

BECOME A WILDLIFE CUSTOMS OFFICER

This curious scaly mammal called a **pangolin** is sadly one of the most trafficked wild animal on Earth. More pangolins are illegally stolen from the wild and sold than any other wild mammal. All eight species of pangolin in Asia and Africa are under threat.



Help protect me!

Pangolin

Eight different species

Lives: Parts of Africa and Asia

Population: Falling across all species

Weird and wonderful facts:

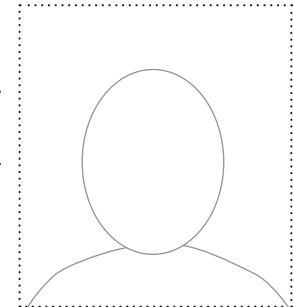
- * Covered in tough scales
- * Sticky tongue can be longer than body
- * Curls up in a ball when scared

Fill out your wildlife customs officer ID card below. Find out more about **who's who in the illegal pangolin trade (page 2)** before racing to reduce the pangolin trade with a **board game (page 3)**.

WILDLIFE CUSTOMS OFFICER ID CARD

Name: _____

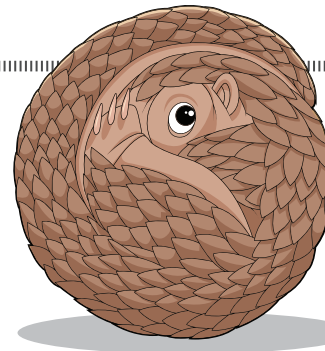
Helping to save pangolins around the world.



A wildlife customs officer's job is to find smuggled pangolins and arrest the people responsible.

WHO'S WHO?

Draw a line to match the people to the correct speech bubble to see who is involved in the pangolin trade.



Did you know? More than 35,000 tonnes of pangolins and their parts are traded every year.

Answer: A5, B3, C4, D6, E1, F2

A. Local villager

B. Illegal wildlife trader

C. Restaurant owner

D. Poacher gang leader

E. Wildlife customs officer

F. National government official

1.

I look for stolen pangolins being smuggled across borders and try to catch the criminals.

2.

I make laws against trade in endangered species including pangolins.

3.

I buy pangolins from poachers in other countries and sell them on for lots of money.

4.

I pay high prices for pangolins to put this delicacy on my menus.

5.

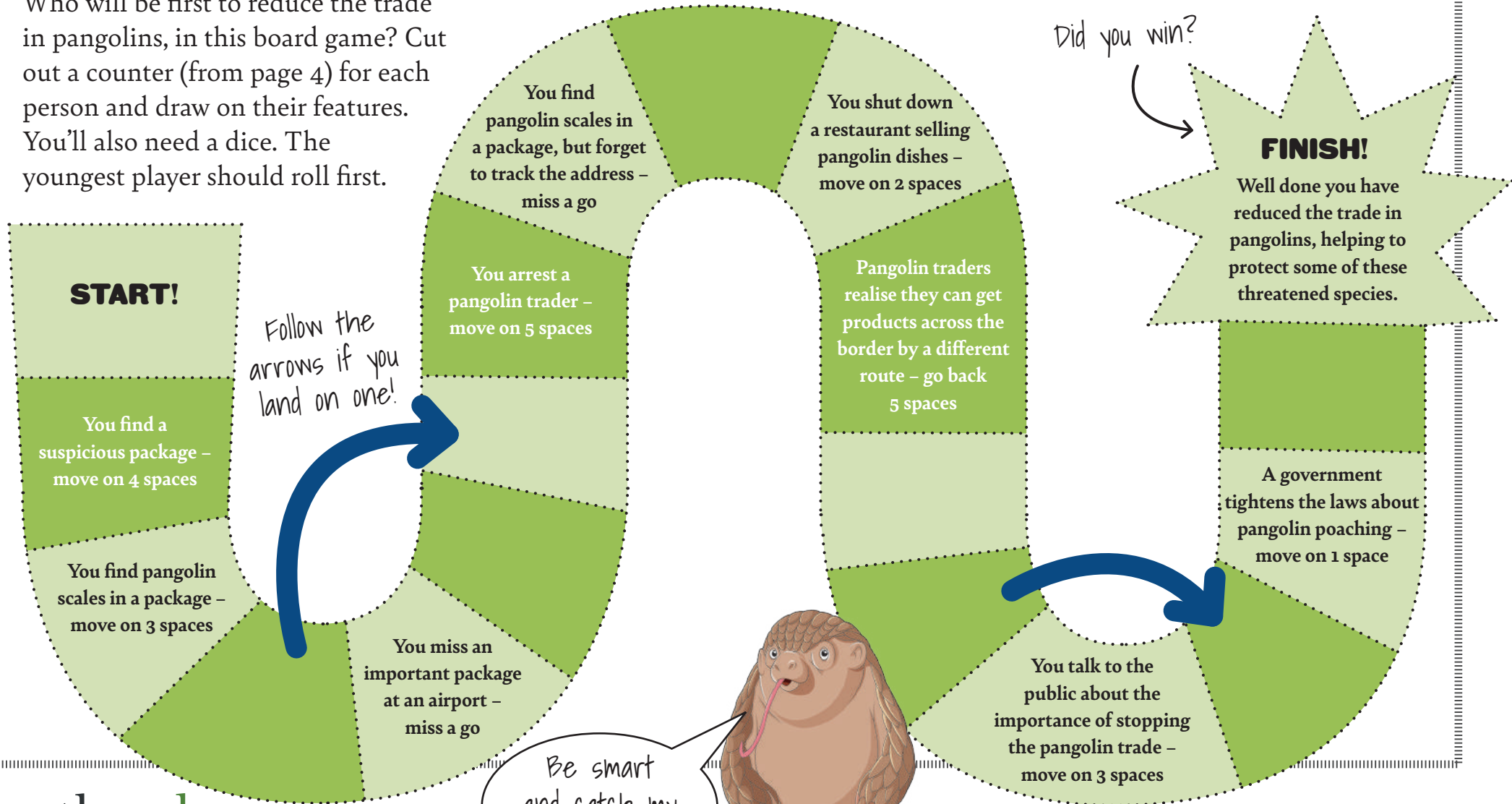
Sometimes I steal a pangolin from the wild to sell to feed my family.

