

MY TRIP TO FOTA WILDLIFE PARK

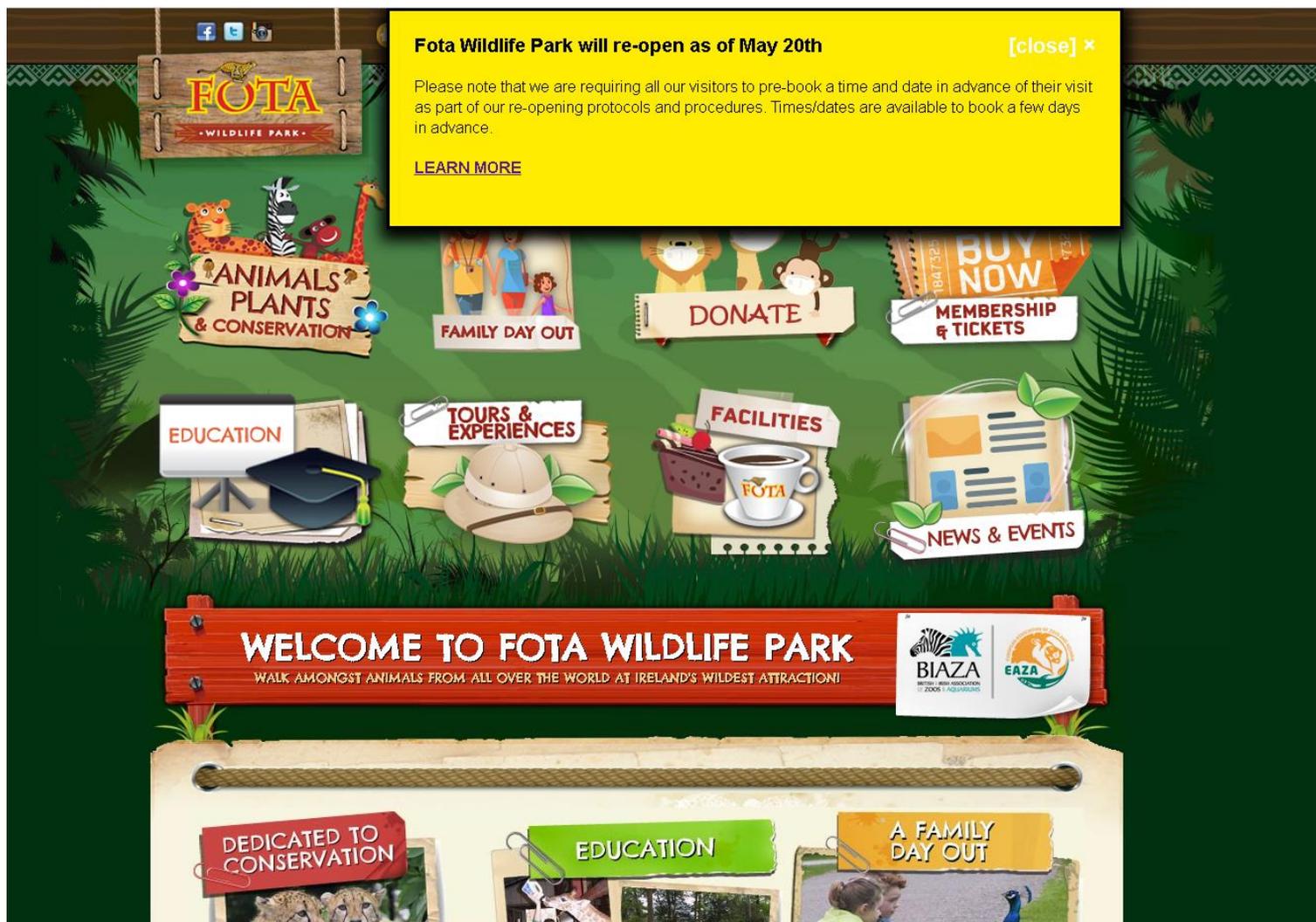


In association with:





This is a story about visiting Fota Wildlife Park. It is a very big place with many animals to see.



Before I visit the Fota Wildlife Park, I can look at the website to find out what animals I'll be able to see there. I will also be able to see pictures of different areas in the park on the website and I can use the sound clips to practice listening to some sounds I might hear in the park before I go.



When I get to the park, there may be a long queue to get into the Park, and I may have to wait. I can bring some toys or books in my bag to have fun while I wait.

21 BLACK HOWLER MONKEY
Black Howler monkeys are amongst the largest of the new world monkeys. These monkeys are native to South and Central American forest and are famous for their loud howls.

22 WHITE FACED SAKI
Also known as the Pale-faced saki, the white-faced saki is a new world monkey that resides primarily in the tropical forests of South America.

