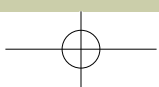


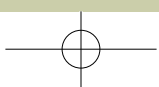
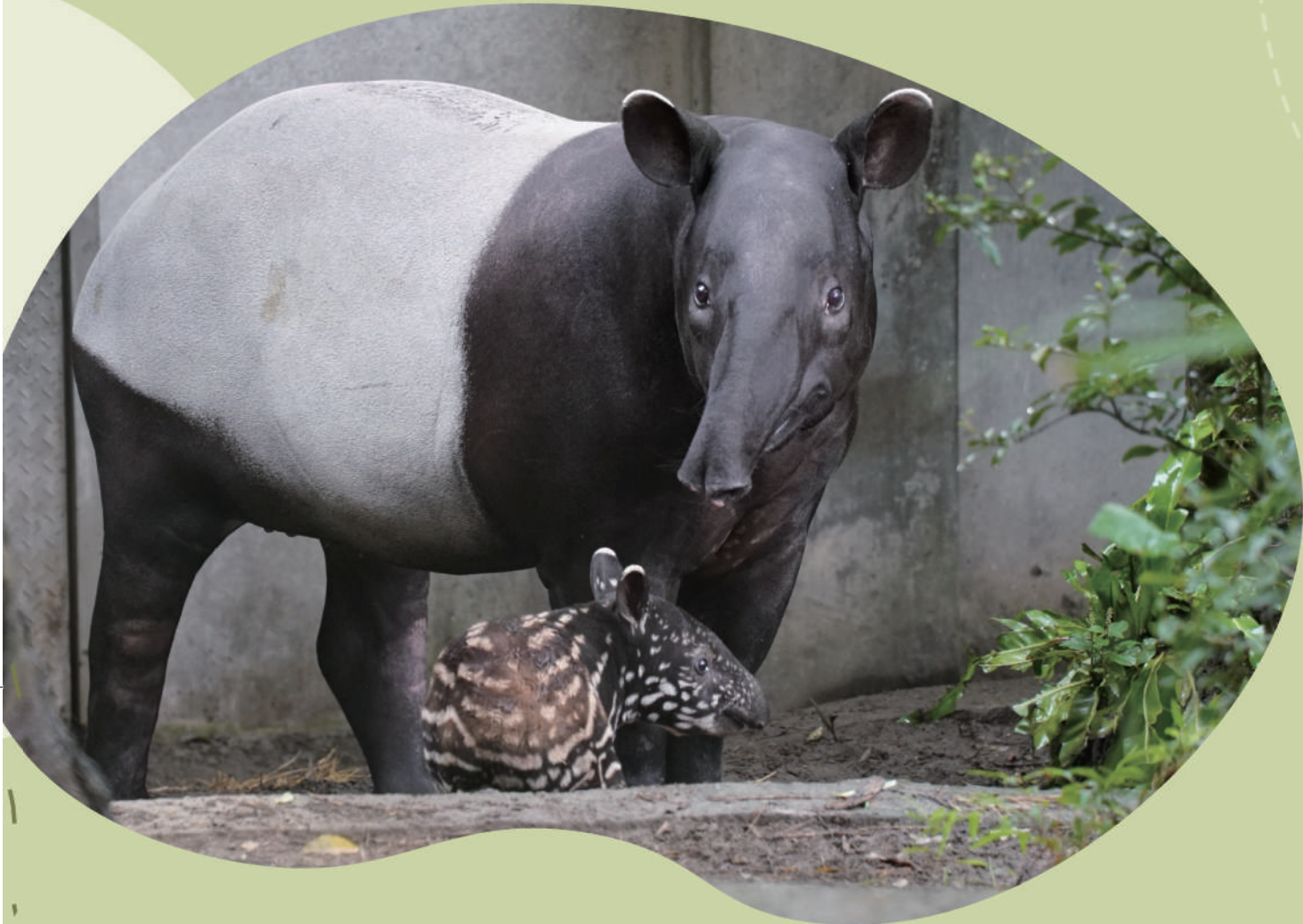


# Tropical Rainforest Area

## 熱帶雨林區











# Tropical Rainforest Area

## 熱帶雨林區

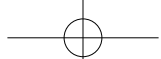


### WORD BANK

equator (n.)赤道

totem sculptures (n.)圖騰雕像





# Tropical Rainforest Area

Tropical rainforests are home to an enormous amount of life - they hold over half of the world's species! Not only that, but they also produce a lot of the oxygen we breathe. You can find rainforests on both sides of the equator in warm and humid climates.

