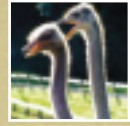




1 BLACK AND WHITE COLOBUS ESB LC
The name "colobus" is derived from the Greek word for "mutilated", because unlike other monkeys, colobus monkeys do not have thumbs.



2 MEERKAT LC
A group of meerkats is called a "mob", "gang", or "clan". They often stand on their rear legs and use their tails for balance.



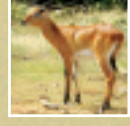
3 OSTRICH
The largest of all living birds, the ostrich can grow to a height of 2.75m. They prefer open land, and are native to Savannas and the Sahel of Africa.



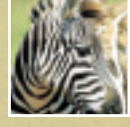
4 39 CHEETAH EN EEP
Cheetahs are the fastest land animals and are capable of attaining speeds in excess of 110kph. Fota Wildlife Park is responsible for co-ordinating the Northern Cheetah European breeding programme.



5 40 ROTHSCILD'S GIRAFFE EN EEP
Giraffes are the tallest land mammal. They are often called the watchtowers of the Serengeti, helping to keep track of predators.



6 RED LECHWE ESB LC
Populations have dropped in number due to the construction of hydroelectric dams which have eliminated their seasonal floodplain habitat.



7 PLAINS ZEBRA LC
The plains zebra is a social and nomadic animal that grazes on the grasslands of East Africa. They can run at speeds of up to 56 km per hour.



8 EUROPEAN BISON EN EEP
Largest mammal on the continent. Large bulls can stand over 1.8 meters tall, be longer than 2.7 meters, and weigh over 900kgs. Fota has been responsible for releasing a number of Bison into Poland and Romania in recent years.



9 10 SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX EW EEP
Extinct in the wild due to hunting. Fota Wildlife Park n a re-introduction programme for this species.



11 ASIAN LION EN EEP
Found only in the Gir Forest in India, this subspecies of lion is listed as endangered. Like their African cousins, they are very sociable and live in social units called prides.



12 INDIAN RHINO EEP VU
The Indian Rhino weighs 1800 kilos, is 1.8 meters high and 3.6 meters long.. Indian rhinos have one horn and appear to be wearing armour plates. In recent years, rhino numbers have declined due to poaching for their horn which is prized in Asian countries.



13 LAR GIBBON EN EEP
All gibbon species are arboreal (tree dwellers) and are the gymnasts of the animal kingdom, bridging gaps of more than 10 metres when brachiating.



14 SUMATRAN TIGER CR EEP
The Sumatran tiger is a tiger subspecies that inhabits the Indonesian island of Sumatra. It is the smallest surviving tiger subspecies with an estimated population of 400 remaining in the wild. Poaching and habitat loss are considered to be the biggest threats to its continued survival.



15 LION-TAILED MACAQUE EN EEP
They get their name from their tufted tail and the grey 'mane'. They live in large groups of between 10-20 individuals.



16 AGILE GIBBON EN EEP
As their name suggests the agile gibbon is an excellent climber. They inhabit monsoon and evergreen rainforests of Southeast Asia.



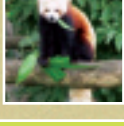
17 FRANCOIS LANGUR EN EEP
Also known as 'Leaf Monkey', François langur is a medium sized primate with black silky hair. It has very distinct white sideburns that grow down from its ears to the corners of its cheeks.



18 WARTY PIG CR EEP
The Visayan warty pig is a critically endangered member of the Suidae family, which is endemic to the Visayan Islands in the central Philippines.



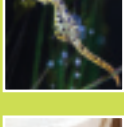
18 SPOTTED DEER CR EEP
The Visayan spotted deer also known as the Philippine spotted deer, is a nocturnal and endangered species of deer located primarily in the rainforests of the Visayan islands of Panay and Negros.



19 RED PANDA EN EEP
In their native home range two separate species have been identified in recent years namely; Styan's Red Panda and the Western Panda.



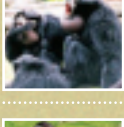
20 THE TROPICAL HOUSE
The Tropical House is home to a variety of amphibian, butterfly, fish and reptile species that are on display amongst 340 tropical plants.