23 BLACK & WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
Black & White Ruffed Lemurs are named because of white fur around their ears. A native of the island of Madagascar in the eastern rainforests.

30 DWILL
Dwills are among Africa's most endangered mammals and are listed by the IUCN as the highest conservation priority of all African primates.

31 GREY CHEEKED MANGABEY
Mangabey live in groups, called troops, of about 10 to 40 individuals in a variety of habitats in the forests of Central Africa.

32 HOLOWAY MONKEY
The Hloway gibbon is one of the three most endangered monkey species of Ghana in the west coast of Africa. Hloways are an arboreal species found primarily in undisturbed, mature forests.

33 NARROW SEAL & GREY SEAL
The diet for the Narrows Seal mainly consists of small fish. Other food items which they are commonly known to consume include cut herring, octopus, mussels and squid.

34 GREAT WHITE PELICAN
Great white pelicans are found in Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. Able to fly for a whole day and night without stopping it breeds from south-west Europe through Asia and to Africa in swamps and shallow lakes.

35 WHITE TAILED SEA EAGLE
Ireland is currently involved in a re-introduction programme for this species. To date 10 white-tailed sea eagles have been released.

36 RED SQUIRREL
Contrary to popular belief, squirrels do not hibernate, instead they store food to eat them through winter. The red squirrel is an arboreal omnivorous rodent.

37 BRAZILIAN TAPIR
A relative of the rhinoceros, the Brazilian tapir is one of four species of tapir. They measure around 2m in length. The Tapir is thought to resemble a prehistoric horse.

38 CAPYBARA
The capybara is the largest rodent in the world. Their toes are webbed and its nostrils, eyes and ears are positioned high on its head.

4 RHEA
Darwin's Rhea is a flightless bird and belongs to a group known as ratites. However, these are adaptive runners, reaching speeds of over 60 km/h. It is one of two species in the rhea family, both of which are confined to South America.

COMMON MOORHEN
The Moorhen is the most common of our three birds. It nests near water usually in emergent vegetation or on a floating raft.

LITTLE GREBE
The Little Grebe or Dab chick is the smallest of the Grebes. It is a common visitor of ponds and lakes throughout Ireland. They prefer to live near or among reeds, rushes and other dense vegetation which has earned them a reputation as a shy and secretive bird.

MALLARD
Mallards are among the most widespread of duck species in Ireland. Mallard ducklings can swim and feed for themselves as soon as they hatch, although they stay near the female for protection.

ROSEBERRY
The Kingfisher's distinctive plumage is easily recognised. Kingfishers breed in burrows dug in vertical banks along streams and rivers.

OYSTERCATCHER
Oystercatchers are seen in large numbers in Ireland during winter months and are striking black and white with long bills with long bright red tips. Their bill is used to break open shells.

PIED WAGTAIL
A common resident throughout Ireland, the waded breeds in a wide variety of habitats, including urban areas but is largely absent from bogs and upland areas. The most distinctive feature is its wagging tail.

COMMON PHALARPE
First introduced from Asia in the 18th century. A game bird it is found in large numbers and released into woodland to be hunted soon afterwards.

COMMON POUCEADThe Common Pouchard is a medium-sized diving duck. It is a scarce summer visitor and widespread winter migrant - most commonly seen during the months of October to February.

DIVER
Resident along rocky coasts in the north and north-west of Ireland. The male's crest is built close to the sea and is lined with the selected oysters, plucked from the female's breast.

GREYLAG GOOSE
The Icelandic population winters in Scotland and Ireland, wintering mainly at coastal sites. These birds are known to winter in some major locations in Ireland with flock sizes often exceeding up to 1,000 individuals.

SNOW GOOSE
The Snow Goose also known as the Blue Goose is a North American species of geese. Snow geese fly in V-formation to reduce wind drag and out of collision.

BARNACLE GOOSE
The Barnacle goose is a visitor to our shores from Greenland, overwintering in Ireland between October and April.

RED BREASTED GOOSE
The Red Breasted Goose nests in the Tundra and is considered one of the rarest goose species in the world. It is easily distinguishable by its pattern of black, white and chestnut red.

1 LIMETREE
This is a genus of about 20 species of trees native throughout most of the tropical and subtropical regions. Commonly called lime trees in the UK for their fruit. They are not closely related to the lime that citrus trees include (lemon and lime). A genus was named by the British explorer of the Pacific, James Cook and an earlier explorer "Samuel" by way of the production of the lime which he used to cure his crew's scurvy.

2 HONEY
Honey is a sweetener. It is produced by bees. The male bee is called the drone. It is a female bee that is called the worker. The worker bee is the only one that is able to fly. The worker bee is the only one that is able to fly. The worker bee is the only one that is able to fly.