The Tropical Rainforest Area at our zoo has an area of over 2 hectares and replicates the hot and humid environments found in South American and Southeast Asian rainforests, while also containing animals from both regions. The main entrance area contains 6 totem sculptures representing the work and beliefs of indigenous people who live in these rainforests.

## 熱帶雨林區

熱帶雨林分佈於赤道兩旁，氣候溫暖潮濕，且擁有世界一半以上的生物種類和極大比例的氧氣，對穩定地球的降雨量有很大的影響。

「熱帶雨林區」的展示以南美洲亞馬遜流域和東南亞雨林為主軸，佔地約兩公頃。區內模擬熱帶雨林的生態景觀，植物種類豐富，氣溫高、濕度大。正門入口區設置六座圖騰雕像，傳達雨林子民之工作與信仰。







# Bornean Orangutan

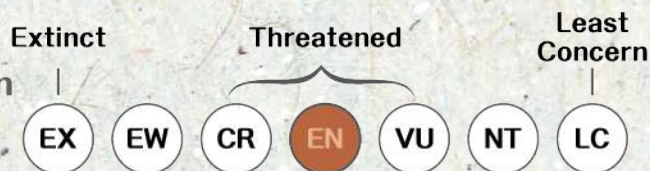
## (*Pongo pygmaeus*)

### Fun Facts

- They are a unique species of great ape found in Southeast Asia.
- They are known for their reddish-brown fur.
- They are arboreal and they use materials to create their own sleeping beds at night.

### Are they at risk?

- Bornean orangutans are currently listed as “Endangered” by the IUCN.
- Their habitats are being lost to deforestation linked to agriculture and mining.
- They are also killed by hunters protecting crops or captured when young to sell as pets.



### How can we protect them?

- Support conservation efforts to preserve and restore their native forests.
- Support efforts to reduce poaching of orangutans.
- Make eco-friendly choices when buying products and visiting orangutans.





# 人猿

## (*Pongo pygmaeus*)



### 有趣的小知識

- 牠們是生存在東南亞的獨特巨猿。
- 最有名的部分就是紅棕色的皮毛。
- 牠們是樹棲性，晚上會利用材料來築窩。

### 會遇到的危險

- 人猿現在被國際自然保育聯盟（IUCN）列為瀕危物種。非法捕獵和盜獵對人猿的生存也構成了威脅。
- 農業與礦業的開發造成牠們棲息地的破壞。
- 人們為了保護農作物進行非法獵殺，有些盜獵者會捕捉年幼的人猿當作寵物和販售。



### 要怎麼保護牠？

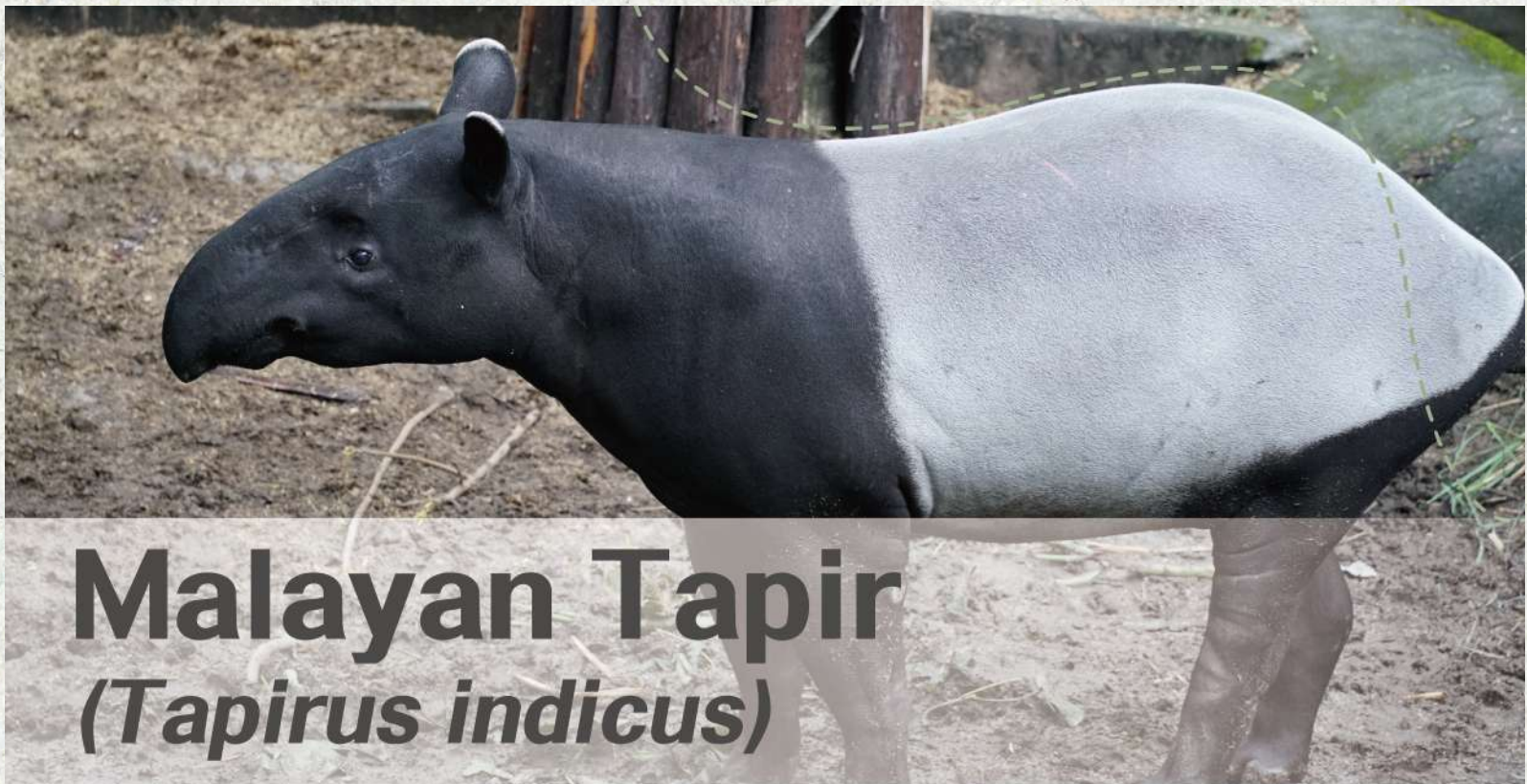
- 支持各項保育牠們棲息地的工作。
- 反對各種靈長類捕獵行動。
- 選擇環保用品，建立友善環境。

