



Wildlife Without Borders

BINGO CLUES

Saiga Antelope: This Russian antelope species lived during the times of the Woolly Mammoth and Saber Tooth Tiger. Despite outliving these other ancient species, this antelope is now endangered with three of its five remaining population groups consisting of fewer than 6,500 animals each.

Polar Bear: These arctic bears spend much of their time away from land, so as the ice caps continue to melt they must travel throughout the arctic landscape in order to survive. Individuals can travel thousands of miles in a year to find stable ice and food.

Loggerhead Turtle: In the wild these turtles can live to be over 50 years old, however many of these animals are being threatened by pollution and boating.

Tiger: This big cat species can weigh over 700 pounds. At night, when the species likes to go hunting, it uses its size advantage to hunt down species such as deer and antelope.

Markhor: This critically endangered goat species is known for its long spiral horns and long furry coat. It lives high up in the mountains of Pakistan and Afghanistan and other Middle Eastern and Asian countries. Yet, even high up in the mountains it faces threats from overhunting and habitat loss.

Snow Leopard: These big cats live high up in the mountains of Central Asia, where temperatures tend to get really cold. In addition to its thick gray spotted coat this species will use its over-three-foot-long tail as a blanket in order to stay warm.

Panamanian Golden Frog: In its native home of Panama this frog is considered to bring luck and prosperity, which makes it the target of poaching. Additionally, local ledge claims that when it dies, the frog turns to gold.

Monarch Butterfly: This orange and black migratory species moves between Mexico, Canada, and the U.S. each fall and spring, this migration can take up to four generations and for some individuals can cover over 2,000 miles.

Black Rhino: This species can't see very well, but make up for it was keen senses of smell and hearing. This limitation has caused them to develop an aggressive attitude, making them known for their unpredictable charges. Yet despite its dangerous reputation, this species still fall victim to poachers who seek out its horn to be sold as medicine.

Walrus: This marine mammal uses its signature mustache to search the bottom of the ocean floor for food and can eat up to 100 pounds of mean a day. In the arctic it is

important for species to be able to swim, and this animal, though a slow swimmer can swim hundreds of miles in a day.

Grevy's Zebra: Larger than the other species of its kind, this animal stands out because of its rounded ears and unusually plain white underbelly and thin black stripes. These critically endangered species are fast runners, even just an hour after birth foals are able to run with the rest of the herd.

Hawksbill Turtle: This turtle species prefers to stay in shallow waters near the coast line, where there is easy access to food and nesting beaches. Like many other turtle species, this animal is often hunted both for its meat and eggs. However, many hunters seek out this species for its beautiful shell that starts out heart shape and elongates as the turtle grows.

Jaguar: This critically endangered big cat species differs from most cat species, in that it is an exceptional swimmer. These cats will swim through rivers to find food, such as turtles, fish and caiman. Not only are they great swimmers, but they can also hunt on land and are able to climb trees to find prey.

Mountain Gorilla: This large primate species organize themselves into communities of up to 30 members called troops. These troops will cover a range from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 16 square miles eating and nesting, activities performed by the troops are all led by the troop leader, the dominant adult male often times referred to as the Silverback .

African Elephant: This massive endangered species has large ears shaped like the region it is from and both male and female species have large tusks.

Antiguan Racer: This extremely rare non-venomous snake species is considered to be good natured. It is unique among snake species because of the drastic difference between the males and females. The females tend to be larger and are a greyish color with brown patches, whereas the males tend to be smaller and have the opposite coloration.

Ethiopian Wolf: This species is the rarest candid species on earth can be found up high in the mountains of its native African nation. Unlike other predatory mammals, this species lives in close knit packs but members will hunt independently rather than in groups.

Gibbon: This acrobatic primate species has adapted well to a life up in the trees, and will rarely be spotted on the ground. When these animals move through the trees they can travel at speeds up to 35mph and are able to cross gaps of nearly 50 feet in a single leap.

Siberian Crane: This critically endangered bird species makes the longest migration of its kind traveling all the way from Russia to China and Iran.

Giant Panda: This species has a giant appetite and will spend nearly half the day eating bamboo, its favorite snack, or on occasion birds or rodents. These animals will use their impeccable climbing skills to climb up to 13,000 feet in search of food.

Sea Otter: This marine mammal species spends most of its life in water, doing everything from eating to sleeping to giving birth. In order to stay warm in the cold sea, this animal must keep its thick insulating fur extremely clean.

Siamese Crocodile: This endangered reptile has lost nearly 99% of its range and can now only be found in Cambodia. And it is believed that there are less than 250 of these animals left. Continued development within Southeast Asia is posing a huge threat to this species as more and more dams are built on the rivers this species calls home.

Orangutans: Some members of this species may spend up to 90% of their lives living in the trees, making their long arms an important asset. These animals prefer to spend most of their lives alone and will make loud calls to ensure that no other member of their species is around; the longest and loudest of their call can be heard from over a mile away.

Chimpanzee: This species is considered to be our closest living relative; they are able to walk on two feet and are one of the few species capable of using tools.

Howler Monkey: When a group of this species lets out its namesake call, it can be heard from up to three miles away. Though this species is loud, it is considered to be very lazy. In most instances these animals will simply snack on whatever food is nearby rather than making an effort to actively seek food.

Anteater: This species has no teeth; however, it uses its nearly two foot long tongue to snatch up ants and termites, its favorite delicacy. This animal is generally non-aggressive, but if it is tested it can use its long and sharp claws to fight off much bigger and more ferocious prey, such as a jaguar.

Bald Eagle: This Bird of Prey species is a proud symbol of the United States and has recently been moved from being considered endangered to threatened.

Golden-lion Tamarin: This critically endangered species can be easily spotted by its bright orange coat that covers its entire body. These animals live as families among the trees, where the males usually care for their young, which are often born as twins.

Asian Elephant: This massive mammal species is slightly smaller than its similarly endangered cousin. Not only are they smaller than their cousins, but they have smaller ears and only the male members of the species will have tusks. In its native countries, such as India and Thailand, this species has been domesticated for thousands of years.

Pygmy Hog: As its name suggests this species is the smallest of its kind. When this species travels it maintains a single file line, making it easier and safer for this small animal to travel through tall grasses.

Desert Tortoise: This species is capable of living in temperatures where few others of its kind could survive. Not only can they survive in hot temperatures, but they are also able to survive up to one year without access to water. To survive in these conditions this species will spend up to 95% of its life buried underground and can conserve and store water in its body.