

Welcome to Fota Wildlife Park!



- Fota Wildlife Park was established in 1983.
- Our aim is to help conserve animals across the globe through Conservation, Education and research!
- The Wildlife Park is a charity and a not for profit organisation.
- By visiting Fota Wildlife Park, you are playing a part in helping to conserve the world's endangered wildlife!



Whereabouts do penguins live?

There are 18 species of penguin which are found in a variety of countries, from snow-covered Antarctica to the equator.

The largest of the species, the Emperor penguin resides in Antarctica whereas the smallest penguin, the little/blue (or fairy) penguin lives in Australia and New Zealand.



Humboldt Penguins at Fota Wildlife Park

Fota is home to a colony of 26 Humboldt penguins.

Their habitat in the park includes a large lake which is tidal; the water comes in from Cork Harbour and brings lots of fish and crustaceans for them to hunt!





Humboldt penguin Information





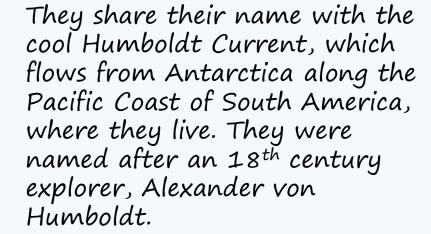
Penguins are piscivores (fisheaters). Small fish like sardines and anchovies make up the bulk of their diet as well as various crustaceans and squid.



Some build nests in a very unusual material, sea bird poo! Also known as guano, this is deposited by various sea birds and builds up over time. The penguins mould the guano into a nest shape and the female will usually lay two eggs in the nest. The parents take turns incubating the eggs and the chick hatch out in about 39 days!



They can reach 64cm in length and can weigh up to 4kg.





Humboldt penguins live on rocky shorelines in parts of Peru and Chile.







Pick up a penguin fact!

Penguins are flightless birds. Their wings are perfectly adapted for swimming.

Penguins can drink seawater! They have a special glad to remove the salt!

The Galapagos penguin is the only species found just beyond the equator, all other species live in the Southern hemisphere.

Penguins spend approximately half their time on land and half in water.

Penguin predators include orcas, leopard seals and sharks.



How are penguins adapted for survival?



Special gland to remove salt from the sea water that they drink.



Solid bones to help them dive under water.

waterproofing.



Torpedo shaped streamlined body which helps them dive deep in water to hunt



Wings in the shape of flippers to swim fast.



Webbed feet to aid swimming.





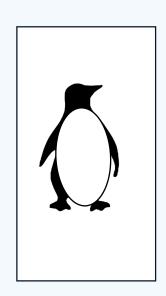




Counter shading in penguins.

The dark feathers on their back help camouflage them from predators that are swimming above them!





The white feathers on their stomach camouflage them from predators that are swimming below them!







Plenty of penguin related words to be found in this wordsearch!

ADAPTATION

CHILE

EGG

GUANO

KING

OCEAN

ROCKHOPPER

SWIM

ADELIE

CHINSTRAP

EMPEROR

HABITAT

MACARONI

PENGUIN

SALTWATER

VOCALIZATION

CHICK

COLONY

FISH

HUMBOLDT

NEST

PERU

SARDINE

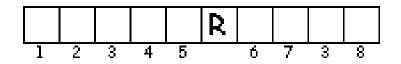
VULNERABLE

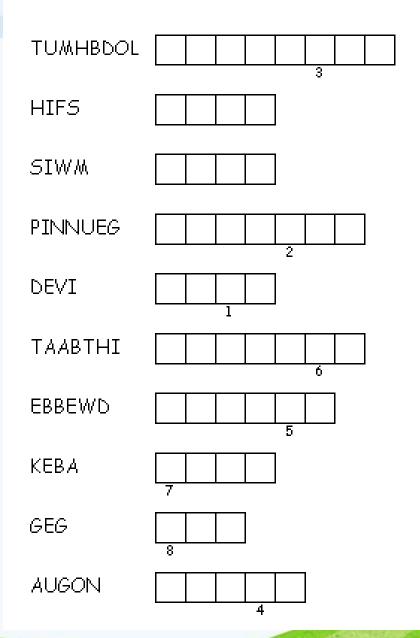




Double Puzzle

Unscramble each of the penguin-related muddled words.
Copy the letters in the numbered box to the table below to discover the IUCN listing of the Humboldt penguin!