### WORD BANK

reddish-brown (adj.) 紅棕色  
arboreal (adj.) 樹棲性的  
poaching (v.) 盜獵  
primates (n.) 靈長類  
restoration (n.) 恢復







# Malayan Tapir

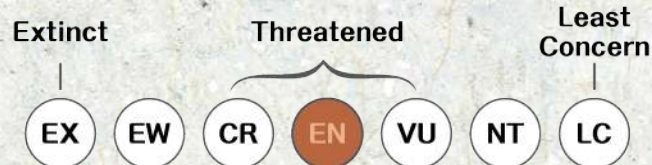
## (*Tapirus indicus*)

### Fun Facts

- They are one of the largest hoofed animals in the world, with a length of up to 2 meters and a weight of up to 600 kilograms.
- Their nose is cylindrical, and their back is rounded with a pointed head. There are four toes on the front legs and three toes on the hind legs.
- When they are young, they have brownish-yellow stripes on their bodies for protection.

### Are they at risk?

- Malayan tapirs are currently listed as “Endangered” by the IUCN.
- Their habitats are being lost to deforestation and are affected by new roads being built.
- They are still sometimes killed by humans in traps and road accidents.



### How can we protect them?

- Support conservation efforts to protect their habitats and reduce new development being carried out in these areas.





# 馬來貘

## (*Tapirus indicus*)

### 有趣的小知識

- 體型非常龐大，可以達到2公尺長，重達600公斤。
- 鼻子呈圓筒狀，背圓頭尖，前肢四個蹄，後肢三個蹄。
- 小時候身上是黃褐色條紋，有保護的作用。

### 會遇到的危險

- 馬來貘現在被國際自然保育聯盟（IUCN）列為瀕危物種。
- 受到森林砍伐與道路建設的影響，馬來貘的棲息地正逐漸消失。
- 遭受到獵殺、交通事故等人為因素的危害，使牠們的族群數量逐漸減少。

### 要怎麼保護牠？

- 透過建立自然保護區、禁止非法伐木、砍伐、開發等措施來保護馬來貘的棲息地。



### WORD BANK

hoofed (adj.) 有蹄的  
cylindrical (adj.) 圓柱形的  
deforestation (n.) 濫伐森林  
conservation (n.) 保育







# Asian Elephant

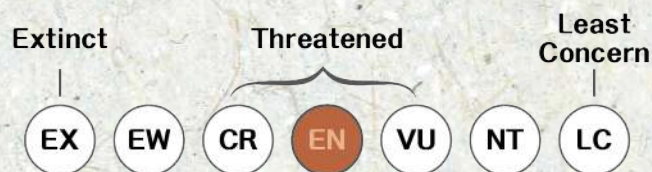
## (*Elephas maximus*)

### Fun Facts

- They are the largest land mammal on the Asian continent.
- They have a long trunk for feeding and drinking.
- They suck water into their trunks and squirt it into their mouth or spray over their bodies.
- They are extremely sociable, forming groups of 6 to 7 related females that are led by the oldest female.

