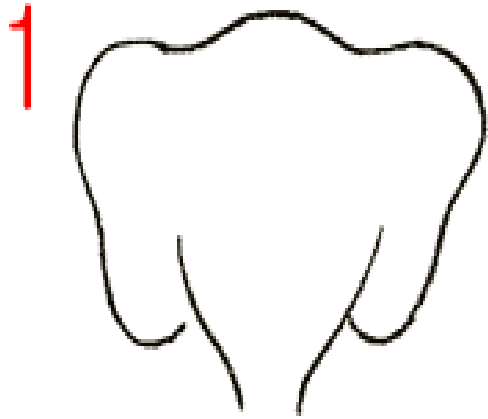


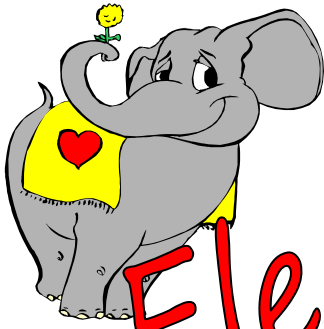
Female elephants spend their entire lives living in large groups called herds. Male elephant leave their herds at about 13 years old and live fairly solitary lives from this point.

Elephants can swim – they use their trunk to breathe like a snorkel in deep water.

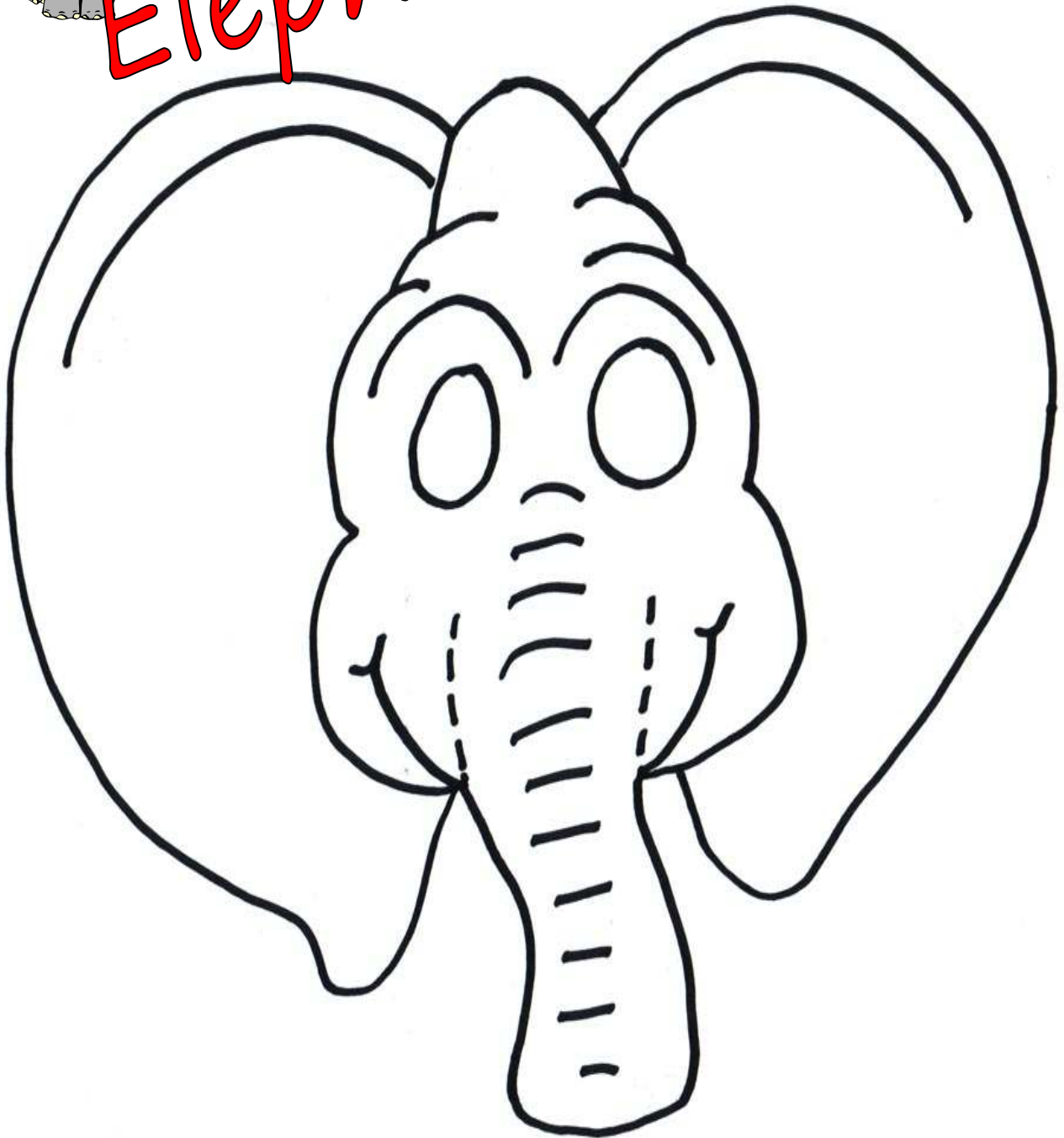
Elephants are *herbivores* and can spend up to 16 hours days collecting leaves, twigs, bamboo and roots.

How to draw a cute Elephant





Elephant Mask



- *Print the template and stick it on a cardboard paper*
- *Cut the mask out and cut the eyes too*
- *Colour the mask in*
- *Punch two holes on the sides and tie elastic string*

Factsheet:

Lion



Lions are the second largest big cat species in the world (behind tigers).

The average male lion weighs around 180 kg (400 lb) while the average female lion weighs around 130 kg (290 lb). The heaviest lion on record weighed an amazing 375 kg (826 lb).

Lions can reach speeds of up to 81 kph (50 mph) but only in short bursts because of a lack of stamina.

The roar of a lion can be heard from 8 kilometers (5.0 miles) away.

Most lions found in the wild live in southern and eastern parts of Africa.

Lions are very social compared to other cat species, often living in prides that feature females, offspring and a few adult males.

Male lions are easy to recognize thanks to their distinctive manes. Males with darker manes are more likely to attract female lions (lionesses).

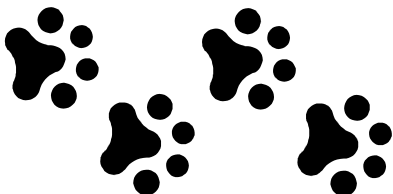
Lions are the national animal of Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, England, Ethiopia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Singapore.

Lions in the wild live for around 12 years.

