Land Cards
The Andaman White-Toothed Shrew is a small mammal only found on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India. People confuse shrews with rats or mice because they have similar features, however they are not rodents.

Andaman White-Toothed Shrews are territorial creatures. They tend to be most active at night. They are not very sociable, fighting off rivals and only really coming together for mating.

The only remaining Andaman White-Toothed Shrews live in tropical forests on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Threats to the Andaman White-Toothed Shrew include: natural disasters, like earthquakes and tsunamis; human habitation and logging.

Average Andaman White-Toothed Shrew statistics:
Body Length: 11cm
Tail Length: 8cm
Pelage* Back: soft, medium brown
Pelage* Front= grey

*Pelage = the fur, hair or wool of an animal
The Blue Iguana is a large lizard found on the island of Grand Cayman. Their name comes from the colour of their skin. They spend most of their time either basking in the morning sun or hiding in rock crevices and caves.

The Blue Iguana likes coastal forested areas in Grand Cayman. They are tough creatures that can adapt to many different environments and have adapted to live alongside humans.

The Blue Iguana’s eyes actually have golden centres. They also have the ability to see ultraviolet light that humans cannot see. It is believed that this can help them see the best place to sit and soak up sunlight.

Average Blue Iguana statistics:
- Length: 1.5m
- Weight: 11kg
- Lifespan: 25-40 years

The Blue Iguana has wonderful blue skin which helps them blend in to the rocks and shrubs in their home.
The Blue-eyed Cuscus is a marsupial which means it carries its babies in a pouch on its belly after they are born. They are found on the Indonesian islands of Biak and Supiori.

Blue-eyed Cuscus like to live in lowland tropical forests.

Threats to the Blue-eyed Cuscus are: mass deforestation for timber; clearing for food crops; hunting.

Average Blue-eyed Cuscus statistics:
Tail length: 35-60cm
Body length: 45cm

The Blue-eyed Cuscus has bright blue eyes and thick fur giving them a distinctive face. The cuscus has a ‘prehensile’ tail. This means they can use it to hold onto things, helping with tree climbing.
The Golden Mantella, also known as (aka) the ‘Ginger Tree Frog’, is a small frog from Madagascar, Africa.

The Golden Mantella eats mites, ants, flies, and collembolans. It rests in winter months between May and October. Its brightly colored skin warns predators that the frog is poisonous.

The Golden Mantella can often be found in the damp, swampy parts of rainforests in eastern and central Madagascar.

Average Golden Mantella statistics:
Length: 2-2.5cm
Colour: Gold, Orange/Red

Threats to the Golden Mantella include: pollution from human activities in its small habitat; over-collection for the pet trade.
The Golden-bellied Capuchin is also known as the ‘Yellow-breasted’ or ‘Buffy-headed Capuchin’ and can be found in Central and South America.

Golden-bellied Capuchin monkeys like to live in wet lowland forests, mostly on the Caribbean coast of Central and South America. They eat a variety of plant parts such as leaves, fruit, seeds, sugarcane, mollusks, a variety of vertebrates, and even other primates.

Threats to the Golden-bellied Capuchin include: loss of forest habitat for housing and livestock farming; hunting and trapping.

Average Golden-bellied Capuchin statistics:
Height: Males 40cm
Height: Females 37cm
Tail Length: Males 40cm
Tail Length: Females 37cm

Golden-bellied Capuchin are diurnal (come out in the day) and arboreal (live in trees). They like a midday nap, and apart from that they spend the whole day searching for food. They sleep up in the trees at night, wedged in between branches.
The Javan Rhino is the most threatened of the 5 rhino species in the world with less than 100 individuals left in the wild.*

The Javan Rhino have dusky grey armor-like skin and males have a single horn. All other known species have two horns. Its horn is also the shortest at around 20cm. The longest Javan Rhino horn recorded was only 27 cm. Females do not have horns.

The Javan Rhino is known to survive in only one place, Ujung Kulon National Park on the western tip of Java. It lives in dense, lowland rainforests with abundant rivers, large floodplains, and wet areas with many mud wallows.

Average Javan Rhino statistics:
Length: 200-400cm
Height: 140-170cm
Weight: 900-2,300kg

Threats to the Javan Rhino include: demand for rhino horn in eastern medicine, decline in population leading to less breeding.

*as of 2022
Kouprey means ‘forest ox’ in the Khmer language of Cambodia. The Kouprey is an ungulate, meaning it has hooves. It is a wild bovine species that lives in the forests of Southeast Asia.