### Are they at risk?

- The Asian elephant has been listed as “Endangered” by the IUC.
- Their native habitats are being lost due to deforestation to make way for agricultural and infrastructure.
- They are also poached for their ivory tusks, which are used for jewelry and sculptures.



### How can we protect them?

- Support campaigns to ban the buying and selling of ivory.
- You can also buy eco-friendly crops to prevent farmers destroying and fragmenting their habitats.





# 亞洲象

## (*Elephas maximus*)

### 有趣的小知識

- 牠們是亞洲地區陸地上最大的哺乳動物。
- 牠們有長長的鼻子幫助牠喝水與攝取食物。
- 牠們會利用鼻子吸水，將水放入嘴巴或噴灑在身體上。
- 牠們是群體生活的動物，會由最年長的母象帶領6~7隻母象組成一個群體。

### 會遇到的危險

- 亞洲象現在被國際自然保育聯盟（IUCN）列為瀕危物種。
- 由於人類農業發展與各項基礎建設的開發大量砍伐森林，造成象群原生棲地逐漸消失。
- 有些獵捕者為了獲取象牙做成各種藝術品，讓亞洲象暴露在被獵殺的風險中。

### 要怎麼保護牠？

- 拒絕購買、穿戴象牙製成的裝飾品。
- 我們也可以選購對環境生態友善的農產品，避免象群棲地的破碎化。

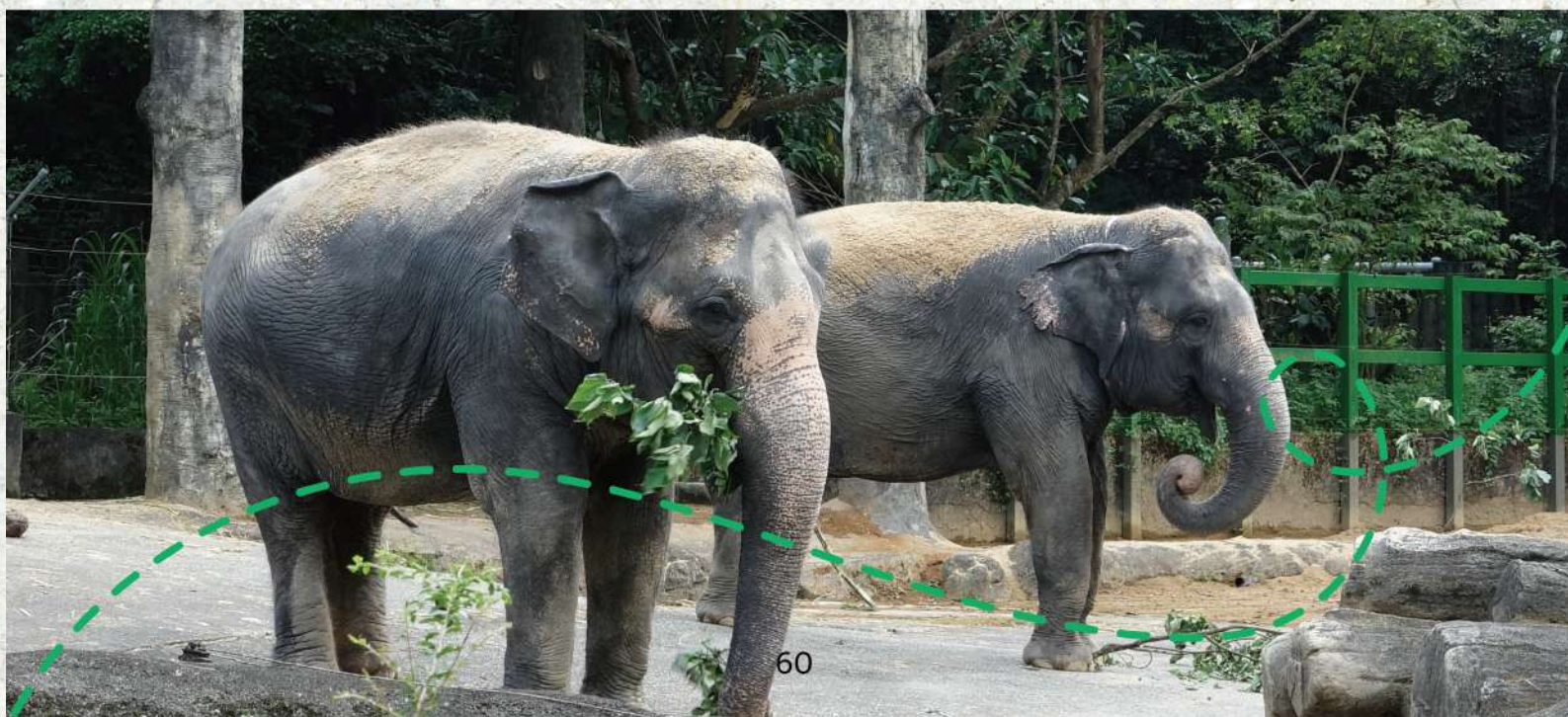
#### WORD BANK

Asian continent (n.) 亞洲大陸

trunk (n.) 象鼻

agricultural (adj.) 農業的

ivory tusk (n.) 象牙







# Giant Anteater

## (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*)

### Fun Facts

- They are a mammal that lives in South America.
- They are the largest anteater in the world, and they can grow up to 1.8 meters long and weigh up to 40 kilograms.
- Their tongue can be 60cm long, but they have no teeth.
- Their nose and mouth are specialized for eating ants, and they can consume tens of thousands of ants in a short period of time.
- They can swim well.

### Are they at risk?

- Giant anteaters are listed as “Vulnerable” by the IUCN.
- They face many threats, including habitat destruction, illegal hunting, and climate change.



### How can we protect them?

- Supporting giant anteaters involves preserving their natural habitats, especially building fewer roads through these areas.
