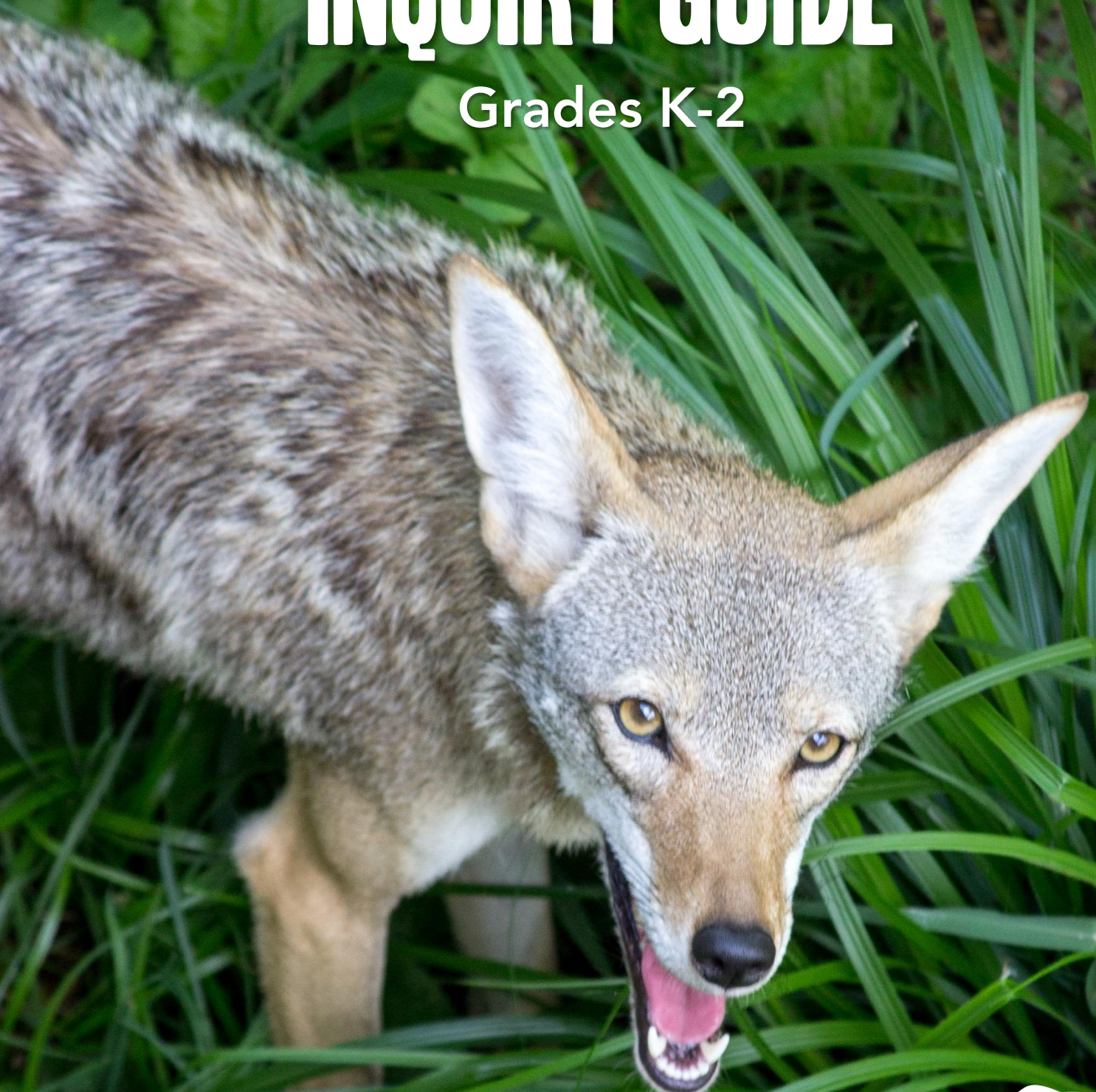


INQUIRY GUIDE

Grades K-2



MAKE YOUR FIELD TRIP A SUCCESS!

The Birmingham Zoo promotes an experiential and inquiry-based approach to exploring the Zoo. While it can be tempting to try and see everything, we suggest that you slow down and look at a few things carefully in order to provide a more enriching experience.

Follow this guide as you visit each area of the zoo.

