TAKING ACTION FOR WILDLIFE

WE ARE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER.
The Oakland Zoo works with 28 different conservation partners in 13 countries around the world!

WHAT ARE THESE SYMBOLS?

The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) status of these animals in the wild. IUCN studies animal species all over the world!
Mountain Yellow-leggged Frog
*Rana muscosa*

Did You Know...

This frog gives off a garlicky smell to scare away predators!

This frog is endemic to California which means it ONLY lives here! It can be found in the Sierra Nevada mountains.
Conservation Challenge

There used to be a lot of Mountain Yellow-Legged Frogs in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Now, there are very few because of the deadly chytrid fungus. This fungus attacks the frog’s skin and makes it hard for them to breathe!

Taking Action for Wildlife

Oakland Zoo and the University of California work together to save Mountain Yellow-legged Frogs. Our vets will give sick frogs inoculation baths and then release them back into the wild once they’re healthy again.

If you see a frog or a toad in the wild, **don’t pick it up!** Amphibians breathe through their skin, and when we touch them it can hurt them!

These frogs have long sticky tongues that they use to catch their prey! They dart their tongues out of their mouths to catch flies and other insects.
Monarch Butterfly
Danaus plexippus

Did You Know...

Adult monarchs sip nectar through their proboscis, which is like a straw on their face!

Monarch butterflies can be found throughout the United States, including Hawaii!

IUCN has designated the monarch butterfly migration as a “threatened phenomenon”!
Conservation Challenge

Monarch caterpillars only eat milkweed plants and sadly there aren’t as many as there used to be. Because there are fewer places with enough milkweed growing through the monarch’s migration path, there are fewer monarchs every year.

Taking Action for Wildlife

Oakland Zoo has three butterfly gardens with many native blooms that are perfect for all kinds of pollinators, including Monarch Butterflies! You can see these gardens by the Lower Entrance and California Trail.

In spring, Monarch butterflies lay their eggs on milkweed plants. The eggs hatch into baby caterpillars, which eat the milkweed. Two weeks later the caterpillars will attach themselves to a leaf and turn into a chrysalis.

Plant California Native Plants and join us in creating Pathways for Pollinators.
Visit oaklandzoo.org/pollinators
Malayan Flying Fox
Pteropus vampyrus

Did You Know...

These bats have one of the largest wingspans of any bat, up to 5 feet!

This bat lives in Burma, Thailand, Borneo, Java, Malaysia and the Philippines!
Conservation Challenge

These bats rely on old forests, which are being cut down for logging and farms. One of the biggest crops that is grown in these forest clearings is palm oil. The palm oil trees are often the only plant allowed to grow, and that doesn’t leave any fruit for the bats to eat.

Taking Action for Wildlife

Lubee Bat Conservancy works to protect bats all over the world! At their bat center in Florida they research fruit bats and help scientists protect them in the wild.

Palm oil is in many items we use everyday. Try looking for products that have no palm oil or have sustainably grown palm oil. You can learn more about sustainable palm oil at rspo.org
Scarlet Macaw
*Ara macao*

**Did You Know...**

These parrots are famous for their bright colors. They have **bold** red, yellow, green and blue feathers that make it hard to identify individuals when they fly in large flocks.

These macaws are native to the South American rainforest, from southern Mexico down to Peru.
Scarlet Macaws have big personalities, making them a very popular pet. Because people will pay a lot of money to own a Scarlet Macaw, every year thousands are illegally trapped and taken from the wild.

Taking Action for Wildlife

ARCAS was originally created as a rescue center to care for animals that were being confiscated by the Guatemalan government from the illegal pet trade. It is now one of the largest wildlife rehabilitation centers in the world. Oakland Zoo works to raise money to support ARCAS!

Macaws have zygodactyl feet, which means they have 2 toes that point forward, and 2 toes that point backwards. This allows them to easily move along branches in the rainforest canopy.

If you decide to get a parrot as a pet, consider the commitment. Macaws can live for up to 75 years! Also, be sure to choose a **domestically raised**, not wild-caught bird.
African Elephant

Loxodonta africana

Did You Know...

Elephants can hear with their feet! They pick up vibrations in the ground sent by other elephants.

Where Do I Live?

African Elephants are found in 37 countries in Africa.
Conservation Challenge

96 elephants a day...

That is the number of African Elephants that are being killed every day for their tusks! Elephants have long front teeth called tusks. People sometimes call the material ivory and carve it into many things, like jewelry, figurines and utensils.

Taking Action for Wildlife

96 Elephants works to stop all buying and selling of ivory. They educate people about African Elephants and help pass laws to make ivory illegal. The US and China are working on ending their ivory trade thanks to 96 Elephants!

When it’s born, an African Elephant baby weighs 200 pounds and is 3 feet tall!

Don’t buy ivory! You can talk to your family about ivory and help them find other materials to buy instead, like tagua nuts or recycled plastics.
Lesser Flamingo
*Phoeniconaias minor*

**Did You Know...**

Flamingos live in large groups, of up to 1 million birds!

Where Do I Live?

These flamingos live near lakes in the Rift Valley of East Africa.
Support Africa Matters by purchasing Zimbabwean crafts from the Zoo’s gift shop!

Conservation Challenge?

Like many other wild animals, flamingos’ greatest threat is habitat loss. A huge amount of their natural habitat range has been destroyed due to housing developments and road construction!

Taking Action for Wildlife

Africa Matters supports all kinds of African wildlife, by bringing artists, teachers and scientists alike to educate people about the importance of conservation.

The flamingo’s pink color comes from the pigment in the shrimp that they eat! We eat the same pigment when we munch on carrots, but not enough to turn us orange!

The backward bending “knee” on a flamingo’s leg is actually its ankle. Its real knee is very close to its body, and hidden by its feathers!