- We should increase awareness of their value and importance to ecosystems.





# 大食蟻獸

## (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*)

### 有趣的小知識

- 大食蟻獸是一種生活在南美洲的哺乳動物，牠的體溫只有攝氏**27-33**度。
- 是世界上最大的食蟻動物，能長到**1.8**公尺，重達**40**公斤。
- 成年的大食蟻獸舌頭可以長達**60**公分以上，但沒有牙齒。
- 每天約能吃掉**30,000**隻螞蟻。
- 牠們是游泳健將。

### 會遇到的危險

- 牠們現在被國際自然保育聯盟（IUCN）列為易危物種。
- 牠們生活的棲地受到人類活動的影響，面臨棲息地被破壞、非法獵殺和氣候變化的危險。



### 要怎麼保護牠?

- 避免在牠們的棲息地開發新道路，減少人類活動對牠們的侵擾。
- 加強宣傳和教育，讓更多人意識到大食蟻獸在生態系中的價值和重要性。

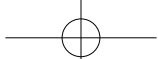
#### WORD BANK

mammal (n.) 哺乳類

destruction (n.) 破壞







## Guess who I am 猜猜我是誰

We are going to learn about four animals that live in tropical rainforests through playing match game. These four animals are the Orangutan, Malayan Tapir, Asian Elephant, and Giant Anteater.

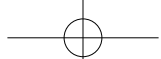
Has an extremely long tongue for catching ants and termites.  
有極長的舌頭，可以用來捕捉蟻類和白蟻。

Has a long trunk and ivory tusks, and is the largest land animal in Asia.  
有長鼻子和象牙，是亞洲最大的陸地動物。

Has a black and white body, a cylindrical nose, and four toes on the front legs and three on the hind legs.  
有黑白相間的身體，鼻子為圓筒狀，前肢四個蹄，後肢三個蹄。

Has reddish hair and large eyes, and is the largest arboreal ape in the world.  
有紅色的毛皮和大眼睛，是世界上最大的樹棲猿類。



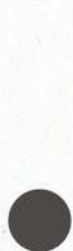


## WORD BANK

termites (n.) 白蟻



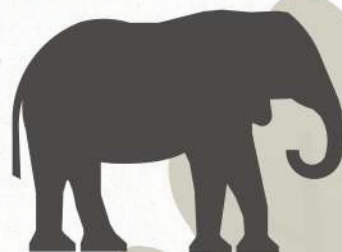
我們要透過連連看的遊戲來學習四種居住在熱帶雨林的動物。這四種動物分別是人猿、馬來貘、亞洲象以及大食蟻獸。請把相對應的動物和名稱連起來。



Bornean Orangutan  
人猿



Malayan Tapir  
馬來貘



Asian Elephant  
亞洲象



Giant Anteater  
大食蟻獸





# Time to eat! 放飯囉！

The Orangutan, Malayan Tapir, Asian Elephant, and Giant Anteater have different mouth structures and dietary habits. Do you know what kind of structure they use to feed?