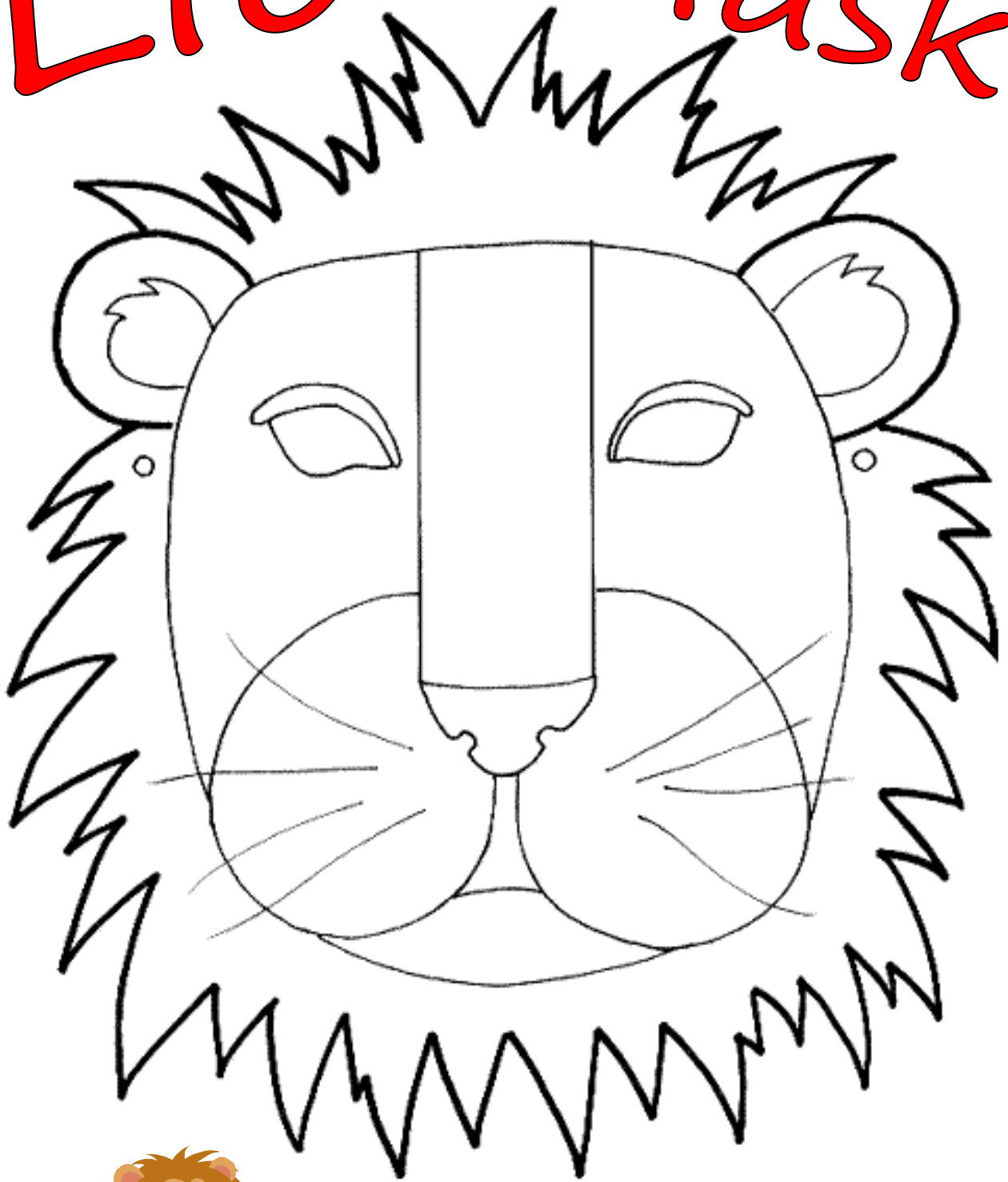
Lionesses are better hunters than males and do most of the hunting for a pride.



In the wild, lions rest for around 20 hours a day.



Lion Mask



- *Print the template and stick it on a cardboard paper*
- *Cut the mask out and cut the eyes too*
- *Colour the mask in*
- *Punch two holes on the sides and tie elastic string*

Factsheet: Frog



A frog is an amphibian.

They lay their eggs in water. The eggs hatch into a tadpole which lives in water until it is an adult frog.

Tadpoles look more like fish than frogs, they have long finned tails and breathe through gills.

An amphibian can live both on land and in water.

Although frogs live on land their habitat must be near swamps, ponds or in a damp place. This is because they will die if their skin dries out.

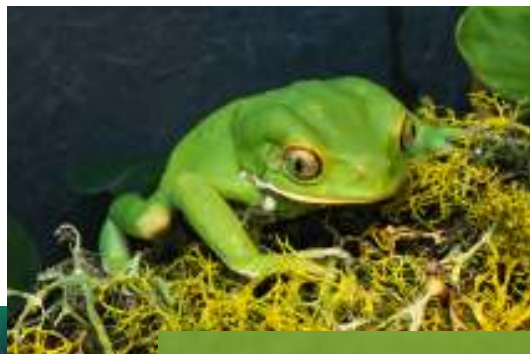
Instead of drinking water, frogs soak it into their body through their skin.

Frogs breathe through their nostrils while also absorbing about half the air they need through their skin.

Frogs use their sticky, muscular tongue to catch and swallow food. Unlike humans, their tongue is not attached to the back of its mouth. Instead it is attached to the front, enabling the frog to stick its tongue out much further.

Frogs in the wild face many dangers and are lucky to survive several years. In captivity however, frogs can live for much longer.

Frogs can see forwards, sideways and upwards all at the same time. They never close their eyes, even when they sleep.