6.

I pay local people to bring me pangolins so I can make money.

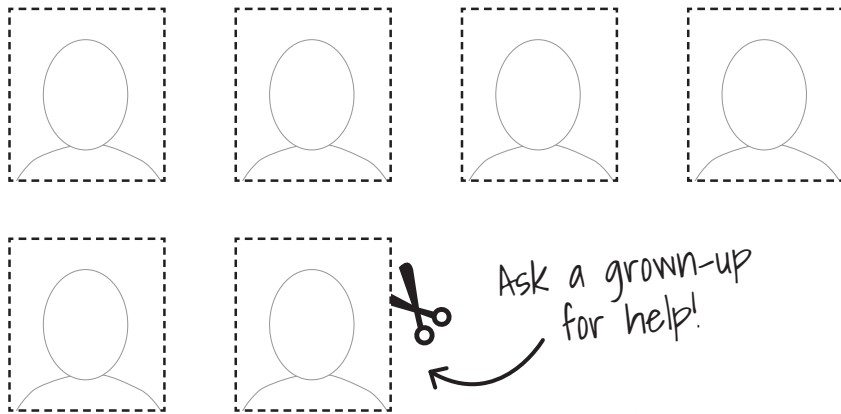
CUSTOMS OFFICER BOARD GAME

Who will be first to reduce the trade in pangolins, in this board game? Cut out a counter (from page 4) for each person and draw on their features. You'll also need a dice. The youngest player should roll first.

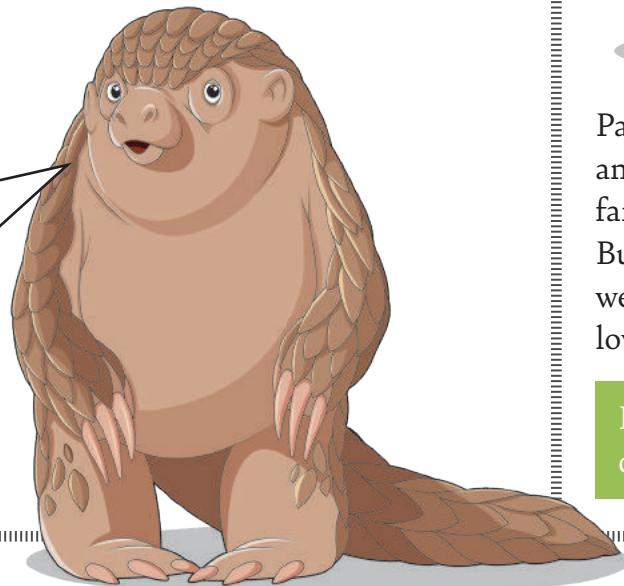


GAME COUNTERS

Cut out a counter for each person and draw on their features.



Quick players!
Draw yourself in the
counter and help
save me.

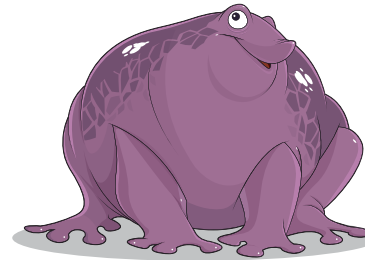


Share our stories!

Did you know that we're all EDGE species?

EDGE stands for **E**volutionarily **D**istinct and **G**lobally **E**ndangered.

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TEACHING AMAZING BIODIVERSITY

From the tiniest of insects to giants like redwood trees, African elephants and blue whales, the **biodiversity** of our planet is amazing! However, one million animal and plant species face extinction. To save these species, the first challenge we face is educating people about the wonder of life on Earth. After all, if people don't understand how amazing biodiversity is, how can they learn to protect it?

School teachers share animal facts and stories to help children learn and care for nature. If you became a teacher, which facts and stories about animals would you WOW your class with?

Biodiversity is the variety of life on Earth. All species have a role to play in the ecosystem. If one species becomes extinct then we will not only lose that amazing creature, but the other species in the ecosystem may be affected too.

Teach your friends and family to create their very own biodiversity bunting (page 2) before discovering how puzzles and games can help teachers teach about biodiversity (page 3).

These amazing animals all face extinction.



MAKE BIODIVERSITY BUNTING

School isn't always about maths and English! Arts and crafts can be a great way for a teacher to inspire their class. Use the instructions below to teach friends and family to make biodiversity bunting long enough to string up and decorate your classroom, your kitchen or your bedroom! You can join in the fun too!