( If you don't see it on-site, you can scan the QR code to have a look! )

## 1. Orangutan 人猿



They can use different ways  
of grabbing and tools to get food.  
牠們能夠運用不同的抓取技巧  
和工具使用來獲取食物。



## 2. Malayan Tapir 馬來貘



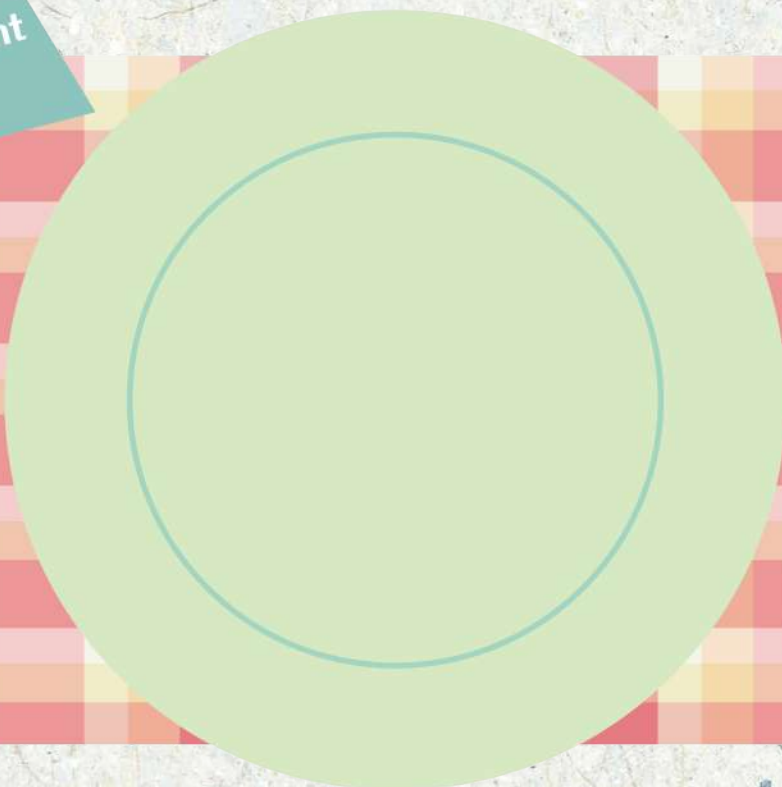




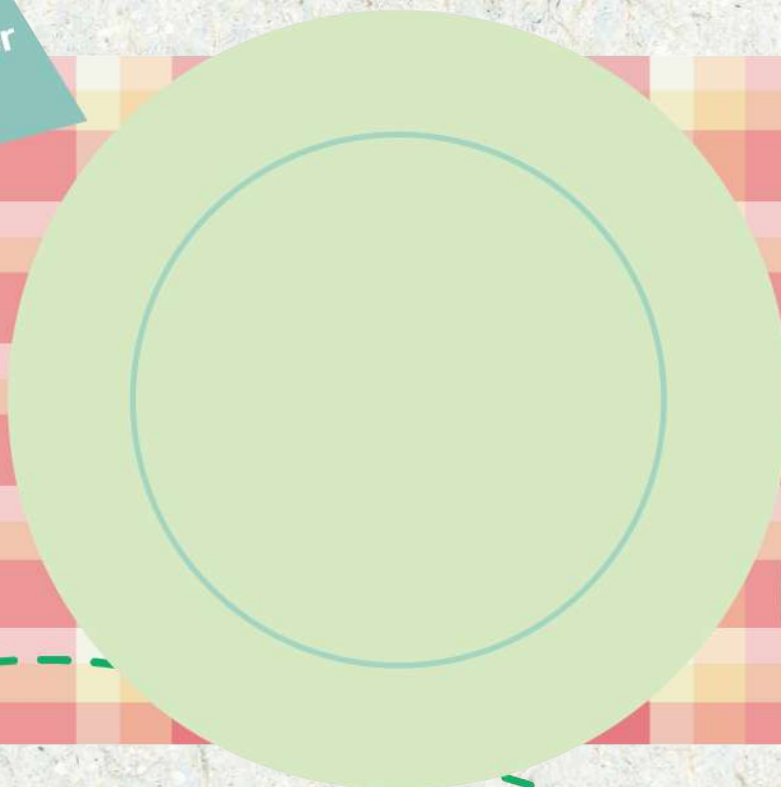
人猿、馬來貘、亞洲象和大食蟻獸的口齒構造和食性皆有所不同，你知道他們用什麼樣的構造來進食嗎？

(如果現場觀察不到，可以掃QR code看看喔！)