Frog Jumper

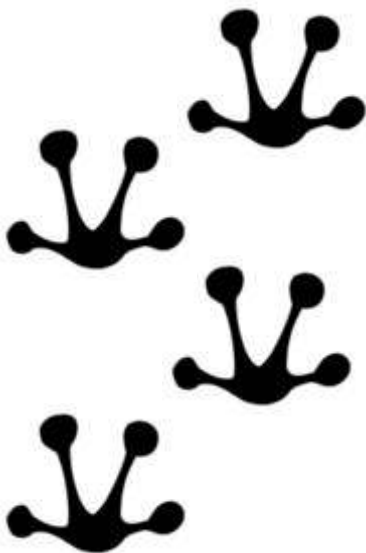
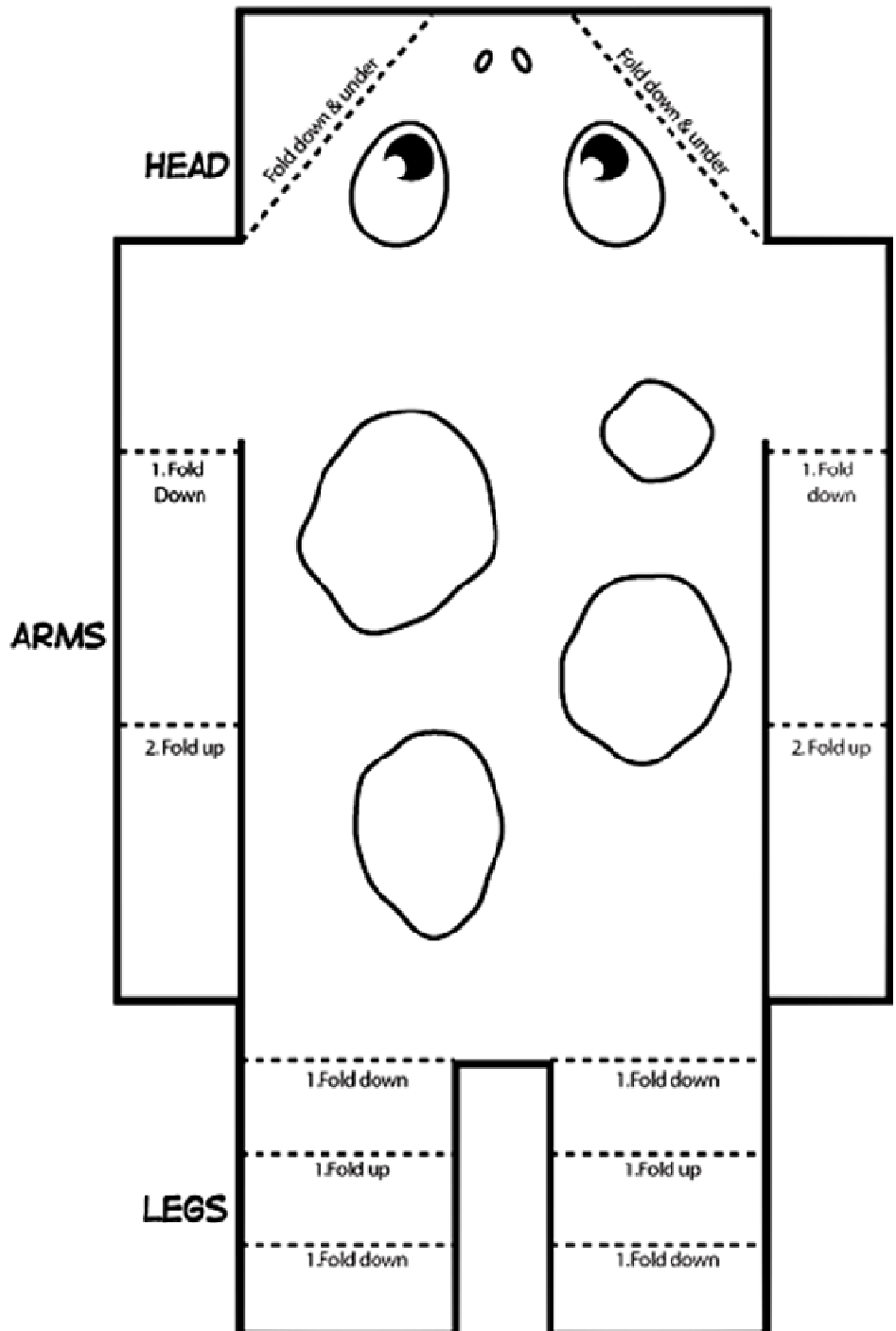


What you'll need:

- Template
- Colored pencils, Markers or Crayons
- Googly eyes
- Glue
- Cardboard Paper
- Scissors
- Apron

How to do it:

- Cut out the template.
- Glue it onto a cardboard box (a cereal box will do)
- Cut out the outer shape (along the dark coloured lines)
- Colour it in and decorate
- Stick the googly eyes or colour in the already printed eyes
- Follow the directions and do the folds.



Factsheet: *Tiger*



The tiger is the biggest species of the cat family.

Tigers can reach a length of up to 3.3 metres (11 feet) and weigh as much as 300 kilograms (660 pounds).

Subspecies of the tiger include the Sumatran Tiger, Siberian Tiger, Bengal Tiger, South China Tiger, Malayan Tiger and Indochinese Tiger.

Many subspecies of the tiger are either endangered or already extinct. Humans are the primary cause of this through hunting and the destruction of their habitats.

Around half of tiger cubs don't live beyond two years of age.

A group of tigers is known as an 'ambush' or 'streak'.

Tigers are good swimmers and can swim up to 6 kilometres.

Rare white tigers carry a gene that is only present in around 1 in every 10000 tigers.

Tigers usually hunt alone at night time. Tigers have been known to reach speeds up to 65 kph (40 mph).

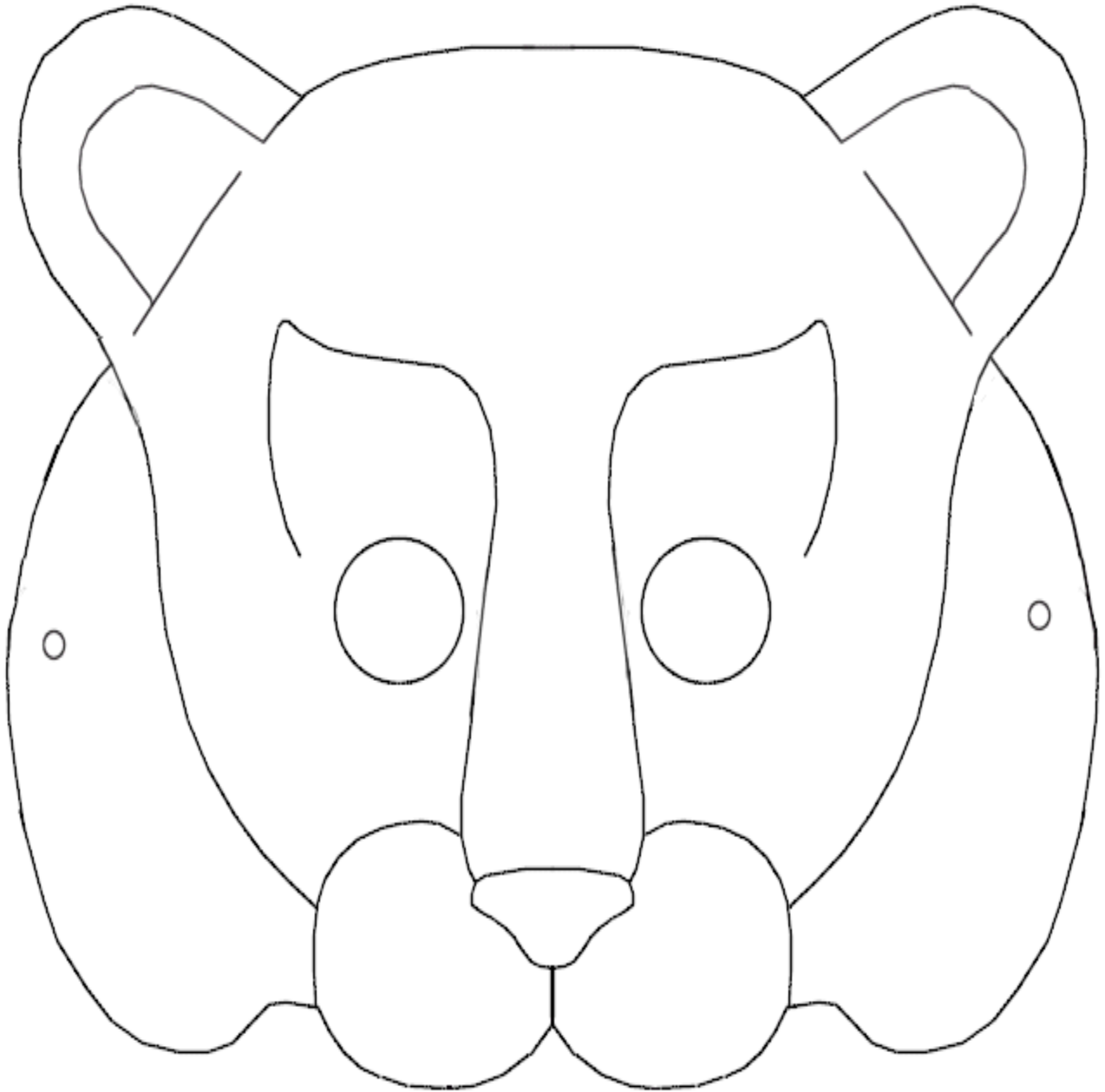
Tigers can easily jump over 5 metres in length.