3 YEW
All parts of the yew are poisonous, except for the old leaves or "old" yew. The yew tree has a long history. It is a tree that has been used for many centuries. It is a tree that has been used for many centuries. It is a tree that has been used for many centuries.

4 SWAMP CYPRESS
This conifer is well suited to Ireland's climate and is a common sight in the wetlands of the South Eastern coastal States. It is also known as the Bald Cypress. If not harvested properly the Swamp Cypress is thought to take more than 1,000 years to grow to the height and width of the Bald Cypress.

5 TAMARISK
Regularly called "lamb tail" or "salt cedar", Tamarisk tree grows in salty soil. The tree has the ability to absorb salt from the tips of its leaves.

6 ASH
The common ash is Ireland's most common tall tree. It is a tree that has been used for many centuries. It is a tree that has been used for many centuries. It is a tree that has been used for many centuries.

7 NATIVE OAK
Native oaks (red oaks) will only cover the western, central and northern parts of Ireland. It can reach up to 40 metres in height.

8 HART'S HORN
Hart's horn is a common tree in a "dry" area - especially where there is a lot of water. It is a tree that has been used for many centuries. It is a tree that has been used for many centuries. It is a tree that has been used for many centuries.

9 LIGHT TANNED WILLOW
Ireland has the perfect climate for growing willow trees known as "soft" or "light" willow. Willow bark has been used for its medicinal properties for at least 2,000 years. The compound from which the active ingredients are supplied is called salicylic acid, which is found in the bark of a willow tree in 1763.

10 REDWOOD
Also known as the Giant Sequoia, the Redwood is the most famous of trees of the Redwood Collection. Redwood trees are a living tree - typically between 100-150 years, though some can live for 2,000 years.

SENSORY MAP/GUIDE BOOK

FOTA

WILDLIFE PARK

Look for these symbols throughout the guide:

Sensory levels: Low, Medium, High

Low: L (circle with sound waves)
Medium: M (circle with sound waves)
High: H (circle with sound waves)

Smell: S (circle with nose)
Do Not Touch: DNT (circle with slash)
Use Ear Protection: UEP (circle with ear)

www.fotawildlife.ie

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube icons

I can get a map to find out where my favourite animals are in the park. I can also use the map to find out about what kinds of senses (e.g, sounds, smells) I might encounter in different areas of the park.



There are hand sanitisers so I can wash my hands just inside the main entrance.

There may be other people also at this table washing their hands.



When I get inside the main entrance - I can go to the toilets to the left of the entrance. I might hear loud noises from the hand-driers, but that's okay because I can wear my ear defenders.

If I have forgotten my ear defenders I can ask the staff on the gates for a pair of ear-buds along with the Sensory Map.



I can see the playgrounds.

**They are closed off for now also the
tour train is not running.**



There is a one way system to help with social distancing.

I see lots of signs pointing the way.



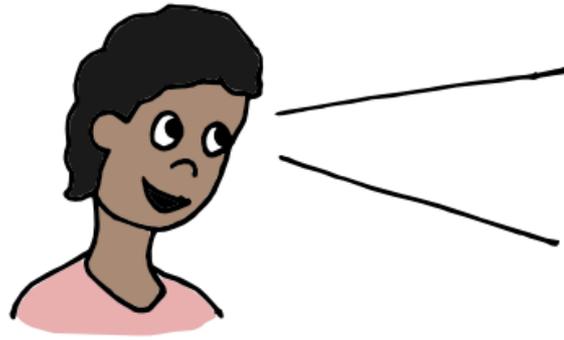
Some animals may stay very far away.



Some animals may come very close, but I will be ok but that's okay, because there will be Park Wardens nearby to keep me safe.



There are many animals that are not in their own habitats. These animals sleep and live in the fields. I might see a kangaroo hop out in front of me, or I might see a Lemur walk past.



I will only look and watch. I will not feed or chase the animals because they might be scared of me.



Some animals, like the monkeys, live on islands in lakes. I can walk around and stop at each island, and read more about the animals on the information board.



While I'm visit the Asian Sanctuary, I might be able to smell the food market - I can have a snack here and also visit to the toilets.



Many different birds and ducks live at the Lake. My parents/guardians can help me buy some duck food to feed to the birds in the Lake.



**There is a takeaway restaurant at the lakeside and a lot of people chose to eat burgers and chips here, I can also chose a sandwich and a drink.
I will have to wait to get my food. I can then sit outside at a picnic table.
There is a toilet there also.**



Rangers and other staff may drive past as they go about their work during my visit.



Before I leave I can visit the gift shop. There are lots of different toys and gifts on sale there. I will have to follow a one-way route through the shop– this can take a little time and there may be other people also waiting in line to buy toys and gifts.