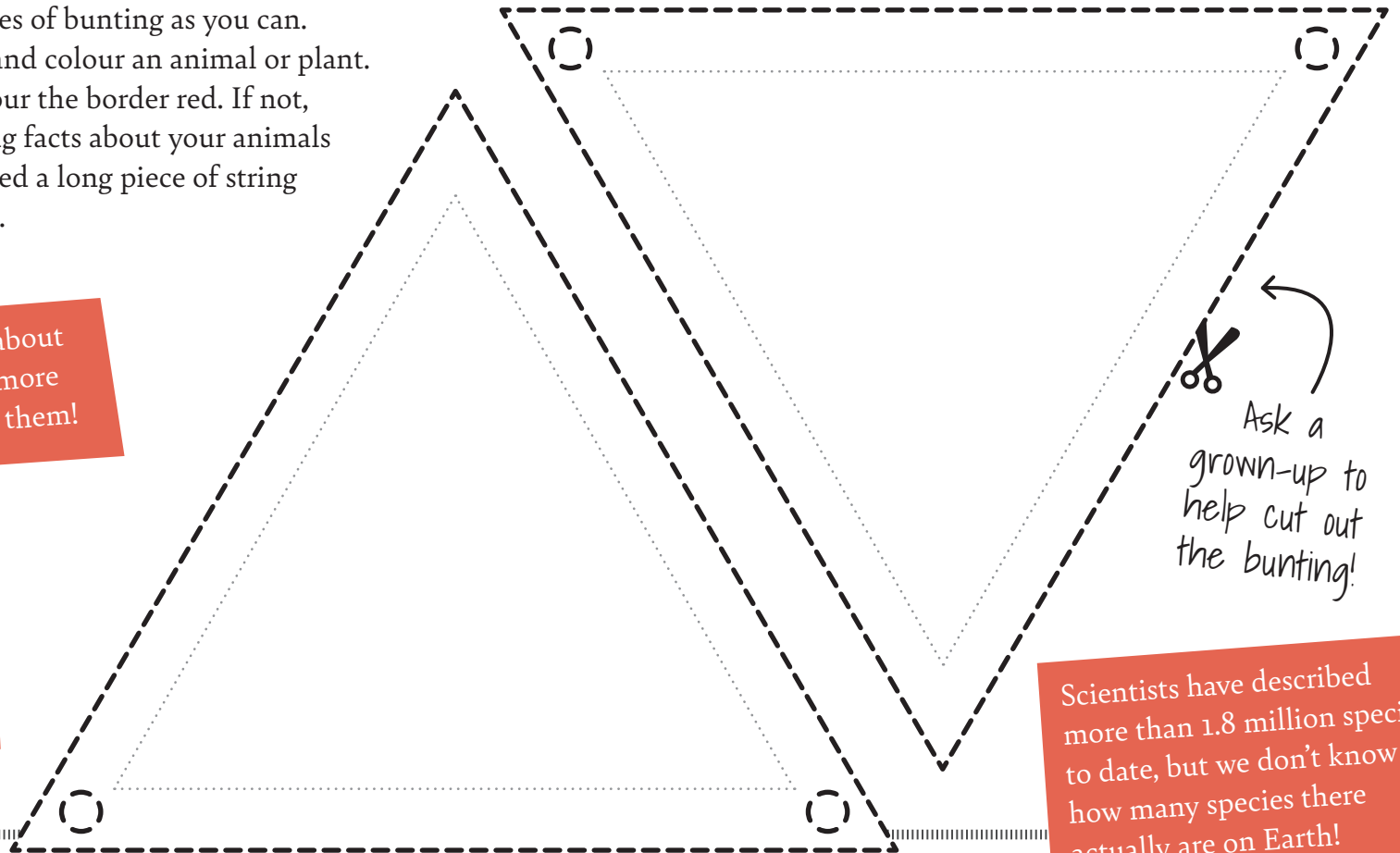
Print or photocopy as many pieces of bunting as you can. On each piece of bunting, draw and colour an animal or plant. If the species is endangered, colour the border red. If not, colour it green. Include surprising facts about your animals to help people learn! You will need a long piece of string or wool to hang up your bunting.

The more people learn about incredible animals, the more people there are to save them!

Don't forget about the overlooked species! The kākāpō, the purple frog, the numbat, the pangolin and the aye-aye.

Ask a grown-up to help cut out the bunting!

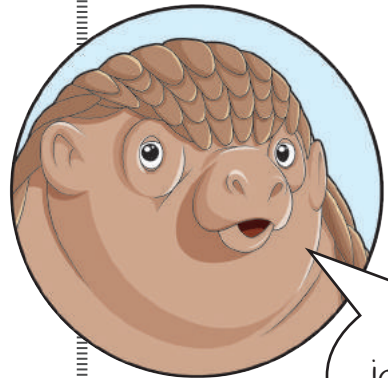
Scientists have described more than 1.8 million species to date, but we don't know how many species there actually are on Earth!



BECOME A BIODIVERSITY TEACHER

Puzzles and games are another great way to teach about biodiversity. They help children to learn what new words mean and to practise spelling them. Have you ever done a puzzle or played a game to learn about a new topic?

There are thirteen important words and animals hiding in this biodiversity wordsearch. Can you find them all? Can you explain what each word means?



HINT! All the words go left to right or up to down.