There are more tigers held privately as pets than there are in the wild.





Tiger Mask



- *Print the template and stick it on a cardboard paper*
- *Cut the mask out and cut the eyes too*
- *Colour the mask in*
- *Punch two holes on the sides and tie elastic string*

Factsheet: Sheep



There are over 1 billion sheep in the world. China has the largest number of sheep in the world.

Adult female sheep are known as *ewes*.

Adult male sheep are known as *rams*.

A group of sheep is known as a *herd, flock or mob*.

Young sheep are called *lambs*.

Sheep have a field of vision of around 300 degrees, allowing them to see behind themselves without having to turn their head.

Sheep are herbivores that eat vegetation such as grass.

The digestive system of sheep features four chambers which help break down what they eat.

Sheep like to stay close to others in a herd which makes them easier to move together to new pastures.

Domesticated sheep are raised for a number of agricultural products including fleece and meat.



Stand Up Sheep

Making an adorable sheep that stands on its own 4 feet is a fun and easy way to not only entertain toddler minds, but also supplement learning about farm animals, as well as work on following instructions.



What you'll need:

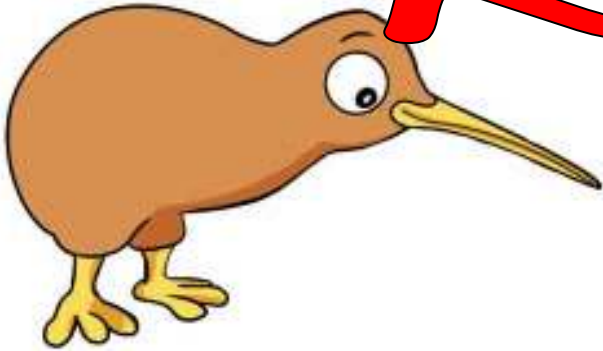
- Cotton balls
- Googly eyes
- Two clothes pins per sheep
- One Cardboard circle per sheep
- Black cardboard paper
- Black paint and paint brushes or black markers
- White Crayon
- Glue
- Scissors

How to do it:

- Paint (or color) two clothes pins. Once they are covered in black lay them aside to dry.
- Gently pull about 6 cotton balls to make them more fluffy.
- Glue cotton balls to their cardboard circle. Make sure to have them cover the whole surface with cotton ball so there is no cardboard showing through. *While they glue the cotton down cut one sheep head per sheep being made out of the black construction paper. I cut ours free hand by making the head sort of an egg shape with ears sticking out from the wider end of the egg shape.
- Glue one set of googly eyes to each sheep head between the ears. Using the white crayon draw a sheep nose and mouth by drawing a downward point arrow on the smaller end of the egg shaped head.
- Glue heads onto the sheep's body near the top.
- Lay the painted clothes pins on the table with flat sides facing up. The ends of the clothes pins that you squeeze should be facing you.
- Put glue on the top 1/3 to 1/2 of the flat side of the clothes pins laying in front of you.
- Lay the sheep's body on the glue covered clothes pins gently pressing the body down to make sure it made full contact with all of the glue. Lay flat to dry.
- Once dry the Sheep can stand on their own!



Factsheet: **Kiwi**



The Kiwi national symbol of New Zealand.

The Kiwi is a flightless bird. It lives in burrows on the ground.

Kiwis lay eggs that are bigger than any other animal species in the world relative to the size of their body.

Kiwis are endangered species.

It has very strong legs for burrowing and ripping apart rotten logs.

Its diet is mainly worms, spiders, bugs, grubs and fruit.

Kiwi's mate for life, some have been together for 30 years.

The female is larger than the male. In some varieties the males are the ones that sit on the egg.

It is the only known bird to have external nostrils at the end of its beak, and one of the few birds to have a good sense of smell.



At night a Kiwi can often be heard making snuffling noises, which is caused by the bird trying to clear dirt out of its nostrils when it is searching for food.



Kiwi Origami



Factsheet: Rhinoceros



The name rhinoceros means '*nose horn*' and is often shortened to *rhino*.

There are five different species of rhinoceros, three native to southern Asia and two native to Africa. They are the *Black Rhinoceros*, *White Rhinoceros*, *Indian Rhinoceros*, *Javan Rhinoceros* and *Sumatran Rhinoceros*.

All five species of rhinoceros can grow to weigh over 1000 kg.

White rhino can weigh over 3500 kg (7700 lb) and are generally considered the second largest land mammal after the elephant.

Despite their name, White Rhinoceros are actually gray.

Three of the five rhinoceros species are listed as being critically endangered.

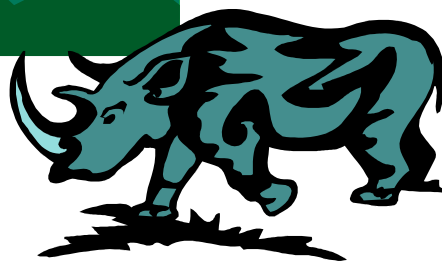
Rhinoceros have thick, protective skin.

Relative to their large body size, rhinoceros have small brains.

Rhinoceros are often hunted by humans for their horns.

Rhinoceros are herbivores (plant eaters).

A group of rhinoceros is called a '*herd*' or a '*crash*'.