The packet is arranged as follows:

- Alabama Wilds/Children's Zoo
- Predators and Trails of Africa
- Primates of the World/Giants of the Amazon
- Southern Bayou
- Flamingos
- Reptiles

Tips for successful student engagement:

Observe - Let the students take the lead in what they find interesting. If the students are still engaged in what they are currently observing, continue to stay at that location and ask follow-up questions. Observation is a critical life skill and to be encouraged in young learners.

Reflect - It is important to talk to students about what they are experiencing. Ask questions to encourage descriptions about what they are seeing. This reflection helps to build understanding.

Question - Encourage your students to express wonder and ask questions. If you don't know the answer, be sure to check in this guide, but don't worry if you don't know the answer. The process of being curious is what is important. Work together to learn something new or ask more questions!

Describe - Ask your students to describe what they learned through observations and to explain how they might find out more. Encourage the use of new vocabulary.



Sensory Stop-Look for this symbol to explore your senses (touch, smell, look, listen) for a fully immersive zoo experience.



Conservation Connection-When you see this symbol, find the conservation resource mentioned and learn more about the ways the Birmingham Zoo is helping to conserve the natural world.

- Macaws
- Swans
- Flamingo Lagoon
- Birds
- Snakes
- Schaeffer Eye Center
- Lorikeet Aviary
- Southern Bayou
- Primates
- Cassowary
- Red River Hogs
- Aviary
- Duiker
- The Savanna (Ostrich & Giraffes)
- Zebras
- Cranes
- Tortoises
- Predators (Lions)
- Howler Monkeys
- Fish
- Alabama Barn
- Alabama Wild Animals
- Giant Otters
- North American River Otters
- Jaguar
- Turkeys
- Giant Anteater



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205.879.0409
www.birminghamzoo.com

Inspiring Passion to
Conserve the Natural World.

Coming Soon!
The new Front Entrance construction has begun! Please pardon our progress as we make way for this new visitor experience. During this construction phase, the Zoo's entrance will be temporarily moved to the Junior League of Birmingham - Hugh Kaul Children's Zoo Breezeway Entrance.

Want **UNLIMITED** Zoo admission for one full year?
Apply today's admission ticket towards an annual Zoo membership!

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- Baby Changing
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- Gift Shop
- First Aid
- Lost Parents
- Lost & Found
- Wheel Chair Rental

- UAB Callahan Eye Hospital Wildlife Show (Memorial Day - Labor Day)
- Elephants
- Red Diamond Sea Lion Show & Sea Lion Habitat
- Kiwanis Giraffe Encounter
- Bears
- Predator Zone
- Rhinos & Hippo
- Coyotes

REGULAR ZOO HOURS
9am-5pm Monday - Sunday
Christmas Eve 9am-1pm
(Closed Thanksgiving & Christmas Day)

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SENSORY AREAS

- Quiet Zones**
Areas which have less activity and seating to regroup after becoming overstimulated.
- Headphones Zones**
On busy days, these areas could be especially noisy.
- Weighted Lap Pads**
Attractions which may require visitors to remain seated for extended periods of time. Weighted lap pads are available.
- Sensory Bags**
These bags, which contain noise reducing headphones, fidget toys and other resources are available for checkout in the Membership Office.

ZOO MANNERS Outside food & drink are not allowed inside the Zoo. Please guide children to use the play area properly. Pets are not allowed. If you are here with a service dog, please check with Guest Services. Thank you for not using tobacco products (including E-cigarettes) while at the Zoo.

RESPECT THE ANIMALS Please do not feed the animals or throw items into the habitats. "People food" can cause health problems for them. Please stay on the walkways and viewing areas. If you see anyone disregarding these requests, please call 205.397.3870.

PHOTO/VIDEO IMAGE USE POLICY Upon entering the Zoo, you acknowledge and agree that you may be photographed or videotaped, and agree that any such image may be used for advertising purposes at the discretion of the Zoo. No person may sell or promote for commercial use.

The Birmingham Zoo has partnered with KultureCity to develop the Sensory Inclusive Zoo Initiative to improve our capacity to serve guests with sensory processing needs. The goals of this initiative are to raise awareness of challenges facing people with sensory processing needs among our staff and throughout the community, increase accessibility throughout the Zoo grounds for guests with sensory processing needs and promote an inclusive experience for guests with sensory processing needs.