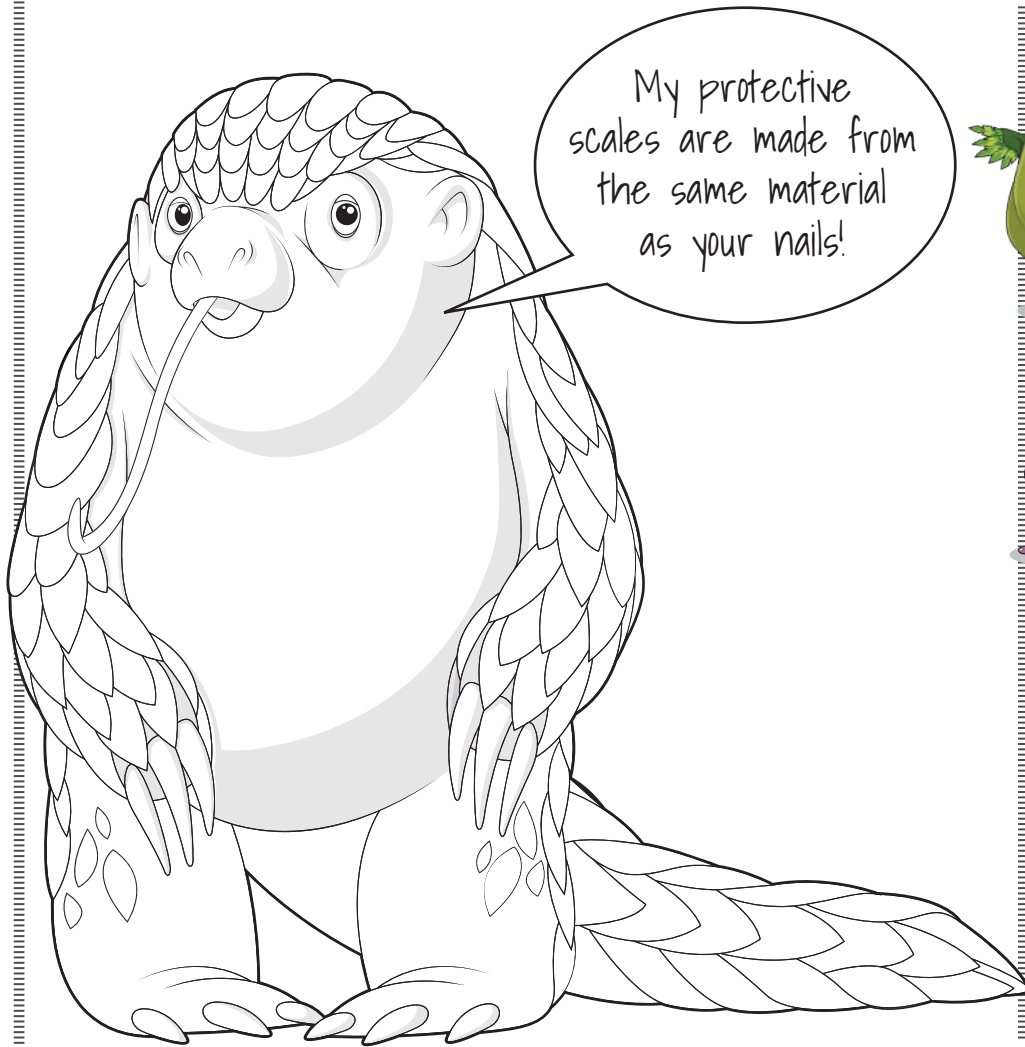
This wordsearch is perfect for me - I love to hide!

- BIODIVERSITY
- PURPLE FROG
- POACHER
- AYE-AYE
- PANGOLIN
- TEACHER
- NUMBAT
- KAKAPO
- ENDANGERED
- EXTINCT
- THREATENED
- SPECIES
- VARIETY

G	H	P	U	R	P	L	E	F	R	O	G
I	E	A	F	S	P	E	C	I	E	S	S
Y	T	N	R	P	U	X	V	H	X	R	E
E	C	G	O	E	R	T	A	I	T	A	A
B	I	O	D	I	V	E	R	S	I	T	Y
E	E	L	I	E	F	S	I	S	N	E	E
K	F	I	V	N	E	R	E	H	C	A	A
A	A	N	U	M	B	A	T	H	T	C	Y
K	C	K	A	K	O	P	Y	E	A	H	E
A	H	E	N	D	A	N	G	E	R	E	D
P	A	N	G	P	O	A	C	H	E	R	U
O	T	H	R	E	A	T	E	N	E	D	N

Did you know? So many plants and animals are disappearing that scientists say we are in a mass extinction – the last mass extinction was the disappearance of the dinosaurs.

COLOUR THE PANGOLIN



My protective scales are made from the same material as your nails!

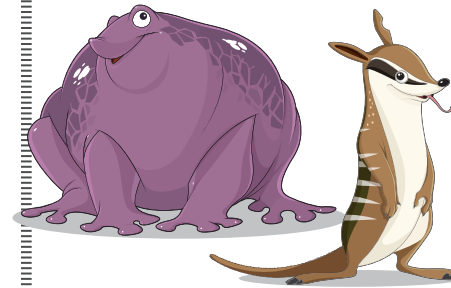
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BECOME A SCIENTIST

Every animal on Earth is specially adapted to survive in its habitat. For example, worms are long and thin to slither through mud and walrus have blubber to keep warm in the cold.

Scientists explore how these adaptations help animals to survive in their habitats. They investigate their looks and behaviour for clues to understand how they survive.



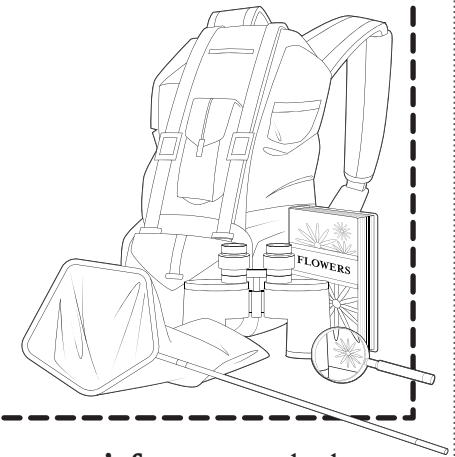
We are the only primates that use special sound waves to find our prey. This is called **echolocation**. We tap trees with our long middle fingers and listen out for the tasty grubs inside!

Some animals look quite odd to many of us, and their behaviour can seem bizarre and unexpected... but there is always a reason for it!

Meet the aye-aye. Sadly, his looks get him into trouble, even though he hasn't done anything wrong! Some people are frightened of his long, crooked fingers and big eyes.

Get ready to explore!