Dried Bean Mosaic

What you'll need:

- Assorted Dried Beans
- Thick cardboard paper
- Liquid glue or PVA White glue
- Small Paint Brush
- Black Marker

How to do it:

- Take cardboard and make an outline of your rhino
- Brush the glue over the cardboard and glue the beans onto the cardboard as you can see in the picture below
- Use differently coloured and textured beans to create the details on your rhino.



Factsheet: *Platypus*



Platypuses are amphibians native to freshwater lakes and streams in Eastern Australia and Tasmania.

The first scientists who encountered the odd-looking platypus believed someone had sewn together the body of a beaver with a duck's bill as a joke. The animal appears to be an unlikely mix of the bill and webbed feet of a duck, a beaver-like tail and the fur of an otter.

The Platypus is one of the very few mammals to lay eggs.

Males average 20 in (50 cm) and females are about 17 in (45 cm) long.

The male platypus has a secret weapon: spurs on its hindfeet that are connected to a gland that produces toxic venom. Males use them against predators or in battles. A strike from a toxic platypus spur can kill a dog and incapacitate a human being. A platypus bill is flexible and feels rubbery to the touch.

These animals can swim well in water and are carnivorous bottom-feeders scooping up small crustaceans, larvae and worms from the floor. A platypus will store the food it scoops up in cheek pouches to consume on land. They do not have teeth, using bits of gravel to help crush their food. It also stores fat in its tail to help it survive when food is limited.

When on land, their webbing retracts and the claws are more pronounced. They walk awkwardly on their knuckles to protect the webbing. When swimming, the platypus shuts its eyes and ears. They usually remain about two minutes underwater before they come up for air.

Platypuses live in burrows they dig near the water's edge. Burrows can be very complex and up to 100 feet long. Platypuses spend nearly 17 hours a day resting in their burrows.

A baby platypus is very small. They stay inside the burrows for nearly four months before they learn to swim.

Platypuses have two layers of dense, thick fur that helps them stay warm underwater. Until the 1900s, the animals were often hunted for their fur.

Platypuses are mainly active at night. They also use the bills to turn up soil for food.



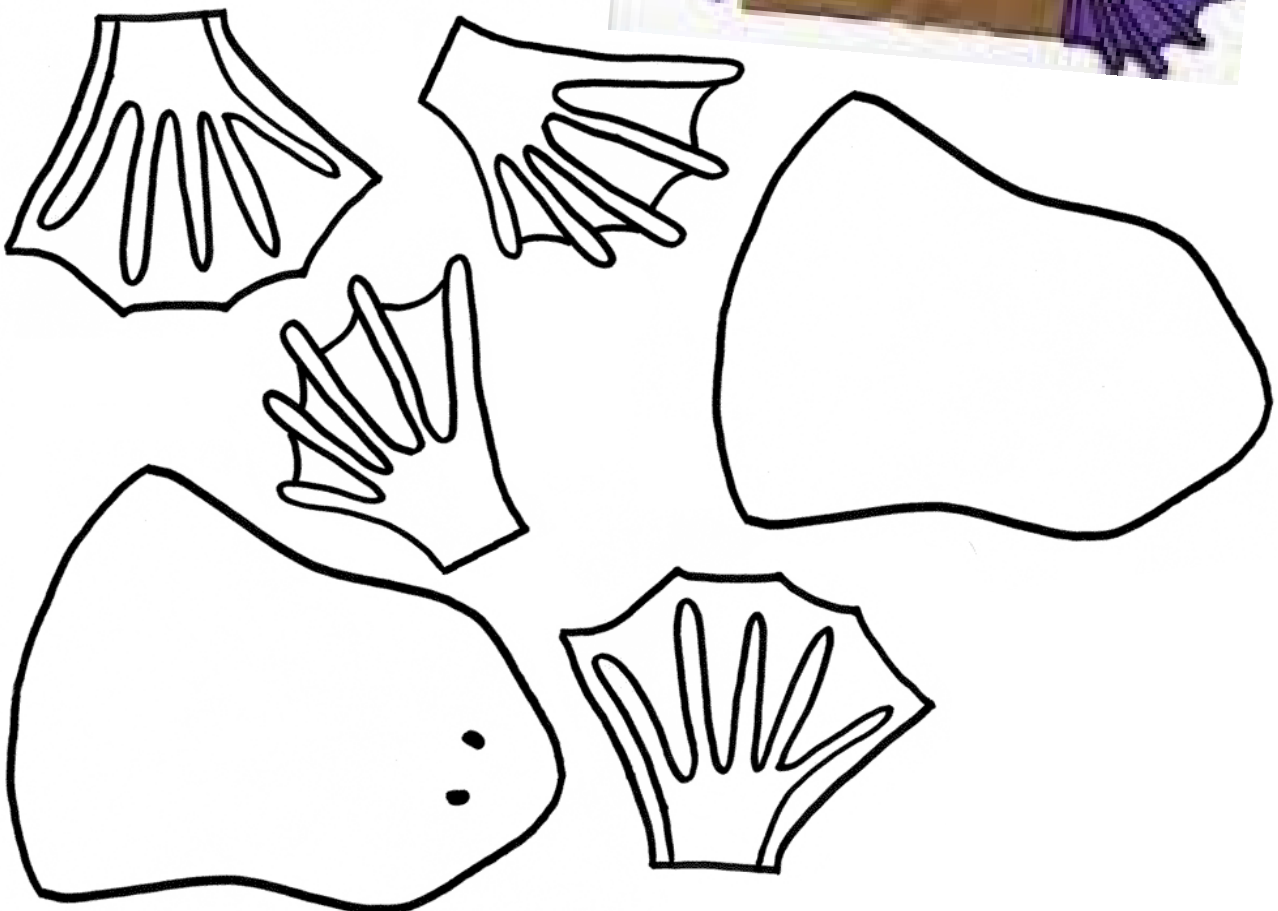
Platypus Puppet

What you'll need:

- Paper bag
- Cardboard paper
- Glue
- Scissors
- Markers
- Googly Eyes

How to make it:

- Cut out the platypus templates
- Stick them onto cardboard paper and cut them out again
- Glue the templates to the bag as shown in the picture.
- Glue the bottom beak to the Glue the eyes on top of the beak.



Factsheet: *Lynx*



A part of the cat family, the lynx can be identified by the tufts of black fur on its ears. This animal can be found all over remote northern forests in Asia, Europe and North America.

There are four species of lynx: the Spanish lynx, Canadian lynx, Eurasian lynx and the Bobcat.

A lynx is typically 32 to 40 in (80 to 100 cm) long with an additional 4 to 8 in (10 to 20 cm) for the tail. They weigh 22 to 44 lbs (10 to 20 kg).

Their fur ranges from golden brown to an off-white color and some have dark colored spots all over their bodies. These solitary animals hunt just like any other cat, by using a stalk-and-jump method to catch rabbits, rodents, mice and other prey.