CONVERSATION STARTERS

The questions below can be applied to ANY animal at the Birmingham Zoo. As you make your way through the zoo's diverse spaces, compare and contrast what you have seen using the questions below as a guide.

What do you think animals at the zoo need from the environment to live and grow?

Animals need food, water, shelter, etc. The animal care professionals help give the animals at the zoo all the things they need to survive. A **habitat** is the home of a plant or animal. All animal habitats provide four basic needs: food, water, shelter, and space. Just like your own home, an animal habitat is where the animal eats, sleeps, and plays. The zoo has designed each habitat specifically for each animal.

What is in your habitat at home? Where do you sleep? Where do you eat?

What is the same about your home and this animal's habitat at the zoo?

Is this habitat the same as the other ones we have seen? Why or why not?

As you observe animals in their habitats, see if you can spot where they can go to:

- *Get away from noise*
- *Warm up*
- *Cool down*
- *Rest*
- *Search for food*

Adaptations are characteristics of animals that help them survive. Bears have fur that keeps them warm, lions have long sharp teeth that they use to eat meat, and sea lions have flippers to swim.

What adaptations do you have on your body that helps you explore the zoo?

What would you need in your habitat if you had flippers? What if you liked to climb a lot?

Enrichment keeps our animals active and healthy. It is one of the things our animal care professionals use to care for our zoo animals. Enrichment can be something new for our animals, like new smells or objects to play with.

What is your favorite toy? Why do you like it?

What do you think this animal likes doing best? Why?

CHILDREN'S ZOO/ALABAMA WILDS

For the Extension Activity: Alabama Wilds Scavenger Hunt, follow the link provided:



Sensory Stop!

Stop at the pond area on the boardwalk. What do you see? What do you hear? What do you smell? Take 15-30 seconds to be still and use your senses to experience this area. Afterward, encourage your students to share what they heard or saw.

All of the animals that live in this area of the zoo are from Alabama. Have you seen any of these animals in the wild?

North American River Otters

The Birmingham Zoo has three North American river otters; their names are Lenora, Maisy, and Slim. Observe the otters swimming and notice what floats out of their fur. Their thick coats trap air to help them stay warm, which is why you might see bubbles rising from their fur!

What do you see in their habitat and why do you think it's there?

Black Vulture

Vultures are the clean-up crew of the environment. They like to eat animals that have already died. We call animals that eat dead things **scavengers**. To defend themselves, vultures can vomit up to 10 feet away in the direction of their predator!

What body parts does this vulture have that are different from yours?

American Black Bears

We have two American Black Bears, Bety and Sassy and they are sisters. Black bears have an excellent sense of smell, which they use to find food. This means that they are sometimes found digging around in trashcans that people leave out. Take 30 seconds and try and sniff out at least three different smells around you!

Do you have brothers and sisters?

Go to GiGi's back porch. What are some things that GiGi left out that might make a bear want to come to her house? What are some things she could do to make sure the bears stay in their forest home?

Goats

Goats have been important to people for many years. Around the world, domestic goats provide meat and milk. Take a moment and look closely at the eyes of one of our goats.

What is different about their eyes compared to our eyes?

Do any of the goats have eyes that are the same color as yours?

Conservation Connection

As you're walking near the splash pads, look up! It might look like a roof, but right over your head is a set of solar panels. ***How do plants and animals use the sun's energy?*** These panels soak up the sun's energy, just like a plant. Have you ever used something that needs batteries to work? The sun's energy works like batteries to power things around the zoo! That energy helps us turn on heat lamps in the reptile habitat and keep food cool for animals.



PREDATORS

A **predator** is a creature that hunts other creatures for food. Predators aren't just lions and alligators; they can also be insects, spiders, and eagles! Explore the predator area while keeping these thoughts in mind:

Predators like to eat meat. What type of teeth do you think they have? Flat? Sharp?

What colors are these predators? Why do you think they are these colors?

African Lions

We have two African lions at the Birmingham Zoo. Akili is our female, and Kwanza is our male. Our lions have had five cubs, who have since moved to other zoos. Those cubs have had cubs of their own, so our lions are grandparents!

Which lion is the male, which is the female? Are there any clues that help you to know that?

Male lions have a mane that some scientists think is a way for them to look bigger in order to scare away other lions who might want to move into their home. While it's the male's job to protect his territory, it's the female's job to hunt for food. Lions live in large groups, called prides. Prides can be as small as two or three members, or as large as 40 members.