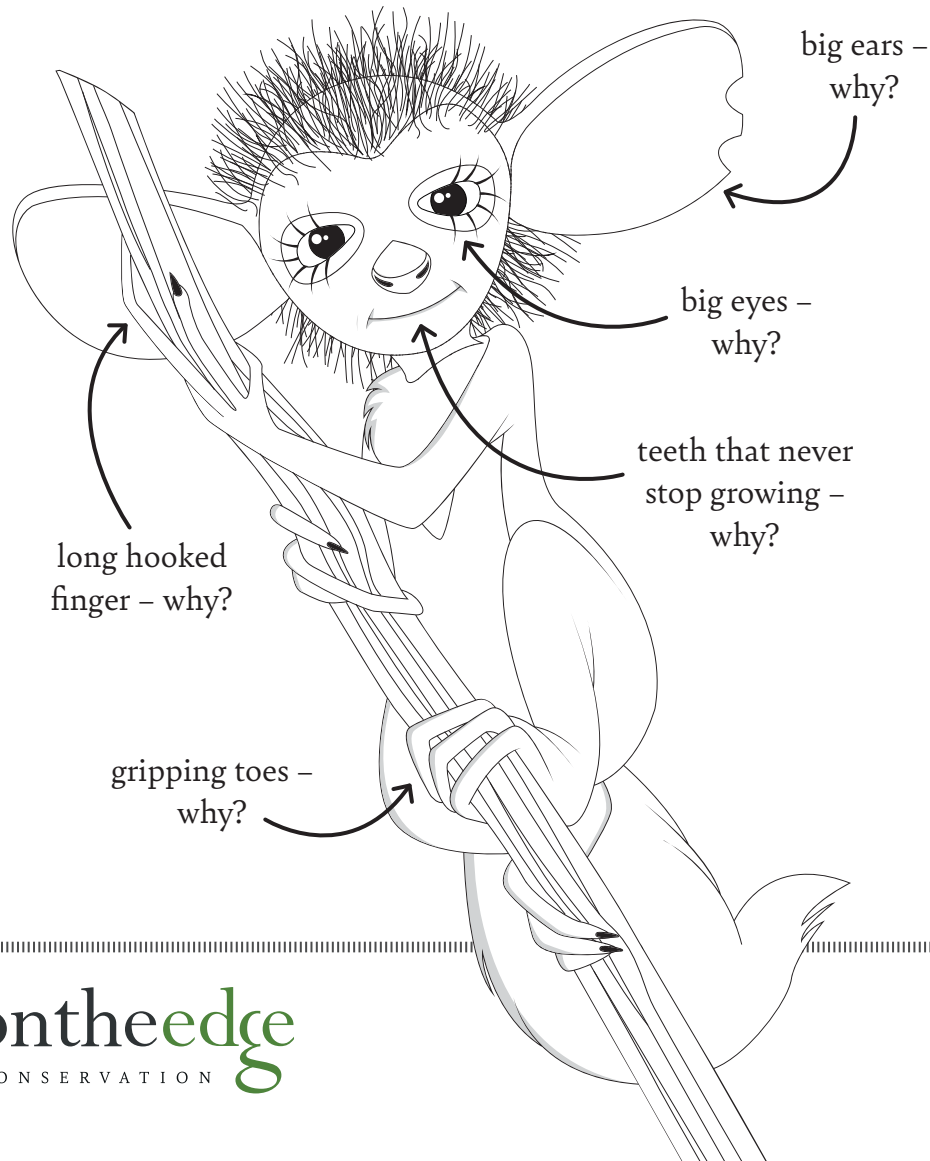
Draw yourself as a scientist and colour in your all-important scientist's kit.



Discover the aye-aye's features and why they help it to survive (**page 2**) before taking to the field to **explore the features of the animals around you** (**page 3**). Think about **the skills a scientist needs** to investigate amazing animals (**page 4**).

DISCOVER WHY WEIRD CREATURES ARE WONDERFUL

Scientists aren't scared of weird creatures – they are just curious! Are you bold and curious enough to be a scientist too?



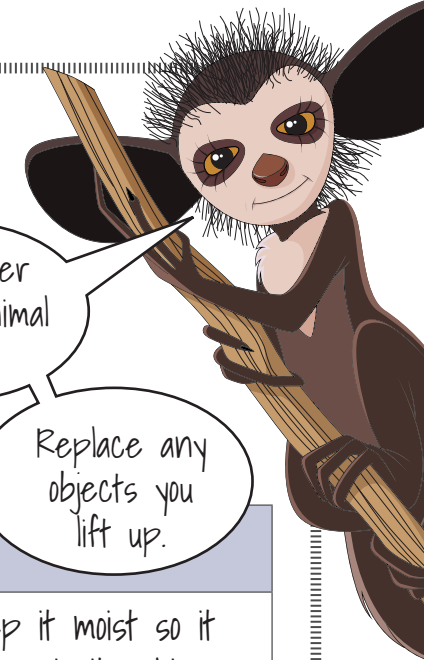
Colour in the aye-aye and then write about the odd features labelled around it. How do these adaptations help it to survive?

Finished? Research safely online to check your answers. **HINT!**
There are lots of fascinating aye-aye facts at ontheedge.org

BECOME A FIELD SCIENTIST

Field scientists go out and about to discover living things in their own habitats. Now it's time for you to become a field scientist.

Investigate an outdoor space and fill in the first two columns of your nature notes with the creatures you find. When you get home, safely search online to discover amazing survival facts about your animals' features.



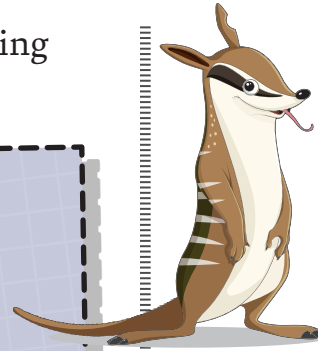
I found ...	Mysterious feature	Survival fact
Example: a frog	Example: slippery skin	Example: The mucus on a frog's skin helps to keep it moist so it doesn't dry out. It breathes and gets all its water through its skin.

SCIENTIST SKILLS

Circle the skills a scientist needs to investigate amazing animals like the aye-aye.

A scientist must...