Lynxes have a distinctive white patch on their ears below the black tuft of hair. They also have a short ruff under their necks.

They have large, heavily padded paws that help them walk on snow.

The lynx has very good eyesight and can even spot prey 250 feet (75 meters) away. Although these cats are known to be elusive and hard to spot. They often hide behind tree stumps or rocks when stalking prey.

Lynx are agile jumpers, climbers and swimmers.

The lynx can make a variety of sounds that resemble a house cat's meows, hisses and purrs.

Newborn lynx come in litters during the spring. They usually spend two years learning to hunt with their mother.

The creature is a threatened species. The Spanish lynx is near-extinction because its main prey, rabbits, were almost eradicated from their natural hunting areas.



Make a Funny Lynx Puzzle

Enlarge and print template

Stick onto cardboard

Colour in and Cut out.



Factsheet: Robin



The robin is a common visitor to gardens and once attracted to food put out on a bird table, it will return to it all winter through.

Features of the robin include its distinctive red breast and face, grey under parts, brown head, wings and tail. Their flight is distinguishable by rapid wing beats for short, fast flight.

The best way to see a robin in your garden is to dig. Within minutes one may perch on a fence or branch nearby waiting to inspect the newly-turned soil for earthworms.

The robin has a distinctive and beautiful sounding call. It will sing to proclaim territory and attract a mate and usually sings all year round, although it is quieter in late summer when it moults.

Robins are fiercely territorial over food supply. Not more than one robin will occupy a small garden, unless it is his mate. When their food source becomes scarce in winter they will eat just about anything put out for them on a bird table, especially fatty foods such as bacon rind and cheese.

In winter, the robin puffs up its plumage to insulate its body against cold winds.

When the male robin has found a mate, he will strengthen their bond by bringing the female food, such as worms and caterpillars, which she begs for noisily while quivering her wings and is often mistaken by the observer to be the mother feeding the young.

Once the female has laid her eggs, she stays in the nest for up to two weeks, crouching low over them, well concealed with only her brown back visible. The male brings her food, sometimes as often as three times in an hour.

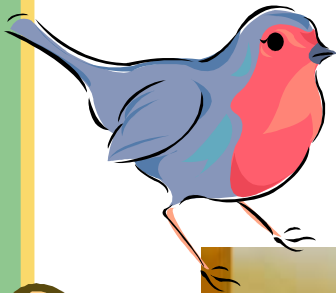
Both parents take responsibility when feeding and looking after their chicks until they are two weeks old when they can fly and become fully independent.

Did you know that British postmen used to be called robins because of their red tunics and the reason the robin is associated with Christmas cards is because these were delivered by the red-coated postmen 'robins'?





Robin Leaf Collage



Draw the Robin on a large cardboard paper.
Collect as much differently coloured
leaves as possible.
Create your collage.



Factsheet: Chameleon



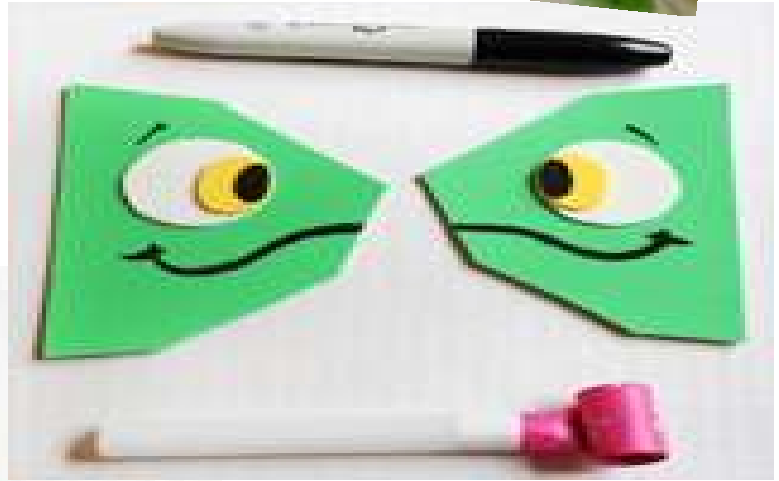
- There are four types of Chameleon:
 - * Common Chameleon
 - * Veiled Chameleon
 - * Four Horned Chameleon
 - * Jackson's Chameleon
 - * Madgascan Chameleon

- The upper and lower eyelids of chameleons are joined, leaving just a small hole for them to see through. They can move their eyes independently however, allowing them to look in two different directions at the same time.
- Chameleons have long tongues which they rapidly extend from their mouth, too fast for human eyes to see properly.
- Chameleons generally eat insects.
- Some chameleons have the ability to change color. This helps them communicate with each other and can also be used for camouflage.
- A chameleon change in color can occur in 20 seconds.
- Color changes can include pink, blue, red, orange, green, black,

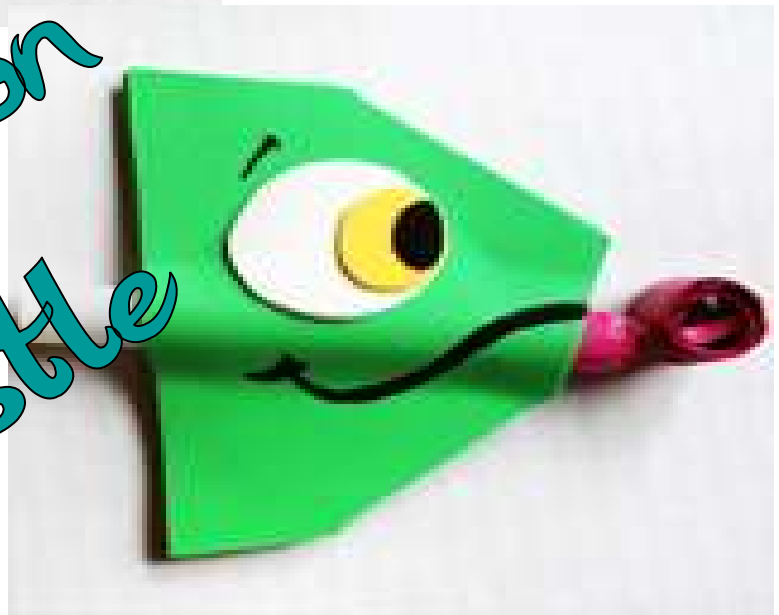


brown, light blue, yellow, turquoise and purple

- Chameleons weigh between 100—200 grams. Their length can reach 37cm and can live between 8 to 15 years.
- Their preferred habitats are Dry deserts; tropical, rainy woodlands of evergreens; forests
- There are over 160 species of chameleons.