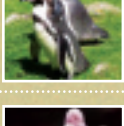
BIGBELLY SEAHORSE LC
The Bigbelly Seahorse lives in a range of habitats from shallow areas of seagrass to deeper sponge gardens. It is found in both Australia and New Zealand.



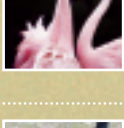
TWO TOED SLOTH LC
The Two Toed Sloth is found in the tropical forest canopies of Central America and northern South America, including portions of Brazil and Peru. It is strictly arboreal, staying high in the canopy of the tropical rain forests.



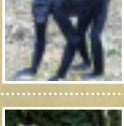
21 SIAMANG GIBBON EN ESB
The siamang gibbon is the largest of the Gibbon species. It is known for its graceful movement through the trees and impressive emotive calls.



22 HUMBOLDT PENGUIN VU EEP
There are 18 species of penguin, all of which live in the Southern Hemisphere, with the larger species found further South.



23 CHILEAN FLAMINGO LC
The Chilean flamingo's bill is equipped with comb-like structures that enable it to filter food—mainly algae and plankton—from the water of the coastal mudflats, estuaries, lagoons and salt lakes where it lives.



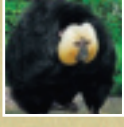
24 COLOMBIAN BLACK SPIDER MONKEY CR LC
A native of Colombia in South America, they are the largest new world monkey. It has a black body and long limbs with thumb-less hands.



25 RING TAIL LEMUR VU
Ancestral lemurs are thought to have made their way from mainland Africa to Madagascar almost 65 million years ago.



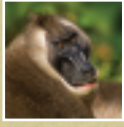
26 BLACK HOWLER MONKEY LC
Black Howler monkeys are amongst the largest o the new world monkeys. These monkeys are native to South and Central American forest and are famous for their loud howls.



27 WHITE-FACED SAKI NT LC EEP
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.



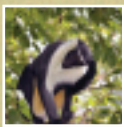
28 BLACK & WHITE RUFFED LEMUR CR EEP
Black & White Ruffed lemurs are named because of white fur around their ears. A native of the island of Madagascar in the eastern rainforests.



29 DRILL EN
Drills are among Africa's most endangered mammals and are listed by the IUCN as the highest conservation priority of all African primates.



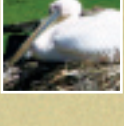
30 GREY CHEEKED MANGABEY ESB LC
Mangabeys live in groups, called troops, of about 10 to 40 individuals in a variety of habitats in the forests of Central Africa.



31 ROLOWAY MONKEY CR
The Roloway guenon is one of the three most endangered monkey species of Ghana, on the west coast of Africa. Roloways are an arboreal species found primarily in undisturbed, mature forests.



32 HARBOUR SEAL & GREY SEAL LC
The diet for the Harbour Seal mainly consists of small fish. Other food items which they are commonly known to consume include cod, herring, salmon, octopus, rockfish and squid.



33 GREAT WHITE PELICAN ESB LC
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-east Europe through Asia and in Africa in swamps and shallow lakes.



34 WHITE-TAILED SEA EAGLE EN EEP
Ireland is currently involved in a re-introduction programme for this species. To date 100 white -tailed sea eagles have been released.



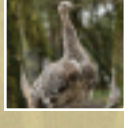
35 41 RED SQUIRREL VU LC
Contrary to popular belief, squirrels do not hibernate; instead they store food to see them through winter. The red squirrel is an arboreal, omnivorous rodent.



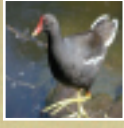
36 BRAZILIAN TAPIR VU EEP
A relative of the rhinoceros, the Brazilian tapir, is one of four species of tapir. They measure around 2m in length. The Tapir is thought to resemble a pre-historic horse.



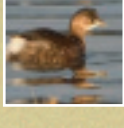
37 CAPYBARA LC
The capybara is the largest rodent in the world. Their toes are webbed and its nostrils, eyes and ears are positioned high on its head.