Kouprey have notched nostrils. The female Kouprey’s horns are U-shaped with upward spirals and the male’s horns are wide and arch forward and upward. They both have long tails.

Kouprey like to live in open forest and savannas. They graze on grasses, feeding in the forest, under cover, during the day and out in the open at night.

Average Kouprey statistics:
Length: 210-220cm
Weight: 680-910kg

Threats to the Kouprey include: hunting for bushmeat; horn and skull trophies; habitat loss due to population expansion; land clearance for cultivation.
The Tropical Air-breathing Land Snail lives in Galápagos, Ecuador, South America. Land snails were some of the first scientific collections recorded for the Galápagos.

The Tropical Air-breathing Land Snail lives in subtropical or tropical dry shrubland.

Tropical Air-breathing Land Snails have two tentacles which they can move around. They have eyes on the end of these tentacles. The Tropical Air-breathing Land Snail's shell is an exoskeleton which protects the snail from predators. Snails hatch with this shell in place and it grows with them.

Average Tropical Air-breathing Land Snail statistics:
Length: 2-5cm

Threats to the Tropical Air-breathing Land Snail include: deforestation; alien ants; damage to habitats and disease.
The leopard has relatively short legs and a long body with a large skull compared to other wild cats. Leopards are active at night (nocturnal animals). During the day time, they rest in thick grasses or in up trees. Leopards prefer to live alone. They are good swimmers.

The leopard’s spots and rosettes can be either square or round and make excellent camouflage. Leopards around the world have evolved paler or darker markings to match their different habitats. They are very agile and able to leap more than 6 metres.

Leopards are extremely adaptable to different habitats including forests, mountains, grasslands and deserts. Leopards are found in most of Africa and throughout Asia, from the Middle East to Malaysia.

Threats to the Leopard include: human interaction; reduction of habitat due to cultivation of livestock and agriculture; trophy hunting; illegal skin trade.

Average Leopard statistics:
Height: Females 57-64cm
Height: Males 60-70cm
Weight: Females 28-60kg
Weight: Males 37-90kg
The Bornean Orangutan is a highly intelligent great ape that is native to the island of Borneo in South East Asia. The name ‘Orangutan’ comes from the Malay words for Person ‘Orang’ + Forest ‘Utan’. Orangutans share approximately 97 percent of their DNA with humans!

The Bornean Orangutan eats many types of food found in the forest including: fruit, like wild figs and durians, leaves, bark, nuts and insects.

The Bornean Orangutan lives in the rainforests in the Bornean lowlands. They make a new bed every night from large leaves, high up in the trees to stay safe from predators.

Threats to the Bornean Orangutan include: deforestation for palm oil production; road development; illegal timber harvesting; hunting for food and illegal pet trade.

Average Bornean Orangutan statistics:
Weight: Females 30-50kg
Weight: Males 50-100kg
Arm length: up to 1.5m

The Bornean Orangutan is distinctive because of its flatter, wider face. They have red hair all over and long, strong arms.
The Giant Panda is a black and white bear with distinctive patches around its eyes. The Giant Panda's diet is over 99% bamboo however they can sometimes eat other plants and even birds and rodents.

Wild Giant Pandas are only found in a few parts of China, and there are only a few left. They live mostly in bamboo forests high in the mountains of western China.

The Giant Panda has black fur on its ears, around its eyes and on its muzzle. It is thought that this dappled patterns helps camouflage the panda in its snowy and rocky habitat.

Average Giant Panda statistics:
Body Length: 120-190cm
Height to shoulder: 60-90cm
Weight: Males up to 160kg
Weight: Females up to 125kg

Threats to Giant Pandas include: habitat loss; divided populations; low birth rate; Giant Panda Babies are vulnerable to attack from predators.
Peruvian Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkeys are large and strong, with thick, woolly fur and a hairy face. Peruvian Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkeys live in large social groups of around 22 individuals consisting of both males and females.

Peruvian Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkeys are only found in tropical and subtropical high mountain forests at altitudes between 1500 and 2700m above sea level.

Peruvian Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkeys mainly feed on fruit but will eat leaves, flowers, insects and soil.

Average Peruvian Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkey statistics:
- Body Length: 51-53.5cm
- Tail Length: longer than body length
- Weight: 8-11.5kg

Threats to Peruvian Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkeys include: mining; road building; forest clearing for agriculture; growing coffee; cattle pasture; illegal trophy hunting.
Polar Bears are at the top of the food chain. They live in the Arctic. Their scientific name means "maritime bear". Polar bears hunt seals from the sea ice when they come up through holes in the ice to breathe. Polar Bears live off of fat reserves when there is no sea ice present.