Chamaleon
Whistle



Animal Stick Puppets

What you will need:

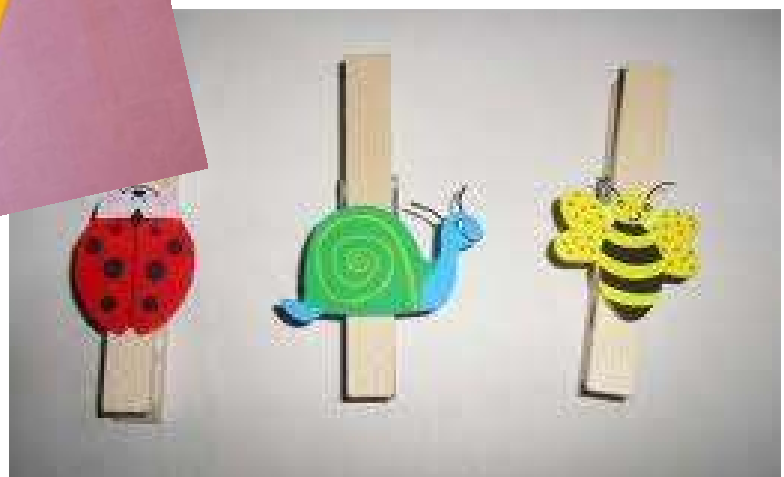
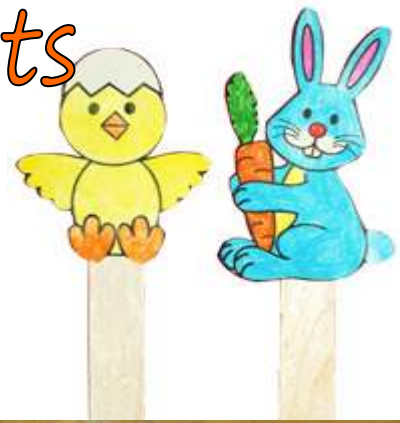
- Animal Pictures
- Scissors
- Glue
- Colours—Pencil Colours / Crayons / Markers
- Ice Lolly sticks or Wooden Clothes Peg
- Glitter Glue
- Googly Eyes
- Craft Foam

How to do it:

- Print out pictures of animals
- Cut them out
- Colour them in
- Decorate them
- Stick them onto the Ice Lolly Sticks or the Wooden Clothes Pegs

Log Chew Alert!

Why not try and having your very own Beaver Colony Stick puppet show?!! Find a short story that the Beavers can easily act out using their stick puppets.



Build Your Own Theatre



What you'll Need:

- A box
- Scissors
- Paint
- Paint brush
- Craft foam sticky shapes
- String
- Tape
- Coloured markers

How to do it:

- Cut a portion out of the back of the box, as shown in the picture here
- Either paint the inside back wall of the box, or paste a white piece of paper into place.
- Tape box ends shut.
- Paint the entire outside of the box with a bright colour.
- Let dry thoroughly before continuing.
- Decorate your theatre with craft foam sticky shapes or coloured markers

Amend according to what sort of puppets you will be using i.e. string puppets, stick puppets, etc.

For example Sting puppets can be hung from the top of the box.

Animal Showcase

What you'll need:

- Plasticine / Play Dough
- Toothpicks [pointy edges to be removed]
- White cardboard paper
- Small Tag
- Dark Coloured Permanent Marker
- Glue / Tape
- Plastic sheets
- Apron
- Gloves



How to do it:

- Cover the work surface with plastic sheets. It will be easier to clean up after the activity.
- Beavers to wear aprons and gloves
- With the plasticine they choose to do whatever animal pops into their mind.
- Upon completion, with the help of the BSL, the animal is mounted on the cardboard paper.



- Write down on the small tag the name of the Beaver artist.
- Clear up the work surface used.
- Display the work of arts on a large surface such as a table for everyone in the Group to admire.



Walnut Fun

What you'll need:

- Walnuts
- Coloured cardboards
- Coloured pompoms
- White glue
- Felt
- String
- Scissors
- Paints
- Paintbrushes
- Wiggly eyes
- String



Be creative and come up with cool ideas to create something with walnuts. Here are some cool ideas which you can make with walnuts. They are simple and very cute.



GAMES



GUESS THE HABITAT

Print enlarged pictures of different animal habitats and stick them around the meeting room. Have the Beavers sitting on the floor in front of you divided in teams. Ensure that everyone is able to see you properly. Arm yourself with a large box containing pictures of the various animals living in the various habitats.

The Beavers/Leaders take turns to mime a particular animal. As soon as the Beavers realize what the animal is, one from each team will run to the box, pick up the picture of the animal and stick to the habitat pertaining to that animal. The team that guesses the most of the animals wins.

BEAT THE LIMPOPO CROCODILE

Using tape or erasable markers draw 2 lines going right across from side to the other of the room. The lines must be a few feet apart. These lines in the middle represent the River Limpopo. One Beaver or Leader is chosen to be the crocodile. The other Beavers and Leaders try to run back and forth across the river without being caught by the crocodile. If the crocodile catches them, then they become crocodiles too. Crocodiles cannot get out of the river.

FOX AND GEESE

Form all Beavers except one into a line, each one clasping the waist of the one in front. These are the geese. The one who is kept out becomes the fox. The fox tries to catch the last goose in the line, which the line tries to prevent by twisting and twirling about. The first one in the line, the leader, who is the only one with arms free, tries particularly hard to protect the flock, by flapping arms like wings and pushing the fox away. When the fox finally catches the end goose, then grabs to the end of the line as last goose. The leader in front becomes the fox and the beaver behind the leader becomes the leader. In this way each Beaver will have a turn as both fox and leader of the geese.

FEEDING TIME

Divide the Beavers into teams of four or five, who each select a leader and give each team the name of some animal (real or fantasy doesn't make any difference). Scatter around the meeting hall small treats for the Beavers. At the word 'Go' everyone is to start looking for these treats, but only the leader of each team can pick them up.

When any team member finds a treasure, he or she stands over it and makes the animal noise of their team. For Example: Hens Cackle, Pigs Grunt, etc. The leader on hearing the noise of his/her team rushes to the place to collect the treats.

Once a player has found a treat and is standing over the treat and making the sound of the animal, the treat cannot be collected by the leader of another team.

The leader will have a busy time rushing from one place to another collecting the treats. Team with the most treats wins. Treats should be distributed evenly to all the Colony.

ELEPHANT TEAR OUTS

A game that always causes laughter. Give each Beaver a sheet of newspaper. Then turn out the lights and ask them to 'tear out' an elephant from the sheets given. When the lights go on again, see who has achieved the best result. Try it out again with other animals.

DUCK DUCK SPLASH

This game is played the same way that Duck, Duck, Goose is played, however the children must wring out the sponge on the persons head when you 'Splash'.

FROGS AND FLIES

More participants the better. A detective is chosen. She stands in the center of a circle of children, all who are sitting down, Indian style. Everyone closes eyes tightly while the adult goes around the outside of the circle of children and secretly taps one of them. This person is the frog.