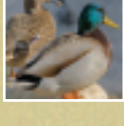
38 RHEA LC
Darwin's Rhea is a flightless bird and belongs to a group known as ratites. However, rheas are adept runners, reaching speeds of over 60 km/hr. It is one of two species in the rhea family, both of which are confined to South America.



COMMON MOORHEN
The Moorhen is the most common of our river 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 resident 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
Mallard 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.



KINGFISHER
The kingfisher's distinctive plumage is easily recognised. Kingfishers breed in tunnels, dug in vertical banks along streams and rivers.



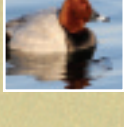
OYSTERCATCHER
Oystercatchers are seen in large numbers in Ireland during winter months and are striking, black and white wading birds with long bright red bills. Their bill is used to break open shellfish.



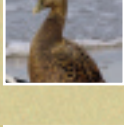
PIED WAGTAIL
A common resident throughout Ireland, the wagtail breeds in a wide variety of habitats, including urban areas but is largely absent from bogs and upland areas. The most distinctive feature is its wagging tail!



COMMON PHEASANT
First introduced from Asia in the 16th century. A game bird, it is raised in large numbers and released into woodland to be hunted soon afterwards.



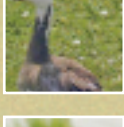
COMMON POCHARD
The Common Pochard is a medium-sized diving duck. It is a scarce summer visitor and widespread winter migrant - most commonly seen during the months of October to February.



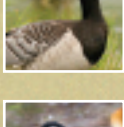
EIDER
Resident along rocky coasts in the north and north-west of Ireland. The eider's nest is built close to the sea and is lined with the celebrated eiderdown, plucked from the female's breast.



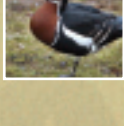
GREYLAG GOOSE
The Icelandic population winters in Scotland and Ireland, residing mainly at coastal sites. These birds are known to occur at seven main locations in Ireland with flock size often exceeding up to 3,000 individuals.



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



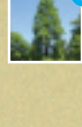
A LIME TREES
Tilia is a genus of about 30 species of trees native throughout most of the temperate Northern Hemisphere. Commonly called lime trees in the British Isles, they are not closely related to the lime fruit. Other names include linden and basswood. Aphids are attracted by the rich supply of sap produced by the Lime tree, and are in turn often "farmed" by ants for ction of the sap which the ants collect for their own use.



B HOLLY
Holly is an evergreen tree. It can reach a height of 30 foot. The male tree must be within 100 feet of a female tree of the same species in order for bees to successfully pollinate the female flowers and thereby produce the bright red berries that we associate with Holly trees. Holly trees can live for 250 years; the typical lifespan is about 100 years.



C YEW
All parts of the yew are poisonous, except for the red berry, or "aril". The male Yew trees produce cones like most conifers, but the female plants instead produce pretty, bright-red autumn berries containing one seed a-piece from early September. Some Yew trees in Ireland are believed to be 1,000 years old.



D SWAMP CYPRESS
This conifer is well suited to Ireland's climate as it is a common sight in the wetlands of the South Eastern United States. It is also known as the Bald Cypress. If maintained properly, the lifespan of the Swamp Cypress is thought to be more than 1300 years. The trees in the Park are the oldest and tallest in the British Isles.



E TAMARISK
Popularly called "tamarisk" or "salt cedar", Tamarisk can grow in salty soil because it has the ability to eliminate excess salt from the tips of its leaves.



F ASH
The common ash is Ireland's most common, tallest native tree. It is a deciduous tree and after it has been cut down it is able to re-sprout and start growing again.



G NATIVE OAK
Native common oak (sessile oak) once covered the upland, western and northern parts of Ireland. It can reach up to 40 metres in height.



H HAWTHORN
Hawthorn or whitethorn is considered to be a "fairy" tree – especially when found growing on its own. It is considered unlucky to cut down or disturb this tree, except for the plucking of branches on May eves.