### 3. Asian Elephant 亞洲象



### 4. Giant Anteater 大食蟻獸



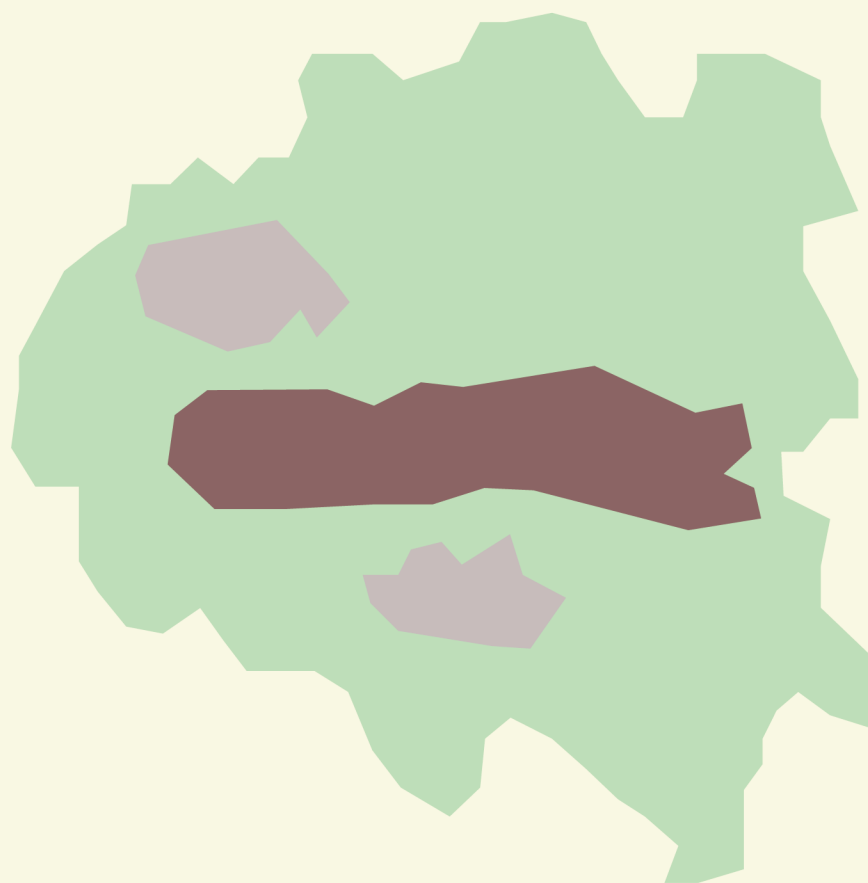




## Where is my home? 我的家在哪兒？

The local residents have converted the original forest into palm tree plantations for economic benefits, making it difficult for Asian elephants to find food in the palm forests, thus disrupting the elephants' foraging and movement routes.

當地居民為了經濟效益，將原始的森林改成種植棕櫚樹，使得亞洲象在棕櫚林裡很難找到食物，擾亂牠們覓食和活動路線。



棕櫚樹林

象群棲息地

### Habitat fragmentation 棲地破碎化

Habitat fragmentation refers to the breaking up of habitat into smaller fragments, which leads to the destruction of the living environment for animals and plants.

棲地破碎化是指棲息地被分割成小片斷，導致動植物的生存環境被破壞。



## Question 1

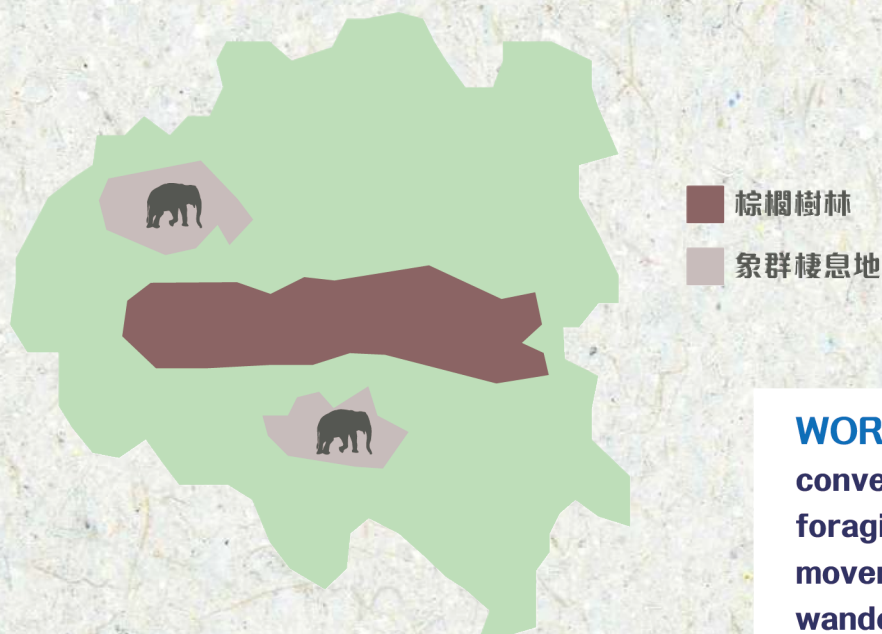
The planting of palm trees has divided the elephant's original habitat into two parts. An increasing number of elephants have been mistakenly wandering into the palm tree forest and even attacking residents of nearby villages.