Polar Bears have two layers of fur, a thick under layer of short, tightly packed fur to keep them warm, and an outer layer of ‘guard’ fur which is transparent. The guard fur is 5-15cm long.

Threats to the Polar Bear include: climate change; melting sea ice.

Average Polar Bear statistics:
Weight: Male 350-700kg
Length: Males 240-300cm
Weight: Females 150-250kg
Length: Females 180-240cm

Pregnant mother Polar Bears carve out a maternity den from a snow drift where she will have her cubs. They are born between November and February and each litter has two cubs on average.
Red Ruffed Lemurs have a thick coat of deep, rusty-red fur. Their coat is well suited to the cool, wet environment of the dense tropical rainforests on the Masoala Peninsula of Madagascar.

Red Ruffed Lemurs inhabit tropical lowland forest up to 1200m above sea level. Red Ruffed Lemurs are mainly fruit eaters and they are especially fond of figs, but they also eat pollen, nectar, leaves and shoots.

Logging and hunting are the main threats to the Red Ruffed Lemur, along with forest fires and tropical cyclones damaging their habitats.

Average Red Ruffed Lemur statistics:
Height: 53cm
Weight: 3.3-3.6kg
Lifespan: 15-20 years

Red Ruffed Lemurs communicate with other group members to warn about predators. They use several alarm calls which vary depending on the location of the predator.
Native to the United States of America, the Red Wolf is identified by its unique reddish brown coat, similar in appearance to a coyote but much bigger. As with other wolves, they form and live in close packs and are highly social.

The Red Wolf once roamed the entirety of the Southeast of the United States, spanning from New York all the way to Texas. But since their dramatically declining numbers, they are now only found in the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina.

Red Wolves are carnivores, (they eat mainly meat), they hunt deer, raccoons and other small mammals such as mice and rabbits.

Average Red Wolf statistics:
Length: 136-190cm
Weight: 23-39kg

Hunting has been the number one threat to the Red Wolf, as with most North American wolves, since the 19th century. Numbers rapidly dwindled down to a point where the Red Wolf had been declared extinct in the wild in 1980.
Saola (pronounced “sow-la”) means ‘spinning-wheel post horn’ in the Vietnamese language. They resemble an antelope but are not related. They are also known as the Asian Unicorn because they are so rare, and are gentle natured.

Saolas are herbivores. They eat only plants and shrubs.

Soalas inhabit the mountain forests of Vietnam and Laos. They like to live near rivers.

Both male and female saolas have two, long, almost parallel horns. They have distinctive white patches of fur on their faces and necks. They are mostly brown with a stripe of black running down the middle of their back. Saola have scent glands on their faces that they probably use to mark their territory and find mates.

Average Saola statistics:
- Weight: 80-100kg
- Length: 150cm
- Height: at shoulder 84cm
- Horn Length: 30-50cm
Blue-eyed Black Lemur is also known as (aka) Sclater’s Lemur. Being a primate, Blue-eyed Black Lemur has strong hands with palms like a human, which have a rubbery texture to give it a firm grip on branches. Its tail is longer than its body and is carried in the air as they move.

Blue-eyed Black Lemurs are found in the subtropical forests of northwestern Madagascar. Male and female Blue-eyed Black Lemurs vary dramatically in colour, the males are completely black while the females are reddish brown to grey. They live in fairly large family groups.

Blue-eyed Black Lemurs are one of the only species of primates other than humans to have blue eyes, they eat ripe fruit, leaves, flowers and occasionally insects.

Average Blue-eyed Black Lemur statistics:
Weight: 2.4kg
Length: 39-45cm
Tail Length: 51-65cm

Threats to Blue-eyed Black Lemur include: slash and burn agriculture techniques; logging; mining.
The snow leopard or ‘ounce’, is a large cat native to the mountain ranges of Central and South Asia.

Snow Leopard mothers give birth in a rocky den lined with fur shed from her belly. Normally there are two cubs in a litter but there may be only one, or up to five cubs born at a time.

Snow leopards live above the tree line in meadows and rocky regions, at 2,700m-6,000m above sea level, in the summer. They come down into the forests in winter, to around 1,200m-2,000m.

Snow leopards cannot roar like lions, instead snow leopard sounds include: hisses, mews, growls, howling and a puffing sound called a ‘chuff’. Its body is stocky, short-legged and slightly smaller than the other leopards. Their paws are wide and act like snow shoes.