How many members are in our lion pride here at the Birmingham Zoo?

Black-Footed Cats

Black-footed cats are one of the world's smallest cats, and are incredible hunters.

What do you think Black-footed cats eat in Africa?

These cats eat mice, rats, and birds. They can jump and catch a bird right out of the air when it flies overhead!

Even though the black-footed cat is the smallest cat in Africa, how do you think its size helps it be a successful hunter?

Because of their size, these cats are harder to see in the long savannah grasses and they move more stealthily through their environment.

Coyotes

The Birmingham Zoo has two coyotes, Yuma and Kaya, who are brother and sister. These coyotes were born in the wild in Arizona. They had to be moved to a zoo because they were a little too friendly and came close to humans.

Why do you think the coyotes started coming up to humans? How do you think humans can help keep these wild animals wild?

Many people feed wild animals, and the animals get used to finding people for food. One of the best things we can do for wild animals is to let them find food for themselves.

What parts on a coyote's body do you think they use to hunt their food?

Coyotes have a long snout to help with their excellent sense of smell. They also have eyes that help them see at night. Often coyotes will hunt alone, but may also hunt in small packs.



Sensory Stop!

Predators often **camouflage**, or blend in, with their environment. Can you camouflage like a predator? Find an object that matches the color of your clothes so you can camouflage, just like a predator!

TRAILS OF AFRICA

Red River Hogs

Take a minute or two and observe the red river hogs. What are they doing? Are they rooting around in the dirt? If so, with what part of their body? What do you think they are looking for?

As with other types of pigs, red river hogs use their snout to root around in the dirt looking for food. They are omnivores and will eat just about anything, including roots, fruit, seeds, nuts, insects, bird eggs, snails, reptiles, carrion (decaying meat), etc.

If you've already been to the barn, what other animals do the red river hogs remind you of? What are some similarities, and what are some differences?

That's right! The red river hogs look very similar to Patty, our Guinea forest hog! Patty also uses her nose to forage (look for) roots, nuts, rodents, snakes, etc. However, like other Guinea forest hogs, Patty is a domestic animal and has been bred to live with humans. Star, Spangle, and Banner, the red river hogs, may look like pigs that you would find on a farm, but they are wild animals.

African Elephants

Elephants are the largest land animal on Earth! Take a minute and describe our elephants (color, shape, size).

What body parts does the elephant have that you have as well? What do they have that is different from you?

How do you see the elephant using its trunk?

Elephants can pick up objects as large as a log or as small as a single blade of grass using their trunk. Despite popular belief, elephants cannot use their trunk like a straw to suck water. Instead, elephants draw water about halfway up trunk and then spray it into their mouths.

Bulwagi, our oldest male elephant, weights 12,000 lbs. What is the heaviest thing you use every day? How many of that item do you think it would take to equal Bulwagi's weight?

For example, the average car weighs around 3,000 pounds. It would take four cars to weigh the same as Bulwagi!

Southern White Rhinoceroses

The Birmingham Zoo has 3 white rhinos: 2 females and 1 male. Their names are Laptop, Ajabu, and Max. Ajabu is Laptop's daughter.

You might notice how big the white rhino is. The white rhino is the biggest of all the rhino species. It can weigh up to 8,000 pounds! That's about three small cars stacked on top of each other! These rhinos have to eat about 120 pounds of grass or hay every single day. That's about the same weight as eating 480 hamburgers!

What texture is the rhino's skin? Do you think it might be rough, smooth, wet, bumpy, or dry? Why do you think this might be?

Show students the rhino carrying crate near the habitat. Ronnie, one of our past white rhinos, was transported to the Birmingham Zoo in this large crate. Point out the hole in the top of the crate. White rhinos are incredibly strong and have a tough horn made out of keratin, the same material your hair and fingernails are made of.

How do you think the hole was made in the top of the crate? Why do you think that?

Giraffes

Take a moment to observe the giraffes. Look closely at their bodies and compare them to the structures on your body. Watch how they move.

How do you think a giraffe eats its food?

A giraffe spends most of its day eating, using its long tongue to grasp and pull leaves into its mouth.

What color is a giraffe's tongue? Why do you think this is?