- be patient
- be able to cartwheel
- be able to swim
- sleep a lot
- be observant
- be determined
- be honest
- be imaginative
- be easily bored
- talk fast
- be a clear thinker
- have an eye for detail
- be impatient
- be a good cook
- smile a lot



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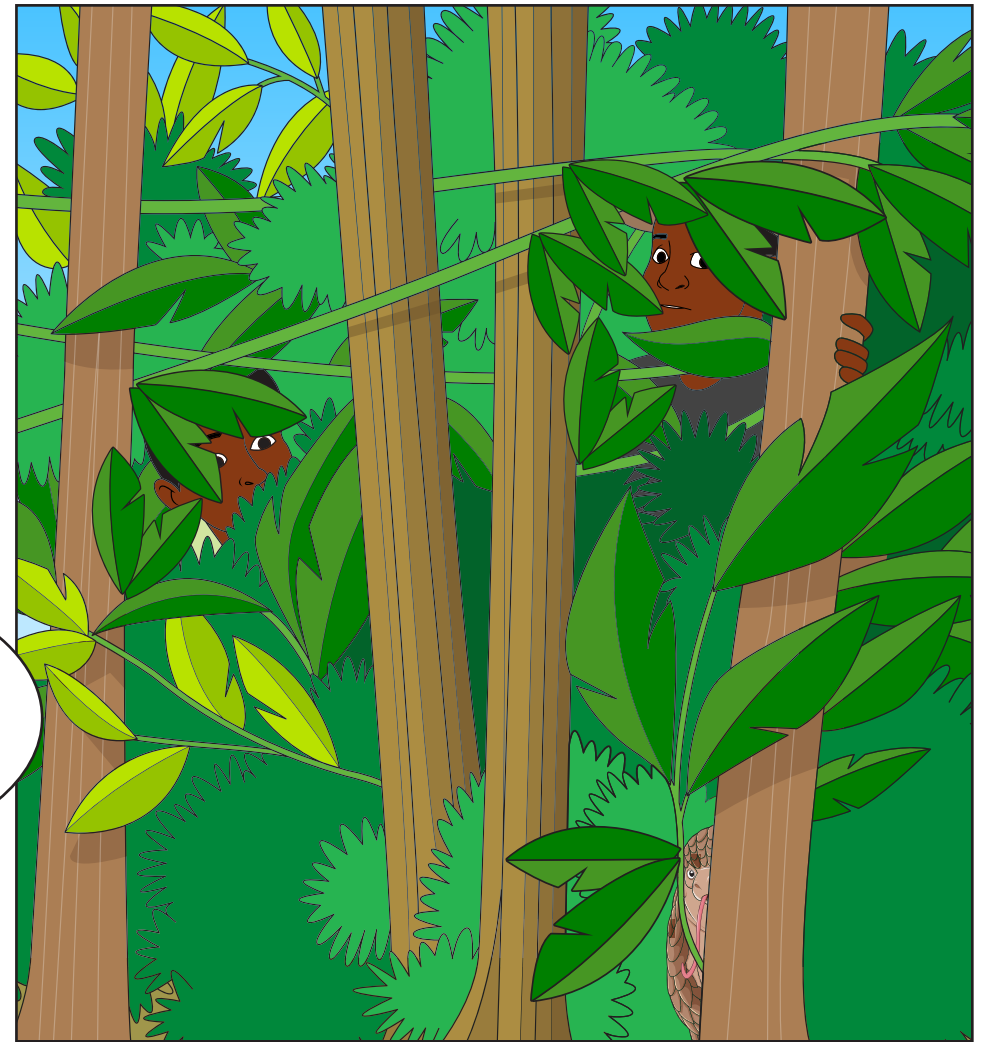
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BECOME AN INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALIST

There are eight species of **pangolin**. Four live in Africa and four in Asia. This rare, scaly mammal has a few wild predators, such as lions in Africa and tigers in Asia, but sadly their biggest predators are humans. People poach pangolins for their meat and to use their scales in traditional medicines.

Pangolins roll up when they are scared and poachers pick them up to sell. This is illegal because pangolins are in danger of extinction.

Find the shy pangolin and his hidden poachers (page 1) before researching the illegal trade of pangolins for your very own news story (page 2). Design a **WANTED!** poster to catch the pangolin sellers (page 2) before writing up your investigation for the newspaper (page 3).



UNCOVER ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

Investigative journalists collect evidence and write stories for newspapers, magazines and websites. Are you brave enough to be an investigative journalist, revealing true stories about the illegal wildlife trade in endangered species?

A newspaper editor has asked you to write a story about the illegal trade of pangolins.

HINT! A bold and bright poster will make people stop and look. Don't forget to offer a reward!

Collect evidence to write your newspaper story.
Do safe research online to answer these questions.

Where do pangolins live?	In which countries are they illegally sold?
_____	_____
_____	_____
What do they do when they are scared?	Who buys pangolins?
_____	_____
_____	_____
Why are pangolins stolen from the wild?	How many pangolins are taken from the wild each year?
_____	_____
_____	_____

Make a WANTED! poster

People who illegally transport and sell pangolins are putting these special animals at risk of extinction.

You are going to make a WANTED poster to help catch the pangolin sellers. Your editor says she will print it in the newspaper!

You need to say who you are looking for and why. Use some of the information from your research.



HIT THE HEADLINES!

Now that you have gathered your evidence and caught the criminal pangolin sellers, it's time to write up your story for the newspaper. People who read your story will discover the dangers of the illegal wildlife trade. Maybe they will fall in love with pangolins and want to help save this extraordinary endangered species!

Write your headline here.



- Make sure you include:**
- * An attention-grabbing headline for your story
 - * A picture
 - * A write-up of your investigation into pangolin sellers.

Large dashed-line writing area with a dotted-line box for a picture and horizontal lines for text.



Why not make a wildlife newsletter about endangered species like me and my friends? Invite your friends and family to give you poems, pictures and articles to include.

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SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

Spot the difference between these two pictures of the pangolin's home. There are five differences to find!