Weight: 27-55kg  
Height at shoulder: 54-61cm  
Body Length: 99-129cm  
Tail Length: 80-105cm
Historically, tigers were widespread across Asia, from Turkey to Eastern China and Siberia to Bali. Now they survive in only 7% of that area. Today, tigers are found in pockets of temperate forests in Siberia and tropical forests of the Indian subcontinent and the island of Sumatra.

Tigers live in forests and jungles where their stripes protect them from detection and enable successful hunting. Tigers need wild deer species to hunt in order to survive.

Threats to the Tiger include: continued loss of habitat for agriculture and poaching.

Average Tiger statistics:
Length: Females 200-275cm
Length: Males 250-390cm
Weight: Females 65-167kg
Weight: Males 90-306kg

The Tiger has orange-brown fur with lighter white underneath. The trademark of the tiger is its dark, vertical stripes which provide excellent camouflage. Each tiger has distinctive patterns of stripes.
The Spider Tortoise is named for markings that resemble a spider’s web on its dark brown or black shell or ‘carapace’. In the dry season, when there is less food available, the spider tortoise can burrow into the sand and aestivate or enter a state of sleep, like hibernation.

Spider Tortoises are only found in a narrow area of forest along the southwestern coast of Madagascar.

Spider Tortoises eat grass, young leaves, succulent roots, insects and insect larvae found in cow dung. Female spider tortoises are usually larger than the males.

Length: Shell up to 17cm
Length: Average Females 12cm
Length: Average Males 11cm

Female Spider Tortoises only lay one egg per clutch** so it is hard for their population to recover after loss.

**clutch = group of eggs
Asian Elephant

The Asian Elephant can be found all over the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. From India in the west across to Borneo in the east, and Nepal in the north all the way to Sumatra in the south. It is the largest land animal in Asia.

Asian Elephants inhabit rainforests and tropical woodlands. Asian Elephants migrate in family herds following strict routes that are determined by the monsoon season. The eldest member of the herd is responsible for remembering the migration route.

Asian Elephants have smaller ears than African elephants and, unlike their relatives, the females rarely have tusks.

Average Asian Elephant statistics:
Height: at shoulder 200-320cm
Weight: 2,000-4,000kg

Threats to the Asian Elephant include: habitat loss due to growing human populations; poaching for their ivory tusks, meat and skin.
Sunda Pangolins, also known as (aka) Scaly Anteaters, are unusual mammals. They are found all throughout SouthEast Asia. They are covered in scales, made of keratin, the same material as hair, fingernails and horns.

This Sunda Pangolin has been found in primary and secondary forest, and in cultivated areas including gardens and plantations, including near human settlements.

The Sunda Pangolin has long powerful claws, for ripping open ant and termite nests, and a long, thin, sticky tongue which can measure up to 40cm!

Average Sunda Pangolin statistics:
Length: 65cm
Tail Length: 56cm
Weight: up to 10kg

Threats to the Sunda Pangolin include: hunting and poaching for international trade.
Western Gorillas can be found in troops (groups), of up to 20 individuals, and led by one dominant male, usually the oldest. Gorillas are known to display extensive intelligence, with a wide array of vocalisation; at least 22 different noises, to communicate within their troop.

Western Gorillas live in the lowland, swamp, and mountain forests of west african countries. From sea level up to around 1,600m. The size of their home range is the largest and they travel the farthest of all Gorilla subspecies.

Western Gorillas’ diets are high in fiber. They like to eat leaves, stems, fruit, piths, flowers, bark, invertebrates, and soil.

Average Western Gorilla statistics:
Height: 120-180cm
Weight: 68-181kg
Lifespan: 35 years

Threats to the Western Gorilla include: poaching for bushmeat; disease like Ebola; habitat destruction; climate change.
Northern White-cheeked Gibbons are from southeast Asia and, like all apes, they don’t have a tail. All are born a cream colour, they turn black with white cheek patches at two years old. Females return to a mostly cream colour once they are fully mature.

Northern White-cheeked Gibbons inhabit tropical rainforests of Laos and Vietnam.

Threats to the Northern White-cheeked Gibbon include: deforestations: hunting for bushmeat and traditional medicines.

Average Northern White-cheeked Gibbon statistics:
Height: 45-60cm
Weight: 5-6kg

Male and female Northern White-cheeked Gibbons pair up and rear their young together. The infant is dependent on its parents until the age of two but will live with its parents until six to eight years old.