Adult informs everyone to open their eyes. Now, the frog's job is to eat the flies; the flies being the other children in the circle. The detective's job is to try to guess which one of the children in the circle is the frog. The frog tries to "eat" as many flies by making eye contact with other children in the circle and sticking out his tongue at them without the detective seeing him. Once he has stuck his tongue out at someone, they extend their legs straight forward, or they can lie down, indicating that they have been "eaten".

The detective watches for the frog, while the frog tries to "eat" as many flies as he can before being discovered. The detective gets 3 chances to guess who the frog is. Then, the frog turns into the detective, and the adult chooses a new frog.

DOG AND POSSUM

The Cubs form a circle. The Leader takes one bean bag (possum) which he starts on it way round the circle. A moment later he starts the other bean bag (dog). The dog must catch the possum before it reaches the starting point.

CRABS, CROWS AND CRANES

This is a running about game which is good if you are in a large hall or outside with a lot of boys. Split them into two teams, in two lines across the hall. There should be a gap of a few feet between them. Near each end of the hall should be a home line. One team are the crows, the other the cranes.

If you shout cranes, the cranes team must run to their home line without getting tagged by the crows team. Any member of the cranes that gets tagged has to join the crows team. If you shout crows, the crows team has to run to their home line without getting tagged by the cranes team. Any member of the crows that gets tagged has to join the cranes team. If you shout crabs they must all stand still. Anyone that moves must join the opposing team. You start off each time with both teams lined up across the hall facing each other. The game ends when one team has all the players. You can have a lot of fun rolling your RRRRR'S with this. CRRRRRRRRABS, CRRRRRRRROWS, CRRRRRRANES.

CRAB FOOTBALL

This is a version of football which can be played indoors using chairs as goal posts. The rules are much the same as normal football with the exception that players must be in the crab position. That is on hands and feet with back towards the ground. You may like to make additional rules to prevent the goal keeper throwing the ball too far across the hall. For example, the ball must bounce at least once on their side of the hall.

KILL THE RATTLESNAKE

This is a similar game to 'Whomp'em'. The snake is nominated and must stand within the circle of players. Another player is the hunter. The hunter calls: 'Rattlesnake!' and the snake must 'reply' by jangling the keys or tin. The snake may move within the circle to avoid the hunter but doing so may create enough noise for the hunter to find him. After the hunter has managed to find the snake (or after 2 minutes) a new hunter is nominated and the old hunter becomes the snake.

SARDINES

The 'opposite' of hide and seek. A few players go and hide in separate locations. After a delay everyone else sets off to find the hidden scouts. When one scout finds another he must hide in the same place, until all the players are hidden.

TADPOLES

Split the pack evenly in two and assemble one team in a circle and the other team in a line. A leader positioned in the middle of the circle throws a ball to each boy in turn and counts the number of consecutive catches made. If anyone drops the ball counting starts again from zero.

Meanwhile the team in a line runs '*relay fashion*' around the circle and back to the line to tag the next player. This acts as a timer. Once all the cubs have run the teams swap over. The team with the highest number of consecutive catches wins.

Variation:

Mark the teams by their final score when the running team has finished. This is more exciting since fortunes can change quickly.

SNAKE DODGE BALL

This is a continuous game with no winners or losers. Five or six players stand in a line in the center of a circle formed by the rest of the troop or pack. Each player in the line puts his arms round the waist of the player in front. The object of the game is for the players around the circle to hit the player at the end of the line or snake, below the knees with the ball. The snake can move around inside the circle to make this more difficult. When the player at the back of the snake is struck by the ball, he leaves the snake and moves into the circle of throwers and the player who threw the ball, joins on as the front man of the snake. The game carries on for as long as you wish.

Variation:

One patrol is in the middle of the circle at a time and the patrols compete to stay in the circle for the longest time.

TURN TURTLE

If your scouts or cubs like rolling around on the floor then they will love this quickie. I would advise activity dress, so as not to dirty uniforms. Pair the scouts off in size. One boy in each pair lies on his back on the ground. On the word go the other scout has to try and turn him over onto his stomach. The scout on the floor tries to prevent this by spreading out his arms and legs and moving around on the floor. No tickling or foul play is allowed.

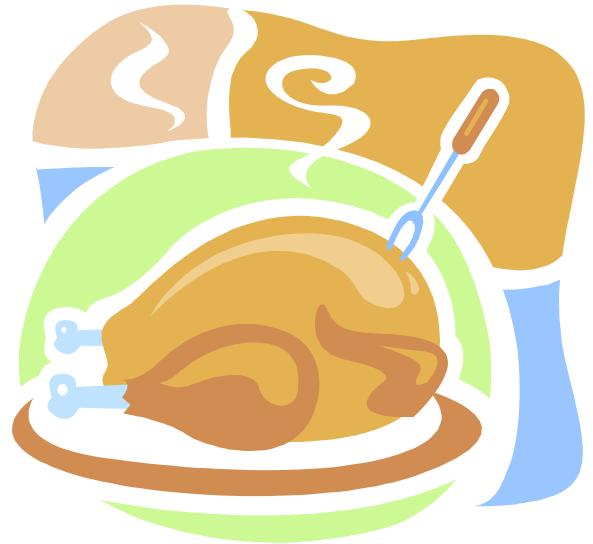
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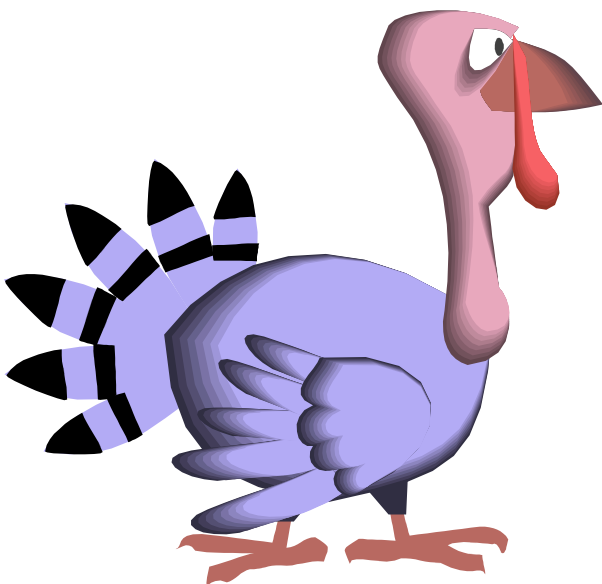
Turkey Trouble

(to the tune of "Mary Had a Little Lamb")

*We cooked turkey, nice and hot,
Nice and hot, nice and hot.
We cooked turkey nice and hot
On Thanksgiving Day*



*We eat turkey a whole lot,
A whole lot, a whole lot.
We eat turkey a whole lot.
It will not go away!*



*Sandwiches and soup are fine.
By the way, would you like mine?
Pot pie lasts a long, long time,
It's turkey every day!*