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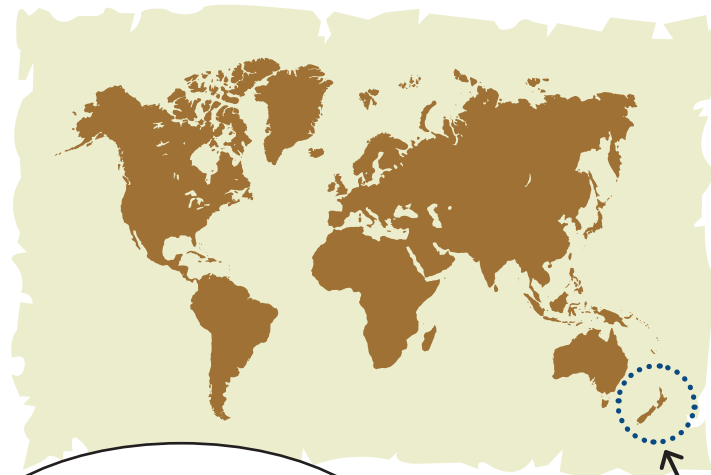
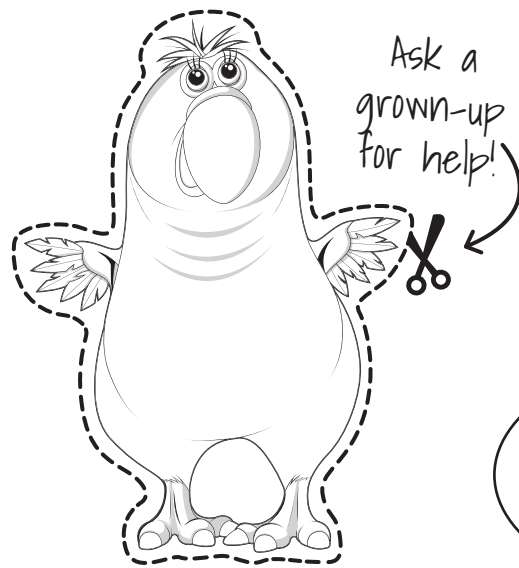


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BECOME A CONSERVATIONIST

The **kākāpō** is a big, green bird that lives in New Zealand, where it hides amongst the trees. Sadly, this cuddly-looking parrot is critically endangered. The flightless kākāpō is in trouble because it cannot escape from the predators introduced to its home.

Colour in and cut out the kākāpō.
Keep it safe for later!



Think like a conservationist to **reveal the kākāpō's predators (page 2)** and then **make a plan to save it** with its very own parrot paradise (**page 3**)! **Read what happened next** to see if the conservation efforts worked (**page 4**).

Kākāpō
Scientific name: *Strigops habroptila*
Population: only 211

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

The good news is that amazing people called conservationists (people who want to save the natural world) are working hard to save the kākāpō from extinction. Let's discover how!

CONSERVATIONISTS' RESEARCH

Conservationists investigate why an animal is endangered and then make a plan to save it. If there is a special animal you want to save, perhaps you'll become a conservationist too?

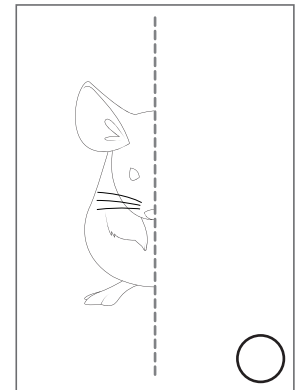
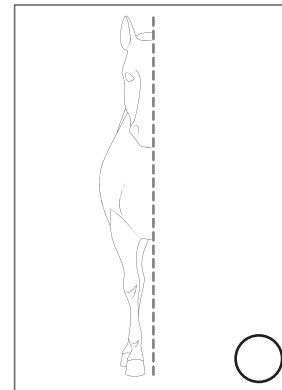
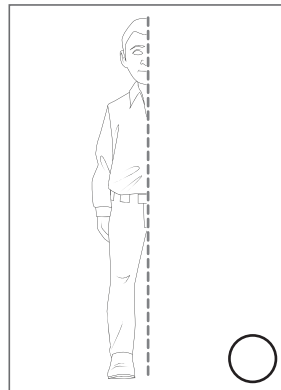
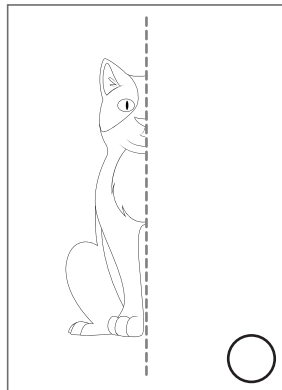
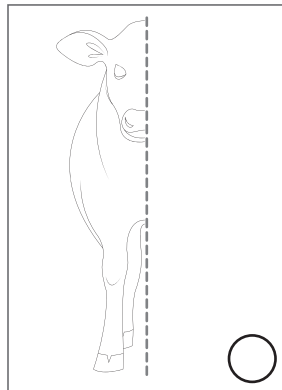
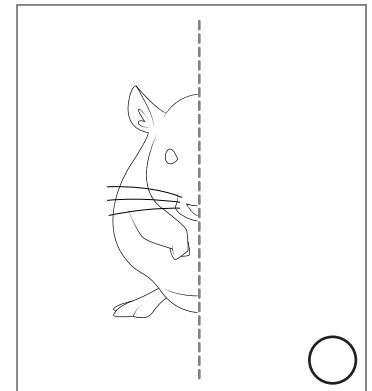
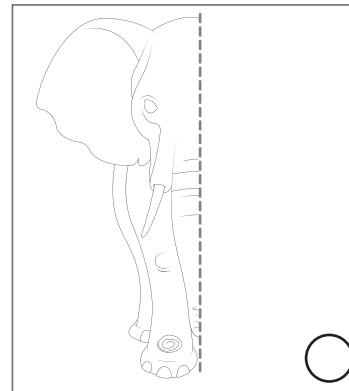
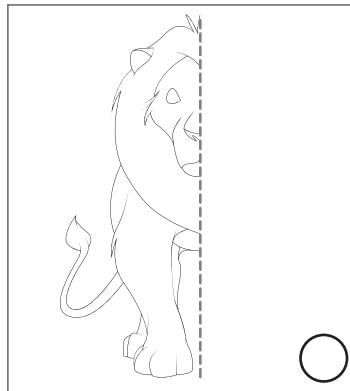
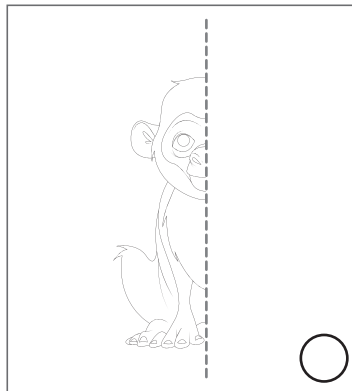
Identifying an animal's predators is really important for conservationists. If a species isn't adapted to protect itself from a new predator, it can become threatened.