If you look closely, you can see that the giraffe's tongue is purple in color. Scientists think that this coloring it to prevent the tongue from being sunburned while the giraffe is stretches its long tongue up towards the sun to get leaves for food!

Sensory Stop!



Giraffes have a very unique way of walking! When they walk, giraffes move both legs on one side of their body and then both legs on the other side. Try it! Try walking by moving your right leg and right arm at the same time, then your left leg and left arm at the same time. See who can walk like this the farthest.

Conservation Connection



The "wooden" boards at the giraffe feeding station are made out of recycled plastic! How does it look different from regular wood from trees? How does it feel under your feet?

GIANTS OF THE AMAZON AND PRIMATES OF THE WORLD

For the Extension Activity: Give me a Hand, follow the link provided:

In this building we have a variety of primates from all over the world, as well as many unique animals from South America like our Sloth, Reynardo, and our Giant River Otters, Karina and Lara.

What other unique animals can you find in this building?

Squirrel Monkeys

These monkeys may seem very cute, and even like they may make a good pet. However, these active primates will pee on their hands and feet and run around their habitat to make it smell like them—yuck!

Can you see a squirrel monkey using its feet to grasp a tree? Why do you think they can do that?

How would you move if you could grasp objects with your feet?

Because primates spend so much time climbing, it is important that the animal care professionals make them safe structures that they can use to encourage this natural behavior. The fire department donates old firehoses they can no longer use to the Birmingham Zoo for use in these habitats. Can you spot any?

Jaguar

Khan, our male jaguar, is the largest cat species in South America.

What shapes do you see on Khan's fur? What are some other big cats in the world?



Sensory Stop!

Feel the Jaguar jaw bone on the wall. How does it feel? Why do you think a jaguar needs teeth like this?

Orangutans

We have three orangutans here at the Birmingham Zoo. Oliver is the male, Lipz is the female, and their daughter is Nairi. Orangutans are also known as the "red ape" due to the color of their fur.

In the wild, orangutans are frugivorous. What do you think they eat?

Orangutans eat over 300 types of fruit in their rainforest home. They have also been spotted eating insects!

What is your favorite type of fruit?

SOUTHERN BAYOU

American Alligator

The Birmingham Zoo is home to three male alligators: Sparkles, Lemmy and Clyde. Can you spot all three of them?

Why do you think the alligators might not be easy to see? Look at the water in the bayou. How does it look different from the water in the ponds outside of the exhibit?

If you look into the Southern Bayou, the water may look bright green. This is because the surface of the water is covered with a tiny plant called duckweed. Alligators can **camouflage**, or blend in, with the duckweed. Being able to hide helps young alligators avoid danger, and can help adult alligators sneak up on their next meal.

What are some other animals we might find in the mud and duckweed?

This habitat may also be the home for fish, snakes, frogs, and insects.

Do you think alligators can breathe underwater?

Since alligators are reptiles, they have lungs like you do. This means that they cannot breathe underwater; however, they can hold their breath and stay underwater for up to 2 hours!

Conservation Connection



The American alligator is one of two species of alligators in the world, and is Alabama's largest native reptile! Hundreds of years ago, European settlers who came to the United States hunted alligators for their meat and strong leathery skin. So many alligators were hunted that they almost went **extinct**, which means there would not be any left. A little over 50 years ago, people took action to protect the alligator, and passed laws that kept the alligators from being hunted. Today, American alligators are doing very well because people worked hard to protect them!

Sensory Stop!



Take a moment and feel your teeth. Smile wide and look at your neighbor's teeth. What are some words to describe your teeth? Now think about the teeth of an alligator. Do you think that their teeth are the same as yours? Would they feel the same? What do you use your teeth for? Does the alligator eat the same foods you do? Of course not! Why would an alligator's teeth need to be different from yours?

CALIFORNIA SEA LIONS

We have two California sea lions here at the Birmingham Zoo. We have one male named Farley, and one female named Giovanni (or Gio for short).

Farley and Gio are from California where they were orphaned and stranded on shore. The Marine Mammal Center attempted to rehabilitate them and release them back into the wild, but they stranded a second time. After that, they needed to have a safe home, and we are happy that they found one here!

Take a moment to observe the sea lions. What do you notice about how they look? What about how they move?

They probably don't look furry right now, but Gio and Farley are covered in fur! Their fur is short, only about as long as your eyelashes. If they were to stay out of the water for a while, you would be able to tell that they actually have blonde/brown fur all over their bodies.