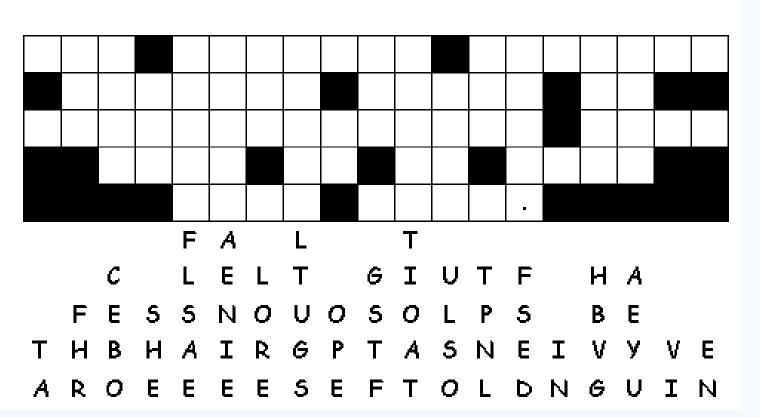
Complete the phrase on the board about a fascinating fossil fact.



The letters on the board fell on the ground!
You have to put them back in the

correct order.

Luckily the letters fell directly under the column as they were on the board.







Threats and Conservation.

It has taken millions of years for penguins to be adapted to live in the environments that they do. Human activities are having devastating effects on their habitats which the penguins can't keep up with. This is why over half of the penguins on planet Earth are in danger of becoming extinct.

Of the 18 species of penguin, 10 are listed as either Vulnerable or Endangered on the IUCN Red List







Threats and Conservation.

Historically, Humboldt penguin numbers were affected greatly by mining of guano for fertiliser. Nowadays, warming of ocean currents appears to be a serious threat that may affect their food supply.

Overfishing of the waters where penguins hunt can also make it extremely difficult for them to find food. As well as this, the use of fine-mesh nets (gillnets) by fishermen means that many species of penguins can get tangled in nets and drown.

Climate change is a real threat to penguins living in Antarctica who depend on sea ice for breeding purposes and to access food.

What have you learnt? Quiz Time



How long approximately are the eggs incubated?

- · 3 days
- 13 days
- 39 days

What is the smallest species of penguin?

- Fairy
- Emperor
- Humboldt

Which of these is a predator of the penguin?

- Octopus
- Orca
- Ocelot

What species of penguin lives in Fota Wildlife Park?

- · Adélie
- · King
- · Humboldt

Penguins can drink seawater? True or False?

What continent are Humboldt penguins found on?

- Antarctica
- Africa
- · South America

What is the purpose of oil on their feathers?

- · To make them dark.
- To help them swim.
- To keep them waterproof.

What have you learnt? Quiz Time



How long approximately are the eggs incubated?

• 39 days

Which of these is a predator of the penguin?
• Orca

Penguins can drink seawater? True

What continent are Humboldt penguins found on?

South America

What is the smallestspecies of penguin?Fairy (or Little/blue)

What species of penguin lives in Fota Wildlife Park?

Humboldt

What is the purpose of oil on their feathers?

To keep them waterproof.

Answer to the fallen phrase: The largest penguin fossils found by archaeologists have been up to five feet tall.



Learning at Fota Wildlife

FOTA

-WILDLIFE PARK-

Park.....

If you would like to learn more about wildlife....why not book an educational tour with our education department. Each year our skilled team of educators teach in excess of 19,000 students in the areas of conservation & ecology. We welcome students of all ages all year round!

We hope to see you soon!

Contact: <u>education@fotawildlife.ie</u> Or (021) 4812678 ext 206 For more details!