Answer: cat, rat, human

Reflect each drawing along the line of symmetry to reveal the animals. Tick those you think are the kākāpō's predators.

HINT! The kākāpō lives in New Zealand, so that must be where its predators live too.

Turn the page on its side to check your answers.

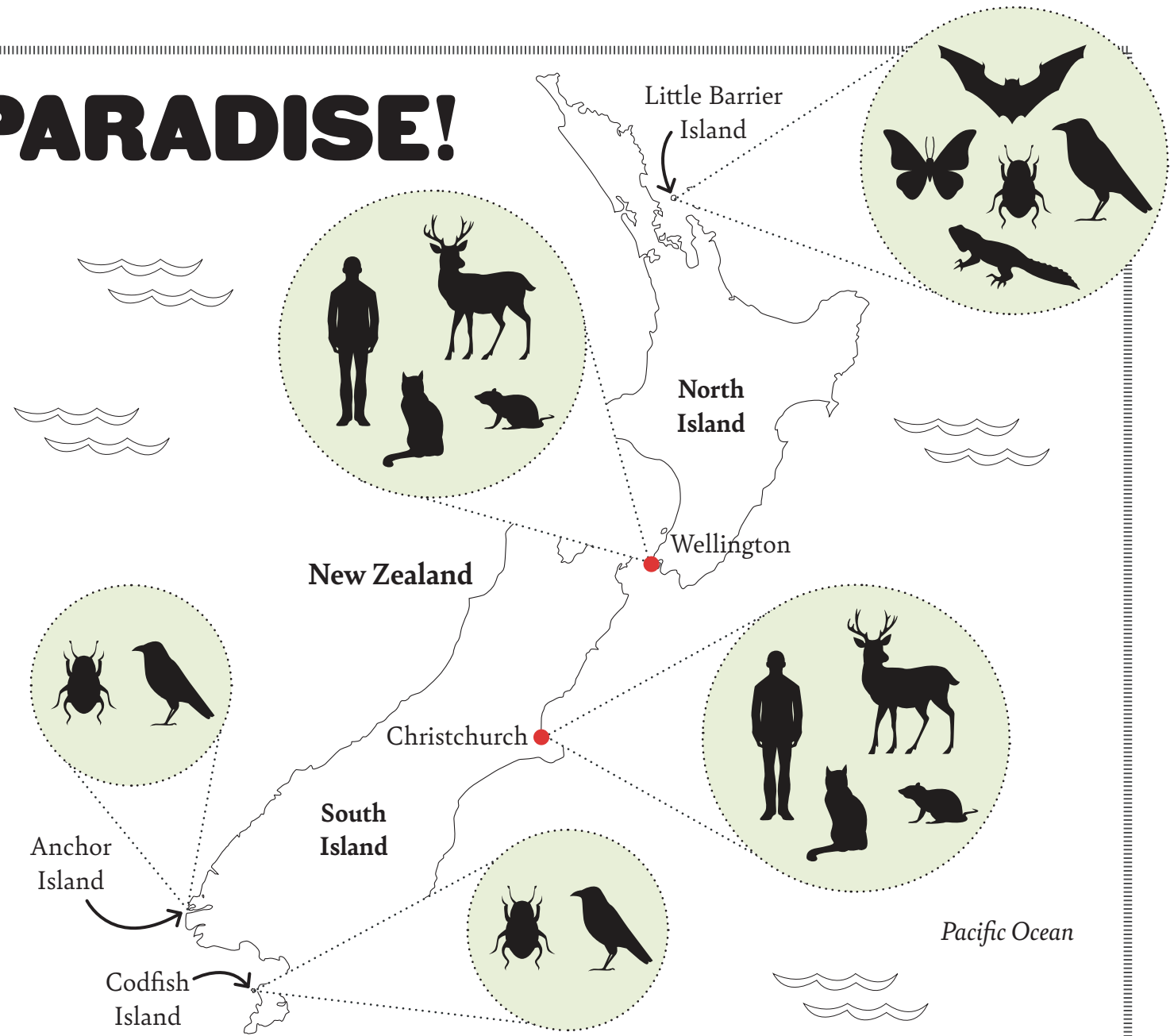


PARROT PARADISE!

By studying the kākāpō, conservationists worked out that it must escape from its introduced predators to survive. They searched for a parrot paradise to keep the kākāpō safe.

Find a parrot paradise.

1. Look at the map. Where do you think the kākāpō can live safely? There is more than one parrot paradise to choose from!
2. Stick your kākāpō from page 1 by its new home.
3. Colour in the land and the ocean to make a picture of the kakapo's home.



THE KĀKĀPŌ SUCCESS STORY



After conservationists worked out that I needed to escape from my introduced predators to survive, whole islands were cleared of cats, rats and other predators. The islands cleared to keep us safe included **Little Barrier Island, Codfish Island and Anchor Island.**

The other kakāpōs and I were moved to the islands to save us from extinction. Conservationists hope that, one day, there will be enough of us to live on the mainland too!



This isn't really the end of the story. There is still lots of work to do, but conservationists have given us hope for the future!

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