Sea lions are completely different animals than seals! How can you tell? Sea lions have ear flaps on the sides of their head while seals do not. Look closely at Gio and Farley to see if you can spot their ear flaps! Sea lions also have large front flippers that allow them to walk on all four flippers on land very easily. A seal's flippers are different, and they scooch on land like a caterpillar.

How do the sea lions breathe? Can you see or hear them taking a breath?

All mammals breathe air, so since Gio and Farley are mammals, they have to come up to the surface to breathe.

Sensory Stop!



Look up! You might see a large orange ball above the habitat. Sea lions are excellent jumpers, and this ball is here to help them practice that behavior. Do you think you could jump high enough to hit that ball? Try it now! How high can you jump?

If you can, peek into Gio and Farley's mouths. What do you think their teeth look like? What kind of food do you think they like to eat?

Sea lions have lots of very pointy, sharp teeth. They use these teeth to eat fish. At the zoo they are sometimes given squid to eat as well, but fish makes up most of their diet. Their teeth also look a little different than ours. If we take good care of our teeth, they are usually a bright white. Unlike us, sea lions have black teeth!

FLAMINGOS

What makes a bird a *bird*? All birds have feathers and lay eggs, and most have light bones made from a structure that looks similar to a honeycomb! The Birmingham Zoo is home to a flock, also known as a **flamboyance**, of Caribbean flamingos. As you observe the flamingos, notice what is on their legs.

What colors do you see on the bands? What do you think those are for?

These bands help zoo staff correctly identify the flamingos. Do the birds look similar or different from each other to you? Since there are a lot of flamingos, and they all look very much alike, it is important for animal care professionals to be able to tell who is who! These bands act like nametags for the flamingos, so the animal care professionals always know who is who.

You may have seen bird nests near your home. Typically these nests are made from twigs, sticks, and other forest objects. Look around the flamingo habitat. What materials do you think these flamingos might use to make their nests?

Because they live near the water, flamingos actually build their nests out of mud! These birds build their nests out of a one-foot tall mud pile, with space for the female to lay her eggs and incubate them.

Do you think flamingos are born pink?

Flamingos are famous for their vibrant pink coloration. They get their name from the Spanish word, *flama*, which means flame. They're actually born a grayish-white color and don't turn pink until around 2 years old. Flamingos' favorite food is small brine shrimp and algae, which contain a color that helps them turn pink when they're about 2 years old. Do you look the same now as you did when you were 2 years old?

Flamingos have some of the most vibrant and colorful feathers that can be found on birds. If you could have colorful feathers, which colors would you choose?

Flamingos sleep by standing on one foot and tucking their head backwards into their feathers. How many flamingos can you observe sleeping? Try standing like a sleeping flamingo. Would this be a comfortable way for you to rest as a human?

Sensory Stop!



Flamingos often stand on one foot to rest. Some scientists think that this might be to rest their opposite leg or to save energy, but we still don't know for sure. Practice standing like a flamingo! See who can stand on one leg without touching any surfaces for the longest amount of time.

REPTILES

Snakes

Observe the snakes in this space. These animals are very important to our environment and to humans. Because of their presence, we are not overrun with small rodents near our living spaces.

How would you describe the skin of a snake just by looking at it? What do you think it would feel like? Do you imagine it feels rough, smooth, wet, bumpy, or dry?

Many people describe snakes as slimy, but this is actually just a myth! Since snakes are reptiles, they have dry skin which is covered in scales. Their smooth, dry scales help the snake to move and climb, and act like a suit of armor against some predators.

Take a moment to feel your back. What is in the middle of your back? Your spine! Your spine is very important for keeping your body upright. Did you know that snakes have a spine too? Their spine takes up almost their entire body; from their neck to their tail. How would you move if your body was one long backbone without arms or legs? Try it!

What are some words you can think of to describe snakes? What makes you think that?

Briefly observe a snake. Is the snake easy or difficult to see? What color could the snake be to make them easier to see?



Sensory Stop!

Snakes swallow their food whole, rather than chewing it. They can expand their jaw and swallow something as wide as the widest part of its body. Try it! Open your mouth as wide as you can and see if you could eat something as wide as your shoulders. Can you do it?

Turtles

The reptile house is home to several species of turtles and tortoises. Turtles generally have feet built for swimming and live near or around water. Do you see water near any of the turtles?