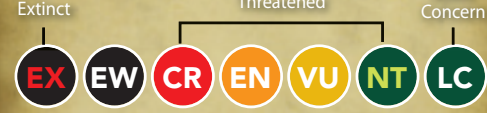
I GOAT EARED WILLOW
Ireland has the perfect climate for fast growing willows also known as "sallys". On a herbal level, willow bark has been used for its pain-relieving qualities for at least 2,000 years. The compound from which the active ingredient in aspirin was first derived (salicylic acid), was found in the bark of a willow tree in 1763.



J REDWOOD
Also known as the Coastal Redwood as it thrives in the moist humid climate of the Northern Californian coast. Redwood trees live a long time – typically between 500-800 years, though some can live over 2,000 years.

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Animals in the wild are given a classification by the IUCN according to their endangered status. You may see these status on the animal information signs throughout the park.



EX = Extinct, EW = Extinct in the Wild
CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered
VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened
LC = Least Concern
ESB = European Studbook Programme
EEP = European Endangered Species Programme

MAP/GUIDE BOOK

FOTA

• WILDLIFE PARK •



PRICE €1



ALL PROCEEDS FROM THIS MAP GO TO THE CONSERVATION & EDUCATION PROGRAMMES AT FOTA WILDLIFE PARK

www.fotawildlife.ie





WILDLIFE PARK

FOTA WILDLIFE PARK IS SET ON 100 ACRES ON THE SCENIC FOTA ISLAND IN THE HEART OF CORK HARBOUR.

Fota Wildlife Park is a unique place where you can come face to face with free roaming animals and birds from all parts of the world. So whether it's a kangaroo that hops in front of you or a ring tailed lemur which jumps down from a tree, each visit is sure to bring its own fantastic memories.

THE IMPETUS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE 'ASIAN SANCTUARY' IS TO ENHANCE THE WILDLIFE PARK TO BECOME AN ICONIC INTERNATIONAL VISITOR ATTRACTION.

The concept of the development is in line with the existing unique open nature of the Wildlife Park but is designed to give this new development an authentic Asian ambiance.



EAZA, the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, represents and links more than 300 member institutions in 35 countries. Formed in 1992, EAZA's mission is to facilitate cooperation within the European zoo and aquarium community towards the goals of education, research and conservation. It oversees the species breeding programmes with Zoo's and Wildlife Parks known as EEP's and ESB's.



The British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (BIAZA) is a conservation, education and scientific wildlife charity founded in 1966 out of a mutual desire within the Zoo and Aquarium Community to see sound principles and practices of animal management widely adopted in the British Isles and Ireland. Today BIAZA is the professional organisation representing the Zoo and Aquarium Community.

www.fotawildlife.ie



YOU MAY COME ACROSS THESE ANIMALS THROUGHOUT THE PARK AS THEY ARE 'FREE ROAMING'.



RING-TAILED LEMURS
Ancestral lemurs are thought to have made their way from mainland Africa to Madagascar almost 65 million years ago!



EASTERN GREY KANGAROO
Lives in the grasslands and open woodlands of Eastern Australia and Tasmania.



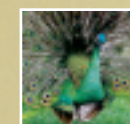
BENNETT'S WALLABY
A native of the East coast of Australia and Tasmania. Mainly active at dawn and/or dusk which may be an adaptation to reduce predation or as a way of avoiding thermal stress.



MARA
These large relatives of guinea pigs are common in the Patagonian steppes of Argentina but also live in other areas of South America.



HELMETED GUINEA FOWL
This noisy bird lives in large groups and is native to Africa. The head of the helmeted guinea fowl is featherless with a crest or "helmet" on the top and bright red wattles around its beak.



PEAFOWL
Peafowl are giant pheasants; the males are up to 2.5m long. The peacock moults his 'train' of feathers once a year.



- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Information | Railway Station |
| Lost & Found | Wheelchair Loan |
| First Aid | Education Centre |
| Oasis Coffee Shop | Meeting Point |
| Toilets | Picnic Area |
| Serengeti Gift Shop | Ice Cream |
| Telephone | Incubation House |
| Shelter | Beverages |
| Parking | Duck Feeder |
| Overflow Car Park | Recommended Route |