由於棕櫚樹的種植，讓大象原本完整的棲息地被分割成兩部分。近期越來越多大象誤闖棕櫚樹林，甚至攻擊附近村莊的居民。

The distribution of the elephant habitat and the palm tree forest is shown in the following figure. How would you help the villagers solve this problem?

大象的棲息地與棕櫚樹林的分布如下圖，你要如何幫助村民解決問題呢？

- ☐ Set up fences around the elephant habitat to prevent elephants from leaving their habitat.  
在大象棲息地外圍設置圍籬，避免大象離開棲息地。
- ☐ Set up fences around the palm tree forest to prevent elephants from entering the forest.  
在棕櫚樹林周圍設置圍籬，避免大象闖入樹林中。
- ☐ Establish a wildlife corridor through the center of the palm tree forest, allowing elephants to move freely.  
棕櫚樹林中央闢為生物廊道，讓大象能自由穿越。



### WORD BANK

converted (v.) 轉變

foraging (v.) 覓食

movement routes (n.) 活動路線

wandering (v.) 遊蕩

divided (v.) 分割

wildlife corridor (n.) 生態廊道

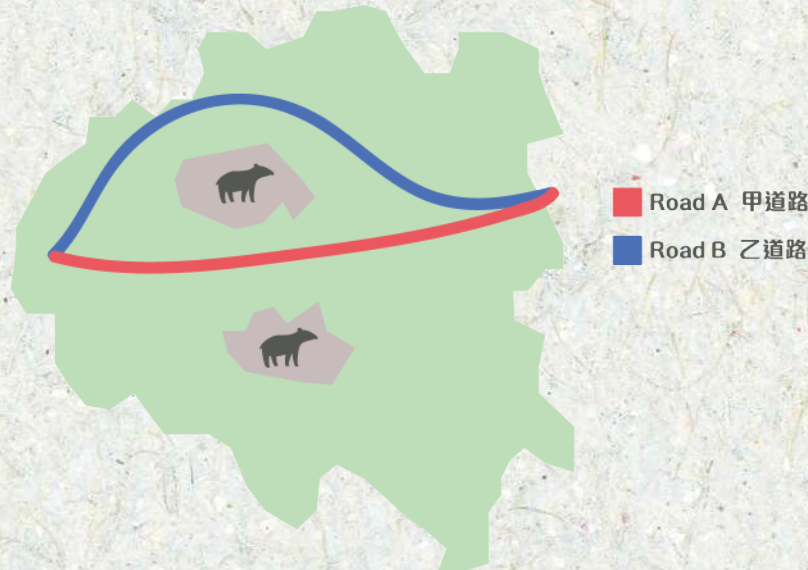




## Question 2

There have been multiple incidents of car accidentally hitting Malayan Tapirs near their habitat, resulting in injuries and fatalities for both the occupants of the vehicles and the tapirs.

There are two roads pass through the main wild habitat of the Malayan Tapir, which route would you prefer to take? Why?



近年來，在馬來貘棲地附近發生了多起車輛誤撞馬來貘，導致車上人員與馬來貘都有傷亡事件。

這裡有兩條路會經過馬來貘的主要野外棲息地，你會開闢哪條道路？為什麼？

- ☐ Road A 甲道路  
☐ Road B 乙道路

### WORD BANK

occupant (n.)居民

sustainable (adj.)永續的

certification logo (n.)認證標章

My reason(s) 我的理由：

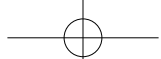
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# Protect my home, PLEASE! 請保護我的家！

Products with the sustainable palm oil certification logo mean that during the production of palm oil, it was certified to be sustainable.

具有棕櫚油永續認證標章的產品代表棕櫚油在生產過程中，有達到永續性發展的認證。



RSPO-1105001



RSPO-1105001

In the market, various packaged foods, shampoos, chocolates, cosmetics, pet foods, and cleaning products all contain palm oil. Can you find out which products in our daily lives contain the sustainable palm oil certification logo?

在市場上，各種包裝食品、洗髮乳、巧克力、化妝品、寵物食品及清潔用品都含有棕櫚油，請你找找看，它們是否有棕櫚油永續認證標章呢？

I found this label on lotion bottle at home.  
我在家裡的乳液上看到過這個標誌。

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