Sometimes we see a turtle on a cartoon that has jumped out of its shell. In reality, a turtle's shell is part of its backbone and grows with the turtle over the course of its life. This means that a turtle cannot leave its shell.

KEEP THE EXPERIENCE GOING IN THE CLASSROOM!

What was your favorite memory of our trip to the Birmingham Zoo?

Allowing students to express what “stuck with them” brings awareness to the personal connections that were made on that trip. Those connections are at the forefront of the learning process!

What new words did you learn on our visit?

A large part of the science world is building up a reserve of important terminology. Understanding these words allows young individuals to connect and better function within the scientific world.

What are some ways that the Birmingham Zoo cares for their animals?

Many animals have specific adaptations that require a specially designed habitat and care plan at the zoo. Use this opportunity to discuss the requirements of these animals, or take it a step further and talk about the conservation efforts set in place!

What are some things that people who work at the Zoo do?

There are a variety of jobs at the zoo, and each is very unique. Animal Care Professionals clean up after the animals, bathe them, feed them, and provide them with exercise for their body and their brain.

What are the basic needs of animals?

This question aims to discuss the basic needs of animals worldwide, not just in the zoo setting.

How were the animals we visited the same or different than you?

Use this question to do a comparison between human needs/requirements and those of animals. A Venn diagram might prove beneficial here!

What animal would you like to learn more about?

This is an excellent opportunity to reinforce those personal connections and to apply some research skills! This could potentially be in the form of a project.

What questions do you still have? What are you curious about?

This is a good opportunity to allow students to explore their own questions and interests. There are a variety of options on how to use this in the classroom. Consider group discussions, peer-to-peer tutoring, or journals to explore this topic!

THANK YOU!

We hope you have enjoyed your experience at the Birmingham Zoo and we look forward to seeing you on another adventure soon!

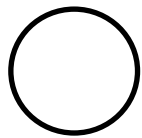
Please contact us at 205-397-3877 or visit us at www.birminghamzoo.com and let us help you find new ways to engage your students in our 122 acre classroom!

ALABAMA WILDS SCAVENGER HUNT

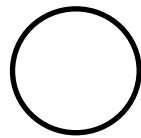
Location: Along Alabama Wilds trail

Can you find the plants and animals that call Alabama their home? Please help us keep wild things wild by returning anything you find back to its habitat.

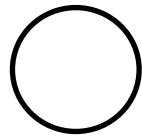
Check off each item you see!



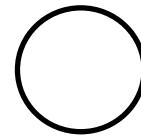
FUNGUS



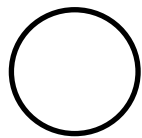
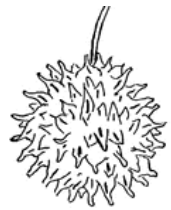
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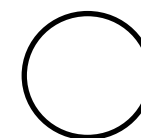
SPIDER



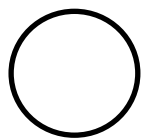
SWEET GUM BALL



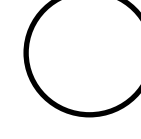
ACORN



THIN LEAF



TREE BARK



WIDE LEAF



WHAT ELSE DID YOU SEE? DRAW IT BELOW!



GIVE ME A HAND

Location: Anywhere in Primates of the World

One of the things that almost all primates share is an opposable (freely movable) thumb. Have you ever thought about how important your thumbs are?

Complete the activity below to prove how important our opposable thumbs are, then compare your hands to those of some of our primates!

Write your name:

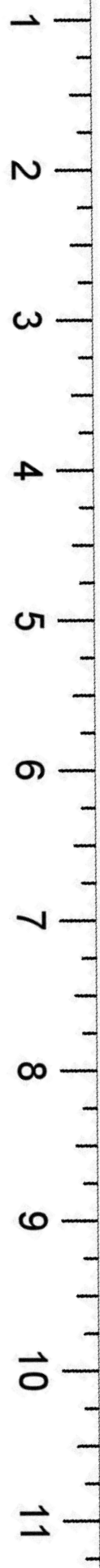
Draw a stick person

Circle one:

Can you tie your shoe? YES NO

Can you zip up a jacket? YES NO

Trace your handprint here:



Squirrel monkey



Cotton-topped tamarin

Orangutan



1
2
3
4
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11